

R8317
Institutional Arrangements for
Coastal Management in the Caribbean

FTR Annex F
Final Report of Experiment 4: Defining and promoting a
research agenda on integrated and equitable natural resource
management in the coastal zone

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA) and the Marine Resources Assessment Group Ltd. of the United Kingdom (MRAG) have collaborated in the implementation of a project entitled *“Institutional arrangements for Coastal Management in the Caribbean”*. Other partners included the University of the West Indies’ Centre for Resource Management and Environment Studies (CERMES) and the University of Puerto Rico’s SeaGrant College Program. This project (reference R8317) was funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) as part of the Land-Water Interface (LWI) component of its Natural Resources Systems Programme (NRSP).

At the inception workshop that was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico in November 2003, it was agreed that the overall purpose of the project should be interpreted as: “to change policies and practice in order to effectively implement integrated and equitable natural resource management in the coastal zone”. The primary focus of the project has thus been on the identification, testing and dissemination of the strategies and pathways that can best ensure that the lessons, methods and tools gained from Suite 1¹ NRSP-funded projects are communicated effectively. All project activities were designed as contributions towards the production of a comprehensive Communication Strategy that will provide a framework for the on-going dissemination and promotion of integrated and equitable approaches to coastal resource management and development in the Caribbean region.

The design of the project was therefore centred on four experiments, namely:

- An experiment to test uptake of policy messages at the national level.
- An experiment to test uptake or effectiveness of a tool or set of tools for use in training.
- An experiment to test uptake or effectiveness of a second tool or set of tools for management.
- An experiment to test uptake of a research agenda.

CANARI took responsibility for the design and conduct of the fourth experiment, and this report provides a summary of the activities carried out and results obtained.

1.2 Rationale and overview

The processes and institutions required to achieve integrated and equitable natural resource management in the coastal zone in the insular Caribbean are complex, and they

¹ The Suite 1 projects are: Institutional and technical options for improving coastal livelihoods (CANARI, reference: R7559); Institutional arrangements for Caribbean Marine Protected Areas and opportunities for pro-poor management (MRAG, reference: R7976); and Requirements for developing successful co-management (CCA, reference: R8134).

have not received much attention in the past. The Caribbean is, by definition, a coastal region, a region where coastal resource management is critical to sustainable human development. Even when there are no large-scale economic activities (resort tourism, transportation, urban settlements, industry), the value of coastal resources remains high, as they provide a range of social and economic goods and services to local communities and offer great potential for economic development and diversification. However, because the coastal zone is subject to a range of severe environmental impacts from both terrestrial and marine sources, environmental degradation, resource use conflicts and unsustainable forms of resource use are threatening this value. Coastal resource management issues are therefore both urgent and important to the social and economic development of the region.

In spite of this reality, the place of coastal resources in livelihood strategies and the potential contribution of coastal resource management to social and economic development, and especially to poverty reduction, are not well understood in the region. The links between coastal management, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction are currently weak, because:

- most of the agencies that are responsible for coastal planning, management and development do not have a livelihoods perspective, and are not directly concerned with poverty reduction and social development agendas;
- while the “big issues”, especially those that relate to the development and management of ports, industrial plants and large-scale tourism infrastructure, have received and continue to receive the attention of researchers and planners, there is too little research being carried out on the “small issues”, in spite of their relevance to thousands of people in small coastal communities;
- the scientific and development literature from other regions of the world is extensive and useful, but it does not always apply to the specific conditions of the insular Caribbean.

This experiment was thus based on the recognition of the need for new and increased research efforts that involve a range of disciplines and methods, towards a better understanding of coastal management and development issues, and towards the participatory definition of suitable policy, institutional and technical responses to these issues. Over the past six years, research projects funded by DFID under the NRSP have made substantial contributions to this understanding in the insular Caribbean. At the same time, these projects have served to identify and highlight research gaps, priorities and opportunities that now need to be conveyed to the various institutions and actors who are in the position to influence and implement research activities in this domain.

Against this background, this experiment aimed at identifying, testing and documenting the ways by which a specific research agenda can be developed and incorporated into the priorities, programmes and activities of research institutions, with a focus on integrated

and equitable coastal resource management, and with a particular attention to policy, institutional arrangements, governance, and approaches to poverty reduction.

1.3 Definitions

The definitions which have been adopted for this project are:

Term	Definition
<i>Results</i>	Public policy messages, management tools, and research priorities coming out of the research projects.
<i>Target audiences</i>	Specific audience segments to which the messages will be addressed, e.g. coastal resource users, public officials, resource managers, local residents. These audiences can also be defined as <i>coastal management stakeholders</i> .
<i>Products</i>	Materials that synthesise and package the results in forms (e.g. case studies, video documentaries, training curricula, PowerPoint presentations, policy briefs) appropriate for dissemination to specific target audiences through appropriate pathways.
<i>Pathways</i>	Channels and activities through which results and products are delivered to target audiences (e.g., distribution of print materials, use of intermediaries, meetings, field visits, training workshops, visual presentations, mass media).
<i>Uptake</i>	Acceptance and use of products by target audiences, as evidenced by changes in practices, behaviours, attitudes, institutional arrangements and policies.

2 Methods

2.1 Overview

The experiment was organised in four phases:

- A brief baseline study of recent and current research in integrated and equitable natural resource management in the coastal zone, and a compilation and analysis of the main messages arising from Suite 1 projects.
- A scientific meeting that:
 - Reviewed the baseline study.
 - Reviewed the main results available or expected from recent and current research.
 - Identified the main research priorities and opportunities in the region.
 - Identified the pathways available to promote a research agenda with the various target groups.
 - Developed a communication plan (including monitoring and evaluation procedures) to promote the agenda with the various target groups.
- The implementation of the communication plan.
- An end-of-project evaluation of impacts and uptake.

In addition, the experiment took a lead role in designing and convening the regional seminar that was held in Soufriere, Saint Lucia at the end of July 2005 on the theme of “*Improving Coastal Livelihoods: Lessons Learned from Experience and Priorities for Future Research*”, for the purpose of

- sharing, comparing and analysing experiences and lessons learned in research and development work on coastal livelihoods and coastal resource management;
- sharing information on current research and results obtained;
- identifying and defining opportunities and priorities for future research.

2.2 Compilation and analysis of Suite 1 project messages

In order to inform the scientific meeting, the communication plan and the content of the various products that would be tested as part of this experiment, the leaders of NRSP-funded projects R7559, R7976 and R 8134, who were all otherwise involved in project R8317, were asked to develop a list of the main results/messages arising from these projects, looking in particular at:

Public policy messages, particularly with respect to:

- importance of and rationale for coastal zone management;
- links between coastal management, governance, poverty reduction and livelihoods, emphasising the relevance of integrated and equitable coastal development to a human development and poverty reduction agenda;
- institutional arrangements and organisational requirements for integrated and equitable coastal zone management and development.

Management tools, notably:

- methods for participatory planning and decision-making, including methods for stakeholder analysis;
- approaches to and methods for the design of participatory institutions (e.g. fisheries legislation for co-management);
- instruments and methods for information management;
- sustainable resource use.

Priorities and opportunities for further research in integrated and equitable coastal zone management and development.

This analysis proved useful to the overall process, because it provided substance for use in the entire project’s activities as well as specific directions for future research. In many respects, the messages that were disseminated through this experiment were those that emerged from this analysis.

The Communications Specialists for the overall project supplied useful feedback on the experiment’s communication plan and on the various communication activities and products, and they both participated in the July 2004 inception workshop and in the July 2005 seminar on *Improving Coastal Livelihoods*.

2.3 Scientific meeting

The scientific meeting was held in Trinidad and Tobago in July 2004, bringing together twelve participants, including the two Communications Specialists and representatives of the CCA, CANARI and the University of the West Indies (Cave Hill, Mona and St. Augustine Campuses). It commenced with a roundtable discussion aimed at formulating a consensus on:

- the focus of this initiative, the short-term NRSP agenda (testing communications) and the longer term regional agenda (promoting and supporting research in this field);
- the thematic scope: what is “integrated and equitable natural resource management in the coastal zone?”;
- the geographic scope (insular Caribbean? anglophone insular Caribbean? other?);
- the need: how relevant is this to the human development and poverty reduction agenda in the region?

The meeting was then structured around the following questions:

1. What is currently happening in research in integrated and equitable natural resource management in the coastal zone?
2. What are the main results that have been obtained so far?
3. What are the main research priorities and opportunities in this field? What should be the main elements of a research agenda?
4. What are the target groups to whom this research agenda should be disseminated?
5. What are the pathways (media) that can be used to promote the research agenda with the various target groups?

Having answered these questions, the meeting concluded with the formulation of a short-term communication plan aimed at testing these pathways and beginning the dissemination process.

2.4 Communication plan

The scientific meeting developed a communication plan that was based on the analytical process described above, as presented in Appendix I. Taking into account the constraints of time and resources available to the project, it was agreed that only some of the activities could be undertaken as part of this Experiment 4, while others would be integrated into the Communication Strategy that constitutes the main output of the overall project.

2.5 Target groups

The communication plan was based on the understanding that communication activities aimed at disseminating and promoting a research agenda should target a range of audiences:

- those who influence what research is done, how it is done, and who does it;
- those who initiate research;

- those who benefit, or are supposed to benefit, from research;
- those who design and conduct research, and those who formulate and disseminate the results of research;
- those who provide financial and technical resources in support of research.

Consequently, the groups that were identified as suitable target audiences in this project were:

- Academic institutions that have, or could have, research activities and programmes in fields and disciplines relevant to integrated and equitable coastal resource management.
- Researchers currently or potentially involved in such programmes, including graduate and post-graduate students.
- Funding agencies and other organisations that find themselves in the position to support the definition and implementation of research activities.
- Governmental and inter-governmental agencies currently or potentially involved in the conduct and use of policy research on coastal management and development issues.
- Civil society organisations who initiate and/or benefit from research activities related to integrated and equitable coastal resource management

In order to design the specific activities conducted under this experiment, a communication plan was prepared, based on a more precise definition of the targets, messages and pathways relevant to the dissemination and promotion of a research agenda.

2.6 Products

The experiment focused much of its work on the development of three products that would be used in various pathways, all focusing on “*Linking coastal management, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction: a research agenda for the Caribbean*”. The products were:

- a CANARI Policy Brief;
- a PowerPoint presentation;
- a poster.

These products are included in Annex A, Appendix III.

2.7 Distribution of policy brief and poster

The policy brief and poster were distributed in the following ways:

- Via mail to a small selection of people representing each of the target audiences, June 2005
- At a CERMES training course on *Socioeconomic Monitoring for Coastal Managers*, Saint Lucia, June 2005.

- At Module 1 of a CANARI training course on *Organisational Development for Sustainable Development Professionals*, Trinidad, April 2005;
- At a Caribbean Regional Fisheries (CRFM) /Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Regional Workshop on *Collection of Demographic Information on Coastal Fishing Communities and its use in Community-based Fisheries and Integrated Coastal Zone Management*, Trinidad, June 2005.
- At focus group meetings held as part of CANARI's strategic review and planning process, Grenada and Barbados, May and June 2005.
- Strategic Planning Needs Assessment with the Travel Foundation, Tobago, 6 June

A list of the individuals and organisations who received the policy brief and poster in these ways is attached at Appendix II

- At the regional seminar *Improving Coastal Livelihoods: lessons learned from experiences and priorities for research* in Soufriere, St. Lucia, July 2005
- At the Experiment 1 Field trip with Chief Technical Officers (see Appendix XI of Experiment 1 Report for details) at which the brief and poster were also distributed to the private sector and community-based organisations in attendance.

2.8 Workshops and presentations

The PowerPoint presentation was designed as the basis for presentation to 3 workshops and meetings, with slides tailored to suit individual audiences:

- At Module 1 of a CANARI training course on *Organisational Development for Sustainable Development Professionals*, Trinidad, April 2005;
- Strategic Planning Needs Assessment with the Travel Foundation, Tobago, 6 June
- Specially convened meeting of Public Affairs, Community Relations and Health Safety and Environment Managers from the oil and gas companies in Trinidad, September 2005.

Unfortunately, the first and third of these events had to be postponed beyond the project timeframe due to unavoidable cancellation by the presenter in the first instance and difficulty finding a mutually-convenient date following a requested postponement in the second instance. In the first case, discussions were held instead on the basis of the policy brief and poster. The private sector event is now scheduled to take place in November or December 2005.

Participants in both the CANARI Training Course and the Travel Foundation meeting were provided with a questionnaire aimed at assessing current views and perceptions on coastal issues and the place of research in dealing with the relationship between coastal management, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction. The questionnaire is attached at Appendix III.

2.9 Seminar on Coastal Livelihoods

The seminar on “Improving Coastal Livelihoods: Lessons Learned from Experience and Priorities for Future Research” was held in Soufriere, Saint Lucia at the end of July 2005.

It was hosted by the Soufriere Marine Management Association on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Soufriere Marine Management Area (SMMA). It was sponsored by NRSP, CANARI, the Department of Fisheries in Saint Lucia's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, the Saint Lucia Heritage Tourism Programme (SLHTP) and the Sustainable Economic Development Unit (SEDU) of the University of the West Indies (UWI).

This seminar coincided with the final phase of R8317 as well as that of other projects that share a common vision of development and a common ambition to contribute to the strengthening of coastal livelihoods through sustainable resource use, participatory governance and empowerment, notably the SLHTP. Against this background, the objectives of the Seminar were to:

- share, compare and analyse experiences and lessons learned in research and development work on coastal livelihoods and coastal resource management in the eastern Caribbean, including Trinidad and Tobago;
- share information on current research and results obtained;
- identify and define opportunities and priorities for future research.

The Seminar was structured around five main components:

- a public discussion on the impacts and benefits of the SMMA
- a technical session on coastal development, poverty reduction and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods
- a technical session on institutional arrangements for protected areas and common property management
- a roundtable discussion on opportunities and priorities for future research
- a public panel discussion on local governance

A report on the Seminar has been prepared and will be circulated separately.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Feedback on the messages

Evaluation of uptake was conducted in a number of ways:

- Unsolicited feedback via email:
 - “The whole idea on the poster is a very critical one because research in the benefits of coastal resources on coastal communities and the populations at large has been minimal. Therefore, there is the need for more research on the socio-economic benefits of these valuable resources. It is also important to involve fully all stake holders especially the primary ones fully at every step. I think that the last socio-economic training course highlighted many of these issues and has contributed to the participant's understanding as we returned to our various organizations.” (Fisheries Officer)
- Response to follow-up email sent to participants at the CRFM/FAO Workshop:

- “The publication *Linking coastal management, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction: a research agenda for the Caribbean* is certainly useful and I hope that some of the key questions listed under the bullets on page three will be addressed in the follow-up to the CRFM/FAO/MALMR Regional Workshop (Trinidad and Tobago, 13th - 17th June, 2005).” (Donor)
- Face-to-face discussions at the focus group and other meetings.
- Telephone interviews with random sample of 10- 20% of each target audience

Interviews with the recipients of the products and participants in various project activities have revealed or confirmed that:

- most audiences have a narrow understanding of coastal development. While ‘*rural* development’ is generally understood as an integrated concept, ‘*coastal* development’ is understood as infrastructural and industrial development by large private sector entities and engineers and as conservation and natural resource management by biologists and resource management agencies, while people and institutions involved in social development and poverty reduction often do not appreciate the specificity and relevance of coastal livelihood and development issues;
- pre-presentation questionnaires and discussions with members of civil society organisations indicate that this is the target audience which most clearly perceives the need for cross-sectoral research that incorporates coastal livelihood issues. In the majority of cases, they also identified specific research gaps in their countries or communities;
- representatives of private sector oil and gas companies in Trinidad and Tobago seek to bridge the gap between ‘coastal development’ and ‘community or livelihoods concerns’ through joint meetings of and joint projects between their Public Affairs/Community Relations and their Health, Safety and Environment . Scope exists for add-on research identified or confirmed by their partner communities to be included in their routine research activities;

3.2 Assessment of pathways and products

The project’s timeframe did not allow for a detailed and rigorous assessment of the pathways used and products developed. The interviews and discussions with recipients of the products and participants in various project activities revealed that:

- the PowerPoint presentation is an effective way to communicate this type of messages since it not only allows for the tailoring of the presentation to a particular target audience, but facilitates interactive communication with the audience, which leads to greater retention of the messages and the stimulation of requests to partner with CANARI on identified research needs;
- the poster and the policy brief are not very effective as primary pathways, but are useful products to reinforce a message already introduced, either through a PowerPoint presentation or through a more informal discussion with the target audience;

- unless a policy brief addresses a burning current issue, it is scanned briefly then filed for future reference when a relevant issue arises;
- the majority of interviewees were able to retrieve the policy brief easily but had limited recall of the messages;
- interviewees expressed a preference for short policy briefs with tables and case study boxes;
- in the light of the above and the issues identified in Section 3.1 above, there is a need to use case studies to illustrate and validate the points made. Because the perceptions of coastal management and development remain so diverse and narrow, there is a need for concrete examples that allow people to understand better what is meant by ‘coastal livelihoods’ and coastal development;
- posters can become discussion points when prominently displayed even when the recipient has not fully absorbed all the messages;

3.3 Towards a research agenda

Experiment 4 also allowed for the formulation of a preliminary agenda for further research. This draft agenda is based on the analysis of the results of Suite 1 projects, as summarised in the CANARI Policy Brief on “*Linking coastal management, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction: a research agenda for the Caribbean*”, and on the outcomes of the seminar on “*Improving Coastal Livelihoods: Lessons Learned from Experience and Priorities for Future Research*” that was held in Saint Lucia in July 2005. The draft research agenda, which is presented at Annex G, will be circulated among the various institutions involved in project R8317 and the participants in the seminar of July 2005, to incorporate their comments and recommendations into a final version. It is expected that this final version will be available for wider circulation towards the end of the year.

4 Conclusions and recommendations

The main conclusion of this experiment is that there remains a critical need to promote a research agenda that links coastal management, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction in the Caribbean region, but this promotion requires a long-term effort and significant resources in order to be effective. This project has confirmed or revealed that there are significant obstacles to the uptake of the messages that this experiment intended to disseminate, including:

- the competition that exists among researchers and institutions, and the lack of collaboration among actors involved in research;
- the absence, or the inadequate use, of established and effective mechanisms to share information on research initiatives and results at the regional level;
- the unavailability of adequate expertise and skills in the disciplines relevant to this research agenda;
- the unavailability and inadequate management of research data and results, often leading to the repetition of work and to insufficient dissemination of knowledge;

- the nature of funding and contracting procedures, compromising the independence and flexibility of research efforts, especially in the area of poverty assessments and poverty studies;
- the negative impacts of political and bureaucratic interference in the conduct of research and in the formulation and dissemination of results;
- the frequent disconnectedness between the needs of intended “beneficiaries” on the one hand and the actual content and process of research on the other, and the insufficient involvement of civil society and private sector actors in defining priorities and implementing research activities;
- the dearth of policy research at both the regional and national levels;
- the increased use by many institutions of positive concepts (e.g. participation, equity, sustainability) to mask inadequate and potentially dangerous intentions, processes and interventions;
- the prevailing perception, especially among civil society and governmental agencies, that “coastal management” is concerned with natural resources and processes, not with livelihood and development issues;
- the absence of meaningful development partnerships between governmental agencies, civil society and the private sector;
- the difficulties being encountered by civil society organisations to sustain and finance their work, resulting in their inability to become involved in long-term research and policy processes;
- the continued biases of most research institutions and activities, even when inter-disciplinarity and integration are ostensibly professed, and the absence of effective mechanisms to cut across disciplines and issues;
- the existence of many obstacles (local capacity, policies and practices of research and management agencies, inadequacy of communication initiatives) that prevent the poor and the powerless from accessing data and influencing research processes and outcomes.

With respect to the pathways and products, the experiment has shown that the dissemination of these messages must begin with a face-to-face interaction, for example in a seminar or workshop setting. The three products that were developed and tested in this experiment can be useful in this advocacy process, but they need to be introduced by other pathways, in order to generate interest and receptivity.

The other important lesson of this experiment is that the best pathways are often those that are based on normal and regular activities of the intended targets. In this experiment, the primary message was one of change, and the best way to convey this message of change is to carry it into the existing forums and processes of the target groups and institutions. In this regard, the experiment has shown that there are many promising opportunities, and these have been taken into account in the formulation of the project’s overall Communication Strategy. The lessons learned and the products developed in this experiment will prove directly relevant and useful in the implementation of the Strategy.

5 References

CANARI. 2005. Linking coastal management, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction: a research agenda for the Caribbean. CANARI Policy Brief, No. 6. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute, Trinidad and Tobago, 4pp.

Appendices

Appendix I: Communication plan for experiment 4

Targets	Messages	Objectives	Pathways	Products	Partners	Evaluation	Barriers	Opportunities	Budget
Activity 1: Civil society “brokers”, e.g.: (final list to be provided by CANARI	See table 1	Increased involvement (with confidence and ability to become involved) in influencing and designing research processes	Presentation at regional workshop	PowerPoint presentation on concepts, issues and roles, illustrated by the case of the SMMA and other examples Policy brief on research gaps, priorities and opportunities	CANARI to implement	Pre-workshop baseline survey among workshop participants Survey of uptake, December 2004		Existing partnerships between CANARI and civil society organisations in the region Planned workshop with opportunity to insert agenda item	2 days fees 1 day per diem 1 air fare

Targets	Messages	Objectives	Pathways	Products	Partners	Evaluation	Barriers	Opportunities	Budget
Activity 2: All targets currently or potentially involved in research in two selected locations (North Coast, Trinidad and Saint Lucia, with focus on Dennery, Laborie and Soufriere)		Knowledge and appreciation of the roles and perspectives of other actors involved in research activities Improved channels of communication and mechanisms of collaboration among actors	Community-led participatory consultation on research needs, opportunities and strategies, with comparative activities between two locations	PowerPoint presentation Videos on SMMA and R/559 Case studies of strategic planning in Toco and Laborie	Lead: SAD and Laborie Development Foundation Community groups Resource users Government agencies National NGOs	External observation of consultations	Needs to be linked to an actual planning process in country or location		
Activity 3: Research units within UWI		Increased financial resources for research agenda Inclusion of themes of research agenda in programmes and budgets	Presentation at UWI meeting of faculty	PowerPoint presentation Poster	UWI/CERMES	Interviews with key informants in UWI system to assess uptake		UWI meeting on SIDS process in November	
Activity 4: Funding agencies		Awareness of needs and opportunities for research Readiness to provide support Commitment to inter-agency collaboration	Presentation at events and for distribution to agencies	Poster (interactive, well designed)	Sea Grant College Program at UPR	Questionnaire on pathway preferences Telephone interviews		Caribbean Philanthropy Conference, other meetings and conferences, direct mailing	

Targets	Messages	Objectives	Pathways	Products	Partners	Evaluation	Barriers	Opportunities	Budget
Activity 5: Large-scale private sector resource user (one targeted company, with Public Affairs department)		Increased resources allocated to research that is relevant to poverty reduction and social development agendas	Mentoring and one-on-one communication	All Suite 1 products	Garret Manwarring	Case study of impact and change		Current involvement of GM in work with target group	
Activity 6: Local communities		Awareness and appreciation of role in defining agenda Recognition of value and importance of local knowledge Ability to resist “bad” research and to attract “good” research	Exhibition	Mobile exhibits	Local partner in TT, to be identified			Link to Science Week and other school-based activities	

Targets	Messages	Objectives	Pathways	Products	Partners	Evaluation	Barriers	Opportunities	Budget
Activity 7: Research units, faculty, students, governmental agencies, funding agencies, NGO brokers and regional agencies		Awareness of agenda Willingness to support implementation of agenda	Printed document	Policy brief	COMARENNet Universities	Questionnaire with sample	Time constraints	Dissemination at regional events, including academic meetings	3 days Printing

Appendix II: Recipients of Experiment 4 products

ORGANISATION	ORG TYPE	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	JOB TITLE	COUNTRY	POLICY BRIEF	POSTER	POWER POINT	PATHWAY
Lighthouse Foundation	DONOR	Jens	Ambstdorf	CEO	Germany	X			Mail
Tobago Craft Producers	NGO	Jomo	Anyika		Trinidad & Tobago	x		x	Travel Foundation meeting
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Marine Resources and Agro-Industries	GOVERNMENT	Mark	Archibald	Fisheries Assistant	Antigua	x	x		CERMES SocMon Training/Mail
St. Christopher Heritage Society	NGO	Jacqueline	Armony	Executive Director	St. Kitts and Nevis	X		x	Organisational Development Workshop
Tobago House of Assembly (THA)	GOVERNMENT	Rebecca	Bain			x		x	Travel Foundation meeting
Soufriere Marine Management Area	NGO	Elijah	Baptiste		Saint Lucia	x			CERMES SocMon Training
Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources	GOVERNMENT	Carl	Baptiste	Scientific Assistant	Trinidad & Tobago	x			CRFM/FAO/MALMR Regional Workshop
CPDC	NGO	Gordon	Bispham			X			Barbados Focus Group 1
National Environment and Planning Agency	GOVERNMENT	Bernard	Blue	Co-ordinator of Protected Areas Branch	Jamaica	x	x		CERMES SocMon Training/Mail
Tobago House of Assembly (THA)	GOVERNMENT	Gail	Bradshaw		Trinidad & Tobago	x		x	Travel Foundation meeting
	GOVERNMENT	L	Brewster		Barbados	x			By hand Patrick McConney

ORGANISATION	ORG TYPE	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	JOB TITLE	COUNTRY	POLICY BRIEF	POSTER	POWER POINT	PATHWAY
Soufriere Marine Management Area	NGO	Peter	Butcher	Chief Ranger	Saint Lucia	x			CERMES SocMon Training
Tobago House of Assembly (THA)	GOVERNMENT	Erol	Caesar	Fisheries Officer	Trinidad & Tobago	x			CRFM/FAO/MALMR Regional Workshop
Caribbean International Development Agency	DONOR	Yuri	Chakalall	Senior Development Officer	Barbados	X			Barbados Focus Group 1
Food and Agricultural Organisation	DONOR	Bisessar	Chakalall	Senior Fisheries Officer	Barbados	X	X		CRFM/FAO/MALMR Regional Workshop
Laborie Development Foundation	NGO	Lydia	Charlemagne	Executive Director	Saint. Lucia	x			Mail
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States	DONOR	Vasantha	Chase	Head of the OECS Environment and Sustainable Development Unit	Saint Lucia	x			Mail
Negril Coral Reef Preservation Society	NGO	Toral	Chudasama	President	Jamaica	x	x		Organisational Development Workshop
Department of Environment & Coastal Resources	GOVERNMENT	Wesley	Clerveaux	Deputy Director	Turks & Caicos	x			CRFM/FAO/MALMR Regional Workshop
Save our Seaturtles (SOS) Tobago	NGO	Tanya	Clovis		Trinidad & Tobago	x	x		Travel Foundation meeting
Environmental Awareness Group	NGO	Mykl	Clovis	Education Officer	Antigua	x	x		Organisational Development Workshop
Carriacou Environment Committee	NGO	Norland	Cox		Grenada	x			CERMES SocMon Training

ORGANISATION	ORG TYPE	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	JOB TITLE	COUNTRY	POLICY BRIEF	POSTER	POWER POINT	PATHWAY
The University of the West Indies	ACADEMIC	Janice	Cumberbatch	Outreach Coordinator/ Temporary Lecturer	Barbados	x	x		Barbados focus Group
Buccoo Reef Trust	NGO	Owen	Day		Trinidad & Tobago	x	x		Travel Foundation meeting
Environmental Awareness Group	NGO	Kim	Derrick	Board Member	Antigua	x		x	Organisational Development Workshop
Farmers Association	PRIVATE	Orwin	Dillon		Trinidad & Tobago	x		x	Travel Foundation meeting
North Leeward Tourism Association	NGO	Julita	Edwards	Project Manager for CREP	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	x			Mail
United Nations Development Programme	DONOR	Elbert	Ellis	Poverty Programme Advisor	Barbados	x			Barbados Focus Group 1
Agency for Rural Transformation	NGO	Sandra	Ferguson	Secretary-General	Grenada	x			Grenada Focus Group
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	GOVERNMENT	Seon	Ferrari		Saint Lucia	x			CERMES SocMon Training
Carriacou Environment Committee	NGO	Virginia	Fleary-Noel		Grenada	x	x		CERMES SocMon Training/Mail
Blanchisseuse Environmental Art Trust	NGO	Kenneth	Foumillier	President	Trinidad & Tobago				Mail
Ministry of Agriculture	GOVERNMENT	Rufus	George	Fisheries Officer	Saint Lucia	x			CRFM/FAO/MALMR Regional Workshop
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	GOVERNMENT	Mauro	Gongora	Fisheries Officer	Belize	x			CRFM/FAO/MALMR Regional Workshop

ORGANISATION	ORG TYPE	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	JOB TITLE	COUNTRY	POLICY BRIEF	POSTER	POWER POINT	PATHWAY
San Fernando Fishing Cooperative	NGO	Salim	Gool		Trinidad & Tobago	x			CRFM/FAO/MALMR Regional Workshop
Nevis Historical and Conservation Society	NGO	John	Guilbert	Executive Director	Nevis	x		x	Organisational Development Workshop
Ministry of Agriculture	GOVERNMENT	Harold	Guiste	Senior Fisheries Officer	Dominica	x			CRFM/FAO/MALMR Regional Workshop
Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities and Housing	GOVERNMENT	James	Gumbs	Marine Biologist	Anguilla	x	x		CERMES SocMon Training/Mail
Sustainable Grenadines Project	NGO	Olando	Harvey		St. Vincent & the Grenadines	x	x		CERMES SocMon Training/Mail
Tour Guide Association (and THA)	NGO	Darren	Henry		Trinidad & Tobago	x	x	x	Travel Foundation meeting
Anguilla National Trust	NGO	Damien	Hughes	Executive Director	Anguilla	x	x	x	Organisational Development Workshop
	GOVERNMENT	L	Innis		Barbados	x			By hand Patrick McConney
Ministry of Agriculture	GOVERNMENT	Crofton	Isaac	Fisheries Officer	Grenada	x			CRFM/FAO/MALMR Regional Workshop
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Marine Resources and Agro-Industries	GOVERNMENT	Philmore	James		Antigua	x			CERMES SocMon Training
Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources	GOVERNMENT	Ann Marie	Jobity	Director	Trinidad & Tobago	x			
Institute of Marine Affairs	GOVERNMENT	Rosemarie	Kishore	Research Officer	Trinidad & Tobago	x			CRFM/FAO/MALMR Regional Workshop

ORGANISATION	ORG TYPE	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	JOB TITLE	COUNTRY	POLICY BRIEF	POSTER	POWER POINT	PATHWAY
Friends of the Sea	NGO	Alex	Lannigan		Jamaica	x			Mail
Negril Coral Reef Preservation Society	NGO	Lowan	Lawrence	Board Member	Jamaica	x		x	Organisational Development Workshop
The University of the West Indies	ACADEMIC	Rhonda	Lee		Barbados	x			CERMES SocMon Training
All Tobago Fisherfolk	NGO	Emile	Louis		Trinidad & Tobago	x	x		By hand Tanya Clovis
T&T Industrial Fishing Association	NGO	Lincoln	Maharaj		Trinidad & Tobago	x			CRFM/FAO/MALM R Regional Workshop
The University of the West Indies	ACADEMIC	Robin	Mahon		Barbados				By hand Patrick McConney
The University of the West Indies	ACADEMIC	Patrick	McConney	Outreach Coordinator/ Temporary Lecturer	Barbados	x	x		Project partner
European Union, Barbados	DONOR	Ruairidh	McGaw	Project Officer - Engineering/Environment	Barbados	x	x		Mail
Anguilla National Trust	NGO	Farah	Mukhida	Protected Areas Manager	Anguilla	x		x	Organisational Development Workshop
United Nations Development Programme	DONOR	Reynold	Murray	Environment Programme Manager	Barbados	x	x		Barbados Focus Group 1

ORGANISATION	ORG TYPE	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	JOB TITLE	COUNTRY	POLICY BRIEF	POSTER	POWER POINT	PATHWAY
Gilbert Agricultural and Rural Development Centre	NGO	John	Mussington	GARD Center Board Director	Antigua	x		x	Organisational Development Workshop
Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources	GOVERNMENT	Nerissa	Nagassar	Senior Fisheries Officer	Trinidad & Tobago	x			CRFM/FAO/MALM R Regional Workshop
BHP Billiton	PRIVATE	Sheldon	Narine	Community Relations Officer	Trinidad & Tobago	x	x		By hand Sarah McIntosh
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	GOVERNMENT	Thomas	Nelson	Fisheries Assistant	Saint Lucia	x	x		CERMES SocMon Training/Mail
Delegation of the European Commission in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean	DONOR	Darran	Newman	Social Development Advisor	Barbados	x			By hand Janice Cumberbatch
The University of the West Indies	ACADEMIC	L	Nurse	Outreach Coordinator/ Temporary Lecturer	Barbados	x			By hand Patrick McConney
Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust	NGO	Susan	Otuokon	Executive Director	Jamaica	x		x	Organisational Development Workshop
Caribbean Conservation Association	NGO	Kemraj	Parstram	Officer in Charge		x	x		Barbados Focus Group 1
Caribbean Regional Environment Programme Project Management Unit	DONOR/NGO	Neil	Paul	Communications Manager	Barbados	x	x		Barbados Focus Group 2
Environment Tobago	NGO	Jean-Claude	Pettit	Executive Director	Trinidad & Tobago	x	x	x	Travel Foundation meeting

ORGANISATION	ORG TYPE	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	JOB TITLE	COUNTRY	POLICY BRIEF	POSTER	POWER POINT	PATHWAY
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Secretariat	REGIONAL ORGANISATION	Terrence	Phillips	Deputy Executive Director (Ag.)	St Vincent & the Grenadines	x			CRFM/FAO/MALM R Regional Workshop
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	GOVERNMENT	Hardin	Pierre		Saint Lucia	x			CERMES SocMon Training
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States	DONOR	David	Popo	Head of the OECS Environment and Sustainable Development Unit	Saint Lucia	x			CERMES SocMon Training/Mail
Caribbean Regional Environment Programme Project Management Unit	DONOR/NGO	Sandra	Prescod Dalrymple	Programme Manager	Barbados	x			Barbados Focus Group 2
University of the West Indies, St Augustine	ACADEMIC	Indar	Ramnarine	Senior Lecturer	Trinidad & Tobago	x			CRFM/FAO/MALM R Regional Workshop
United Nations Development Programme	DONOR	Giles	Romulus	Programme Coordinator	Barbados	x	x		Barbados Focus Group 1
Nature Seekers	NGO	Dennis	Sammy	Manager	Trinidad & Tobago	x	x		Organisational Development Workshop
Ministry of Public Utilities and Environment	GOVERNMENT	Ashram	Sankar		Trinidad & Tobago	x			CERMES SocMon Training
United Nations Environmental Programme	DONOR	Heidi	Savelli Soderberg	Junior Professional Officer, SPAW	Jamaica	x			CERMES SocMon Training/Mail
Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources	GOVERNMENT	Suzette	Soomai	Fisheries Officer	Trinidad & Tobago	x			CRFM/FAO/MALM R Regional Workshop

ORGANISATION	ORG TYPE	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	JOB TITLE	COUNTRY	POLICY BRIEF	POSTER	POWER POINT	PATHWAY
Ministry of Agriculture	GOVERNMENT	Leslie	Straker	Fisheries Officer	St Vincent & the Grenadines	x			CRFM/FAO/MALM R Regional Workshop
Food and Agricultural Organisation	DONOR	Uwe	Tietze	Fishery Industry Officer	Italy	x			CRFM/FAO/MALM R Regional Workshop
United Nations Environmental Programme	DONOR	Alessandra	Vanzella Khouri	Programme Officer	Jamaica	x			Mail
Ministry of Agriculture	GOVERNMENT	Ralph	Wilkins	Fisheries Officer	St Kitts & Nevis	x			CRFM/FAO/MALM R Regional Workshop
Gilbert Agricultural and Rural Development Centre	NGO	Roberta	Williams	Executive Director	Antigua	x		x	Organisational Development Workshop
Grenada Community (GRENCODA)	NGO	Judy	Williams	Secretary-General	Grenada	x			Grenada Focus Group
	GOVERNMENT	S	Willoughby		Barbados	x	x		By hand Patrick McConney
Ministry of Agriculture	GOVERNMENT	Mario	Yspol	Fisheries Officer	Suriname	x			CRFM/FAO/MALM R Regional Workshop
Montego Bay Marine Park Trust	NGO	Brian	Zane		Jamaica	x	x	x	CERMES SocMon Training/Mail
	GOVERNMENT			Director	Barbados	x			By hand Patrick McConney

APPENDIX III

PRESENTATION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES AND
OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCH ON COASTAL ISSUES

Tobago, June 2005

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PARTICIPANTS

CANARI is interested in developing and promoting research activities on coastal issues. Your answers to the questions below would assist us in the design of these activities. We would be grateful if you could fill out and return this brief questionnaire. All participants in the workshop will be kept informed of future CANARI initiatives in this field.

1. Type of organisation (tick or circle one):
 - a. Governmental
 - b. Non-governmental
 - c. Community-based
 - d. Academic
2. Briefly describe your current involvement in coastal issues, if any.
3. Briefly describe your current involvement in research, if any.
4. Please identify up to four priority themes for research on coastal issues in the Caribbean:
 - a. –
 - b. –
 - c. –
 - d. –
5. To your knowledge, what are some of the main institutions involved in research on coastal issues:
 - a. in your country:
 - b. regionally:
6. Are you aware of funding agencies that support coastal research in the Caribbean? Please name them.
7. Briefly describe the role that your organisation should and could play in the future in designing and implementing coastal research in your country and in the region.

Thank you for your help.

April 2005