# Climate Change Threats and Adaptation Responses in Small Island Developing States:

# A Comparative Analysis of Antigua & Barbuda and Vanuatu

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Statement of Originality

The thesis contains no material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree

or diploma in any university or other tertiary institution and, to the best of my knowledge

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Adelle Anelta Camelita Blair

Signed:

Date: 24/07/2017.....

ii

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## **Table of Contents**

List of I	Figure	5	xi
List of	Tables		xiii
List of I	Photos	š	xiv
List of I	Boxes		xv
List of I	Maps.		xv
Abstra	ct		xvi
Chapte	r 1:	Introduction	1
1.1	Bac	kground	1
1.2	Pro	blem Statement	4
1.3	Res	earch Aims, Objectives and Questions	5
1.4	Res	earch Methodology	7
1.5	The	esis Outline	9
Chapte	r 2 Lite	erature Review	11
2.1 F	Histori	cal Background	11
2.2 (	Climate	e Change Adaptation – Theoretical Context	14
2.	2.1	Hazard or impacts-based approach	15
2.	2.2	Risk Management-based Approach	16
2.	2.3	Vulnerability-based Approach	17
2.	2.4	Resilience-based approach	18
2.	2.5	Adaptive Capacity Approach	18
2.	2.6	Adaptation	19
2.	2.7	Adaptation Policy Framework	21
2.3 9	Small Is	sland Developing States	23
2.	3.1	Changing Climate	27
2.4 T	he Ga	р	36
2.5.	Resea	rch Questions	39
2.6	Cor	nclusion	41
Chapte	r 3: M	ethodology	43
3.1	Intr	oduction	43
3.2	Res	earch Methodologies	43
3.3	Res	earch Design	44
3.4	Res	earch Methods	45

	3.4.	1	Survey Research	. 46
	3.4.	2	Archival or Existing Data Research	46
	3.4.	3	Comparative Research Design	. 47
3	.5	Data	a Collection	. 48
	3.5.	1	Survey Research	. 48
	3.5.	2	Sampling	. 50
	3.5.	3	Structure of the Questionnaire	. 54
	3.5.	4	Focus Group Discussions Schedule	. 56
	3.5.	5	Structured Interview Schedule	. 57
3	.6	Data	Analysis Methods	. 58
	3.6.	1	Analysis Process of Questionnaire data	. 58
	3.6.	2	Parametric and Non-Parametric Tests	. 59
	3.6.	3	Fisher's Exact Test of Independence	60
	3.6.	4	Analysis Process of Structured Interviews data	61
	3.6.	5	Analysis Process of Focus Group Discussions and Nominal Group Interviews	61
	3.6.	6	Analysis Process for Secondary data	61
	3.6.	7	Comparative Analysis of Research Data	65
3	.7	Relia	ability and Validity	65
3	.8	Ethi	cal Considerations	67
3	.9	Proc	edures Used	. 68
3	.10	Stuc	ly Limitations	69
3	.11	Con	clusion	. 70
Cha	pter 4	4: Clir	nate Change Impacts on Livelihoods in	. 71
Ant	igua a	and E	fate	. 71
4	.1 Int	rodu	ction	. 71
4	.2 Re	sults	of the Survey Questionnaire	. 71
	4.2.	1 Farı	mers	. 71
	4.2.	2 Fish	ners	. 89
	4.2.	3 Hot	eliers	107
4	.3	Disc	ussion	124
4	.3.1	Fa	armers	124
4	.3.2	Fi	shers	133
4	.3.3	Н	oteliers	146
4	.4	Con	clusions	160

Chap	ter 5	: Clir	mate Change Impacts on Livelihoods in	. 162
Barb	uda a	and E	Epi	. 162
5.3	1	Intro	oduction	. 162
5.2	2	Bark	ouda	. 162
	5.2.1	L	Farmers	. 162
	5.2.2	<u> </u>	Fishers	. 169
	5.2.3	3	Hoteliers	. 174
5.3	3	Epi		. 180
	5.3.1	L	Farmers	. 180
	5.3.2	<u> </u>	Fishers	. 185
	5.3.3	3	Hoteliers	. 192
5.4	4	Disc	ussion	. 199
	5.4.1	l Farı	mers	. 199
	5.4.2	2	Fishers	. 203
	5.4.3	3	Hoteliers	. 205
5.5	5	Con	clusions	. 207
•	ter 6		Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation and Evaluation and Analysis of	
Adap	otatio	n Pr	ojects	. 209
6.3	1	Intro	oduction	. 209
6.2	2	Resu	ults of the Structured Interviews	. 213
	6.2.1	L	Demographic Profile	. 213
	6.2.2	<u> </u>	Natural Resources and Climate Change Management Agencies	. 214
	6.2.3	3	Ministries of Finance	. 219
6.3	3	Disc	ussion	. 224
	6.4.1	L	Minimal Incorporation of Mainstreaming	. 225
	6.4.2	<u> </u>	Agencies attend International Meetings to Access Funding for local Adaptat 230	ion
	6.4.3	3	Public Awareness is Inadequate to address Climate Change	. 232
	6.4.4	ŀ	Very Little or no Change in Governance due to Climate Change	. 233
	6.4.5	5	Tourism will continue to play a Vital Role in the Economies of both Countrie	s235
	6.4.6	5	Conclusion	. 237
6.5	5	Eval	uation of Donor-funded Projects, Plans, Programmes and Assessments	. 238
6.6	6	Disc	ussion of the Findings of the Evaluated Adaptation Projects	. 246
	661	l	Introduction	246

6.6.2	Project Support was in Accordance with the Priorities of the Funding Agencies 247	
6.6.3	Most of the Projects focused on Capacity Building 248	
6.8.4	Some Projects Provided very little Funding to Small Islands	
6.6.5	Most Projects were found to be Relevant and Replicable252	
6.7	Conclusions	
Chapter 7:	Conclusions and Recommendations	
7.1 Su	mmary of the Major Empirical Findings256	
7.2 Th	eoretical Implications	
7.3 Po	licy Implications and Recommendations	
7.4 Lin	nitations and Future Research Directions	
Bibliography		
Appendices	291	
Appendix	A: Farmers Questionnaire	
Appendix	B: Fishers Questionnaire	
Appendix	C: Hoteliers Questionnaire	
Appendix	D: Pre-test Feedback Form	
Appendix	E: Facilitator's Guidelines Focus Group Discussions	
Appendix	F: Focus Group Discussion Themes for Farmers, Fishers and Hoteliers 320	
Appendix	G: Interview Schedule 1 - Resource Management Agencies	
Appendix	H: Interview Schedule - Ministries of Finance	
Appendix	I: Project Evaluation and Analysis Tables	

# List of Figures

Figure 2.1	The key risks caused by Climate Change	13
Figure 2.2	Annual rainfall for Antigua, 1950-2014	28
Figure 2.3	Drought Episodes experienced in Antigua, 1964-2014	30
Figure 2.4	Annual average Max and Min Temperatures for VC Bird Airport	t,
	1971-2014	31
Figure 2.5	Annual Average Max and Min Temperatures for Bauerfield Airp	ort,
	1986-2014	33
Figure 2.6	Annual rainfall for Efate, 1972-2014	34
Figure 3.1	The typology of adaptation strategies used in classifying adaptation	ion
	options	63
Figure 3.2	Evaluation criteria selected for this study	64
Figure 4.1	The meaning of Climate Change, Farmers	74
Figure 4.2	Perceived causes of Climate Change, Farmers	75
Figure 4.3	Information sources, Farmers	78
Figure 4.4	Perceived impacts of extreme weather events on Farms	81
Figure 4.5	Crop management measures recently implemented, Farmers	83
Figure 4.6	Water management measures recently implemented, Farmers	84
Figure 4.7	Land management measures recently implemented, Farmers	85
Figure 4.8	Extreme Weather Events Expected in the Future, Farmers	87
Figure 4.9	Hindrances to further Climate Change Preparation, Farmers	88
Figure 4.10	Additional Comments on Climate Change and the Farming	
	Industry	89
Figure 4.11	Meaning of Climate Change, Fishers	93
Figure 4.12	Perceived Causes of Climate Change, Fishers	94
Figure 4.13	Perceived Effects of Climate Change, Fishers	96
Figure 4.14	Perceived Impacts of Extreme Weather Events on Fishing	102
Figure 4.15	Recent Changes by Fishers - Antigua and Efate	103
Figure 4.16	Extreme Weather Events Expected in the Future, Fishers	104
Figure 4.17	Hindrances to Climate Change Preparation, Fishers	106
Figure 4.18	The Meaning of Climate Change, Hoteliers	110
Figure 4.19	Causes of Climate Change, Hoteliers	111

Figure 4.20	Information Sources, Hoteliers	113
Figure 4.21	Extreme Weather Events Expected in the Future, Hoteliers	121
Figure 4.22	Hindrances to Climate Change Preparation, Hoteliers	122
Figure 6.1	Areas Requiring Adaptation Support in Antigua and Barbuda	239
Figure 6.2	Priority Areas Identified for Support in Vanuatu	243

# List of Tables

Table 2.1	Climate Change Impacts and Resulting Threats	24
Table 2.2	Country Statistics	26
Table 3.1	Structured Interview Participants	53
Table 4.1	Demographic Characteristics of the Farmers	72
Table 4.2	Perceived Effects of Climate Change, Farmers	76
Table 4.3	Perceived Changes in the Climate and on the Farm	79
Table 4.4	Demographic Characteristics of the Fishers	90
Table 4.5	Perceived Changes, Fishers	98
Table 4.6	Top Disagreements with Perceived Changes, Fishers	100
Table 4.7	Demographic Characteristics of the Hoteliers	108
Table 4.8	Perceived Effects of Climate Change, Hoteliers	112
Table 4.9	Perceived Changes, Hoteliers	114
Table 4.10	Perceived Weather Events Affecting Hoteliers and their Impacts	117
Table 4.11	Recent Changes and Plans, Hoteliers	118
Table 5.1	Participant Characteristics, Barbuda - Farmers	163
Table 5.2	Participant Characteristics, Barbuda - Fishers	169
Table 5.3	Participant Characteristics, Barbuda - Hoteliers	174
Table 5.4	Participant Characteristics, Epi - Farmers	181
Table 5.5	Participant Characteristics, Epi - Fishers	186
Table 5.6	Participant Characteristics, Epi - Hoteliers	193
Table 6.1	Agencies with responsibility for natural resource management and	l
	climate change	211
Table 6.2	Structured Interview Participants Profile	214
Table 6.3	Incorporation of Mainstreaming Considerations	215
Table 6.4	Benefits of Meeting Attendance Responses	216
Table 6.5	Making the Case for Mainstreaming Results – Ministries	
	of Finance	220
Table 6.6	Organisational Level Results- Ministries of Finance	221
Table 6.7	Operational Level Results- Ministries of Finance	222
Table 6.8	Implementation Level Results - Ministries of Finance	223
Table 6.9	Adaptation Strategies used in the Antiguan & Barbudan Projects	240

Table 6.10	Results of the Projects' Performance against the Evaluation	
	Criteria – Antigua & Barbuda	242
Table 6.11	Adaptation Strategies used in the Vanuatu Projects	244
Table 6.12	Results of the Projects' Performance against the Evaluation	
	Criteria - Vanuatu	245

# List of Photos

Photo 4.1	Dried dam in South Central zone, Antigua	77
Photo 4.2	Water conservation methods, showing two forms of drip irrigation	83
Photo 4.3	Typical Antiguan Fishing Vessels	91
Photo 4.4	Typical fishing canoe in Vanuatu	92
Photo 4.5	Lionfish caught by an Antiguan Fisher	99
Photo 4.6	Groin along Dickenson Bay, Antigua because of erosion	115
Photo 4.7	Erosion along Devil's Point Road, Efate	116
Photo 5.1	One of Barbuda's oldest wells	166
Photo 5.2	Beach on Barbuda's north coast showing the flatness of the island	170
Photo 5.3	Aquaculture project in Vanuatu	190
Photo 5.4	Epi Paradise Sunset Bungalows	192
Photo 5.5	Erosion along Lamen Bay Airstrip on Epi	194
Photo 5.6	Typical and modern housing on Epi	196

# List of Boxes

Box :	1 Perceived meaning of Climate Change, Farmers - Barbuda	163
Box 2	2 Perceived Climatic Changes, Farmers - Barbuda	164
Box 3	3 Perceived changes on the farm due to Climate Change, Barbuda	165
Box 4	4 Perceived meaning of Climate Change, Fishers - Barbuda	170
Box 3	5 Perceived Effects of Climate Change, Fishers - Barbuda	171
Box (	6 Perceived Changes in Fisheries, Barbuda	172
Box '	7 Perceived meaning of Climate Change, Hoteliers - Barbuda	174
Box 8	8 Perceived Changes in the Climate, Hoteliers - Barbuda	175
Box 9	9 Perceived Changes on the Property due to Climate Change (a), Barbuda	176
Box :	10 Perceived Changes on the Property due to Climate change (b), Barbuda	177
Box :	11 Perceived meaning of Climate Change	181
Box :	12 Perceived effects of Climate Change, Farmers- Epi	182
Box :	13 Perceived Changes on the Farm due to Climate Change, Epi	183
Box	14 Fishers Perception of Climate Change, Epi	186
Box	15 Perceived Climatic Changes, Fishers - Epi	187
Box	16 Perceived changes in Fisheries, Epi	188
Box	17 Perceived Climatic Changes, Hoteliers - Epi	195
Box	18 Perceived changes on the Property	196
	List of Maps	
	μίσι στινίαμο	
Map	1 Location Map of Antigua and Barbuda	25
Map	2 Location Map of Vanuatu	26

#### **Abstract**

The economies of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) heavily depend on coastal and other natural resources. These natural resources are being impacted by climate variability and change which threaten their food security and ability to achieve growth and economic development. Island nations within the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean are some of the most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change. The aim of this study is to examine climate change impacts on and the resulting adaptation responses in Antigua & Barbuda and Vanuatu. Research on SIDS is lacking as well as studies which compare farmers, fishers and hoteliers. Data were collected from four islands: Antigua, Barbuda, Efate and Epi with the use of questionnaires, focus group discussions, nominal group interviews and structured interviews. Archival data were used in the evaluation of donorfunded adaptation projects. Key government agencies with responsibility for natural resource management also participated in the study. The study found that most farmers, fishers and hoteliers knew of climate change. Their perception was influenced by their residential location, level of education, sex and age. Whilst the process of mainstreaming of climate change considerations into development policies and plans had started in Vanuatu, this was not the case in Antigua & Barbuda. The greatest barriers to mainstreaming were the lack of financial and technical resources. Most donor-funded projects both countries received addressed capacity building, providing very little tangible adaptation actions. These findings mean that these countries still have a long way to go in building their resilience to the impacts of climate variability and change. Donor-funding cannot be the only strategy relied on to finance adaptation activities. These countries must therefore better manage their environmental and financial resources to respond to the perceived impacts of climate change.