FINAL NATIONAL FISHERFOLK WORKSHOP

REPORT

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Held as part of the project
Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance

Prepared by: Mr. Lorenzo George

October 20-21, 2015
1 INTRODUCTION

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) recently received a €1,032,099 grant from the European Union, through its EuropeAid programme, to improve the contribution of the small-scale fisheries sector to food security in the Caribbean. This will be achieved through building the capacity of regional and national fisherfolk organisation networks to participate in fisheries governance and management.

The four-year project covers fisherfolk working across the Caribbean, including in Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

As part of the project, eight countries were selected to build the capacity of national fisherfolk networks to participate in fisheries governance. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is one of the eight chosen to (i) analyse the issues at the national level; (ii) analyse policy and planning initiatives at the national level and opportunities for fisherfolk participation; (iii) review or validate policy positions communication plans; and (iv) analyse capacity needs of fisherfolk to effectively participate in governance and management. The two (2) day workshop was held October 20-21, 2015 at the Fisheries Division’s Conference Room, Kingstown.

1.1 Objectives of the workshop

The objectives of the workshop were for fisherfolk to:

- share their experiences in policy influencing and capacity building and identify lessons learned;
- develop communication messages to influence policy;
- improve their knowledge of project cycle management and participatory monitoring and evaluation
- identify potential projects to address priority capacity issues
- conduct a participatory evaluation of the Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance (SCFPG) project

1.2 Participants

Thirty (30) persons, representing various interest groups and fisherfolk organisations, participated in the two-day workshop. Participants included representatives from the Fisheries Division; Co-operatives Department; Goodwill Fishermen’s Co-operative Society; Barrouallie Fisheries Development Co-operative Society; Calliaqua Fisherfolk Co-operative Society Limited (CALFICO); Union Island Fisherfolk Organisation; Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and the Eastern Caribbean Marine Manage Areas Network (ECMMAN) project. A full list of participants is attached at Appendix 1.

1.3 Method
The approach to delivering the workshop was participatory and interactive, using a variety of facilitation techniques such as plenary presentations and discussions, panel discussions and small group work.

2 WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

2.1 Opening remarks

The opening ceremony was chaired by Mr. Lorenzo George, Senior Fisheries Assistant.

Mr. Kris Isaacs, Senior Fisheries Officer, gave opening remarks in which he provided an overview of the workshop and the rationale for including Saint Vincent and the Grenadines among the eight countries. He welcomed the holding of the final national fisherfolk workshop and congratulated the national fisherfolk workshop in their achievements thus far.

Ms. Melanie Andrews, Technical Officer of CANARI, gave brief remarks in which she stated that the workshop is the final round of national fisherfolk workshops that are being held under the Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project. She highlighted the importance of sharing the skills and knowledge gained at the workshop.

Dr. Susan Singh Renton, Deputy Executive Director, of the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), outlined the role and responsibility of her organisation as a partnering agency in helping to build and assist the national fisherfolk organisation.

Mr. Eocen Victory, President of the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines National Fisherfolk Organisation, made an appeal to the fishers present to take back the knowledge obtained to their various organisations.

Mr. Winsbert Harry, Vice President of the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines National Fisherfolk Organisation, gave the vote of thanks.

2.2 Welcome, introductions and project overview

Participants were asked to briefly introduce themselves and what they hoped to achieve from the workshop. Some of the responses included to:
- see how the Fisheries Division can help the fisherfolk and/or fisherfolk organisations
- hear issues fisherfolk are facing in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- gain more knowledge
- understand how the fishers way of living can be improved
- understand the roles of different organisations that can assist fishers

The Senior Fisheries Assistant reviewed and confirmed the agenda for the workshop (please see agenda attached at Appendix 2). Technical Officer, CANARI gave a review of the Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance (SCFPG) project noting the activities completed to date and the work plan for 2015 (please see presentation attached at Appendix 3).
2.3 Recap of key policy and capacity issues identified by fisherfolk and lessons learned

The Technical Officer, CANARI reviewed the capacity and policy issues identified by fisherfolk during the last national fisherfolk workshop and asked the participants to state any actions taken to address those issues and identify any lessons learned from addressing these issues. The findings from the exercise are presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Actions taken to address priority issues and lessons learned

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common themes</th>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Action taken</th>
<th>Lessons learned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy and decision making</td>
<td>o Accessing funds</td>
<td>A project proposal to help build the capacity of the national fisherfolk organisation to address these problems was developed for submission for a call for proposals under the Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund. However due to communication difficulties the proposal was never submitted. Other opportunities to submit the project proposal for funding will be sought.</td>
<td>Fisherfolk organisations need to ensure timely submission of project proposals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Fishers voice not taken seriously</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Not enough involvement of fishers in decision making</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Inadequate interest in participating in fisheries matter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fisheries business</td>
<td>o Insufficient security of assets (boats, engines, gears)</td>
<td>The FSF proposal would have also addressed some of these areas. (see action taken for “Policy and decision-making”)</td>
<td>o Have a one on one discussion with fishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o High fuel cost</td>
<td></td>
<td>o Engage fishers where they are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Lack of ownership in terms of seeing fishing as a business</td>
<td></td>
<td>o Fishers need motivation and skills training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Fishing not seen as a business</td>
<td></td>
<td>o Members of the primary organisations need management skills training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Inadequate insurance for fishing vessels, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>o The Executive of the primary organisation need to function as one unit to make the best decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership and participation</td>
<td>o Inadequate participation by fishers in their cooperatives</td>
<td></td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Insufficient incentives for involvement in the FFO’s</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Inadequate cooperation among fishers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Poor membership of FFO’s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Inadequate involvement of fisherfolk in cooperatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Fishers not participating in meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Inadequate cooperation by fishers- not united</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The FSF proposal would have also addressed some of these areas. (see action taken for “Policy and decision-making)</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fisheries management and participation</th>
<th>o Inadequate participation of fishers in fisheries management</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Lack of interest in fisheries management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Inadequate provision of data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No action taken</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enforcement</th>
<th>o Inadequate monitoring and surveillance of fishing vessels</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Inadequate quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No action taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fishers need to strengthen their knowledge on fisheries regulations and policies.</td>
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<td>Assurance arrangements and lack of enforcement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inadequate enforcement of fisheries law</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inadequate certification of fishers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiscriminate catching of juvenile fishes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illegal fishing</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity building</th>
<th>Fishers participated in a workshop, held by the National Joint Coordinating Committee in collaboration with J.I.C.A. and the Fisheries Division. to learn how to construct Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate capacity building in fishing technology</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information sharing and dissemination of information</th>
<th>No action taken</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient communication among players in the industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate sharing and dissemination of information among fisherfolk</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of exposure to appropriate technology for fishing industry</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Youth involvement</th>
<th>Representatives from various cooperatives visited schools to share their knowledge about the fishing industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fishing not promoted as a career opportunity for Youths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The FSF proposal would have also addressed some of these areas. (see action taken for “Policy and decision-making”)

Following the review of actions taken, participants identified and voted on the areas that were not addressed or not completely addressed for priority action. The results of the vote are shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Priority issues for further action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common themes</th>
<th>Number of votes</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Policy decision making</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries business management and training</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership and participation</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement</td>
<td>2</td>
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2.4 Key regional and national policies and opportunities for addressing policy and capacity issues

The purpose of this session was to make the linkages between fisheries related policies and the challenges identified by fishers. The session started with a brief look at the Caribbean Common Fisheries Policy and was followed a by panel discussion on regional and national fisheries policies.
and the opportunities or challenges these present for small-scale fishers in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Mrs. June Masters, Statistics and Information Analyst, CRFM gave a brief overview of the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP) (please see presentation attached at Appendix 5). She reviewed the structure of the policy and highlighted that the goal of CCCFP was:

“...to establish... appropriate measures for: the conservation, management, sustainable utilisation and development of fisheries resources and related ecosystems; the building of capacity amongst fishers and the optimisation of the social and economic returns from their fisheries; and the promotion of competitive trade and stable market conditions...”

Panel discussion

A panel, consisting of the Senior Fisheries Officer, Fisheries Division (Mr. Kris Isaacs), Statistics and Information Analyst, CRFM (Mrs. June Masters) and President, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines National Fisherfolk Organisation (Mr. Eocen Victory) discussed national fisheries policies, legislation and regulations. The panel was facilitated by Senior Fisheries Assistant, Fisheries Division (Mr. Lorenzo George).

The Senior Fisheries Officer noted that there were two main regulations that guide the fisheries sector in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. These are:

1. The fishery conservation measure taken from part VII of the fisheries regulations of 1987
2. Fisheries regulations concerning sea turtles and lobsters

It was also noted that a draft policy document concerning fisheries and aquaculture was developed but needed to be reviewed. The issue of an export ban on lobsters and conch from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the European Union and other overseas markets was raised by fishers during the panel discussion to determine the root cause of the ban. It was noted that the ban was likely implemented due to the sanitary conditions of local fishing boats and fish markets not meeting the EU’s standards.

Figure 2.1 President of the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines National Fisherfolk Organisation makes a point during the panel discussion on fisheries policies and regulations


2.5 Developing communication messages for fisherfolk to influence policy

The Technical Officer from CANARI led a session on developing communication messages. Noting that the issue of the export ban to the EU was such a hot topic from the panel discussion she asked fisherfolk to form small groups and develop key messages that they would communicate to the Minister on this issue if they only had two minutes to speak with him/her. She noted that this was an opportunity for fishers to become clear on their positions and interests on the matter.

Participants presented their messages in plenary. These are given below:

- There is a glut of fish on the market, how can we (fishers) get a market for our fish?
- Mr. Minister the price of fish needs to be addressed.
- How can we gain access to grants to improve our business?
- We (the fishers) are requesting the construction of a new upgraded fish market
- Fishers need assistance to upgrade their fishing boats to meet EU standards
- We (the fishers) are requesting a separate facility to export fish
- There is a need to educate fishers on, implement and enforce SPS standards

2.6 Basic principles of project cycle management and participatory monitoring and evaluation

The Technical Officer, CANARI presented on the basic principles of Project Cycle Management and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (please see full presentation at Appendix 4).

The facilitator noted that Project Cycle Management (PCM) is simply the term given to the process of planning and managing projects. Participants were informed that the project management cycle had four basic steps:

- Identify - the first step in the cycle is to identify an issue that a project can address
  - What is the goal of the project?
  - What is/are the objective(s) of the project?
  - How will we know if the project is meeting its objectives (indicators)?
  - What are the risks to the project?
  - What will be the cost of the project?
  - How long will the project take?
  - What is the quality of the outcome/outputs that we expect from the project?

- Design - in this phase the scope of the project is considered, that is:
  - What is the goal of the project?
  - What is/are the objective(s) of the project?
  - How will we know if the project is meeting its objectives (indicators)?
  - What are the risks to the project?
  - What will be the cost of the project?
  - How long will the project take?
  - What is the quality of the outcome/outputs that we expect from the project?

- Implement - this is where the project begins. During the implementation of the project it is important to monitor and review the progress of the project
  - What were the impacts of the project?
  - Were the impacts positive or negative?
  - Were the impacts intended or unintended?

The facilitator noted that lesson learning should occur all throughout the project management cycle. In response to a question on how to develop effective project goals and objectives, it was noted that one should use the SMART approach i.e. to develop goals that are Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound. It was also noted that there are many different project management tools that fisherfolk can use and adapt when managing their own projects.
2.7 Participatory monitoring and evaluation

Participatory monitoring & evaluation (PM&E) was explained as a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in monitoring and evaluating a particular practice, project, program, plan or policy.

The PM&E process has four main steps:

Step 1: Planning the PM&E process and determining objectives and indicators
Step 2: Gathering data
Step 3: Analysing data
Step 4: Sharing information and defining actions to be taken

2.8 Project identification

A panel discussion consisting of the ECMMAN in-country Project Coordinator (Ms. Tasheka Haynes), Vice President, SVGNFO (Mr. Winsbert Harry), President, CALFICO (Mr. Winfield Tannis-Abbot), Vice President, Goodwill Fisherman Cooperative (Mr. Andre Liverpool) to discuss the current and proposed projects that their organisations are undertaking and will be conducting.

The in-country Project Coordinator for the ECMMAN project gave a brief background on the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) ECMMAN Livelihoods Support Fund (LSF). It was noted that the objective of the LSF was to support the implementation and development of projects and micro-enterprises that would impact positively on sustainable livelihoods and coastal resources in the Tobago Cays Marine Park and South Coast Marine Managed Areas. Dive Saint Vincent, Serenity Dive, CALFICO and the SVGNFO were successful in receiving funding under the LSF.

Using LSF funds, CALFICO will supply its cooperative members with ice boxes for their boats so that fish can be chilled immediately after it is caught. This initiative is intended to improve freshness and sanitary conditions of the fish sold. CALFICO will also be using LSF funding to set up a fish fry event, where fishers and their families can generate alternative income through the sale of cooked fish and fish products. The project will also fund the establishment of a tackle shop at the cooperative to help generate income for CALFICO.

Serenity Dive will train ten (10) young divers from the south coast area of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

3 EVALUATION OF THE SCFPG PROJECT

Using a Focus Group approach fisherfolk at the National Fisherfolk Workshops were asked to respond to the following questions:

- Over the past three years in what way has your involvement in decision-making at the local, national and regional levels changed?
  - Has the “Strengthening fisherfolk…..” project helped in this process or not?
- For those involved in the project, how has the project helped you to communicate to influence policy at the local, national and regional levels?
- Since being involved in the project, how has the effectiveness of fisheries policies changed at the regional and national levels?
How has your fishing community or group membership contributed to your participation in the project? What support did you receive?

What strategies have you/your community come up with to bring the ideas/voices of regular fisherfolk into the project?

What types of feedback from the project have you carried back to your fisher folk groups?

Participants were reminded that there were no right or wrong answers and were encouraged to speak openly and share their opinions. Participants were also informed that their feedback would form part of CANARI’s overall evaluation of the SCFPG project. The session was facilitated by the representative from CANARI.

**Summary of evaluation findings**

Fisherfolk leaders in St. Vincent and the Grenadines stated that through their participation in workshops under the SCFPG project they have gained an improved appreciation for fisheries policies and have been looking at ways to input into new policies. In this regard, fisherfolk in St. Vincent and the Grenadines have been able to consult with the government on the development of a national fisheries policy and an ocean governance policy. At the regional level, fisherfolk approached the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) (the CRFM has an office in Kingstown Saint Vincent) to receive training sessions to better understand the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy.

Through their participation in the SCFPG project fisherfolk also highlighted the following:

- Increased confidence to approach the Chief Fisheries Officer to discuss fisheries related issues and use public forums, such as Saint Vincent and the Grenadine’s annual Fisherman’s Day, to influence policy and bring awareness to issues affecting fishers.
- Increased confidence in participating in workshops and making presentations
- Better understanding of project writing
- Greater thrust to get youth (younger fishers) involved in meetings and workshop

**4 WORKSHOP EVALUATION**

At the end of the workshop participants were asked to respond to the following questions:

- What did you take away from the workshop?
- How do you intend to share the information that you have learned?

Participant’s responses included:

- The information gathered from the workshop will be shared within the primary group
- I found the workshop to be informative and educational
- As the President of the NO, I feel satisfied with the outcome of the workshop
- I will share information with my fisher friends on a one on one basis
- The Cooperative Division will work closely with all the entities involved
5 CONCLUSION

The objectives of the workshop were achieved. Participants identified the lessons learnt by reviewing the common themes, problems, causes and possible solutions of problems facing fisherfolk in St.Vincent and the Grenadines. Their knowledge of project cycle management and participatory monitoring and evaluation was improved and they were able to identify projects to be implemented.

The workshop came to an end with brief remarks being made by each participant, and representatives from the NFO, Cooperative Division, CRFM, ECMMAN in-country project coordinator and CANARI.
## Appendix 1

### Participants list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Tel:Work</th>
<th>Mobile</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cosmos</td>
<td>Harry</td>
<td>Fisher</td>
<td>Goodwill Fisherman's Co-Op</td>
<td>1 784 433 2614</td>
<td>1 784 593 7216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Winsbert</td>
<td>Harry</td>
<td>Fisher / Vice President</td>
<td>National Fisherfolk Organisation</td>
<td>1 784 433 2614</td>
<td>1 784 498 7783</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hilton</td>
<td>Reid</td>
<td>Barrowallie</td>
<td>CORP</td>
<td>1 784 456 0336</td>
<td>1 784 530 1503</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rodrick</td>
<td>Telemaque</td>
<td>Green Hill</td>
<td>FAD</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Kemnique</td>
<td>Gloates</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Gaston</td>
<td>Boss</td>
<td>Paget-Bequia Farm</td>
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<td>Kevin</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>Fisher</td>
<td>FAD Fishing Group</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Ernie</td>
<td>Bracken</td>
<td>Fisheries Assistant</td>
<td>Fisheries Division</td>
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<td>Kenrick</td>
<td>Jacobs</td>
<td>Fisheries Assistant</td>
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<td>Mark</td>
<td>Dennir</td>
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<td>Peter</td>
<td>Reigs</td>
<td>Fisher / Boat Owner</td>
<td>Union Island Fisherfolk Co-op</td>
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<td>C.A.L.F.I.C.O</td>
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<td>Fisher</td>
<td>C.A.L.F.I.C.O</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Masters</td>
<td>Statics and Information Analysist</td>
<td>Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism</td>
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<td>Peirre</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Barrouallie Fishers Co-op</td>
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<td>1 784 533 3254</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Susan</td>
<td>Singh-Renton</td>
<td>Deputy Executive Director</td>
<td>Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism Secretariat</td>
<td>1 784 457 FISH</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Tasheka Haynes</td>
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<td>Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network (ECMMAN) project</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Kris Isaacs</td>
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Final National Fisherfolk Workshop
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
October 20-21, 2015

Agenda

Workshop Objectives

By the end of the workshop, fisherfolk will have:

- shared their experiences in policy influencing and capacity building and identified lessons learnt;
- developed communication messages to influence policy;
- improved their knowledge of project cycle management and participatory monitoring and evaluation;
- identified potential projects to address priority capacity issues;
- conducted a participatory evaluation of the Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project.

Day 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 am</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 am</td>
<td>Welcome and introduction, workshop roles, logistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20 am</td>
<td>Update on the Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40 am</td>
<td>Review of workshop objectives and agenda</td>
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<td>9:45 am</td>
<td>Recap of key issues (policy and capacity) identified by fisherfolk at the last NFW</td>
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<td>Session 2: Fisherfolk share their experiences in influencing policy and capacity building</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15 am</td>
<td>Purpose of sharing experiences and the value of lessons learned</td>
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<td>10:30 am</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Topic</td>
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| 11:00 am  | • Actions taken by FFOs to address the key issues identified at the last NFW  
|           | • Challenges experienced in addressing these issues                 
|           | • Lessons learned                                                   |
| 11:45 am  | Prioritising issues for further action                              |
| 12:00 noon| Lunch Break                                                         |
| 1:00 pm   | Session 3: Key regional policies and opportunities for addressing policy and capacity issues |
| 1:30 pm   | Panel discussion: Identification of national fisheries policy opportunities |
| 2:00 pm   | Session 4: Developing communication messages to influence policy      |
| 2:20 pm   | Health Break                                                        |
| 2:30 pm   | Developing communication messages for fisherfolk to influence policy |
| 3:30 pm   | Presentations on messages to influence policy                       |
| 4:00 pm   | End of Day 1                                                        |
| **Day 2** |                                                                      |
| Time      | Topic                                                                 |
| 9:00 am   | Session 5: Welcome and review of Day 1                               |
| 9:30 am   | Review of the basic principles of project cycle management           |
| 10:00 am  | Project identification: Brainstorming projects to address priority issues |
| 11:00 am  | Health Break                                                        |
| 11:30 am  | Session 7: Participatory Evaluation of the SCFPG project             |
| 12:30 pm  | Lunch Break                                                         |
| 1:30 pm   | Workshop Evaluation                                                 |
| 2:00 pm   | Next steps                                                          |
| 2:15 pm   | Close of workshop                                                   |
Final National Fisherfolk Workshop
October 20 -21, 2015
Fisheries Department
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines

Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project

Introduction

• Project targets the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and its member national fisherfolk organisations in 17 CARICOM countries
• Enhances the capacity of fisherfolk organisations to participate effectively in fisheries governance and management of shared living marine resources to improve food security in the Caribbean region.

Introduction cont’d

• 4 year project (January 2013 to December 2016)
• Funded by the European Union EuropeAid Programme €1,032,099
• Being implemented by 5 partners:
  – Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
  – Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) of the University of the West Indies (UWI)
  – Panos Caribbean
  – Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO)
  – Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)

Specific objectives

i. strengthen the CNFO and its member NFOs in the CARICOM countries
ii. build the capacity of the regional and national networks of fisherfolk organisations and their individual members to better participate in fisheries governance and management at the national and regional levels

Specific objectives (cont’d)

iii. enhance communication within and among the networks of fisherfolk organisations for exchange of information, collaboration, and development of consensus on policy for the governance of Caribbean fisheries in relation to food security
iv. improve the effectiveness and equity of participation of fisherfolk in decision-making processes in the governance of Caribbean fisheries in relation to food security.

Activities

Update the 2005 needs assessment

- 17 project countries = 17 mentors
- Meetings: project year 2 + project year 3 = 2 meetings
- Mentors supporting fisherfolk organisations
Activities (cont’d)

Establish ALG

- 2 meetings
- CNFO constitution outlined at second meeting in the Bahamas
- 3rd meeting: October 5-8, 2015 Antigua and Barbuda

Fishers+ Governments+ CSOs+ Academia= Solutions!

Activities (cont’d)

Workshops

- Figure out the 8 countries needing the most support
- Hold 1 meeting in project year 2 in 8 countries
- Hold 1 meeting in project year 3 (in progress)

- Complete 3 participatory videos and other communication products
- Fishing for a living: North Coast facilities (T&T)
- Bahamas IUU fishing video (in progress)
Activities (cont’d)

Fisherfolk attend high level, regional, decision-making meetings

- 2nd World Small-Scale Fisheries Conference (WSSFC): Options and Opportunities for Small-Scale Fisheries, Mexico, September 2014
- Caribbean Week of Agriculture (CWA): Transforming Agriculture through Family Farming, Suriname, October 2014

Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund

- Call: Sept 12 – Oct 31, 2014
- 16 proposals from 9 countries received
- 9 going ahead
- 15 grants of €1,000 - €10,000 to strengthen fisherfolk organisations’ capacity to participate in governance

Independent mid-term evaluation

National Fisherfolk Workshops

Purpose: to build capacity of national fisherfolk networks to participate in fisheries governance
- to identify challenges to fisherfolk organisations (FFOs) playing an effective role in fisheries governance and management;
- identify priorities for strengthening FFOs;
- identify opportunities for FFOs to address some of the challenges by getting involved in key national, regional and global policy and decision-making processes; and,
- confirm which challenges the project can help to address under the SGF (FSF)

Common challenges

- Internal governance (leadership, succession planning, management, membership of fisherfolk organisations)
- Cost of operations
- Financial sustainability
- Marketing
- Onshore infrastructure
- Social security
- Youth in fisheries
- Conflict management
- Importance of fisheries/status
- Fisheries policy and management
- Praedial larceny
- Illegal Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU)
- Environmental protection

Work Plan for 2015

- Award, implement and monitor FSF projects (November 2014 – October 2015)
- Facilitate and report on the final training of FF mentors workshop (6 – 9 July 2015, Anguilla)
- Facilitate and report on the second set of national fisherfolk workshops in 8 focus countries (July – September 2015)

Work Plan for 2015 (cont’d)

- Facilitate and report on the third FFALG workshop (5 – 8 October, 2015, Antigua and Barbuda)
- Keep updated and facilitate online project webpage and input into discussion forum
- Support and facilitate participation of fisherfolk representatives in at least two key decision-making meetings.
Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund (FSF)

- Purpose: to support activities by fisherfolk networks to build capacity to participate in fisheries governance and management
- Total fund of €100,000 (awarding grants, within the range of €1,000 - €10,000)
- Launched: September 12 to October 13, 2014. Extension to October 31 (request from SVG, hurricane Gonzalo and shut down of Anguilla).
- 16 proposals received from 9 countries (Anguilla, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos)

Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund cont’d

Projects were:
- Reviewed by a panel: Patrick McConney (UWI-CERMES), Mitchell Lay (CNFO), Raymon Van Anrooy (FAO), Anna Hadeed (CANARI), Terrence Phillips (CANARI)
- Successful proposals were given conditional approval and then taken through a participatory technical review and refinement phase. CANARI provided assistance with refining the proposals for implementation. (March – July 2015)
- At present, in the contract arrangement phase.

Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund cont’d

- 11 proposals received conditional approval (2 T&T proposals combined, 3 Saint Lucia proposals with similar objectives set out in 2 stand-alone proposals)
- Total of 9 proposals moving forward (Anguilla, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos). Average grant award US$10,500.
- Addressing issues related to organisational development (internal governance arrangements, leadership, succession planning, management, literacy), strategic and business planning, computerising accounting systems, advocacy and representation, awareness building regarding FFOs and the benefits of membership.
What is project cycle management

- Simply put, **Project Cycle Management (PCM)** is the term given to the process of **planning** and **managing** projects.
- Projects sometimes fail because they are badly planned and do not take account of some important factors, particularly the needs and views of stakeholders.

The Project Management Cycle

**Project Cycle Management Steps**

1. **IDENTIFY**
   - The first step in the cycle is to identify an issue that a project can address:
     - Needs Assessment/Capacity Assessment: What are the needs of fisherfolk organisations? What are some capacities that fisherfolk organisations need to build to effectively participate in governance?
     - Problem trees: What are the root causes of problems in a particular fisherfolk organisation?

2. **DESIGN**
   - Once it is decided to go ahead with the project, we can start to think about the details.
     - Planning:
       - Who will be the people involved in and affected by this project? (stakeholders)
       - Do we have (or have access to) the resources (E.g. time, funding, capacity) needed to undertake this project?
2. DESIGN
Once it is decided to go ahead with the project, we can start to think about the details.

Scope of the project:
- What is the goal of the project?
- What is/are the objective(s) of the project
- How will we know if the project is meeting its objectives (indicators)
- What are the risks to the project?
- What will be the cost of the project?
- How long will the project take?
- What is the quality of the outcome/outputs that we expect from the project?

3. IMPLEMENT
This is where the project begins. During the implementation of the project it is important to monitor and review the progress of the project and any outside changes that affect it. The project plans should be adjusted where necessary.

4. EVALUATE
Evaluation should be carried out at or after project completion. Evaluation could even be carried out a few months or years after the project has finished in order to assess its long-term impact and sustainability.

- What were the impacts of the project?
- Were the impacts positive or negative?
- Were the impacts intended or unintended?

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation: What is it?

- Participatory monitoring & evaluation (PM&E) is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in monitoring and evaluating a particular practice, project, program, plan or policy;
- Share control over the content, the process and the results of the M&E activity; and,
- Engage in taking or identifying corrective actions, learning and adapting.

Why is PM&E important?

- Participation is important to the M&E process since it offers new ways of assessing and learning from change that are more inclusive
- It allows managers to be more responsive to the needs of those most directly affected.

Why is PM&E important?

To summarise, PM&E has 4 main overall purposes:

1. Management in close collaboration with partners and the local population.
2. Learning with (not around) the local population and key stakeholders (both men and women) at different levels.
3. Empowerment of the local people and partners in the field so that they own and contribute to management.
4. Accountability upward (to a leader), and downward (to people we are working with).
Basic PM&E method

Step 1: Planning the PM&E process and determining objectives and indicators
Step 2: Gathering data
Step 3: Analysing data
Step 4: Sharing information and defining actions to be taken

Remember to learn lessons as you go!
- What did we do right?
- What did we do wrong?
- Was the project a success?
- Was the project a failure?
- What could have been done better?
- What are some best practices if we have to do this again or that can be applied to other projects?

**INTRODUCTION/PREAMBLE**

The Agreement starts out with a preamble or introduction which outlines the judgments, thoughts, and circumstances that were used to formulate the agreement.

- **Being guided by** the Principles and Rights enunciated in the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas.
- **Conscious of** the decision of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community in 2003, to elaborate a Common Fisheries Regime.
- **Committed to** fostering cooperation and collaboration among Participating Parties in the conservation, management and sustainable utilisation of fisheries resources and related ecosystems for the welfare and well-being of the peoples of the Caribbean.

**PREAMBLE CONTINUED**

Mindful of the relevant provisions of various international treaties:

- The 1983 Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region;
- The 1990 Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean;
- The 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas;
- The 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
- The 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;
- The 2002 Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
- The 2005 Mauritius Strategy for the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action;
- the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing.

**ARTICLE 1: DEFINITIONS**

- (h) “fish” means any aquatic animal, including parts and derivatives;
- (j) “fisheries resources” means any harvestable fish or aquatic flora, natural or cultured;

**ARTICLE 2: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY COMMON FISHERIES POLICY**

And it simply states: This Agreement establishes the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy.

**ARTICLE 3: PARTICIPATION**

Participation in this Agreement is open to:

(a) Members of the Caribbean Community,
(b) Any other Caribbean State or Territory that is, in the opinion of the Participating Parties (PP), able and willing to exercise the rights and assume the obligations under this Agreement, in accordance with Article 26.
ARTICLE 4: VISION, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The vision is Effective cooperation and collaboration among Participating Parties in the conservation, management and sustainable utilization of the fisheries resources and related ecosystems in the Caribbean region in order to secure the maximum benefits from those resources for the Caribbean peoples and for the Caribbean region as a whole.

4.2 The goal is to establish, within the context of the Revised Treaty, appropriate measures for: the conservation, management, sustainable utilization and development of fisheries resources and related ecosystems; the building of capacity amongst fishers and the optimization of the social and economic returns from their fisheries; and the promotion of competitive trade and stable market conditions, so as to realize the vision expressed in Article 4.1.

4.3 The objectives are

(a) promote the sustainable development of fishing and aquaculture industries in the Caribbean region as a means of, inter alia, increasing trade and export earnings, protecting food and nutrition security, ensuring supply to Caribbean markets and improving income and employment opportunities;

(b) develop harmonized measures and operating procedures for sustainable fisheries management, post-harvest practices, fisheries research and fisheries trade and the administration of the fishing industry;

(c) improve the welfare and livelihoods of fishers and fishing communities;

(d) prevent, deter and eliminate IUU Fishing (illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing) including by promoting the establishment and maintenance of effective monitoring, control, and surveillance systems;

(e) build the institutional capabilities of Participating Parties, inter alia, to conduct research, collect and analyse data, improve networking and collaboration among Participating Parties, formulate and implement policies and make decisions;

(f) integrate environmental, coastal and marine management considerations into fisheries policy so as to safeguard fisheries and associated ecosystems from anthropogenic threats and to mitigate the impacts of climate change and natural disasters;

(g) transform the fisheries sector towards being market-oriented, internationally-competitive and environmentally-sustainable, based on the highest international standards of quality assurance and sanitary and phytosanitary systems;

(h) strengthen, upgrade and modernize fisheries legislation; and

(i) facilitate the establishment of a regime for SPS for the fisheries sector.

ARTICLE 5: FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES (THESE GUIDE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT).

(a) use of the best available scientific information in fisheries management decision-making including traditional knowledge, environmental, economic and social factors.

(b) application of internationally recognised standards and approaches in particular the precautionary approach to fisheries management and the ecosystem approach to fisheries management;

(c) the principle that the level of fishing effort should not exceed that commensurate with the sustainable use of fisheries resources;

(d) the participatory approach, including consideration of the particular rights and special needs of traditional, subsistence, artisanal and small scale fishers;

(e) principles of good governance, accountability and transparency;

(f) the principle of subsidiary, in particular that the Competent Agency will only perform those task which cannot be more effectively achieved by individual Participating Parties.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES CONT.

(continued)
**ARTICLE 6: SCOPE**

6.1 The Agreement shall apply to the development and management of fisheries and aquaculture; the conservation, sustainable development and management of fisheries resources and related ecosystems; the production, processing, marketing and trading of fishery and aquaculture products; and to the welfare of fishers.

6.2 The Agreement shall apply within areas under the jurisdiction of Participating Parties, onboard fishing vessels flying the flag of a Participating Party and, subject to the primary jurisdiction of the flag State when fishing takes place on the high seas or the coastal State when fishing takes place in the waters of a Third State, to nationals of Participating Parties.

**ARTICLE 7: GENERAL UNDERTAKINGS ON IMPLEMENTATION.**

7.1 Participating Parties shall -

- take measures to secure fulfillment of obligations under the Agreement;
- abstain from measures which could jeopardize attainment of objectives.

7.2 Participating Parties undertake to adopt, detailed rules for the implementation of this Agreement, in particular by preparing Protocols in accordance with Article 20.

7.3 Participating Parties undertake to establish or designate a regional organization as the Competent Agency with responsibility for implementing this Agreement.

**ARTICLE 8: ROLE OF THE COMPETENT AGENCY**

8.1 Cooperate with and provide assistance to Participating Parties in order to support them in achieving the objectives of this Agreement or in discharging their obligations under it;

8.2 and in order to fulfill 8.1 above

(a) should provide technical assistance and advice;
(b) make recommendations;
(c) coordinate or undertake data collection research and development activities;
(d) provide coordination or cooperation facilities, services or mechanisms;
(e) identify and mobilise technical and financial resources;
(f) support PP in their relations with third states eg. representation at international levels;
(g) and any other functions requested by one or more P.P. or P.P.s.

8.3 The C.A. in providing assistance should (a) give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the Agreement. (b) be guided by the principles set out in Article 5.

8.4 The PP and the CA should agree on rules for compensating the C.A. for services rendered.

8.5 The P.P. shall review the functions of the C.A. and modify by protocol or amendment.

**ARTICLE 9: ACCESS TO FISHERIES RESOURCES**

9.1 P.P. may consider access arrangements with other P.P. or Third States or international organisations, taking into account provisions of the Law of the Sea Convention, other instruments, optimum utilisation and access to surplus fisheries resources.

9.2 P.P. shall seek to develop opportunities and promote equal participation in fisheries on the high seas. Develop opportunities in areas within the national jurisdiction of Third States by collaborating directly or through the C.A.

**ARTICLE 10: FISHERIES SECTOR DEVELOPMENT**

- Participating Parties, to the extent of their capabilities, will undertake to promote and adopt measures to enhance the development of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors and to improve the welfare and socio-economic conditions of fishers and fishing communities, including, inter alia, by:
  - improving the business, financial and insurance environment;
  - promoting and facilitating joint ventures;
  - promoting access to training;
  - supporting capital investment;
  - promoting the involvement of stakeholders, in particular in planning and management activities, including by supporting the formation and strengthening of fisherfolk organisations; and
  - protecting and supporting the rights of traditional, subsistence, artisanal and small-scale fishers.

**ARTICLE 11: STATISTICS AND RESEARCH**

(a) To achieve the objective of the Agreement, P.P. should collect and compile catch and effort, R&L, biological, ecological, economic, social and aquaculture data.

(b) Conduct research on

- Status of fish stocks
- Effects of environmental changes on fisheries and aquatic ecosystems
- Analyze effectiveness of management and conservation
- Evaluate social and economic performance of fisheries
- Determine potential of underutilized and unutilized fisheries
- Other research to fulfill objectives of the Agreement

(c) Maintain national and regional databases relating to fisheries data collection and research and put in place standards for data and information sharing

(d) Analyse data and information collected and, subject to any confidentiality requirements, disseminate it periodically to Participating Parties and the Competent Agency.
# Article 12: Conservation and Management of Fisheries Resources

12.1 P.P. shall formulate, adopt, implement and revise conservation and management measures. Also, fisheries management and development plans using best available information.

12.2 P.P. shall formulate, adopt and implement conservation and management measures and development strategies on the basis of:

- (a) fisheries management plans, development plans, other fishery specific conservation, management and recovery plans;
- (b) the Fundamental Principles of this Agreement;
- (c) other provisions of this Agreement and other relevant international standards in fisheries management.

12.3 In implementing Article 12.1. Participating Parties shall, where appropriate, seek to adopt harmonized measures, legislation, plans or strategies.

12.4 Cooperate with RFMO in the management of shared straddling and highly migratory fish stocks.

12.5 P.P. shall discourage the use of measures and practices that will contribute to unsustainable fishing.

# Article 13: Registration and Licensing

13.1 P.P. shall take into account the status of available fisheries resources and existing fishing capacity when registering and licensing vessels, fishers and other operators.

- (a) establish and maintain a national register of fishing vessels flying its flag;
- (b) establish and maintain a national licensing system for fishing vessels flying its flag;
- (c) establish and maintain a record of licences or authorizations issued to fishing vessels, fishers and other operators in the fisheries and aquaculture sector;
- (d) cooperate with the Competent Agency to establish and maintain a regional fishing fleet register.

13.3. In implementing Article 13.2, P.P. where appropriate through the Competent Agency, shall consider the development of harmonized procedures or common standards in relation to licensing systems.

13.4. The P.P. shall, in accordance with agreed procedures, share with the Competent Agency information collected through the national registers established under Article 13.2(a) and the records under Article 13.2(c) for the purpose of maintaining a regional register under Article 13.2(d).

# Article 14: Inspection, Enforcement and Sanctions

14.1. Each P.P. shall develop, inspect and enforce measures necessary to ensure compliance with:

- (a) the rules contained in and adopted by this Agreement;
- (b) national regulations relating to fisheries; and
- (c) rules of international law, binding on the P.P.

14.2. Measures in Article 14.1 shall apply to rules applicable in the territory of the P.P. in waters under its jurisdiction, on fishing vessels flying its flag and, where appropriate, and subject to the primary jurisdiction of the flag State when fishing takes place on the high seas or the coastal State when fishing takes place in the waters of a third State, to its nationals, wherever they may be.

14.3. In implementing Article 14.1, Participating Parties shall, (a) monitor, control and undertake surveillance of their maritime space and cooperate with others to monitor areas contiguous to their maritime space in order to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing

- (b) establish an appropriate vessel monitoring system to monitor vessels flying their flag;
- (c) adopt port and “at sea” inspection schemes;
- (d) take inspection and enforcement measures necessary to ensure compliance with the rules of this Agreement;
- (e) ensure measures are taken against violators of the rules and in particular that measures are capable, of effectively depriving violators, of the economic benefit of the infringements.

# Article 15: Confidentiality and Intellectual Property Rights

15.1. P.P. shall retain ownership of any data, information or product made available to other P.P. or to the Competent Agency.

15.2. Intellectual property rights in data, documents and products developed by the Competent Agency belong to the Competent Agency.

15.3. Intellectual property rights in data, documents and products developed by the Competent Agency from material data available by sign or more Participating Parties shall jointly belong to the Competent Agency and the Participating Parties involved.

15.4. The Competent Agency shall make available to public institutions and others, for non-commercial and educational purposes, information and products.

15.5. Confidentiality to be maintained by the Competent Authority.

15.6. Identity of individuals to be kept confidential unless authorized in writing.

# Article 16: Dissemination of Information

16.1 Speaks to dissemination of information among P.P. and the Competent Authority.

16.2 Speaks to dissemination of information among stakeholders.

16.3 P.P. should notify the C.A. of any threats.

16.4 Protect clause: indicating that States are not required to make disclosures which are contrary to its national security.

# Article 17: Public Awareness

P.P. to promote public awareness of good conservation, exploitation, management and practices including:

- (a) Promote status of Agreement;
- (b) Strengthening institutions that increase knowledge of citizens especially fishers and fishing communities on conserving, sustaining, preserving and preventing overexploitation of living aquatic resources;
- (c) Gett sustainable use of living aquatic resources into education programmes;
- (d) Establish research and education programmes on impact of global warming, climate change, and sea level rise;
- (e) Promoting recognition of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development.
ARTICLE 18: MARKETING AND TRADE OF FISHERIES RESOURCES

18.1 The P.P.’s collaborating among themselves and with others should develop:
   (a) harmonized food quality assurance legislation;
   (b) harmonized intra-regional SPS measures;
   (c) common marketing standards for fisheries and aquaculture products;
   (d) national or common policies, measures and standards to:
      i) encourage stable market conditions;
      ii) promote the production and marketing of fishery products;
      iii) develop new and existing markets in fishery products including external markets for the Caribbean region’s fishery products;
      iv) enhance intelligence on developments in internal and external markets at all levels;
      v) facilitate trade between the Participating Parties;
      vi) strengthen relevant human, institutional and technological capacities, including the transfer and development of relevant technologies; and
      vii) otherwise improve the management of fish—handling practices, marketing or trade in the Participating Parties.

18.2 In implementing Article 18.1, P.P. shall act consistently with their obligations under Relevant international agreements, such as Revised Treaty, the World Trade Organisation agreements, relevant international standards on trade, marketing and SPS.

ARTICLE 19: LINKS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

In order to promote the objectives of this Agreement, the Competent Agency shall facilitate the development of strategic alliances and partnerships with relevant agencies.

ARTICLE 20: PROTOCOLS

20.1 P.P. undertake to prepare Protocols relating to:
   (a) the Competent Agency;
   (b) research;
   (c) harmonization of fisheries legislation;
   (d) cooperation in MCS to combat IUU Fishing;
   (e) establishment of a common fisheries zone;
   (f) aquaculture;
   (g) establishment of a regional fisheries management organization or arrangement;
   (h) sanitary and phytosanitary measures;
   (i) data and information sharing;
   (j) enforcement;
   (k) settlement of disputes; and
   (l) any other matter for which protocols are necessary for the implementation of this Agreement.

20.2 Pending the preparation of the Protocols P.P. may cooperate on arrangements of a provisional nature.

20.3 P.P. shall agree, with respect to each Protocol, on the procedure for the preparation and adoption of each Protocol.

20.4 A reference to this Agreement includes a reference to the Protocols.

ARTICLE 21: REPORTING, REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT

21.1 Annual reports to be provided to COTED and COFCOR

21.2 Review of agreement to be done in consultation with stakeholders, technical support and formal procedures

OTHER ARTICLES

- Article 22: Amendments – Speaks to how you amend the agreement
- Article 23: Dispute Settlement – The procedures for the settlement of disputes set out in the Revised Treaty shall apply
- Article 24: Depositary – The Secretary-General shall be the depositary
- Article 25: Signature
- Article 26: Accession - Members of the Caribbean Community and, subject to the consent of a majority of Participating Parties, any other Caribbean State or Territory, may accede to this Agreement after it has entered into force.
- Article 27: Entry into Force – shall enter into force signed by eight Members of the Caribbean Community
- Article 28: Withdrawal – by giving written notice to the Secretary-General.