

Developing a civil society agenda for climate change for Saint Lucia

This reports the outcomes of the meeting hosted 22-25 November 2011 to craft a draft civil society agenda for climate change for Saint Lucia.

December 2011



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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
SD&ED	Sustainable Development and Environment Department
SLNT	Saint Lucia National Trust
SLHTA	Saint Lucia Hotel and Tourism Association
SMMA	Soufriere Marine Management Area
WASCO	Water and Sewerage Company Incorporated
WWV	World Wide Views

1 Background

By virtue of a combination of geographic, geological and socio-economic factors, Saint Lucia is especially vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change - it is located in the Atlantic hurricane zone within the Caribbean, it is fairly mountainous as a result of its volcanic heritage and is faced with high unemployment and a heavy dependence on tourism and agriculture.

Hurricanes and the related flooding have the most disastrous impacts and cause the diversion of already limited resources towards repeated relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Hurricanes Allen, Lenny and Tomas all within the past 30 years have been particularly disastrous, causing significant long term impacts far beyond the initial event.

Severe and prolonged droughts have affected biodiversity, caused potable water rationing, affected agricultural development and increased the incidence of vector borne and respiratory diseases.

The island's natural vulnerability is exacerbated by human activities - deforestation, inappropriate land use, poorly planned physical development, and agricultural practices - which increase the risk of landslides and flooding and cause substantial damage to property, crops and coastal resources. Further, flooding risks are amplified due to increasing volumes and improper disposal of solid waste particularly in built up areas.

Nine years ago, the government prepared the Saint Lucia National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan to guide adaptation to climate change. This plan is currently being reviewed, presenting an opportunity for civil society to provide tangible input into the revised plan based on the strength of its understanding of climate change impacts being faced.

1.1 Project goal and objectives

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) sought to build the capacity of Saint Lucian civil society to participate in decision-making and action to address the

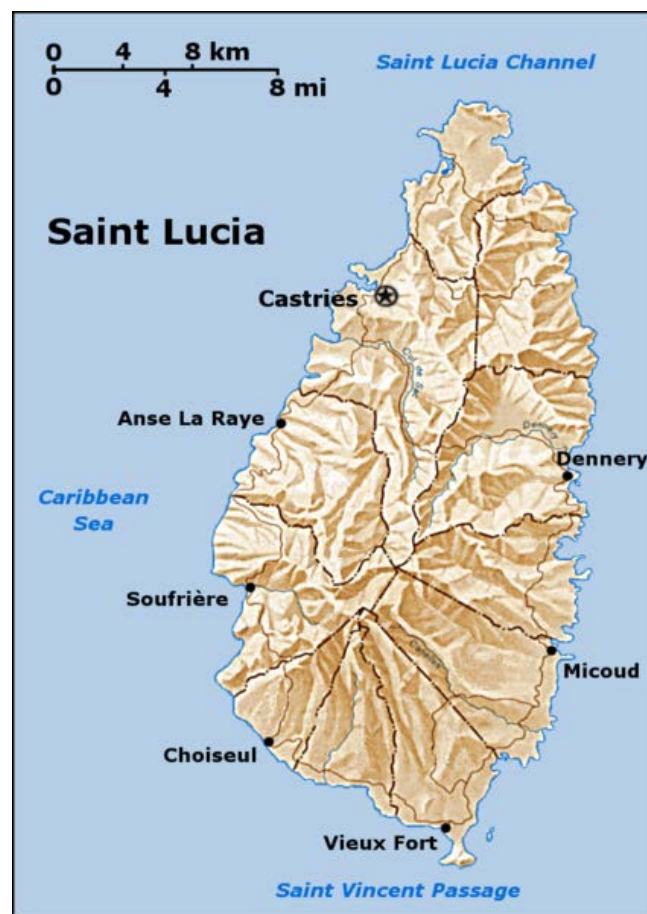


Figure 1: Topographical map of Saint Lucia, taken from Wikipedia

negative impacts of climate change on natural resources and associated livelihoods. It set out to ensure that civil society understood climate change issues and the national plan; it facilitated the process for the development of a civil society agenda for action and assisted in communication of this agenda. CANARI assisted civil society in:

- sharing its plans for addressing climate change;
- identifying aspects of the government's climate change policy and adaptation plan that it will support;
- identifying opportunities for collaboration with government and;
- advocating for changes that will strengthen Saint Lucia's ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

See Appendix 1 for the project concept note.

1.2 Project methodology and approach

The main actions of this project included:

- the hosting of a four-day national workshop for civil society. The workshop agenda can be found in Appendix 2 and this report summarises the discussions and outcomes of the workshop.
- post-workshop discussions hosted through social media, specifically Facebook and YouTube.
- the finalisation and dissemination of the civil society's agenda and the sharing of lessons learned.

1.3 Expected outcomes

CANARI hoped to deliver the following outcomes through the execution of the project activities:

- Civil society organisations that are mobilised, energised, and supported to work collaboratively to address the impacts of climate change on natural resources and associated livelihoods.
- Civil society organisations that are communicating to government on the priorities for climate change adaptation and mitigation and the role that civil society can play.

2 Developing understanding

2.1 Setting the tone of the meeting

Hema Seeramsingh began the workshop on CANARI's behalf by welcoming participants and thanking those responsible for making the workshop possible, namely the Saint Lucia National Trust (SLNT) and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

This was followed by an introduction to CANARI—a non-profit organisation that most attendees were familiar with as it was established in Saint Lucia 22 years ago. CANARI is currently based in Trinidad and continues to work across the Caribbean to deliver its

core mission of facilitating and promoting participatory natural resource management. Participants were then asked to briefly introduce themselves to the group. A list of participants can be found in Appendix 3.

CANARI then introduced the project's goals, objectives, methodology and expected outcomes as outlined in Sections 1.1 to 1.3 above.

Bishnu Tulsie, Director of SLNT brought greetings and encouraged civil society partners to participate fully in the four days of activities. He shared that in Saint Lucia, life, livelihoods and the way of life are all impacted by climate change. He further stated that there is little that can be done with respect to climate change mitigation and that going the route of adaptation is necessary.

While civil society is aware of the existence of the Saint Lucia National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan (2003), he was not certain if it is equally acquainted with the contents of this document.

Despite the severity of impacts currently being experienced, climate change has still not entered the national political agenda. It was not part of the discussions leading up to the national elections which were due to take place on Monday 28 November 2011; Mr. Tulsie believed that this was a significant gap.

SLNT is of the view that education and information sharing is a critical element of civil society's ability to respond to and influence national policies to deal with climate change impacts. SLNT has worked and continues to work with government agencies to deliver climate change education.

SLNT agrees that there must be a process for civil society to express their views concerning adaptation and is looked forward to the development of the agenda. It pledged to work with civil society to ensure that civil society's thoughts, voices and ideas are incorporated in the national plan and believed that CANARI's structured approach would greatly assist.

Mr. Tulsie shared that the relationship with CANARI goes a long way back and that the SLNT was happy to partner with CANARI in the making the development of the civil society agenda for climate change a reality.

2.2 Sharing our work in climate change

Participants were paired for the workshop's first activity. They were asked to prepare a business card for their partner and to introduce the person to the wider group in a plenary session.

This activity promoted discussion among participants; some were interacting for the first time and it led to a greater understanding of each other's work. They were asked to think carefully about their work and to share how their experiences could assist in adapting to climate change. From the discussions, it emerged that:

- six Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are engaged in climate change related education and awareness;
- seven are involved in conservation;
- three are involved in water resources management and conservation;

- six are involved in promoting sustainable livelihoods;
- two have advocacy skills;
- one CSO has key strengths in capacity building, energy use reduction and alternative energy use; and
- one CSO has significant global strengths in research.

A summary table of work being conducted by participant organisations in the area of climate change mitigation and adaptation is given in Appendix 4.

3 Preparing the way to craft the agenda

3.1 Reviewing the definitions

Celeste Chariandy of CANARI presented background information on climate change to ensure that all participants understood the issue clearly. The full presentation can be found in Appendix 5.

Climate change is an increase in the Earth's average temperature observed over a long period of time, usually decades or longer.

Climate change can be caused by natural events or human activity.

3.2 Projections for the Caribbean

Some of the projected impacts of climate change in the region include the following:

Box 1: Definition of climate change

- Land temperatures are expected to be between 1 and 5°C warmer in the next seventy years.
- Sea temperatures are expected to increase annually by 2 to 2.9°C.
- Sea level rise of 13 to 56cm is expected in the next eighty years.
- The trend for the next seventy years is for drier conditions and less rainfall.
- More intense and heavy rainfall events are expected.

3.3 Understanding actions and inactions

Ms Chariandy led the participants in an interactive session using photographs to review actions and inactions, their impacts, benefits and consequences as these relate to climate change. Participants' thoughts were presented in a plenary session and provided the opportunity to clarify the concepts of mitigation and adaptation as they relate to climate change. The discussions of two selected action cards with negative and positive impacts respectively are detailed in Figure 2 below as an example.



Figure 2: Action card scenarios and discussions

This activity encouraged participants to reconsider the information initially shared in the business card activity. They realised that some of their organisations' activities are more closely linked to mitigating for and adapting to climate change than previously thought.

In moving forward, CANARI challenged participants to identify opportunities for information sharing to prevent duplication of efforts and to reduce the 'reinvention of the wheel'. Opportunities for collaboration, whether with government or among themselves should also be considered.

3.4 Review of the National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan

Ms Chariandy presented key points in the 2003 Saint Lucia National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan¹; her full presentation is detailed in Appendix 6 and a summary of noteworthy issues are detailed below.

¹ The 2003 Saint Lucia National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan can be found at: http://www.climatechange.gov.lc/NCC_Policy-Adaptation_7April2003.pdf

3.4.1 Aim, objectives and policy principles

The aim of the government's plan is to address the short, medium and long term effects of climate change in a coordinated, holistic and participatory manner, to ensure that quality of life and opportunities for sustainable development are not compromised.

The plan has as its objectives:

- to preserve and conserve biodiversity;
- to explore economic incentives;
- to protect and update human settlements and infrastructure;
- to promote and utilise the results of research; and
- to explore and utilise legal and institutional systems

The plan promotes the following principles:

- International obligations must be fulfilled.
- The public must be informed.
- **Stakeholder participation in addressing climate change is necessary to reduce duplication and to improve synergies.**
- Research must be promoted.
- Planning must be adequate.

3.4.2 Sector policies and cross cutting areas

The plan focuses on establishing policies and plans for the sectors of agriculture, coastal and marine resources, finance, human health, human settlements, terrestrial resources and terrestrial biodiversity, tourism and water resources.

Across these sectors are areas of commonality including research, land use planning, risk management, reforestation, water management and public education.

3.4.3 Successes and current status

Nine years after the publishing of the plan, the main successes include the development of management plans, the fulfilling of international obligations, the execution of education and awareness, and the monitoring and conservation of coastal ecosystems and resources through the establishment of a Coastal Zone Management Unit.

The plan is currently being revised and consultations are occurring, providing civil society with an excellent opportunity to make recommendations. CANARI's design of the workshop to include a panel discussion that involves government, private sector and

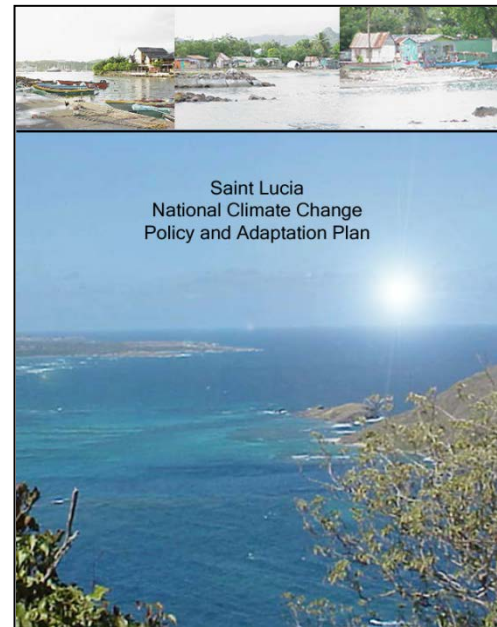


Figure 3: Cover image of the Saint Lucia National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan, 2003

civil society stakeholders was seen as providing an opportunity for further discussion of the intended revision and for input by civil society into the process.

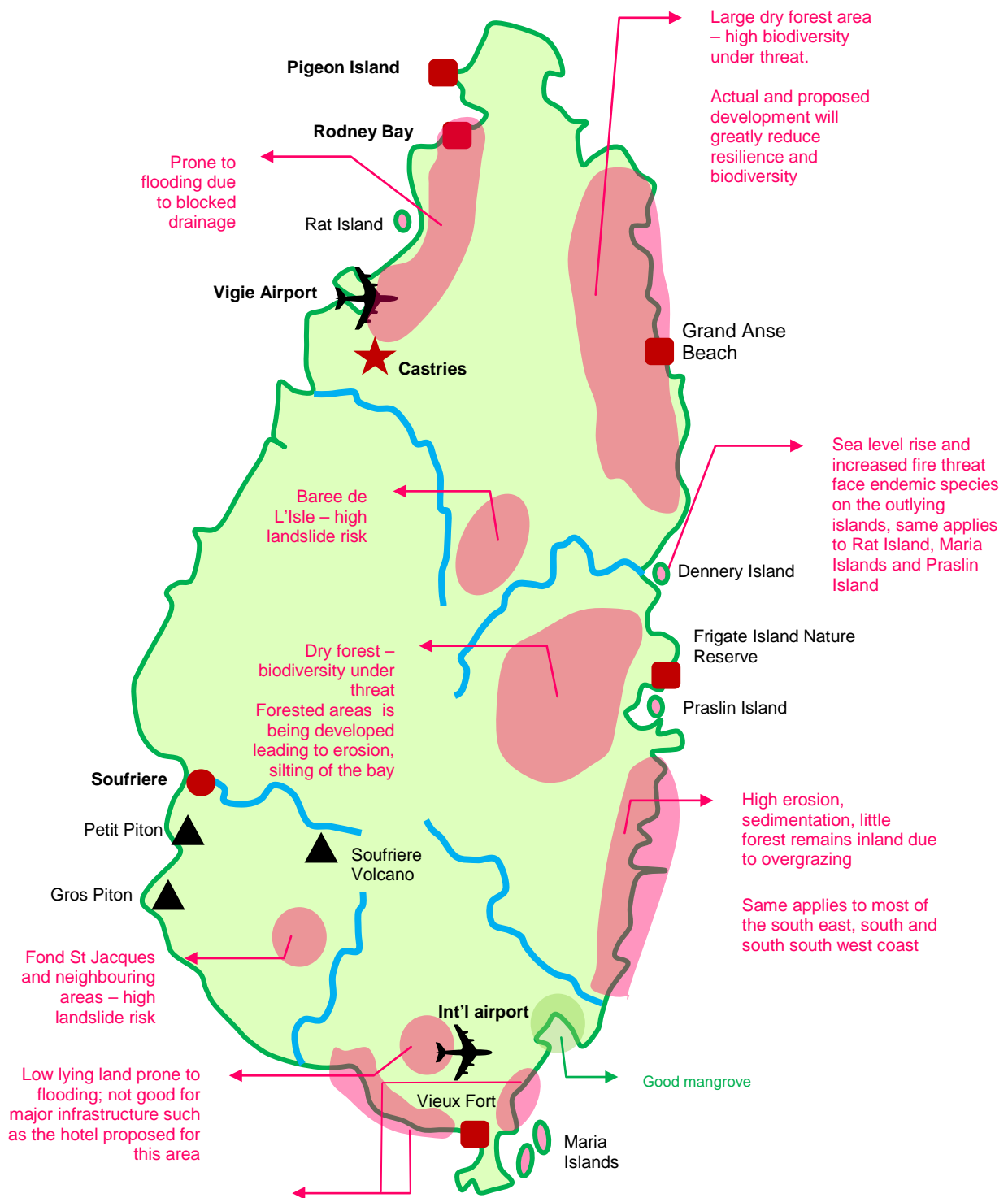
4 Agenda building block #1: Mapping impacts

Participants were divided into groups and asked to discuss currently experienced and expected climate change impacts, based on their experiences and knowledge of the environment, natural resources and livelihoods. Each group was given a large drawing of a map of Saint Lucia to record their discussions.



Figure 4: Participants at work preparing their map of impacts

Figure 5: The map of impacts generated by one group



5 Agenda building block #2: Categorising mapped impacts

The groups outlined their maps of climate change impacts in plenary presentations, and CANARI developed two categories to collate this information. The impact categories are illustrated in Figure 6 and in Table 1 below. The first category collated was *Impacts due to climate change over which we may have little or no control and to which we must adapt* (pink sheets). The second category consisted of *Human impacts that are exacerbated by a changing climate* (yellow sheets).

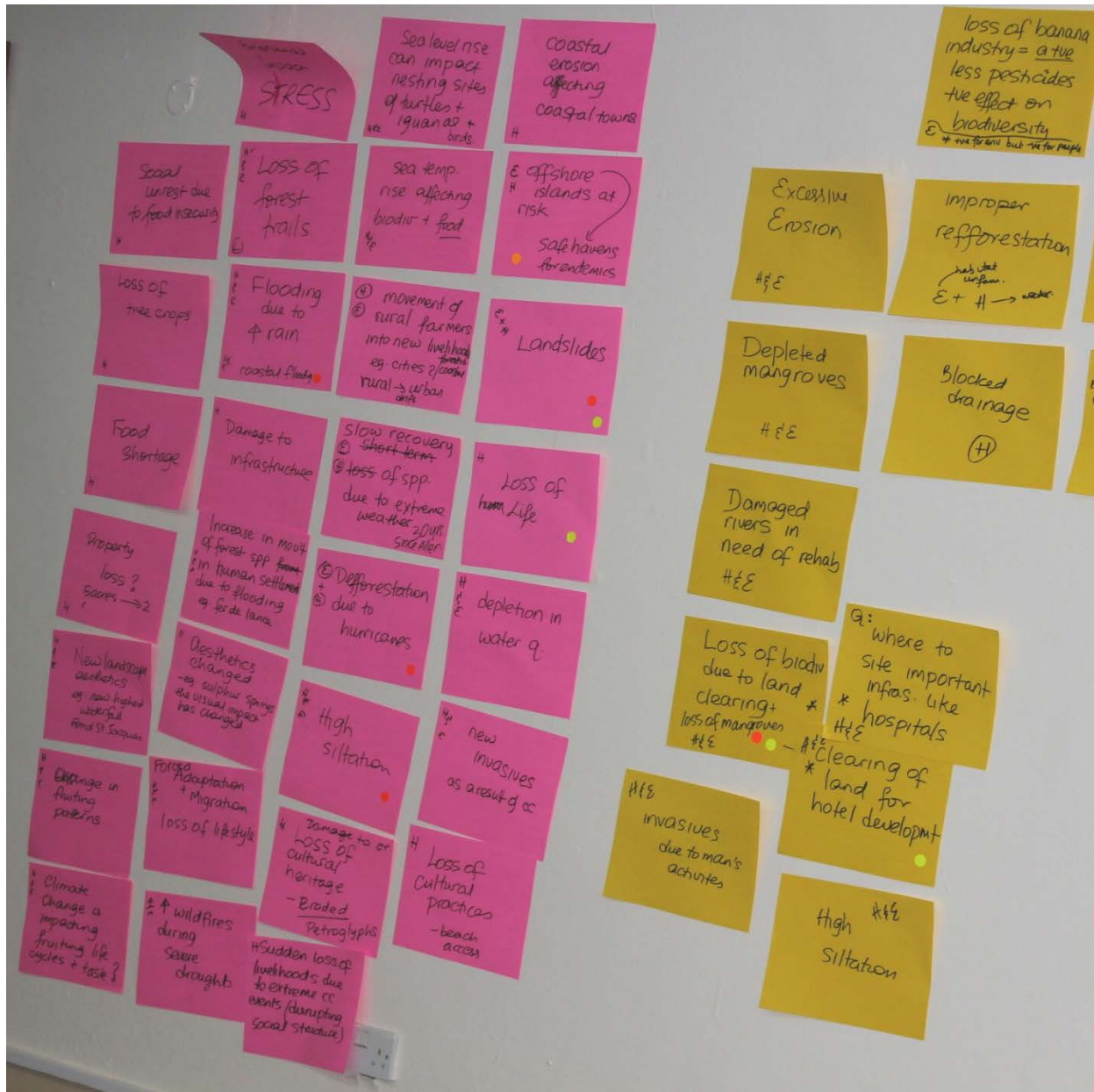


Figure 6: Collating impacts

Table 1: Collated impacts from the map activity

Climate change impacts
<p>Extreme weather events such as hurricanes and droughts can result in or lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of human and other life • Damage to infrastructure • Property loss can be sudden and drastic • Sudden loss of livelihoods disrupting the social fabric; more specifically, there is a change in the gender balance when men, the traditional breadwinners are unable to earn an income due to the sudden loss of livelihoods • Movement of forest species into human settlements and agricultural lands such as the fer-de-lance and other poisonous snakes • Increased wildfires during severe droughts (has happened in 2001 and later in 2009-2010) • Loss of tree crops • People may be forced to migrate leading to a loss of lifestyle • The aesthetics of the natural landscape can change. For example, post Hurricane Tomas, the visual impact of the sulphur springs—part of the natural patrimony has changed due to landslides and siltation. In turn the cultural practices associated with the use of the springs has been affected • It can take decades for species to recover after extreme weather events, such as the twi twi fish which has taken almost 30 years to recover after Hurricane Allen. If the species in question is a primary level food source within the food chain, it can in turn cause the decline in other species higher up the food chain, in this case, sandpipers, which feed on twi twi. • Aspects of the cultural heritage can be damaged. After Hurricane Tomas, the petroglyphs were damaged due to erosion • Forest trails are lost leading to loss of access to non-timber forest products, loss of traditional knowledge and loss of tourism product • People suffer emotional impact and stress • Vulnerability due to extreme events can make it difficult to determine where to site important infrastructure like hospitals <p>Sea level rise can cause or lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of habitat due to inundation, especially coastal nesting sites of birds, turtles and iguanas • Offshore islands which are safe habitats and nesting zones for migratory and local birds, turtles, iguanas and other endemic species can become inundated leading to habitat loss • Inundation of coastal towns <p>Sea temperature increase will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affect biodiversity as well as food supply. Sea urchins are affected by temperature increases and in turn will impact on food availability

Changes in weather patterns including longer periods of drought and extreme weather events can cause:

- *Rural to rural drift* and *rural to urban drift*, in the case of the movement of farmers to coastal livelihood activities after Hurricane Tomas
- Social impacts due to food insecurity including praedial larceny and unrest
- Changes in flowering and fruiting cycles of crops, fruit quality or destruction of whole crops, for example:
 - mango blossoms are lost if there is unseasonal heavy rain leading to the loss of the crop
 - increases in crop diseases
 - some crops such as breadfruit are no longer available year round
 - the taste of some fruits have changed

Combined climate change and human caused impacts

- **Landslides** can be caused by the removal of vegetation by man and can also be due to drought or heavy rains.
- **Excessive erosion** can be caused by man's action; the natural processes of erosion can be enhanced by climate change.
- **The rate of coastal erosion** can increase due to coastal engineering gone awry and be exacerbated by raising sea level, for example coastal erosion that is occurring on the southern coast of Pigeon Island requires constant stabilisation. It can also severely impact coastal towns, a serious issue in the Caribbean as virtually all major towns are on the coast.
- **Invasive species** can be introduced by man or by a changing climate such as the impact of increasing sea temperatures.
- **Siltation** can become more severe due to poor agricultural practices and development or by extreme weather. It can lead to reduced water quality, siltation of water catchment areas and coral reef damage.
- **Flooding** can become more severe due to increased rainfall and be exacerbated by blocked drainage as is the case from Castries to Rodney Bay.
- **Water quality** is affected by a number of human factors including poor agricultural practices, leaking septic tanks, effluent from marine tourism and land clearing as is experienced in Barre d'Isles and Soufriere. Siltation, landslides and flooding due to extreme events can exacerbate this impact.
- **Water availability** is affected by encroachment into water catchment areas and is further exacerbated by extreme events which can disrupt natural and manmade catchment and distribution systems.
- **Loss of biodiversity**, including mangroves can occur due to land clearing, particularly for hotel development as has happened in Frigate Island and Grand Anse and by the improper choice of tree species chosen for reforestation. These can be exacerbated by deforestation caused by hurricanes and can increase vulnerability of built areas, the natural environment and the coastline.

6 Agenda building block #3: Creating and validating our choice of priority areas for action

6.1 Validation exercise

On the second day of the workshop, Ms Seeramsingh led the participants through a validation exercise to determine whether the impacts identified in Table 1 could be adequately aligned to the government's existing plan². This served a two-fold purpose: if the civil society agenda is aligned to the government's plan, it would make its communication more streamlined; however, civil society would also have an opportunity to introduce sectors in its agenda that it considered to be missing in the government's plan.

6.2 Findings of the validation exercise

The following were agreed to by participants:

6.2.1 *New sectors*

Very early in discussions, a new sector was identified: **Livelihood, culture, tradition and history**. Even though human settlements and human health were identified as sectors, it was felt that the government's plan did not place sufficient focus on livelihoods and cultural issues and thus these issues should be included among priority areas in the civil society agenda. Financial and economic issues could be included under this heading. Interestingly, this inclusion of finance under livelihoods was in tandem with CANARI's definition of livelihoods, which is provided in Appendix 7.

Damage to infrastructure was seen as affecting all sectors including human settlements because repair to infrastructure, especially when critical, may involve a diversion of funds away from other sectors. This was an important point that, on the surface, may not be widely recognized. Human settlements was subsumed under damage to infrastructure.

6.2.2 *Review of other sectors*

Human health was removed as a specific sector, because participants felt that if adaptations to climate change impacts were carried out in the other sectors, human health will benefit.

The **financial sector** was removed as a major heading, but its issues are cross cutting and are, to an extent, subsumed into the livelihoods category. Some issues remain unresolved such as support from the banks to write off debts in the face of debilitating climate change impacts, increasing insurance rates and the impacts of sudden loss of livelihoods.

Tourism was left out as issues affecting this sector are subsumed into other priority areas. Participants felt that they have to care for the island and its people first before thinking of tourism.

² The key sectors listed in the government's plan can be found in Section 3.4.2 above.

Water resources as a sector heading was felt to be the most important priority area due to its far reaching consequences for all other sectors.

6.2.3 Cross-cutting issues

A significant number of impacts identified in the mapping exercise has effects across many sectors. Discussions illustrated the openness of participants to think broadly and deeply across sectors, while keeping sustainable development at the heart of their reasoning. They were able to show that:

- a single impact could have extremely far reaching consequences, the so-called *super-impact* and conversely;
- a single adaptation or mitigation action could similarly multiply its benefits across sectors.

Some insight into the discussions is presented below in Table 3, while the full content of the discussions is detailed in Appendix 8.

Table 2: Understanding the cross cutting nature of climate change impacts

IMPACT	BASE SECTOR	CROSS CUTTING NATURE OF THE IMPACT
Food shortages	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has financial repercussions • Could affect human health • Will impact the tourism sector
Inefficient use of resources ³	Financial sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a very cross cutting issue • Policy makers, politicians and others in control of purse strings need to become more responsive and answerable to the public for their decisions
Depletion of water quality	Water Resources	Has impacts on virtually all sectors except Human Settlements

6.2.4 Finalised priority areas

Six priority areas were agreed to by participants for immediate action by civil society; these are:

- Freshwater Resources;
- Damage to Infrastructure;
- Food Security;
- Biodiversity;
- Coastal and Marine Resources; and
- Livelihoods and Culture.

³ Participants included this as a new impact to condense issues raised in discussions

7 Agenda building block #4: Understanding our stakeholders

From the intense impact validation exercises above, CANARI directed participants to focus on the stakeholders who have a role to play in the various sectors of climate change impacts. In terms of developing the agenda, CANARI felt that it was important to review basic definitions regarding stakeholders, as this would assist stakeholders in communicating the agenda as well as in taking action on the agenda items.

Participants were reminded that stakeholders can be found at many levels, they can be organisations, formal groups, individuals and people performing illegal activities. Stakeholders tend to have a variety of rights, responsibilities, uses, powers and interests related to resource use. Conflicts can arise among stakeholders, due to a lack of awareness among stakeholders of these rights, responsibilities, uses, powers and interests of others.

Box 2: Stakeholder conflicts

Example of existing conflict

Participants Laurent and Karl shared a current resource use conflict that has arisen due to climate change impacts. The issue concerns the use of Gommier trees, part of the vegetation climax⁴, for making canoes and the traditions associated with launching a canoe for the first time. The Forestry Division has restricted the felling of the tree for the following reasons:

- it takes a long time to grow to maturity;
- the Jaquot or Saint Lucia parrot, an endemic and endangered species lives in the vegetation climax; and
- the population of the tree on state lands has been reduced due to the impacts of Hurricane Tomas.

Boat building is a very old part of the heritage and boat builders feel that Forestry Division's restrictions are too rigid. The feeling is that the foresters alone are benefiting from this restriction. Potential solutions discussed included:

- Forestry Division allowing a tree to be felled and allocated to the boat building community every two years to allow the tradition to remain alive;
- Forestry Division can alter regulations to allow trees grown on private lands to be felled and made available; and
- the tradition can be captured on video to share with a wider audience.

CANARI shared that it developed a toolkit for forest managers in the Caribbean⁵ that includes stakeholder identification and analysis activities that may be useful for civil society to review when implementing the agenda and any future related work. All of the information related to stakeholders defined above can be found in the toolkit.

⁴ According to Wikipedia, a vegetation climax is a biological community of plants and animals which, through the process of ecological succession — the development of vegetation in an area over time — has reached a steady state. This equilibrium occurs because the climax community is composed of species best adapted to average conditions in that area.

⁵ CANARI, 2010. Facilitating participatory forest management: A toolkit for forest managers in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: CANARI.

8 Agenda building block #5: Assessing our progress

After completing the validation of impacts, participants took a step back to review the priority actions highlighted in the 2003 National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan with a keener eye to see how they compared to their thinking. Alongside this comparison, Ms Chariandy shared key points from a presentation made at a regional conference in June 2011 which gave a broad update on achievements and areas for review of this plan for the next 10 year period. Some key points made in this presentation are highlighted in Appendix 6.

Participants felt that the government's focus was more on information gathering than concrete actions and is not sure that implementation and enforcement will occur.

Civil society believes that the devastation caused by Hurricane Tomas was an opportunity to correct government inaction. They believe that a lot of corruption is undermining the work of bureaucrats.

One of the milestones that has been stated as achieved in the initial 10 year plan is that government has ensured that climate change research information is fed into national decision making processes. Civil society questions if this has actually happened as four years after this plan was prepared, the Le Paradis development was allowed to occur⁶.

Rather than simply critiquing the plan, Ms Chariandy stated that there is an opportunity for civil society to provide positive and constructive ideas to the government during the revision of the plan to include: sensible actions, forward actions required and the need for individual action. Participants agreed that the civil society agenda should not be a case of our policy versus the government's. They also reiterated their question of why the government bodies responsible for preparing the plan were not present. CANARI shared that they were invited but were unavailable.

There was a frequent comment from participants that they were not aware that consultations concerning revisions were occurring despite a stated principle of the plan that "**stakeholder participation in addressing climate change is necessary to reduce duplication and to improve synergies**". Civil society expressed that there should be a firm statement in the agenda that it wants to be part of any review of the plan by the government.

9 Agenda building block #6: Identifying guiding principles

Throughout the workshop, there were opportunities for reflection that allowed participants to identify intangible issues that can support adaptation and mitigation strategies and which can be used as guiding principles for the agenda. Discussions are captured below in Table 2.

⁶ In the case of the Le Paradis development which has been abandoned, the developer owns the site, Frigate Island, which is a small islet off the coast and activities included land clearing. This action and has increased the vulnerability of the coastal area as there has been significant loss of mangroves.

Table 3: Guiding principles for the agenda

Adaptation and mitigation ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self confidence, pride in self and national pride are critically needed to make the difficult decisions to control and reduce some of the manmade issues that can make climate change impacts worse. <i>Dominica has a tradition of national service and national pride that encourages school kids to keep Dominica green and plant trees. The initial training at school age has had lasting impressions into adulthood. A similar approach is needed in Saint Lucia.</i> • A key adaptation is the mental adaptation of the individual and conversion of knowledge into action! • What can be done at the family level, the basic unit of society should be identified and acted upon as our culture is currently such that we are dependent on the government for action. • Civil society needs to take a lead role in marshalling people to take action. • Education on climate change must start at a very early age, kindergarten was suggested. Respect for each other and values including love for the environment and country must be incorporated in the curriculum. These core values can help nurture a generation which has a greater love and care for the environment. • The private sector needs to incorporate the environment into their decisions and express their voice as climate change will affect their business. • The environment must be valued in the same way that we value money – we need to keep it safe. • Conservation action can assist in bringing species back even after an extreme event; in Saint Lucia, parrot numbers declined after hurricanes, but numbers have been helped through conservation efforts and legislation intervention. • We need to pass on values in the family first and then via society. We must share resources and support each other actively in a way that exposes our children to these values and involves them tangibly in the act of sharing as we are faced with changing demographics in Saint Lucia and the cohesiveness of the community is not what it once was. • We need to ensure that our values are not superseded by western measures of success which have penetrated our way of doing things in many sectors especially in the financial sector.

10 Agenda building block #7: Developing solutions

CANARI guided participants through the exercise of developing solutions to the impacts identified.

Participants were encouraged to think of each issue in terms of a continuum of solutions, (see Figure 7) ranging from those activities that civil society is already

successfully doing, areas of overlap between civil society and government that provide opportunities for collaboration, areas in which civil society can advocate for the government to take action and lastly, those the solutions that only government has the resources to execute.

Figure 7: The 'solution continuum' which was defined to assist in crafting the agenda

<p>1</p> <p>Those actions that Civil Society is successfully undertaking</p> <p>Civil Society's strengths and priorities</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Areas of overlap in actions of state and Civil Society</p> <p>Opportunities for collaboration</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Actions which Civil Society advocates state action</p> <p>Advocacy</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Actions which the state is undertaking</p> <p>Government's strengths and priorities</p>
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Table 4 below gives a few examples of the solutions crafted by civil society. The full list can be found in Appendix 9. These were used to craft the civil society agenda for climate change.

Table 4: Examples of solutions crafted by civil society

Priority	Main cross-cutting impacts	Solutions
Freshwater resources	Coping with drought	Encourage and mainstream rainwater harvesting and water conservation
Infrastructure development	Where to site infrastructure?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate the planning approval process from the political directorate Strengthen and broaden the EIA process
Biodiversity	Loss of habitats due to human settlement expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake economic valuation of our biodiversity resources and the ecosystem services that they provide Don't forget to value non timber forest products like honey, medicines

11 Agenda building block #8: Understanding how to craft and communicate our agenda

Mc Chariandy shared the communication needs of the project and techniques for effective communication on climate change. These points are detailed in Appendix 10.

Participants were reminded that ***the civil society agenda for climate change will identify specific roles and responsibilities for civil society and describe processes, plans and strategies to include civil society in the decision making and implementation of responses to the impacts of climate change.***

CANARI also shared that it has developed a toolbox for civil society for communicating climate change issues⁷. It includes background information on climate change and 'how to' tips for interacting with a variety of audiences. Physical copies were given to all participants. They were encouraged to revise the toolkit to suit their needs.

Ms Chariandy led participants in a communication activity which demonstrated that the biggest problem in communication is the illusion that it is taking place. The participants were divided into pairs in which one member delivered a message and the other person received the message. Some pairs were not allowed to face each other and therefore were unable to receive non-verbal communication. With other pairs, the receiving partner was not allowed to ask questions. Most participants were uncomfortable throughout the exercise and could not wait for it to be over.⁸



Figure 8: Participating in the communication exercise

Ms Chariandy likened the non-communicating partners to communication scenarios in which the deliverer is in a remote location from the receiver and there is no direct feedback to the deliverer from the listener. Sometimes the listener is that non-homogenous audience known as 'the general public'. More work is required of the messenger to ensure that communication is taking place and that different products and pathways are used as well as feedback mechanisms.

⁷ CANARI. 2009. Communicating climate change: A toolbox for local organisations in the Caribbean. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute. The digital version of this document can be found at: <http://www.commonwealthfoundation.com/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=3tNWaM9owpQ%3D&tabid=318>

⁸ Instructions for the activity will be made available to participants upon request.

The deliverer needs to know **what** the message is, and **why** the message is being sent - the objective. The deliverer must know **how** to communicate - the products and pathways to be used. Feedback is critical as it allows for evaluation of the success of the communication. For tips on evaluation and feedback, participants were directed to the communications toolbox.

From the successful field of advertising, CANARI borrowed the five Cs of communication:

- a **clear** message,
- which is as **concise** as possible,
- which is **comprehensive** (the intended audience must be able to understand it),
- and **credible** (check your facts)
- and also **consistent** (regardless of the variety of vehicles used to address various audiences).

Lastly, the value of **contagion** was underscored; that the recipients of the message would share their newly acquired knowledge with others.

She also described the **3 powers** of any type of communication: the **attraction, holding and learning powers**. The last is most critical because it is learning that drives action. Good communication has all three powers.

Ms Chariandy then presented two Caribbean communication products as examples of the variety that can be employed to deliver climate change messages:

- A video on the plight of fishermen in Trinidad – this was a good way to get the point of view of the resource user over to a wider audience.⁹
- A comic book from the Bahamas, entitled *Who tief muh conch?* about loss of traditional food, as a possible effect of climate change¹⁰.

For the next activity, participants worked in groups to develop communication strategies for the specific priority areas identified for action in the agenda. The groups considered the audiences they would need to target and how they would communicate with them.

The following probing questions were used as prompts:

- Consider the main audiences to which you need to address your communication on climate change.
- Identify what you know about them including their interests, backgrounds and beliefs, as well as any specific characteristics e.g. age, gender, literacy level.
- Consider the objective of your communication with these audiences.
- Consider the types of communication vehicles which may be most suited for conveying your messages to these audiences.
- Identify possible opportunities/strategies for obtaining feedback and for evaluation of these communication mechanisms.

Examples of the strategies developed for two priority areas are detailed in Table 5 below.

⁹ This can be found at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8SFnazhiu9Y&feature=channel_video_title

¹⁰ Bahamas Environment, Science and Technology Commission (2011) 'Who tief muh conch?' The possible effects of climate change in The Bahamas. ISBN: 978-976-8205-15-6

Table 5: Examples of the communication strategies developed by workshop participants

Water resources and damage to infrastructure				
Main audiences	Features	Objective	Vehicle	Feedback and Evaluation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society • Developers • Planning and development control bodies • Water authority • Farmers • Relevant Government Ministries • Hoteliers • Community workers • Education • Financial sector • Golf course owners 	<p>All are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally unaware about climate change • heavily dependent on water resources • vulnerable to climate change • Demographics are very varied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build awareness of water as a natural resource • To advocate adaptation to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical demonstrations • Focus groups • Use photographs to communicate • Meetings • Personal invitations such as town crier, loud speaker, at church, one to one/ face to face • Develop curriculum for schools • Social gatherings such as free 'blocko' or BBQ • Social media • We are multilingual – we must use the local vernacular 	<p>Evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the start – set up goals and objectives • You must have a time frame • Question if the goals and objectives are being met <p>Feedback through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meetings • questionnaires • reminders • reports • site visits

12 Agenda building block #9: Delivering the agenda

CANARI pulled together participants' output from all of the building block activities to craft a draft agenda at the end of the first three days of activity. In its conceptualisation of the workshop, CANARI included a panel discussion with government and civil society stakeholders in a half-day session after the third day. At this panel discussion, civil society had the opportunity to deliver their draft agenda and to receive feedback from government stakeholders.

Invited panellists included McHale Andrew, Executive Vice-President, Saint Lucia Hotel and Tourism Association; Newton Eristhee, Manager, Soufriere Marine Management Association; Crispin d'Auvergne, Sustainable Development and Environment Division, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment, Adams Toussaint, Forestry Department, Saint Lucia and chairperson, Bishnu Tulsie, Director, Saint Lucia National Trust. The agenda for this half-day session is available in Appendix 11. Noteworthy invitees included:

- Dawn Pierre-Nathoniell, Sustainable Development and Environment Department
- Vincent Peter, Office of Private Sector Relations
- Denise Fergus, Saint Lucia Social Development Fund

- Petronila Polis, Department of Fisheries
- Dawn French, Director, National Emergency Management Organisation

Ms Chariandy welcomed panel discussion participants on the final workshop day and outlined project activities and expected outcomes. Emanuel Alexander, Raphael St Hill and Henix Joseph presented various aspects of the agenda. The chairperson of the panel, Bishnu Tulsie, then introduced and led the process of the panel discussion.

Key issues which arose during the discussions included:

12.1 General remarks

Moving from plans to practice: Government stakeholders felt that the 2003 plan was more technocratic than practical and planned to change this in the current review.

Hampered by political interference: They noted that while they make recommendations to the political directorate, the final decisions were sometimes contrary to these recommendations.

Will partner will civil society: Government stakeholders responsible for revising the plan will ensure that the plan makes a stronger case for civil society engagement.

Inclusion of culture: The inclusion of culture was noted.

Need civil society to advocate: Government stakeholders strongly support civil society in its role as advocate and believe that it can perform this role successfully.

Want to collaborate: Government stakeholders appreciated opportunities for collaboration and believe that civil society can assist government in act on priorities.

CANARI's toolbox is useful: The Sustainable Development and Environment Department will use the CANARI Communication for Climate Change Toolbox to support its own environmental education project. A number of other government attendees agreed with this sentiment.

12.2 Suggestions

Human health should be included as an explicit priority: Mr. d'Auvergne strongly believed that human health should be included in the civil society agenda due to emerging science in this field. *Raphael St Hill and McHale Andrews shared examples of how human health was subsumed under other areas; for example if the population had access to a regular water supply of appropriate quality, this would reduce a lot of stress. They added that participants felt that health was such a cross cutting issue, that by taking action to adapt to impacts under the six priority areas health issues will be addressed.*

Research is key: Adams Toussaint of the Forestry Department stated that the actual structure and composition of the forests is being changed due to climate change impacts and that certain species may be completely lost. He added that we have to get involved in building resilience in our forests and that forest restoration and rehabilitation is a needed adaptation.

He felt that a research forum will be helpful in conveying latest findings on climate change issues to civil society. He cautioned that some adaptations may be superficial if symptoms alone are treated and not the cause and believes that research is critical to support adaptation measures.

Protection is needed: Mr. Toussaint further stated that a germplasm¹¹ bank is needed protect local species from extreme events and as a way of retaining knowledge of our crops.

Biologically sensitive areas have been determined by Forestry Department and Mr. Toussaint felt that it was important to add this information to the national plan as it is evident that non-Saint Lucians appreciate the country's biodiversity more than locals.

Don't forget the marine environment: Newton Eristhee felt that sustainable use of marine resources needs a stronger focus in the civil society agenda.

Create a strong civil society voice: Vincent Peter felt very strongly that a civil society coalition is needed to take the agenda forward and that without a strong civil society voice, government would not act on issues such as legislation and institutional arrangements. *McHale Andrew agreed with the development of a coalition but cautioned that there should not be a rush to develop a structure immediately as in the Caribbean, we always 'falter on the altar' of implementation. Further, Raphael St. Hill felt that before a coalition is formed, groups need to take action on their own to show their commitment.*

Communicate using stronger language: Mr. Peter also felt that the document needed a stronger preamble to include spiritual values, anthropological issues, legislative basis, philosophical reasonings and the need to protect health as foundation statements. *McHale Andrew and other participants felt that the philosophical discussion can be very esoteric and that simple, non-technical language is needed to meet the needs of a varied audience. He added that civil society will draw on the art and science of communication and use a variety of pathways to meet the needs of the various audiences.*

Technology is cross-cutting: Dawn Pierre-Nathoniell assumed that technology was subsumed into each priority area of civil society's agenda and believes it should be given more priority as a cross-cutting issue. *The two farmers groups in attendance shared their use of technology: Paulina Ferdinand of Superior Broom Producers stated that her organisation is already composting, using rain water harvesting for irrigating the nursery and there is an electric turbine attached to solar panels. Emanuel Alexander of Belle Vue Farmers' Co-op is also engaged in composting and using the methane gas released for cooking.*

Legislate to include local knowledge: Dawn French shared that in South Africa, legislation must include a clause that local knowledge must be taken on board. In terms of revising Saint Lucia's dated (environmental) legislation, South Africa's lead can be advocated by civil society.

¹¹ Germplasm, according to Wikipedia, is defined as a collection of genetic resources for an organism. For plants, the germplasm may be stored as a seed collection or, for trees, in a nursery.

Separate the agenda into advocacy and actions: Dawn French asked that civil society separate the document into what we can advocate and what we can act on. *McHale Andrew suggested that civil society develop an action plan from the agenda in the form of a matrix of implementation in terms of who executes what activities as a way forward.*

Value our environment: Adams Toussaint suggested that we should develop payment for ecosystem toolkits and use these to provide incentives for conservation and promoting development that values the environment. He suggested that this be included in civil society's agenda. *McHale Andrew added that there is a bigger issue of re-evaluating how gross domestic product is calculated in Saint Lucia. There is too much emphasis on tourism therefore that industry has a disproportionately large voice in society. We can develop measures such as water use per capita, reforestation carried out per capita; indigenous knowledge have we transmitted or repackaged per capita.*

Can CANARI view the current revised plan?: Bishnu Tulsie asked whether CANARI can review the revised National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan. Dawn Pierre-Nathonié stated that this would not be possible since consultations are still ongoing. It was clear from the discussions that all government stakeholders were either fully aware of the consultations or were part of the process itself.

Build civil society's capacity: The Agenda should include that the capacity of civil society is limited and there is a need to invest in capacity building.

12.3 Agreements and the way forward

All civil society participants agreed to the development of a national coalition of civil society for action on climate change. There was strong support for a mechanism to move civil society agenda forward. After much discussion it was agreed that the mechanism will be called the **Civil Society Coalition for Action on Climate Change**. It was further agreed that:

- the Saint Lucia National Trust should convene a meeting of interested civil society organisations to advance this idea in the new year. SLNT shared that US\$2M to support civil society efforts will be available up to end of 2014 from GEF small grants.
- the group will develop an action plan based on the agenda.
- the group needs to be entrepreneurial in its approach to adapting to climate change and ensure that it has sustainable funding.
- there is a need to be guided by the basics – food, water, shelter for people – and to marry adaptations with traditional knowledge.
- civil society will review the manifesto of the political parties to help them understand the values and beliefs of the audience in question; this review will help civil society to effectively communicate with politicians.
- all civil society actions should be output-oriented, multi-dimensional and focused on the triple bottom line of sustainability.

It was also noted that Civil Society organisations need to develop a culture for advocacy as this approach will more likely lead to desired results.

Ms Chariandy wrapped up the panel discussion and thanked participants. She noted the commitment shared by attendees for taking the agenda forward and acknowledged the pledge of support by SLNT for taking the idea of the coalition forward. Government interest and support was appreciated and CANARI remains committed to supporting civil society beyond the end of this project and wants to stay connected to the process as the agenda moves forward. It was noted that the agenda crafted was developed 100% by participants and was simply facilitated by CANARI.

Despite the busy election season, four media houses were present on the final day, due to efforts by Karetta Crooks Charles of SLNT and this support was appreciated.

13 Use of social media during the workshop

CANARI sought to use digital technology and social media to promote interest in the development of the agenda, using its website¹², YouTube channel and Facebook page. The intention was to test its ability to use social media effectively as a way to communicate within the Caribbean and ultimately to host discussions that will feed into the finalisation of the agenda.

Ms Seeramsingh took the opportunity to use social media during the meeting and one aspect included encouraging participants to post on Facebook daily. By the end of the workshop, CANARI's Facebook page was populated with a variety of posts, some reflecting daily activities at the workshop and others noting the general perceptions of workshop participants.¹³ Several YouTube video clips of the workshop activities were also uploaded.¹⁴

14 Evaluation

All participants felt that the workshop was useful in helping them to learn more about climate change issues facing Saint Lucia. They were able to understand the differences between adaptation and mitigation, understand the urgency and complexities. For some, gaining an understanding of the National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan was particularly useful. Others appreciated the opportunity to meet other civil society and welcomed the formulation of solutions to help in adaptation. For some others, the communication techniques and pathways discussions were most useful.

The majority felt empowered to act as a result of the discussions, either through the knowledge gained or the sense of urgency they now feel. They were also encouraged to pursue collaborations.

All participants were open to using e-mail and/or Facebook for future discussions.

¹² CANARI homepage: www.canari.org

¹³ See: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Caribbean-Natural-Resources-Institute/159735514051858>

¹⁴ These can be found at: <http://www.youtube.com/user/2011CANARI>

For the most part, participants felt that meeting objectives were clear, they felt that CANARI did a good job in terms of the content delivered and the materials presented and felt that the workshop was relevant to their needs. Some felt that even though the activities were useful, they were time consuming and others felt that by virtue of CANARI facilitating this process, it would be easier for civil society to organise and gain greater respect in terms of climate change issues.

Participants appreciated the openness and participatory method of conducting the workshop. They learned from each others' experiences. The variety of civil society participants was appreciated yet some participants felt that a wider cross section of civil society should have been invited.

Some felt that the workshop was too short, while others felt that the meeting would have improved if participants were on time. One participant felt that it was important to show examples of case studies on climate change mitigation and adaptation in other countries in each priority area discussed.

Areas identified by civil society participants for further training include conflict management and capacity building in proposal writing. The complete list of responses to the evaluation questionnaire can be found in Appendix 12.

A 'faces' evaluation exercise allowed CANARI to compare feelings and perceptions of workshop participants at both the start and end of the workshop. Participants were mostly eager and happy to participate at the workshop's start and most felt encouraged and ready to act at the end. Responses to the faces evaluation exercise are also given in Appendix 12.

15 Conclusions

To craft the agenda in this pilot, the steps undertaken by CANARI to guide civil society were as follows:

- Ensure a common understanding of climate change
- Ensure a common understanding government's plans
- Have civil society map impacts and discuss the impacts
- Categorise mapped impacts
- Walk civil society through a process to create and validate categories
- Identify guiding principles from civil society discussions
- Ensure a common understanding of who the stakeholders are and their value
- Have civil society develop solutions
- Ensure a common understanding of crafting and communicating the agenda
- Have civil society deliver the agenda to a wider grouping of stakeholders
- Have civil society discuss the way forward

The first project outcome sought was that *civil society organisations are mobilised, energised, and supported to work collaboratively to address the impacts of climate change on natural resources and associated livelihoods.* This was achieved as civil society has mobilised and expressed its desire to form a coalition. Initially, participants sought simply to be included in the process of revising the National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan, but by the end of the workshop, they preferred to be more

proactive than reactive. There was support from government stakeholders for this mobilisation. From the meeting, there was a clear sense of collaboration. They displayed their ability to work together, respect each other's perspectives and incorporate each other's perspectives.

The second outcome sought was *civil society organisations are communicating to government about what are the priorities for climate change adaptation and mitigation and what role civil society can play.* CANARI's incorporation of a panel discussion into the workshop gave civil society a taste or test of their ability to communicate. The blame game was set aside early. There was open dialogue and it was civil. Government stakeholders listened and saw value in what was presented. They were especially encouraging and sought to give their input and in many instances, this input was accepted by civil society. They welcomed collaboration and advocacy as government stakeholders want the same end products as civil society and probably feel they are powerless to force the change. All parties recognised that the role that civil society can play is still emerging and that the coalition will be valuable to reverberate climate change issues nationally to force significant change in thinking.

Appendix 1: Project concept note

Formulating a civil society agenda for action on climate change in Saint Lucia

Background

Saint Lucia's geographic location, topographic profile and specific social and economic factors (such as high unemployment rate, the absence of a diversified economic base and the heavy dependence on two main economic sectors, tourism and agriculture) make it vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change.

Historically, hurricanes and floods have had the most disastrous impacts. In the last half century, seven storms and hurricanes have resulted in the loss of life and property. The 1980 Hurricane Allen for example, caused nine deaths, rendered 6,000 persons homeless, and caused damage estimated at EC\$250 million. In 1999, the eastward moving Hurricane Lenny generated storm surge that caused extensive damage in coastal areas. These events cause the diversion of limited resources from other development priorities towards relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

Human activities have also enhanced the risk from natural events. Deforestation, inappropriate land use, poorly planned physical development, and certain agricultural practices increase the

risk of landslides and flooding that cause substantial damage to property, crops and coastal resources. Increasing volumes and improper disposal of solid wastes also contributes to flooding, particularly in built up areas, and increases risks of disease and contamination.

Saint Lucia depends on surface sources to meet its water requirements. Severe, prolonged drought events have reduced the attractiveness of the islands natural scenery and caused potable water rationing which have diminished the appeal of the tourism product. Droughts have also adversely affected agricultural development, the quality of fruit exported and have contributed to the increase in the incidence of vector borne and respiratory diseases on the island.

The government of Saint Lucia has prepared a National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan providing broad guidance on processes, plans and strategies to address the impacts of climate change and guide adaptation. A "civil society agenda for climate change" will identify specific roles and responsibilities for civil society and describe processes, plans and strategies to include civil society in the decision making and implementation of responses to the impacts of climate change.

Target country

The target country is Saint Lucia.

Intended beneficiaries

Participants will be drawn from civil society (non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), the private sector inclusive of hoteliers and consultants, media and academia) engaged in issues involved in livelihoods and the management of natural resources.

Project duration

The project will last for five months.

Goal

To build the capacity for civil society to participate in decision-making and action to address the negative impacts of climate change on natural resources and associated livelihoods.

Objectives

- To enhance the understanding of civil society about climate change, the impacts on natural resources and associated livelihoods, and potential actions to address this.
- To enhance the awareness and understanding of civil society about what the Government of Saint Lucia officially plans to do to address the impacts of climate change on natural resources and associated livelihoods.
- To support civil society to develop a plan of action on what they will do to address the impacts of climate change on natural resources and associated livelihoods.
- To support civil society to identify and communicate priorities for action to address the impacts of climate change on natural resources and associated livelihoods

Methodology/approach

The project is designed to implement several strategies key to its success:

- **Increasing knowledge and understanding** about climate change and its impacts on natural resources and associated livelihoods in Saint Lucia in civil society;
- **Building the capacity of civil society to assume a role** in decision making to address the impacts of climate change on natural resources and associated livelihoods;
- **Strengthening civil society voice** so that the government will recognise and value their input in decision making to address the impacts of climate change on natural resources and associated livelihoods;

Indicative activities

This project has three main activities.

1. The **proposal development and project management** component will include planning meetings and organizing and managing resources to support the activities under the project.
2. A **4 day national workshop** will be held in Saint Lucia, with the assistance of a local civil society organization, the Saint Lucia National Trust, to enhance understanding and awareness about climate change and to draft a plan of action to address the impacts of climate change on natural resources and associated livelihoods
3. The final component, **“Preparation of “civil society’s agenda” and sharing of lessons learned and experiences”**, will entail the preparation and dissemination of 6 page citizen’s agenda, hosting of a discussion forum on the development of the agenda on CANARI’s Facebook page, posting Youtube videos and hosting a project page on CANARI’s website.

Outputs

- **Report on 4 day workshop** summarising the findings and documenting the approach and lessons learned.
- **Civil society agenda for action on climate change** 6 page document describing what is at stake, identifying the need for a civil society agenda on climate change, detailing priorities, indicating key interests and proposing roles that civil society could assume to drive the implementation of the plan
- **Facebook discussion** to contribute to sharing of lessons learned and experiences among workshop participants and the wider Caribbean on the process of developing the citizen’s agenda .
- **Youtube videos** to document and share experiences and lessons learned about developing a plan of action to address the impacts of climate change on natural resources and associated livelihoods.
- **Media releases** to the general public in Saint Lucia and for CANARI’s website to advise the general public about the development of the civil society’s agenda on climate change.
- **Project webpage** on CANARI’s website to contribute to sharing of lessons learned and experiences among civil society organizations in Saint Lucia and the wider Caribbean.

Outcomes

- Civil society organisations mobilised, energised, and supported to work collaboratively to address the impacts of climate change on natural resources and associated livelihoods.

- Civil society organisations communicating to government about what are the priorities for climate change adaptation and mitigation and what role civil society can play.

Implementing Organisation

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) is a regional non-profit organisation dedicated to working at multiple levels to develop, test, promote and support local, national and regional efforts aimed at improving the management of natural resources and the livelihoods of those who depend on them, through inclusive, participatory approaches. CANARI's mission is to promote equitable participation and effective collaboration in managing the natural resources critical to development. Its geographic focus is the islands of the Caribbean, including all independent countries as well as the dependent territories of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

CANARI has extensive experience working on participatory forest management and has been awarded in 2009 the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation prestigious award for the Institute's exceptional contribution to biodiversity conservation in the Caribbean.

Appendix 2: Workshop Agenda



CARIBBEAN NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE

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Developing a Civil Society Agenda for Climate Change

National workshop

22 - 25 November 2011

Saint Lucian by Rex Resorts, Gros Islet, Castries-Gros Islet Highway, Saint Lucia

Goal

To enhance the capacity of civil society to participate in decision-making and action to address the negative impacts of climate change on natural resources and natural resource-based livelihoods in Saint Lucia.

Objectives

- To enhance the understanding of civil society about climate change, the impacts on natural resources and natural resource-based livelihoods, and potential actions to address this.
- To enhance the awareness and understanding of civil society about what the Government of Saint Lucia officially plans to do to address the impacts of climate change on natural resources and natural resource-based livelihoods.
- To support civil society to develop a plan of action on what they will do to address the impacts of climate change on natural resources and natural resource-based livelihoods.
- To support civil society to communicate their priorities for action to address the impacts of climate change on natural resources and natural resource-based livelihoods to key decision makers in government.

Draft agenda

Tuesday 22 November 2011: Understanding the challenge

8:30 - 9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:00 - 10:00 a.m.	Welcome and introductions
10:00 - 10:15 a.m.	Morning break
10:15 - 12 noon	Understanding climate change impacts on Saint Lucia Reviewing the National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan and current initiatives on climate change in Saint Lucia

12 noon - 12:45 p.m.	Lunch break
12:45 - 2:00 p.m.	Mapping impacts on stakeholders, sectors and livelihoods
2:00 - 2:15 p.m.	Afternoon break
2:15 - 3:45 p.m.	Mapping impacts on stakeholders, sectors and livelihoods (cont'd)

Wednesday 23 November 2011: Identifying areas for civil society action and advocacy

9:00 - 9:30 a.m.	Review of Day 1
9:30 - 10:30 a.m.	Reviewing the National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan for Saint Lucia to analyse how it addresses impacts identified
10:30 - 10:45 a.m.	Morning break
10:45 - 12 noon	Identification of key areas for civil society action
12 noon - 12:45 p.m.	Lunch break
12:45 - 2:00 p.m.	Identification of key areas for civil society advocacy
2:00 - 2:15 p.m.	Afternoon break
2:15 - 3:45 p.m.	Pulling it together

Thursday 24 November 2011: Developing a Civil Society Agenda

9:00 - 10:30 a.m.	Developing the Civil Society Agenda
10:30 - 10:45 a.m.	Morning break
10:45 - 12 noon	Developing the Civil Society Agenda (cont'd)
12 noon - 12:45 p.m.	Lunch break
12:45 - 2:00 p.m.	Developing a plan for advocacy
2:00 - 2:15 p.m.	Afternoon break
2:15 - 3:45 p.m.	Wrap up and next steps

Friday 25 November 2011: Building partnerships with government

9:00 – 9:30 a.m.	Welcome and introductions
9:30 – 10:30 a.m.	Presentation of the Civil Society Agenda
10:30 – 10:45 a.m.	Morning break

11 – 12:30 noon	Panel discussion on the Agenda
12:30 – 1:00 p.m.	Next steps and close
1:00 p.m.	Lunch

Appendix 3: Participants List

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Appendix 4: Summary of the work of participant organisations in the area of climate change mitigation and adaptation


	SLNT	SMMA	CAPSICUM	TMR	SBP	PMA	BVFC	DWCT	SCRIBEL	CANARI
Protected area/ heritage site management		✓				✓				
Coastal setbacks / stabilisation	✓					✓				
Biodiversity conservation – endemics/ endangered spp/ medicinal plants	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
Wetlands rehab				✓						
Watershed management		✓		✓						
Water quality and availability		✓		✓						
Agricultural practices					✓		✓			
Rainwater harvesting					✓					
Cultural and heritage protection			✓							
Livelihoods	✓		✓							✓
Awareness/ education/ media – radio	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓
Youth involvement	✓									
Research		✓	✓					✓		
Advocacy	✓		✓							
Support to other orgs									✓	✓
Funding access	✓									✓
Heritage tourism	✓									
Best practices in marine tourism		✓								
Reducing energy consumption	✓				✓					
Emissions reductions	✓									

Appendix 5: Defining climate change




What is Climate Change?


Developing a Civil Society Agenda for Climate Change
22 – 25 November 2011
The Saint Lucian by Rex Resorts



What is climate change?





- Climate change is an increase in the Earth's average temperature observed over a long period of time, usually decades or longer.
- Climate change can be caused by natural events or human activity.




Climate change and human activity

- Industry, burning oil, natural gas, coal (fossil fuel) [Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)]
- Agriculture [Methane (CH₄)]
- Agriculture, Transportation [Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)]
- Deforestation

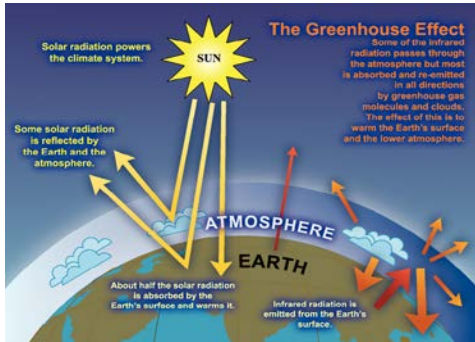



What are greenhouse gases?


Greenhouse gases are gases in the Earth's atmosphere that help keep the planet warm by trapping radiation from the sun (e.g., water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide). Without them it would be too cold to live on Earth.



The Greenhouse Effect



Source: IPCC 2007 [Figure FAQ.1.3].



Projections for the future

- Temperature of the land: Caribbean will be between 1 C and 5 C warmer by the 2080s
- Temperature of the sea: annual warming between 2 C and 2.9 C (Taylor *et al.* 2007)
- Sea level rise: increase of 13 to 56 cm by the 2090s relative to 1980/99 levels (Parry *et al.* 2007)
- Rainfall : general future trend of drier conditions, 25% drier by the 2080s
- Extreme events: Intense and heavy rainfall events interspersed with longer relatively dry periods (Taylor *et al.* 2007)
- Hurricanes: increased intensity.



Impacts to consider

- Warmer land
- Warmer seas
- Rise in sea level
- Drier dry season
- Intense rainfall events
- Hurricanes with increased intensity

What would this mean for St. Lucia?



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FLuwR0IW.Tiw&feature=player_embedded

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=trGP5dLSA7k&feature=player_embedded#!

Appendix 6: Understanding the key points of the 2003 Saint Lucia National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan



*Caribbean
Natural
Resources
Institute
(CANARI)*



Developing a Civil Society Agenda
for Climate Change

22 - 25 November 2011
The Saint Lucian by Rex Resorts,
St. Lucia



**A review of the 2003
National Climate Change
Policy and Adaptation Plan
for Saint Lucia**



Background

The National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan for Saint Lucia (2003):


- featured input from several stakeholders and consultants
- was co-ordinated by the Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing



Key points in the preamble (p.4)



“In 1993, St. Lucia ratified the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**.

Government remains committed to meeting the goals of the Convention which are essentially to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and to address the actual and anticipated effects of climate change.”




Key points in the preamble

“Government will take all feasible and desirable action at the national, regional and international levels in order to foster the mitigation of global greenhouse gas emissions.”





Key points in the preamble

“...Government is of the conviction that Saint Lucia, given its limited ability to address the issues of reducing emissions, and, more importantly, its vulnerability to the effects of climate change, must place urgent and major emphasis on adapting to climate change.”




Hurricane Dean, 2007



Aim of Policy (p.6)


- ...to foster and guide a national process of addressing the short, medium and long term effects of climate change in a co-ordinated, holistic and participatory manner in order to ensure that, to the greatest extent possible, the quality of life of the people of Saint Lucia, and opportunities for sustainable development are not compromised.”



Objectives of the policy (p.6)


Foster the development of processes, plans, strategies and approaches to:

- Avoid, minimise or adapt to the negative impacts of climate change on the natural environment including ecosystems, species, genetic resources, ecological processes, lands and water;



Objectives of the policy (p.6)

- Avoid, minimise or respond to the negative impacts of Climate Change on economic activities;
- Reduce or avoid damage to human settlements and infrastructure caused by Climate Change;
- Avoid or minimise the negative impact of climate change on human health;



Objectives of the policy (p.6)

- Improve knowledge and understanding of climate change issues in order to obtain broad-based support for, and participation in climate change activities;
- Conduct systematic research and observation on Climate Change related factors in order to improve forecasting and to supply the necessary planning and response measures



Objectives of the policy (p.6)

2. Foster the development and application of appropriate legal and institutional systems and management mechanisms for planning for and responding to climate change;
3. Foster the development of appropriate economic incentives to encourage public and private sector adaptation measures.



Policy principles (p.7)

- Fulfilment of commitments under UNFCCC;
- Ensure that the public is adequately informed on CC
- Endeavour to obtain participation of stakeholders in addressing CC, and in a co-ordinated fashion that avoids duplication of effort and conflict and that ensures efficient use of resources and the creation of positive synergies
- **(Information dissemination to society on implications of climate change and roles of various agents)**



Policy principles (p.7)

- Promote and support research and information gathering on aspects of climate change and its impact on Saint Lucia
- Ensure adequate planning takes place on a continual basis in the wider context of sustainable development
- Do all possible to enhance and maintain environmental quality
- **(Enabling environment for the adoption of appropriate technologies and practices in response the causes & effects of climate change)**



Application (p.8) (Scope)

This policy shall guide the work of all Governmental, statutory, Non-governmental and Civic entities which are involved in, or which may seek to become involved in addressing Climate Change issues as they affect Saint Lucia.



Policy directives (p. 9-16)

Policy directives are outlined under 8 main areas, in which expected impacts are defined and action is proposed. These 9 areas are:

Agriculture	Human settlements
Coastal and Marine Resources	Terrestrial Resources and Terrestrial Biodiversity
Financial Sector	Tourism
Human Health	Water Resources



Broad areas of action proposed

- Research: information on impacts on biological resources and soil, forecasting and climate change processes, pest-crop interactions; inventory of water resources;
- Land use planning: for location of new coastal activities, hotels, alternative livelihood activities, tourism activities;



Broad areas of action proposed

- Risk management: financial, building codes
- Reforestation: to secure water supply, habitats, minimise erosion, siltation, flooding



Broad areas of action proposed

- Water management plan: new sources identified, storage systems, water conservation
- Public education: climate change related health matters, coastal and marine zone impacts, impacts on human settlements



Planning and management mechanisms (p.17)

- Formulate and implement a comprehensive national public awareness and education programme on Climate Change;



Planning and management mechanisms (p.17)

- Develop and implement joint programmes for monitoring and conservation of coastal ecosystems and resources;

Milestones achieved

- Establishment of a coastal zone management unit
- Ensuring cc research information in fed into decision making processes



Planning and management mechanisms (p.17)

- Develop and use appropriate monitoring methods and indicators to determine the impacts of Climate Change on human health;

Milestone achieved

- Vulnerability and adaptation assessment



Planning and management mechanisms (p.17)

- Develop an Agriculture Land Use and Management Plan which embraces Climate Change concerns and which will be integrated in a comprehensive National Land Policy;

Milestone achieved

- Vulnerability and adaptation assessment



Planning and management mechanisms (p.17)

- Development of mechanisms to ensure that the information generated through research and monitoring is incorporated into the decision-making process.

Milestones achieved

- Inter-agency collaboration: National Climate Change Committee
- Strengthen the Met. Unit – enabling better data collection
- Incorporate CC concerns in emergency planning process



Accountability (p.19)

- “Adaptation to Climate Change is a responsibility of all and as such, Civil Society is encouraged to collaborate with Government in the development of appropriate measures for accountability.”



Monitoring and Review (p.19)

- Monitoring shall be carried out by the National Climate Change Committee.
- The Committee shall report to the Cabinet of Ministers and including an annual report on measures that have been undertaken to implement this policy.



National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (p. 21-32)

- The strategy and actions were outlined under the 8 areas itemised under policy directives in the Climate Change Policy.
- Each strategy and action was given a ranking for a particular level of priority.
- Actions with highest ranking were earmarked for immediate work and funding was allocated/sought for these undertakings.



Highest priority strategies/actions


- **Coastal and Marine Resources:** Undertake review of existing coastal monitoring and data collection systems.
- **Human settlements:** Develop adaptation plan for human settlements including zoning, defences, building codes etc.



Highest priority strategies/actions



- **Terrestrial Resources, Terrestrial Biodiversity & Agriculture:** Establish a system for improved monitoring and research of key terrestrial and agricultural processes and resources.






Highest priority strategies/actions

- **Freshwater resources:**
Undertake inventory of freshwater resources and develop and implement a National Water Resources Management Plan.
- **Tourism:** Improve/develop regulatory framework with emphasis on enforcement.


Highest priority strategies/actions

- **Cross-cutting:**
Development and implementation of an integrated, coordinated and sustained climate change education and awareness programme targeting all sectors and relevant interest groups.





Summary points

- Major emphasis is placed on adaptation actions
- Civil society participation is encouraged in the process


Summary points

- Fosters development of plans to reduce the negative impacts on the natural environment and its associated resources, ecosystem services and livelihoods
- Encourages research to learn about climate change processes and impacts and to identify alternative resources and approaches for livelihood sustainability



Summary points

- Conservation and rehabilitation activities encouraged such as coastal monitoring, reforestation, soil conservation, water and watershed management
- Public education is necessary to heighten awareness of the impacts and to encourage participation in solutions and adaptation processes



Updates

- Second National Communications – Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessment in the 8 sectors
- Individual sector reports has served as input into a number of processes including Review of the Economics of Climate Change
- Synthesis report currently being compiled



In progress

- Legislative framework- Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience
- National CC Database system - PPCR
- CC considerations in building & planning process- SPACC
- National public awareness and education programs - PPCR



Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework

- Rationale
 - nearly ten years since initial document;
 - Allows for appropriate alignment of future climate change
 - provides an opportunity for proposing appropriate policy changes
 - Allows for broadening of focus of adaptation actions
- Timeframe: 2011-2021



Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework

- Main Principle:
 - No regrets principle: early appropriate action will be taken so as to mitigate possible future climate change damage.
- Focus
 - Adaptation facilitation
 - Adaptation implementation
 - Creation of new opportunities for private sector engagement
 - Focus on Financial services sector



FINANCING ADAPTATION MEASURES EXPECTED OUTPUTS BY 2021:

- Implementation of appropriate economic and fiscal incentives to encourage climate change adaptation;
- Funds mobilised from the local, regional and international private;
- Financing is mobilised from international sources for implementation and facilitation actions; and
- A Climate Change Adaptation Trust Fund is established and fully operational.

Appendix 7: Defining livelihoods

Extracted from: CANARI, 2010. Facilitating participatory forest management: A toolkit for forest managers in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: CANARI.

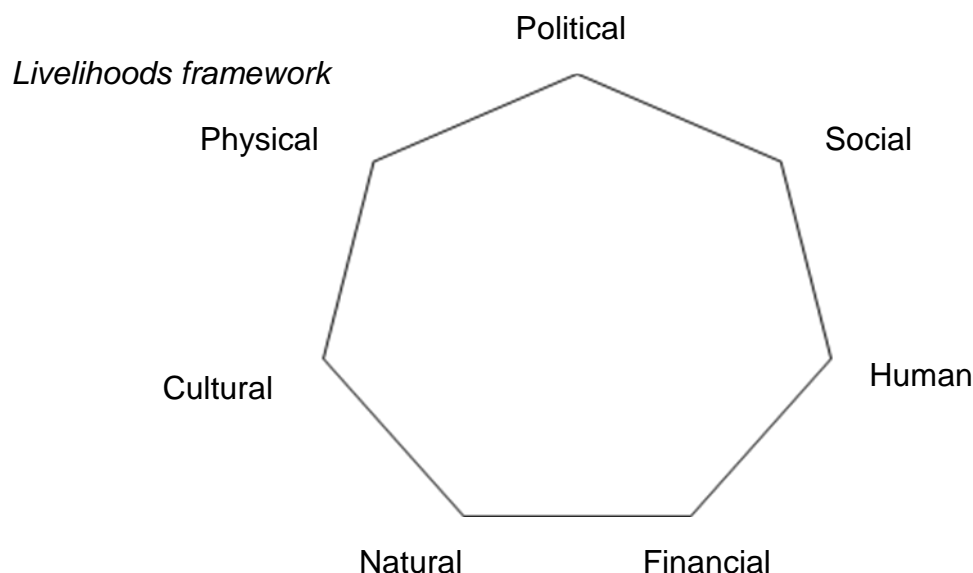
DEFINITIONS

Livelihoods: Livelihoods comprise the capabilities, assets and activities required for having a means of living. This includes the concept of well-being and quality of life.

Sustainable livelihoods: Livelihoods are sustainable when they:

- can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks;
- do not depend on external support;
- maintain or enhance capabilities and assets both now and in the future;
- do not compromise the productivity of the natural resource base;
- do not undermine the livelihoods of others.

Livelihood assets: The livelihoods framework developed by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) in 1999 is based on the idea that human well-being is determined by the extent to which individuals and households have access to a range of types of 'assets'. It identifies five categories of livelihood assets: human, natural, social, physical and financial. The research conducted by CANARI under its Forests & Livelihoods programme suggests that in the Caribbean context it is important also to include political and cultural assets. A balanced portfolio of assets is important in achieving human well being and quality of life.



TYPES OF ASSETS

- **Human assets:** education or knowledge; technical, management and other skills; talents; health
- **Natural assets:** ownership or access to natural resources, including land, water, and ecosystem services
- **Social assets:** family, community and relationships built through social networks; means of communication such as through websites and email lists
- **Physical assets:** infrastructure such as housing, schools, hospitals, emergency shelters and other community buildings; vehicles and access to transport and equipment
- **Financial assets:** income, savings and access to credit, investment and inheritance
- **Political assets:** power, access to and influence over decision-making processes; political connections
- **Cultural assets:** assets such as natural resources and buildings of religious and cultural significance to communities (including communities of interest, country, region and world)

Appendix 8: Understanding the cross-cutting nature of climate change impacts

Impacts that affect more than two sectors are highlighted.

Impact	Base Sector	Cross cutting nature of the impact
Food shortages	Agriculture	This impact will also have financial repercussions, could affect health and could impact the tourism sector.
Property loss due to extreme events	Agriculture	This is a significant impact for farmers with equally significant financial repercussions. It can also be a factor in terms of human settlements. It can impact on biodiversity and the tourism sector also.
Loss of tree crops	Agriculture	This will also impact on biodiversity.
Climate change is impacting fruiting life cycles and taste	Agriculture	This impact will also have financial repercussions; there may be less food maybe as a result for both people and fauna.
New invasive species either due to man or climate change impacts	Agriculture	This impact will also be felt in the Coastal and Marine Resources sector as species can move into this zone quite quickly either through man's activities and climate change impacts. There is a significant cost associated with this impact. If food species are affected by invasive species – this impact will be of great concern. Invasives can be devastating to biodiversity and they can also impact on the tourism product of the island.
Sea level rise can impact the nesting sites of turtles and iguanas and birds	Coastal and Marine Resources	This is also a biodiversity issue which can impact on the attractions that make up the tourism product.
Coastal erosion is affecting coastal towns	Coastal and Marine Resources	This will impact on infrastructure and human settlements as well and is costly to repair and mitigate. It will also affect the tourism sector.
Coastal erosion can be exacerbated by coastal engineering gone awry	Coastal and Marine Resources	We must make decisions that can be more beneficial to us in the long term with respect to climate change issues that we don't have control over.
There is slow recovery of species due to extreme weather.	Coastal and Marine Resources	This can apply to terrestrial biodiversity. Human health can be affected if species in question are important food sources. Similarly, this can affect the tourism sector.
Sea temperature rise will affect biodiversity and food availability	Coastal and Marine Resources	This can critically impact on human health
The 'Queen's Chain'—the land that is 186.5 ft from the high water tide mark is being sold.	Coastal and Marine Resources	This will impact on biodiversity. Development in this zone will be affected by climate change impacts. It will be costly to maintain and in turn

The law states that no development should occur in this zone, but is being flouted.		affect the tourism sector.
Sudden loss of livelihoods due to extreme climate change events (disrupting social structure)	Financial Sector	This is a livelihoods issue which can also disrupt the social order, lead to a lot of stress and possibly affect human settlements. This impact may be quite severe.
NEW: Inefficient use of resources	Financial Sector	This is a very cross cutting issue, policy makers, politicians and others in control of resources need to become more responsive and answerable to the public for their decisions.
Emotional impact – stress	Human Health	While linked to the human health sector, this impact can be much more severe than actually thought; it may be difficult to quantify the severeness.
Loss of human life	Human Health	
Blocked drainage	Human Settlements	It is costly to repair infrastructure. Blocked drains will affect human settlements, has the potential to affect health, access to water resources and the tourism sector.
Garbage disposal is a serious issue which can exacerbate climate change impacts	Human Settlements	This can affect water resources and coastal and marine resources.
Where should important infrastructure like hospitals be sited	Human Settlements	This can impact coastal and marine resources (as most government buildings are on the coast), can affect human settlements as well as biodiversity. If improperly sited, there would be financial repercussions if damaged by climate change impacts.
Forced adaptation and migration leading to a loss of lifestyle	Human Settlements	This can also affect agriculture, coastal and marine resources and have financial and human health repercussions. There will be an impact on biodiversity as well as livelihoods and culture.
Movement of rural farmers into new livelihoods such as in cities and in the coastal zone (rural to urban drift and rural to rural drift)	Human Settlements	This will affect agriculture, coastal and marine resources (where farmers who suffered after Hurricane Tomas, started fishing to make up for the loss of livelihoods), will have financial impacts, human health (stress). It will also affect biodiversity, water resources and livelihoods and culture.
Damage to infrastructure	Human Settlements	This issue can impact all sectors.
Flooding due to increased rainfall including coastal flooding	Human Settlements	This issue can impact all sectors.
Improper reforestation	Terrestrial Resources – Biodiversity	This will have a financial impact, will also affect human health, access to water resources and biodiversity. This is also a knowledge issue as proper scientific

		knowledge should be sought to enable establishment of natural cover as sometimes the pursuit of cultivated exotics is not financially feasible.
Loss of biodiversity due to land clearing and loss of mangroves, especially clearing of land for hotel development	Terrestrial Resources – Biodiversity	This will affect coastal and marine resources, affect water resources. Should there be severe climate change impacts; there could be financial implications, impacts on human settlements and the tourism sector.
Deforestation due to hurricanes	Terrestrial Resources – Biodiversity	This issue can impact all sectors.
Increased wildfires during severe droughts	Terrestrial Resources – Biodiversity	This issue can impact all sectors.
Offshore islands which are safe havens for endemics are at risk	Terrestrial Resources – Biodiversity	This can also impact on the tourism product of Saint Lucia
Landslides and excessive Erosion	Terrestrial Resources – Biodiversity	This issue can impact all sectors.
Loss of non human lives	Terrestrial Resources – Biodiversity	This can impact agriculture, human health, tourism, water resources, livelihoods and the tourism sector.
Aesthetics changed, for example the visual impact of the sulphur springs changed after Hurricane Tomas	Tourism	This has financial impacts. It will also affect culture and biodiversity.
Bad development practices including clearing of land for development, particularly hotels	Tourism	This issue can impact all sectors.
Increase in movement of forest species into human settlements due to increased flooding e.g. fer-de-lance	Water resources	This will affect agriculture, human health and settlements as well as biodiversity.
Impacts on rivers have an impact on human health as there is large domestic use/dependence upon rivers. Since Hurricane Tomas, many areas have not had a regular supply of clean water.	Water resources	There are financial repercussions to large infrastructure development to protect water resources.
Saint Lucia needs to prepare for natural disasters by ensuring that there are proper reserves of water resources which can be accessed.	Water resources	

Water resources issues tend to be related to human health in many cases.	Water resources	
Damaged rivers in need of rehabilitation	Water resources	If they are not rehabilitated, in the face of increasing climate change impacts, there would be damage to coastal and marine resources, financial impacts across sectors, impacts on human health and settlements, biodiversity and the tourism sector.
Human settlements encroaching into natural water catchment areas	Water resources	This will affect availability of water for agriculture, human health, and the availability of water for biodiversity.
Depletion of water quality	Water resources	Human activities and climate change impacts that lead to the depletion of water quality will affect agriculture, coastal and marine resources, will have financial repercussions, will affect human health, biodiversity and the tourism sector.
High siltation	Water resources	This issue can impact all sectors.
Social unrest due to food insecurity	Livelihoods / Culture/ Tradition/ History	In addition to being related to livelihoods, this also impacts the agricultural sector, coastal and marine resources, biodiversity and the tourism sector. It also has financial implications
Damage to or loss of cultural heritage due to erosion	Livelihoods / Culture/ Tradition/ History	

Appendix 9: List of solutions crafted by civil society

Priority	Main cross-cutting impacts	Solutions
Freshwater resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment by people into natural water catchment areas • Depletion of water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper land-use policy with enforcement • Education and awareness and • Re-training
	Coping with drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First understand what wasting water means to a rural Saint Lucian • Draw from experiences of other islands like British Virgin Islands and adopt best practices • Education and awareness messages must be consistent across audiences. <i>Can civil society act as an intermediary for implementing this solution?</i> • Encourage and mainstream rainwater harvesting and water conservation • Legislation re: conservation practices and show enforcement with penalties can happen!
	High siltation	Dam needs to be desilted
Infrastructure development:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to infrastructure • Where to site infrastructure? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper and enforced land-use planning • Separate the planning approval process from the political directorate • Improve, develop and enforce building codes to include climate change • Strengthen and broaden the EIA process • All development must meet the triple bottom line for sustainable development – projects must be economically, environmentally and socially acceptable
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food shortage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a land-use policy that devotes a particular percentage of land for agriculture and green spaces • Support the farming community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They should not be forced onto marginal lands - Farmed areas should have complementary infrastructure - There should be some form of financial support to farmers • Encourage the 'jardin creole' • Encourage school gardening and planting of fruit trees and; aquaculture in rural schools • Encourage buying local food • Encourage creative and innovative use of local foods to promote usage • Encourage the gathering of local knowledge • Encourage agricultural diversification
Biodiversity	Loss of habitats due to human settlement expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use policy – our <i>footprint</i> must be

		<p>smaller</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tie biodiversity conservation to economic development • Undertake economic valuation of our biodiversity resources and the ecosystem services that they provide • Don't forget to value non timber forest products like honey, medicines • Forestry is comfortable managing state land. There should be public-private arrangements. Opportunities exist for civil society to manage areas as well.
	Tourism development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate the development planning process • Incentives for management of private lands for biodiversity and against climate change impacts should be explored (may be a role for civil society)
Coastal and Marine Resources	<p>Degradation of coastal and marine resources due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ erosion, ○ sea level rise, ○ increase in sea temperature and ○ terrestrial activities affecting the coastal area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage planting of trees and other types of vegetation on the coast which reduce incidence of erosion. Civil society can support this. • Infrastructure development particularly government buildings should not be on the coast • Decrease level of pollutants entering coastal zone through domestic grey water management • Ensure that there is proper solid waste management and a proper bottle refund policy • Promote public awareness and education regarding protection of the coastal and marine zone • Construct artificial wetlands and protect wetland areas • Enforce of legislation • What to do about the marine tourism industry?
Livelihoods and Culture	Loss of livelihoods/ need to climate-proof livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use traditional knowledge and traditional technologies related to food, natural products and forest non-timber products • What are our tribal duties (according to Derek Walcott)? What about our collective community helping and traditional self help?
	Social impacts from loss of livelihood	Encourage self-help and community strengthening
	Threats to culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote cultural practices to secure cultural and traditional heritage e.g. "jounen kwéyòl" • Encourage community tourism and heritage tourism regarding forest species e.g. gommier, medicinal gardens, cocoa,

		<p><i>flambeautay</i> or night finishing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gift exchange should involve local products as a means of promoting what we have• Re-enact traditional practices regularly like Colonial Williamsburg in Washington D.C and the Kalinago Village in Dominica)• We need to understand that there is hidden adaptation knowledge present within our traditional culture and vernacular.
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Appendix 10: Communicating about climate change



Communicating the Civil Society Agenda on Climate Change



The Civil Society Agenda

This “civil society agenda for climate change” will identify specific roles and responsibilities for civil society and describe processes, plans and strategies to include civil society in the decision making and implementation of responses to the impacts of climate change.



The Civil Society Agenda


- will be prepared as a 6-page document for dissemination,
- will be promoted through the hosting of a discussion forum on its development (on CANARI's Facebook page),
- will allow others to appreciate the discussion which enabled its creation through the posting YouTube videos and
- will be documented further by hosting a project page on CANARI's website.



The Civil Society Agenda

The agenda will:


- describe what is at stake,
- identify the need for a civil society agenda on climate change,
- detail priorities,
- indicate key interests and
- propose roles that civil society could assume to drive the implementation of the plan



The Civil Society Agenda


- Discussion of the previous days leads to development of the agenda structure as follows:

1	2	3	4
Those actions that Civil Society is successfully undertaking	Areas of overlap in actions of state and Civil Society	Actions which Civil Society advocates state action	Actions which the state is undertaking
Civil Society's strengths and priorities	Opportunities for collaboration	Advocacy	Government's strengths and priorities



Content

- What is at stake?
- Need for civil society agenda
- Key areas (research, public education and participation, resilience-building, climate proofing of livelihoods, knowledge-sharing)
- Areas of common work
- Advocacy



Communication toolkit (p.25)

Communication for public education

- provides information in such a way that the public can understand and to encourage a change in behaviour or attitude

Communication for advocacy

- seeks to influence decision-makers to take a particular action




Let's communicate

Activity:





- Get into pairs and follow the instructions given.
- One member of the pair is delivering a message and the other person is receiving the message.




Elements of communication


- Audience
- Message
- Objective
- Vehicle: Products and Pathways
- Feedback
- Evaluation

5Cs of communication


- Clear
- Concise
- Comprehensive
- Credible
- Consistent
- Contagious






The 3 powers


- Attraction
- Holding
- Learning




Maldives Government meeting underwater (October 2009)



Voices for Climate Change artists performing in Jamaica (April 2010)




Sandwatch activities in Saint Lucia



Measures of success

Level of uptake i.e. the “acceptance and use of products by target audiences, as evidenced in changes in practices, behaviours, and attitudes.”

Measured through: further and onward use of products; application of evidence communicated; changes in attitudes; changes in policy, and transformation



Activity

Formulate a communication strategy for communication of your agenda activities to the general public, considering:

- The forum at/through which your message is communicated (location, time, medium);
- What you know about your audience (knowledge, beliefs, interests)
- What you would like them to know

Create opportunities for feedback and evaluation

Appendix 11: Agenda for the Panel discussion



CARIBBEAN NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE

Fernandes Industrial Centre • Administration Building • Eastern Main Rd. • Laventille • Trinidad W.I.
Tel: (868) 626 6062 • Fax: (868) 626 1788 • Email: info@canari.org • Website: www.canari.org

Developing a civil society agenda for addressing climate change in Saint Lucia National workshop

Friday 25 November 2011: Building partnerships with government

9:00 a.m.	Welcome and introductions
9:30 a.m.	Presentation of the Civil Society Agenda
10:30 a.m.	Morning break
11:00 a.m.	<p>Panel discussion on the Agenda</p> <p>Members of the panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McHale Andrew <i>Executive Vice-President, Saint Lucia Hotel and Tourism Association</i> • Newton Eristhee <i>Manager, Soufriere Marine Management Association</i> • Crispin d'Auvergne <i>Sustainable Development and Environment Division, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment</i> • Adams Toussaint <i>Forestry Department, Saint Lucia</i> • Bishnu Tulsie <i>Director, Saint Lucia National Trust</i>
12:30 p.m.	Next steps and close
1:00 p.m.	Lunch

Appendix 12 Evaluations

Evaluation form responses

1. Did you find this meeting useful in learning about climate change issues facing Saint Lucia?

Yes

No

- The photo exercise allowed for a clearer understanding of the difference between adaptation and mitigation.
- It reinforced the urgency at the complexities of the climate change issues.
- Knowledge about the policy and adaptation plan was useful.
- The meeting was useful because not only were climate change issues identified, solutions and mitigation techniques were formulated.
- Provided tools in advocacy and facilitation techniques were interesting.
- It gave me an opportunity to find out about both what other civil society groups are thinking about climate change.
- The cross-section of agencies represented allowed me to gain a better understanding of climate change and how it affects Saint Lucia.
- It has helped me reignite my quest for helping in the adaptation for climate change.
- I have learned a lot.

2. If your organization is not already doing so, have the discussions empowered you to advocate on climate change issues facing Saint Lucia?

Yes

No

- My organization is already preparing to have stakeholder meetings to discuss threats to coastal resources and livelihoods
- The exercise has emboldened and heightened my own sense of responsibility
- I have been empowered to go back to my organization and train my fellow members
- WASCO is an integral participant against climate change in Saint Lucia
- My organization is advocating, communicating and conserving and managing natural, historical and heritage resources
- By solidifying knowledge of the breadth of effects and concepts and what can be done in expanding awareness
- It reinforces the need for urgent action if standards of living is to be maintained for the next generation
- My organization has been doing a few projects related to climate change, however, this workshop has highlighted the many areas / sectors impacted by climate change and the need for more collaborative work

There were two NO responses.

3. Will you / your organization be able to continue the development of the agenda via the Internet, namely through Facebook discussions or e-mail communication?

Yes

No

Please explain:

- Email is preferred
- Yes and no, I am not sure, we are busy and don't have time and resources to do so
- We are able to access the internet and message as needed
- Will establish links through the Facebook platform to continue dialogue and information sharing
- Will try the Facebook but will definitely participate via email
- Most members are wired and already using the Facebook for work
- Preferably email

4. What is the most important thing that you learned / understood / felt from this meeting?

- Communication techniques and pathways
- Enhance the capacity of people using natural based resources for livelihoods
- The importance of civil society in the struggle against climate change
- The process to accomplish a collaborative effort
- That it is very important to network and pull resources among civil society groups since our mandates and objectives are usually cross cutting
- The need for more action and collaboration
- Better understanding of the agenda on climate change
- I understand the meaning of climate change

There were two NO responses.

5. How would you rate the following areas of the workshop structure and delivery?
Please tick one rating for each area

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Clarity of objectives	4 ticks	2 ticks		
Content: Discussion of concepts (e.g. climate change and its impacts, stakeholder rights and responsibilities, etc.)	6 ticks	4 ticks		
Content: Presentation of summarized Saint Lucia National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan	4 ticks	5 ticks	2 ticks	
Materials	8 ticks	2 ticks		
Facilitation techniques	6 ticks	3 ticks	1 tick	
Relevance to your needs	4 ticks	6 ticks		

Please add additional comments on the above, if necessary:

- Activities, although useful were too time consuming
- I am happy that a known and respected organization like CANARI has chosen to level on this topic. It will make it easier for civil society groups to organize and gain greater respect
- It would have been ideal if someone from the SDED had presented on the Saint Lucia National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan

6. What did you like about this meeting?

- Frank discussions and activities
- The openness and participatory method of conducting the workshop; learning from each other's experiences and not just technical paper presentations
- Everything
- The interaction
- Group work activities

- The breadth and diversity of participant backgrounds
- The effectiveness of the collaborative approach
- The guides/ facilitation done by CANARI
- The variety of stakeholders and the passion expressed to make a difference
- Everything
- All of the meeting

There was one NO response.

7. What did you dislike about this meeting?

- Nothing was done about climate change itself – something practical e.g. plant a tree or teach us something on composting etc.
- Nothing
- Due to prior commitments, I was unable to participate fully
- Too many activities
- That it was only 4 days
- The time was too short

There were four NO responses.

8. Which sessions did you find particularly useful?

- All
- The session/ area concerning communication techniques
- The adaptation of climate change friendly lifestyle habits
- The material provided and the information disseminated
- Day 3
- The mapping exercise and the session on categorizing the impacts and sectors
- Communication exercise
- All

There were two NO responses.

9. How could the meeting have been improved?

- Involvement of youth and religious organizations in the discussions

- Show examples of case studies on climate change mitigation and adaptation in other countries in each area discussed
- A longer meeting!
- If participants were on time and if discussions were better managed so that we stayed on track
- It should have been a one week workshop

There were five NO responses.

10. Do you or does your organisation have any additional training needs with respect to climate change issues (that you have not identified already)?

- Conflict management
- Capacity building in proposal writing to obtain funding for climate change projects and activities
- Will consider and get back to CANARI
- Identifying funds for project development
- Not at this time – but awareness of availability of CANARI training will be valuable












There were five NO responses.








11. What recommendations would you like to make for CANARI's work?


- Have the workshop in a small village and invite some locals and residents and do something to cushion the impact of climate change in the village
- Keep up the good work and train people to change their lifestyle habits
- God bless.
- Keep up the good work
- Continue the good work

There were six NO responses.




Pictorial Evaluations






	Before	After
Some people felt the same before and after		
1	 happy	 happy
2	 eager	 eager
Some people felt really encouraged at the end		
3	 happy	 encouraged into action
4	 happy	 eager
5	 thoughtful  confused	 eager

6	 thoughtful	 encouraged into action
7	 thoughtful	 eager
8	 eager	 encouraged into action
Some people didn't complete the evaluation form		
9	 it's 11:30am, when are we going to get to the meat of things	Not completed – didn't attend beyond Day 1



10  worried that we weren't sticking to time Not completed – left just before final evaluation


Some people felt a lot of things!

11    eager
thoughtful
happy

eager
thoughtful
happy
sold
encouraged to act

12   happy
sick

 sold

Feels encouraged to act and call for support from other civil society agencies

13



eager
thoughtful



happy
eager

