NATIONAL FISHERFOLK WORKSHOP REPORT

Suriname

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

Prepared by: Fisherfolk mentor, Suriname and Ms. Letitia Vriesdelaan

14-15 September 2015
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1 Introduction

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) 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, including Suriname, were selected to build the capacity of national fisherfolk networks to participate in fisheries governance. The activities of the project include the following: 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 second of two workshops was held 14-15 September 2015 in the SAIS-Building at Letitia Vriesdelaan in Suriname.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the workshop were for participants to:

- share their experiences in policy influencing and capacity building and identified lessons learnt;
- develop communication messages to influence policy;
- review the environment for the formation of a national fisher folk organisation;
- improve their knowledge of the basic principles of project cycle management and the importance of participatory monitoring and evaluation; and,
- conduct a participatory evaluation of the Strengthening Caribbean Fisher folk to Participate in Governance project.

1.2 Participants

Including Keisha Sandy (CANARI) and Radjes Asraf (Fisheries Department), twenty-two (22) persons attended the two-day workshop. The two established fisherfolk organisations, Visserscollectief and Visco, covering the districts of Commewijne, Paramaribo and Coronie were represented. There were also representatives from other fishing communities in the districts Nickerie and Saramacca present. There were a total of 10 participants from fisherfolk organisations and 10 staff members from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS) and the Chamber of Commerce (KKF). The full list of participants is shown in Appendix 1.
1.3 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. During the workshop the needs of fisherfolk organizations in Suriname were explained and the lessons learned from one association were shared. On day one the participants revisited the challenges identified at the last national fisherfolk workshop in Suriname (please see attached at Appendix 3) and determined lessons learnt between the first (May 2014) and second national workshops. They also prioritised further actions. They identified and discussed how policies at the national and regional levels impact the challenges and looked at how to develop communication messages for specified target audiences.

On the second day, the Chamber of Commerce presented different options for types of fisherfolk organisations. This led to a panel discussion on the role and functions of a national fisherfolk organisation in Suriname. Visserscollectif, Visco, the Chamber of Commerce and Fisheries Department were members of the panel. The participants were asked if there was a need for a NFO and who will be the members. The day ended with sessions on ways to advocate for policy changes. An evaluation on how fisherfolk organisations influence decision making on a local, national and regional level. (See also the agenda in Appendix 2.) All presentations from the workshop are attached at Appendix 4.

Figure 1: Participants listen to the Director of Fisheries’ opening speech. September 2015. Photo credit: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.
2 Workshop Proceedings

2.1 Problem analysis

Most of the challenges that the participants identified were ones that dealt with the political will to develop and enforce policies. One such challenge was the larger subsidies on fuel for industrial vessel as compared to the small scale vessels, was no longer valid since the exempt from duty has been removed entirely. However, the challenge of high cost for fuel remained.

Table 1: Addressing challenges to fishing industry in Suriname and their importance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root causes</th>
<th>What was done (since May 2014)</th>
<th>Importance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Challenges identified in 2014</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High fishing pressure [Policy]</td>
<td>Visserscollectief consulted among its membership and Visco. Informal plan with all members. Knowing discussion points. The number of licenses increased so the problem worsened: • 2014 – 300 licenses • 2015 – 400 licenses</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws that are drafted are not passed in The National Assembly [Policy]</td>
<td>Visserscollectief involved in the drafting of the new fisheries management plan but it has not been passed by the government</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient enforcement of existing regulations [Policy]</td>
<td>Enforcement was still lacking. Nothing was done to address this.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisherfolk organisations not functioning effectively to take advantage of market opportunities that exist [Capacity building]</td>
<td>Visserscollectief in the process of legislation. No info on VISCO as the representatives were not present.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception among small scale fisherfolk that there is unequal conditions and incentives for fisherfolk (small scale vs. larger scale fisherfolk) [Policy]</td>
<td>Practice and policies were changed so that equal duties were charged on fuel for all vessels regardless of size.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of interest in being part of fisherfolk organisations [Capacity building]</td>
<td>Nothing was done to address this during the period. The fishers believe that policymakers do not listen and that there is no visible help from the government. Concrete action to be taken by Fisheries Department, the Permanent Secretary and Minister of LVV</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root causes</td>
<td>What was done (since May 2014)</td>
<td>Importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Surveillance</td>
<td>VMS installed on vessels (SK)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New challenges identified**

| Climate Change      | Seaweed and sargassum         | 0          |

2.1.1 *High fishing pressure*

Issue: Unregulated fishing by Surinamese and illegal fishing by fisherfolk from other countries were depleting the fish stock.

Visserscollectief held a meeting with the Director of Fisheries. The number of licenses, the VMS for the artisanal fishery and their part in the fisheries management plan were discussed. The representative of Visco had left the meeting at the point when this issue was raised and did not supply an answer as to what measures it had taken. It is foreseen that the ReByc II-LAC project on by‐catch would answer some questions regarding the fish stocks. High fishing pressure was still being addressed by the fishers and the government. Although the Ministry of Agriculture had an open ear, a lot of the challenges remained unchanged. When the FMP was drafted all stakeholders were involved. The fishers endorsed the plan, but it still needed to be adopted at a national level. It was still at the ministerial level to adopt the FMP. As a result, much could be done to reduce fishing pressure.
2.1.2  Policies not enforced and laws not passed in the National Assembly

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

Fisheries Department indicated that even though the new management policy has not been formally approved, the Fisheries Department has adopted it. The Fisheries Department implemented some of the recommendations contained within the policy. It was difficult to enforce regulations pertaining to fishing gear but those fishing with monofilament nets risk losing their licenses. The enforcement by the Coast Guard was limited, because the draft law on the Coast Guard was not discussed with all stakeholders as yet.

2.2  Planning for organisational strengthening

Both Visco and Visserscollectief felt regret that they could not participate in the Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund (FSF) program. Visco lacked the capacity for writing proposals, and Visserscollectief was not formally registered as an organisation. It was in the process of registering as a cooperative. Visco also wanted to change its organisation from a foundation to a cooperative.
2.3 Identifying policy opportunities

The facilitators presented an overview of Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of food security and poverty elimination. The goal of the guidelines is to assist individuals and communities in developing capabilities to actively and meaningfully participate in decision-making.

The facilitators also presented an overview of the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP). The CCCFP 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. Fisherfolk of Suriname have a lot of problems with illegal fishers from neighbouring countries of Guyana and Venezuela. By collaborating on a regional level, these issues can be discussed.

The both policies were used to highlight policy environment and opportunities that exist for small-scale fishers at the international and regional levels.

A representative from the Fisheries Department spoke about the national policies and how they were addressing the challenges identified. (See sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.)

2.4 Identifying advocacy objectives, target audiences and messages

Following a presentation on communicating to influence policy, the participants undertook an exercise to determine the right message for specific target audiences. The role play exercise helped them to understand the importance of targeting messages to suit their target audiences to be effective.

During the problem analysis, the participants identified communication within their organisations and with others outside their organisations as one of the major challenges. They identified the need for communication plans for each of the fisherfolk organisations to deliver messages that were deemed important. They also identified that there was unequal access to information and resources from the government.

2.5 Planning for advocacy

All fishermen, including Visco and Visserscollectief identified immediate small steps that could be taken to advocate for change.
2.6 Formation of a national fisherfolk organisation (NFO) in Suriname

2.6.1 Benefits of NFO, key barriers to and opportunities of NFO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Barriers</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Problem is heard</td>
<td>Do not pay contribution, no cash</td>
<td>Need communication among each other. Bought handheld transceivers (i.e. walkie-talkies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet with other fisherfolk in the country, but also through CNFO and CANARI be in contact with fisherfolk in the region</td>
<td>Do not see benefit immediately, thus are reluctant to join</td>
<td>GPS on the vessels. Fisheries department introduces VMS for all SK vessels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Too many illegal vessels at sea</td>
<td>Capacity building (training, workshop) and improve your livelihood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.7 **Nomination of an interim committee for the establishment of NFO**

Priority action list for the interim committee over the next 6 months

The various members of the interim committee representing the different districts gave their view of the needs in their area. Members from this committee will join meeting to all the requests.

Below are some of the needs of the various fishing communities.

**Nickerie:** They have problem of wood for the poles to fix the nets (kraka or set-nets). A shop to purchase fishing gears and equipment, money is needed to start this. A meeting will be arranged by Fisheries Department to discuss this problem.

**Boskamp:** A boat and fuel for patrol and surveillance in the area. Too many illegal fishers. Need a fishing season to protect the resources. Fishers also need an alternative business during that period. Agriculture could be an option, but they do not own land.

**VISCO:** Change the status of the organisation from a foundation into an association.

**Visserscollectief:** Gain legal status for the organisation. Continue with their work.

2.8 **Basic principles of project cycle management and importance of PM&E**

The presentation on basic principles of project cycle management and importance of PM&E was followed by a plenary discussion. The important result was that the fishers understood that before a project as written they needed to understand their needs and could identify their stakeholders. These were critical steps that should not be left out.

3 **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. The closing exercise was fun because all the participant had to draw a face to express what they would take back to others in their fishing community from the workshop.

Everybody drew happy faces, although some came with expectation and these were not met, but they are leaving with tools to handle problems they are facing. They will inspire other fishermen to establish organisation in their areas. Those that did not see the need for organising themselves as a group, realised how important a fisherfolk organisation was.

4 **Conclusion**

Compared to last year’s workshop, more fishermen participated in the meeting. The majority of the participants representing the sector were young. They were stimulated by their parents to participate in the meeting so that their voices could be heard. The fisherfolk were able to confirm that they needed assistance developing their organisations by improving the membership and effectiveness of their communication. They also confirmed that there is need for a national fisherfolk association and that
they would be willing to form one once primary fisherfolk organisations were started in three other districts. The expected start date for the NFO is September 2016.

The participants also identified policy issues as the major challenges affecting the industry. They believed that the lack of enforcement of existing policies and the failure to have the Ministerial Order for the new fisheries management plan were hindering the development of the industry.
## APPENDIX 1 – List of workshop participants

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>Title/Designation</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Tel (Work)/(Home)</th>
<th>Email 1</th>
<th>Email 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>Lall</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Visserscollectief</td>
<td>597 868 7838</td>
<td><a href="mailto:markspen2@yahoo.com">markspen2@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rene</td>
<td>Lieveld</td>
<td>Director of Fisheries</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries</td>
<td>597 886 2749</td>
<td><a href="mailto:visserijdienst@sr.net">visserijdienst@sr.net</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Carla</td>
<td>Rozenblad</td>
<td>Fisheries Department - Coronie</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries</td>
<td>597 8535020</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Khemradj</td>
<td>Nakorikantodas</td>
<td>Fisheries Department – Boskamp (Saramacca)</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries</td>
<td>597 8728465</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Roy</td>
<td>Lall</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>VISCO</td>
<td>597 728 1633</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Edmund</td>
<td>Ritfeld</td>
<td>Chair - Visco</td>
<td>VISCO</td>
<td>597 728 1633</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Yolanda</td>
<td>Babb-Echteld</td>
<td>Fisheries Department</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries</td>
<td>597 479112 ext. 3119</td>
<td><a href="mailto:babbyolanda@yahoo.com">babbyolanda@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td><a href="mailto:visserijdienst@sr.net">visserijdienst@sr.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Susie</td>
<td>Breinburg</td>
<td>Fisheries Department</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries</td>
<td>597 8778819</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Raflek</td>
<td>Khan</td>
<td>Fisher - Nickerie</td>
<td></td>
<td>597 7163947</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Ruben</td>
<td>Kartonidjojo</td>
<td>Fisher – Boskamp (Saramacca)</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Leendert</td>
<td>Gemerts</td>
<td>Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS)</td>
<td></td>
<td>597 8855611</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lgemerts@mas.sr">lgemerts@mas.sr</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Salmohamed</td>
<td>Fisher</td>
<td>Visserscollectief</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Amatgasoeiri</td>
<td>Fisheries Department - Nickerie</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries</td>
<td>597 231717</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Karan Leroy Singh</td>
<td>Fisher - Boskamp</td>
<td></td>
<td>597 8578057</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Satesh Kodai</td>
<td>Entrepreneur/Fisher</td>
<td></td>
<td>597 854 7600</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sateshkodai@yahoo.com">sateshkodai@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Steven Jones</td>
<td>Fisher</td>
<td>Visserscollectief</td>
<td>597 8260028</td>
<td><a href="mailto:stevenessje@live.com">stevenessje@live.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Dartanion Ibrahim</td>
<td>Fisher</td>
<td>Visserscollectief</td>
<td>597 7193370</td>
<td><a href="mailto:i.dartonion@live.com">i.dartonion@live.com</a></td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Widjindra Baboelal</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Parveen Amritpersad</td>
<td>Fisheries Department</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries</td>
<td>597 8637090</td>
<td><a href="mailto:parveenamritpersad@gmail.com">parveenamritpersad@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mario Yspol</td>
<td>Fisheries Department</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries</td>
<td>597 881 9951</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Zojindra Arjune</td>
<td>Fisheries Department</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries</td>
<td>597 8668301</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zojindra@gmail.com">zojindra@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Keisha Sandy</td>
<td>CANARI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:keisha@canari.org">keisha@canari.org</a></td>
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<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Radjeskumar</td>
<td>Asraf</td>
<td>Fisheries Department</td>
<td>597 851 6970</td>
<td><a href="mailto:radjes_asraf@yahoo.com">radjes_asraf@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Martha</td>
<td>Cramer</td>
<td>Public Relations</td>
<td>597 8560012</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marthacramer@hotmail.com">marthacramer@hotmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Suzie</td>
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<td>Danilo</td>
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APPENDIX 2 – Workshop agenda

Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance

Final National Fisherfolk Workshop
Suriname
September 14-15, 2015

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;
- reviewed the environment for the formation of a national fisherfolk organisation
- improved their knowledge of the basic principles of project cycle management and the importance of participatory monitoring and evaluation
- conducted a participatory evaluation of the Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8:30 am</td>
<td>Welcome remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Session 1: Welcome and update on the SCFPG project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:00 am</td>
<td>Welcome and introduction, workshop roles, logistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:20 am</td>
<td>Update on the Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:35 am</td>
<td>Review of workshop objectives and draft agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:50 am</td>
<td>Recap of key issues (policy and capacity) identified by fisherfolk at the last NFW</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Session 2: Fisherfolk share their experiences in influencing policy and capacity building</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:15 am</td>
<td>Presentation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Purpose of sharing experiences and the value of lessons learnt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 am</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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</table>
| 10:45 am   | • Actions taken by FFOs to address the key issues identified at the last NFW  
            | • Challenges experienced in addressing these issues                    
<pre><code>        | • Lessons learnt                                                       |
</code></pre>
<p>| 11:15 am   | • Prioritising issues for further action                               |
| 12:00 noon | Lunch Break                                                           |
|            | <strong>Session 3: Key regional policies and opportunities for addressing policy and capacity issues</strong> |
| 1:00 pm    | Identification of policy opportunities:                                |
|            | • Small Scale Fisheries (SSF) Guidelines                              |
|            | • Caribbean Community Common Fisheries (CCCF) Policy and Action Plans  |
|            | • National fisheries policy/plans                                     |
| 1:30 pm    | Identification of key areas of the SSF Guidelines, CCCFP and national fisheries policies that align with the priority issues (identified for policy influencing) that need advocacy |
|            | <strong>Session 4: Developing communication messages to influence policy</strong>    |
| 2:00 pm    | Presentation:                                                          |
|            | • Creating effective communication messages to influence policy        |
| 2:20 pm    | Health Break                                                           |
| 2:35 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                                                           |
|            | <strong>Day 2</strong>                                                             |
|            | <strong>Session 5: Welcome and review of Day 1</strong>                             |
| 8:30 am    | Welcome and review of Day 1                                            |
|            | <strong>Session 6: Formation of a national fisherfolk organisation (NFO) in Suriname</strong> |
| 8:50 am    | Presentation and plenary discussion on the different types of fisherfolk groups |
| 9:20 am    | Panel discussion:                                                      |
|            | • Benefits of forming a national fisherfolk organisation               |
|            | • Key barriers to and opportunities for the formation of a national fisherfolk organisation |
| 10:30 am   | Health Break                                                           |
| 11:00 am   | • Nominations for the establishment of an interim committee for the formation of a NFO |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00 noon</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Session 7: The project cycle continued: Basic Principles of participatory monitoring and evaluation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 pm</td>
<td>Basic principles of project cycle management and importance of PM&amp;E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30 pm</td>
<td>Participatory evaluation of the <em>Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance</em> project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30 pm</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:45 pm</td>
<td>Workshop evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:15 pm</td>
<td>Next steps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45 pm</td>
<td>Close of Workshop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 3 – Root causes and categorisation into policy and advocacy issues

Below you will find the challenges that were identified last year. We went through the root cause(s) to see how they have been addressed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Points made</th>
<th>Root causes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock depletion</td>
<td>Overfishing, Decreasing catches and increasing costs, Lack of applied research on fish stocks</td>
<td>High fishing pressure[Policy]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)</td>
<td>Illegal fishing by Guyanese fisherfolk in Suriname’s waters, Insufficient monitoring, surveillance and enforcement of coastal fisheries</td>
<td>Laws that are drafted are not passed in The National Assembly[Policy], Insufficient enforcement of existing regulations[Policy]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market access</td>
<td>Buying price for fish is too low, Fisherfolk do 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</td>
<td>Fisherfolk organisations not functioning effectively to take advantage of market opportunities that exist[Capacity building]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational costs</td>
<td>High fuel prices, Government tax on fuel needs to go</td>
<td>Perception among small scale fisherfolk that there is unequal conditions and incentives for fisherfolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance and capacity building in fisherfolk organisations</td>
<td>Limited access to fishing gear and fuel at low cost</td>
<td>(small scale vs. larger scale fisherfolk) [Policy]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisherfolk not organised into organisations</td>
<td>Fisherfolk not organised into organisations</td>
<td>Lack of interest in being part of fisherfolk organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient awareness of importance of fisherfolk organisations</td>
<td>Insufficient awareness of importance of fisherfolk organisations</td>
<td>[Capacity building]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient awareness of governance</td>
<td>Insufficient awareness of governance</td>
<td>Ineffective communication of the benefits of being part of fisherfolk organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Capacity building]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Specific objectives

i. strengthen the CNFO and its member NFOs in the CARICOM countries

Specific objectives (cont’d)

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 decision-making processes in the governance of Caribbean fisheries in relation to food security.

Activities

- 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 (2WSFC): Options and Opportunities for Small-Scale Fisheries, Mexico, September 2014
- Caribbean Week of Agriculture (CWA)/Transforming Agriculture through Family Farming, Suriname, October 2014
- Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI) Conference: Small islands, big issues: applying fisheries and marine science to solve problems and create opportunities, Barbados, November 2014

Activities (cont’d)

Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund

- Call: Sept 12 – Oct 31, 2014
- 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 (FSF) 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 (FSF) 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.
Final National Fisherfolk Workshop

September 14 -15

SAIS

Suriname

Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project

What is a lesson learned?

- A lesson learned is some piece of information gained through experience that your organisation should retain for future use.
- A lesson could be a valuable technique or outcome that you wish to repeat or it could be an undesirable result you wish to avoid.
- Identifying your lessons learned is as simple as asking the question, “What worked well or what didn’t work so well?”

Lessons learned process

1. Define the “Project”
   - Objectives (why trying to find out lessons learned?)
   - Process (how are we going to find the lessons?)
   - Team (who are the persons that will figure out the lessons?)

2. Collect
   - Capture of information (e.g. through meetings, forms, etc.)

3. Verify and synthesise
   - Is the information accurate?
   - Are the lessons applicable to an individual or the organisation?

4. Store
   - How do you plan to keep the information collected (electronic database, file cabinet, online cloud)?

5. Disseminate
   - The final step, and the most important, is the dissemination or sharing of lessons learned, since lessons are of little benefit unless they are distributed and used by people who will benefit from them.

(adapted from: The Nature Conservancy, A Guide to Capturing Lessons Learned)
Recap of key issues from first NFW

- Last year in the first NFW in Suriname, together we identified many challenges.
- These challenges were categorised and the root cause(s) for each category was/were determined.
- You determined which should be selected for policy development and capacity building.

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Challenges identified at first NFW

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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. |
| Operational costs | High fuel prices | Perception amount small scale fisherfolk that there is unequal conditions and incentives for fisherfolk [small scale vs. larger scale fisherfolk] [Policy] |
| Governance and capacity building in fisheries organisations | Fisherfolk not organised into organisations | Lack of interest in being part of fisherfolk organisations [Capacity building] |

Lessons learned over the past year

- For this exercise the group will first need to select a note taker (preferably one of the co-facilitators for the workshop or fisheries officers present) to record the lessons learned. This should be done on flip chart paper.
- The facilitator for the session will show the slide with the challenges identified at the first NFW.
- In plenary, participants will go through each challenge and fisherfolk will discuss the actions taken by their fisherfolk organisation(s) to address the identified challenges.
- Participants will be asked to discuss both their positive and negative experiences in addressing these challenges by going through the questions in the "discussion chart" and state what lessons they learnt. [The note taker will record the lessons learnt and ask for clarification where necessary].
- In instances where no action was taken to address a particular challenge, the reason for not taking action should be discussed and recommendations from participants should be made on how to address the challenge.
National Fisherfolk Workshop
Suriname
14 – 15 September 2015
Identification of policy opportunities

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.

Policy opportunities
- Small-scale fisheries guidelines (SSF Guidelines)
- Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP)

Small scale fisheries guidelines (SSF guidelines)
Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of food security and poverty elimination
- Promote a human rights approach to development.
- Bring together social development and responsible fisheries.
- Goal: individuals and communities develop capabilities to actively and meaningfully participate in decision-making.

Caribbean community common fisheries policy (CCCFP)
- Vision: 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.
- 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.
Communication for policy influence

**Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance**

**National Fisherfolk Workshop**

**Suriname**

**14 – 15 September 2015**

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.

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:
  1. to raise awareness
  2. to share knowledge
  3. to effect a change in behaviour
  4. 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:
  1. What are the interests, beliefs and agenda of this audience?
  2. Do I know the background of the audience so that I can fine tune the approach I take?
Example: CNFO’s target audiences

- Government Ministers
- Fisheries divisions
- Permanent Secretaries and CEOs of government agencies with marine jurisdiction
- Heads of major companies, NGOs and regional organisations
- High level media executives
- Fisheries Managers
- Coastal Zone Managers

Step 3: Develop your message(s)

- What are your objectives? What do you hope to achieve by the delivery of your message?
  i. 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.
  ii. Ensure you observe “the 5Cs” of communication: be clear, concise, correct/credible, comprehensive and consistent in your message.

Example: CNFO’s messages

- Transparency, accountability and participation 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.

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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Pathway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Videos</td>
<td>Face to face meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy briefs</td>
<td>Workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flyers</td>
<td>Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songs</td>
<td>Radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>Demonstration/marches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mails/text messages</td>
<td>YouTube/Facebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>Telephone calls/texting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The product or pathway you select will depend on the type of policy influencing you undertake
Communication role play exercise

1. Form groups of three.
2. In each group select a person to play the role of a Minister of Planning, a Tourism Developer and a Fisherfolk Leader.
3. Based on the scenario on the following slide, the Minister must decide who makes the best argument and communicates their message the best according to the 5C's.
4. Before the Minister decides, the fisherfolk leader and tourism developer must share with the rest of the group their objective, target audience and key points made.

Scenario

The Minister of Planning has agreed to meet with the fisherfolk leader of Pretty Pretty Island Cooperative and a tourism developer concerning the use of a traditional fishing ground on Pretty Pretty Island. Due to his busy schedule, the Minister only has five minutes for the meeting. The fisherfolk leader and tourism developer must therefore clearly and concisely make his/her case for the use of the beach. The tourism developer thinks the beach would be an excellent location for a new all inclusive hotel, the fisherfolk leader thinks that it should remain a fishing ground.
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.

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?

Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance

Focus group 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?

Reference:
• 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?

Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance

Questions to answer on camera

Question 1
• Why do you think it is important for artisanal fisherfolk to have a say in fisheries policy making?

Question 2
• What do you consider to be the most burning issue affecting fisherfolk livelihoods at present? How would you address it? What do you think should be done to remedy it?