

## REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CRFM/CLME LARGE PELAGIC FISHERY CASE STUDY STEERING COMMITTEE



11 February 2011  
Barbados

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CRFM Secretariat  
Belize 2011



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**Report of the First Meeting of the CRFM / CLME Large Pelagic  
Fishery Case Study Steering Committee, 11 February 2011,  
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CRFM TECHNICAL & ADVISORY DOCUMENT – Number 2011 / 2  
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Case Study Steering Committee, 11 February 2011, Barbados

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## 1. Opening Ceremony

In view of the fact that both the flyingfish and large pelagic Case Study Steering Committee meetings were convened during 2 consecutive days at the same venue, 10 - 11 February 2011 respectively, a single opening ceremony was held on 10 February 2011 and a summary of the proceedings is given below.

The Opening Ceremony was chaired by the Chief Fisheries Officer of Barbados, Mr. Stephen Willoughby. The meeting opened with the singing of the National Anthem of Barbados. Mrs. Vernel Nicholls, President of the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organizations (BARNUFO), then offered an opening prayer.

Mr. Milton Haughton, Deputy Executive Director of the CRFM Secretariat welcomed participants on behalf of the Executive Director and staff of the CRFM Secretariat. He then drew attention to the purpose of the meeting, that is the launching of two Case Studies under the GEF funded and Caribbean co-financed Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) Project, which together had a combined budget of approximately US\$508,000 and a duration of just under 2 years.

Mr. Haughton then noted that current fisheries governance is based on the rights and duties laid down in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which has been supplemented by a number of binding and non-binding instruments. These instruments, he pointed out, have added content and addressed major weaknesses in UNCLOS, particularly in relation to conservation and management of fisheries and ecosystems, not just for shared stocks on the high seas, but also for stocks under the jurisdiction of coastal states. Mr. Haughton also noted that in relation to conservation and management of flyingfish and large pelagic species, that is, the species under consideration in these Case Studies, the most significant of these international instruments is the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (FSA) which entered into force in 2001, and contains the most modern principles and standards for governance of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. He further drew attention to the fact that only 6 of the 15 CARICOM States are Parties to the FSA, the latest being St. Vincent and the Grenadines which, on 29 October 2010, joined Belize, Barbados, Bahamas, St. Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago as a Party to the Agreement. In closing Mr. Haughton urged CARICOM States that have not yet done so, to give serious consideration to becoming parties to the FSA given the urgent need to strengthen the governance framework to ensure optimum long term sustainable use and conservation of the flyingfish and large pelagic resources, on which many fishermen and fishing communities in the region are dependent for their livelihoods. The full text of the address by Mr. Haughton is at *Appendix I(A)*.

Mr. Ivan Soto, Senior Project Officer for the CLME Project, then thanked CRFM for its efforts to host the meeting. Mr. Soto apologised on behalf of the Project Coordinator of the CLME project, Nestor Windevoxhel, who was unable to attend the meeting. However, the full text of Mr. Windevoxhel's address to the meeting was shared and is given in *Appendix I(B)*. Mr. Soto reaffirmed support for CRFM as a partner in the CLME project. Mr. Soto reflected on the important role and responsibility of the CLME partners in fulfilling the aims of the CLME project. He said he wanted to thank the Committee well in advance for its contributions to the two Case Studies being conducted under the auspices of the CRFM. Mr. Soto reassured the Committee of the CLME's project's commitment to incorporate the

conclusions and recommendations of the Case Studies in promoting an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF). In closing, Mr. Soto once again thanked the Committee in advance for its efforts and wished the Committee a successful meeting.

The keynote address was to be delivered by the Minister of Agriculture, Food Fisheries, Industry and Small Business in Barbados, Dr. The Honourable David Estwick. However, owing to his presence being required for the Cabinet session scheduled for the same day, Minister Estwick was unavailable to attend the opening ceremony, and Mr. Willoughby apologized on his behalf. In the absence of the Minister, Mr. Willoughby indicated that he would simply want to use the opportunity to share a few thoughts. Firstly, Mr. Willoughby recalled the tremendous energy and efforts that had been made over many years to gain the proper recognition for the contribution of the fisheries sector to the region's developing economies. Mr. Willoughby observed that the cause continued, and the fight was being taken up by others. He also acknowledged the efforts that began with the CARICOM Fisheries Assessment and Management Programme (CFRAMP), and through its successor, CRFM, which continued to be a valuable contribution to fisheries at the regional level.

In considering the CLME project, Mr. Willoughby recognized its potential to revolutionize our outlook in fisheries, and to ultimately help the countries to achieve their aims to attain the EAF approach to management and improved governance at all levels. He noted that the region's fisheries continued to face many challenges, e.g. overfishing, pollution, habitat degradation, international conservation measures that restricted the further development of our fisheries, and trade barriers. To overcome these challenges, Mr. Willoughby pleaded for active cooperation at all levels of the sector: the fisherfolk level, the technical level, the management level, and the political level. Moreover, in order to guarantee success, such cooperation required close collaboration, transparency, efficient use of resources, accountability, and equity. In closing, Mr. Willoughby emphasized the need to get meaningful results from the meeting's deliberations, in order to move forward in a logical and progressive manner.

The CRFM Secretariat's Programme Manager for Research and Resource Assessment, Dr. Susan Singh-Renton gave the vote of thanks. Dr. Singh-Renton acknowledged appreciation of the host country's efforts to provide on-site administrative and logistical support. Within the region, the flyingfish and large pelagic fish fisheries of Barbados were significant, and so Barbados's willingness to host the two Steering Committee Meetings reflected a clear commitment to the proper management of these fisheries. In addition, she thanked the speakers at the Opening Ceremony for their contributions and the Committee members for giving their time and attention for the two days of deliberations. In closing, Dr. Singh-Renton wished all a successful meeting.

## **2. Introduction of Participants**

The members of the Committee were the same as those selected for the flyingfish Consultancy Steering Committee, the meeting of which was held the previous day. Hence introductions were not repeated during the present meeting. A list of participants is included in *Appendix 2*.

### **3. Election of the Chairperson**

The CRFM Secretariat's Deputy Executive Director, Mr. Milton Haughton, noted that the Chief Fisheries Officer for Barbados, Mr. Stephen Willoughby, had served as the Chairperson of the meeting of the flyingfish Consultancy Steering Committee. In view of the fact that the two meetings were related in both format and content, Mr. Haughton suggested that Mr. Willoughby also serve as the Chairperson of the present meeting. The Committee endorsed this decision.

### **4. Adoption of meeting agenda and meeting arrangements**

The Chairperson invited the Committee to review the draft agenda. The agenda was adopted without modifications. The agreed agenda is provided in *Appendix 3*.

### **5. Review of the Case Study Steering Committee Terms of Reference**

Discussion summary – The Committee noted that the format and content of the Terms of Reference were virtually identical to those of the Terms of Reference for the Flyingfish Case Study Steering Committee. Hence, the discussions held on the previous day concerning the Terms of Reference for the Flyingfish Consultancy Steering Committee were again applicable, and the Committee therefore recommended that the editorial changes and recommendations proposed for that Committee be applied also to the Terms of Reference for the Large Pelagic Case Study Steering Committee. Both the draft and agreed revised versions of the Terms of Reference for the present Committee are given in *Appendix 4 (A & B)*.

### **6. Presentation of case study background, objectives, proposed activities, budget and implementation schedule.**

#### **6.1 TDA Component**

Dr. Singh-Renton presented and explained the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) component of the Case Study (Approved Consultancy Document is given in *Appendix 5(A)*), focusing on the activities related to data improvement, assessment of at least one commercially important and regionally distributed large pelagic fish species, and a study of recreational fisheries. She took the opportunity to inform the meeting of preparatory activities undertaken by the CRFM to date. The Committee was also advised about those inputs including expertise and funding that would be required to address the proposed activities, expected outputs, performance indicators, and assumptions. The presentation made by Dr. Singh-Renton is given in *Appendix 5(B)*.

Discussion summary - A clarification was sought regarding the meaning of the term 'fishery data'. It was pointed out that, in the broadest sense, fishery data should include all data pertaining to fishery and fishery dependent operations, including economic data. In the context of conventional assessment approaches, fishery data would generally mean catch, effort and biological data. There was a query concerning the interpretation of the term 'recreational fishing', as some recreational fishing operations sometimes involved a

commercial component. Noting this, and recognizing the wide range of fishing operations that are often classified as recreational fishing activities, the Committee recommended that the term be clearly defined from the outset of the study, in order to ensure consistency in its interpretation throughout the study.

The Committee also considered the budget and proposal for completing the study of recreational fisheries. It was pointed out that a single expert could be contracted to undertake the review. While this was possible, the Committee accepted that there were advantages to soliciting directly the inputs of key on-site experts so as to generate a more detailed evaluation of the nature and extent of recreational fisheries through the region. The Committee was then reminded about the extensive information from studies presented at the annual Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI) conferences. The Committee acknowledged that additional resources for assisting the study could be accessed through the establishment of partnerships with other agencies having a direct interest in recreational fisheries, such as the Billfish Foundation and the International Game Fishing Association (IGFA), and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) billfish research programme. The Committee recommended that these suggestions for completing the study be explored.

Regarding the activity aimed at data improvements, the Committee enquired about the involvement of ICCAT. It was clarified that ICCAT's cooperation and interest would be promoted to the extent possible. The Committee was advised that to date, neighbouring ICCAT member states had been showing an interest in the activities of the CRFM annual scientific meetings, and had also participated in the 2010 meeting. The concept of a sub-regional management partnership arrangement with ICCAT was presented at the CLME symposium that was held in Barbados in December 2008, and efforts to achieve this could be considered in development of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) component.

## **6.2 SAP Component**

Mr. Haughton presented and explained the SAP component of the Case Study focusing on the activities related to the policy, legal and institutional reforms (that is the SAP component) and the revised schedule and timeline. The presentation highlighted the major activities, inputs including expertise and funding, expected outputs, performance indicators, and assumptions. The presentation also provided an activity schedule for the Case Study. The presentation made by Mr. Haughton is given in *Appendix 5(C)*.

Discussion summary - During the discussions, it was mentioned that some of the countries which had been invited could not attend for various reasons. Also, it was pointed out that some countries which had no direct pelagic fisheries may be looking to establish such fisheries and could benefit from the outputs of the Case Study.

It was pointed out that ICCAT had been reviewed with some criticisms being levelled at the Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO), especially the performance of some Contracting Parties. A number of recommendations had been made to strengthen the organisation. Member States present were reminded of the recent CRFM Ministerial Council decision to review the national and regional participation strategy in ICCAT.

It was indicated that the stakeholder analysis would be done jointly with the one for the Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fishery Case Study, though the number of countries be greater.

In similar manner, the activity to evaluate the existing policy cycles and linkages among the countries involved in the large pelagic fishery would be done jointly with the one for the Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fishery Case Study. Participants recognised the need for all to have a common understanding as to the terms and concepts (e.g. declaration, management plan, policy document) being used in the Case Study.

The Committee expressed concern regarding the heavy work load associated with the Case Studies bearing in mind existing commitments and capacity limitations on the part of participating countries.

Taking into consideration the varying perceptions as to what EAF meant to the CLME Project, it was recommended that sensitisation on EAF in the context of the TDA/SAP process be provided for the Steering Committee. Such sensitisation could be provided to participants in workshops and meetings of the CRFM, etc. It was also pointed out that links with websites that have information on EAF and the TDA / SAP process could be placed on the CRFM website.

It was noted that the output from the case study would serve to inform the SAP and in turn hopefully trigger the next phase of the CLME Project.

## **7. Review and discussion of any issues pertaining to the case study objectives, activities, and implementation schedule**

Several issues were raised, and the Committee made decisions and recommendations to address these. The Discussion summaries noted in section 6 provide details of the issues raised, and section 8 provides the conclusions, endorsements, and recommendations of the Committee concerning those issues which required formal conclusions, endorsements or recommendations.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee**

The following conclusions, endorsements and recommendations were made by the Committee.

### **8.1 General**

- (i) *Issue - Proposal by the CLME PCU to change the name of the Committee from 'Steering Committee' to 'Advisory Committee'***

#### **Conclusion:**

Acknowledging various concerns expressed by the Committee, concerning the possible disadvantages of apparent decreased responsibility and authority to influence the course of the study, and hence noting the importance of retaining a steering function and giving due recognition to this function.

The Committee:

**agreed** that the title of the Committee remain unchanged.

*(ii) Issue - Endorsement of Committee TORs*

**Endorsement:**

The Committee:

**endorsed** the Terms of Reference with the suggested modifications. The Terms of Reference, with agreed modifications are given in *Appendix 4(B)*.

*(iii) Issue – Endorsement of Consultancy workplan and schedule*

**Endorsement:**

Following review and discussion of the TDA and SAP components, and proposed modifications as noted in the subsequent sections, the Committee:

**endorsed** the Consultancy workplan and schedule.

**8.2 TDA Component**

*(iv) Issue – Definition of the term ‘recreational fishing’*

**Recommendation:**

**acknowledging** the broad nature of activities, including some commercial activities, that could be classified as recreational fishing activities, the Committee:

**recommended** that a clear definition of recreational fisheries be developed at the start of the activity designed to address the relevant TDA objective.

*(v) Issue – Consideration of alternative options for completing study of recreational fisheries*

**Recommendation:**

Recalling that several recreational case studies have been presented at annual GCFI meetings,

Acknowledging the work and experiences of several regional agencies with specific mandates dealing with various aspects of recreational fisheries, e.g. The Billfish Foundation, The IGFA, and ICCAT Enhanced Programme for Billfish Research,

Noting the importance of ensuring that the study reflects accurately the recreational fishery situations within countries and across the region,

Noting also the budgetary limitations and possibly cheaper, plausible options of completing the study, the Committee:

**recommended** that all plausible options be explored to determine the best approach for completing the study within the budget, which would also guarantee a quality output that truthfully reflects the nature and importance of recreational fisheries in the region.

### **8.3 SAP Component**

Following on the discussions of the activities to be undertaken under SAP Component, the Committee made the recommendations set out below:

- Sensitisation on EAF in the context of the TDA/SAP process should be provided for the Steering Committee. Such sensitisation could be provided to participants in workshops and meetings of the CRFM, etc.
- Links with websites that have information on EAF and the TDA/SAP process could be placed on the CRFM website.

### **9. Any other business**

A suggestion was made to review the Committee TORs so as to evaluate how the Committee performed its functions. The Committee agreed to this. The review highlighted the need to establish appropriate mechanisms for effective communication and information exchange during the inter-sessional period. There was a suggestion that the documents for the two Case Studies be placed on the CRFM website to facilitate timely updates for the attention of Committee Members. Other means of cooperation and communication for exchange and collaboration should be considered, e.g. case study e-group.

The PCU representative, Mr. Soto, reminded the meeting about the CLME project component that was responsible for addressing the issue of communication. Mr. Soto offered the services of the PCU communications expert, Ms. Maria Toledo, to assist any proposed Case Study process aimed at improving communication. The Committee also noted that the CRFM structure/ process should be made use of as fully as possible. A concern was raised about the likely inconsistency in individual country perspectives and responses to the Case Studies. In response, the Committee acknowledged that both the CRFM Secretariat and countries have roles and responsibilities with respect to execution of the Committee's TORs. The Committee was advised that the CRFM Secretariat was obligated to report to the CLME project on a quarterly basis, and to contribute to its monthly bulletin.

In response to an enquiry about the process for selection of consultants, it was clarified that there would be transparency in the selection process, although there should be some flexibility as well.

## **10. Adjournment**

Mr. Haughton thanked participants and the Chairperson for their efforts. The Chairperson, Mr. Willoughby, also thanked participants for their contributions to the discussions, and wished the overseas Committee Members a safe journey home.

The Meeting adjourned at 2:00p.m.

**Appendix 1(A)**  
**Remarks by CRFM Deputy Executive Director, Mr. Milton Haughton**

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:

1. I bring greetings and well wishes from the Executive Director and staff of the CRFM Secretariat. I extend a very warm welcome to all of you here today, and especially to our colleagues from the Fisheries Divisions from Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia, Dominica, Grenada, overseas. I also want to extend special welcome to Ivan Soto from the CLME Project Office in Colombia, Mr. Peter A. Murray from the OECS Secretariat, Dr. Patrick McConney and Dr. David Berry from UWI. We also have with us representatives from the Fisherfolk Organizations – I want to give a very special welcome to them. I am very pleased that they were able to join us today.
2. I would also like to use the opportunity to recognize the kind assistance and support of the Government of Barbados, in particular the assistance provided by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and the Chief Fisheries Officer and his staff.
3. The purpose of our gathering here during the next 2 days is to launch two regional studies that are aimed at providing scientific and policy guidance in order to strengthen governance and management arrangements for the flyingfish and large pelagic fisheries. The two Meetings are being organized by the CRFM Secretariat in collaboration with the GEF Funded Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project, based in Cartagena Colombia. The meetings are being held as a result of two Agreements signed by the Belize based CRFM Secretariat and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) based in Copenhagen, Denmark in December 2010, for the execution of two case studies which have a combined budget of US\$508,000 and a duration of just under 2 years.
4. The studies will be implemented in the region by the CRFM Secretariat in collaboration with participating countries and regional partner institutions concerned with fisheries, such as, CERMES/UWI, the Network of Regional Fisherfolk Organisations, and the French Research Institute for Exploration of the Sea (IFREMER).
5. The flyingfish and large pelagic species such as wahoo, blackfin tuna, marlin, and dolphinfish are very important to Caribbean countries because of their contribution to food security and livelihoods. The ultimate goal of these studies is to ensure that the people of the region obtain optimum sustainable social and economic benefits from these fish stocks which are shared by several Caribbean States.
6. The studies will seek to develop the information base for improving understanding of the flyingfish and selected large pelagic fisheries, including information on the importance of recreational fishing activities. The information collected will then be used to prepare Strategic Action Programmes (SAP) for the fisheries. The SAPs will include a shared vision, and the required interventions, such as the governance and management reforms agreed by the countries to achieve long term conservation and

sustainable use of the fish stocks while safeguarding the marine ecosystems in which they are found.

7. Mr. Chairman if you permit me I would like to say a few words about the Global instruments that are available to us and can assist in strengthening the Governance framework, and the long-term sustainable use, conservation and management of these pelagic species that are the focus of our deliberations.
8. Current fisheries governance is based mainly on the rights and duties of States and their nationals which are laid down in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the law of the sea. UNCLOS has however been strengthened by a number of binding and non-binding instruments which form an integral part of the global system for ocean governance. The primary non-binding instruments include the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and its International Plans of Implementation, Agenda 21 of UNCED, JPOI, the Annual UN General Assembly Resolutions on Sustainable Fisheries (which started in 2003). These international instruments have elaborate upon the relevant provisions of UNCLOS to add content, fill major gaps and address major weaknesses particularly in relation to the Convention's provisions regarding conservation and management of shared stocks on the high seas, but also for stocks under the jurisdiction or sovereignty of coastal states, and the protection of the marine ecosystem and marine biodiversity including non-target marine species.
9. In relation to our work here today, the most significant of these instruments is the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement which entered into force 2001. The Fish Stocks Agreement was developed to ensure effective implementation of the provisions of UNCLOS dealing with the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks" such as the flying fish and large pelagic species which are the object of our studies.
10. Article 2 of the FSA says that the objective of the Agreement is "to ensure the long term conservation and sustainable use of the straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks through effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the Convention."
11. Article 5 of the FSA sets out general principles for the conservation and management of such stocks. However, although the Agreement is suppose to implement the relevant provisions of UNCLOS, in effect, it has added considerably to the much weaker conservation objectives set out in article 61 of UNCLOS. In addition to requiring long term sustainability, perhaps more importantly, it has added the precautionary approach, the need to protect biodiversity, and application of the ecosystem approach, among other objectives not explicitly found in UNCLOS. Taken together, the provisions of article 5 represent a significant improvement in the conservation standards found in UNCLOS and provide states with a robust set of principles and standards on which they can rely in managing their fisheries.
12. These are principles and standards which Caribbean States have embraced through the instrument of the CLME project. However, unfortunately not many Caribbean States have ratified or accepted or acceded to the FSA. The trend is, however, more encouraging. Of the 15 CARICOM States 6 are now Parties to this important

Agreement, the latest being the St. Vincent and the Grenadines which, on 29 October 2010, joined Belize, Barbados, Bahamas, St. Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago as a Party to the FSA. I want to commend these countries and encourage others that have not yet done so, to give serious consideration to becoming parties to the FSA given the urgent to establish governance systems to ensure optimum long term sustainable use and conservation of the flyingfish and large pelagic resources that are available to us and that so many of our citizens depend upon for their livelihoods.

**Appendix 1(B)**  
**Opening Remarks from the Project Coordinator, CLME Project**

Dear Friends of the advisory group of case studies on large pelagic and flyingfish.

I very much regret not being able to be with you right now, but I rest assured that with the help of my colleagues and with your experience, great results will be achieved. I will be with you in my heart and I will follow up on the deliberations and recommendations that are made.

As you know we share great responsibilities, the CLME and our colleagues from CRFM and other partners in the region share the responsibility of offering and collecting the knowledge, experience and wisdom from many different groups of fishermen, scientists, experts and government officials, in order to identify the most important needs and opportunities for sustainable fisheries and conservation of living resources in marine ecosystems in the Wider Caribbean.

You represent people who fish these species and their experiences in each of your countries; this is why your participation is so important. You will guide us to take into account the realities of the people you represent.

We hope that you can help to gather information, share knowledge and generously carry messages back to your countries, so that we can meet the needs of the people and optimize opportunities within our work, we know that will require effort, and I would like to thank you for your contribution in advance. I assure you that our colleagues from CRFM and ourselves will do our best to incorporate this knowledge into regional processes and take the lessons learnt so that we can share them with the rest of the Caribbean. We will use the results of your collective work in the construction of recommendations to improve the fisheries and development of a Strategic Action Program for the Wider Caribbean.

We know there is hard work ahead but be assured we will do everything in our power to make it worthwhile.

Thanks again and I wish you the very best during you work.

Nestor Windevoxhel  
CLME Project Coordinator

## Appendix 2 List of Participants

BERRY, David S.  
Senior Lecturer  
Faculty of Law  
University of the West Indies  
Cave Hill Campus  
Bridgetown  
Barbados BB 11000  
Tel: 246-417-4243  
Fax: 246-424-1788  
Email: [david.berry@cavehill.uwi.edu](mailto:david.berry@cavehill.uwi.edu)

COOKE, Alexcia  
PhD Candidate  
Centre for Resource Management and  
Environmental Studies  
University of the West Indies  
Cave Hill Campus  
St. Michael  
Barbados  
Tel: 246-417-4565  
Email: [alexcia.cooke@mycavehill.uwi.edu](mailto:alexcia.cooke@mycavehill.uwi.edu)

CAESAR, Kenneth  
Director  
Marine Resources and Fisheries Specialist  
Department of Marine Resources and  
Fisheries  
Tobago House of Assembly  
TLH Building  
Milford road  
Scarborough  
Tobago  
Tel: 868-639-4446  
Fax: 868-639-4446  
Email: [kcaesar\\_2000@yahoo.com](mailto:kcaesar_2000@yahoo.com)

CORBIN, Felicia  
Chairman  
Fisheries Advisory Committee  
c/o Fisheries Division  
Princess Alice Highway  
Bridgetown  
Barbados  
Tel: 246-426-5189  
Email: [barnufo@sunbeach.net](mailto:barnufo@sunbeach.net)

CALLISTE, Francis  
Fisheries Officer  
Fisheries Division  
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and  
Forestry  
Melville Street Fish Complex  
St. George's  
Grenada  
Tel: 473-440-2708  
473-440-3814  
473-443-3831  
Fax: 473-440-6613  
Email: [tobex00@hotmail.com](mailto:tobex00@hotmail.com)

CUMMINS, Alvin  
Microbiologist / Consultant / Treasurer  
Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk  
Organisations  
C/o Fisheries Division  
Princess Alice Highway  
Bridgetown  
Barbados  
Tel: 246-426-5189  
Email: [barnufo@sunbeach.net](mailto:barnufo@sunbeach.net)

HAUGHTON, Milton  
Deputy Executive Director  
CRFM Secretariat  
Princess Margaret Drive  
Belize City  
Belize  
Tel: 501-223-4443  
Fax: 501-223-4446  
Email: [haughton@caricom-fisheries.com](mailto:haughton@caricom-fisheries.com)

HINDS, Walter Alexander  
Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk  
Organisations  
c/o Fisheries Division  
Princess Alice Highway  
Bridgetown  
Barbados  
Tel: 246-426-5189  
Email: [barnufo@sunbeach.net](mailto:barnufo@sunbeach.net)

ISAACS, Kris  
Fisheries Officer  
Fisheries Division  
Ministry of Agriculture, Rural  
Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries  
Kingstown  
St. Vincent and the Grenadines  
Tel: 784-456-2738  
Fax: 784-457-1112  
Email: [fishdiv@vincysurf.com](mailto:fishdiv@vincysurf.com)

KELLMAN, Anthony  
Monitoring and Programme Officer  
Food and Agriculture Organisation  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, United Nations House  
Hastings  
Christ Church  
Barbados  
Tel: 246-426-7110  
Email: [anthony.kellman@fao.org](mailto:anthony.kellman@fao.org)

LESLIE, Joyce  
Deputy Chief Fisheries Officer  
Fisheries Division  
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries,  
Industry and Small Business  
Development  
Princess Alice Highway  
Bridgetown  
Barbados  
Tel: 246-426-3745  
Fax: 246-436-9068  
Email: [fishbarbados.dcfo@caribsurf.com](mailto:fishbarbados.dcfo@caribsurf.com)

MAGLOIRE, Andrew  
Chief Fisheries Officer  
Fisheries Division  
Ministry of Environment, Natural  
Resources, Physical Planning and  
Fisheries  
M. E. Charles Boulevard  
Roseau  
Dominica  
Tel: 767-266-5291  
767-266-5292  
767-448-0140  
Email: [fisheriesdivision@dominica.gov.dm](mailto:fisheriesdivision@dominica.gov.dm)

McCONNAY, Patrick  
Senior Lecturer  
Centre for Resource Management and  
Environmental Studies  
University of the West Indies  
Cave Hill Campus  
St. Michael  
Barbados  
Tel: 246-417-4316  
Fax: 246-424-4204  
Email: [patrick.mcconney@cavehill.uwi.edu](mailto:patrick.mcconney@cavehill.uwi.edu)

MOHAMMED, Elizabeth  
Senior Fisheries Officer (ag)  
Fisheries Division  
Ministry of Food Production, Land and  
Marine Affairs  
#35 Cipriani Boulevard  
Newtown  
Port of Spain  
Trinidad  
Tel: 868-623-8525  
868-623-6028  
Fax: 868-623-8542  
Email: [emohammed@malmr.gov.tt](mailto:emohammed@malmr.gov.tt)  
[eliza\\_moham@yahoo.com](mailto:eliza_moham@yahoo.com)

MURRAY, Peter A.  
Programme Officer III  
Commission of the Organisation of  
Eastern Caribbean States  
Environment and Sustainable Unit  
Morne Fortuné  
P. O. Box 1383  
Castries  
St. Lucia  
Tel: 758-455-6327  
Fax: 758-452-2194  
Email: [pamurray@oecs.org](mailto:pamurray@oecs.org)

NICHOLLS, Vernel  
President  
Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk  
Organisations  
c/o Fisheries Division  
Princess Alice Highway  
Bridgetown  
Barbados  
Tel: 246-426-5189  
Email: [barnufo@sunbeach.net](mailto:barnufo@sunbeach.net)

OXENFORD, Hazel  
Professor of Marine Ecology & Fisheries  
Centre for Resource Management and  
Environmental Studies  
University of the West Indies  
Cave Hill Campus  
St. Michael  
Barbados  
Tel: 246-417-4571  
Fax: 246-424-4204  
Email: [hazel.oxenford@cavehill.uwi.edu](mailto:hazel.oxenford@cavehill.uwi.edu)

PARKER, Christopher  
Fisheries Biologist  
Fisheries Division  
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries,  
Industry and Small Business  
Development  
Princess Alice Highway  
Bridgetown  
Barbados  
Tel: 246-426-3745  
Fax: 246-436-9068  
Email: [fishbarbados.fb@caribsurf.com](mailto:fishbarbados.fb@caribsurf.com)

PHILLIPS, Terrence  
Programme Manager, Fisheries  
Management and Development  
CRFM Secretariat  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Corea's Building  
Halifax and Hillsboro Streets  
Kingstown  
St. Vincent and the Grenadines  
Tel: 784-457-3474  
Fax: 784-457-3475  
Email: [terrencephillips@vincysurf.com](mailto:terrencephillips@vincysurf.com)

SINGH-RENTON, Susan  
Programme Manager, Research and  
Resource Assessment  
CRFM Secretariat  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Corea's Building  
Halifax and Hillsboro Streets  
Kingstown  
St. Vincent and the Grenadines  
Tel: 784-457-3474  
Fax: 784-457-3475  
Email: [ssinghrenton@vincysurf.com](mailto:ssinghrenton@vincysurf.com)

SOTO, German Ivan  
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem  
Project  
Project Coordinating Unit  
Casa Del Marques de Valdehoyos  
Centro Historico  
Cartagena Bolivar  
Colombia  
Tel: 575-664-8882  
Fax: 575-664-8882/0914  
Email: [ivans@unops.org](mailto:ivans@unops.org)

WILLIAMS-PETER, Sarita  
Fisheries Biologist  
Department of Fisheries  
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries  
Sans Souci  
Castries  
St. Lucia  
Tel: 758-468-4139/4183  
Fax: 758-452-3853  
Email: [sarita.peter@maff.egov.lc](mailto:sarita.peter@maff.egov.lc)

WILLOUGHBY, Stephen  
Chief Fisheries Officer  
Fisheries Division  
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Industry and Small Business Development  
Princess Alice Highway  
Bridgetown  
Barbados  
Tel: 246-426-3745  
Fax: 246-436-9068  
Email: [fishbarbados.fb@caribsurf.com](mailto:fishbarbados.fb@caribsurf.com)

### **Appendix 3 Agenda**

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Election of the Chairperson
3. Adoption of meeting agenda and meeting arrangements.
4. Introduction of participants.
5. Review of the CSC Terms of Reference
6. Presentation of case study background, objectives, proposed activities, budget and implementation schedule.
7. Review and discussion of any issues pertaining to the case study objectives, activities, and implementation schedule.
8. Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee.
9. Any other business.
10. Adjournment.

**Appendix 4(A)**  
**Terms of Reference Large Pelagic Fisheries Case Study Steering Committee of the  
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) Project**

**Background**

The CLME Project focuses on assisting Caribbean countries to improve the management of their shared living marine resources most of which are considered to be fully or over exploited, through an ecosystem level approach. A preliminary Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) identified three priority transboundary problems that affect the CLME: unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources, habitat degradation and community modification, and pollution. It found weak governance to be the major factor responsible for these problems. The final TDA will serve as the scientific basis for development of an agreed program of interventions, that is, a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the CLME. The SAP will include a shared vision, and the required priority interventions, investments, and governance and management reforms agreed to. Spiny lobster and reef fish and marine biodiversity pilot projects as well as focused case studies on large pelagics, flyingfish and shrimp and groundfish resources will test governance models at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels.

**Large Pelagic Resources**

The region's highly migratory tuna and billfish resources are exploited by countries from within the region, as well as by foreign nations. In the Insular Caribbean, the fishing of large pelagics is a major tourist and recreational activity although reporting data on this fishery is lacking. Recreational fishing within the Caribbean targets a range of species, but the region attracts a multitude of international anglers wishing to target the large migratory tunas and billfishes.

While the International Commission for Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) is the authority for management and conservation of tunas, billfishes, many tuna-like species such as the mackerels, and numerous shark species, ICCAT's attention has focused primarily on those large tuna, billfish and shark species of global commercial importance. Numerous other large migratory pelagic species that are either not included in the ICCAT mandate or not actively managed by ICCAT are important to the fisheries of Caribbean countries, e.g. dolphinfish, blackfin tuna, cero and king mackerels, wahoo and bullet tunas. The information base for effective governance and management of these species is virtually non-existent, perhaps because of the simultaneous absence of the relevant governance mechanism. Additionally, recreational fishing activities have received minimal attention in most Caribbean countries. The development of management strategies to ensure the region-wide sustainability of large pelagic fish, fisheries, and user groups in the Caribbean Sea represents a complex process and requires input from fisheries scientists, resource managers and fishers.

The present Case Study aims to develop the information base for improving understanding of selected major large pelagic fisheries, including information on the nature and importance of recreational fishing activities, and to develop recommendations for promoting EAF governance and management in respect of large pelagic fisheries.

## **Composition**

The Steering Committee (SC) shall be comprised of one member nominated by each of the participating countries, one representative from the Key Partner Organizations (CERMES, OECS, Regional Fisherfolk Organization, FAO/WECAF), and representatives from the CRFM Secretariat. Persons or organizations with expertise in the areas covered by the Case Study may be invited to participate as observer in the deliberations of the SC. The CRFM Secretariat will act as secretary to the SC. The CRFM Secretariat will prepare draft work plans, scientific, technical and financial reports, and other project management documents, as required.

## **Functions**

The SC shall provide oversight and support to the CRFM Secretariat, Participating States and organizations to achieve the objectives of the Case Study, within the context of the overall CLME Project. In particular the SC shall:

- (i) provide guidance to the CRFM Secretariat and Participating States to facilitate efficient and timely delivery of the approved work plan activities and achievement of the agreed outputs;
- (ii) review and endorse work plans and monitor progress of the Case Study implementation;
- (iii) provide advice and recommendation to the CRFM Secretariat, as executing agency, to strengthen implementation of the Case Study;
- (iv) recommend mechanisms to ensure effective cooperation and coordination among Participating States and entities as may be necessary, and assist with the resolution of conflicts that may arise between parties from time to time;
- (v) promote the objectives and activities of the Case Study and assist with building support at the local, national and regional levels for its implementation;
- (vi) promote the dissemination and sharing of project results, recommendations and experiences among other CLME partners and stakeholders;
- (vii) seek complementary funding to support Case Study activities at the regional, national and local levels, as considered appropriate; and
- (viii) undertake such other functions as from time to time may be deemed necessary to ensure efficient delivery of the Case Study within the framework of the overall CLME Project.

## **Meetings**

- The SC shall meet at least twice during the 18 months of the Case Study. However, the SC may meet electronically and on an opportunistic basis afforded by the presence of members at other regional workshops or meetings as considered necessary.

- The deliberations and recommendations of the SC shall be in writing.
- The cost of participation in meetings of the SC will normally be met by the CRFM from Project resources in keeping with the Grant Support Agreement between UNOPS and the CRFM Secretariat.

**Appendix 4(B)**  
**Revised Terms of Reference Large Pelagic Fisheries Case Study Steering Committee of  
the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) Project**

**Background**

The CLME Project focuses on assisting Caribbean countries to improve the management of their shared living marine resources most of which are considered to be fully or over exploited, through an ecosystem level approach. A preliminary Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) identified three priority transboundary problems that affect the CLME: unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources, habitat degradation and community modification, and pollution. It found weak governance to be the major factor responsible for these problems. The final TDA will serve as the scientific basis for development of an agreed program of interventions, that is, a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the CLME. The SAP will include a shared vision, and the required priority interventions, investments, and governance and management reforms agreed to. Spiny lobster and reef fish and marine biodiversity pilot projects as well as focused case studies on large pelagics, flyingfish and shrimp and groundfish resources will test governance models at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels.

**Large Pelagic Resources**

The region's highly migratory tuna and billfish resources are exploited by countries from within the region, as well as by foreign nations. In the Insular Caribbean, the fishing of large pelagics is a major tourist and recreational activity although reporting data on this fishery is lacking. Recreational fishing within the Caribbean targets a range of species, but the region attracts a multitude of international anglers wishing to target the large migratory tunas and billfishes.

While the International Commission for Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) is the authority for management and conservation of tunas, billfishes, many tuna-like species such as the mackerels, and numerous shark species, ICCAT's attention has focused primarily on those large tuna, billfish and shark species of global commercial importance. Numerous other large migratory pelagic species that are either not included in the ICCAT mandate or not actively managed by ICCAT are important to the fisheries of Caribbean countries, e.g. dolphinfish, blackfin tuna, cero and king mackerels, wahoo and bullet tunas. The information base for effective governance and management of these species is virtually non-existent, perhaps because of the simultaneous absence of the relevant governance mechanism. Additionally, recreational fishing activities have received minimal attention in most Caribbean countries. The development of management strategies to ensure the region-wide sustainability of large pelagic fish, fisheries, and user groups in the Caribbean Sea represents a complex process and requires input from fisheries scientists, resource managers and fishers.

The present Case Study aims to develop the information base for improving understanding of selected major large pelagic fisheries, including information on the nature and importance of recreational fishing activities, and to develop recommendations for promoting EAF governance and management in respect of large pelagic fisheries.

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- (iv) recommend mechanisms to ensure effective cooperation and coordination among Participating States and entities as may be necessary,
- (v) offer assistance with the resolution of conflicts that may arise between parties from time to time;
- (vi) promote the objectives and activities of the Case Study and assist with building support at the local, national and regional levels for its implementation;
- (vii) promote the dissemination and sharing of project results, recommendations and experiences among other CLME partners and stakeholders;
- (viii) seek complementary funding to support Case Study activities at the regional, national and local levels, as considered appropriate; and
- (ix) undertake such other functions as from time to time may be deemed necessary to ensure efficient delivery of the Case Study within the framework of the overall CLME Project.

## **Meetings**

- The SC shall meet at least twice during the 18 months of the Case Study. However, the SC may meet electronically and on an opportunistic basis afforded by the presence of members at other regional workshops or meetings as considered necessary.
- The deliberations and recommendations of the SC shall be in writing.
- The cost of participation in meetings of the SC will normally be met by the CRFM from Project resources in keeping with the Grant Support Agreement between UNOPS and the CRFM Secretariat.

**Appendix 5(A)  
Approved Consultancy Document**

**APPROVED CONSULTANCY DOCUMENT - NO TEXT REVISIONS WERE RECOMMENDED BY  
THE CONSULTANCY STEERING COMMITTEE**



UNOPS 



**Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources  
of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions**

**Research Proposal**

**Case Study on Large Pelagic Fishery**

**TDA Gap Filling and SAP Activities**

**for the Large Pelagic Fishery**

August 2010

Belize City, Belize

CASE STUDY SUMMARY		
<b>A.</b>	<b>Title:</b>	Case Study on Large Pelagic Fishery
<b>B.</b>	<b>Participating Countries:</b>	Barbados, Dominica, French West Indies (Martinique and Guadeloupe), Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Venezuela.
<b>C.</b>	<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Secretariat, Princess Margaret Drive, P.O. Box 642, Belize City, Belize. Executive Director – Mr. Hugh A. Saul Tel: 501-223-4443; 501-223-4444; 501-223-4445 Fax: 501-223-4446 Email: <a href="mailto:crfm@btl.net">crfm@btl.net</a> Web site: <a href="http://www.caricom-fisheries.com">www.caricom-fisheries.com</a>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Collaborating Organisations:</b>	CERMES - UWI, FAO / WECAFC, OECS Secretariat, CARICOM Secretariat, IFREMER (Martinique), Universidad de Oriente (Venezuela), Regional Fisherfolk Organisation, NMFS, SEFSC
<b>E.</b>	<b>Cost of the Case Study:</b>	US\$243,047
<b>F.</b>	<b>Duration:</b>	24 Months
<b>G.</b>	<b>Description of the Case Study</b>	<p>The region's highly migratory tuna and billfish resources are exploited by countries from within the region, as well as by foreign nations. In the Insular Caribbean, the fishing of large pelagics is a major tourist and recreational activity although reporting data on this fishery is lacking. Recreational fishing within the Caribbean targets a range of species, but the region attracts a multitude of international anglers wishing to target the large migratory tunas and billfishes.</p> <p>While the International Commission for Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) is the authority for management and conservation of tunas, billfishes, many tuna-like species such as the mackerels, and numerous shark species, ICCAT's attention has focused primarily on those large tuna, billfish and shark species of global commercial importance. Numerous other large migratory pelagic species that are either not included in the ICCAT mandate or not actively managed by ICCAT are important to the fisheries of Caribbean countries, e.g. dolphinfish, blackfin tuna, cero and king mackerels, wahoo and bullet tunas. The information base for effective governance and management of these species is virtually non-existent, perhaps because of the simultaneous absence of the</p>

		<p>relevant governance mechanism. Additionally, recreational fishing activities have received minimal attention in most Caribbean countries (Mahon and McConney 2004).</p> <p>The development of management strategies to ensure the region-wide sustainability of large pelagic fish, fisheries, and user groups in the Caribbean Sea represents a complex process and requires input from fisheries scientists, resource managers and fishers.</p> <p>The present Case Study aims to develop the information base for improving understanding of selected major large pelagic fisheries, including information on the nature and importance of recreational fishing activities, and to develop recommendations for promoting EAF management and governance in respect of large pelagic fisheries.</p>
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## **1. BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 CLME Project**

The Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem and Adjacent Regions (CLME) Project is a 4 year Global Environment Fund (GEF) intervention worth a total of US\$56,310,947 (US\$7,008,116 from GEF and US\$47,804,111 in co-financing). The Project partners include 23 GEF countries, 2 associate countries and 11 organizations. The Project Document (attached) was approved by GEF on 11 April 2008.

The CLME Project began on 1 May 2009 and will run until 30 April 2013. The Project implementing agency is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with IOC of UNESCO and the executing agency is the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The project is administered from a small Project Coordination Unit (PCU) located in the offices of IOCARIBE, IOC of UNESCO, in Cartagena, Colombia.

The CLME Project will assist Caribbean countries to improve the management of their shared living marine resources, most of which are considered to be fully or over exploited, through an ecosystem level approach. A preliminary Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) identified three priority transboundary problems that affect the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME): unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources, habitat degradation and community modification, and pollution. The final TDA will serve as the science basis for development of an agreed program of interventions including fishery reforms, conservation measures and pollution control. A Strategic Action Programme (SAP) with a shared vision for the CLME will be developed, and required priority interventions, reforms and investments agreed to. As part of the SAP, the Project will promote the creation of a management and governance framework, based on linked policy cycles at multiple levels. This way the CLME Project will facilitate the strengthening of fishery governance in the Caribbean at the regional, sub-regional and national levels by working with existing structures, strengthening horizontal and vertical linkages both politically and technically. To assist this process, the project will create an integrated information management system bringing together congruent fisheries, biological, pollution and socio-economic data and information as powerful management tool. Similarly, a monitoring and evaluation framework and a Regional Monitoring Environmental Programme (REMP) will be developed. Pilot projects on specific transboundary fisheries (spiny lobster and reef fisheries) will trial governance models at the local, national and sub-regional levels and provide additional knowledge on means of applying ecosystem based approaches to fisheries management and determining the fisheries' socio-economic importance and sensitivities.

### **1.2 Climate Change**

The tropical countries of the Caribbean and the small island developing states (SIDS) in particular, are amongst those predicted to suffer most and soonest from climate change. They are especially vulnerable because of their economic and social sensitivity to climate change in an already fragile environment. The ultimate response for such countries is adaptation to climate variations and to extreme meteorological phenomena by the development of long-term adaptation capacities. There are numerous ongoing efforts at addressing climate change in the Wider Caribbean Region. These include the programmes off the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). However, very little of this work has been focused on fisheries or marine resources. The CLME Project aims to mainstream climate change vulnerability

assessment and adaptation. The large pelagic fishery assessments will also integrate climate change issues.

## **2. ECOSYSTEM BASED MANAGEMENT**

A focus of the CLME Project will be to address the challenges of sustainable use of shared living marine resources through the concept of Ecosystem Based Management (EBM). EBM links the various sectors that share use of marine ecosystems, e.g. fisheries, tourism, shipping, energy, and addresses complexity. It is also an essential component of principled ocean governance in the Wider Caribbean. In practical terms, the objective is to apply EBM to the LMR policy cycles at various levels and integrate it into the fishery management planning processes for large pelagics, flyingfish, lobster, reef fishes, and shrimp and groundfish. The large pelagic fishery assessments will develop and promote an EBM perspective.

## **3. LARGE PELAGIC FISHERIES**

Throughout the Caribbean LME and adjacent Guianas-Brazil region, the importance of fish and fisheries as a contributor to employment, income and food security has been recognized. In the Insular Caribbean, Central-South America and Guianas-Brazil sub-regions, the majority of the fishery resources are coastal and intensively exploited by large numbers of small-scale fishers using a variety of fishing gears and landing their catch at numerous sites scattered around the region. The region's highly migratory tuna and billfish resources are exploited by countries from within the region, as well as by foreign nations. In the Insular Caribbean, the fishing of large pelagics is a major tourist and recreational activity although reporting data on this fishery is lacking.

The large pelagic species that are assessed and managed by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) are the most 'high-profile' species with ocean-wide distribution sustaining the largest catches, often by distant water fleets. Few countries of the region presently participate in ICCAT's activities. The CARICOM Fishery Resources Assessment and Management Programme (CFRAMP, now CRFM) has been working towards the participation of CARICOM countries in ICCAT. A main problem is that many countries of the Caribbean, often SIDS, presently take only a small proportion of the catch of species managed by ICCAT. These countries may, by virtue of the size and productivity of their EEZs, be entitled to a larger share, but lack the technical capacity or the financial resources to participate in ICCAT where their case would be made.

Numerous other large migratory pelagic species that are either not included in the ICCAT mandate or not actively managed by ICCAT are important to the fisheries of Caribbean countries, e.g. dolphinfish, blackfin tuna, cero and king mackerels, wahoo and bullet tunas. The information base for effective governance and management of these species is virtually non-existent, perhaps because of the simultaneous absence of the relevant governance mechanism.

Recreational fishing, an important but undocumented contributor to tourism economies, is an important link between shared resource management and tourism, as the preferred species (by anglers) are mainly predatory migratory pelagics (e.g. billfishes, wahoo, and dolphinfish). This aspect of shared resource management has received minimal attention in most Caribbean countries (Mahon and McConney 2004).

A symposium convened in Belize in 2006 concluded that if overexploitation of large pelagic stocks and the resulting negative impacts on fishers and user groups dependent upon them was to be avoided, sustainable utilization of large pelagics would have to be based on collaboration among countries in the context of regional management that was compatible with and functional within the existing management regimes. At the time, it was reported that fisheries management organizations were making some progress

in addressing critical large pelagic fishery issues through various management initiatives, planning efforts, fishery management plans, and, in some instances, actual implementation of regulations (Mahon and McConney 2004, NMFS 2006). Regulation of large pelagic fishes that move across national boundaries is difficult and requires improved understanding of their biology and ecology in support of regional fisheries development and management. However, the development of management strategies to ensure the region-wide sustainability of large pelagic fish, fisheries, and user groups in the Caribbean Sea represents a complex process and requires input from fisheries scientists, resource managers and fishers. CRFM has identified large pelagics as a priority topic (Haughton *et al.* 2004).

#### **4. JUSTIFICATION OF CASE STUDY**

The initial TDA identified and analysed the priority transboundary problems in three sub-regions (Insular Caribbean, Central / South America and Guianas / Brazil). The analysis included a preliminary causal chain analysis and identification of underlying and root causes as well as a first identification of the information gaps. The TDA will now be reviewed to include a full analysis of data and information gaps, a complete causal chain analysis, a public involvement and communication strategy, institutional mapping, a legislative review, a socio-economic review and identification of interventions for inclusion in the SAP. The results of the TDA gap filling activities and the demonstration projects will be incorporated into a final updated TDA. An important contribution to the TDA will be the gap filling activities related to large pelagic fisheries.

The SAP is a negotiated policy document which should identify policy, legal and institutional reforms and investments needed to address the priority transboundary problems identified in the TDA. Endorsed at the highest level, it establishes clear priorities for action to resolve the priority problems. The preparation of a SAP is a cooperative process among the countries of the region. The TDA identifies the priority problems, the underlying sectoral causes, and the root causes of the problems. The SAP outlines the actions needed to resolve the priority problems and must be agreed before technical assistance, capacity-building, or investment projects can be developed. The SAP will include the actions required to address the governance issues of the large pelagic fishery.

#### **5. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE**

The CLME Project's Overall Objective is the sustainable management of the shared living marine resources of the CLME and adjacent areas through an ecosystem-based management (EBM) approach that will meet the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) target for sustainable fisheries.

#### **6. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE**

The purpose of this Case Study is to fill important knowledge gaps that will contribute to the final TDA. The TDA, in turn, will inform the development of the SAP and the CLME management and governance framework which will include priority actions for the sustainability of large pelagic fisheries. This will help promote a cooperative mechanism for involvement of Caribbean countries in the activities of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) for certain large pelagic species. It will also help establish a regional mechanism for the management of other large pelagic species that are of significance to the Caribbean region but which are not currently being addressed by ICCAT.

## 7. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Specific Case Study objectives and activities are:

- 7.1.1. To review and complete the TDA gap filling activities. In the CLME Project Document (ProDoc) these were listed as: enhancement of fisheries data collection for large pelagic with emphasis on selected major small tuna and tuna like species and those species not under the jurisdiction of the ICCAT (i.e dolphinfish, blackfin tuna)
- 7.1.2. Undertake a region-wide assessment on the status of key regionally-distributed large pelagic species using available data and information<sup>1</sup>
- 7.1.3. Assessment of the nature and importance of recreational fisheries in the region.
- 7.1.4. Contribute with specific recommendations to the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for CLME.

### 7.2. To carry out the following SAP activities:

- 7.2.1. Undertake a stakeholder analysis, including an assessment of their capacity to take part in the regional and international management processes;
- 7.2.2. Evaluate the existing policy cycles and linkages among the countries involved in the large pelagic fisheries and make recommendations to improve them. This will include a review and analysis of existing policy, legal and institutional arrangements and investments for management and governance of the large pelagics. The review and analysis should include the extent of incorporation and application of principles such as the EBM approach, the precautionary principle, public and stakeholder participation, accountability and transparency in both domestic and regional instruments and arrangements. The analysis will also take into account measures and institutional arrangements at the local, national and regional levels. The analysis will further consider the extent to which the fisheries policies and institutions are integrated into the wider national and regional frameworks for economic development and environmental protection and management.
- 7.2.3. Convene a joint regional meeting with stakeholders and technical officials to:
  - review the recommendations from the evaluation exercise, including the proposal for a sub-regional decision-making mechanism/forum, and the outputs of the TDA assessments (see Section 7.1.) and obtain their input and support; and
  - prepare an initial regional management plan for key regionally-distributed species.
  - Mobilize the CRFM network and in particular the Large Pelagics Fisheries Working group in order to ensure that all lessons learnt from field experiences as well as the stakeholders' perspectives will be taken into account in the agreements prepared and in the information and recommendations made by the case study.

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<sup>1</sup> A workshop will be held in collaboration with the CRFM Large Pelagic Working Group Meeting with Scientists from other key States involved in the fisheries (such as Brazil, Venezuela, France (Martinique and Guadeloupe)). Due to funding constraints not all States can be supported from project resources.

7.2.4. Prepare a report on the combined findings of: TDA/SAP assessment reports; the stakeholder analysis; review of the existing policy legal and institutional frameworks and cycles and recommend reforms needed to achieve sustainable governance and management of the large pelagic fish resources. The report should:

- incorporate the views of all stakeholders;
- focus on the transboundary issues and concerns without minimizing the importance of national issues and priorities;
- Identify policy, legal and institutional deficiencies and restrictions that may hinder effective transboundary management and governance of the fisheries.

The recommended reforms should include the identification of a sub-regional decision-making forum and other policy, legal and institutional reforms and investments needed at local, national and subregional levels for effective governance and management of the fisheries and the ecosystem.

## 8. INPUTS

Technical, financial, administrative and political inputs and commitments will be required from several sources including the CLME Project, the CRFM Secretariat supported by external consultants, Fisheries Officials and Policy Makers from the Participating States, and other collaborating Regional Organisations including FAO / WECAFC, OECS Secretariat, CERMES / UWI and IFREMER.

The CRFM Secretariat, supported by external consultants, will provide technical expertise in the areas of fishery assessment, statistics, governance, management, stakeholder analysis, organizational and institutional analysis, fisheries and marine law and policy, and regional cooperation. In addition the CRFM Secretariat will coordinate and provide administrative support for the planned activities.

Inputs will also be provided by The CLME Regional Project Coordinator who will provide technical oversight and will conduct a Case Study Implementation Review and submit this to UNDP-GEF every six months.

The following specific inputs will be required to achieve the specific objectives and activities mentioned at Section 7 above:

*Activity 7.1.1: To review and complete the TDA gap filling activities. In the CLME Project Document (ProDoc) these were listed as: enhancement of fisheries data collection for large pelagic with emphasis on selected major small tuna and tuna like species and those species not under the jurisdiction of the ICCAT (i.e dolphinfish, blackfin tuna)*

- 1) Review of data collection issues in major fishing States involved in selected commercially important large pelagic fisheries.
- 2) Formulate recommendations for improved monitoring of these fisheries at the national and regional levels in the future

*Activity 7.1.2: Undertake a region-wide assessment on the status of key regionally-distributed large pelagic species using available data and information*

- 1) Using available fishery and biological data, establish a group of scientists from selected participating states to coordinate and complete a region-wide assessment of 1-2 large pelagic fish resources of regional commercial importance.

*Activity 7.1.3: Assessment of the nature and importance of recreational fisheries in the region*

- 1) Coordinate a regional evaluation, with selected case studies, to provide improved understanding of the nature and importance of recreational fisheries in the region. The work will be coordinated by CRFM staff supported by Case Study input.

*Activity 7.2.1: Undertake a stakeholder analysis, including an assessment of their capacity to take part in the regional and international management processes*

- 1) Complete stakeholder analysis to identify primary and secondary stakeholders and to assess their capacity, level of influence and willingness to participate in the sub-regional management process for large pelagic fisheries. The work will be undertaken by CRFM staff supported by external consultancy input.

*Activity 7.2.2: Evaluate the existing policy cycles and linkages among the countries involved in the large pelagic fisheries and make recommendations to improve them.*

- 1) Complete a review and analysis of existing policy, legal and institutional arrangements and investments for management and governance of the large pelagics, including determining the extent of incorporation and application of principles such as the EBM approach, the precautionary principle, public and stakeholder participation, accountability and transparency in both domestic and regional instruments and arrangements. The priority problems and weaknesses, the underlying causes, and the root causes of the problems will be analyzed. The analysis will also take into account measures and institutional arrangements at the local, national and regional levels. The analysis will further consider the extent to which the fisheries policies and institutions are integrated into the wider national and regional frameworks for economic development and environmental protection and management.
- 2) These inputs will be provided by the CRFM Secretariat staff supported by international/regional consultants.
- 3) Promote the incorporation and discussion of the main issues, recommendations and actions identified to the National Inter-ministerial committees (NIC) or equivalents wherever they are available through the CLME national focal point.

*Activity 7.2.3 Convene a joint regional meeting with stakeholders and technical officials.*

- 1) This workshop / meeting will review and endorse: (i) the recommendations from the evaluation exercise, (ii) the proposal for a sub-regional decision-making mechanism/forum, and (iii) the outputs of the TDA assessments (see Section 7.1.)
- 2) Mobilize the CRFM Large Pelagic fisheries recourse working Group to provide review and inputs to the large pelagic sustainable fisheries analysis.

- 3) The meeting will also facilitate preparation of an initial regional management plan for key regionally-distributed species by incorporating best management practices and / or improving management practices as possible.
- 4) The meeting will be supported and facilitated by the CRFM Staff and international / regional consultants.

*Activity 7.2.4 Prepare a report on the combined findings of: TDA / SAP assessment reports*

- 1) Preparation of an overview report to consolidate the individual outputs.

In addition to the above technical activities the CRFM Secretariat will prepare progress reports on the large pelagic fishery Case Study and will convene 3 meetings of the Case Study Steering Committee to review progress and provide guidance on the implementation of the activities. The preparation of these progress reports and meetings will be financed and facilitated by the CRFM Secretariat staff through the CLME Project. The overview report will be prepared by the CRFM Staff supported by international / regional consultants.

## **9. EXPECTED OUTPUTS**

At the end of the Case Study the following overall outputs will have been achieved:

- Completion of three large pelagic TDA tasks, as described in Section 7 above.
- Completion of SAP activities described in Section 7 above with corresponding reports.

The following specific outputs will be achieved:

- 1) Report of review that includes recommendations for improving data collection systems for evaluated large pelagic fisheries.
- 2) Completed assessments of 1-2 key large pelagic species such as dolphinfish and blackfin tuna.
- 3) Completed appraisal of the nature and importance of recreational fisheries.
- 4) Report of stakeholder analysis, with information on primary & secondary stakeholders; and an assessment of their importance and influence regarding the governance of selected large pelagic fisheries.
- 5) Report on the policy, legal and institutional analysis completed and the gaps and reforms needed for sustainable governance of the fisheries identified.
- 6) Stakeholder meeting report with endorsed recommendations.
- 7) Regional management plan for key regionally-distributed species.
- 8) Reports (2) of the Case Study Steering Committee prepared.
- 9) SAP Report and recommendations prepared.

## 10. SPECIFIC DELIVERABLES AND TIMING

- Formulation of Case Study Steering Committee (CSC) and initial report with work plan (by 30 September 2010).
- Commission 1-2 large pelagic assessments and initiate SAP activities (by 30 October 2010)
- Commission stakeholder analysis (by 30 November 2010)
- Progress report (by 20 December 2010)
- Commission policy, legal and institutional analysis (by 15 January 2011)
- 1-2 large pelagic assessments drafted (by 31 August 2011)
- Submission of final version of large pelagic assessments (by 30 October 2011)
- Joint stakeholder-technical report, and regional management plan (by 31 March 2012)
- Initial SAP activities report drafted (by 15 May 2012)
- Submission of final SAP activities report (by 30 June 2012)
- Initiate the implementation of the policy cycle recommendations which test the sub-regional decision-making mechanism (Preparation of Regional Declaration ) (by 2012)
- Second Case Study Steering Committee Meeting (by 31 July 2012)
- Recommendations and conclusion will be added and introduced to the Caribbean Fisheries Forum and to the Ministerial Council as a proposal for their consideration and approval.
- Final report including progress on policy cycle implementation (by 31 October 2012)

## 11. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Case Study will be led by the CARICOM CRFM. CARICOM CRFM will establish a Case Study Steering Committee (CSC) comprising key partners including, but not be limited to, IFREMER, national fisheries departments and related agencies, fishing industry representatives and regional research institutions. CARICOM CRFM will be accountable to the Project Coordination Unit for all funds and pilot project outputs.

### 11.1 Composition of Case Study Steering Committee (CSC)

Case Study Steering Committee (CSC)	
STATES	ORGANISATIONS
BARBADOS	CRFM Secretariat
DOMINICA	OECS Secretariat
GRENADA	FAO / WECAFC
MARTINIQUE	CERMES UWI
ST. LUCIA	IFREMER

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	FISHER'S REPRESENTATIVES
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	
USA	
VENEZUELA	

The CRFM Secretariat will function as the Secretariat of the CSC.

## 11.2 CRFM

The CRFM is a regional fisheries body established by the CARICOM Governments to promote sustainable use of the living marine and other aquatic resources by the development, efficient management and conservation of such resources. The objectives of the CRFM as stated in Article 4 of the Agreement establishing the Organization (CRFM, 2002) are:

- Efficient management and sustainable development of marine and other aquatic resources within the jurisdictions of Member States;
- promotion and establishment of co-operative arrangements among interested States for the efficient management of shared, straddling or highly migratory marine and other aquatic resources;
- provision of technical advisory and consultative services to fisheries divisions of Member States in the development, management and conservation of their marine and other aquatic resources.

CRFM is made up of three bodies as follows:

1. A Ministerial Council (Ministers Responsible for Fisheries of Member States) that has primary responsibility for, inter alia, determining the policies of the Organisation, resource allocation, cooperative agreements, and related decision-making;
2. The Caribbean Fisheries Forum (heads of national fisheries administrations) which provide technical leadership to the Organization, including the provision of scientific advice to the Ministerial Council, and oversight to the operations of the CRFM Secretariat; and
3. The CRFM Secretariat, which is the technical unit responsible for day-to-day coordination and execution of the work programmes; collaborating with national fisheries authorities; mobilizing resources; and managing the institutional networking to promote its optimal involvement and efficient functioning.

There are presently seventeen (17) Member States of the CRFM. These are: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, The Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

The CRFM has established a number of fisheries resource working groups which have met annually (for 2 weeks duration) under the umbrella of the CRFM Annual Scientific Meetings. They compile and analyze available statistics and conduct assessment studies to determine the state of various fish stocks and provide management advice to the Member States. The working groups include: the Large Pelagic Fisheries Resource Working Group; the CRFM Small Coastal Pelagic Fisheries Resource Working Group (includes flyingfish); the Reef and Slope Fisheries Resources Working Group; the Conch and Lobster Resource Working Group; and the Shrimp and Groundfish Working Group. Six Annual Meetings have been held since the establishment of the CRFM in 2003 and more than 30 fisheries have been evaluated and management recommendations prepared (see [www.caricom-fisheries.com](http://www.caricom-fisheries.com) to access and obtain copies of the scientific and other technical reports produced by the CRFM).

## **12. REPORTING**

CRFM will be required to report on all deliverables as follows:

- 1) A bimonthly brief summary report (e.g. synthesis of achievements to be handled as CLME project news - so called Journalistic report bi-monthly (no more than two pages).
- 2) Quarterly report under the guidance of the PCU (quarterly report template to be provided by the PCU)
- 3) Annual report (including a financial report).

The CRFM Secretariat will produce a Progress Report in coordination with PCU, to be presented at the Caribbean Sea Commission (CSC) Meeting. The CRFM Secretariat will include CLME Steering Committee suggestions and recommendations in the Annual Report. This report will describe progress of the Case Study based on the approved Strategic Results Framework. The Progress Report will be submitted to the Regional Project Coordinator for onward transmission to the Implementation and Executing agencies and the CLME Project Steering Committee. This report will provide a review of the work plan to identify achievements and deliveries versus the approved schedule, budget expenditures, and recommendations with respect to any amendments to work plan and budget, and any other information required by the Steering Committee and/or the Executing Agencies.

The Annual reports will be presented to the PCU in MS Word format (including abstract and full version). A PowerPoint presentation will also be prepared and submitted to the PCU as part of the Annual Reports. The PowerPoint presentation will include both an abstract and a full version of the report.

## **13. DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS**

Results from the Case Study will be documented in scientific and technical reports and disseminated within and beyond the Participating States and partners involved in the CLME Project through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums including but not limited to those currently used by the CRFM, FAO / WECAFC, CERMES UWI, and the CLME Project. In addition:

- The project will seek to participate in and contribute to IW:LEARN, the GEF's International Waters knowledge sharing programme, including participation in biannual GEF International Waters Conferences, preparation of IW "Experience Notes" documenting important lessons and

good practice, and contributions to various IW:LEARN-mediated regional and thematic knowledge sharing activities, both virtual and in person.

- The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.
- CRFM will contribute regularly to the CLME SPPE by exchanging and sharing relevant information and coordinating the publishing of news / technical documents in the CLME website.
- CRFM will use the information provided by the case study to prepare a technical paper on the results and lessons learnt from the case study to be incorporated as part of the technical series of the CLME project. This will include the update of the CLME website with the information / data provided from the case study and incorporated in the project web site.

#### **14. SUSTAINABILITY**

The Case Study will be implemented in a manner that will promote its full integration into ongoing policies processes and programmes of national and regional organisations to ensure sustainability and continuity beyond the duration of the CLME Project inputs. The following elements of the Case Study will contribute to its sustainability beyond the end of the Case Study and the CLME Project:

- Increased awareness and commitment at political and decision-making levels regarding the value of the large pelagic fishery resources and the transboundary management issues affecting them;
- The information base, tools, and models for management decision-making will have been increased and made more accessible to stakeholders;
- The Case Study will focus on enhancing and strengthening existing networks and institutions in the region rather than creating new ones;
- The Case Study will emphasize capacity building of the national and regional institutions involved in the governance and management of the fisheries;
- The Case Study duration should contribute to the establishment and sustainability of the proposed processes and mechanisms;
- The Case Study will seek to establish a culture of cooperation and networking among 7 Participating States and regional fisheries bodies in the region;
- Through “strengthening by doing”, the Case Study will create successes that serve as examples of how countries can collaborate to manage other transboundary living marine resources, and,
- The Case Study will promote the active engagement and participation by the private sector in all major activities to facilitate buy-in and long term sustainability.

#### **15. REPLICABILITY**

The Case Study will provide lessons that can be adapted to other transboundary fisheries in the region and to other parts of the world, particularly those where transboundary resources are exploited by small-scale fisheries, for example in Southeast Asia and West Africa. The approaches, results and experiences gained during this Case Study will be documented and disseminated using available media to a wide audience. The Case Study will seek to disseminate these lessons in a form that facilitates their replicability (such as IW Experience Notes), and will actively participate in GEF and other activities that seek to promote replication and share experiences, such as IW: LEARN and the Biennial GEF IW Conferences. The Case Study will also utilize the CLME Project Communication Strategy.

## 16. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

Activity #	Objectives	Implementation Strategy	Performance Indicators /measurable outputs	Assumptions for success
7.1.1	Enhancement of fisheries data collection for large pelagics, with emphasis on the small tuna and tuna like species, and dolphinfish which is not under the jurisdiction of the ICCAT (e.g. dolphinfish, blackfin)	1) Review of data collection issues in States with such fisheries, fishery characteristics, and develop recommendations for improved sampling coverage and data quality management, taking into account the need to cooperate at the CLME and ICCAT level for many species. Envisage developing recommendations for 3 categories of sampling: artisanal; semi-industrial/industrial; independent observer sampling (market, port and at-sea). Activity is to be coordinated by the CRFM LPWG. 2) Develop training materials to facilitate ongoing training needs.	1) Report of review that includes recommendations for improving large pelagic data collection systems 2) Training materials developed for data collection	Selected countries are committed to establishing improved data collection systems, have sufficient staff in place to achieve this, and are willing to work with the CRFM.
7.1.2	Undertake a region-wide assessment on the status of key regionally-distributed large pelagic species using available data and information <sup>2</sup>	Data preparations and assessments are to be coordinated by the CRFM LPWG during PY2010 / 2011 and PY 20 11 / 2012. Data gathering and preparations are expected to commence in PY 2010 / 2011 and continue until PY 2011 / 2012 when assessment will be completed	Reports of completed assessments, containing management advice.	Assumption that good quality data from the key fishing fleets operating within the CLME will be available and accessible by the CRFM LPWG.
7.1.3	Assessment of the nature and importance of recreational fisheries in the region	1) Compilation and analysis of activity data on recreational fisheries, via selected case studies. 2) Preparation of report	Report on the economic importance and impact of recreational fisheries in the region	Assumption that recreational data from 3 countries are representative of the regional situation
7.2.1	Stakeholder Analysis	1) Engage consultant to assist with stakeholder analysis.	Report of stakeholder analysis, with	National coordinators will assist consultant

<sup>2</sup> A workshop will be held in collaboration with the CRFM Large Pelagic Working Group Meeting with Scientists from other key States involved in the fisheries (such as Brazil, Venezuela, Cuba, France (Martinique and Guadeloupe)). Due to funding constraints not all States / Organisation can be supported from project resources.

Activity #	Objectives	Implementation Strategy	Performance Indicators /measurable outputs	Assumptions for success
		Identify key stakeholders and assess their capacity, level of influence and willingness to participate in the management process	information on key, primary & secondary stakeholders; and an assessment of their importance and capacity for management	in identifying and meeting stakeholders in all participating countries in a timely manner
7.2.2	Review and analysis of existing policies, legal and institutional arrangements for governance and management of large pelagics, including application of the EBM approach. The analysis will take into account measures and institutional arrangements at the local, national and regional levels.	(1) Visit to participating States to obtain, review and analyse existing policy and legal documents, and assess the strengths, weaknesses and linkages of institutional arrangements at the various policy cycles. (2)The analyses will identify and assess the capability of stakeholders at different stage of the policy cycle; reveal areas of common interests and compatibility, as well as identify constraints and conflicts that may exist between the local, national and sub-regional levels and thus hinder the effectiveness of the sub-regional policy cycle. (3) Review, discuss and agree on issues and root causes, and on the interventions needed to address them, using the CRFM Annual Scientific Meetings as the foundation for addressing the matter (all interested States and organisations would be invited to participate)	Policy, legal and institutional analysis completed and reports prepared	Countries are prepared to meet consultants and willing to share relevant data and information on their policies, laws, regulations and other fisheries related agreements that have an impact on large pelagics and species related to or dependent upon the large pelagic fisheries.
7.2.3	Joint regional meeting with stakeholders and technical officials	(1) Convene regional meeting to review and endorse the recommendations from the evaluation exercise, including the proposal for a sub-regional decision-making mechanism/forum, and the outputs of the TDA assessments. (2) Prepare an initial regional management plan for key regionally-distributed species that have been assessed.	(1) Regional meeting report that contains agreement on recommendations for way forward. (2) Regional management plan for species assessed	Assumption that countries will be willing to cooperate in the management of shared large pelagic fish resources.
7.2.4	Prepare TDA/SAP assessment report	The report will synthesize information from the abovementioned activities and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incorporate the views of all stakeholders;</li> <li>• focus on the transboundary issues and concerns without minimizing the importance of national priorities;</li> </ul>	Completed TDA/SAP report	Assumption of timely and successful completion of previous activities.

Activity #	Objectives	Implementation Strategy	Performance Indicators /measurable outputs	Assumptions for success
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify policy, legal and institutional deficiencies and restrictions that may hinder effective transboundary governance of the flyingfish fishery; and</li> <li>• recommended reforms including the identification of a sub-regional decision-making forum and other policy, legal and institutional changes and investments needed at local, national and subregional levels for effective governance and management of the flyingfish fisheries using an ecosystem-based approach</li> </ul>		

**17. CASE STUDY SCHEDULE**

	ACTIVITIES	Year 1				Year 2			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
7.1	<b>TDA ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES</b>								
7.1.1	Improvement of availability of data and information including catch / effort								
7.1.2	Assessment of 1 - 2 key large pelagic fish resources								
7.1.3	Review and analysis of recreational fisheries								
<b>7.2</b>	<b>SAP PREPARATION ACTIVITIES</b>								
7.2.1	Stakeholder analysis								
7.2.2	Evaluate the existing policy cycles and linkages -Policy, legal and institutional frameworks								
7.2.3	Joint stakeholder – technical consultation								
7.2.4	Prepare Regional Management Plan								

	1st Meeting Case Study Steering Committee								
	2rd Meeting Case Study Steering Committee								
	Administration and coordination of the Case Study								

## 18. BUDGET SUMMARY

<b>Large Pelagic Budget Summary</b>			
<b>Activity #</b>	<b>Objectives</b>		<b>Activity Budget (US\$)</b>
<b>TDA</b>			
7.1.1	Enhancement of fisheries data collection for large pelagics, with emphasis on the small tuna and tuna like species, and dolphinfish which is not under the jurisdiction of the ICCAT (e.g. dolphinfish, blackfin)		\$20,575
7.1.2	Undertake a region-wide assessment on the status of key regionally-distributed large pelagic species using available data and information		\$58,925
7.1.3	Assessment of the nature and importance of recreational fisheries in the region		\$12,000
<b>SAP</b>			
7.2.1	Stakeholder Analysis		\$25,175
7.2.2	Review and analysis of existing policies, legal and institutional arrangements for governance and management of large pelagics, including application of the EBM approach. The analysis will take into account measures and institutional arrangements at the local, national and regional levels.		\$24,555
7.2.3	Joint regional meeting with stakeholders and technical officials		\$34,410
7.2.4	Prepare TDA / SAP assessment report		\$12,050
	Prepare progress reports		\$4,950
	1 <sup>st</sup> meeting of CSC		\$18,325
	2 <sup>nd</sup> meeting of CSC		\$18,325
	<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>\$229,290</b>
	Administrative Overheads (5% of budget)		\$11,465
	Coordination with other CLME Projects/ Activities (1% of budget)		\$2,293
	<b>Total budget</b>		<b>\$243,047</b>

Appendix 5(B)  
Proposal for TDA GAP Filling Activities

Slide 1

**CLME Project - Research Proposal:**

**Case Study on  
Large Pelagic Fishery**

*Proposal for TDA GAP Filling Activities*  
*By*  
*Susan Singh-Renton*  
*The Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism*

Slide 2

**PRESENTATION LAYOUT**

- Objectives of TDA Gap filling activities**
- Activities/ progress to date**
- Expected Outputs**
- Schedule**

## OBJECTIVES – LARGE PELAGIC RESOURCES

1. Enhancement of fisheries data collection for large pelagic fish species, with emphasis on the small tuna and tuna-like species and those not under the jurisdiction of the ICCAT (i.e. dolphinfish, blackfin tuna, cero and king mackerels, wahoo and bullet tunas)
2. Region-wide assessment of the status of key regionally-distributed large pelagic species using available data and information
3. Assessment of the nature and importance of recreational fisheries in the region .
4. Develop specific recommendations for informing the Strategic Action Plan (SAP)

## ACTIVITIES (& PROGRESS)

1. Enhancement of fisheries data collection, with emphasis on regional species and dolphinfish

ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review of data collection issues in States with such fisheries <span style="color: red;">- Commenced</span></li> <li>2. Options for broadening the information base to facilitate EAF approaches - <span style="color: red;">Commenced</span></li> <li>1. Develop recommendations for improved and expanded monitoring, taking into account the need to cooperate and share data at the CLME and ICCAT levels for many species (<i>linkages to CRFM Scientific meeting work, JICA project and Canadian internship</i>).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Report of review that includes recommendations for improved monitoring of large pelagic fisheries at the national and regional levels, and for broadening the information base required to apply EAF approaches.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Selected countries                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- are committed to share sample data,</li> <li>- are committed to share information about their statistical systems,</li> <li>- are committed to establishing improved and expanded data collection systems,</li> <li>- have sufficient staff in place to achieve this, and</li> <li>- are willing to work with the CRFM.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

### ACTIVITIES (& PROGRESS)

#### 2. Region-wide assessment of the status of key regionally-distributed large pelagic species using available data and information

ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
1) Using available fishery and biological data, establish group of scientists from selected participating states to coordinate and complete a region-wide assessment of 1-2 commercially important species - <b>Commenced</b> 2) Develop management advice - <b>Commenced</b>	1) Reports of completed region-wide stock assessments, with regional-level management advice.	1) Availability of good time series of fishery and biological data from the range states 2) Cooperation of stock assessment scientists in range states.

### ACTIVITIES (& PROGRESS)

#### 3. Assessment of the nature and importance of recreational fisheries in the region

ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
1) Update recreational fisheries sector statistics and characteristics to the extent possible.  2) Develop case studies book to document, study, and analyse experience in the region involving research efforts to assess recreational fisheries	1) Report on the nature and importance of recreational fisheries in the region	1) There are reasonable statistics to facilitate update.  2) There is a reasonable level of experience in research and evaluation of recreational fisheries.

## EXPECTED OUTPUTS

1. Report of review that includes recommendations for improving / expanding data collection systems so as to facilitate regional-scale assessments
2. Reports of 1-2 large pelagic stock assessments (likely dolphinfish, blackfin tuna),
3. Report/Book of case studies describing nature and importance of recreational fisheries in the region.

## SCHEDULE

1. Review of data collection systems – *proposed completion date is June 2011, report by July 2011*
2. Assessment of 1-2 key commercial species of regional importance – *proposed completion date is June 2011, report by July 2011*
3. Nature and importance of recreational fisheries – *proposed completion date is October-Dec 2011*



Appendix 5(C)  
Overview of the Case Studies

Slide 1

**CASE STUDIES**  
**Flyingfish Fisheries**  
**&**  
**Large Pelagic Fisheries**

*Milton Haughton*

*The Caribbean Regional Fisheries  
Mechanism (CRFM) Secretariat*



Slide 2

**PURPOSE OF PRESENTATION**

To provide the Meeting with:

1. Overview
2. Main challenges for governance
3. Main objectives of Studies
4. Main Activities
5. Susan - science and TDA
6. Policy, legal, Institutional

## Overall Objectives

- Effective sub-regional governance and management framework
- Policy cycles based on EBM principles that:
  - Involve all key stakeholders
  - Utilize the best available information
  - Sub-regional Agreement for management and conservation
  - Sub-regional management plan
  - Sub-regional deliberative and decision-making body

## International Principles and Best Practices for Governance

- UNCLOS
- Fish Stocks Agreement
- Compliance Agreement
- Biodiversity Convention
- Agreement on Port State measures
- Code of Conduct & IPOAs
- Agenda 21
- JPOI
- UN Resolutions on Sustainable Fisheries

## Fisheries Governance

- 1995 Fish Stocks Agreement
  - “ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks” (Art. 2)
  - Conservation and utilization measures to be based on best scientific evidence available and design to maintain or restore stocks at levels capable of producing MSY
  - Application of the precautionary approach
  - Application of ecosystem approach
  - Collection, compilation and sharing of statistics

## Global treaties: Fisheries governance

COUNTRY	UNCLOS 1982	Straddling Stocks	Compliance Agreement	1992 CBD
Antigua & B	2/02/1989			9/3/1993 r
Bahamas	29/07/1983	16/01/1997		2/9/1993 r
Barbados	12/10/1993	22/09/2000	26/10/2000	10/12/'93 r
Belize	13/08/1983	14/07/2005	19/7/2005	30/12/'93 r
Dominica	24/10/1991			6/4/1994 r
Grenada	25/04/1991			11/8/1994 r
Guyana	16/11/1993			29/8/1994 r
Jamaica	21/03/1983			6/1/1995 r
St Kitts & N	7/01/1993		24 /6/ 1994	7/1/1993 r
St Lucia	27/03/1985	9/08/1996	23/10/2003	28/7/1993 a
SVG	1/10/1993	29/10/2010 a		3/6/1996 a
Trinidad & T	25/4/1986	13/09/2006		1/8/1996 r



## Governance

A number of principles have emerged to guide countries toward “good ocean governance”:

- avoidance of depleted or degraded resources & ecosystems
- achieve sustainable & profitable fisheries:
  - + Sustainable use
  - + Precaution approach
  - + Pollution Prevention
  - + Polluter Pays
  - + Ecosystem Approach
  - + Public Participation
  - + Intra and Inter-generational Equity
  - + Cooperation among states
  - + Integration



## Challenges for governance

- Political will – state sovereignty
- Scientific Info. - catch & effort + others
- Social and economic conditions
- Capacity - Local, national, regional
- Policy & Legal frameworks
- Institutional frameworks
  - decision making
  - Transparent
  - Accountable
  - Participation
  - Compliance

## FLYINGFISH FISHERY

1. Fourwing flyingfish (*Hirundichthys affinis*)
2. 7 States:  
Barbados, Dominica, Grenada,  
Martinique, Trinidad & Tobago, St. Lucia,  
St. Vincent & Grenadines
3. Most important small pelagic fishery
4. Landings : 3000 - 4000 MT
5. Boats: 1700 (mainly small to medium size)
6. Socio-economically important
7. US\$15 million in Barbados
8. Cultural icon

## CHALLENGES & PRIORITIES - FLYINGFISH

- Continuing unavailability of key data & information , and need for expanded statistical systems (refine assessments, economic aspects, EBM, environmental aspects incl. climate change)
- Need for active and effective regional management arrangement involving all fishing and range states, that would guide policy & management
- Holistic and responsible manag. (EBM, science-based)
- Active cooperation among states (coastal & others)
- Monitoring, control & surveillance



## Stakeholders & Beneficiaries

**Key Stakeholders:**

- National governmental (multiple departments)
- regional IGOs and NGOs
- Industry (Fishers, boat owners, processors, retailers, exporters etc)

**Key Beneficiaries:**

- People who earn a living from the resource
- Consumers
- Tourism - popular Caribbean seafood dish
- Countries - reduction in cost of importing seafood/ stable employment

## Management structure and accountability - Flyingfish

1. The project will be **- led by the CRFM**
1. There will be a **Steering Committee** comprising representatives from these key partners

Key Partners	
BARBADOS	CRFM
DOMINICA	OECS
GRENADA	WECAFC
MARTINIQUE	CERMES
ST. LUCIA	IFREMER
ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES	FISHER'S REPS
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	



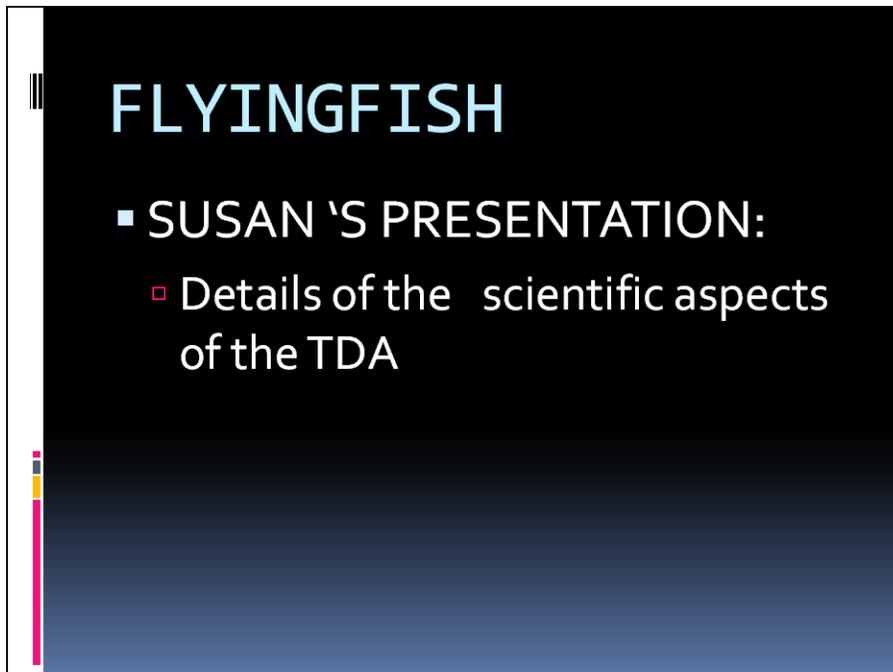
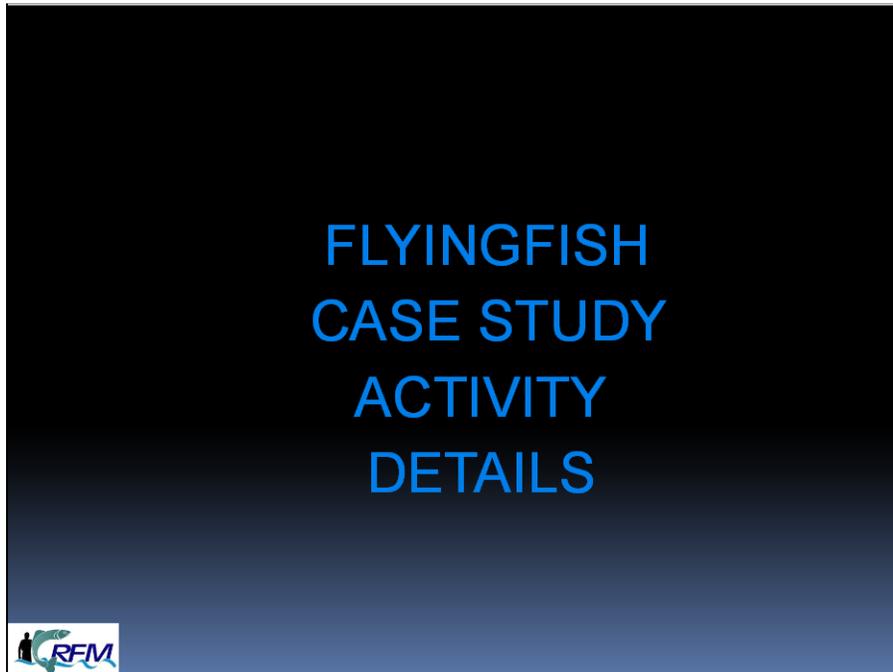
## Immediate Objective

1. Fill knowledge gaps that will contribute to the final Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
2. Development of Strategic Action Programme:  
  
including governance and management reforms and recommendations which will include priority actions for the long term sustainability and optimum utilization of the flyingfish fishery.



## Activity & Budget Summary

- [FLYINGFISH CASE STUDY SUMMARY BUDGET.doc](#)



# FLYINGFISH

## POLICY, LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES & STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME

**PROPOSED WORK PLANS**  
Prepare MOU between CRFM and Martinique

1. ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
1) Prepare MOU to facilitate cooperation between CRFM States & Martinique regarding marine resource governance & management	MOU prepared and executed	Political will exists to execute MOU
Input	Output	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CRFM staff</li> <li>•External Consultant</li> <li>• \$5000</li> </ul>	MOU on cooperation between the CRFM and France (Martinique) prepared and executed	

<b>PROPOSED WORK PLANS</b>		
<b>Stakeholder Analysis</b>		
ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Identify and assess stakeholders	Report on primary & secondary stakeholders; and assessment of their importance & influence regarding governance of the flyingfish	National coordinators will assist consultant in identifying & meeting stakeholders in all participating countries in a timely manner
INPUT	OUTPUT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CRFM Secretariat</li> <li>•External Consultant</li> <li>•\$15,000</li> </ul>	Report of stakeholder analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• info primary &amp; secondary stakeholders;</li> <li>•assessment of capacity, importance and influence, willingness to participate in governance &amp; management of the fisheries</li> </ul>	

<b>PROPOSED PLANS</b>		
<i>Convene national meetings with stakeholders</i>		
1. ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Meetings with national stakeholders to present and discuss reviews and recommendations	Meetings held in countries	
Input	Output	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CRFM Secretariat</li> <li>•External Consultant</li> <li>•National Fisheries</li> <li>•NIC</li> <li>•\$17,000</li> </ul>	Reports of meetings with primary stakeholders to review the recommendations from the evaluation exercise, including the proposal for a sub-regional decision-making mechanism/forum, with their input and recommendations	

**PROPOSED PLANS**

*Convene expanded joint CRFM States involved, WECAFC Ad Hoc Working Group on Flyingfish France (Martinique)*

1. ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Mtg of officials to review reports of stakeholder , policy, legal & institutional review ; Declaration /Plan of Action on governance and management of flyingfish	<b>Meeting Report, endorsement of stakeholder analysis, policy /legal institutional review</b>	<b>FAO willing to convene joint Meeting; countries willing to compromise</b>
Input	Output	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CRFM Secretariat</li> <li>•Ext Consultant</li> <li>•Forum &amp; WECAFC</li> <li>• \$20,000</li> </ul>	Report and recommendations of the joint meeting of the CRFM and FAO/WECAFC Working Groups completed and documents endorsed unified recommendations made to the Ministers	

**PROPOSED PLANS**

*Prepare SAP report with the findings and recommendations*

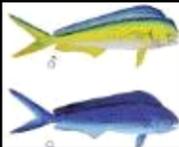
1. ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Prepare SAP Report	<b>Report prepared</b>	
Input	Output	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CRFM Secretariat</li> <li>•External Consultant</li> <li>• States input</li> <li>• \$19,000</li> </ul>	Report prepared - incorporate stakeholders' views ; Focused - transboundary issues ; identify policy, legal and institutional deficiencies and restrictions that may hinder effective transboundary governance of the flyingfish fishery; & recommended policy, legal and institutional reforms & investments required	



<b>PROPOSED PLANS</b>		
<i>Convene 2 meetings CRFM Ministerial Council (States with significant involvement in the flyingfish) &amp; Martinique</i>		
1. ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Ministerial mtg to endorse reports of stakeholder , policy, legal & institutional review ; Declaration /Plan of Action on governance and management of flyingfish	<b>Meeting Report, approval of stakeholder analysis, policy /legal institutional review</b>	Political will exist
<b>Input</b>	<b>Output</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CRFM Secretariat</li> <li>•Ext Consultant</li> <li>•Ministerial Input</li> <li>• \$36,000</li> </ul>	Report -Decisions of Ministerial Meetings  Sub-regional Declaration /plan of action endorsed by policy makers from the participating State  SAP Report and recommendations endorsed	

## ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

- [ACTIVITY schedule flyingfish Case study.doc](#)



# LARGE PELAGICS

## LARGE PELAGIC FISHERIES

1. Tunas, billfishes, sharks, tuna-like species, dolphinfish
2. Some spp. - highly migratory (yellowfin), others regional distribution (e.g. Spanish mackerel)
3. Top predators in the CLME
4. All species except dolphinfish included in ICCAT's mandate, but regional species - our responsibility
5. Some CLME States have developed fleets , including High Seas fleets. Distant water fleets also operate within the region.
6. Some fisheries are still developing, with FAD fisheries expanding across region
7. These species support artisanal, industrial and recreational fisheries throughout the CLME
8. Importance of a species varies with country and accessible markets
9. Several CLME countries are members of ICCAT, and obtain catch quotas for regulated species e.g. bigeye tuna, swordfish, marlins

# LARGE PELAGICS

## CASE STUDY ACTIVITY DETAILS



### CHALLENGES & PRIORITIES – LARGE PELAGICS

- ❑ Improved contributions to ICCAT for management of large tunas and billfishes
- ❑ Evaluate & manage *regional* species
- ❑ Strengthen statistical programs –
  - ❑ *not keeping pace with assessment & management needs,*
  - ❑ *no monitoring of recreational fisheries*
- ❑ Need for active and effective regional management arrangement involving all fishing and range states,
  - ❑ *Holistic and responsible management (EBM, precautionary, science-based)*
  - ❑ *Active cooperation by range states and fishing states*



## **Stakeholders & Beneficiaries**

**Key Stakeholders:**

- National governmental (multiple departments)
- regional inter-governmental organisations
- Industry (Fishers, boat owners, processors, retailers, exporters etc)

**Key Beneficiaries:**

- People who earn a living from the resource
- Consumers
- Tourism - popular Caribbean seafood dish
- Countries - reduction in cost of importing seafood/ stable employment

## **OBJECTIVES LARGE PELAGIC FISH RESOURCES**

**IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE**

- The purpose - to fill knowledge gaps that will contribute to the final TDA.
- The TDA will inform the development of the SAP and management and governance framework.
  - include priority actions for sustainability of pelagic
  - cooperative mechanism for involvement of countries in activities of ICCAT (for some species).
  - regional mechanism for the management of other large pelagic species not addressed by ICCAT.



## Management structure & accountability - large Pelagic

1. The project will be - led by the CRFM
2. There will be a Case Study Steering Committee comprising representatives from these key partners

Key Partners	
BARBADOS	OECS
DOMINICA	WECAFC
GRENADA	CERMES
MARTINIQUE	IFREMER
ST. LUCIA	FISHER'S REP.
ST. VINCENT	
TRINIDAD	ICCAT
VENEZUELA	
USA, Mex, Bra, Cuba	

# LARGE PELAGIC FISHERIES

POLICY, LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL  
ISSUES  
&  
STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME

# Large Pelagics

- Countries involved in the Fishery
  - Wider Caribbean Region and beyond
  - Several countries involved in fisheries
  - Several intend to expand into fisheries

**PROPOSED WORK PLANS**

7.2.1 Stakeholder Analysis

ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Identify and assess stakeholders	Report on primary & secondary stakeholders; and assessment of their importance & influence regarding governance of the large pelagic species	National coordinators will assist consultant in identifying & meeting stakeholders in all participating countries in a timely manner
<b>INPUT</b>	<b>OUTPUT</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CRFM Secretariat</li> <li>•External Consultant</li> <li>• \$25,127</li> </ul>	Report of stakeholder analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• info. on primary &amp; secondary stakeholders</li> <li>•assessment of capacity, importance, influence, and willingness to participate in governance &amp; management of the fisheries</li> </ul>	

<b>PROPOSED WORK PLANS</b>		
<b>7.2.2. Policy, legal and institutional analysis</b>		
<b>1. ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS</b>
Review /analysis of existing policies, legal & institutional arrangements re governance & management of LP	Policy, legal and institutional analysis completed and reports prepared	Countries willing to share relevant data & information on their policies, laws, regulations
<b>Input</b>	<b>Output</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CRFM Secretariat</li> <li>•External Consultant</li> <li>•Country visits</li> <li>•Expanded CRFM Scientific meeting &amp; Forum to discuss and refine recommendations</li> <li>• \$24,555</li> </ul>	Report on the policy, legal & institutional analysis completed, weaknesses, root causes, gaps and reforms needed for sustainable governance identified, including application of EBM & precautionary approach	

<b>PROPOSED PLANS</b>		
<b>7.2.3 Convene Joint Meeting with stakeholders &amp; technical officials to agree initial regional management plan for selected species</b>		
<b>1. ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Review recommend. from evaluations (7.1, 7.2.1 &amp; 7.2.2)</li> <li>2) Prepare regional management plan for key regional species assesses</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report of meeting with recommendations</li> <li>• Initial Management plan prepared for species assessed</li> </ul>	Countries are willing to cooperate re management of shared large pelagic resources
<b>Input</b>	<b>Output</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRFM Secretariat</li> <li>• External consultant</li> <li>• States input</li> <li>• \$34,410</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Report of Joint stakeholder-technical officials</li> <li>2) Regional management plan prepared for key selected species</li> </ol>	

PROPOSED PLANS		
7.2.4 Prepare SAP report with the findings and recommendations		
1. ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Prepare SAP Report	Report prepared	
Input	Output	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CRFM Secretariat</li> <li>•External Consultant</li> <li>• States input</li> <li>• \$12,050</li> </ul>	Report prepared - incorporate stakeholders' views ; Focused - transboundary issues ; identify policy, legal and institutional deficiencies and restrictions that may hinder effective transboundary governance of the large pelagic resources; & recommended policy, legal and institutional reforms & investments required	

## ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

- [ACTIVITY schedule large Pelagic Case study.doc](#)

<b>REVISED ACTIVITY SCHEDULE</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY (original date)</b>	<b>Revised Date</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Progress report (by December 2010)	January 2011
Formulation of Case Study Steering Committee (CSC) and initial report with work plan (by 30 September 2010)	10 February 2011
Commission 1-2 large pelagic assessments and initiate SAP activities (by 30 October 2010)	15 April 2011
Commission stakeholder analysis (by 30 November 2010)	June / July 2011
Commission policy, legal and institutional analysis (by 15 January 2011)	July / August 2011
1-2 large pelagic assessments drafted (by 31 August 2011)	31 August 2011
Submission of final version of large pelagic assessments (by 30 October 2011)	October 2011
Joint stakeholder-technical report, and regional management plan (by 31 March 2012)	November 2011
Initial SAP activities report drafted (by 15 May 2012)	15 December 2011
Submission of final SAP activities report (by 30 June 2012)	15 February 2011
Second Case Study Steering Committee Meeting (by 31 July 2012)	30 March 2012
Recommendations and conclusion will be presented to the Caribbean Fisheries Forum and Ministerial Council for their consideration and approval.	30 April 2012
Final report including progress on policy cycle implementation (by 31 October 2012)	30 June 2012