



Food and Agriculture
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United Nations

Regional NDC-SDG Dialogue in the Caribbean

Integrating climate-resilient fisheries and coastal community priorities into post-2020 climate action and leveraging SDG co-benefits for the rural poor and vulnerable

WORKSHOP REPORT

November 26-28, 2019 | Christ Church, Barbados



StewardFish

CC4Fish



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAEP	Climate Action Enhancement Package
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CCA	climate change adaptation
CCM	climate change mitigation
CCRIF	Caribbean Catastrophe Insurance Facility
CERMES	Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies
CNFO	Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations
COAST	Caribbean Oceans and Aquaculture Sustainability Facility
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSA	climate smart agriculture
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EX-ACT	Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFO	Fisherfolk Organization
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIS	geographic information systems
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDF	Multi-Disciplinary Funds
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDC-P	NDC Partnership
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
SDFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Tool

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BACKGROUND

Climate change and variability are already altering the natural resource base on which food and agriculture systems rely, with disproportionate impacts on the world's most vulnerable and food insecure.ⁱ Current estimates illustrate that 75 percent of the extreme poor live in rural areas and depend at least in part on climate-sensitive activities, such as agriculture,ⁱⁱ and an additional 100 million people could fall into extreme poverty because of climate change in 2030.ⁱⁱⁱ Some of the worst impacts on sustainable development are expected to be felt among agricultural and coastal dependent livelihoods in Small Island Developing States (SIDS).^{iv} Vulnerability is often highest amongst indigenous peoples, women, children, the elderly, and disabled people who experience multiple deprivations that inhibit them from managing daily risks and shocks^v and may present significant barriers to adaptation, making it more difficult for households to accumulate assets, regularly wiping out their stock of assets, or even creating irreversible impacts on health and well-being.^{vi} Extreme events and even gradual changes in the seasonality of rainfall, temperature, and wind patterns can erode livelihood assets and push transient poor and marginalized people into chronic poverty, as they lack access to credit, climate forecasts, insurance, government support and effective response options.^{vii} Without urgent and inclusive action, climate change threatens to impede and reverse progress made towards the eradication of hunger,^{viii} malnutrition^{ix} and poverty;^x intensify inter-ethnic and cross border violence;^{xi} exacerbate existing gender inequalities^{xii} and trigger further migration.^{xiii}

Integrated adaptation, mitigation and development strategies are essential to building the resilience of the poor and vulnerable to climate extremes and variability, and to avoid exacerbating or generating new inequalities. Current national climate change mitigation commitments are found to be insufficient in limiting global warming below the 2°C threshold agreed upon in the Paris Agreement, and projections suggest that we are heading towards a 3 to 4°C warming scenario,^{xiv} with unequal and potentially irreversible impacts on the extreme poor. Evidence suggests that rapid, inclusive and climate-informed development, complemented by targeted adaptation measures and social safety nets, including social protection and financial tools that boost the resilience of households to climate- and non-climate related shocks, can prevent the majority of poverty-inducing risks due to climate change in the short-term. However, immediate mitigation measures are required to remove the long-term threat that climate change creates for poverty eradication.^{xv} The deep structural changes required to transform the global economy will affect the conditions under which poor people succeed or fail to escape poverty, meaning that attention to the distribution of costs, benefits and opportunities across and within households is critical to ensuring mitigation policies do “no harm.”

In 2020, Parties to the Paris Agreement agreed to submit new or revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), reflecting their highest possible mitigation and adaptation ambitions.^{xvi} The agriculture sectors (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture) feature prominently in the NDCs of almost all SIDS,^{xvii} and the Caribbean is no exception. All countries in the Caribbean stress their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related hazards and slow onset risks, including sea level rise, extreme storms and reduced fish stocks. Most countries have identified adaptation measures to reduce their vulnerability to climate risks and to build the adaptive capacity and resilience of coastal communities to prepare for and respond to climate-related shocks and long-term changes, such as soft infrastructure, early warning systems and weather index-based insurance. Over half of countries in the region explicitly recognize the socio-economic and environmental co-benefits of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, including local job generation, improved air quality, gender equality and poverty alleviation. Some countries have also identified adaptation measures that can generate mitigation co-benefits through enhanced carbon sinks or production efficiency gains, such as mangrove regeneration and improvements in post-harvest fisheries practices.

To date, the majority of NDCs lack operational plans that transform high-level commitments into enabling policies and institutions in support of climate-resilient and pro-poor fisheries and coastal communities on the ground, and are often disconnected from national budgets and long-term development plans, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai

Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). Current climate change planning does not often factor in the multi-dimensional drivers of poverty and vulnerability necessary for reversing them, while observed and projected climate impacts are not systematically integrated into rural poverty reduction programmes.^{xviii} There is great need to close the planning, implementation and monitoring gaps underlying the NDCs in the agriculture sectors and in ensuring synergies with other sustainable development agendas to avoid siloing of information, capacity and policymaking.^{xix}

In this context, 2019 provides a timely opportunity for key state actors come together with regional and sub-national climate and development practitioners to reflect on NDC progress to date, and to identify the opportunities for leveraging synergies between climate action in the fisheries sector with the SDGs, particularly poverty alleviation, food security and nutrition and gender equality co-benefits. Evidence suggests that a multi-stakeholder and multi-disciplinary approach to sustainable development can enable transformative adaptation and low-emission economic growth, provided attention is paid to reducing poverty and inequality in all its forms and to promoting equity and participation in decision-making.^{xx}

PURPOSE

The FAO Sub-Regional Office the Caribbean, together with partners in the region, organized a regional dialogue on the opportunity for national governments to co-deliver on the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda through pro-poor, climate-resilient small-scale fisheries and coastal communities. In particular, the workshop aimed to provide a forum for countries to discuss the opportunities and challenges government face in the design and implementation of an integrated approach to climate action and sustainable development, with particular attention to protecting and promoting the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable dependent on fisheries and coastal resources. The workshop focused on the evidence, research gaps and regional lessons learned to date on pro-poor climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience building in the sector to identify priority next steps – and support needs – for upscaling best practices and institutional solutions to the national level through integrated NDC-SDG programming. [Annex 1](#) contains the workshop agenda.

The dialogue convened government focal points responsible for climate change, poverty reduction and fisheries planning from line ministries in 11 Caribbean countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago), as well as sectoral, environmental and development experts from research institutions and local universities, civil society and fisherfolk organizations, the private sector, regional development banks and international organizations. The workshop was generously funded by the FAO Multi-Disciplinary Funds (MDF) project in the Caribbean, the Climate Change Adaptation of the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector Project (CC4FISH) and StewardFish Project. [Annex 2](#) contains the participant list.

WORKSHOP OUTCOMES

Overall, the workshop aimed to support Caribbean countries in building climate-resilient and pro-poor fisheries and coastal communities through strengthened knowledge and capacities, enhanced policy coherence and multi-sectoral coordination and accelerated access to climate finance, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF). It was expected that the workshop would generate the following outcomes:

- Increased understanding of the interlinkages between climate change, fisheries and poverty/vulnerability dynamics in the Caribbean;
- Widened exchange of regional lessons learned on pro-poor climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience building solutions in small-scale fisheries and coastal communities;
- Enhanced articulation of national progress to date and identification of barriers, knowledge and capacity gaps, and priority support needs for upscaling integrated approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development in small-scale fisheries and coastal communities in the Caribbean; and

- Strengthened multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral engagement for integrated NDC-SDG programming in small-scale fisheries and coastal communities and finance mobilization.

WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES

The workshop was organized around interactive discussions, keynote speakers representing national governments, civil society and research institutions, as well as participatory activities, including country roundtables and role playing.

WORKSHOP OUTPUTS

Through a process of stocktaking, analysis and stakeholder engagement, the dialogue generated the following outputs:

- Country-specific NDC-SDG Progress Reports, containing assessments of progress of the extent to which fisheries and coastal community priorities are integrated into the NDCs and linked to the SDGs, across 6 main pillars, including governance, mitigation, adaptation, NDC-SDG integration, finance and monitoring and reporting;
- Country-specific NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmaps, containing key recommendations and suggested next steps for integrating climate-resilient and pro-poor fisheries and coastal community priorities into post-2020 NDCs and linking to SDG targets; and
- Priority areas for FAO support based on knowledge and capacity development needs assessment, and barriers identified, to scaling up climate change and sustainable development priorities in small-scale fisheries and coastal communities.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

OPENING

WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS

The FAO Sub-Regional Coordinator of the Caribbean, Renata Clarke, opened the workshop, highlighting the vulnerability of the region's ecosystems and people to the adverse impacts of climate change and the limited capacity and flow of support for transformative adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management. She stressed the particularly acute level of exposure and vulnerability of the fisheries sector and coastal resource-dependent livelihoods to the increasing frequency and intensity of climate extremes and slow onset events, including shifting weather patterns, rising sea levels, coral reef bleaching, sargassum influxes and high intensity storms and hurricanes, all exacerbating the impacts of climate change on poverty dynamics in the Caribbean. The Caribbean presents a special case for understanding poverty, requiring site- and context-specific metrics for measuring the depth and incidence of deprivation in coastal areas. Although the region has made strides in reducing poverty in recent years, approximately one in five Caribbean people still lives below the poverty line and more than half of the population remains vulnerable to poverty (OECD et al., 2019).^{xxi} She reiterated the need for an integrated approach to addressing climate change and poverty in the context of fisheries and coastal communities, where climate extremes or longer-term climate variations can pull people into poverty or prevent them from escaping it by regularly wiping out assets, inducing negative coping strategies and even generating inter-generational impacts of health and education. She stressed FAO's role in supporting its member countries to address the climate change and poverty nexus in the region through the provision of technical expertise, policy facilitation and partnerships. It is only through collaboration with governments, civil society, private sector, academia, research centers and cooperatives, and making use of each other's knowledge and comparative advantages, that FAO can support its member countries to "leave no one behind."

SETTING THE STAGE AND WORKSHOP EXPECTATIONS

The FAO Deputy Leader of the Strategic Programme on Rural Poverty Reduction, Daniela Kalikoski, introduced the rationale to the workshop by referencing the recent release of the Special Report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on Global Warming of 1.5 Degrees and the observed and/or expected impacts of climate change on oceans and fisheries production, range, distribution and seasonality. She described the particular vulnerabilities of coastal systems and SIDS to climate-related risks, including poverty, as the poor are endowed with less capital in times of shocks and stresses – and without targeted social policies – and may be forced to sell their assets or migrate. FAO’s role can be contextualized within the global SDG framework, which represent agents of change when localized at the national level. FAO’s role includes the strengthening of analysis and understanding; addressing structural constraints of the poorest and most vulnerable; linking social protection to livelihoods and sustainable resource management; and strengthening rural institutions and governance, amongst others. In parallel, FAO also supports countries in the formulation, implementation and monitoring and reporting of NDCs under the Paris Agreement through normative work and targeted country support. FAO’s Multi-Disciplinary Funds (MDF) Project, or the “climate-poverty project,” aims to reduce the vulnerability and exposure of small-scale fishing communities to climate-related hazards and natural disasters and build their adaptive capacity and resilience. In doing so, it forages linkages between the NDCs and SDG1, particularly SDG 1.5 “Building the resilience of the poor and vulnerable.” The workshop constitutes an activity under the MDF project which aims to facilitate a policy dialogue amongst climate change, poverty and fisheries sector stakeholders. She outlined the workshop objectives and wished the participating countries and partners a fruitful discussion.



Working table illustrates their “coat of arms” against the challenges of climate change and poverty

PART 1: UNDERSTANDING THE CLIMATE CHANGE AND POVERTY NEXUS – TWO GLOBAL CHALLENGES

THE “CLIMATE CHANGE AND POVERTY NEXUS”

The session moderator, Daniela Kalikoski (FAO SP3), introduced the session guiding questions and summarized the main objectives:

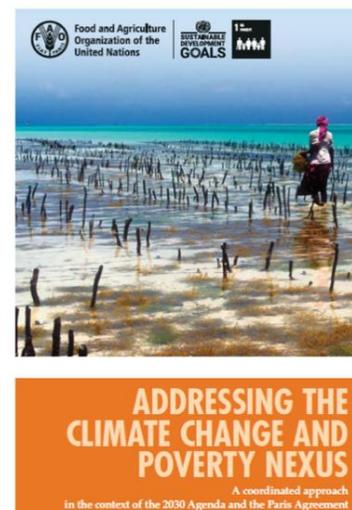
- Enhanced understanding of how climate-related shocks and stresses exacerbate vulnerability and affect flows in and out of poverty, and the need to mainstream poverty considerations into climate responses, and vice versa; and
- Enhanced understanding of the international climate change and sustainable development agenda and the extent to which fisheries and coastal communities are prioritized amongst regional commitments.

The session included presentations from FAO experts and a local government representative:

Presentation Title	Name
Developing a Climate-Poverty Approach	Alison Macnaughton, FAO

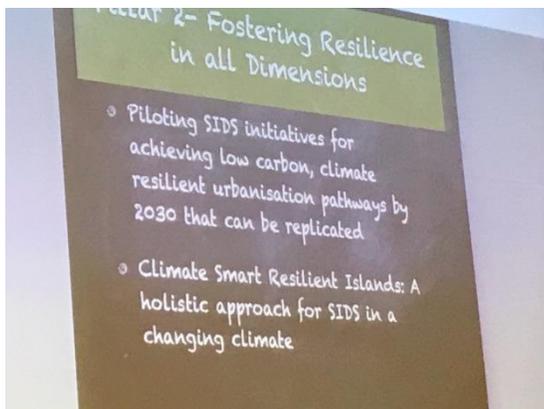
Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda: Sectoral perspectives	Krystal Crumpler, FAO
“SIDS Package” of Climate Action	Travis Sinclair, Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Barbados

Alison Macnaughton (Capacity Development Specialist, FAO) presented on the recently released FAO report: Addressing the climate change and poverty nexus: a coordinated approach in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. The report aims to draw the attention to the need to link the climate agenda and the development agenda, and to provide guidance on practical steps. It was developed in a participatory manner through workshops and individual discussions, with insights from many perspectives. This MDF project represents the first steps towards implementation of the framework, known as the Climate-Poverty Approach. The Approach focuses on the intersection of responses to climate and to poverty: mitigation & adaptation, on the one hand, and poverty reduction (and efforts to improve food security and nutrition), on the other. The aim is to increase complementarity and synergy between climate & poverty responses, recognizing that both interact closely with disasters and accordingly, with disaster-risk reduction and disaster risk management. It is comprised of five Strategic Elements: Pro-poor climate mitigation and adaptation; Climate-sensitive poverty reduction and food security initiatives; Cross-cutting and sectoral synergies; Coherence and coordination within and among institutions; and Strengthening and supporting local initiatives. A set of existing cross-cutting programmes provide complementary mechanisms to support the Approach, building synergies in implementation. These are areas where FAO and partners are already focusing, they include: disaster risk reduction, social protection, resilience-building strategies and systems approaches (including livelihood systems and food systems), climate finance, and environmental conservation, stewardship and ecosystem approaches. The Approach also includes a review of synergy-supporting tools that can help set the stage for policy revision and mainstreaming, designing new policy and programming. Regardless of the level and scale of implementing the Approach, there is a need to consider the choice of appropriate pathways to be followed, over time, to reach desired goals. Attention needs to be given to both short-term and long-term aspects, as well as implementation at multiple levels, with suitable scaling up and scaling down. Finally, some key considerations were highlighted, including: being explicit about normative dimensions and the values underpinning the approach (promoting equality, participatory governance, empowerment of women and girls); attention to key assumptions and risks; the role of financing and incentives (accessing finance, developing sound strategy – or ‘ecosystem’); the importance of capacity-building and knowledge development to implement the nexus approach; and finally, the need to invest in building awareness, education and communications.



Krystal Crumpler (Climate Change Specialist, FAO) provided a background presentation on the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda and the extent to which fisheries and coastal community priorities are integrated in the Caribbean region’s commitments. The Paris Agreement sets forth two global goals – one temperature goal (Article 2) and one on adaptation (Article 7), and is based on NDCs, or the individual efforts of each Party for achieving the collective goals. The Preamble to the Paris Agreement recognizes the intrinsic relationship between climate change and poverty and emphasizes the fundamental of safeguarding food security and the particular vulnerabilities of agriculture in the context of the global temperature goal. She stressed the links between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, with similarities in terms of coverage, time frame, policy mainstreaming and reporting processes. She called for an integrated approach to NDC and SDG formulation, implementation and monitoring, particularly in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors where areas of convergence are highest. She also shared the results of a FAO analysis “Regional NDC Analysis of the Caribbean: Gaps and opportunities in the agriculture and

land use sectors.” In the Caribbean, 92 percent of countries prioritize adaptation and up to 62 percent prioritize mitigation in the agriculture and/or land use sectors. While approximately 70 and 50 percent of countries prioritize ocean and coastal zone ecosystems and fisheries and aquaculture amongst priority sectors for adaptation, respectively, only 45 and 20 percent include targeted adaptation policies or measures. In social systems, the largest adaptation policy coverage gaps emerge around loss of productive infrastructure and assets, gender equality and migration and displacement, amongst others. The greatest areas of mitigation co-benefits reported in the region are found in relation to afforestation and sustainable forest management, mangrove conservation and climate change awareness raising and education. The results of the NDC gap analysis for the Caribbean points to a number of entry-points for enhancing adaptation and mitigation ambitions in relation to fisheries and coastal communities in the formulation of 2020 NDCs.



Travis Sinckler describes the 2019 “SIDS Package” of Climate Action

Travis Sinckler (Senior Environmental Officer, Ministry of Environment and National Beautification - Barbados) introduced the 2019 “SIDS Package” of Climate Action presented at the 2019 UN Climate Summit by the Association of Small Island States (AOSIS) and described the Caribbean as being on the front lines of climate change given its geography, limited resources and adaptive capacity. The package is made up of three Pillars: Pillar 1 (Transitioning key sectors to ensure they meet the 1.5 Degree Celsius Temperature Goal); Pillar 2 (Fostering resilience in all dimensions) and Pillar 3 (Supporting increasing access to appropriate financial instruments at concessional rates). He stressed the need for climate change planning and the mainstreaming of climate change issues across sectors and to ensure policy coherence between national sectoral plans and the NDCs. The SIDS are part of a global community with specific needs. He suggests that 1.5 scenario forecasting is needed to then work backwards in terms of planning appropriate response options.

In Plenary, a question was raised as to the use and availability of fisheries-related data and how that knowledge can inform strategies for addressing climate change and poverty trends in the region. Ro-Anne Quashie-Harry (Social Policy Coordinator, St Vincent and the Grenadines) realizes the need to integrate not only the SDGs into national development plans but also climate change planning. Ainka Granderson (Senior Technical Officer, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute - CANARI) suggested to share the results of the Regional NDC gap analysis with government officials attending COP25 the following week in Madrid.

PART 2: ADDRESSING THE CLIMATE CHANGE AND POVERTY NEXUS IN FISHERIES AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES – FROM DATA TO POLICY

TOOLS FOR ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND POVERTY IN FISHERIES AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES

The session moderator, Patrick McConney (Director, Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies - CERMES) introduced the session guiding questions and summarized the main objectives:

- Enhanced understanding of the climatic- and non-climatic drivers of poverty and vulnerability in fisheries and coastal resource-dependent communities and households; and
- Improved knowledge of available tools and methodologies for conducting poverty and vulnerability assessments in the sector.

The session included two presentations from poverty and climate change experts representing civil society and a local university.

Presentation Title	Name
Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments in Caribbean coastal and fisheries communities	Ainka Granderson, CANARI
Climate and Poverty Index	Catrina Hinds, CERMES-UWI

Ainka Granderson (Senior Technical Officer, CANARI) presented the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Tool (VCA) developed under the CC4Fish Project, which aims to improve the understanding of CC impacts and vulnerabilities in coastal and fishing communities for effective adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector. VCA is a tool to assess, analyze and address the major risks of affected communities, including climate change impacts and vulnerabilities. It involves a participatory process to allow for local climate change adaptation planning and inclusive governance. The VCA process involves an identification of not only climate-related risks but other social and economic risks in the community, which allows for the identification of response measures that address fisheries-specific vulnerabilities but also contribute to sustainable development. She presented an example application of the VCA toolkit in St Lucia.

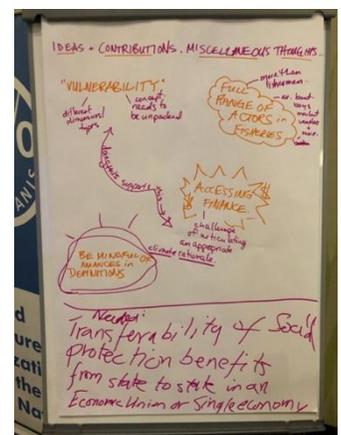
In plenary, Elizabeth Emmanuel from the Caribbean Catastrophe Insurance Facility (CCRIF) described how the insurance services that CCRIF provides can invest in the priorities for actions identified by the VCA process. CCRIF developed a parametric insurance product for protecting fisherfolk from climate-related risks and hazards.

Catrina Hinds (Project Coordinator, CERMES) presented an overview of the CERMES-FAO Climate, Poverty and Fisheries project, highlighting findings from a preliminary desk review for the three project countries: Barbados, Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis. Expected outputs of the project include a summary report on the interlinkages between climate change, poverty and vulnerability in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector; a multidimensional poverty index for measuring vulnerability to climate change within the context of the fisheries sector; development of proposals for initiatives that support the poverty-climate change nexus pathway in the project countries; and a regional workshop on the climate change and poverty nexus with special focus on the fisheries sector.

Presentations were followed by country breakout groups, which provided a forum for discussion to consider the multi-dimensionality of poverty and its drivers in the Caribbean. Each breakout group discussed four topics:

Drivers of poverty and climate vulnerability in small-scale fisheries and coastal communities:

- Limited formal education and poor awareness of alternative livelihood alternatives
- Household focus on short-term investments and returns
- Limited opportunities to diversify fisheries value chains and businesses
- Cultural stereotypes limit government spending on fisheries (typically low priority)
- Poor facilities
- Migration for economic opportunity
- Limited access to loans and insurance
- Limited access to healthcare services
- Lack of family planning
- Proximity of housing and maritime facilities to coasts
- Topography and location of houses vulnerable to storm surges and natural disasters



- Habitat degradation and fish-stock depletion
- Drought

Key actors to be engaged at the local and national levels to ensure greater synergies amongst climate change, poverty and fisheries:

- St Kitts and Nevis: Ministry of Fisheries and Director of Fisheries; Castle Bay Foundation, Nevis Historical and Conservation Society; Leaders of FFOs and NFOs
- Dominica: Local government; Fisheries cooperatives; Ministries of Health and Social Planning, Physical Planning, Agriculture and Fisheries and Tourism, CREAD
- Barbados: Fisherfolk, national focal points in environment, fisheries and poverty, research institutions and insurance providers, NGOs and financial institutions

Recommend actions for creating and/or enhancing the linkages amongst poverty, climate change and fisheries:

- Multi-stakeholder meetings; Inclusion of social welfare offices and officers
- Policy reform and coherence; cross-sectoral coordination
- State and non-state working group on fisheries-climate-poverty
- Capacity building
- National registry made available to different sectors
- Support and enforcement of building codes
- Support on boat improvements and diversifying livelihoods

Key fishing communities where poverty and climate change vulnerability assessment tools should be administered:

- St Kitts and Nevis: Old Road, Diappa Bay, New Castle, JCBFA and Jessups
- Dominica: Marigot, Scott's Head, Bioche and Stowe
- Barbados: Six Men's, Oistins, Weston, Consett Bay and entire west coast



Working table discussing the drivers of poverty and vulnerability in small-scale fisheries and coastal communities in the region

BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND POVERTY IN FISHERIES AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES

The session moderator, Iris Monnereau (CC4Fish Regional Project Coordinator, FAO), introduced the session guiding questions and summarized the main objectives:

- Enhanced understanding of the role of climate change adaptation, disaster risk management, adaptive and shock-responsive social protection, climate change mitigation and inclusive governance in reducing poverty amongst fisheries and coastal resource-dependent households and communities; and
- Improved articulation of current policy and implementation gaps and recommendations for scaling up best practices and enabling environments in the Caribbean.

The session included presentations from regional experts representing civil society, fisherfolk organizations and financial institutions, as well as FAO and other UN organization experts:

Presentation Title	Name
Climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in small-scale fisheries in Eastern Caribbean Fisheries, CC4Fish Project	Iris Monnereau, FAO
Climate-proofing and value-adding of fisheries microenterprises in Dominica and St Kitts and Nevis	Ainka Granderson, CANARI
Social protection and climate risk management in the context of small-scale fisheries	Federico Spano, Daniela Kalikoski and Terrence Phillips, FAO; Christina Dankmeyer, UNICEF
COAST: Climate-risk parametric insurance for the fisheries sector	Elizabeth Emmanuel, CCRIF
The role of fisherfolk organizations in building adaptive capacity and resilience in the Caribbean	Adrian LaRoda, CNFO
Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool for Blue Carbon, Fisheries and Aquaculture	Krystal Crumpler, FAO

Iris Monnereau (FAO) presented new research on the climate change impacts of the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector and introduced the Climate Change Adaptation of the Eastern Caribbean (CC4Fish) Project. The project aims to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector, through introduction of adaptation measures in fisheries management and capacity building of fisherfolk, fisherfolk organisations and aquaculturists in seven countries. Project activities including VCAs, safety at sea training and technologies, access to insurance and social security, disaster risk preparedness plans, and post-disaster damage and needs assessment for the sector, as well as the integration of climate change adaptation into fisheries policies, plans and legislation. She presented the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) results for



Image of the Bahamas after Hurricane Dorian, September 2019

Bahamas and Dominica as well as the scarcity of data as a barrier to assessments. Future activities will include an assessment of the kick-start needs for selected communities to actually replace their asset losses and bolster their participation back into fisheries.

Ainka Granderson (CANARI) presented some of the preliminary findings on climate-proofing and value-adding fisheries enterprises in Dominica and St Kitts and Nevis. Climate proofing draws from a value chain analysis approach, in which each of the stages along the value chain are analysed to identify entry-points for adapting to climate change impacts and building resilience to climate-related risks. This process can also enable entrepreneurs to add value to a product or service to enhance labour and income productivity. Each segment of the value chain is examined to determine the level of vulnerability to climate change impacts and barriers to adaptation. For each vulnerability identified, entrepreneurs determine “climate-smart” solutions that generate environmental, social and economic co-benefits. She shared the preliminary results from the value chain analysis in the Bioche community in Dominica and Nevis’ Fishermen’s Co-op, while the work in Barbados is planned for early 2020.

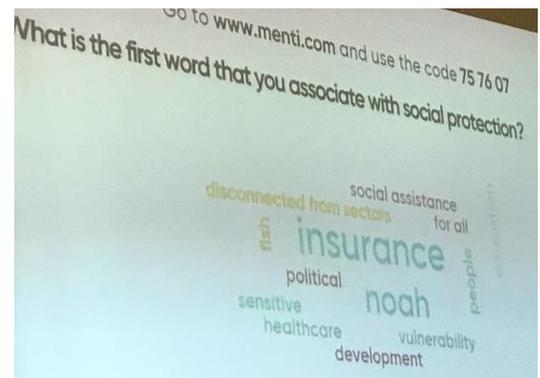


Ainka Granderson holding stakeholder consultation for development of Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Toolkit

Federico Spano (FAO) presented the results of a recent study on the contributions of social protection to climate risk management. These are framed along three main areas: (i) reducing vulnerability and reliance on negative coping strategies, (ii) addressing the barriers to adopt climate-resilient livelihoods (iii) supporting cost effective and time-efficient disaster response.

Examples from across the globe (Ethiopia, Paraguay, Mexico, Philippines) were provided in order to show how social protection programmes have been used to facilitate inclusive disaster management and resilience building processes. Christina Dankmeyer (UNICEF) zoomed in the Caribbean context presenting the lessons learned from the top-up of the public assistance programme in Dominica after hurricane Maria and a quick overview of the state of social protection in the Eastern Caribbean. Daniela Kalikoski (FAO) illustrated the specific needs and vulnerability of small-scale fishers such as unstable income, low adaptive capacity, high exposure to risk, low access to social security, social exclusion, and how these can be addressed with well targeted social protection programmes. Finally, Terrence Phillips (FAO) shared the findings of two studies regarding the access of fishery communities to social protection programmes in Trinidad and Tobago and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Key aspects included the lack of access to contributory programmes such as the national social security schemes, the high incidence of work related injuries and illnesses on income security and the high exposure to natural hazards related risk.

Breakout groups were formed to discuss the key actions needed at the regional and country level to maximize the access of small scale fisher folks to social protection benefits. The key actions were be grouped around 3 main pillars: (i) expansion of coverage of social protection programmes to include small scale fisher folks to promote income stability and security, (ii) stronger coherence between sectoral fishery policies and social protection investments in order to ensure sounds design of social protection programmes that take into consideration to specific vulnerabilities of small scale fishery, (iii) coordination between disaster management and social protection stakeholders to ensure cost effective and time-efficient disaster response to natural disasters through the scale-up on social protection programmes. The main barriers identified and areas of investment include: i) transferability of social benefits across countries, ii) availability of solid and unified information management systems and delivery mechanisms, iii) development of standard operative procedures and set-up of contingency funds to act rapidly in case of natural hazards.





Elizabeth Emmanuel (CCRIF) presented the role of parametric insurance products in protecting fisherfolk against climate-related extreme events and slow onset events, including tropical cyclones. Caribbean Oceans and Aquaculture Sustainability Facility (COAST) is a parametric insurance product that provides payments based on the intensity of an event and the amount of loss calculated in a pre-agreed model caused by these events. The COAST fisheries model is based on a three-tiered system, with indicators based on wave height, rainfall, wind speed and storm surge. The pay-out is directed towards registered fisherfolk but can also benefit women involved in other fisheries-related activities, including processing and marketing. Experiences in St Lucia and Grenada were shared. In plenary, Sarita Peters (Chief Fisheries Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Physical Planning, Natural Resources and Co-operatives - St Lucia) explained that while all fisherfolk are generally registered, not all fisheries-related livelihoods are registered and therefore would not be covered by

the insurance product, stressing that this data gap should be filled in the future. Other feedback included reference to the notion that if all payouts are currently handled by end users, there could also be an opportunity to link COAST to conditional cash transfer national programmes. Elizabeth explained that the objective of COAST is to provide quick liquidity, which would be hindered by linking to government processes.

Adrian LaRoda (President, Caribbean Network for Fisherfolk Organization) presented on the role of fisherfolk organizations in building adaptive capacity and resilience in the Caribbean. The Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations (CNFO) is a network of small-scale fisherfolk and their organizations, operating in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). CNFO is committed to the realization of profitable and sustainable fisheries (that are mainly owned and governed by fisherfolk), which promote effective ecosystem-based management of fisheries resources, secure livelihoods, contribute to food security for Caribbean communities and increase their resilience to risk including climate change. The general overarching aim of CNFO is to improve the livelihoods of Caribbean fishers and fishing communities, while promoting the sustainable use of marine resources, and contribute to food and nutrition security, and economic and social developments. The three areas of strategic focus from which the aims and objectives are developed include: Capacity building, Policy advocacy and Policy engagement. The CNFO comprises primary, national and regional Fisherfolk organizations with knowledgeable members collaborating to sustain fishing industries that are mainly owned and governed by Fisherfolk who enjoy a good quality of life achieved through the ecosystem-based management of fisheries resources.



Krystal Crumpler (FAO) indicated that she would share information on FAO Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT) for measuring the impact of agriculture, forestry and fisheries and aquaculture projects on the carbon balance. The carbon-balance is defined as the net balance from all greenhouse gases (GHGs) expressed in CO₂ equivalent that were emitted or sequestered due to project implementation as compared to a business-as-usual scenario. Specific guidelines have been developed on measuring the mitigation impact of projects related to blue carbon, fisheries and aquaculture systems, which are particularly relevant for the Caribbean region. Blue carbon systems, including mangroves, sea marshes and sea grasses can store more than double the carbon content of tropical forests, representing a major opportunity for coastal resource managers to leverage the mitigation co-benefits of adaptation in ocean and coastal zones. The Ex-ACT Tool is the primary tool for measuring the mitigation impact of GCF and Global Environmental Facility (GEF) projects. FAO provides technical assistance and training on EX-ACT.

FIELD TRIP TO SIX MEN'S BAY: CLIMATE CHANGE, COASTS, FISHERIES AND TOURISM

Local resource persons Joyce Leslie (Fisheries Division), Patrick McConney (CERMES), Leo Brewster (Coastal Zone Management Unit) and Travis Sinckler (Environment Unit) organized a field trip to visit Six Men's Bay fishing community and adjacent Port St Charles and Port Ferdinand, marinas with luxury residential developments. Resource persons and participants discussed the interactions between climate change, coasts, fisheries and tourism and the impact of those interactions on the surrounding ecosystem and natural resource base, as well as vulnerable communities and related livelihood systems.



Patrick McConney describing the decline in artisan boat building at Six Men's Bay

structural inequality by restricting improvements to existing infrastructure, and by undermining the decision-making power of households in the community, and contributing to increased vulnerability to climate stressors and shocks and poverty. An example of this is visible in the fact that beach-side houses impacted by erosion have few or no alternative options and so are forced to rebuild in vulnerable locations.

Major coastal development over the years, including the construction of major hotels, residences coastal infrastructure, have not only exacerbated economic and social inequalities by increasing land rents, limiting public access to traditionally used beach areas, and changing the patterns of traffic through local markets, but have removed coastal wetlands and disrupted watershed coastal hydrology, leading to local flooding during storms, as well as increased nitrogen loading into the water table and nearshore. However, coastal developments are also major earners of foreign exchange and the marinas offer services such as safe harbour for fishing boats during rough seas and hurricanes.



Luxury Port Ferdinand located just steps away from Six Men's

A local fisherfolk community member, Peter provided a first-hand narration of some of the challenges faced by the community related the impacts of climate-related extremes and longer-term changes on fisheries resources, oceans and coastal zones, which are already degraded by anthropogenic stressors, including overfishing and poor natural resource management. Many fishing households have been displaced over the years due to coastal erosion and the fishing community of Six Men's still lacks access to paved roads and services. Unresolved land tenure issues before the law courts contribute to



Local fisherfolk community member sharing first-hand experience of climate change impacts

Peter noted that overall, people in the community get by and in his view are relatively satisfied with life, but that in some ways, he sees the community as 'stuck in time'. Specifically, upgrades to the fishing landing sites and market are needed. He noted that young people continue to enter the fishery, though they are fewer than in the past. He also noted that while improvements in infrastructure, and investments in boats are needed, these don't translate directly to improvements in quality of life, and to support that greater access to public services is also important. Charlotte, a researcher who wrote a study about the history of Six Men's, spoke about changes in some of the fisheries-related activities in the region. There was also a discussion about the decline of wooden boat-building craft in the region, and how the shift to fibreglass hulls has further limited employment opportunities for youth in the community.

PART 3: ASSESSING PROGRESS TO DATE ON NDC-SDG IMPLEMENTATION IN THE CARIBBEAN – SECTORAL GAP ANALYSIS

NDC-SDG PROGRESS ASSESSMENT FOR FISHERIES AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES

The session moderator, Reuben Sessa (Natural Resources Officer, FAO SP2) introduced the session guiding questions and summarized the main objectives:

- Enhanced understanding of NDC processes and progress to date in the Caribbean; and
- Strengthened country capacity to assess progress on sector-level NDC programming in fisheries and coastal communities, in terms of governance, adaptation, mitigation, NDC-SDG integration, financing and monitoring and reporting processes.

The session included a presentation from a national climate change expert on NDC formulation, implementation and monitoring progress:

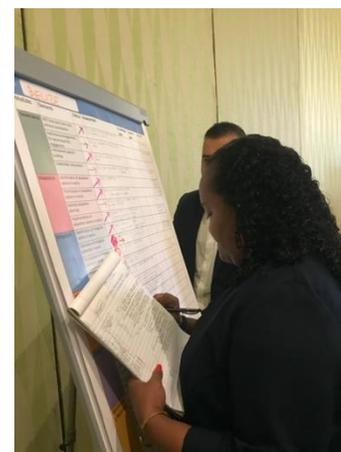
Presentation Title	Name
Jamaica’s NDC	Katherine Blackman, Ministry of Economic, Growth and Job Creation, Jamaica

Katherine Blackman (Climate Change Advisor, Ministry of Economic, Growth and Job Creation - Jamaica) presented on NDC formulation, implementation and monitoring processes in Jamaica and progress to date. She presented an overview of NDC coverage, institutional arrangements, coordination mechanisms, implementation mechanisms and fisheries sector-level engagement, as well as links to the SDGs. Critical knowledge and capacity gaps for enhancing ambition in Jamaica include legal frameworks to formalize NDC governance; multi-stakeholder engagement; common timeframes and metrics; long-term implementation plan; NDC budget allocation; technical capacity to implement and monitor; and institutional memory.

Country breakout groups were formed to complete country-specific “NDC-SDG Progress Reports” to assess progress to date on NDC programming across six main pillars including governance, adaptation, mitigation, NDC-SDG 1 integration, finance and monitoring and reporting, and 24 indicators (Table 1), with a focus on the fisheries sector and coastal communities. Groups were encouraged to assess the status of the progress made followed by providing a detailed reasoning of their assessments, including knowledge and capacity gaps impeding progress. For the sake of simplicity, “in the sector” refers to the fisheries sector and related ecosystems, including inland water, marine and coastal zones. Annex 3 contains the country-level results.

Table 1: Modules and elements of the NDC-SDG Progress Report for Fisheries Sector and Coastal Communities

Modules	Elements
Governance	NDC focal point and multi-sectoral coordination
	Institutional arrangements for sector-level NDC engagement
	Institutional capacity building
	Stakeholder consultation
Adaptation	Identification of adaptation options in sector
	Prioritization of adaptation options in sector
	National adaptation planning



Working group assessing progress to date on Belize’s NDC-SDG Implementation

	Implementation of adaptation options in sector
Mitigation	Identification of mitigation options in sector
	Estimation of mitigation potential in sector
	Prioritization of mitigation options in sector
	Implementation of mitigation options in sector
NDC-SDG 1 integration	Alignment between NDC and SDG 1 targets
	NDC-SDG 1 joint policy and budget mainstreaming
	NDC-SDG 1 institutional coordination
	Mutually reinforcing NDC-SDG 1 monitoring systems
Finance	NDC cost assessment and budget
	National funds and banks for sector
	Climate finance mobilization for sector
	Public-private sector investment in sector
Monitoring & Reporting	Data gaps and capacity building in sector
	Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation in sector
	Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of mitigation in sector
	NDC review

Source: FAO elaboration of CDKN (2016),^{xxii} Dagnet et al. (2018),^{xxiii} Fransen et al. (2018),^{xxiv} and WRI (2018).^{xxv}

NDC-SDG PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS FOR CARIBBEAN FISHERIES AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES

Based on the country-level assessments of progress to date on integrated NDC-SDG implementation in fisheries and coastal communities, the results were aggregated to the regional level for the Caribbean, using the six-pillared index with 24 indicators in total (refer to Table 1). Each indicator was scored from 0 to 1, or from low to very high progress on integrated NDC-SDG implementation (Table 2). Overall scores across all six NDC-SDG programming pillars were relatively low in the Caribbean (Figure 1), particularly around the programming and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation options in the sector, policy coherence and integration between climate change and poverty reduction objectives, and NDC-SDG monitoring and reporting processes. The largest gaps in the region emerge around institutional capacity building on NDC processes; technical capacity for the prioritization and implementation of adaptation and mitigation options in the sector, such as the use of vulnerability assessments and participatory cost-benefit analysis; multi-sectoral coordination and policy coherence for a joint approach to climate change and poverty reduction programming in support of fisherfolk and coastal communities; NDC cost assessments and project development for enhanced public-private sector investment in the sector; and robust M&E and MRV systems for tracking adaptation and mitigation progress in the sector. Figure 2 illustrates the regional results at the indicator level for each of the six NDC-SDG programming pillars.



Working group assessing progress to date on Guyana's NDC-SDG Implementation

Table 2: Indicator-level assessment, level of progress and score on NDC-SDG Implementation

Assessment	Level of progress	Score
↑	Very high	1

	High	0.66
	Medium	0.33
	Poor	0

Figure 1: Regional-level results of NDC-SDG Implementation Progress Reports for Caribbean fisheries and coastal communities, per NDC-SDG programming pillar

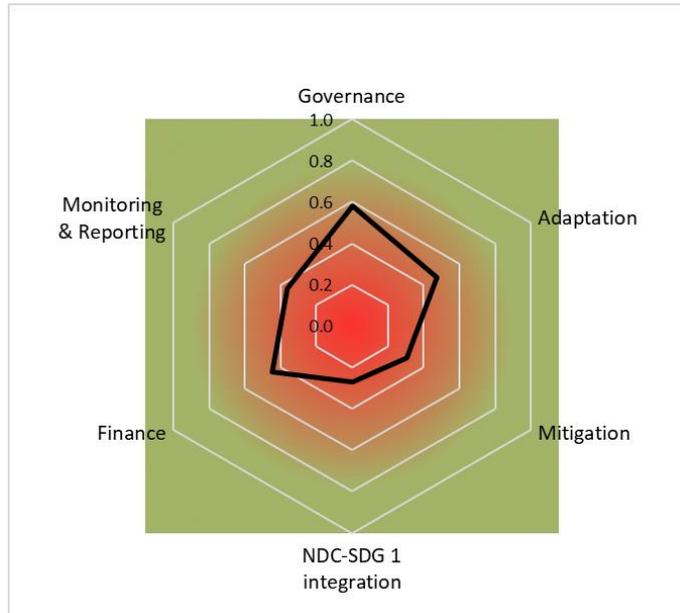
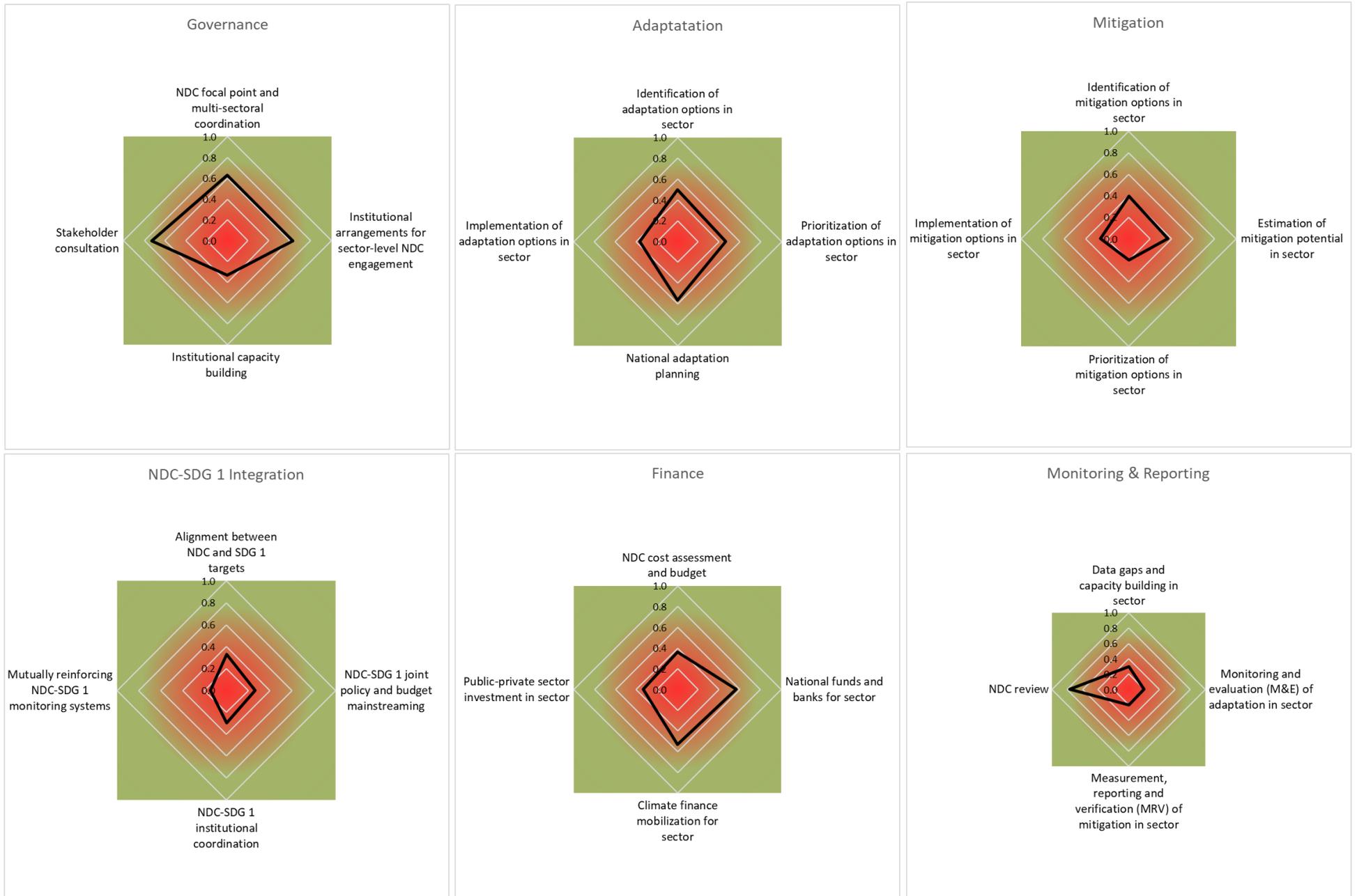


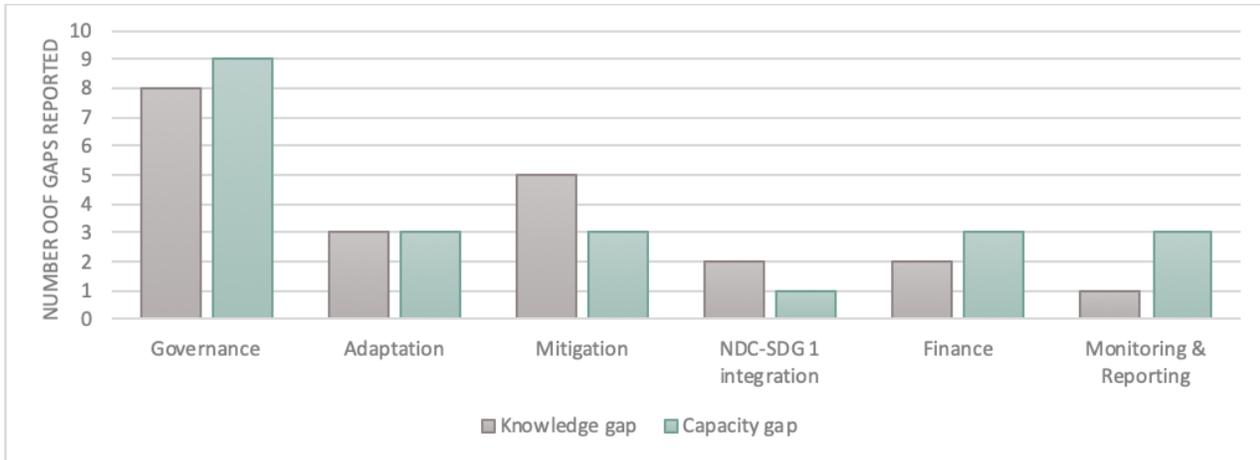
Figure 2: Regional-level results of NDC-SDG Implementation Progress Reports for Caribbean fisheries and coastal communities, by indicator



KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY GAPS REPORTED ON INTEGRATED NDC-SDG IMPLEMENTATION IN THE CARIBBEAN FISHERIES AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES

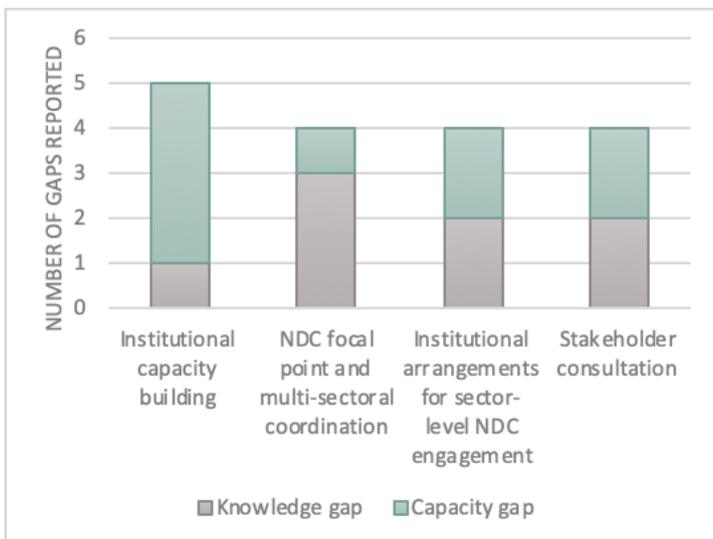
The majority of knowledge and capacity gaps reported for integrated NDC-SDG implementation in fisheries and coastal communities (Figure 3) were reported around the governance pillar, followed by climate change mitigation and adaptation in the sector.

Figure 3: Summary of knowledge and capacity gaps for integrated NDC-SDG implementation in Caribbean fisheries and coastal communities, per NDC-SDG programming pillar



Under the governance pillar (Figure 4), the majority of knowledge and capacity gaps were found in relation to institutional capacity building for integrated climate change and sustainable development programming, followed by the establishment of an NDC focal point and institutional arrangements for sector-level NDC engagement, as well as stakeholder consultation, particularly the inclusion of fisheries, women and community groups in governance processes around climate change and sustainable development.

Figure 4: Governance-related knowledge and capacity gaps for integrated NDC-SDG implementation in Caribbean fisheries and coastal communities



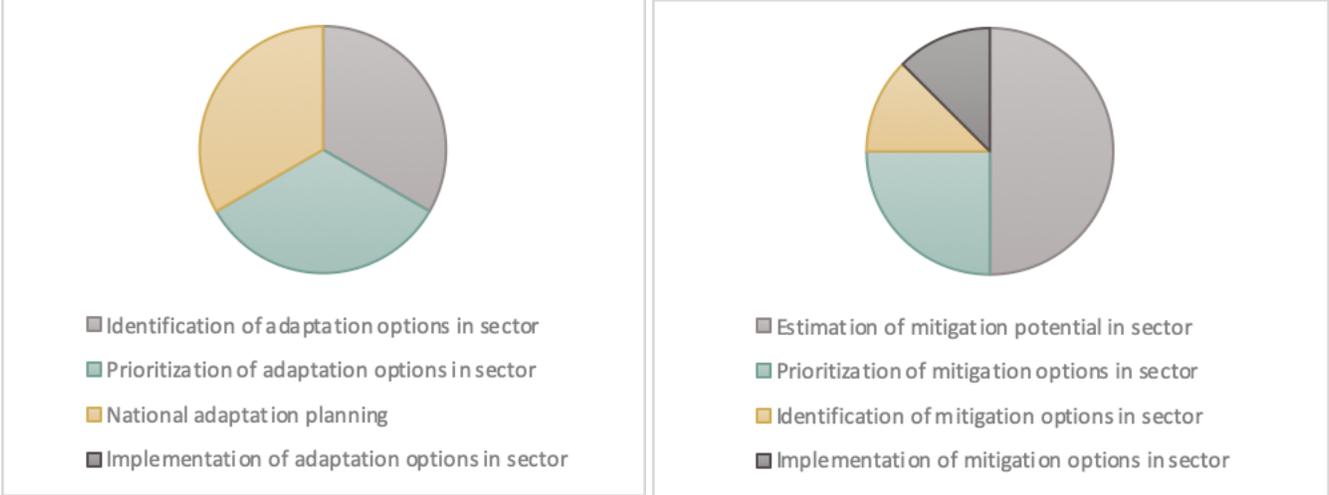
Working group assessing St Kitts and Nevis's knowledge and capacity gaps

Under the adaptation pillar (Figure 5), knowledge and capacity gaps were equally reported in relation to the identification of adaptation options in the sector, the prioritization of adaptation options in the sector through vulnerability assessments and participatory cost-benefit analysis, and national adaptation planning, including National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in the sector.

Under the mitigation pillar (Figure 6), knowledge and capacity gaps were most often reported in relation to the estimation of mitigation potential in the sector, followed by the prioritization of mitigation options in the sector through cost-benefit analysis.

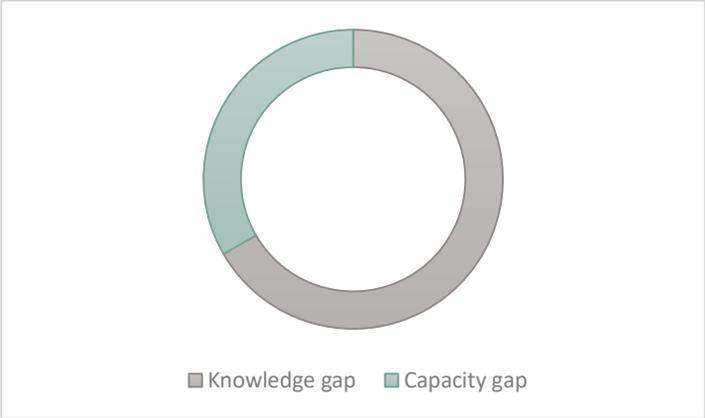
Figure 5: Climate change adaptation-related knowledge and capacity gaps for integrated NDC-SDG implementation in Caribbean fisheries and coastal communities

Figure 6: Climate change mitigation-related knowledge and capacity gaps for integrated NDC-SDG implementation in Caribbean fisheries and coastal communities



Under the NDC-SDG 1 integration pillar (Figure 7), the majority of countries reported knowledge and capacity gaps in relation to the alignment between NDC and SDG 1 targets in national programmes and policies, calling upon ex-ante impact assessments of NDC interventions on vulnerable populations, climate-informed social protection policies and enhanced multi-sectoral policy coordination and mainstreaming for pro-poor climate change policies.

Figure 7: NDC and SDG 1 integration-related knowledge and capacity gaps for integrated NDC-SDG implementation in Caribbean fisheries and coastal communities

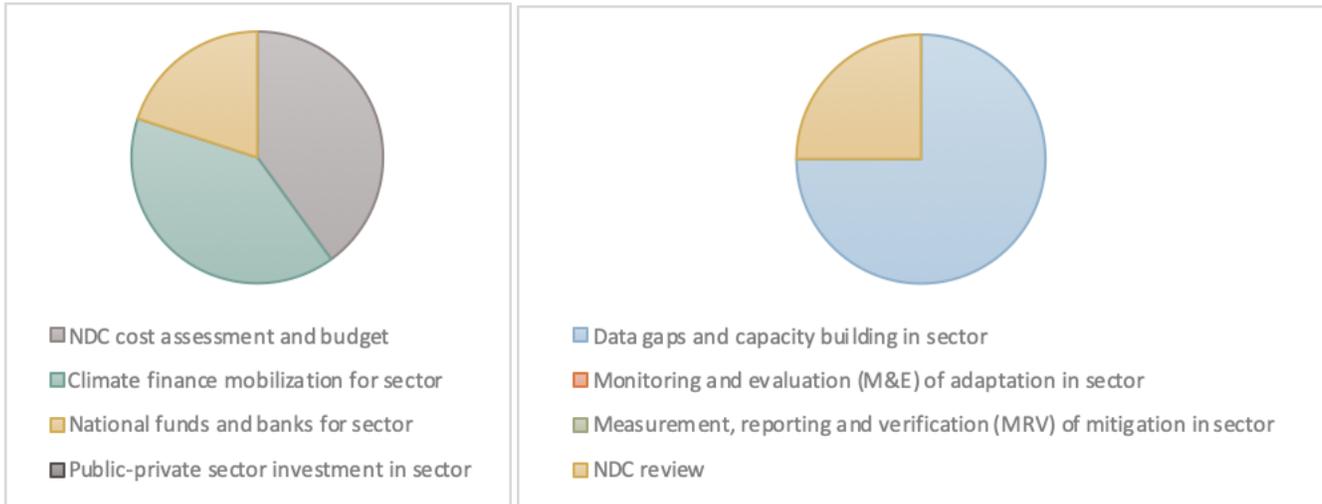


Under the finance pillar (Figure 8), knowledge and capacity gaps were most often reported in relation to the cost assessment of NDC implementation the sector and the allocation of national budget for NDC implementation, as well as the mobilization of additional climate finance towards the sector.

Under the monitoring and reporting pillar (Figure 9), the majority of knowledge and capacity gaps were found around data and the technical capacity of stakeholders to collect and manage data for tracking NDCs, including local GHG emissions data and adaptation indicators in the sector, as well as inexistent or delayed NDC review processes.

Figure 8: Finance-related knowledge and capacity gaps for integrated NDC-SDG implementation in Caribbean fisheries and coastal communities

Figure 9: Monitoring and reporting-related knowledge and capacity gaps for integrated NDC-SDG implementation in Caribbean fisheries and coastal communities



BARRIERS REPORTED ON INTEGRATED NDC-SDG IMPLEMENTATION IN CARIBBEAN FISHERIES AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES

Amongst barriers impeding the uptake of an integrated approach to NDC-SDG implementation identified in the Caribbean



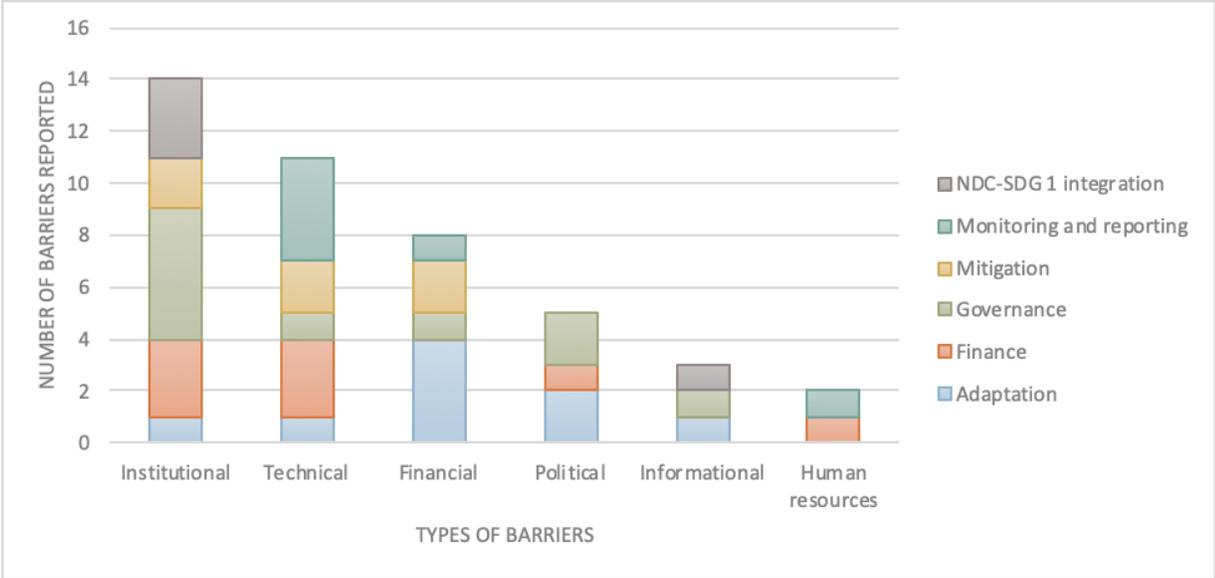
Working group assessing St Vincent and the Grenadines' barriers to implementation

(Figure 10), the majority of countries reported institutional barriers, followed by technical, financial, political, information and human resource-related barriers. Those barriers were mostly reported in relation to the governance, climate change adaptation, finance mobilization and monitoring and reporting pillars of NDC-SDG programming in fisheries and coastal communities. For instance, good governance for integrated NDC-SDG implementation in the fisheries sector is impeded by institutional barriers, including poor multi-sectoral coordination between climate change and poverty reduction actors, as well as political barriers such as limited interest by lead agencies to promote stakeholder consultation, including the engagement of fisherfolk. Regarding climate change adaptation in the sector, technical barriers are reported, including the limited technical capacity of stakeholders to conduct vulnerability assessments and cost-benefit analysis for the prioritization of adaptation options in the sector,

while financial barriers also impede national adaptation planning. In terms of financing integrated NDC-SDG implementation in fisheries and coastal communities, institutional barriers are reported, including the lack of climate change policy mainstreaming into national budgets, as well as technical barriers, such as the difficulty in meeting the sectoral requirements for accessing climate finance. In relation to monitoring and reporting processes, technical and human resource-related barriers are reported, including insufficient data, limited capacity to establish robust measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)

systems to track mitigation progress in the sector and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to track adaptation progress in the sector, as well as limited human resources to carry out technical assessments. In relation to NDC-SDG 1 integration, financial barriers were reported, such as the limited financial resources to run impact assessments of NDCs on nationally relevant SDG 1 targets. Lastly, in relation to climate change mitigation, financial barriers impede implementation of mitigation options in the sector, as well as technical barriers, including the limited capacity to estimate GHG emissions and removals in the sector and carry out cost-benefit analysis.

Figure 10: Summary of barriers reported on integrated NDC-SDG implementation in Caribbean fisheries and coastal communities, per NDC-SDG programming pillar



PART 4: BUILDING AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO NDC-SDG IMPLEMENTATION IN FISHERIES AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES – SECTORAL ROADMAP

NDC-SDG SECTORAL ROADMAPS FOR FISHERIES AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES

The session moderator, Alison Macnaughton (Capacity Development Specialist, FAO), introduced the session guiding questions and summarized the main objectives:

- Enhanced understanding of the NDC revision processes and opportunities for leveraging SDG synergies through climate action in the fisheries sectors and in coastal communities; and
- Strengthened country capacity for integrated NDC-SDG programming in fisheries and coastal communities, in terms of governance, adaptation, mitigation, NDC-SDG integration, financing and monitoring and reporting processes.

The session included presentations from FAO experts:

Presentation Title	Name
Why integrate SDGs into my NDC?	Reuben Sessa, FAO

[Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda: Climate action-sustainable development pathways in the Caribbean](#)

Krystal Crumpler, FAO

Reuben Sessa (FAO) presented the rationale for integrated NDC-SDG programming and provided examples applications. Often, the NDCs and SDGs are planned and implemented independently but in parallel, leading to siloing of information, capacities and resources. According to the 2019 Sustainable Development Report, progress in Latin America and the Caribbean on SDG 1 is decreasing and in stagnation for SDG 13. FAO provides technical assistance in support of an integrated approach to NDC-SDG programming including the climate smart agriculture (CSA) sourcebook and a forthcoming index/framework for assessing sustainable agriculture. He stressed the rationale for NDC-SDG programming is also linked to accessing climate and development finance, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

Krystal Crumpler (FAO) presented the results of a FAO regional analysis of the NDCs in the Caribbean and the links between climate actions (climate change adaptation and mitigation) in the agriculture sectors (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture) and the 17 SDGs and 169 SDG targets. The study aims to support an integrated approach to NDC and SDG programming, particularly in the agriculture sectors where the degree of convergence between the two agendas is high. The analysis reveals that the majority of SDG co-benefits from climate actions in the agriculture sectors, as set forth in the NDCs in the region, contribute to SDG 12 “Sustainable Consumption and Production”, SDG 2 “Zero Hunger”, SDG 1 “No Poverty” and SDG 15 “Life on Land.” At the target level, for instance, climate actions in the agriculture sectors contribute to achieving SDG 1 primarily through SDG 1.5 “Building the resilience of the poor and vulnerable.” However, when considering the climate-related impacts, risks and vulnerabilities reported in the region, climate change threatens to impede progress on poverty reduction, primarily through SDG target 1.4 “Equal access of the vulnerable to all types of resources.” She argued for greater alignment between NDC and SDG programming at the county level, with 2020 NDC review and revision cycle as an important opportunity for governments to leverage synergies between the two agendas.



St Lucia working group developing NDC-SDG Roadmap for small-scale fisheries and coastal communities

Based on the NDC-SDG Progress Report assessments carried out in the previous session, country working tables re-grouped to articulate key interventions to fill the gaps identified, as part of their pre-2020 “NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmaps” for fisheries and coastal communities, across six main pillars, including governance, adaptation, mitigation, NDC-SDG integration, finance and monitoring & reporting (Table 2). For each recommended intervention, the responsible actors and time frames were also defined. Annex 4 contains the country-level results.



Barbados working group developing NDC-SDG Roadmap for small-scale fisheries and coastal communities

Table 2: NDC-SDG Roadmap for the Fisheries Sector and Coastal Communities

Pillars	Action Required	Responsible Actors	Time Frame
Governance			
Adaptation			
Mitigation			
NDC-SDG 1 integration			
Finance			
Monitoring & Reporting			

Source: FAO elaboration of CDKN (2016); Dagnet et al. (2018); Fransen et al. (2018); and WRI (2018).

LEVERAGING PARTNERSHIPS AND UNLOCKING FINANCE FOR CLIMATE ACTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN

The session moderator, Gianluca Gondolini (Caribbean GCF/GEF Project Task Manager, FAO), introduced the session guiding questions and summarized the main objectives:

- o Enhanced participant understanding of global partnership, networks and climate finance windows available to support climate change adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development objectives in the fisheries sector and coastal communities in Caribbean SIDS.

The session included presentations from local and regional experts representing civil society, global partnerships and climate finance institutions:

Presentation Title	Name
Action of the NDC Partnership	Cayetano Casado, NDC Partnership
Catalysing implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals	Ainka Granderson, CANARI
Green Climate Fund: Caribbean portfolio	Neranda Maurice-George, GCF

Cayetano Casado (Regional Specialist on Latin America and the Caribbean, NDC Partnership) provided an overview of the NDC Partnership (NDC-P). The NDC-P is a coalition of 104 countries and 35 international institutions, including FAO. The Partnership provides technical assistance and capacity building, promotes knowledge and information sharing and facilitates access to finance. The NDC-P Country Engagement process provides a framework through which priority needs of member countries are matched to the coordinated support of the Partnership’s members and beyond. This is taking place in St Lucia and Grenada, amongst other countries in the region. The Partnership supports nations in achieving their climate goals by increasing access to knowledge resources and building a peer community around the experiences of countries implementing their NDCs. The

Partnership also supports members to mobilize and guide public and private finance through its in- country activities and its knowledge resources, including the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) and the NDC Finance Initiative for the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

In the plenary, Daniela Kalikoski raised a question around the monitoring and evaluation of NDC implementation and how the NDC-P supports countries in this process. The Partnership aims to build on existing monitoring systems, rather than create new ones, and to ensure that the lessons learned are integrated back into the planning processes.

Ainka Granderson (CANARI) presented CANARI’s Civil Society and Governance Programme, which aims to enhance the capacity of civil society stakeholders to participate equitably and effectively in the governance of natural resources and amplify their voices, through research and action learning, innovative capacity building programmes and communication and application of lessons learnt. An SDG Catalyst Network was formed to enhance advocacy, mobilize civil society for action, build partnerships and participation amongst partners in national coordination mechanisms for SDGs. In May 2019, the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform was launched, which serves as an information clearing house, including capacity building tools, to facilitate connection across civil society organizations in the region.

Neranda Maurice-George (Regional Advisor to the Caribbean, GCF), presented the mission of the GCF as an operating entity of the UNFCCC financial mechanism, which seeks to support developing countries to take ambitious action on climate change and promote a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development. She described the investment criteria and the various funding windows, including GCF readiness. Support to climate action in the fisheries sector would be allocated under the “ecosystems” results area, and nested under “ecosystem-based coastal zone management.” The Plenary mentioned that the fisheries sector could likely also be considered under the “livelihoods of people and communities” results area. She provided an overview of the GCF readiness portfolio in the region, including approved national and multi-country projects and approved and/or pending approval readiness projects. In regard to barriers and opportunities for channelling more climate finance towards the fisheries sector and coastal zones, a number of considerations were shared (Figure 11).



Neranda Maurice-George presenting GCF portfolio in the Caribbean

Figure11: Green Climate Fund (GCF) considerations for fisheries projects

Green Climate Fund (GCF) considerations for fisheries projects:

- Coastal and marine fisheries projects are eligible for GCF funding
- Strong climate rationale needed (mostly tenuous to establish):
 - scientific data is patchy, nature of marine fisheries
- Co-financing needed for those parts of the project where the climate rationale is absent
- Coastal fisheries projects should preferably include:
 - aspects such as coastal resilience (restoration and management of coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves; hurricane-proofing of fisheries infrastructure) and;
 - livelihoods of coastal communities (e.g. value chain development).

PART 5: STRENGTHENING CAPACITY FOR INTEGRATED NDC-SDG PROGRAMMING IN FISHERIES AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES

CAPACITY-BUILDING ELEMENTS FOR UNDERSTANDING AND ADDRESSING THE CLIMATE CHANGE-POVERTY NEXUS

The session moderator, Alison Macnaughton (FAO), introduced the session guiding questions and summarized the main objectives:

- o Enhanced understanding of how climate-poverty interact, as well as interactions between responses and the need to mainstream poverty considerations into climate responses, and vice versa; and
- o Engaged discussion around the key elements of capacity development necessary to support an integrated climate-poverty approach, as well as the specific needs and barriers in fisheries and coastal communities.

The session included presentations from capacity development experts from FAO and research universities:

Presentation Title	Name
Capacity building for a Climate-Poverty Approach	Alison Macnaughton, FAO
Regional Perspectives: lessons learned on capacity building in the Pacific	Ann McDonald, Sophia University - Japan

Alison Macnaughton (FAO) presented an online/in-person capacity-building programme currently being developed for implementation in the Caribbean in 2020-2021. The programme focuses on building capacity to understand and improve the ways in which we understand and address poverty and climate change, with a specific focus on the fisheries sector and coastal communities. Emphasis is placed on certain key factors (levers): connecting policy to implementation at multiple levels; focusing on needs of the most vulnerable (empowerment); and connecting with other agendas including DRR/DRM, food security. A main component of the initiative is to promote and support interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral initiatives, as such the course is designed to consider the needs and interests of a range of participants including: government leaders and managers, senior level officials and managers from fisheries-related regional and national agencies, researchers, civil society organizations, regional development banks, international organizations, chief and senior technical officers from key public sector agencies working with climate change and/or rural development (including from Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Environment, Social Development and Finance). The programme includes: an e-learning course, an in-person workshop, ongoing coaching, and associated tools, facilitation guides and support materials. Participants having successfully completed the programme are expected to have the knowledge and skills to understand the value and use of rural poverty analysis - in its multiple dimensions- in support of policy and programme design and implementation in their own countries towards eradicating poverty and hunger, and reaching SDGs 1 and 2. At the end of the course, participants should be able to: strengthen multi-sectoral coordination in their own countries, including through participatory and multi-stakeholder consultation processes to increase the content and effectiveness of policy and programme approaches to achieve shared prosperity in the country; develop a solid theory of change to reduce rural poverty in their country by identifying and assessing different entry points out of poverty for different categories of rural households; use international best practices in the fight against poverty to inform the debate and guide the formulation of public policies in their own countries (at national, territorial, local levels); have a comprehensive understanding of different methodologies and tools for formulating, monitoring and evaluating the impact of strategies, policies, programmes and projects in support of the rural poor; analyse and compare

different methodologies for measuring poverty and food insecurity, especially in rural areas - and contribute to the national reporting process on the current status of SDGs 1 and 2 in their country; and have an improved understanding of the different dimensions and factors of rural poverty, vulnerability and livelihoods in different contexts with a view to addressing the main drivers. Following the presentation, participants were asked for their feedback regarding priority capacity-building needs/interests. Some of the key points mentioned included:

- comments about capacity for carrying out a gap-analysis for the Climate-Poverty Nexus, to identify existing data to support the case for integrated approaches (Antigua); comments highlighting the need for improved data about the contributions of fisheries to livelihoods and poverty prevention (St. Lucia);
- a discussion about the benefits of integrated approaches to supporting livelihoods and environments, and how capacity building can play an important role in strengthening that integration, with an example from Jamaica's integrated National Poverty Reduction Plan (Jamaica);
- a request for peer-to-peer learning opportunities and sharing of existing materials and experiences between countries. Further to this, there was a question if the course includes a practical in-country application of the course and if regional expertise would be engaged. She also asked if there will be support on collecting data and monitoring fisheries interventions that contribute to the SDGs;
- a suggestion to collaborate on capacity building with CANARI, who have also developed capacity building activities that target CSOs (assuming that the FAO course will target more the policy level);
- Interest in the capacity-building to support activities such as a climate-poverty vulnerability assessment (Suriname);
- suggestions about including in the material some tools for identifying the poverty data requirements of different agencies, to support integration;
- a question about the format of the course and how it will be tailored to fit the learning needs of local actors from the fisheries sector, suggestion to include practical tools to fit local needs (Guyana);
- a discussion with suggestions on tools to raise the profile of climate change and poverty as national concerns so that programmes are structured in a manner that not only provide information for all but that tackle the core issues of governance. For example, a national policy brief could map existing national policies to see coherence with national objectives (related to the SDGs). This could represent one of those practical exercises of the course. Next steps should include linking to the CLME+ project within which there is a governance aspect in the region to monitor the climate-poverty-fisheries integrated approaches. Using technology to reduce costs to access data through a single window and promote open data. Data analysis and data visualization are both important tools for decision making, including geographic information systems and connecting them to decision making (Barbados);
- suggestions for developing gap analysis tools (not scorecards!);
- suggestions for tools to support cross-departmental review, operational dimensions of integration, data integration;
- suggestions for integration with Stewardfish and CC4Fish projects through learning exchanges; and
- interest in professional development opportunities.

Anne McDonald (Professor, Sophia University Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies – Japan) presented some of her diverse experiences with capacity building in the Pacific, drawing on her time spent as the Leader of the Japanese Prime Minister Office Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Japanese Ministry of the Environment, Global Environment Division, as an IPCC Expert Advisor and as a Scientific Advisory Group Member for the UN FAO Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems Programme. For instance, the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) One Ocean, One Planet, established at COP10 Nagoya, as a marine legacy, was co-founded by Jihyun Lee (Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat) and herself as an information sharing platform and capacity building initiative partnering with FAO fisheries. The mission of the SOI is: To provide a global platform to build partnerships and enhance capacity to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to marine and coastal biodiversity in a holistic manner. Sophia University Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies offers an interdisciplinary approach MA and PhD in Environmental Studies, established in 2011, which targets young professionals from developing countries. The University is also working on building an Island-Focused Graduate Program to meet the needs of island states, by co-designing a program with government stakeholders in SIDS. The first phase of program

development focuses on building collaborative transdisciplinary research activities among different faculties, graduate schools and institutes/centers at Sophia University. 2014 education activities were transported to island counterparts in the form of island sustainability lectures/workshops co-organized by Sophia University, APIC, MoFA and counterparts in government, academic institutions and IGOs/NGOS involved in environmental related work. Co-learning, co-designing and maintaining horizontal relationships is also an absolute in all the activities. Thus far the program has had students from Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago. The second phase involves establishing a transdisciplinary graduate program that will bring together theory and practice around island sustainability (including field-based intensive lectures.) Planning continues, with expected launch of both the MA and PhD programs for April 2021.

PART 6: THE WAY FORWARD

MINISTERIAL DE-BRIEFING

The moderator, Reuben Sessa (FAO), introduced the session guiding questions and summarized the main objectives:

- Consolidated understanding of country-specific priorities and support needs for integrated NDC-SDG programming in fisheries and coastal communities.

The session involved a group activity, in which each country table presented their “NDC-SDG Roadmaps” for the fisheries sector and coastal communities at a “Ministerial De-briefing.” Each group presented the rationale for their sectoral roadmaps and described the key interventions needed, and support needs, for strengthening the role of fisheries and coastal communities in an integrated approach to climate action and sustainable development.



Country working groups presenting NDC-SDG Roadmaps for small-scale fisheries and coastal communities to “Panel of Ministers”

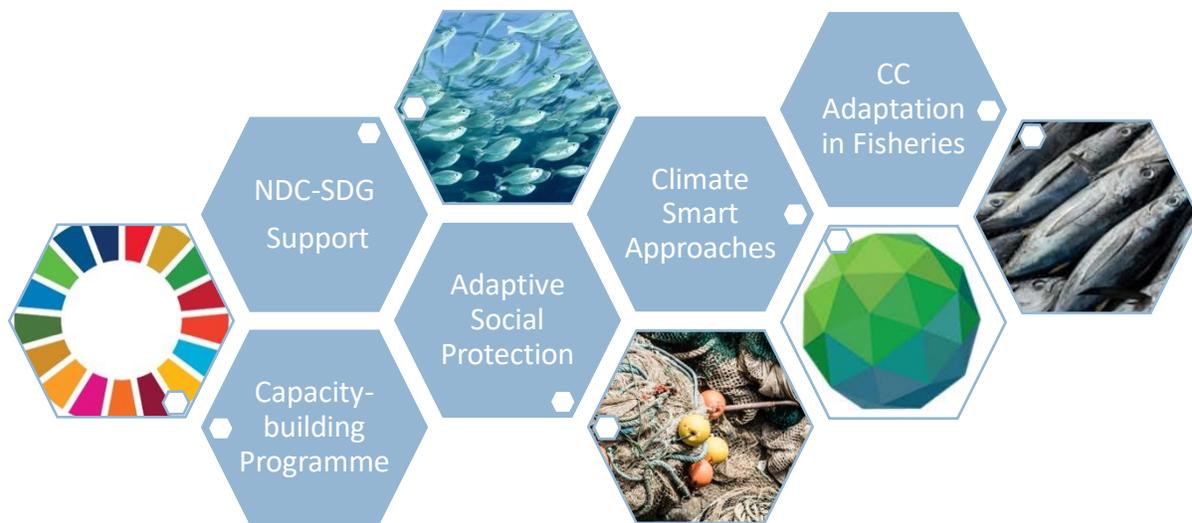


WRAP UP AND NEXT STEPS

Daniela Kalikoski and Iris Monnereau (FAO), expressed their gratitude to the participants for their active participation over the three-day session and look forward to the next steps following the workshop. The workshop allowed for an interactive

discussion around the climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and sustainable development in Caribbean fisheries and coastal communities, as well as the knowledge and capacity gaps and barriers impeding the uptake of good practices and the setting of enabling institutional environments. Country groups assessed the extent to which small-scale fisheries and coastal ecosystem priorities are integrated into national climate change and development plans, particularly NDCs and nationally relevant SDG targets. Each country table designed integrated NDC-SDG Roadmaps for the fisheries sector and coastal communities, containing key recommendations in terms of governance, adaptation, mitigation, NDC-SDG integration, finance and monitoring and reporting, along with associated time frames and responsible actors identified. Five potential areas for FAO support in the region were presented to facilitate more climate-resilient and pro-poor fisheries and coastal communities (Figure 12). A workshop evaluation was conducted to assess the degree to which the workshop expectations were fulfilled and to pole which of the support areas were flagged as the greatest priority for follow-up support (Annex x).

Figure 12: Priority areas for FAO support in the Caribbean for climate-resilient and pro-poor fisheries and coastal communities:



- **Capacity building programme** on addressing the “climate change-poverty” nexus (e-learning, face-to-face component and coaching support);
- **Social protection** (i) mapping social protection programmes for fisheries, (ii) assessing policy coordination and coherence, (iii) develop SOPs to use social protection programmes for disaster response;
- **NDC-SDG Support** for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to i) carry out climate risk assessment and poverty-vulnerability analysis, ii) design climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions that also deliver on the SDGs and iii) monitoring and evaluation of adaptation (M&E) and tracking mitigation (MRV) systems;
- Design of **Climate Smart Interventions** (CSA) and geographic information systems (GIS) assessment and monitoring tools; and
- Continuing the adaptation activities under **CC4FISH**.

CONCLUSION

The *Regional NDC-SDG Dialogue* provided a multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral forum for discussion to consider the interlinkages between climate change, poverty and small-scale fisheries in the Caribbean and integrated response options available at varying levels and scale. The recently launched FAO Framework on *Addressing the climate change and poverty nexus: a coordinated approach in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement* provided the background and context to workshop discussions, which promotes a coordinated “Climate-Poverty Approach” built upon five strategic pillars: Pro-poor climate mitigation and adaptation; Climate-sensitive poverty reduction and food security initiatives; Cross-cutting and sectoral synergies; Coherence and coordination within and among institutions; and Strengthening and supporting local initiatives.. The workshop focused on the existing data, tools and best practices to date, as well as knowledge and capacity gaps, for implementing the “Climate-Poverty Approach” within the context of small-scale fishing and coastal communities. It also focused on the barriers and support needs for scaling up pro-poor climate change adaptation and mitigation priorities, and climate-sensitive poverty reduction priorities, in the sector to the national level through “Integrated NDC-SDG programming.” Through a process of stocktaking, analysis and stakeholder engagement, workshop participants completed a series of country-level, system-specific assessments, including i) poverty-climate vulnerability assessments; ii) social protection coverage gaps and need assessments; iii) NDC-SDG Progress Reports, including capacity development needs; and iv) NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmaps for small-scale fisheries and coastal communities. Based on the priority support needs articulated in the region, the next steps in terms of FAO support for enhanced country capacity and multi-sectoral policy coherence and coordination for achieving nationally relevant climate and poverty reduction objectives include: the development and delivery of an e-learning course on addressing climate change and rural poverty with a built-in coaching component; social protection programming for climate-risk management; technical and institutional capacity building on an integrated approach to NDC-SDG programming for small-scale fisheries and coastal communities; GIS assessment and monitoring tools; and continued support under CC4Fish and Steward Fish Projects. Future support activities will be implemented in close collaboration with national government focal points, local universities, civil society organizations and fisherfolk organizations.

All workshop materials are also available [online](#).

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: AGENDA

Day 1: Tuesday, 26 November 2019

Time	Agenda item	Session	Resource partners
8.00		Registration	
8:30-8:45	Introduction	Opening Remarks & Welcome (Renata Clarke, FAOSLC)	
8:45-9:00	Setting the stage	Background to the meeting and objectives (Daniela Kalikoski, FAO)	
9:00-9:15	Getting to know each other	Icebreaker	Reuben Sessa and Krystal Crumpler
Part 1: Understanding the climate change and poverty nexus – two global challenges			
9:15-10:15	<p>How do climate-related shocks and stresses exacerbate vulnerability and affect flows in and out of poverty in fisheries and coastal communities?</p> <p>What are the various response mechanisms for addressing both climate change and poverty?</p> <p>What are the NDCs and how do they present an opportunity for contributing to progress on SDG 1 “No Poverty” in the Caribbean?</p>	<p>Session 1: The “climate change and poverty nexus”</p> <p>Presentation from expert on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the “climate change and poverty nexus”: Evidence on interlinkages between climate change and poverty, global trends, policy implications and research gaps (Alison Macnaughton, FAO) • Paris Agreement, 2030 Agenda and fisheries and coastal communities in the Caribbean (Krystal Crumpler, FAO) • 2019 “SIDS Package” of Climate Action (Travis Sinclair, Alliance of Small Island States) <p>Q&A</p>	Moderator: Daniela Kalikoski (FAO)
10:15-10:45	Group photo and coffee break		
Part 2: Addressing the climate change and poverty nexus in fisheries and coastal communities – from data to policy			
10:45-12:00	What are the climatic- and non-climatic drivers of poverty and vulnerability in fisheries and coastal resource-dependent communities and households?	<p>Session 2: Tools for addressing climate change and poverty in fisheries and coastal communities</p> <p>Presentations on:</p>	Moderator: Patrick McConney and Catrina Hinds (CERMES)

	<p>What tools are available for understanding the interactions between climate change and poverty in fisheries and coastal communities?</p> <p>What can be learned for NDC and SDG programming at the national level?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Toolkit and applications in the fisheries sector and coastal communities, CC4Fish Project (Ainka Granderson, CANARI) • Climate-Poverty Vulnerability Index: methodological approach and preliminary findings in Barbados, Dominica and St Kitts and Nevis (Patrick McConney and Catrina Hinds, CERMES) <p>Interactive session: Breakout groups will be formed to identify the key drivers of poverty and vulnerability in the fisheries and coastal communities, and target communities for assessment and actors to be engaged.</p>	
12:00-13:00	Lunch Break		
13:00-15:15	<p>What technological and institutional solutions exist to break the cycle in which climate change pulls people into poverty or prevents them from escaping it? What can be learned for NDC and SDG programming at the national level</p> <p>How can the sustainable management of fisheries resources and related ecosystem reduce the vulnerability of communities and households to environmental and economic shocks and stresses?</p> <p>How can climate change adaptation and disaster risk management reduce the vulnerability of fisherfolk and coastal communities to climate-related hazards and natural disasters and enhance disaster preparedness and response to “build back better”?</p>	<p>Session 3: Best practices and lessons learned on addressing climate change and poverty in fisheries and coastal communities</p> <p>Presentations on best practices and lessons learned on climate change adaptation (CCA), disaster risk management (DRM), social protection, climate change mitigation (CCM) and governance in the sector. Presentations should consider current policy/implementation gaps and recommendations on scaling up best practices and enabling environments.</p> <p>Climate change adaptation and DRM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCA and DRM in small-scale fisheries in Eastern Caribbean Fisheries, CC4Fish Project (Iris Monnereau, FAO SLC) - Climate-proofing and value-adding of fisheries microenterprises in Dominica and St Kitts and Nevis (Ainka Granderson, CANARI) <p>Q&A</p> <p>Adaptive and shock-responsive social protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managing climate risks through social protection (Federico Spano and Daniela Kalikoski, FAO) 	<p>Moderator: Iris Monnereau</p> <p>Resource partners: Marie-Christina Dankmeyer (UNICEF), Elizabeth Emanuel (CCRIF), Peter Murray (CRFM)</p>

	<p>Why is social protection needed to prevent and protect vulnerable fisheries and coastal communities against climate-related risks, as well as promote resilient livelihoods and facilitate policy transformations?</p> <p>How can participatory governance approaches facilitate inclusive growth and ecosystem stewardship?</p> <p>How is climate change mitigation an indispensable part of climate resilience and poverty reduction?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experiences from social protection programmes for fisheries dependent communities in St Vincent & the Grenadines and Trinidad & Tobago (Terrence Phillips, FAO SLC) - COAST: climate-risk parametric insurance for the fisheries sector (Elizabeth Emmanuel, CCRIF) <p>Q&A</p> <p>Inclusive governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role of fisherfolk organizations in building adaptive capacity and resilience in the Caribbean (Adrian Laroda, CNFO) <p>Climate change mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool for Blue Carbon, Fisheries and Aquaculture (Krystal Crumpler, FAO CBC) <p>Plenary discussion</p>	
15:15-15:45	Coffee Break		
PART 3: Assessing progress to date on NDC-SDG implementation in the Caribbean – sectoral gap analysis			
15:45-17:15	<p>What is the progress to date on NDC implementation in the region and to what extent do current NDCs mainstream climate-resilience and pro-poor fisheries and coastal community priorities?</p>	<p>Session 4: NDC-SDG Progress Assessment for fisheries and coastal communities</p> <p>Country presentation on a national NDC processes, including how NDCs are institutionalized (e.g. focal points, coordination mechanisms, monitoring, budgeting), and current progress and challenges on sector-level implementation in the form of national strategies, plans and programmes, including links to nationally relevant SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamaica’s NDC, fisheries sector engagement and SDG links (Katherine Blackman, Ministry of Economic, Growth and Job Creation) <p>Q&A</p> <p>Interactive session:</p>	<p>Moderator: Reuben Sessa</p> <p>Resource partners: one per country table (Reuben Sessa, Krystal Crumpler, Daniela Kalikoski, Alison Macnaughton, Anne McDonald, Iris Monnereau, Gianluca Gondolini, Federico Spano, Ainka Granderson, Elizabeth Emanuel)</p>

		Based on the best practices and data shared, along with a better understanding of NDC processes in other countries in the region, country working tables will be formed and facilitators will guide groups in completing an NDC-SDG Progress Assessment for the fisheries sector/coastal communities, across six main pillars (governance, mitigation, adaptation, NDC-SDG 1 integration, finance and monitoring and reporting). Knowledge and capacity gaps impeding progress should also be noted.	
17:15-17:30		Wrap up discussion	Anne McDonald (SU)

Day 2: Wednesday, 27 November 2019

Time	Agenda item	Session	Resource partners
9:00-9:15		Recap of Day 1	Iris Monnereau
PART 4: Building an integrated approach to NDC-SDG implementation in fisheries and coastal communities– sectoral roadmap			
9:15-10:45	<p>What are the key elements of an integrated approach to climate action and poverty reduction in the fisheries sector and coastal communities?</p> <p>What are the next steps for mainstreaming pro-poor and climate-resilient fisheries and coastal community priorities into the next round of NDCs in your country?</p>	<p>Session 5: NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmaps for fisheries and coastal communities</p> <p>Presentations on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG Dashboard results for the Caribbean and example of NDC-SDG integrated programming in the fisheries sector (Reuben Sessa, FAO SP2) 2020 NDC revision and opportunities to leverage SDG synergies in fisheries and coastal communities (Krystal Crumpler, FAO) <p>Interactive session: Based on the NDC-SDG progress assessments and gaps identified, country working tables will identify key elements of their pre-2020 NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmap for fisheries and coastal communities. This includes recommendations in relation to each of the six main NDC pillars. Responsible actors and timeframes for each key intervention should also be noted.</p>	<p>Moderator: Alison Macnaughton</p> <p>Resource partners: one per country table (Reuben Sessa, Krystal Crumpler, Daniela Kalikoski, Alison Macnaughton, Anne McDonald, Gianluca Gondolini, Iris Monnereau, Federico Spano, Ainka Granderson, Elizabeth Emanuel)</p>
10:45-11:15	Coffee Break (display SDG dashboard country profiles)		

11:15-12:30	<p>How can partnerships and cooperation facilitate progress on NDCs and SDGs?</p> <p>What are barriers and entry-points to accessing climate finance in Caribbean SIDS?</p>	<p>Session 6: Leveraging partnerships and unlocking finance for climate action and sustainable development in the Caribbean</p> <p>Presentations from experts on partnerships and initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDC Partnership (Cayetano Casado, NDC-P Support Unit) • SDG Platform for CSOs (Ainka Granderson, CANARI) • GCF regional portfolio and entry-points for CCA/M in the fisheries sector and coastal communities for Caribbean SIDS (Neranda Maurice George, GCF Regional Advisor for the Caribbean) <p>Plenary discussion</p>	<p>Moderator: Gianluca Gondolini</p>
12:30-13:30	Lunch		
13:30-16:30		<p>Session 7: Field trip to Six Mens: “Climate, coasts and fisheries” and “Climate, coasts, and tourism”</p>	<p>Patrick McConney, (CERMES)</p>

Day 3: Thursday, 28 November 2019

Time	Agenda item	Session	Resource partners
8:30-9:00		Recap of Day 2	Daniela Kalikoski
PART 5: Strengthening capacity for integrated NDC-SDG programming in fisheries and coastal communities			
9:00-10:00	<p>What are the key elements of capacity development necessary to support an integrated climate-poverty approach?</p> <p>What are some specific needs and barriers relevant to fisheries and coastal communities?</p>	<p>Session 8: Capacity-building elements for understanding and addressing the climate change-poverty nexus</p> <p>Presentations from experts on partnerships and initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview presentation of proposed capacity-building course for “Understanding and Addressing the Climate-Poverty Nexus in fisheries and coastal communities” (Alison Macnaughton, FAO) • Regional perspectives: Lessons learned on capacity building in the Pacific (Anne McDonald, Sophie University) <p>Feedback session: Participants discuss capacity-development needs and interests related to proposed course elements, including concepts and framework for climate-</p>	<p>Moderator: Alison Macnaughton</p> <p>Resource persons: Patrick McConney (CERMES)</p>

		poverty approach, assessment tools and gap analyses, and policy integration/mainstreaming approaches	
10:00-10:15	Coffee Break		
PART 6: The way forward			
10:15-12:10	How to make the case to your home ministry that investment in NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmaps is a priority?	Session 9: Ministerial De-briefing Countries will present their pre-2020 NDC-SDG Roadmaps at a “Ministerial Debriefing.” All presentations will be uploaded to NDC-SDG Dialogue website	Moderator: Reuben Sessa
12:10-12:30	What are the next steps for supporting implementation of countries’ NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmaps?	Session 10: Wrap up and next steps Wrap up and next steps Slido workshop evaluation	Moderator: Daniela Kalikoski
12:30-13:30	Lunch		

ANNEX 2: PARTICIPANT LIST

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ANNEX 3: RESULTS OF NDC-SDG PROGRESS REPORTS FOR THE FISHERIES SECTOR AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

Modules	Elements	Barbados	Belize	Dominica	Guyana	Jamaica	St Kitts & Nevis	St Lucia	St Vincent & Gren.	Suriname	Trinidad & Tobago
Governance	NDC focal point and multi-sectoral coordination	↑	↗	→	↗	→	→	↑	↑	↗	→
	Institutional arrangements for sector-level NDC engagement	↑	→	↗	↗	↗	→	↗	↑	↑	⊘
	Institutional capacity building	↑	↗	→	⊘	→	⊘	→	↗	⊘	⊘
	Stakeholder consultation	↑	→	↑	↗	↑	↗	↑	→	↗	↗
Adaptation	Identification of adaptation options in sector	↗	↗	↗	⊘	↗	↗	↑	→	→	⊘
	Prioritization of adaptation options in sector	↗	↗	↗	⊘	↑	→	↑	→	⊘	⊘
	National adaptation planning	↗	→	→	↗	↑	↗	↑	→	↗	⊘
	Implementation of adaptation options in sector	↗	↗	↗	⊘	?	→	↗	↗	⊘	⊘
Mitigation	Identification of mitigation options in sector	↗	↗	↗	→	⊘	⊘	⊘	↗	↗	?
	Estimation of mitigation potential in sector	↗	→	↗	→	⊘	→	⊘	↑	→	⊘
	Prioritization of mitigation options in sector	↗	⊘	?	→	⊘	⊘	⊘	↗	⊘	⊘
	Implementation of mitigation options in sector	↗	→	↗	→	⊘	→	⊘	?	⊘	⊘

NDC-SDG 1 integration	Alignment between NDC and SDG 1 targets	→	→	→	→	→	⊘	→	↗	→	→
	NDC-SDG 1 joint policy and budget mainstreaming	→	→	→	⊘	↑	⊘	→	?	⊘	⊘
	NDC-SDG 1 institutional coordination	?	↗	⊘	⊘	?	⊘	→	↑	⊘	→
	Mutually reinforcing NDC-SDG 1 monitoring systems	?	→	→	⊘	?	⊘	⊘	?	⊘	⊘
Finance	NDC cost assessment and budget	→	⊘	→	↗	?	→	→	↗	→	→
	National funds and banks for sector	→	→	↑	↑	?	→	→	↑	⊘	↑
	Climate finance mobilization for sector	↗	→	↑	→	↑	→	→	↑	⊘	→
	Public-private sector investment in sector	→	→	↑	⊘	?	→	⊘	↑	⊘	⊘
Monitoring & Reporting	Data gaps and capacity building in sector	→	→	→	⊘	?	⊘	→	→	⊘	↑
	Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation in sector	→	→	→	→	?	⊘	⊘	?	⊘	⊘
	Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of mitigation in sector	→	→	→	⊘	?	⊘	⊘	?	⊘	→
	NDC review	↗	↑	→	↑	↑	→	↑	?	↑	→

ANNEX 4: RESULTS OF NDC-SDG SECTORAL ROADMAPS FOR THE FISHERIES SECTOR AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmap for fisheries sector and coastal communities in

Barbados



Pillars	Action Required	Responsible Actors	Time Frame
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy integration of 3 major ministries is required, involving fisherfolk and civil society Integration of fisheries policy with the above policies in particular is needed, in particular including gender considerations strengthening human and social development, poverty alleviation and reduction 	Maritime Affairs and Blue economy, Environment, People Empowerment + Fisherfolk Civil society	
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries management plan for adaptation is needed recognizing major vulnerability of the sector, with a focus on safety and security of our physical assets and infrastructure Complete poverty and vulnerability assessment in sector 		
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDC policies and plans for mitigation in sector need to be improved Build on national energy policy and plan, which forms the basis of contribution of fisheries, mainly through use of renewables and energy efficiently Include mitigation policies targeting utilisation of fish waste through value added to produce further products downstream and contribute to the circular economy 		
NDC-SDG 1 integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDC-SDG policy integration needs enhancement Conduct a baseline assessment of socio-economic status of fisherfolk households, assess climate change vulnerability at community level exposure Develop capacity building programme 		
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of public/private sector collaboration and investment in sector 		
Monitoring & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop monitoring and reporting system to evaluate and learn from activities in this NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmap to feedback into a “smart” system 		

NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmap for fisheries sector and coastal communities in

Belize



Pillars	Action Required	Responsible Actors	Time Frame
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen BNCC and NCCO and include regular meetings and sub-committees Strengthen the voice of fisheries on BNCCC Strengthen stakeholder engagement in NDC process 	MAFFESDI	Short-term (by 2020/2021)
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen/update VCAs for fisheries/coastal sectors Development of NAPs Review and improve adaptation options, including in fisheries and coastal communities Development of Readiness proposal in fisheries/CZMAI 	MAFFESDI NDA	Short- to medium-term 2020-2023
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and update mitigation options as it relates to fisheries and coastal sectors Strengthen technical capacities in fisheries and/or related sectors (additional human/financial resources needed) Integrate mitigation options in National Mitigation Strategy 	MAFFESDI Energy MEDP	Short- to medium-term 2020-2023
NDC-SDG 1 integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of impact assessments of climate actions on SDG1 Revision of the NDC Strengthen NDC-SDG linkages in sectoral and local development plans Increased coordination with stakeholders 	MAFFESDI – NCCO and Sustainable Development Unit MEDP	Short- to medium-term 2020-2023
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess real cost of implementing NDC, including fisheries and coastal zone areas Integration of NDCs in annual budget (if not already) Increase political will Additional resources to implement NDC 	NCCO Finance MEDP	Short- to medium-term 2020-2023
Monitoring & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data requirements for monitoring of NDC and capacity building plan needs to be developed Improve technical capacity of relevant persons/staff 	MAFFESDI-NCCO	Short- to medium-term 2020-2023

NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmap for fisheries sector and coastal communities in

Dominica



Pillars	Action Required	Responsible Actors	Time Frame
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve institutional arrangement for NDC governance Enhance fisheries participation 		
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize national adaptation plan Finalize cost benefit analysis of adaptation options in fisheries sector 		
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance technical capacity of stakeholders to measure GHG emissions in sector and coastal zones Implement REDD + and NRDS 		
NDC-SDG 1 integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination to ensure integrated approach to NDC-SDG 1 implementation Carry out policy mapping exercise to assess impacts Ensure coordination between NDC and SDG focal points 		
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include budget allocation for sectoral climate change priorities 		
Monitoring & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish M&E and MRV systems to monitor climate change policies in sector 		

NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmap for fisheries sector and coastal communities in

Guyana



Pillars	Action Required	Responsible Actors	Time Frame
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen NDC-SDG coordination Ensure fisheries sector is included in revised NDC Include fisheries in stakeholder consultations 	OCC/MOTP Ministry of Finance	
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize NAP and NCCAP (draft) NDC should benefit from NAP and NCCAP Include adaptation in fisheries in 2020 NDC 	OCC/MoTP Fisheries Dept/MoA Ministry of Finance	March 2020
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize mitigation activities in fisheries sector 	OCC/MoTP Fisheries Dept/MoA Ministry of Finance	March 2020
NDC-SDG 1 integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream SDG 1 in NDC through fisheries policies and measures 	MoF Fisheries Dept OCC/MOTP	March 2020
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize climate finance from GCF 	Fisheries Dept with support from MOTP, MoF and FAO	Long-term
Monitoring & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamline reporting to cover NDC and SDG targets Use SDG system to report on NDC Capacity building to improve NDC-SDG reporting 	Fisheries Dept	March 2020

NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmap for fisheries sector and coastal communities in

Jamaica



Pillars	Action Required	Responsible Actors	Time Frame
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the f key actors and who needs to be at the table Determine level of involvement of other sectors, including social protection/poverty reduction Increase engagement of the fisheries sector in NDC processes Update fisheries legislation Finalize new Climate Change Policy Framework to reflect NDCs and Fisheries priorities Develop a more appropriate and comprehensive policy framework for fisheries is needed 	Climate Change Division Fisheries Division PIOJ	
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise the SSAP for fisheries for inclusion in the NDC and ensure vulnerability needs assessment is completed to inform the SSAP 	Fisheries Division with CCD support	
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include narrative on agriculture in new/revised NDC Support agriculture sector in data collection and development as these are key for the NDC 	Climate Change Division MICAF	
NDC-SDG 1 integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out potential impact evaluations to assess linkage between NDC and SDG 1 	CCD Vision 2030 SDG Secretariat	
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the new NDC, an investment plan will be developed. Fisheries Management and Development Fund can support climate change priorities in the sector 	CCD Fisheries Division	
Monitoring & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore opportunity to link NDCs and National Adaptation Plans and include fisheries 		

NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmap for fisheries sector and coastal communities in

St Kitts and Nevis



Pillars	Action Required	Responsible Actors	Time Frame
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss with NDC focal point to include fisheries representation Improve communication and capacity building for NDC governance Expand stakeholder consultation 	Director of Marine Resources (DMR) NDC focal point (FP)	January 2020 January 2020
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact vulnerability assessment and/or cost-benefit analysis in sector Complete NAP with revision and greater sectoral participation 	NDC focal point (FP) Ministry of Sustainable Development (MoSD)	June 2020 December 2020
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include mitigation options in fisheries sector Conduct GHG estimation of options for sector and build technical capacity for estimation Cost-benefit analysis for mitigation in sector Clearly define implementation arrangements 	NDC FP and DMR BUR FP NDC FP	
NDC-SDG 1 integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve NDC and SDG alignment in fisheries sector 	NDC FP, MoSD and DMR	December 2020
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct assessment and define budget per sector Mainstream CC priorities per sector 	DMR and NDC FP MoSD	January-June 2020 December 2020
Monitoring & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building in CCA/M assessment and monitoring in sector 	NDC FP, MoSD and DMR	June 2020

NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmap for fisheries sector and coastal communities in

St Lucia



Pillars	Action Required	Responsible Actors	Time Frame
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send mandatory reports to Heads and Permanent Secretaries on results of NCCC to facilitate communication through agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCCC Chair and coordinator Agencies on the NCCC 	Quarterly
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop implementation plan and monitoring and evaluation system for adaptation in sector 	Lead sector agency and NDC focal point/agency	0-1 year
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out GHG emission estimates from fisheries sector emissions Identify the mitigation potential and feasibility of options Carry out cost assessment of options to prioritize most cost-effective options in sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead sector agency CRFM OECS 	1-5 years (low priority)
NDC-SDG 1 integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of poverty level within the sector and possible measures Assess feasibility of measures proposed Develop full-scale projects to implement under grant funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Social Transformation, Fisheries Poverty reduction actors Fisherfolk 	1-5 years
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify finance options for soft matters (eg. business skills) Build capacity to access funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banks and credit unions Ministry of Social Transformation Fisheries agencies 	1-5 years
Monitoring & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate national agency capacity to produce necessary data sets Develop a business case for improving the capacities in a sustainable way (e.g. sustainable financing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics sector actors NGOs Regional fisheries org NDC Focal point 	1-5 years

NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmap for fisheries sector and coastal communities in

St Vincent and the Grenadines



Pillars	Action Required	Responsible Actors	Time Frame
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up good institutional structures for NDC-SDG implementation Improve coordination and communication between government entities 	NDA and Sustainable Development Unit	0-6 months
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize adaptation in fisheries sector through consultation Assessment of options in sector and evidence-based planning The Ministry of Agriculture has drafted a plan but not implemented yet. 	Ministry of Planning NDC Focal Point Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries Fisherfolk	0-6 months
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore and elaborate mitigation options related to fisheries in next NDC 	Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries Fisherfolk	0-6 months
NDC-SDG 1 integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget/HR to improve commitments and include NDC indicators in alignment with the National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) and SDG indicators 	Ministries of Finance and Planning, Economic and Sustainable Development	0-6 months
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up financing facilities be made available to fisherfolk through social protection in order to increase access to improved boats, equipment, etc. and therefore ensure resilience in the face of climate change 		
Monitoring & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote research and development in sector to fill data gaps Establish monitoring and reporting mechanisms to guide implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures in related to NDC and SDG integration The opportunity to integrate monitoring systems exist because the NESDP is currently aligned to SDG indicators and VNR will be presented in July 2020. 		

NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmap for fisheries sector and coastal communities

in

Suriname



Pillars	Action Required	Responsible Actors	Time Frame
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include fisherfolk in NDC stakeholder consultation 		
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out vulnerability and climate change impact assessment on fisheries to inform adaptation options for fisherfolk • Include adaptation options in the fisheries sector in NDC and NAP 		
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider mangrove restoration amongst mitigation options 		
NDC-SDG 1 integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand understanding of linkages between NDCs and SDG 1, as current understanding focuses on NDCs and SDG 15 synergies 		
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include cost assessment and budget for climate change adaptation and mitigation in fisheries sector/coastal zones 		
Monitoring & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish monitoring systems for tracking NDCs 		

NDC-SDG Sectoral Roadmap for fisheries sector and coastal communities in

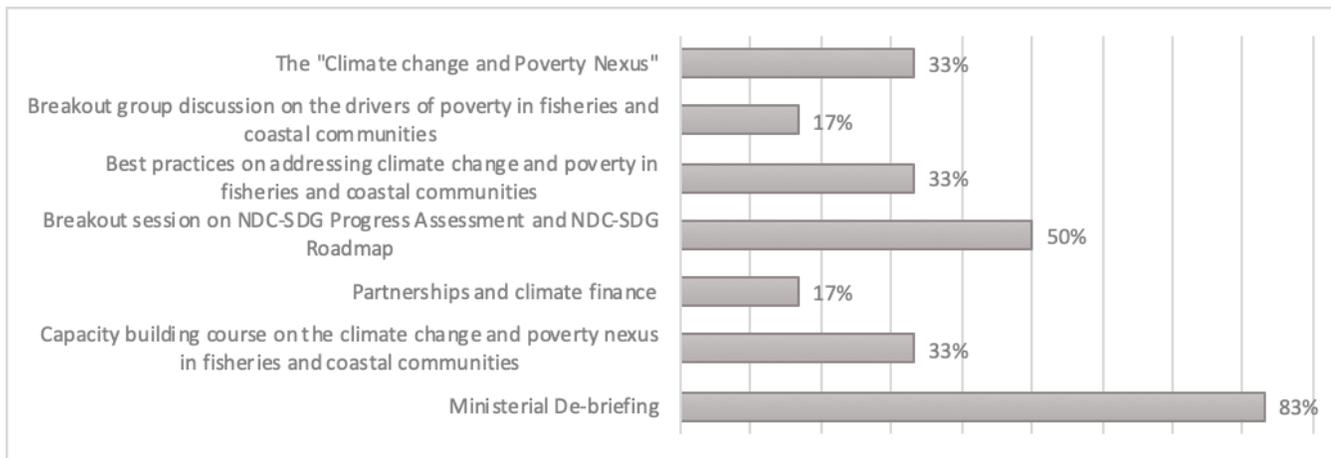
Trinidad and Tobago



Pillars	Action Required	Responsible Actors	Time Frame
Governance	Active engagement of the fisheries sector and coastal communities in national consultation and coordination mechanism along with other stakeholders (MSDFS, civil society and private sector)	MPD MALF (FD) MCDCA MRDLG TTUFF THA (DMRF) Relevant CSOs MOWT MEEA	Short term/immediate
Adaptation	Include adaptation options in NDC Prioritize fisheries and coastal communities as key sectors in national CCA and DRM due to their high vulnerability Develop adaptation plan for fisheries	MPD MALF (FD) MCDCA MRDLG TTUFF THA (DMRF) Relevant CSOs MNS (ODPM)	Short term/immediate
Mitigation	Research and assess the fisheries sector's contribution to GHG emissions Identify and prioritize mitigation options in the sector Integrate sectoral mitigation options into national sectoral policy	See above MEEA MOWT	Short term/immediate Medium term Medium term
NDC-SDG 1 integration	Include key stakeholders in consultations SDG Advisory Committee and NDC Coordination Mechanism to collaborate to ensure alignment of NDG and SDG 1 Update NDC to align adaptation and mitigation strategies with SDG 1	MPD MPD and other agencies/entities MPD	 Medium term Short term/immediate
Finance	Utilize updated NDC to access donor funding Strengthen capacity of fisherfolk organizations to access Green Fund (national)	MPD (EMA) MALF(FD), MPD, MF Green Fund Board	Medium term Medium term
Monitoring & Reporting	Update M&E System to include adaptation and the fisheries sector Identify fisheries indicators to be tracked and institute requisite data collection systems if not already in place	MPD (IMA) MOWT (CPU) MALF (FD)	Medium term Medium term

ANNEX 5: WORKSHOP EVALUATION

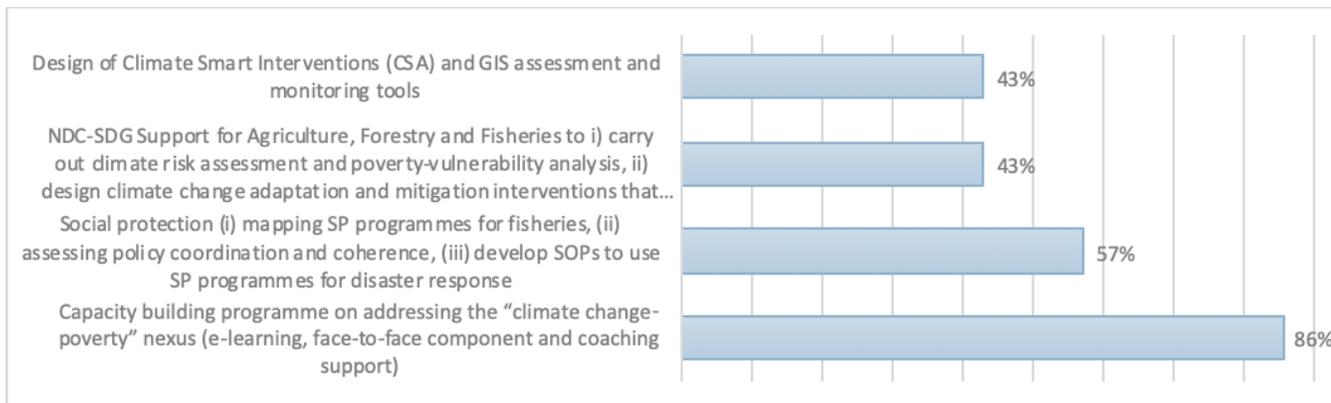
1. Which sessions of the workshop did you find most interesting?



2. What topics of discussion would you have liked to have expanded on?

- Poverty eradication
- Fisheries data
- Tools for addressing climate change and poverty in fisheries sector
- Monitoring NDC implementation
- NDC-SDG alignment
- None

3. What areas of FAO support would be most useful for you?



4. Overall, how would you rate the workshop?



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- ⁱ IPCC 2014. [Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#)
- ⁱⁱ FAO 2017 [State of Food and Agriculture: Leveraging Food Systems for Inclusive Rural Transformation](#)
- ⁱⁱⁱ Hallegatte, S. et al., 2016. [Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty. Climate Change and Development Series. Washington, DC: World Bank](#)
- ^{iv} IPCC 2018. [Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways](#)
- ^v IPCC 2014
- ^{vi} Hallegatte, S and Rozenberg, J. 2017. [Climate Change through a Poverty Lens.](#)
- ^{vii} IPCC 2014
- ^{viii} IPCC 2007. [Technical Summary. In: Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#)
- ^{ix} IPCC 2014
- ^x Hallegatte, S. et al., 2016.
- ^{xi} FAO 2017. [State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World: Building Climate Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition](#)
- ^{xii} FAO 2016. [State of Food and Agriculture: Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security](#)
- ^{xiii} Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre and Norwegian Refugee Council 2015. [Global Estimates 2015: People displaced by disasters](#)
- ^{xiv} UNEP 2018. [Emissions Gap Report](#)
- ^{xv} Hallegatte, S and Rozenberg, J. 2017
- ^{xvi} Article 4.3 of the Paris Agreement
- ^{xvii} 95 and 72 percent of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) include the agriculture sectors in their adaptation and mitigation contributions, respectively. [FAO. 2019 (forthcoming). Update to [The Agriculture Sectors in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions: Analysis](#)]
- ^{xviii}^{xviii} IPCC 2014
- ^{xix} WRI 2018. [Connecting the Dots: Elements for a Joined-Up Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement](#)
- ^{xx} IPCC 2018
- ^{xxi} OECD et al. (2019), [Latin American Economic Outlook 2019: Development in Transition](#), OECD Publishing, Paris.
- ^{xxii} Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). 2016. [Planning for NDC Implementation: Quick Start Guide.](#)
- ^{xxiii} Dagnet, Y., N. Cogswell, N. Bird, M. Bouyé, and M. Rocha. 2019. [Building Capacity for the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework: What Can We Learn from Countries' Experiences and UNFCCC Processes?](#)
- ^{xxiv} Fransen, T., E. Northrop, K. Mogelgaard, and K. Levin. 2017. Enhancing NDCs by 2020: [Achieving the Goals of the Paris Agreement.](#)
- ^{xxv} WRI. 2018. [Connecting the Dots: Elements for a Joined-Up Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement.](#)