



## NATIONAL FISHERFOLK WORKSHOP REPORT

### Suriname

Held as part of the project:

Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance



5- 6 May 2014

Lallarookweg

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## 1 Introduction

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) recently received a €1,032,099 grant from the European Union, via 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. Suriname was 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 and communication plan components; and (iv) analyse capacity needs of fisherfolk to effectively participate in governance and management. The meeting was held 5-6 May 2014 at Lallarookweg in Suriname.

## 2 Objectives

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- identify challenges to fisherfolk in Suriname playing an effective role in fisheries governance and management;
- identify priorities for strengthening fisherfolk organisations in Suriname;
- confirm which needs the “Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance” project can help to address in Suriname;
- identify opportunities for fisherfolk in Suriname to address some of the challenges identified through getting involved in key national, regional and global policy and decision-making processes;
- develop objectives to influence policy to help to address identified challenges;
- identify key target audiences for policy influence;
- develop advocacy messages; and,
- outline a plan for a campaign of policy influence in Suriname.

## 3 Participants

Eleven (11) persons attended the two-day workshop. Two fisherfolk organisations were represented; they were Vissers Collectief and Visco. Most of the participants were from the Fisheries Division; only five of the participants were from fisherfolk organisations. The full list of participants is shown in Appendix 1.

## 4 Method

The workshop was very interactive and participatory. Activities such as small group work and plenary discussions helped the participants to remain engaged throughout the two days.

On the first day the participants identified and analysed the challenges associated with fishing in Suriname and identified those that can be categorised as capacity issues and policy issues. They then assessed the needs of fisherfolk organisations in Suriname. On the second day, a panel discussion with representatives from the Fisheries Department and the Suriname Seafood Association (SSA) helped the participants to understand the ways in which fisheries policies were (not) addressing the needs identified on the previous day. The day ended with sessions on ways to advocate for policy changes. An evaluation line was used to determine if the objectives of the workshop were met. (See the agenda in Appendix 2.)



**Figure 1: Participants listen to the panellists' introductions. May 2014**

## 5 Findings

### 5.1 Problem analysis

The participants went through an exercise where they identified the challenges facing the fishing industry in Suriname. These were then categorised and the root cause(s) for each category was determined (See Table 1). From the challenges identified, participants determined which should be selected for policy development and capacity building. Most of the challenges that the participants identified are ones that deal with the enforcement of policies.

**Table 1: Root causes and categorisation into policy and advocacy issues**

Categories	Points made	Root causes
Stock depletion	Overfishing Decreasing catches and increasing costs Lack of applied research on fish stocks	High fishing pressure [ <b>Policy</b> ]

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)	Illegal fishing by Guyanese fisherfolk in Suriname's waters Insufficient monitoring, surveillance and enforcement of coastal fisheries	Laws that are drafted are not passed in The National Assembly <b>[Policy]</b> Insufficient enforcement of existing regulations <b>[Policy]</b>
Market access	Buying price for fish is too low Fisherfolk do not have information about export prices to be able to determine their own selling price Not enough processors in the industry and not enough that are exporting fish	Fisherfolk organisations not functioning effectively to take advantage of market opportunities that exist <b>[Capacity building]</b>
Operational costs	High fuel prices Government tax on fuel needs to go Limited access to fishing gear and fuel at low cost	Perception among small scale fisherfolk that there is unequal conditions and incentives for fisherfolk (small scale vs. larger scale fisherfolk) <b>[Policy]</b>
Governance and capacity building in fisherfolk organisations	Fisherfolk not organised into organisations Insufficient awareness of importance of fisherfolk organisations Insufficient awareness of governance	Lack of interest in being part of fisherfolk organisations <b>[Capacity building]</b> Ineffective communication of the benefits of being part of fisherfolk organisations <b>[Capacity building]</b>

## 5.2 Planning for organisational strengthening

Both Visco and Visserscollectief performed a simple needs assessment, using an organisational assessment tool (See handout in Appendix 3), to determine where the organisations needed to be strengthened. The major areas are shown in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Capacity needs of fisherfolk organisations in Suriname**

Capacity need	VISCO	Visserscollectief
<b>Membership and legal status</b>	We have a legal status as a foundation (stichting) Only Board members have signed	Registered members No formal status

	as members of the organisation Meeting and hearing with relevant stakeholders	
<b>Partnership</b>	Informal partnership with the Fisheries Department and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (AAHF) through fishing licenses  Visserscollectief and individuals and organisations in other countries	<u>National</u>  Informal partnership with the Fisheries Department through fishing licenses, Ministry of AAHF  Suriname Seafood Association (SSA) that is like a mentor  Visco  <u>Regional</u>  CNFO and others from the Caribbean  Need partnerships with processing companies. This could be through SSA
<b>Public relation and communication</b>	Public relation and Communication does not exist at the moment	Public relation and Communication does not exist  Communication is oral when we meet each other  No communication plan developed
<b>Finance</b>	There is a membership fee, but members not contribute.  No bank account	Not all members pay the contribution on a regular basis.  In case of urgent action to be taken, an donation is given immediately  No bank account

The challenges were scored to reveal the most pressing needs for the project to help fisherfolk in Suriname address. These were:

1. Partnerships (6)
2. Fishing should be valued as a business (5)
3. Education and training (5)
4. Communication (4)
5. Finding the most appropriate legal structure for fisherfolk organisations in Suriname (3)
6. Increasing participation in fisherfolk organisations (3)



**Figure 2: Participants discuss challenges facing fisherfolk in Suriname, May 2014**

**Department analysing Visco's capacity needs.**  
 May 2014

### **5.3 Identifying policy opportunities**

The facilitators presented an overview of food security and fisheries policies at the national and regional levels (see Appendix 4 for presentations). The policy issues that participants identified in Table 1 were partially addressed by the panellists. The major issues from the panel discussion are highlighted below; more detailed notes from the panel discussion are shown in [Appendix 5](#).

#### **5.3.1 High fishing pressure**

Issue: Unregulated fishing by Surinamese and fisherfolk from other countries is depleting the fish stock

*Fisheries Department:* Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) apparatus will be installed in all vessels fishing in Suriname's waters. This will be free to Surinamese. A local company has developed a software programme for VMS that will include a picture of the vessel to make identification easier. Fisheries is also reviewing the current licensing system and is participating in a Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) project on by-catch that will answer some questions on fish stocks.

#### **5.3.2 Policies not enforced and laws not passed in the National Assembly**

Issue: The new fisheries management regulation has not been approved by the National Assembly; existing regulations for fishing licenses, fishing gear and fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are not enforced.

*Fisheries Department:* Even though the new management policy has not been approved, the Fisheries Department has adopted it; the Fisheries Department implements some of the recommendations contained within the policy. It is difficult to enforce regulations pertaining to fishing gear but those fishing with monofilament nets will lose their licenses. The Coast Guard enforces regulations pertaining to illegal fishing in the EEZ. It is supported by the Fisheries Department, which is on its Board.

#### **5.3.3 Unequal conditions and incentives among types of fisherfolk**

Issue: There seems to be more incentives/ subsidies for larger scale fisherfolk than there are for small-scale fisherfolk

SSA: Over the past 10-15 years, many actions have been taken to improve conditions for all fisherfolk including establishing fishing centres in different districts that are not being used properly and developing new rules/ regulations. Fisherfolk need to get together in organisations to advocate for other changes in the industry. This is the only way to improve individual businesses. In 2008, fisherfolk were able to work together to get subsidies in the industry through their combined effort and meeting regularly with the government. This can be repeated to get further subsidies.

*Fisheries Department:* There are larger benefits for those at the top of the pyramid like the processors than those at the bottom like the primary producers. The Fisheries Department is however, trying to ensure that the primary producers are compensated for their efforts. It is difficult to be in both branches of the industry (fishing and processing).

#### **5.4 Identifying advocacy objectives, target audiences and messages**

Following a presentation on communicating to influence policy (See presentation in Appendix 6) participants undertook an exercise to create an outline for a policy plan. During the problem analysis, the participants identified communication within their organisations and with others outside their organisations as one of the challenges facing them. They identified the need for communication plans for each of the fisherfolk organisations to deliver messages that were deemed important.

The objectives of the communication plan were to:

- Raise awareness
- Share knowledge
- Change behaviour
- Advocate for action

The messages, target audiences and challenges are shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Challenges, objectives, messages and target audiences in the communication matrix**

<b>Challenges</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Target audiences</b>	<b>Messages</b>
Insufficient enforcement of licensing policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Better management of license policy</li> <li>● Improve fisherfolk income</li> <li>● Reduce fishing effort</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The President,</li> <li>● Ministry of Foreign Affairs/</li> <li>● Ministry of Agriculture (AAHF)/</li> <li>● Ministry of Internal Affairs (Coastguard)/</li> <li>● Justice and</li> <li>● Ministry of Finance</li> </ul>	Do your job, so that we can fish tomorrow
Equal incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lower fishing costs (efficiency)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministry of Agriculture (AAHF)</li> <li>● Ministry of Finance and Trade and Industry and VKI</li> </ul>	<p>Give fisherfolk an equal opportunity to survive</p> <p>VKI should develop different export</p>

			requirements and standards for various markets
High fishing pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop foreign fishing from our waters</li> <li>• Reduce pressure fishing grounds</li> <li>• Educate the public on the dangers of overfishing</li> <li>• Reduce fishing effort</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The President,</li> <li>• Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture (AAHF)</li> <li>• Ministry of Defense and Internal Affairs (Coastguard)</li> </ul>	Manage resources so that we can fish tomorrow

The possible products and pathways are shown in Table 4 below.

**Table 4: Products and pathways for the communication plan**

Products	Pathways
Billboards	Door to door
Newspaper article, flyers	On the road
Television programmes, videos	YouTube
Radio programmes	E-mail messages
Internet Social media, e.g. Facebook posts, blogs, vlogs, Tweets	Fairs

### **5.5 Planning for advocacy**

Both Visco and Visserscollectief identified immediate small steps that could be taken to advocate for change.

**Table 5: Advocacy work plan**

Priority action	Who is responsible?	When?
1. Meet with the director of Fisheries to clarify the promises made during the panel discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reduce fishing licenses</li> <li>b. Update fisherfolk on</li> </ul>	Mark Lall, Visserscollectief	May 09, 2014

Priority action	Who is responsible?	When?
<p>the fuel research</p> <p>c. Explain how VMS will be implemented</p> <p>2. Redesign strategies for gaining funds. In the past members contribute immediately in times of crisis.</p>		
<p>Meeting with fisherfolk from the communities around Visco about membership in the organisation.</p>	<p>Edmund Ritfeld, Visco</p>	<p>May 16, 2014</p>



**Figure 2: Participants at the start of the evaluation line. May 2014**

## 6 Workshop Evaluation

At the end of the workshop, the participants indicated that they learnt a lot and that the sessions made them realise that they needed communication plans for the fisherfolk organisations. They were disappointed that other fisherfolk did not attend the workshop. To improve attendance by fishers participants suggested that organisers send invitations weeks before the workshop and hold the meetings in the evenings.

On the second day of the workshop, the evaluation line revealed that most of the objectives of the two-day workshop were achieved. The results of the workshop evaluation are shown in Table 6 below.

**Table 6: Results of the evaluation line.**

Objective	Result (% achieved)
Identify challenges to fisherfolk in Suriname playing an effective role in fisheries governance and management	75%
Identify priorities for strengthening fisherfolk organisations in Suriname	75%
Identify opportunities for fisherfolk in Suriname to address some of the challenges identified through getting involved in key national, regional and global policy and decision-making processes	50%
Confirm which needs the “Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance” project can help to address in Suriname	50% (3 persons) 100% (6 persons)

## **7 Conclusion**

Even though the workshop was poorly attended by fisherfolk, the discussions between those present and the staff of the Fisheries Department were lively. Many of the objectives were achieved; the participants however, felt that the presence of other fisherfolk in the meeting would have ensured that all the objectives were achieved. The fisherfolk were able to confirm that they needed assistance developing their organisations by improving the membership and effectiveness of their communication.

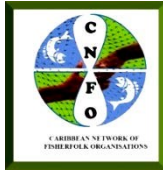
The participants also identified policy issues as the major challenges affecting the industry. They believe that the lack of enforcement of existing policies and the failure to have the National Assembly's approval for the new fisheries management policy are hindering the development of the industry.

## APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

National Fisherfolk Workshop, Suriname 5-6 May 2014

No.	First Name	Last Name	Title/Designation	Organisation	Tel (Work)/(Home)	Email 1	Email 2
1	Mark	Lall	Secretary	Visserscollectief	597 868 7838	<a href="mailto:markspen2@yahoo.com">markspen2@yahoo.com</a>	
2	Mohammed Hoessein	Willem	Vookzittel	Visserscollectief			
3	Prahlad	Sewdien			597 888 8966	<a href="mailto:pamoona@sr.net">pamoona@sr.net</a>	
4	Windel	Slagueiro	Fisherman	VISCO			
5	Hendrick	Vercury	Fisherman	VISCO	597 728 1633		
6	Edmond	Ritfeld		VISCO	597 728 1633		
7	Yolanda	Babb-Echteld	Fisheries Department	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	597 479112 ext. 3119	<a href="mailto:babbyolanda@yahoo.com">babbyolanda@yahoo.com</a>	<a href="mailto:visserijdienst@sr.net">visserijdienst@sr.net</a>
8	Mario	Yspol	Fisheries department	VISSEZY	597 881 9951	<a href="mailto:visserijdienst@sr.net">visserijdienst@sr.net</a>	
9	Asraf	Radjeskumar	Fishereis Dvision	VISSEZY	597 851 6970	<a href="mailto:radjes-askaf@yahoo.com">radjes-askaf@yahoo.com</a>	
10	Kodai	Satesh	Entrepreneur	Visserscollectief	597 854 7600	<a href="mailto:satesh_kodai@yahoo.com">satesh_kodai@yahoo.com</a>	
11	Rene	Lieveld	Director of Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	597 886 2749	<a href="mailto:visserijdienst@sr.net">visserijdienst@sr.net</a>	

## APPENDIX 2 – WORKSHOP AGENDA



***Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance  
National Fisherfolk Workshop  
Suriname  
5-6 May, 2014  
Agenda***

### **Workshop objectives**

By the end of the workshop, fisherfolk will:

- identify challenges to fisherfolk in Suriname playing an effective role in fisheries governance and management;
- identify priorities for strengthening fisherfolk organisations in Suriname;
- identify opportunities for fisherfolk in Suriname to address some of the challenges identified through getting involved in key national, regional and global policy and decision-making processes; and,
- confirm which needs the “Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance” project can help to address in Suriname.

### **Day 1**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Topic</b>
9:00am- 10:00am	Opening ceremony
10:00am- 10:45am	Welcome and introductions
10:45am- 11:45am	Identifying problems facing fisherfolk in Suriname
11:45am- 12:00pm	<b>BREAK</b>
12:00pm- 1:15pm	Analysing the problems facing fisherfolk
1:15pm- 2:00pm	<b>LUNCH</b>
2:00pm- 4:00pm	Planning for organisational strengthening
4:00pm- 4:30pm	Wrap up and check in

### **Day 2**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Topic</b>
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9:00am- 9:30am	Welcome, review of Day 1
9:30am- 11:00am	Panel discussion- Identifying policy opportunities in Suriname
11:00am- 11:15am	<b>BREAK</b>
11:15am- 12:45pm	Identifying advocacy objectives, target audiences and messages
12:45pm- 2:00pm	<b>LUNCH</b>
2:00pm- 2:30pm	Planning for advocacy
2:30pm- 3:00pm	Evaluation

## Organisational assessment for NGOs

### 7.1 1. Legal Framework

- a. Is the organisation legally registered, with governing documents (by-laws, charter, etc.) in place?
- b. Is the organisation meeting all legal commitments (e.g. annual audits, filing annual reports, taxes)?
- c. Are the governing documents regularly reviewed and updated to address current priorities and practices?
- d. Do the governing documents clearly set forth the roles of the Board and the officers?
- e. Do the governing documents address conflict of interest in the Board?
- f. Are the procedures for Board operation (elections, meetings, etc.) clear and readily followed?
- g. Do the governing documents provide for the acceptance of new members into the organisation if it is a membership organisation?

### 7.2 2. Structure and Composition of the Board

- a. Is the Board is large enough to allow for adequate stakeholder representation?
- b. Is the Board is small enough to allow for satisfactory levels of participation by all of the Board members?
- c. Is there is an effective procedure for identifying and recruiting new Board members?
- d. Are the Board retirement provisions being followed to allow for new participation on the Board?
- e. Has a policy on Board attendance been adopted and is it enforced?
- f. Does the Board use committees to delegate work and develop expertise?
- g. Is the Board composition being regularly assessed to ensure that the Board collectively has the required competencies (e.g. technical expertise, financial and human resource management, legal expertise, communication and public relations, partnerships and networks)? Where gaps are identified, are these being addressed either through capacity building or recruiting new Board members?
- h. Are stakeholders represented on the Board?

### 7.3 3. Board Capacity

- a. Have Board members received information describing their role?
- b. Do Board members understand their legal responsibilities?
- c. Do Board members understand the organisation's structure?

- d. Do Board members understand the organisation's mission?
- e. Do Board members individually/collectively have the required competencies (e.g. technical expertise, financial and human resource management, legal expertise, fundraising, communication and public relations, partnerships and networks)?

#### **7.4 4. Board Participation**

- a. Does the Board meet on a regular basis?
- b. Do most Board members attend most Board meetings? Do all Board members notify the Secretary if they will be unable to attend a meeting?
- c. Are Board members prepared for meetings (e.g. have they reviewed reports)?
- d. Do all Board members participate actively in Board meetings?
- e. Do Board members feel free to express dissenting opinions?
- f. Do all Board members participate on at least one Board committee?

#### **7.5 5. Board Leadership Roles**

- a. Are there term limits on the office of Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary and Treasurer?
- b. Is the responsibility for chairing committees spread among the members of the Board?

#### **7.6 6. Board Practices**

- a. Are Board minutes properly kept and promptly circulated to the members?
- b. Do Board members regularly review the organisation's financial statements?
- c. Does the Board hold an annual general meeting?
- d. Does the Board employ an independent auditor to audit the organisation's records on an annual basis?
- e. Does the Board periodically engage in long-range planning?
- f. Has the Board established committees to handle key functions, such as finance, staff relations and public relations?
- g. Do Committees meet on a regular basis and report to the Board on their activities?

#### **7.7 7. Board / Staff Relations**

- a. Are the roles and responsibilities of staff and Board members clear?
- b. Do Board members understand and accept the relative responsibilities of the Board and management?
- c. Do staff and Board work in partnership with honest two-way communication?

- d. Does the Board provide the Executive Director with guidance and evaluate the performance of the Executive Director on a regular basis?

### **7.8 8. Policies and Control**

- a. Is the Board developing appropriate policies on: financial management and control, human resource management (including recruitment and staff development), information management, partnerships, etc.?
- b. Do policies and procedures address all legal requirements of the country (e.g. tax laws, national labour laws) and donors (e.g. donor policies on procurement and allowable expenses)?
- c. Are appropriate checks and balances, systems and procedures and other reporting mechanisms being followed?
- d. Does the Board receive timely, accurate, understandable information on which decisions can be based?
- e. Are independent audits conducted by a qualified external auditor?
- f. Are any issues identified by the auditor reported to the Board and addressed?

### **7.9 9. Planning and Evaluation**

- a. Is the organisation oriented to the future, with a current strategic plan in place and being followed?
- b. Is implementation of the strategic plan being evaluated and reported on to assess if the desired results are being achieved and what lessons are being learnt?
- c. Are annual plans being developed and followed?
- d. Are annual plans being evaluated and reported on at the end of the year?
- e. Are programme and project plans being developed and followed?
- f. Are programme and project plans being evaluated and reported on at the end of the year?
- g. Are the attitudes, opinions, satisfaction levels, needs and expectations of stakeholders known and reflected in the organisation's programming and actions? Do plans (strategic, annual, programme and project) respond to needs identified by stakeholders? Were key stakeholders involved in the planning process?
- h. Are the views of stakeholders on the organisation's work being systematically documented?
- i. Are the results of evaluations being communicated to stakeholders?

### **7.10 10. Partnerships**

- a. Does the organisation have a strategy to identify and build partnerships with key stakeholders?
- b. Is the organisation an active member of any relevant formal or informal networks?
- c. Does the organisation have formal agreements with any partners (e.g. Memoranda of Understanding, Terms of Reference)?

### **7.11 11. Public Relations and Communication**

- a. Does the organisation communicate information about its work to its stakeholders (e.g. via a website, annual reports, other reports)?
- b. Does the organisation develop and use communication plans to identify messages for key target audiences and the best communication products and pathways to reach them?
- c. Does the organisation assess if its communication is effective in reaching stakeholders?
- d. Does the Board take responsibility for ensuring that the organisation is effectively communicating about its work and developing strategic partnerships?
- e. Do Board members use the opportunities they have to promote the organisation with the public, decision-makers and other key stakeholders?

### **7.12 12. Leadership**

- a. Is there a succession plan in place for key leaders in the organisation (e.g. Chair and Executive Director)?
- b. Are new leaders being recruited and their leadership capacity built?
- c. Are founders and past leaders making space for new leaders?

### **7.13 13. Fundraising**

- a. Is there a fundraising plan that includes exploring all possible sources of funding?
- b. Does the organisation have diverse funding sources or is it dependent on only one or a few sources?

### **7.14 14. Resource Management**

- a. Has the organisation identified the resources (funds, staff, equipment, and leadership) it needs to accomplish its objectives?

### **7.15 Financial management**

- b. Does the organisation have a bank account?
- c. Does the organisation maintain accurate financial accounts, with adequate documentation of receipts and expenditures?
- d. Does the organisation issue financial reports?

- e. Are financial reports used to monitor expenditure according to budget?
- f. Does the organisation use adaptive management to complete activities within budget or to seek additional resources if needed?
- g. Does the organisation have a system in place to fund overheads (e.g. office rent, computers, telephone and internet, equipment maintenance and insurance)
- h. Does the organisation have a system in place to fund non-project core administrative costs (e.g. for staff and Board meetings, staff development, fundraising and networking)?

#### **7.16** *Human resource management*

- i. Are the right people in the right jobs and are they organised and structured effectively?
- j. Is there a plan for building the capacity of the organisation's human resources (Board, staff, volunteers, and interns) and is this being followed?
- k. Does the organisation use volunteers or interns? Are they trained and managed so that they are effectively contributing to the organisation's work?
- l. Are performance plans developed for staff, interns and volunteers? Is performance periodically evaluated with the member of staff, intern, or volunteer? Is good performance rewarded? Are areas for improvement identified and addressed by the manager and staff, intern or volunteer working collaboratively?

#### **7.17** *Equipment and facilities management*

- m. Does the organisation maintain an inventory of equipment?
- n. Is equipment insured if appropriate?
- o. Is there a plan for managing the organisation's facilities (e.g. office)?
- p. Is regular maintenance conducted for equipment and facilities?

#### **7.18** *Technology and knowledge management*

- q. Does the organisation maintain records (electronic and hard copies) of its work in files, databases, a library, on web-based storage, etc.?
- r. Is the organisation effectively using appropriate technology to help in its work (e.g. computers, smart phones, databases, internet, GIS, etc.)

## APPENDIX 4 – FOOD SECURITY AND FISHERIES POLICIES PRESENTATIONS



### Enhancing food security from the fisheries sector in the Caribbean

Suriname  
5-6 May, 2014



#### Introduction cont'd

- 4 year project
- Funded by the European Union EuropeAid Programme €1,032,099
- 5 partners make up Project Steering Committee
  - CANARI
  - CNFO
  - CERMES
  - Panos Caribbean
  - CRFM



#### Activitie

- Update the Needs Assessment (2005)
  - Policy influence: 3 participatory video products, 4 other products
- Fisherfolk Leaders Action Learning • Group – 4 mtgs
  - Sponsoring fisherfolk participation in 2 key regional meetings to influence policy
- Training of mentors workshop – 2 mtgs
  - Small grants programme total €100,000, at least 15 grants of €\$1,000 - \$10,000
- National workshops in 8 countries – 2 sets



#### Introduction

Project targets the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and its member 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.



#### Specific objectives

- i) strengthen the CNFO and its member national fisherfolk organisations in the CRFM countries/territories
- 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
- 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 decisionmaking processes in the governance of Caribbean fisheries in relation to food security.



#### Results

- Built capacity of CNFO to bring the voice of fisherfolk into regional fisheries policy and planning processes
- Built capacity of NFOs, PFOs and individual leaders in at least 8 countries to effectively influence policy at the national and regional levels
- Enhanced communication in CNFO and at least 8 NFOs to share experiences and to develop common positions
- Enhanced collaborative development and joint communication of key policy messages by fisherfolk
- Improved participation of fisherfolk in national and regional processes for decision-making

For more information contact CANARI

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<http://www.canari.org/cm2.asp>



**National Fisherfolk Workshop**  
**May 5 - 6, 2014**  
**Suriname**

Food security and related fisheries policies,  
 programmes



**Fisheries and related food security policies**  
**(International policies)**

- FAO Code of conduct for responsible fisheries
- UN Fish stocks agreement
- Voluntary guidelines on the governance of tenure
- Small scale fisheries guidelines
- Right to food guidelines (FAO)



**FAO Code of conduct for responsible fisheries (CCRF) cont'd**

- sets out principles and international standards of behaviour for responsible practices in order to ensure the effective conservation, management and development of living aquatic resources, with due respect for the ecosystem and biodiversity
- recognises the **nutritional, economic, social, environmental and cultural importance of fisheries** and the interests of all those concerned with the fishery sector
- takes into account the **biological characteristics of the resources and their environment** and the interests of consumers and other users.



**Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to**  
**participate in governance project**



Seeks to enhance 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.



**FAO Code of conduct for responsible fisheries (CCRF)**

**"The right to fish carries with it the obligation to do so in a responsible manner so as to ensure effective conservation and management of the living aquatic resources."**



**Objective:**

- to promote long term sustainable fisheries by establishing principles, criteria and guidance to facilitate exploitation and utilisation of fisheries resources in a responsible and sustainable manner



**UN Fish stocks agreement**

The United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks [Full title]

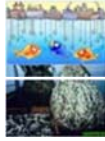
**Objective:**

- to ensure the long-term **conservation and sustainable use of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks** through effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the Convention.



### UN Fish stocks agreement cont'd

- sets out principles for the conservation and management of straddling and highly migratory stocks
- establishes that such **management must be based on the precautionary approach and the best available scientific information**
- elaborates that states should cooperate to ensure conservation and promote the objective of the optimum utilisation of fisheries resources both within and beyond the exclusive economic zone.



**Voluntary guidelines on the governance of tenure cont'd**  
They serve as a reference and set out principles and internationally accepted standards for practices for the responsible governance of tenure.

They provide a framework that states can use when developing their own strategies, policies, legislation, programmes and activities.

**They allow governments, civil society, the private sector and citizens to judge whether their proposed actions and the actions of others constitute acceptable practices.**



### Small scale fisheries guidelines (SSF guidelines) cont'd

Complements important international instruments:

- FAO Code of conduct for responsible fisheries
- Right to food guidelines (FAO)
- Voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests .

These instruments will guide governments and others in improving food security and poverty eradication policies and in advancing sustainable development.



### Voluntary guidelines on the Governance of Tenure

Promotes responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests, with respect to all forms of tenure: public, private, communal, indigenous, customary, and informal.

**Goal:**

**to achieve food security for all and support the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.**

Contributes to achieving sustainable livelihoods, social stability, housing security, rural development, environmental protection, and sustainable social and economic development.



### Small scale fisheries guidelines (SSF guidelines)

Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of food security and poverty elimination [Full title]

**SSF Guidelines seek to promote a human rights approach to development.**

Bring together social development and responsible fisheries.

**Goal is for individuals and communities to develop their capabilities to actively and meaningfully participate in decisionmaking.**



### Right to food guidelines (FAO)

Voluntary guidelines to support the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security [Full title]



**Objective:**

- to provide practical guidance to states in their **implementation of the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security**, in order to achieve the goals of the World Food Summit Plan of Action.



**Caribbean LME Project** GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF):  
COORDINATION & COLLABORATION AMONG STATES  
to solve COMMON CHALLENGES

**ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES/SHARED LIVING MARINE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

“CLME” = 2 LMEs  
Caribbean LME + North Brazil Shelf LME

Strategic Action Programme for the CLME+

largest # of countries participating in any of the World's LME projects!  
(25 GEF-eligible countries + >10 dependent territories)

**Right to food guidelines (FAO)  
(cont'd)**

They provide an additional instrument to combat hunger and poverty and to accelerate attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.



**Fisheries and related food security policies  
(Regional policies)**

- CLME + SAP
- Caribbean community common fisheries policy
- Castries declaration on IUU fishing
- Regional food and nutrition security policy (CARICOM)



**GEF Operational Strategy For IW  
kinds of GEF interventions:**

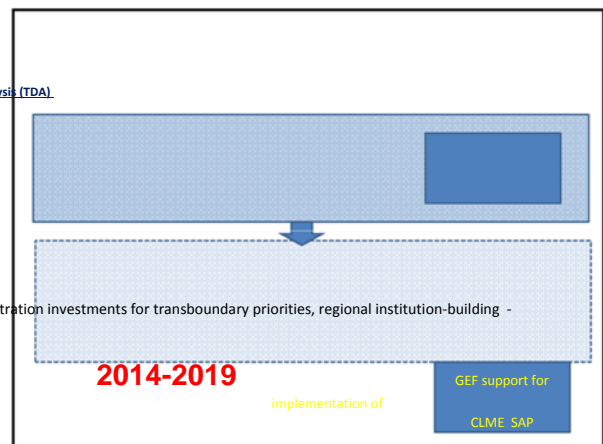
**Foundational Capacity Building:**

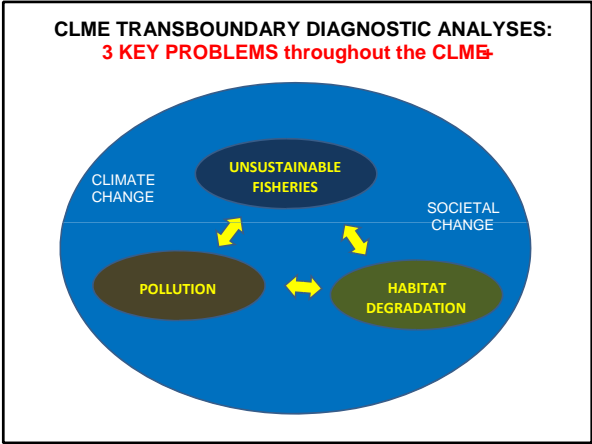
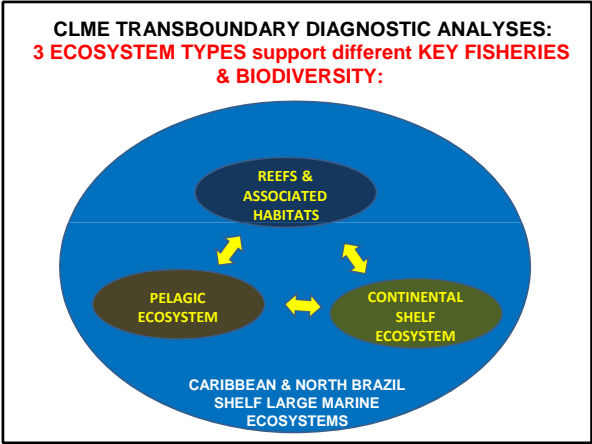
- Inter-sectoral consultation & coordination
- Strategic Action Program (SAP) developed & approved

**Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)**

**Implementation of SAP** : based on an agreed SAP, GEF supports a

“SAP Implementation Project”, including policy/legal/institutional reforms & enhancements, demonstration investments for transboundary priorities, regional institution-building - ECOSYSTEM APPROACH





**Vision for the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf LMEs**

A healthy marine environment in the CLME\* that provides benefits and livelihoods for the well-being of the people of the region

Healthy marine ecosystems that are adequately valued and protected through robust, integrative and inclusive governance arrangements at regional, sub-regional, national and local levels, which in turn effectively enable adaptive management that maximizes, in a sustainable manner, the provision of goods and services in support of enhanced livelihoods and human well-being

DETAILED VISION STATEMENT

**Caribbean community common fisheries policy (CCCFP)**

**Vision:**

to foster effective cooperation and collaboration among participant nations in Conservation, Management, Sustainable Utilisation and Development of the fisheries resource and related ecosystems in the Caribbean region to maximise benefits for all Caribbean people.

It addresses the need to build capacity amongst fishers and optimise the social and economic returns from the fisheries, which is a common thread throughout Caribbean societies.

In addition to large-scale fishing, the CCCFP considers the rights of traditional, subsistence, artisanal and small-scale fishers.

**Caribbean community common fisheries policy (CCCFP) cont'd**

CCCFP carries forward the same participatory approach that was used in its drafting, when fishers and their organisations were repeatedly consulted.

It promotes more empowerment for fishers, ensuring their involvement in decision making.

A key principle of the CCCFP is to combine the best available scientific information with fishers' traditional knowledge of the resources, habitats and environmental, economic and social factors.

[Still to get the required signatures from the CARICOM Heads of Government]

**Castries (St. Lucia) declaration on IUU fishing**

- Enhances the effectiveness of monitoring, control and surveillance at the national and regional levels by creating and sustaining the necessary harmonised and contemporary legislative and regulatory regimes.
- Encourages the development of the required capacity in national fisheries administrations.
- Fosters an attitude of compliance among fishers which is intended to facilitate and support the management of fisheries nationally and regionally.

### Castries (St. Lucia) declaration on IUU fishing cont'd

#### Highlights:

- establishes a comprehensive and integrated approach to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing
- adopts conservation measures consistent with the long-term sustainable use of fish stocks and the protection of the environment
- encourages MSs that have not yet done so to become parties to the 1982 UN Convention, FAO Compliance Agreement, UN Fish Stocks Agreement, and other relevant international agreements that will provide support in the fight against IUU fishing

### Castries (St. Lucia) declaration on IUU fishing cont'd

- eliminates the economic incentives derived from IUU fishing at the national, regional and global levels
- implement MCS schemes with a view to increasing the cost effectiveness of surveillance activities, such as encouraging the fishers and other stakeholders to report any suspected



IUU fishing activities they observe.



### Regional food and nutrition security policy (CARICOM)

#### Vision and purpose:

- to provide a clearly articulated, holistic policy framework that translates the major orientations and elements of the overarching and underexploited regional development agreements and initiatives into concrete policy priorities that will guide the design, implementation and monitoring of specific future periodic strategic action programmes to address the major



food and nutrition security challenges in CARICOM.



### Regional food and nutrition security policy (CARICOM)

Provides a coherent, convergent and comprehensive framework within which national governments, civil society and private sector actors can join forces with regional organisations and development partners in crossnational, multi-sector and synergistic partnerships to identify, finance, implement and monitor an integrated set of concrete actions to achieve the four objectives of a) food availability; b) food access; c) proper food utilisation for good health, nutrition and wellbeing; and d) stable and sustainable food supplies at all times.

## APPENDIX 5 – NOTES FROM PANEL DISCUSSION ON REGIONAL AND NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY AND FISHERIES POLICIES

### Panel discussion notes

#### **Mr. Lieveld, Director of fisheries**

##### I. How is the national policy structured?

- The fisheries department issued licenses according to the numbers of landings of a vessel. Certain amount of landings is required to renew the fishing license. Illegal fishing can be easily noticed, because the both do not have an valid license for that particular year.
- Our EEZ is increase in 2010 from 200 to 350 nautical miles.
- We support the coast guard in the sense that the director of fisheries in a board member
- Vessel Monitoring System has been implemented on coastal fishing vessels. Guyanese and Venezuelan fisherman will have the apparatus installed first. They will pay the full costs, while the Surinamese fishermen get the apparatus free, because the government have paid the costs
- The company Beyond Solution (local) has developed the software for the VMS and they will also include a picture of the boat in it. A few others will have access, thus they will receive the code. These are the coast guard, Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS) and the police operating on the river and in front of the coast.
- The national fisheries management plan was adopted by the fishing sector, including the industry. However this plan cannot be implemented successfully, because the government has not approved it as yet. Nevertheless, the fisheries department do implement some of the issues.
- With FAO we are looking in the bycatch issue and we also asked for assistance with a new fisheries act.

##### II. Equal condition for the whole fisheries sector

The consultant firm “Proplan” is doing a feasibility study on Cost analysis of a fishing trip with and without the removal of the the government take on fuel.

#### **Mr. Sewdien, President of SSA**

- Fishermen should be honest and admit that the government has made enough rules and regulations, but that they are still saying that the government doesn't do enough to facilitate and help fishermen.. the last 10-15 years a lot has been done to improve fishers their livelihood. Examples; fishery centers in different district, that are not used properly.

- Fishing license owners are not going at sea to fish, which means that you have enough time to explore how to earn a better price for the fish.
- Ask yourself, how can I get to a higher level in my business. What must I do. This is not easy on your own, thus we need to be organized. Make it your task to be organized among yourself.
- In 2008 you were able to achieve a goal to get subsidies through your combine effort, you blocked the navigation channel.
- Come together and make up your mind of what you need from the government and what can I realize on my own.
- Try to arrange regular meetings with the government

**Mr. Lieveld,**

- What fishers don't realize that it is not so easy to be in both branches, the fishing and the processing.
- Keep the aim of the organization in mind and pull others with you.
- In all sectors the top of the pyramid has bigger benefit than the primary producers
- We will decrease the maximum number of fishing licenses to be issued each year to 300. We will apply the measurement that is already in place, that each vessel must have at least 12 landings in the given year.
- The problem of Coronie that some fishers fished with monofilament net, will be ended. This is forbidden and those fishers that continue fishing with these nets will lose their fishing licenses.
- We cannot apply sanctions for any crime or contravention, that is the task and duty of the ministry of Justice and Police
- A few members of Visserscollectief have the authority to inspect the book Nw Amsterdam=fishing center in district Commewijne. But how many times has that happened?

Partly I agree with Mr. Sewdien, but we are facing a lot of opposition from the processors that are allowed to export to the European countries. We feel that there is unfair competition in export to EU or CARICOM countries. The same standards are applied to both destinations.

A member of our organization wants to export to CARICOM, but only difficulties from the Fish Inspection Institute (Viskeuringsinstituut-VKI) he is facing.

**Mr. Sewdien**

What is your aim: to have all expenses paid and earn enough to live and to invest again.

What do you have to do? Improve the quality of the fish. 1<sup>st</sup> quality is for export and 2<sup>nd</sup> quality is local consumption.

- Meet with VKI and discuss these concerns

- Primary producers have the monopoly, you have the raw material
- There is always money needed for conducting a business.

**Mr. Ritfeld, president of Visco (Coronie)**

We also want the fishery sector to be sustainable, but our hands are tied by the middleman, whom have arrangement with processors. We feel that it would be better to have more processors for exporting our fish.

Mr. Zalmijn closes this lively discussion after 2hours. He added that what we just heard give us enough guarantee to continue with our work, we need to be organized as fishermen. He was saying that what he is hearing that fishermen msut be organized and improve the communication with the government.

## APPENDIX 6 – PRESENTATION ON HOW TO COMMUNICATE TO INFLUENCE POLICY



### Communication for policy influence

Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance

**Dominica National Fisherfolk meeting**

January 20 - 21 2014, Dominica



### Example: CNFO's objectives

- Raise awareness of policy makers and managers in government about the issues, needs and ideas of fisherfolk in making decisions about fisheries management and CC adaptation.
- Raise the visibility of the CNFO and its members at the national and local levels



### Example: CNFO's target audiences

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government Ministers</li> <li>• Fisheries divisions</li> <li>• Permanent Secretaries and CEOs of government agencies with marine jurisdiction</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heads of major companies, NGOs and regional organisations</li> <li>• High level media executives</li> <li>• Fisheries Managers</li> <li>• Coastal Zone Managers</li> </ul> |
|---|---|



### Example: CNFO's messages

- Transparency, accountability and participation



### Step 1: Identify the objective of your communication

- Your objective links ahead to the change or results you would like to see.
- Objectives can be:
  - to raise awareness
  - to share knowledge
  - to effect a change in behaviour
  - to advocate for 'action' (can further define the action)



### Step 2: Identify your target audience(s)

- Who are you communicating to? For example is your audience a decision maker, resource user, or media representative?
- Ask yourself the following questions:
  - What are the interests, beliefs and agenda of this audience?
  - Do I know the background of the audience so that I can fine tune the approach I take?



### Step 3: Develop your message(s)

- What are your objectives? What do you hope to achieve by the delivery of your message?
  - Frame your message in a way that engages the target audience — connect with where the audience is now and guide your message to where you want it to go.
  - Ensure you observe “the 5Cs” of communication: be clear, concise, correct/credible, comprehensive and consistent in your message.



### Step 4: Decide on the product and channel or pathway for delivery of message(s) to each target audience

- Selection of the mechanism for delivery of your message (product, pathway) will be linked to the audience's

are important in fisheries management.

- Fisherfolk bring local and traditional knowledge to fisheries management.
- Fisherfolk need to get together to have a united and strong voice.

interests and preferences so you need to determine:

- i. What media, forums etc. your target audience accesses
- ii. Who influences the audience (i.e. who might be an intermediary messenger or champion)



### Example: CNFO's products and pathways

Product	Pathway
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Videos</li><li>• Policy briefs</li><li>• Flyers</li><li>• Songs</li><li>• Drama</li><li>• E-mails/ text messages</li><li>• Reports</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Face to face meetings</li><li>• Workshops</li><li>• Television</li><li>• Radio</li><li>• Demonstration/ marches</li><li>• YouTube/Facebook</li><li>• Telephonecalls/ texting</li></ul>