

**NATURAL RESOURCES SYSTEMS PROGRAMME**  
***FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT<sup>1</sup>***

**DFID Project Number**

**R 8325**

**Project Title**

Policy Relevant Knowledge on Feasible Alternative Natural Resource Based Strategies for Enhancing Livelihoods

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**NRSP Production System**

Land Water Interface

**Date**

November 2005

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<sup>1</sup> This document is an output from a project funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) for the benefit of developing countries. The views expressed are not necessarily those of DFID.

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**Abbreviations and Acronyms**

ACP	-	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AS	-	Archipelagic State
BBRS	-	Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System
CANARI	-	Caribbean Natural Resource Institute
CCA	-	Caribbean Conservation Association
CEHI	-	Caribbean Environment Health Institute
CS	-	Continental State
CZMAI	-	Coastal Zone Management Authority/ Institute
DFID	-	Department for International Development
EU	-	European Union
FTAA	-	Free Trade Agreement of the Americas
FTR	-	Final Technical Report
GEF	-	Global Environmental Facility
IDB	-	Inter- American Development Bank
IS	-	Island State
LWI	-	Land Water Interface
MPA	-	Marine Protected Area
NRSP	-	Natural Resource Systems Programme
OECS	-	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
SD	-	Sustainable Development

SEDU	-	<b>Sustainable Economic Development Unit</b>
SL	-	<b>Sustainable Livelihoods</b>
SMMA	-	<b>Soufriere Marine Management Area</b>
TI	-	<b>Target Institution</b>
TNC	-	<b>The Nature Conservancy</b>
TPI	-	<b>Tourism Penetration Index</b>
TSA	-	<b>Travel and Tourism Accounts</b>
UNEP	-	<b>United Nations Environment Programme</b>
UWI	-	<b>University of the West Indies</b>
WHS	-	<b>World Heritage Site</b>
WTO	-	<b>World Trade Organisation</b>

## 1. Executive Summary

The project R8325, *Policy Relevant Knowledge on Feasible Alternative Natural Resource Based Strategies for Enhancing Livelihood*, aims to develop, validate and promote mechanisms towards the implementation in the coastal zones of the Caribbean, of integrated pro-poor natural resource management which supports traditional as well as alternative livelihood strategies that are sustainable.

The project is rooted in research outputs from DFID R8135, *Feasibility of Alternative, Sustainable Coastal Resource-Based Enhanced Livelihood Strategies*, which explored alternative sustainable coastal resources based livelihood strategies in the region. This research sought to identify the ways in which the coastal land water interface environment is used as a source of livelihood for the poor could be improved upon and made sustainable, where it was not.

The findings of R8135 were both specific to the communities studied and, by extrapolation, generic to the experience of poor coastal dwellers making their living from the environment in the Caribbean. Specific gaps, identified in R8135, require changes in the policy environment, including new or altered approaches to enhance the quality of the livelihoods under study.

R8325 takes up the challenge of the required changes in the policy environment. The main hypothesis of R8325 is that a significant gap exists between the existing, sustainable livelihoods policy framework and its implementation in the Caribbean coastal areas and further, that this gap can be filled through targeted uptake, by policymakers, policy implementers and the impacted communities, of a programme of appropriate policy and implementation strategy reforms.

R8325 sought to enhance policy-relevant knowledge on how to fill this gap, by facilitating policy makers and policy implementers, as well as other stakeholders, to buy-in to a process of analysis and action; so as to effect sustained change in policies supportive to the livelihood strategies of marginal, natural resource users in Caribbean coastal areas.

Pro-poor, community-based, sustainable tourism policy was identified as a frame within which both traditional and alternative sustainable, natural resource based livelihood options – identified in R8135 and including fishing, farming, agro-processing, hospitality related trades, and their inter-relationships – could effectively be considered.

The ‘It’ which the project has been seeking to make happen is the actual process of collaboration and partnerships among key stakeholders to implement concrete activities which support poverty eradication through linkage with the livelihood practices of the poor. The project has therefore sought to field- test the hypothesis that the gap between policy intent and practice can be filled by actually facilitating activities which bring together policy makers-in the public and private sector- and communities.

The two original case study countries of St Lucia and Belize and Grenada, the site chosen to demonstrate the wider regional validity of the R8325 hypothesis and the identified response options were retained for this second phase of the overall project.

The testing of the hypothesis has been undertaken in terms of three main steps. In the first instance, the project disseminated the research findings of R8135 to policymakers, policy implementers and communities, as a basis for validating the hypothesis and achieving sustained buy-in to the closing of policy implementation gaps identified. The main methodology for this was a series of field visits with presentations on the project, workshops and face-to-face meetings.

As a second step, the project team worked with stakeholders to identify specific, prioritised initiatives to be tested during the period of the project.

The third step has engaged these stakeholders in a process of policy analysis and action, focused on specific activities in the initial study communities; with the decision to test the validity and

applicability of findings against an identified community in Grenada. This has been affected by Hurricane Ivan but the project was able to resume activities in Grenada in early 2005. Regrettably, Grenada also was hit by hurricane Emily on July 15, 2005.

Annex A provides a description of the research activities undertaken during the project in the first five sections of the Guidelines document. Annexes B-D detail country reports for St. Lucia, Belize and Grenada while Annex E shares the Communication Strategy. Finally, Annex F provides a copy of other products not covered in the earlier Annexes and Annex G presents the Final Inventory Report (Asset Register).

## **2 Background**

The depletion of the coastal natural resource base in the Caribbean means that there is a need for alternative livelihood strategies for those who depend on these resources for their livelihoods. Recognising this need, previous NRSP projects: R7797 (*Caribbean coastal livelihood opportunities*) and R8135 (*Feasibility of alternative sustainable coastal resource based enhanced livelihood strategies*), researched alternatives that would provide a sustainable source of livelihood for the poor. R8135 identified the need for integrated livelihood and natural resource policy analysis to develop an enabling policy framework for small-scale sustainable tourism and enhanced production and marketing techniques for fishing, sea-moss production and tourism. There is also a need for innovative credit mechanisms. R8325 is an uptake promotion project and promotes the products of R7797 and R8135 as the Caribbean uptake node Suite (2) '*Policy-relevant knowledge on feasible alternative NR-based strategies for enhancing livelihoods*'.

## **3 Project Purpose**

The purpose of the project was the development, validation and promotion of mechanisms for the implementation of integrated pro-poor natural resource management in the coastal zones of the Caribbean. These mechanisms were based on the findings or output of research on alternative sustainable coastal resource based livelihood strategies in the region. The project sought to ensure that the strategies are accepted and owned by policy makers and those in a position to influence the livelihood strategies of those living in poverty in the coastal region. It was intended that the identified target institutions would be actively engaged in the promotion and implementation of the identified strategies.

## **4 Outputs**

Three(3) substantial conclusions drawn from the activities and findings of R8135 informed the activities and consequently the outputs of R8325. The first of these substantial conclusions was that the gap between policy intent and policy implementation was the major contributor to the ineffectiveness of eradication strategies targeted at those living in poverty in the coastal regions. The following were identified as major contributors to the perpetuation of this gap:

- 1) The fact that the national poverty goal is seen as poverty reduction or alleviation rather than eradication contributes to a type of complacency and, also, to the

absence of clear, quantitative targets to be achieved in terms of reduction in the incidence of poverty.

- 2) Some of the more comfortable social classes responsible for anti-poverty policy also tend to have personal values which explained away the poverty (of others) as somehow destined by faith (normally of a God who has simultaneously spared those responsible for poverty eradication policy of any such mis-fortune). This value set exists not merely at policy level but also within communities.
- 3) Social, ethnic and class bias and prejudice also were seen to jaundice the perceptions of at least some in the public policy arena. In one of the case study countries, for example, project team members were informed by several public servants at the start of R8135 that one of the communities selected was a lost cause since ‘the people were lazy’,etc. Actual visits to the community revealed a significantly differing picture in terms of entrepreneurial drive.
- 4) The feasibility of poverty reduction/alleviation and even more so eradication did not seem to be considered to be economically feasible by some of the policy players. Again, this fourth factor is difficult to corroborate empirically since this was not explicitly stated for reasons of political correctness. However, the emphasis on grants, training (including youth training) can be interpreted to be the offering of palliatives for a problem which was itself seen as insoluble.
- 5) The legal, institutional and policy infrastructure established to address poverty issues ironically disserved the goal by letting everyone else off the hook, as it were. In other words, the anti-poverty goal was not mainstreamed but in fact side-lined through the creation of Ministries, sub-Ministries or Departments with the MAIN responsibility for anti-poverty measures. Alternatively, the anti-poverty programmes were diffused in several public sector agencies without any central coordination and certainly link to overall social and economic policy.

The second substantial conclusion and policy finding of R8135 was that this gap between policy intent and policy implementation could only be filled if there were collaboration and partnerships among all stakeholders in the policy arena. Again, this is not a unique finding. While this is not a unique finding, the critical question is how to operationalise such collaboration and partnerships.

The third substantial conclusion was that there is need for learning/communication by doing through collaboration and partnerships. Further, such collaboration and partnerships needed to be built around practical, concrete, ‘do-able’ activities which would impact positively on the livelihoods of those living in poverty.

The rest of this section reports on the achievements of R8325 with respect to the stated logframe outputs. The output level OVIs in the logframe can be summarized as follows:

1. Uptake and buy-in promotion of refined products of R8135
2. Alternative strategies demonstrated and tested through the facilitation of “do-able” activities.
3. Promotion of uptake by policy level TIs

#### *Uptake and Buy-in of Refined Products of R8135*

The Country Reports – in particular the St. Lucia report, (Annex B), detail the process



engaged in communicating the refined products of R8135. Essentially, the generic message promoted can be summarized as follows:

- Significant gaps were identified between existing sustainable livelihood policy frameworks and their implementation. [Seven(7) areas were highlighted in which such gaps were most prominent]
- These gaps can be filled through targeted uptake of a programme of appropriate policy reforms that focuses on collaborative linkages among all stakeholders within an overall framework of Community Based Sustainable Tourism(CBST).

The Communication Validation Report dated July 10, 2004 (Annex A – Appendix VIII) details the process of uptake promotion (presentations, corroboration and outcome) which involved sharing the findings of R8135, validating the hypothesis of R8325 and promoting alternative natural resource based strategies for enhancing the livelihoods of the poor in coastal areas. The report shows that not only did the project hypothesis and approach find resonance with all stakeholders, but as well that policy level TIs in particular were prepared to take the process forward in an organized and coordinated manner. Feedback from stakeholders clearly identified community-based sustainable tourism and its linkages to mainstream tourism, as well as credit and finance access and knowledge, as the areas which displayed the greater resonance.

Post validation meetings were held in Trinidad (July 5-6, 2004) with representative TIs from St. Lucia and Grenada. These meetings succeeded in achieving the objectives of:

- Confirming buy-in from Tis;
- Initiating discussion on possible partnerships among TIs in the case study countries as well as relationships between the TIs and the SEDU Project Team;
- Soliciting feedback on a proposed plan of work and activities to the end of the project.

#### *Alternative Strategies Demonstrated through Planning and Implementation of “Do-able Activities*

The most demonstrative of the do-able activities were the “credit fairs” successfully implemented in St. Lucia in two(2) communities and to a lesser extent in Belize as a meaningful way to address the policy/implementation gap identified with respect to access to finance and credit. The purpose of the credit fairs was to provide a collaborative framework within which to enhance awareness, improve relations, facilitate understanding and interface, and provide opportunities for pilot testing of alternative approaches.

The “Fairs” were generally successful in terms of participation and enthusiasm displayed by all stakeholders. A detailed report on the planning, conduct and outcome of the Fairs is appended as Attachment 2, St. Lucia Country Report (Annex A – Appendix B).

Eleven(11) credit and business support institutions in the two “Fairs”.About 80 to 100 people visited the fairs and interfaced with the participating institutions. “Exit” interviews conducted among the beneficiary participants indicated that the comfort and atmosphere

created by the “on the ground” activity prompted open and frank “one on one” discussions, enquiries and actual commitments. The atmosphere also facilitated a flow of information on loans and credit availability which was not readily available before. Also, collaboration among the participating institutions was openly manifested in the number of referrals to more relevant sources present based on the needs articulated. Sixty three (63) such inter-institution referrals were recorded.

Written feedback from the participating institutions indicated an eagerness to replicate the activity in other communities, country wide. Over the two Fairs in St. Lucia, the institutions recorded 28 actual requests for credit, 14 of which were subsequently converted to formal applications and loans successfully executed. There was also general agreement that continued discussions and collaborative activities among micro credit and business support institutions should be actively pursued. However there was indicated the need to identify a co-ordinating agency that can “make it happen”

#### *Uptake by Policy Level TIs*

Policy institutions have gained a clearer understanding of the existing supporting "environment" for the development of small and micro business and as well, a better perception of the gaps between policy intent and implementation identified by the project.

End of project workshops convened in St. Lucia (with representation from St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica and Belize), Barbados, Antigua (with representation from St. Kitts), Jamaica, Belize and Trinidad and Tobago demonstrated the endorsement of the findings of R8325 and as well endorsement of the output products presented.

A number of Permanent Secretaries and other high level public servants participated in the end of project workshops together with some private sector officials. A range of NGOs also were active participants in the regional meetings.

The main output products of R8325 are:

- A. Preparation of Guidelines and promoting to larger Caribbean region;
- B. Preparation of Policy Briefs and dissemination to a wide range of participants in workshops held across the region;
- C. On the ground illustration of the Community based Sustainable Tourism Model;
- D. Interest expressed by mainstream tourism policy institutions and industry in engaging with community based tourism model;
- E. Realized collaboration among representatives of target institutions built around facilitated, concrete ‘do-able’ activities(e.g. credit fairs)
- F. Providing opportunities for communities to directly interface with policy makers on issues relevant to the communities;
- G. Buy-in by target institutions including strengthening of their own activities of a related kind to those highlighted in R8325.

Anticipated outputs which were not fully achieved included:

- i. Facilitating collaboration in terms of appropriate language training for marine tour guides in Sarteneja, Belize was not achieved. Main reasons were the loss of contact persons in the key TI (CZMAI) and, as well, the

geographic distance constraint.

- ii. Taking sea-moss linkage between community based producers and the tourism industry to its fullest potential as a result of time constraints.

## 5 Research Activities

This section reports on the Communication activities undertaken in promoting the refined findings of R8135 and as well the underlying hypothesis and output products of R8325.

The research activities were derivative of the fact that this project was a communication driven one. However, the methodology used for communication was itself linked to a research approach. In summary, seven identified gaps between policy intent and policy implementation in terms of CBST were identified and the main activities in the project involved facilitating collaboration and partnerships to fill these gaps. In particular:

- i. Three credit fairs were facilitated in St. Lucia(2) and Belize(1) involving a range of micro-credit and business facilitation agencies in these two countries together with a cross-section of the communities in which these fairs were held. The research instruments used included exit surveys of participants and feedback reports from participating institutions as well as team reports;
- ii. In terms of seamoss linkages, interviews were conducted with representatives of the hotel industry in terms of their interest in sea-moss products and, as well, with the Rum industry and the community producers themselves.
- iii. In terms of infrastructural constraints to CBST, the project facilitated meetings both with policy makers and also between policy makers and communities. The expertise of the Heritage Tourism Programme in St. Lucia was made use of in the case of Grenada.

While the target audiences of the communication strategy were invariably the full range of relevant stakeholders, policy makers and implementers constituted the major foci.

The communication activities undertaken (See Communication Plan and Strategy – Annex E), were as follows:

- Distribute R8135 report in hard-copy and digital form; and publish and disseminate Volume 1 of R8135;
- Distribution of the initial findings, and validation of the R8325 hypothesis, through field visits/presentations of May/June 2004;
- Based on the R8135 research outputs, produce an initial set of policy briefs;
- Generation of buy-in to a process of policy analysis and action, through workshop and face-to-face discussion, and provision of supporting data, during May/June 2004, as a basis for sustained policy action and scaling up of outputs.
- Clarification of process at July meeting with key policy implementers, leading to the development of mini-log frames for each prioritised action area and, eventually, to pilot plans of action;
- Development, production and dissemination of a series of policy background papers to support

policy action in the original case study countries;

- Testing of the approach against an appropriate coastal community in Grenada – identified as the community of Maquis - with the buy-in of local policy implementers.
- Development of a broad model of community-based sustainable tourism decision-making, related to sustainable, natural resource livelihoods in coastal zones;
- Development of policy briefs and other material, including best practice cases, in support of this process, which reflect the findings of R8325 rooted in the earlier findings of R8135.;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

Specific communication strategies to inform stakeholders of research findings, seek validation and promote buy-ins by TIs included ‘face-to-face’ meetings, workshops and community meetings.

## **6 Environmental assessment**

### **6.1**

In itself the project’s research activities have had no direct environmental impact.

### **6.2 What will be the potentially significant environmental impacts (both positive and negative) of widespread dissemination and application of research findings?**

Potentially the project will contribute positively to environmental impacts in so far as the approach to community based sustainable livelihoods is embraced by both the communities and the policy institutions.

### **6.3 Has there been evidence during the project’s life of what is described in Section 6.2 and how were these impacts detected and monitored?**

In the case of post Hurricane Ivan Grenada the project team was invited to contribute to development of a land use plan for the community of Soubise which was to be re-located particularly in terms of opportunities for CBST.

### **6.4 What follow up action, if any, is recommended?**

The project’s contribution to the proposed change of use for the Soubise area was only able to be articulated at the conceptual level. Follow up action would involve detailing of a feasibility strategy for this area.

## **7 Contribution of Outputs**

### **7.1 NRSP Purpose and Production System Output**

The project outputs have contributed to the delivery of new knowledge that enables poor people who are largely dependent on the NR base to improve their livelihoods by achieving successful participation by a range of TIs in the project activities which were specifically intended to benefit communities and to realize uptake in terms of the significance of a sustainable livelihoods approach to poverty eradication. More specifically, the project outputs evoked substantial interest and enthusiasm among policy TIs in the focused approach

of facilitated collaboration and partnerships. These achievements contribute to incorporation of new approaches for management of coastal resources and their adoption by TIs and, as well, validation of an integrated approach to natural resource management in terms of CBST.

## 7.2 Impact of outputs

A. The uptake promotion projects were developed, promoted and validated across the region to a wider Caribbean audience and including a range of participating institutions - policy makers and implementers, civil society organisations as well as regional institutions. The six(6) end of project workshops in which a range of policy level TIs, national and regional NGOs and community based organisations from ten(10) Caribbean countries endorsed the findings of R8325 and finalised the guidelines developed for collaboration and partnerships among stakeholder to mainstream sustainable livelihoods policy support for marginalized communities in the Caribbean. These guidelines are presented in Annex A.

B. Policies to promote collaboration among TIs were adopted by those organisations which participated in the specific activities undertaken during the project. Some of these institutions have expressed an interest in continued collaboration in terms, particularly, of the credit fairs facilitated. This was clearly expressed by the micro credit and business support institutions which participated in the Credit Fairs conducted in St. Lucia.

C. Representatives of two anti-poverty public sector organisations in the region also have expressed an interest in taking up the project findings in their own national programmes. This expression of interest has been forthcoming from the Poverty Reduction Programme and the Ministry of Planning in Tobago and the St. Lucia Heritage Programme in St. Lucia.

D. The range of regional NGOs which have participated in the project activities augurs well for achieving the OVI by 2006 of at least 5 regional NGOs promoting strategies for alternative livelihoods through their regular programme of activities.

## 7.3 Uptake Promotion

A continued and deepened dissemination of the project communication products –including publication of a stand-alone Guidelines document- will contribute to the promotion of the project findings. This would be buttressed by linking with civil society organizations to host national workshops and related activities to reinforce and buttress the already evident transferability of the project findings.

## 8 Publications and other communication materials

See Appendix 4a, pages 6-8, for details on style guidelines. Please use the form 'Fields' to enter the text and so achieve the required different formats for parts of the references. E.g. Year should be TNR 8 bold and Title should be TNR 8 italic. To enter and edit the Fields (shaded text below), switch on 'Protect Form'. This is done from the 'Forms Toolbar'. (If the Forms Toolbar is not showing, go to View/ Toolbars/ Form and click Form. On the Form toolbar, click the Protect Form button [the padlock icon]). You can now move between Fields (use Tab) and edit within the fields whose format is already set. To return to normal text editing, switch off Protect Form by clicking the Protect Form button.

### 8.1 Books and book chapters

Pantin,D.A.; Brown, Dennis; Mycoo, Michelle; Toppin-Allahar, Christine; Gobin, Judith; Hancick, Jim; Rennie, Winston 2004, *People and the Caribbean Coast, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago*: UWI-SEDU, 92pp

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher. XXpp. (Page numbers)

## 8.2 Journal articles

### 8.2.1 Peer reviewed and published

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Journal. XXpp. (Page numbers)

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Journal. XXpp. (Page numbers)

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Journal. XXpp. (Page numbers)

### 8.2.2 Pending publication (in press)

**Mycoo, Michelle. 2005** *Sustainable Livelihoods - Peri-Urban Interface: Anse La Raye, St. Lucia* London, United Kingdom; Earth Scan Publications Limited. 14pp.

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Journal submitted to. XXpp. (Page numbers)

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Journal submitted to. XXpp. (Page numbers)

### 8.2.3 Drafted

**Brown, D.A.V. 2005.** *A View from the Ground: Competing Discourses on Impoverishment in Belize* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 25pp

**Pantin, D.A. 2004** *The Macro Economics of Poverty eradication Policy in the Caribbean. Policy Paper in Final report on UNDP Project "Assessing Caribbean Sustainability Processess"* Grenada, West Indies: CSEDNet 15pp

## 8.3 Institutional Report Series

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

## 8.4 Symposium, conference and workshop papers and posters

**Pantin, D.A. 2005** *Power Point Presentation: People and the Caribbean Coast- R8325* St. Lucia 27<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU. 24pp

**Pantin, D.A. 2005** *Power Point Presentation: Guidelines Document* St. Lucia 27<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU. 37pp

**Francis-Brown, Suzanne. 2005** *Power Point Presentation: Communicating Policy related Knowledge* St. Lucia 27<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU. 19pp

**Rennie, Winston 2005** *Country Report - St. Lucia* St. Lucia 27<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU. 24pp

**Gobin, Judith; Brown, Dennis. 2005** *Country Report - Belize* St. Lucia 27<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU. 12pp

**Mycoo, Michelle. 2005** *Country Report - Grenada* St. Lucia 27<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup>. St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU. 12pp

**Rennie, Winston. 2005** *Power Point Presentation: Financing and Credit Access to Small and Micro Community Based Livelihood Enterprises* Workshops in St. Lucia and Belize St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU. 21pp

**Francis -Brown, Suzanne 2005** *Power Point Presentation: Praslin Business anad Credit Fair -Making It Happen - A Pictorial* Workshop in St. Lucia St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU. 13pp

**Pantin, D.A. 2005** *Power Point Presentaiton People and the Caribbean Coast - Report on a Bottom -up Community Based Suatainable Livelihoods Approachin the Caribbean:* Sarteneja, Belize, September 15, 2005 St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU. 22pp

**Rennie, Winston 2005** *Power Point presentation, Credit Fairs: A Do-able Activity- St. Lucia and Belize* Trinidad 24-25 October St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU. 17pp

## 8.5 Newsletter articles

**Pantin, D.A.; Brown, Dennis; Mycoo, Michelle; Francis-Brown, Suzanne; Gobin, Judith; Hancock, Jim; Rennie, Winston. 2004** *Sustainable Livelihoods: Gaps in Policy Implementation* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 4pp

**Pantin, D.A.; Brown, Dennis; Mycoo, Michelle; Francis-Brown, Suzanne; Gobin, Judith; Hancock, Jim; Rennie, Winston. 2005** *Sustainable Livelihoods: Activities to Bridge Gaps in Policy Implementation* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 4pp

**Pantin, D.A.; Brown, Dennis; Mycoo, Michelle; Francis-Brown, Suzanne; Gobin, Judith; Hancock, Jim; Rennie, Winston; McDermott, Collette. 2005** *Sustainable Livelihoods: Credit Fairs Heighten Spotlight on Micro Credit* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 4pp

**Pantin, D.A.; Brown, Dennis; Mycoo, Michelle; Francis-Brown, Suzanne; Gobin, Judith; Hancock, Jim; Rennie, Winston; McDermott, Collette. 2005** *Sustainable Livelihoods: Together, Let's Make It Happen* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 4pp

## 8.6 Academic theses

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

## 8.7 Extension leaflets, brochures, policy briefs and posters

**Mycoo, Michelle 2004** Policy Brief: *Achieving Community-Based Tourism that Benefits the Poor in the LWI* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 4pp

**Mycoo, Michelle 2004** Background Brief: *Land Use Strategies, Policies and Institutional Framework –St. Lucia.* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 4pp

**Mycoo, Michelle 2004** Background Brief: *Land Use Strategies, Policies and Institutional Framework - Belize* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 4pp

**Mycoo, Michelle 2005** Policy Brief: *Physical Planning Guidelines for Community- Based Tourism* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 6pp

**Gobin, Judith 2004** Policy Brief: *Environmental Basis for Assessing the Sustainability of Traditional Natural Resources Based Livelihoods* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 4pp

**Gobin, Judith 2004** Background Brief: *Natural Resources Use: Strategies, Policies and Institutional Framework* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 4pp

**Gobin, Judith 2005** *A Guideline Policy Brief: Natural Resources and Sustainable Livelihoods in Coastal Communities* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 4pp

**Brown, Dennis 2004** Background Brief: *Poverty Policies and Institutional Framework.* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 4pp

**Brown, Dennis 2004** Policy Brief: *Poverty and Sustainable Livelihoods in the Caribbean* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 4pp

**Brown, Dennis 2005** Policy Brief: *Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Livelihoods on the Caribbean Coast* 6pp

**Toppin-Allahar, Christine 2004** Policy Brief: *Legal/Institutional and Policy Environment for Natural Resources Based Livelihood Strategies* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 5pp

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**Pantin, D.A; Francis, Joy 2005** Policy Brief: *Community Based Sustainable Tourism* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 9pp

**McDermott, Colette 2005** Policy Brief: *Sustainable Tourism Linkages: Case Study – Sea Moss Production in Praslin, St. Lucia* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU 4pp

**Pantin, D.A.; Brown, Dennis; Mycoo, Michelle; Francis-Brown, Suzanne; Gobin, Judith; Hancock, Jim; Rennie, Winston; McDermott, Collette. 2005** *Providing Policy Relevant Knowledge for Poverty Eradication - Bridging the Gap* Project Flyer St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU. 1pp

**Pantin, D.A.; Brown, Dennis; Mycoo, Michelle; Francis-Brown, Suzanne; Gobin, Judith; Hancock, Jim; Rennie, Winston; McDermott, Collette. 2005** *Business and Credit Fair, Praslin St. Lucia-Project Flyer* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU. 1pp

## 8.8 Manuals and guidelines

**Pantin, D.A.; Brown, Dennis; Mycoo, Michelle; Francis-Brown, Suzanne; Gobin, Judith; Hancock, Jim; Rennie, Winston; McDermott, Collette 2005** *“A Nous Faire Y Fait” –Guidelines for Collaboration and Partnerships among Stakeholders to Mainstream Policy Support for Marginalised Communities* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU. 38pp

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

## 8.9 Media presentations (videos, web sites, TV, radio, interviews etc)

**Pantin, D.A.; Brown, Dennis; Mycoo, Michelle; Francis-Brown, Suzanne; Gobin, Judith; Hancock, Jim; Rennie, Winston; McDermott, Collette 2005** *Credit Fair in Anse La Raye* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU News Release

**Pantin, D.A.; Brown, Dennis; Mycoo, Michelle; Francis-Brown, Suzanne; Gobin, Judith; Hancock, Jim; Rennie, Winston; McDermott, Collette 2005** *Business/Credit Expo in Praslin* St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: UWI-SEDU News Release

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. Format.

## 8.10 Reports and data records

### 8.10.1 Project technical reports including project internal workshop papers and proceedings

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

### **8.10.2 Literature reviews**

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

### **8.10.3 Scoping studies**

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. XXpp. (Page numbers)

### **8.10.4 Datasets**

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. Format.

**Author or Authors, Initial. Year. Title.** Publisher/Institution. Format.

### **8.10.5 Project web site, and/or other project related web addresses**

[www.csednet.org](http://www.csednet.org)

[www.caribbeanresearch.com](http://www.caribbeanresearch.com)

## **9. References cited in the report, sections 1-7**

- a. DFID: R7797 – Caribbean Coastal Livelihood Opportunities
- b. DFID: R8135 - Feasibility of Alternative Sustainable Coastal Resource Based Enhanced Livelihood Strategies



## 9 Project logframe

### NRSP- R8325: Policy Relevant Knowledge on Feasible Alternative Natural Resource Based Strategies for Enhancing Livelihoods

#### SECTION B. PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (REVISED Feb 2005)

<b>R8325</b>	<b>PS ref: LW/1.3.3b (iii)</b>
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Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<b>Goal</b>			
NRSP-LW output 1: Improved resource-use strategies in coastal zone production systems developed and promoted	By 2003, new approaches to integrated natural resource management, including prevention of pollution, which explicitly benefit the poor validated in two target areas By 2005, these new approaches incorporated into strategies for the management of coastal resources and adopted by target institutions in one target region	Reviews by Programme Manager  Reports of research team and collaborating /target institutions  Appropriate dissemination products  Local national and international statistical data  Data collected and collated by the Programme Manager	Budgets and programmes of target institutions are sufficient and well managed  Macro-Economic Stability prevails in the case study countries  There are no natural disasters in the case study countries
<b>Purpose</b>			
Mechanisms for implementation of integrated pro-poor natural resource (and pollution prevention) management in coastal zones developed and promoted; enhanced alternative sustainable coastal resources based livelihood strategies developed and promoted to policy actors so that change agents take ownership of these mechanisms/strategies.	By March, 2005 Uptake promotion projects for research findings and the application of management options (best practice/ decision support tools) for LWI which benefit the poor developed, promoted and validated;  Policies to promote livelihood strategies adopted by fifteen case study institutions and implemented by June, 2005;  Policy actors encouraged to incorporate alternative livelihood strategies into national policies in 3 countries by April, 2005;  By 2006, at least 5 regional NGOs promote strategies for alternative livelihoods through their regular programme of activities	DFID commissioned reviews  Monitoring against relevant indicators developed by R8135  Reports of in-country institutions  National statistics	Target beneficiaries adopt and use strategies  Enabling environment exists  Budgets and programmes of target institutions are sufficient and well managed
<b>Outputs</b>			

<p>1.(a)Mechanisms for the local(study sites), regional and international uptake promotion of: the products (see matrix attached for details) of R8135 to stakeholders at all levels developed and implemented.</p> <p>1.(b) Mechanisms for the local(study sites), regional and international uptake promotion of the refined products of good practice arising from case studies (subsequent to improved products) developed and implemented</p>	<p>By July, 2004, uptake pathways field tested and validated;</p> <p>By December 2004, mechanisms field tested and validated</p>	<p>Reports of Research Team and Collaborating/target institutions</p> <p>Stakeholder feedback</p> <p>Reviews by DFID Programme Manager</p>	<p>Relevant Tis available for participation in field testing, etc</p>
<p>2. Alternative (meaning improved NR techniques, new NR, or non-NR based)-livelihood strategies validated, adapted, improved and disseminated</p>	<p>By March 2005, “doable” activities within the framework of Community Based Sustainable Tourism” (CBST) identified, planned and partially implemented in collaboration with all stakeholders</p> <p>BY June 2005, doable activities fully implemented in collaboration with all stakeholders</p>	<p>Reports of Research Team and Collaborating/target institutions</p> <p>Stakeholder feedback</p> <p>Reviews by DFID Programme Manager</p>	<p>Stakeholders willingly participate in uptake of research products</p>
<p>3. Policy makers influenced to uptake products arising from R8135 and improved products from Output 2.</p>	<p>By Sept, 2004, strategies for uptake by policy makers of alternative livelihoods of the poor -, developed;</p> <p>By Dec. 2004, strategies for uptake by policy makers field tested and validated .</p> <p>By Sept., 2005 uptake of relevant research products promoted to wider Caribbean audience</p>	<p>Reports of research team</p> <p>Policy makers feedback</p> <p>Reviews by DFID Programme Manager</p>	<p>Policy makers engaged and commit to comprehending issues</p>
<p>4. A framework to enable evaluation of uptake promotion of SUITE 2 outputs developed and implemented</p>	<p>By Dec, 2004 the framework for project evaluation detailed</p> <p>By June ,2005 framework to assess adoption and impact of project output implemented</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation indicators developed.</p> <p>Reports of research team, Tis and other Stakeholders</p> <p>Reviews of Programme Managers</p>	<p>Interest of relevant actors sustained</p> <p>Indicators develop are appropriate to the reality</p>

Activities	Milestones	
<b>01.(a)Mechanisms for the local(study sites), regional and international uptake promotion of: the products (see matrix attached for details) of R8135 to stakeholders at all levels developed and implemented.</b> <b>01.(b) Mechanisms for the local(study sites), regional and international uptake promotion of the refined products of good practice arising from case studies (subsequent to improved products) developed and implemented</b>		
1.1 Communications strategy for R8135 further developed, together with improved products and CSU stakeholder analysis conducted	By Sept, 2003 1.a Stakeholder analysis for communication matrix completed 1.b Uptake promotion completed 1.c Reports of research team available for review by Programme Manager	Stakeholders willingly participate
1.2 Communication materials developed in appropriate format for different stakeholder groups	By Dec, 2003 1.d Printed short version report and CD of full text of R8135 prepared By Sept. 2004 1.e Newsletter and Powerpoint presentations on R8325 1.f Policy briefs based on R8135 report completed By May 2005 1.g Newsletter and Policy briefs reflecting R8325 knowledge 1.h Guidelines document prepared for sharing with wider Caribbean audience	Budget adequate for production of relevant materials
1.3 Promote the materials to relevant stakeholders	By June, 2004 1.j Promotion /Communication matrix delivered (See attached matrix for details on approach to promotion) By June 2005 1.k Materials promoted to relevant stakeholders	Budget and communication strategy adequate
<b>02. Alternative (meaning improved NR techniques, new NR, or non-NR based)- livelihood strategies validated, adapted, improved and disseminated</b>		
2.1 Develop mechanisms for field testing  2.1(a) Identify policy, regulatory, cultural, socio-political and institutional constraints to the creation of the appropriate environment for the uptake of alternative livelihood strategies. 2.1(b) Strategies for relaxing the constraints identified above developed	By March, 2004 2.a Field testing mechanisms developed, 2.b Constraints identified and addressed.	Appropriate field-testing mechanisms identified and environment conducive to uptake promotion created
2.2(a) Improved Products disseminated with relevant stakeholder participation  2.2(b)“Buy-in” by all stakeholders demonstrated through implementation of a “doable” activity within the framework of CBST in each case study and transferability test country	By January 2005  2.2 a “Doable” activities identified and planned in collaboration with policy level and community based stakeholders.  By March 2005 2.2b CBST “doable” activities partially implemented with the active participation of all stakeholders.  By June 2005 2.2.c CBST “doable” activities fully implemented	Stakeholders willingly participate in product improvement and dissemination
<b>03. Policy makers influenced to uptake products arising from R8135 and improved products from Output 2</b>		
3.1 Policy level Tis in product adaptation engaged See output 2.2	By January 2004 3.a Policy level Tis identified and engaged in production adaptation	Appropriate mechanisms utilised to reach policy level Tis
3.2 Strategies for uptake of products by policy level TIs developed and implemented in case study countries and transferability test country	By September 2004 3.b Uptake strategies and plan of action developed in collaboration with policy level TIs By December 2004 3.c Uptake strategies field tested and validated	Budget facilitates  Low-cost project extension

3.3 Uptake of communication materials and products promoted to a wider Caribbean audience	By September 2005 3.3 Guidelines for action and other appropriate communication materials and products disseminated and uptake promoted to wider Caribbean audience through regional workshops and interfaces with policy level TIs. (See R8325_Revised logframe attachment_WR_16Feb05)	Low cost project extension
<b>4. A framework to enable evaluation of uptake promotion of SUITE 2 outputs developed and implemented</b>		
4.1 A monitoring and evaluation methodology for measuring the effectiveness of uptake promotion developed	By December 2004 4.a Detailed methodology for monitoring and evaluation of uptake promotion effectiveness completed	Available methodologies appropriate and/or can be adapted to coastal region reality
4.2 Identified Indicators for monitoring effectiveness of uptake field tested	By March 2005 4.b M&E indicators field tested 4.c Field test reported on by Research Team and relevant Stakeholders	Relevant stakeholders provide feedback
4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation methodology refined and used as an input to product refinement	By June 2005 4.d Monitoring and evaluation methodology implemented 4.e Documentation of impacts of uptake promotion completed 4.f Promotion to wider Caribbean audiences brought within the monitoring and evaluation process	Adequate logging of process undertaken  Low cost project extension
	Pre-condition	Active participation by collaborating TIs, including those at the policy making level as well as by beneficiary stakeholders in the case study sites. Commitment by relevant Government agencies.

January 14, 2005

## **R8325 2005-06 REVISED LOGFRAME ATTACHMENT**

### **PROMOTION OF R8325 COMMUNICATION MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS TO A WIDER CARIBBEAN AUDIENCE**

#### **Outline of Approach**

##### ***Background***

Promotion to a wider Caribbean audience and, also, more recently, to the rest of the world already has been initiated. In December 2003 for example, the results of R8135 were shared with regional participants in the SEDU Conference together with the approach to R8325. Participants provided feedback on the findings of R8135 and the hypothesis of the R8325 project. At the December, 2004 SEDU Conference, the printed version of R8135 also was circulated to participants together with a CD which included both the printed versions of Volumes 1 and 2 together with the first Newsletter. At both these Conferences, in addition to TIs from the three (3) case study countries, participants came from Jamaica, Antigua, St. Kitts/Nevis, Dominica, Barbados and St. Vincent. Several regional NGOs such as The Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA), Caribbean Feminist Research Action (CAFRA), Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC) and the Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD) also participated as well as representatives from national, regional and international institutions – e.g UNDP, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC), and the Association of Caribbean States (ACS).

The CDs produced also were used by Patrick McConney (Project Leader, R7559) as part of COMARE activities in Miami. Project Leader, Dennis Pantin, also used the opportunity of participating in the UNSIDS Conference in Mauritius in January 2005 to circulate copies of the above cited CD to participants from other SIDS regions.

##### ***Outline of Proposed Activities***

The main activities proposed to realize uptake to a wider Caribbean audience are summarized as follows:

- ◆ First, to share communication products (including the Guidelines document) with a wider Caribbean audience using both website postings and CD/hard copy dissemination.
- ◆ Second, to host Workshops/Conferences between June and July 2005 in St. Lucia (OECS participation), Jamaica (participation from Belize) and Trinidad and Tobago (participation from Guyana and Suriname) to report on the overall findings of R8325 and gain feedback on the draft Guidelines.

Given the participatory action learning nature of R8325 it is considered to be appropriate to share findings with a wider regional audience at a point that the main activities for R8325 have been completed in the three target countries of St. Lucia, Belize and Grenada.

***Who are the target audiences?***

The target audiences in the wider Caribbean region would include Policy makers in Caricom countries with specific responsibility for Poverty, Sustainable Livelihoods, Community Based Sustainable Tourism and Planning and Implementation; Regional and Sub-regional organisations; International organisations and Civil Society. Guidelines for action rooted in the key findings and strategies will constitute the main communication product for this group. In particular, it is intended to invite - and fund the participation of- at least one representative from the Ministries responsible for poverty alleviation/eradication, tourism policy and overall planning in each CARICOM country.

Discussions were initiated in Mauritius with representatives of the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to participate in these activities given ESDU's own work on sustainable livelihoods and the location of the OECS Secretariat in St. Lucia. There has been agreement in principle on this score. Other relevant regional organizations such as the Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO), Caribbean Hotel Association (CHA), the CARICOM Secretariat, the Caribbean Development Bank as well as DFID, EU and UNDP will be invited.

February 14, 2005

## **10 Keywords**

Natural resource management; alternative livelihood strategies; vulnerable groups living in poverty; land water interface; new knowledge; communication strategy; policy relevant knowledge; uptake promotion; poverty eradication; policy implementation; community-based sustainable tourism; “do-able activities; promotion to wider Caribbean region.