

**CRFM Technical & Advisory Document
Number 2020 / 16**

**TOWARDS GENDER SENSITIVE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
PROPOSALS FOR THE FISHERIES SECTOR**

**CRFM Secretariat
2020**

CRFM Technical & Advisory Document - Number 2020 / 16

Towards Gender Sensitive Business Activities – proposals for the fisheries sector

Prepared by
Peter A. Murray
Advisor, Fisheries Management and Development, CRFM Secretariat

www.crfm.int

www.youtube.com/TheCRFM

www.facebook.com/CarFisheries

www.twitter.com/CaribFisheries

CRFM TECHNICAL & ADVISORY DOCUMENT – Number 2020 / 16

Towards Gender Sensitive Business Activities – proposals for the fisheries sector

Copyright © 2020 by Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism

All rights reserved.

Reproduction, dissemination and use of material in this publication for educational or non-commercial purposes are authorized without prior written permission of the CRFM, provided the source is fully acknowledged. No part of this publication may be reproduced, disseminated or used for any commercial purposes or resold without the prior written permission of the CRFM.

Correct Citation:

CRFM (2020). Towards Gender Sensitive Business Activities – proposals for the fisheries sector. *Technical & Advisory Document*, No. 2020 / 16. 9p.

ISSN: 1995 –1132

ISBN: XXXXXXXX

Published by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism Secretariat,
Belize and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

This document was produced with the financial assistance of Global Affairs Canada. However, the views expressed herein are those of the CRFM and may not reflect the opinion of Global Affairs Canada.

Contents

SUMMARY 1

INTRODUCTION – BUSINESS ACTIVITIES..... 2

FISHER ORGANIZATIONS 3

Overview 3

Opportunity..... 4

Recommendation & Next Steps..... 4

TOURISM RETAIL MARKET 5

Overview 5

Opportunities 5

Recommendations & Next Steps 5

CONCLUSION 6

APPENDIX 1 - ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR BUSINESS ACTIVITY PROPOSALS IN THE FLYINGFISH FISHERY 7

Dockside Monitoring 7

Electronic Monitoring..... 8

Recommendation & Next Steps..... 9

Summary

As fisheries have grown and developed over the years, stakeholders have sought business opportunities that are directly and indirectly linked to the fishery. This paper draws extensively on the Report on Business Activity Proposals for the Flyingfish Fishery (*In* NEXUS Coastal Resource Management Ltd. (2019). *Final Technical Report*. CLME+/SP3-FF/EOI-ELW/01/17 Technical Support to Facilitate Long-term Enhancement of Livelihoods and Human Well-being for Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fisheries) that provides a recent analysis of the flyingfish fishery in the eastern Caribbean, which led to consideration of opportunities for additional economic benefit of the fishery through business development. It incorporates the strategic directions described in the Gender Analysis Strategy and Action Plan (CRFM, 2020. Gender Analysis, Strategy and Action Plan. Technical & Advisory Document 2020/06. 69p.) and the draft Fisheries Gender Action plans developed for Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

Potential growth of employment and business development is limited due to the current state of the resource and apparent changes in regional environmental condition. Stakeholders have explored business opportunities at every stage of the value chain, including development of frozen flyingfish products, fertilizers, food stands, bait and so on; however, there is potential for the greater business opportunity for businesses involved with use of flyingfish in restaurants and food kiosks, particularly catering to the tourist market.

Business activity proposals are considered best to be applicable to and support the future enhancement of not only livelihoods, but of the overall fishery. It is proposed that such new business opportunities should not increase pressure on the resource or promote competition into already saturated industry sectors. Hence, the business activity proposals that are suggested, focus on opportunities which will allow stakeholders to diversify as well as support the management of the fishery itself; and, equally target male as well as female participation, with a “leaning” towards youth. It is also important that Fisheries Divisions in the Eastern Caribbean to consider alternative opportunities that will help combat the financial and capacity obstacles to efficient and effective management of the fishery, when assessing economic and business opportunities

Introduction – business activities

Fisheries have grown and developed over the years as a result of technology advancements, increased populations and access to international markets. As a result, stakeholders have sought business opportunities that are directly and indirectly linked to the fishery, including the flyingfish fishery. In addition to being an important food fishery, particularly in Barbados, flyingfish is an important prey group for a number of larger pelagic species such as tuna. Thus, the majority of Member States harvest the species to use as commercial bait. The commercial flyingfish fishery is highly seasonal occurring between December and June and is largely based on the seasonal availability of the species. The types of business opportunities, referred to above, take place at every stage of the value chain, from harvest to post-production. The types of businesses that currently exist or have been explored by stakeholders at each stage of the value chain related to the flyingfish fishery, are shown below:¹

Stage of Value Chain	Level of Activity ²	Business Description
Harvest	High	Making/Repairing Fishing Gear
	Medium	Boat Building (small – wood; large – fiberglass)
	Low	Catch & Sale for Bait
	Low to High	Catch & Sale for Food
Processors	Absent to High	Fillet Flyingfish
	Absent to High	Whole and Gutted Flyingfish
	Absent to Low	Fillet Breaded and Frozen Flyingfish
	Absent to Low	Flyingfish Fish Sticks
	Absent to Low	Other Value Added Flyingfish Products
Fish Markets	Absent to High	Whole (Fresh)
	Absent to Medium	Whole (Frozen)
	Absent to High	Cleaned Whole(Fresh)
	Absent to High	Cleaned Fillet (Fresh)
Buyers	Absent to Low	Buying whole flyingfish for export food market
Transportation	Absent to Medium	Trucking/ delivery of flyingfish products in local markets
	Absent to Low	Packaging and shipping of flyingfish products to regional and international markets
Packaging	Absent to Low	Production and/or sale of packaging for local, regional and international shipping of flyingfish products
Export	Absent to Low	Frozen Value Added Flyingfish Products
	Absent to Low	Frozen Whole & Cleaned Flyingfish
Retailer	Absent to High	Sale of flyingfish products through food stands
	Absent to High	Sale of flyingfish products at restaurants
	Absent to Low	Sale of flyingfish products at supermarkets
	Absent to Medium	Sale of flyingfish products through Food Service

¹ C.f. Report on Business Activity Proposals for the Flyingfish Fishery *IN* NEXUS Coastal Resource Management Ltd. (2019). *Final Technical Report*. CLME+/SP3-FF/EOI-ELW/01/17 Technical Support to Facilitate Long-term Enhancement of Livelihoods and Human Well-being for Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fisheries.

² Level of Activity varies depending on Member State (e.g. Barbados has a more developed flyingfish fishery)

A recent analysis of the flyingfish fishery in Barbados, Grenada and Tobago led to consideration of, opportunities for additional economic benefit of the fishery through business development.³ It was concluded that potential growth of employment and business development is limited due to the current state of the resource and apparent changes in regional environmental condition. Furthermore, the fishery is deemed to be fully subscribed, in that past opportunities linked to the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery had been previously identified by fishers and entrepreneurs and are currently being pursued by stakeholders who participate directly or indirectly in the fishery. In each Member State, stakeholders have explored business opportunities at every stage of the value chain, including development of frozen flyingfish products, fertilizers, food stands, bait and so on. There is, however, potential for the greater business opportunity for businesses involved with use of flyingfish in restaurants and food kiosks, particularly catering to the tourist market.

One other area in which business opportunities have not focused are related to the management of the fishery. As demand for fish, such as flyingfish, increases, it is important that business activity proposals are suggested that do not undermine the fishery management objectives but enhance them.

Business activity proposals should be applicable to and support the future enhancement of not only livelihoods, but of the overall fishery. To avoid problems of overdevelopment and overcapitalization experienced it is important that new business opportunities will not increase pressure on the resource or promote competition into already saturated industry sectors (i.e. ecotourism). The suggested business activity proposals, discussed, focus on opportunities that will allow stakeholders to diversify as well as support the management of the fishery itself. It is proposed that these activities should equally target male as well as female participation, with a “leaning” towards youth (according to the World Health Organisation: 15-24 y/o⁴) of all genders

Fisher Organizations⁵

Overview

Internationally, fisher organizations have become an integral part of the complex network of fisheries management organizations. It allows fishers to work as a collective to discuss a variety of important local issues and to liaison with government departments regarding fisheries management measures. In the International context, fisher organizations have evolved where it has become necessary for local organizations to send representatives to a larger number of local, regional, provincial or sometimes national advisory boards.

Fisher Organizations are fisher industry-led organizations that participate in fisheries operations. They act in a collective ‘cooperative’ approach for small venture operations, such as individual vessel owners and operators, work together to promote the viability and sustainability of their industry.

Specifically, Fisher Organizations are private sector groups developed to manage fishery through individual ventures that improve cost effectiveness and efficiency in harvesting, in data collection and collective management. Using Fisher Organizations provides incentives that translates into greater and more effective employment, income and livelihoods.

³ Report on Business Activity Proposals for the Flyingfish Fishery

⁴ The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines ‘youth’, as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States. The Secretary-General first referred to the current definition of youth in 1981 in report to the General Assembly A/36/215, para. 8 of the annex and endorsed it in report A/40/256, para. 19 of the annex. The General Assembly, by its resolution 50/81 in 1995, reiterated that the United Nations defined youth as the age cohort of 15-24. Definition of youth perhaps changes with circumstances, especially with the changes in demographic, financial, economic and socio-cultural settings; however, the definition that uses 15- 24 age cohort as youth fairly serves its statistical purposes for assessing the needs of the young people and providing guidelines for youth development.

⁵ Report on Business Activity Proposals for the Flyingfish Fishery

Opportunity

The development of Fisher Organizations will allow some of the burden for data collection that currently falls on Fisheries Division to be shared amongst fishery stakeholders. Furthermore, there is an opportunity for Fisher Organizations to support Fisheries Divisions through their active participation in data collection, data compilation and communication.

Fisher Organizations should be representative of all industry sectors including harvesters, processors, buyers and marketers, regardless of gender or age. This diversity will ensure issues that are facing each level of the value chain are discussed as a collective to determine the most effective means forward.

Fisher Organizations can support the fishery through several different functions, which may include (though are not limited to):

- Assist members in renewing or applying for licenses/registration
- Provide members with important fisheries information through newsletter or other mediums
- Organize regular meetings to discuss gender-responsive fishery issues
- Communicate regularly with Fisheries Divisions regarding gender-responsive management, regulations, policies, etc.
- Act as potential co-management agency for certain fisheries
- Organize mandatory training programs that promote safety, fish handling, technology improvements, monitoring, gender-responsive budgeting etc.
- Improve/integrate fisheries education in schools with socioeconomic considerations of curricula
- Undertake research projects or partner with academic institutions on research projects that focus on gender- and youth-related issues of importance to their members
- Establish system of cross-sectoral review and feedback on policies and proposals for gender- and socially- inclusive fisheries activities
- Support the advancement of gender-disaggregated fishery data collection.

Recommendation & Next Steps

- The Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Management Plan 2020 – 2025 notes that current governance issues and constraints include: “(t)he lack of assistance to develop and strengthen fisherfolk cooperatives/associations/networks to facilitate improved collection and sharing of data and information and greater involvement in fisheries management process”. Given this, the CRFM should undertake a capacity assessment of existing local fisher organizations to determine the level of gender-disaggregated and youth participation⁶ that can be achieved in the short term. This would also include a long-term development plan to enhance Fisher Organizations’ involvement in most aspects of fisheries management activities, including gender and youth disaggregated data collection.⁷
- Conduct a review of existing data collection systems in the fisheries sector (e.g., agriculture survey, census) to identify entry points to inform on intersectional gender related information, and data collection

⁶ See CRFM, 2020. Gender Analysis, Strategy and Action Plan. Technical & Advisory Document 2020/06. 69p. (a.k.a. Gender ASAP)

⁷ In keeping with the strategic directions described in the Gender ASAP and draft Fisheries Gender Action plans developed for Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago

- Identify and train local women, men, and youth to collect gender-sensitive data for census and other reporting needs
- Conduct sensitivity training for data collectors for the socioeconomic gender-related questions
- Incorporate a section in the census or labour force survey (LFS) that considers sex and age disaggregated multi-occupationality among vendors (to determine whether they are vendors and fishers or vendors only).

Tourism Retail Market⁸

Overview

Flyingfish represents a significant cultural resource for Barbados, in that it has been used as a symbol in the tourism market. However, there is potential to increase the contribution of flyingfish in the local tourism market, as well as the tourism market in other islands involved with the flyingfish fishery. For example, in Barbados at present, flyingfish is only available in some restaurants on a regular basis through the year. It is only occasionally available in restaurants in other member states. There are often periods when flyingfish is not available, despite being on the menu; this can undermine demand for the fish in this lucrative market. Expansion of the regional tourist market for flyingfish will, in some places, require importation of flyingfish from countries that are actively harvesting for commercial purposes and diverting flyingfish from the domestic bait fishery.

Opportunities

Development of the small-scale kiosk style flyingfish vendor can create a local demand that supports tourism activities at or near beaches. Ideally these vendors, most of whom currently tend to be female, would be near existing fish markets so that they can access fresh supply during season and frozen product when flyingfish harvesting is not occurring. This will capture tourist dollars thus increasing foreign currency influx to the local economy.

A survey should be undertaken to determine the current demand and the potential demand for flyingfish products at various locations in and near primary tourist areas. This information is important to determine the level of gender-responsive investment that may be required to establish successful businesses, and to determine the amount of flyingfish that will be needed to properly support these ventures.

Recommendations & Next Steps⁹

- Member States should conduct local surveys of tourists to:
 - a. determine demand for flyingfish,
 - b. information regarding the times tourists have wanted to order flyingfish but it is not been available in restaurants, and
 - c. tourist interests flyingfish kiosks on or near beaches.
- Share, at the national level, best practices, progress and lessons learned of gender mainstreaming programming on fisheries, gender, youth, decent work and/or sustainable development
- Share findings on gender-differentiated traditional knowledge practices across fisheries value chains in CRFM Member States, in sessions, workshops and trainings related to building the tourism product

⁸ Report on Business Activity Proposals for the Flyingfish Fishery

⁹ These recommendations not only draw on the Report on Business Activity Proposals, but also on the Gender ASAP and the draft Fisheries and Gender Action plans for Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago

- Facilitate improved financial access and business trainings for youths interested in investing and working in fisheries
- Establish investment support programs for young entrepreneurs, of any gender, interested in setting up kiosks that specialise in flyingfish. Financial support program should be proportional to the demand for new tourism related food services in the country.
- Encourage local level tourism opportunities with fishers, processors, and entrepreneurs at landing sites (e.g., fishing tours; processing/market tours; cooking classes), including based on research into interest and feasibility of “fish-to-table” (hook to cook) sustainable fish standards for tourism industry

Conclusion¹⁰

Although there is limited opportunity for business growth in the flyingfish fishery, there is an opportunity to enhance employment diversification in its management. As discussed above, CRFM and Member States might consider business activities that can further enhance livelihoods in the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery, as well as fisheries as whole. Two such of these are proposed here: (a) conduct capacity assessment of existing Fisher Organizations and draft long-term gender-responsive development plan to increase capacity of Fisher Organizations; and (b) support establishment of tourism focused food kiosks that specialize in flyingfish and define and establish investment program criteria to support entrepreneurs. Two other possible business activity concepts that can support the enhancement of the overall fishery, are outlined in appendix 1.

Given the financial and capacity obstacles that prevent the efficient and effective management of the fishery by Fisheries Divisions in the Eastern Caribbean, it is important to consider alternative opportunities that will help combat these issues when assessing economic and business opportunities. Economic growth is about extracting greater value from the resource within the local market: opportunities can be realized in creating employment through the management of the as well as the harvest and sale of the resource.

Consistently, women face the challenge of having their roles, abilities, and traditional knowledge acknowledged in the fisheries sector. This relates to the perceptions of women and men and their contribution and value to fishery activities and responsibilities in the home, demonstrating the traditional role between productive and reproductive knowledge and activities, respectively.

Trainings related to the skill areas referred to above can be engaging and support youth engagement and acceleration in the fisheries sector; generally providing life skills that expanded beyond the sector. These trainings should not predominantly focus on young male fish harvesters but be expanded to the processors and/or vendors, who are predominately women. To produce a timeline and future that youth can see in the sector, will require investment in terms of attention and value placed on it, as well as efforts to innovate within the sector to make it opportunistic for income outside of selling fresh fish at the market. Although women of whatever age may not be engaged in harvesting, the work that women can provide through these activities can support productive aspects, performed mostly by men, taking place.

All told, implementation of, and support to, these business activities will contribute significantly to the Five-Year Gender Action Plan for CRFM; in particular, Focus Area 4: Strengthen engagement with fisherfolk organisations and local level stakeholders on implementing gender-responsive approaches in fisheries implementing gender-responsive approaches in fisheries. These would speak directly to the activity: *Collaborate with local groups, leaders, and stakeholders for participatory capacity building and sensitization sessions, workshops, and trainings*; In furtherance of the regional strategic outcome whereby *Local communities are supported and engaged as key stakeholders in fisheries projects, programmes and decision making*

¹⁰ Report on Business Activity Proposals for the Flyingfish Fishery

Appendix 1 - Additional considerations for business activity proposals in the flyingfish fishery

The following two business activity proposals are applicable and support the future enhancement of not only livelihoods, but of the overall fishery.¹¹ To avoid problems of overdevelopment and overcapitalization experienced in other jurisdictions it is important that new business opportunities will not increase pressure on the resource or promote competition into already saturated industry sectors (i.e. ecotourism). The suggested business activity proposals, below, focus on new opportunities that will allow stakeholders to diversify as well as support the management of the fishery itself.

Dockside Monitoring

Overview

Dockside monitoring operates as a third-party verification system for fish landings. It further promotes the collection and validation of dependable fisheries data, which is key to the continued sustainability of commercial fisheries. Dockside monitoring involves trained and government certified shore-based observers to assist with fisheries data collection, validation and the integration of new technologies. This can be a labour intensive business, and dockside monitoring companies can be a significant employer, depending on the timing and geographical distribution of the fishery.

In other jurisdictions, dockside monitoring programs provides a set of criteria, often set as a license, for harvesters/ processors/ buyers to follow, which may include the following conditions:

1. Comply with dockside monitoring license requirements.
2. Visual continuity of fish from vessel to scales.
3. Ensure the Dockside Observer has access to weights of fish recorded by processor/buyer.
4. Collection of samples and tag data for scientific assessment
5. Ensure that where required, approved protocols are in place for monitoring the weight of catch are followed in the offloading process.

Opportunity

There is an opportunity to develop dockside monitoring entities that are responsible for executing and managing these activities. When dockside monitoring is established as a third party independent entity it provides further livelihood diversification in the fishery.

The roles and responsibilities of the dockside monitoring company would consist of the following:

1. Designate trained field staff and implement/maintain infrastructure location.
2. Receiving all hail-in and or hail-out information for a fishing vessel voyage, as specified in the fisher's license. This information would be retained by the company in a manner that would allow for the retrieval of all hail information for a particular fisher.
3. Verifying collected information against fishers' logsheets through field staff

The information that will be recorded by the dockside monitoring company will include:

- Date landed
- Vessel Name and Registration Number
- Port of Landing
- Name of Observer
- Name of license holder
- Name of buyer
- Species fished (as recorded in fishing logbook)

¹¹ Taken from the Report on Business Activity Proposals for the Flyingfish Fishery *IN* NEXUS Coastal Resource Management Ltd. (2019). *Final Technical Report*. CLME+/SP3-FF/EOI-ELW/01/17 Technical Support to Facilitate Long-term Enhancement of Livelihoods and Human Well-being for Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fisheries.

- Area fished (as recorded in fishing logbook)

Recommendation

1. CRFM/Member States should proceed with an Economic Feasibility Study of implementation of dockside monitoring in Eastern Caribbean fisheries.
2. Based on the results of the Economic Feasibility Study, CRFM/Member States should proceed with a dockside monitoring pilot project at 1 to 3 major landing sites. The lessons from the pilot project can be used to improve service delivery, build confidence in dockside monitoring and help identify further business opportunities to support livelihood diversification.

Electronic Monitoring

Overview

Promoting the conservation and sustainability of the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery, as well as the region's overall fishery, requires accessible, dependable, and timely data. Alternative methods for collecting data need to be explored and implemented to ensure industry stakeholders, managers and government have the necessary information available to ensure the sustainability of this critical resource sector. Data collection through logbooks and dockside monitoring is essential and can be supported by electronic monitoring.

Electronic monitoring is a modern tool that can be used to collect, monitor, and audit and enforce fisheries management objectives and best practices. Electronic monitoring will enhance Member States' abilities to meet their fishery management objectives of and obligations to the overall regional fishery.

Electronic monitoring may be perceived as competition for dockside monitoring, but the two business opportunities can be complementary. Furthermore, the two initiatives require different skills thus diversifying employment opportunities in the industry.

Opportunity

Electronic monitoring uses electronic technologies, such as cameras and sensors, to collect and verify data from onboard fishing vessels or at landing sites. It can verify such data as catch composition of target species, at-risk species interactions, and species length and weight and sex. Electronic monitoring is an effective tool for industry, government, science, and management to collect scientific data, inform management decision making processes and enforce fisheries regulations.

Internationally, electronic monitoring has been used as a data collection and monitoring tool in fisheries for nearly two decades. In the case of electronic video monitoring, the equipment includes the use of two to four 360-degree cameras, a control box, a monitor, GPS receiver and various sensors and tags (hydraulic, rotation, hatch, RFID tags, etc.). The cameras are set up in a way to capture various areas of the vessel, which includes capturing areas of the deck where catch handling occurs (i.e. sorting table, hauling station, discard chute, etc.) as well as areas to capture the general view of the entire deck.

There are a variety of recording parameters that are predetermined prior to the vessel leaving port. This may include recording being triggered as soon as the vessel leaves its home port, when it enters a fishing area, or connected to specific GPS coordinates. Generally, video recording will take place 100% of the time based on the predetermined parameters, with only a fraction of the video reviewed after the vessel returns to port, this is known as the video audit percentage). The software that is used to review the electronic data, such as digital scale data or video footage is designed to analyze data monitored and collected on fishing events, vessel activity, and type of equipment, use of equipment, catch handling, and species identification.

There are a number of key benefits and business opportunities that are linked to the implementation of electronic monitoring. These include:

1. Science & Data Collection

Electronic monitoring can be used to enhance fisheries data collection. The data collected can include number of catches, species, weight, length, sex (from some species), gear type, catch effort, spatial and temporal data as well as additional oceanographic data. This data can support the validation of logbooks and provides high quality, high quantity validated data, which can later be used in stock assessments and other management measures. Having access to reliable data on the state of the fishery is essential to prevent overharvesting.

2. Management

Electronic monitoring supports effective fisheries management through access to adequate data monitoring to validate management measures and objectives. Overall, this supports the viability of the resource which is directly linked to the sustainability of livelihoods. The information that can be extracted from electronic monitoring can elevate the effectiveness of management tools (regulations) to combat environmental, political, economic and social changes facing the fishery.

3. Cost Effective Fisheries Monitoring

Electronic monitoring can be used as an addition or alternative for data collection and monitoring programs. It allows for continuous data collection and monitoring of all fisheries activities and interactions. Although start-up costs are high (purchase/rental of equipment, training, etc.) it is much more cost effective in the long term compared to other monitoring programs (at-sea observers).

4. Business Opportunity

Internationally there are a number of companies that specialize in electronic monitoring. Implementing or mandating the use of electronic monitoring creates an opportunity for collaboration, training and development of new business opportunities related to this field. This may include the establishment of local companies that supply the equipment or software, the development of local nodes of existing international companies where local nationals are trained on the equipment or business partnerships that allow local and international entrepreneurs to collaborate and provide electronic monitoring as a service.

Recommendation & Next Steps

1. CRFM/Member States should proceed with an Economic Feasibility Study of implementation of electronic monitoring in Eastern Caribbean fisheries.
2. Based on the results of the economic feasibility study CRFM/Member States should proceed with an electronic monitoring project as a small-scale pilot project (three to five vessels). The lessons from the pilot project can be used to improve service delivery, build confidence of electronic monitoring amongst fleet and help identify further business opportunities to support livelihood diversification.

The CRFM is an inter-governmental organization whose mission is to “Promote and facilitate the responsible utilization of the region’s fisheries and other aquatic resources for the economic and social benefits of the current and future population of the region”. The CRFM consists of three bodies – the Ministerial Council, the Caribbean Fisheries Forum and the CRFM Secretariat.

CRFM members are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

CRFM Headquarters

secretariat@crfm.int

Tel: (501) 223-4443 - Fax: (501) 223-4446
Belize City - Belize

Eastern Caribbean Office

crfmsvg@crfm.int

Tel: (784) 457-3474 - Fax: (784) 457-3475
Kingstown - St. Vincent & the Grenadines

www.crfm.int

www.youtube.com/TheCRFM

www.facebook.com/CarFisheries

www.twitter.com/CaribFisheries



www.crfm.int