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**REPORT OF THE CRFM/CNFO/CTA CONSULTATION ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINSTREAMING OF REGIONAL
FISHERIES POLICIES INTO SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES
GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE CARIBBEAN**



Photo credit: Oliver Spencer

**Grand Coastal Hotel, Georgetown, Guyana
25-28 February 2013**

**CRFM Secretariat
Belize 2013**

CRFM Technical & Advisory Document – Number 2013 / 2

Report of the CRFM/CNFO/CTA Consultation on the Implementation and Mainstreaming of Regional Fisheries Policies into Small-scale Fisheries Governance Arrangements in the Caribbean, Grand Coastal Hotel, Georgetown, Guyana, 25-28 February 2013

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Coordination (CTA) approved a project “*Implementing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy: positioning and engaging fisherfolk organisations*”. The project is being implemented by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) in collaboration with the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and other partners. The project purpose is to facilitate continuous engagement of fisherfolk organisations with policy processes and decision-makers for the implementation of key regional fisheries policies. It focuses on three specific policy areas: (1) finalisation and adoption of the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCFP); (2) operationalization of the Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing; and (3) mainstreaming of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in small-scale fisheries governance and management.

As the first activity of this project, a four-day consultation was held between February 25 and 28, 2013 at the Grand Coastal Hotel in Guyana. The consultation was aimed at better expressing the needs and determining the arrangements to facilitate the continuous engagement of fisherfolk organisations with policy processes and decision-makers for the implementation of key regional fisheries policies. The desired outputs of the consultation were: (1) needs, expectations and demands (with respect to capacity enhancement) from fisherfolk on regional and national fisheries issues better expressed; (2) common positions of fisherfolk’ organizations on finalization and adoption of Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy, operationalization of the Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration on IUU Fishing, and mainstreaming of EAF, CCA and DRM in small-scale fisheries governance and management; (3) mechanisms and tools for sound governance, monitoring and evaluation of the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy, Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration on IUU fishing and EAF, CCA and DRM; (4) arrangements for continuous information and knowledge sharing and engagement of fisherfolk organisations with regional and national policy processes and decision makers; and (5) advocacy strategy for fisherfolk organizations outlined. The workshop was attended by fisherfolk leaders from 14 CARIFORUM countries and six partner organisations, and facilitated by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI).

At the start of the workshop most participants expressed the hope to share information, understand the regional policies and learn more about other fisherfolk organisations in the region. Throughout the workshop, CANARI used interactive methods like plenary and small group discussions, mapping and energisers to ensure that participants were engaged in the discussions.

Fisherfolk wanted to be more involved in policy development in the region but found that many of the mechanisms used such as submitting written comments on policies and participating in ad hoc consultations were not conducive to participatory policy development. A mapping of the timeline of recent policy processes in the region revealed that many fisherfolk were not involved in their development. This included the discussions on the Strategic Action Programmes for the Large Pelagic and Flyingfish Fisheries as part of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem project.

Presentations on the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy and the Castries (Saint Lucia) Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU) fishing allowed participants opportunities to understand the context for and content of the policies. They were further able to analyse the implications of the policies for small-scale fisheries through group work. Participants listed some capacities needed by fisherfolk to address the issues identified, for example strengthening fisherfolk organisations and improving advocacy skills. An outline for an advocacy strategy was developed by examining each of the specific policy issues and identifying key messages, target stakeholders, desired

actions that fisherfolk want the stakeholders to take and the best communication tools to reach the target stakeholders.

Synergies were found among eight projects in which fisherfolk in the region were involved. These included the CRFM/CNFO/CTA implementation and mainstreaming of regional fisheries policies into small-scale fisheries governance arrangements in the Caribbean, and the global Too Big to Ignore project being implemented in the region by the UWI Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies. Many of the projects involving the fisherfolk used similar strategies for implementation including education and awareness, networking and capacity building.

During the workshop the CNFO held a meeting in which members reported on activities in their various countries and discussed the way forward for the CNFO. One major topic was the legal registration of the CNFO. It was decided that CNFO members needed to consult fisherfolk in their countries to analyse the pros and cons of various types of organisational structures and governance mechanisms.

At the end of the workshop, next steps were identified for the CTA-funded project and other projects and activities involving fisherfolk. The evaluation of the workshop demonstrated that the workshop objectives had been achieved and that many of the expectations of fisherfolk had been completely or partially addressed, and they identified where some of their expectations would need to be addressed in follow-up to the workshop.

Key findings of the workshop extracted from the various sessions were compiled into a series of five Information Sheets, which recorded all of the information developed under the various workshop topics and can be easily extracted from the workshop report and used by the fisherfolk and their partners in follow-up actions.

Key lessons and recommendations from the workshop included the importance of peer-to-peer learning and sharing among fisherfolk to build knowledge and strengthen relationships. Although many of the participants had not read the policies before the workshop, the interactive sessions allowed for the fisherfolk themselves to analyse the policy implications and identify actions and advocacy needed. The presence of partner organisations helped to increase understanding of the policies and to identify other projects/programmes that can help fisherfolk to take actions and engage in advocacy to implement the policies.

The workshop was very useful in supporting the fisherfolk to analyse the implications of key regional fisheries policies and what actions and advocacy fisherfolk needed to take to ensure that the policies were implemented to support the interests of small scale fisherfolk. Follow-up work planned under the CRFM/CNFO/CTA project, as well as other projects, can take forward the advocacy strategy that was outlined in the workshop, as well as support the CNFO with its continued efforts to build the capacity of the network and its members to play an effective role in fisheries governance at the regional and national levels. Further, the capacity of fisherfolk and their partners was built in participatory policy analysis and planning for participation in fisheries governance; this process can be applied to engaging fisherfolk in implementation of other regional and national policies.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Coordination (CTA) approved a project “*Implementing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy: positioning and engaging fisherfolk organisations*” to be implemented by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) in collaboration with the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and other partners.



Figure 1 Participants prepare for the opening ceremony while the media sets up. Photo credit: CANARI

This project is building on work done between 2006 and 2009 that (1) identified the potential for a regional network among fisherfolk groups; (2) established and formalised national fisherfolk organisations (NFOs) as the backbone of the regional network; and, (3) trained fisherfolk leaders in areas related to network management, use of communication tools and advocacy work.

Building on this foundation, the overall objective of this project is to contribute to the development of a sustainable and profitable industry, the improvement of the quality of fisherfolk lives and

nutrition in the CRFM/CARIFORUM Region. The project purpose is to facilitate continuous engagement of fisherfolk organisations with policy processes and decision-makers for the implementation of key regional fisheries policies. Planned activities include a four-day consultation on the implementation and mainstreaming of regional fisheries policies into SSF governance arrangements in the Caribbean; preparation and dissemination of three issue papers and two policy briefs; and design and conduct an advocacy campaign for the final adoption and implementation of the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy, Castries (Saint Lucia) Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU) and other relevant regional policies.

The overall expected results of the project are: (i) common understanding, positions and proposals of fisherfolk organisations on key issues regarding the implementation of major regional policies and initiatives developed, advocated for and taken into consideration; and (ii) stakeholders and the general public made aware and sensitized to fisherfolk concerns and views on major regional fisheries policies and their implementation.

This four-day consultation with fisherfolk leaders on the implementation and mainstreaming of regional fisheries policies into small-scale fisheries governance arrangements in the Caribbean was the first activity under the CRFM/CNFO/CTA project. The workshop was organised and convened by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Secretariat and facilitated by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI). It was held at the Grand Coastal Hotel in Guyana from February 25 to 28, 2013.

2. OBJECTIVES

The consultation was aimed at better expressing the needs and determining the arrangements to facilitate the continuous engagement of fisherfolk organisations with policy processes and decision-makers for the implementation of key regional fisheries policies.

The specific objectives of the workshop were:

1. To review the rationale, critical issues and mechanisms for implementation of regional fisheries policies and their governance

2. To analyse the implications of regional fisheries policies for small-scale fisheries governance and management and develop common positions of fisherfolk organisations on:
 - a. Finalisation and adoption of the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)
 - b. Operationalization of the Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing
 - c. Policies relevant to the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) for the fisheries sector
3. To outline an advocacy strategy for fisherfolk organisations to communicate their positions on regional fisheries policies
4. To identify options and opportunities for the implementation of regional fisheries policies, particularly regarding the unique role of fisherfolk organisations
5. To identify capacity needs for further strengthening of the CNFO network to enable it to play an effective role in regional fisheries policy development and implementation
6. To identify opportunities for sharing and collaboration with current and planned projects and initiatives in the Caribbean that contribute to the overall result of the CRFM/ CNTO/ CTA project

3. OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony was chaired by Mr. George Jervis, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture. He welcomed the organisers and the participants and expressed the hope that the workshop would meet the expectations of all. Mr. Jervis expressed the view that the adoption and implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy would play a critical role in the sustainable development of the shared fisheries resources of the region.

Mr. Jose Fonseca, Senior Programme Coordinator of the CTA then offered opening comments. He said that fisherfolk wanted their voices to be heard and to influence policy development. The CTA had been involved in helping them with this through funding for development of their organisation. He said that policy influencing required that fisherfolk were capable of articulating their own demands; this implied that there was a need for communication, advocacy and mobilisation to reach those who make and implement policy. Mr. Fonseca also pointed out the importance of Web 2.0 tools to help influence policy and to reach the youth of society.



Figure 2 Dr. Leslie Ramsammy, Hon Minister for Agriculture in the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, gives the feature address at the opening ceremony. Photo credit: CANARI

Mr. Mitchell Lay, Coordinator of the CNFO, began by thanking the fisherfolk who made the sacrifice to attend the workshop. He said that the project was a result of partnerships; indeed the CNFO owed its success to partnerships with several organisations in the region including the University of the West Indies- Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (UWI CERMES), which unfortunately was not available to participate in the workshop. He also said that the national fisheries administrations and the fisherfolk within countries remained two of the most critical partners to the CNFO.

The CRFM was represented by Mr. Milton Haughton, Executive Director. He told the gathering that the CTA funded a number of activities in the Caribbean that helped fisherfolk organisations revitalise and establish NFOs. He stressed the need to strengthen fisheries governance and management in the region and to pay attention to the impact of fishing on non-target species and other ecosystem aspects. Mr. Haughton said the CFP and the Castries Declaration on IUU Fishing were policies to address fisheries governance in the region and that fisherfolk were critical to the successful implementation of these policies.

The Honourable Dr. Leslie Ramsammy, Minister of Agriculture, Guyana, delivered the feature address. Dr. Ramsammy said that the Caribbean region could be food secure. He pointed out that most of the food we import can be grown within the region. He said that Trinidad and Tobago imported large amounts of tilapia that could be farmed in Guyana. Dr. Ramsammy pointed out that the Caribbean had the highest per capita food import of any developing region; the global average for other developing regions was USD66 while the Caribbean's per capita was USD500. He said that inland and sport/ recreational fishing were emerging as major concerns that needed to be given consideration in decision-making and policy discussions. Small-scale fisherfolk were not involved enough in discussions on these other types of fisheries. Piracy also needed to be addressed in the region. Security was a problem both on land and at sea but there was no serious opposition to piracy at sea; security was only discussed in relation to drugs while the safety of the fisherfolk was largely ignored. Most persons in the region were unaware of the CFP and the IUU Fishing policies. Dr. Ramsammy also asked that the CNFO be invited to be part of the committee tasked with organising the Caribbean Week of Agriculture (CWA) in Guyana later in 2013.

Mr. Denzil Roberts, Chief Fisheries Officer of the Fisheries Division, Guyana, offered the vote of thanks. The agenda for the opening ceremony is shown in **Appendix 1**.

4. PARTICIPANTS

25 fisherfolk leaders from 14 countries and eight resource persons from six organisations participated in the workshop. The participants represented the NFOs and PFOs in the Caribbean.

The resource persons represented CNFO partner organisations such as the CRFM, CTA, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the media consultant contracted to develop the advocacy strategy as part of the project. The list of participants is shown in **Appendix 2**.



Figure 3 Participants work in small groups to discuss the implications for the CFP and IUU policies. Photo credit: CANARI

5. METHOD

The agenda for the workshop is attached as **Appendix 3**. The workshop was launched with an **Opening Ceremony** on the first day. In the following session as part of the **introductions**, the participants spoke about themselves and their organisation, the current issues and opportunities in small-scale fisheries in their countries, and noted their expectations from the workshop on fish-shaped cards. Participants volunteered for specific roles to help manage the workshop: the chair managed time and ensured that the sessions focused on the topic and that everyone had an equal opportunity to participate; the rapporteur took notes on the workshop content and reported

key points during the first session of the following day; and the mood investigator asked the participants about their general mood and emotions and reported during the first session of the following day.

After this, noting that the purpose of the CRFM/CNFO/CTA project was to engage fisherfolk in policy development and implementation, the participants brainstormed a definition of policy and noted that it can include both formal and informal policies as well as unwritten practices. Then, a practical exercise to **review the current policy processes and fisherfolk participation** in these took place. A timeline was constructed on the wall of key regional policy processes in fisheries governance and management in the Caribbean for 2012 and projected for 2013 using prepared cards. The fisherfolk indicated the activities that they were involved in.

Subsequently, the facilitator with the assistance of the resource persons presented seven other relevant projects in the region that were seeking to support fisherfolk. The mechanisms for engagement/involvement used in those projects were identified and placed on cards. The facilitator then explained the spectrum of participation and asked the participants to indicate the level of participation each mechanism represented by placing them on the spectrum diagram on the wall. The fisherfolk discussed whether the levels of participation indicated were desired. The day ended with a presentation



Figure 4 Participants discuss the mechanisms used and their level of participation on the spectrum of participation. Photo credit: CANARI

on two projects that were developing **case studies on the CNFO** and what had already been achieved, as a basis for thinking about further actions that would be discussed in the following days of the workshop. Case studies were presented on the global Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) project, *Strengthening organisations and collective action in fisheries: a way forward to the implementation of the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries*, and the Dublin Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice.

Day two began with a review of day one activities by the participant rapporteur and mood investigator. A matrix of the **focus areas and synergies among Caribbean projects working with**

fisherfolk was developed. CANARI and CNFO participants then presented the process and results from the ACP Fish II- funded project on mainstreaming the **Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) management, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction** into small-scale fisheries in the region that was conducted in St. Kitts in 2012. The draft communication strategy with key principles, issues and messages from fisherfolk was presented. The CRFM made brief presentations on the **Draft Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and the Castries (Saint Lucia) Declaration of IUU Fishing** while the Programme Manager, Agriculture and Industry, CARICOM Secretariat, presented on the relevant agricultural policies in the region within which the fisheries policies would fall.

The participants were divided into small groups to discuss: 1) the implication of these policies for small-scale fisheries; and 2) the issues for fisherfolk. These were presented in plenary. Another small group

session followed to discuss the actions fisherfolk can take for implementation and the capacities needed for this to happen; the findings were shared in plenary.

Early on the morning of the third day, the Fisheries Department of Guyana organised a pre-workshop informal visit to the Georgetown fish landing site that was attended by most participants.

The third day began with a review of the previous day by the participant rapporteur and mood investigator. In order to take forward ideas to develop the outline of an **advocacy strategy**, the participants brainstormed what was meant by advocacy, then, in small groups, discussed actions that others needed to take to support fisherfolk interests including: 1) the target stakeholders; 2) the action the fisherfolk needed the target stakeholders to do; and, 3) the method of reaching these stakeholders. The findings were shared in plenary. Then, the plenary discussed messages relevant to each issue and action described in the previous sessions.

Day four began with a review of the previous day by the participant rapporteur and mood investigator. A **CNFO meeting** was then held to review the performance of the CNFO and its member organisations with a view to strengthening their institutional arrangements for effective participation in fisheries governance and management. Resource persons offered advice on some matters. There was individual sharing by each participant on key issues and events in their country and organisation. Key points were elicited from members to input into the FAO case study being developed by CERMES. The meeting also discussed next steps to formalise governance arrangements (organisational structure and processes) for the fisherfolk network.

The participants then discussed actions for the **next steps** for the CRFM/CNFO/CTA project and other projects and activities. The participants then **evaluated** the workshop by using the fish-shaped cards to go into a net to reflect to what degree their expectations were met. The participants also filled out an evaluation form. The organisers and facilitator thanked the participants for their active participation to close the workshop.

6. OVERVIEW OF THE PRESENTATIONS

All presentations are shown in **Appendix 4**.

6.2 Fisherfolk projects

Too Big To Ignore (TBTI)

The facilitator presented on the TBTI project on behalf of the UWI CERMES who was leading the Caribbean aspects of the project. She explained that it was a global research network and knowledge mobilisation partnership on small-scale fisheries that was seeking to improve the understanding of its contribution to food security, sustaining livelihoods and wealth generation among others. The Caribbean was very involved in Working Group 4 (WG4) that looked at enhancing stewardship. Many partners in the region were part of the project including TNC, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the CNFO and the CRFM, to name a few. See **Appendix 4.1**.

Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance

This region-wide project was a four-year, European Union-funded project that was being implemented by five partners- CANARI, CNFO, CRFM, UWI CERMES and Panos Caribbean. 17 countries in the Caribbean were involved, with the goal being to improve the contribution of the small-scale fisheries sector to food security in the Caribbean islands through building the capacity of regional and national fisherfolk organisation networks to participate in fisheries governance and management. Some expected results of the project included: (i) capacity of the CNFO to bring the voice of the fisherfolk into regional

fisheries policy and planning processes built; (ii) capacity of NFOs, primary fisherfolk organisations (PFOs) and individual fisherfolk in eight countries to effectively influence policy at the national and regional levels built; and, (iii) participation of fisherfolk in national and regional processes for decision-making improved. The project included four action learning group (ALG) meetings of fisherfolk leaders to share best practices, a small grants programme and funding for fisherfolk to participate in two key regional meetings to influence policy. The project began in January 2013 and was worth €1.2 million. See **Appendix 4.2**.

Climate-Resilient Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network Project (ECMMAN)

This four-year project was funded by the German Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and was being implemented in six Eastern Caribbean countries by several partners including TNC (the lead agency), CNFO, CARIBSAVE and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). The project was seeking to establish an ecologically representative, socio-economically beneficial, climate resilient, and effectively managed Eastern Caribbean Marine Management Areas Network (ECMMAN). The €4.0 million project was designed to protect and improve the health of near-shore and coastal habitats, so that these can provide the ecosystem services needed for sustainable livelihoods and economies.

By 2016, the project would be seeking to establish new marine managed areas (MMAs) and strengthen existing ones and to develop an Eastern Caribbean Decision Support System (ECDSS) to provide accessible decision-making tools and incorporate current ecological, socio-economic and climate change data among others. The activities were divided into four work packages (WPs) including *WP 2: At the regional and national level, build support of fisher communities for fisheries management and marine conservation and develop livelihood projects*.

Although a PowerPoint presentation was not given during the workshop, TNC subsequently submitted one post-workshop that is shown in **Appendix 4.3**.

Caribbean Fish Sanctuary Partnership Initiative (C-FISH)

The C-FISH project was being implemented by CARIBSAVE and was worth £2.1 million. It hoped to strengthen community-based fish sanctuaries by providing resources, training and alternative livelihood opportunities in five countries in the Caribbean. C-FISH would also work to develop public-private partnerships. There were four areas of activity including building the capacity of managers of fish sanctuaries through grants and training and improving communication, education and public awareness of benefits of fish sanctuaries using information and communication technologies (ICTs). The presentation is shown in **Appendix 4.4**.

Climate Change, Coastal Community Enterprises, Adaptation, Resilience, and Knowledge (CCCCE-ARK)

This project was being implemented by CARIBSAVE. The four project countries are the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize and Jamaica. It was providing 50 Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) from eight communities in four countries opportunities to exchange experiences, build networks and relationships, produce adaptation plans, and explore ways of adapting livelihoods to climate change. CCCCE-ARK included the development of community adaptation plans, training of MSMEs to implement those plans, and development and implementation of the MSME Adaptation Plans. There were four areas of activity. The presentation is shown in **Appendix 4.5**.

Strengthening organisations and collective action in fisheries: a way forward to the implementation of the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries

The FAO was conducting research to inform how fisherfolk organisations can be more effective in fisheries governance. The five activities were (i) scoping study on organisations and collective action in

small- scale fisheries; (ii) workshop to discuss and receive guidance on the analytical framework and methodology for conducting case studies on organisations and collective action in small- scale fisheries; (iii) partners conduct the case studies; (iv) present the findings from the case studies and prepare a capacity development strategy; and, (v) implementation of capacity development strategy. The project will end in 2014 with implementation of the capacity development strategy projected beyond the life of the project. See **Appendix 4.6** for the presentation.

CERMES was conducting the scoping study and as part of that asked participants at the workshop to identify Caribbean success case studies. The presentation is shown in **Appendix 4.7**.

CERMES also asked that the fisherfolk input into the analysis of lessons including factors that: lead to the success and failure of fisherfolk organisations and collective action; guide organisations to promote or not promote gender equality; and enable self-organisation. This was discussed in the CNFO meeting session. The presentation is shown in **Appendix 4.8**.

Getting a seat at the table: fisherfolk empowerment for policy change in the Caribbean. Dublin Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice, April 2013

During the workshop in St. Kitts and Nevis in October 2012, the participants created a video on the projected impacts of climate change on the fishing industry in the Caribbean and called for their colleagues to act now. This video was seen by the organisers of the Dublin Conference, who asked that the CNFO submit a case study on local empowerment as a strategy to reduce risk and increase resilience. CANARI was assisting the CNFO to write the case study that they will be presenting it at the global conference in April 2013.

CANARI presented CNFO's challenges, achievements, and some key lessons from the case study. The presentation is shown in **Appendix 4.9**.

6.3 Communication and advocacy

CNFO Communication Strategy, October 2012

The CNFO presented its Strategy that was updated in October 2012. The updates included the addition of the climate change messages and a revised look at the target audiences and effective mechanisms to reach them. The Strategy is shown in **Appendix 4.10**.

CNFO's communication products on climate change

The CNFO showed various communication products developed at the ACP Fish II-funded workshop in St. Kitts and Nevis in October 2012. The PowerPoint presentation explained the projected impacts of climate change and what fisherfolk could do to adapt. This is shown in **Appendix 4.11**. CNFO also presented a video which they developed and which can be seen at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C-DxcPsnjsQ>. This was also produced in October 2012. A news release that looked at the impact of climate change in the fishing industry in the Caribbean and their planned actions was also presented. This is shown in **Appendix 4.12**.

6.4 Regional policies

Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy

The background and rationale to development of the Common Fisheries Policy were presented, emphasising that this would be a treaty document and therefore would impose a much higher level of obligations on signatory governments. The content of the policy was discussed. See **Appendix 4.13** for the presentation.

Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

The IUU policy was developed through a participatory process at the regional and national levels that included several meetings of the Forum and Ministerial Council from 2006. It culminated with its adoption in 2010 at the CFRM's Second Special Meeting of the Ministerial Council. IUU is used to describe any fishing which undermines or disregards national, regional or international fisheries conservation and management arrangements and measures and is dependent on monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS). Fishing was extremely important to the Caribbean region in terms of its contribution to food security, livelihoods, GDP and foreign exchange earnings. The types of fisheries resources varied throughout the region and included the conch, lobsters, shrimp and groundfish and the migratory pelagic species.

IUU fishing threatened the management of fisheries. IUU damaged stocks, biodiversity and ecosystems. It created economic hardships for state, fishing enterprises and individual fishers who abided by the rules and in consequence faced unfair practices from unscrupulous operators who targeted the same species and marketed without regard for the restrictions faced by others. IUU was valued at more than USD10 billion worldwide.

The threat resulted in the provisions to stop IUU in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), UN Fish Stocks Agreement, FAO Compliance Agreement and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries at the global level. At the regional level, the transboundary nature of the resource, the challenge of inadequate MCS and cooperation and collaboration among the countries made IUU difficult to manage. Provisions to address the threat have to be seen with the context of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas (Articles 58 and 60), Agreement Establishing the CFRM, CFP and the Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration on IUU Fishing. The Castries (Saint Lucia) Declaration on IUU Fishing sought to establish a comprehensive and integrated approach to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, promote sanctions of sufficient gravity, involve fisherfolk in dealing with the threat, implement MCS schemes to increase effectiveness of surveillance measures and establish a CFRM Working Group to regularly consult on methodologies and approaches that will harmonise IUU data collection.

The IUU policy was being implemented through a set of ACP Fish II-funded projects that include (i) reviewing the 2005 MCS study, (ii) developing a regional plan of action for the implementation of the IUU policy and national plans of action, (iii) and updating the enforcement and prosecution manuals and (iv) reviewing the registration and licensing system for CARIFORUM States. The full presentation is shown in **Appendix 4.14**.

Agricultural policies

Various Caribbean agricultural policies were presented as a relevant policy framework for fisheries policy. Opportunities for synergies and support for moving forward with policy implementation were identified.

6.5 Next steps

CRFM/CNFO/CTA Consultation on the Implementation and Mainstreaming of Regional Fisheries Policies into Small-scale Fisheries Governance Arrangements in the Caribbean: project next steps

The CRFM presented on the next steps of the project, including a report of the workshop to be finalized by March 25, 2013, development of three issue papers and two policy briefs by the end of the second quarter in 2013 and the development of an advocacy strategy and plan by the end of the third quarter in 2013. The presentation also looked at the likely activities to be addressed under the next phase of the CRFM/CNFO/CTA partnership, including the policy implications of the International Guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries (SSF Guidelines) and Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible

Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Contexts of National Food Security (the Tenure Guidelines). The presentation is shown in **Appendix 4.15**.

Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance

CANARI showed the next steps in the fisherfolk project including the completion of the needs assessment, the hosting of the first ALG meeting and the meeting of the mentors. CANARI asked for additional criteria to choose the ALG members and the mentor. The presentation is shown in **Appendix 4.16**.

General next steps

In the last presentation of the workshop the facilitator and organisers worked with the participants to identify critical activities in various projects and CNFO internal management, determine when the activity should be completed and to identify who will complete the action. This is shown in **Appendix 4.17** and Information Sheet 2.

6.6 General presentations

What is policy?

After a brainstorming session on participants' understanding of policy, the facilitator used a one slide presentation to give CANARI's definition of policy to include formal and informal practices. See **Appendix 4.18**.

What is advocacy?

After a brainstorming and discussion session the facilitator showed a slide with a formal definition which reinforced the understanding that had been developed by participants. This is shown in **Appendix 4.19**.

7. KEY FINDINGS

Key findings of the workshop extracted from the various sessions are briefly described below and compiled in a series of five Information Sheets, which are designed to be a full record of all of the information developed under various workshop topics that can be easily extracted from this report and used by the fisherfolk and their partners in follow-up actions. The Information sheets are as follows:

- Information sheet 1. Capacities needed by fisherfolk to implement the CFP and IUU policies
- Information sheet 2. Next steps for action
- Information sheet 3. Policy issues and actions for Caribbean fisherfolk regarding the Common Fisheries Policy, IUU fishing, EAF and climate change adaptation and disaster risk management
- Information sheet 4. Outline of an advocacy strategy for Caribbean fisherfolk regarding the Common Fisheries Policy, IUU, EAF and climate change and disaster risk management
- Information sheet 5. Focus areas and synergies among Caribbean projects working with fisherfolk

7.1 Capacities needed

During the workshop, several key technical and organisational capacity needs for the CNFO were identified, which are shown in Information Sheet 1. In addition, the importance of attracting youth to the fishing sector was noted as fishing in the Caribbean is an aging industry.

7.2 Next steps

The next steps identified for the CRFM/CNFO/CTA project, other projects working with fisherfolk, and CNFO development and advocacy activities are shown in Information Sheet 2.

7.3 Policy issues and actions by CNFO

The participants analysed the issues related to the CFP and the Castries Declaration on IUU Fishing and discussed the possible actions that can be taken. These are shown in Information Sheet 3.

7.4 Advocacy strategy outline: policy issues, messages, target audiences, communication actions

The outline for the advocacy strategy developed out of various sessions of the workshop is shown in Information Sheet 4.

7.5 Collaboration/ synergies among projects

Synergies among relevant projects that fisherfolk are involved were identified and are noted in Information Sheet 5.

8. EVALUATION

The specific objectives of the workshop were met:

1. The rationale, critical issues and mechanisms for implementation of regional fisheries policies and their governance were reviewed.
2. The implications of regional fisheries policies for small-scale fisheries governance and management were analysed and common positions of fisherfolk organisations were developed on:
 - a. finalisation and adoption of the CFP;
 - b. operationalization of the Castries Declaration on IUU Fishing;
 - c. policies relevant to the EAF, CC, and DRM for the fisheries sector.
3. An advocacy strategy was outlined for fisherfolk organisations to communicate policy positions on regional fisheries policies.
4. The important role of fisherfolk organisations in implementation of regional fisheries policies was recognised, and some options for involvement were identified.
5. Capacity needs were identified for further strengthening of the CNFO network to enable it to play an effective role in regional fisheries policy development and implementation.
6. Opportunities for sharing and collaboration were identified with current and planned projects and initiatives in the Caribbean that contribute to the overall result of the CRFM/ CNFO/ CTA project.

Many of the participants' expectations for the workshop were fully met, including "information sharing/ networking". Most expectations were partially achieved; those participants however felt that steps were taken during the workshop to meet those expectations at a later date. Very few expectations were not achieved. These included "develop policies". However, it was noted that these were not expectations that the consultation was designed to meet but would be part of follow-up activities by CNFO and its partners.

The participant rapporteurs' reports are reflected in the findings above and the information sheets. The mood investigator for day one reported that the mood was generally upbeat but the "unfortunate six" who arrived at the hotel approximately four hours before the workshop began were sleepy. He said that the others seemed comfortable with the format of the workshop. For day two, the mood investigator pointed

out that the mood was generally good; the participants enjoyed the meals and the rooms were comfortable. However, those at the guesthouse were not too happy to be located away from the main hotel.

The third day's mood investigator indicated that he was happy that energisers were being used because there were many sessions that required participants to be seated; the discussions were lively and the participants were engaged. He pointed out that the field trip to Georgetown landing site was good because it highlighted the differences that exist among landing sites throughout the Caribbean. He also said that the participants enjoyed hosting the launch of the EU-funded project, *Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance*. No reports were given for the last day as the evaluations conducted at the end of the workshop served this purpose.

Although all participants enjoyed the workshop, some felt that the sessions should have been spread over more days. Most indicated that they understood more about the CFP and IUU Fishing policies- one of the objectives of the workshop. Most said that they most liked the level of participation in the workshop but would have liked to have seen more of Guyana. Participants wanted to share the information from the workshop with their colleagues when they returned to their countries but some believed that funding and capacity may prevent them from reaching others effectively. Several suggestions were made for the CRFM's work including (i) greater or wider Caribbean participation; (ii) continue working closely with the fisherfolk and strengthen the partnership; and, (iii) designating the CRFM as the Competent Authority mentioned to implement the CFP. The list of expectations and compiled evaluations are shown in Appendix 5.

9. LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Key lessons and recommendations from the workshop included:

1. *Communication with the participants before the workshop to help them understand the policies under review will improve discussions.* Many of the participants had not read the policies before the workshop; understanding of the content was not rich.
2. *Participation of partner organisations in the workshops/ meetings with the fisherfolk stakeholders can increase their understanding of both the context of the policies and other projects/ programmes that can help them to implement the policies.* The resource persons present made valuable contributions to the workshop sessions.
3. *Flexibility in the design of sessions allowed for rich sharing of information.* Different techniques such as group sessions, plenary discussions and icebreakers were also used to ensure that all participants were engaged in the discussions.
4. *Peer-to-peer learning/ sharing can increase uptake of information among fisherfolk.* Sessions in which the fisherfolk shared information and interacted with each other were the most useful for the participants.
5. *Field visits to demonstrate the policies in action or to set context for the policies can increase understanding of them.* Field visits also offer a different type of learning that will appeal to some participants.

The workshop was very useful in supporting the fisherfolk to understand key regional policies and to themselves analyse the implications and what actions and advocacy fisherfolk needed to take to ensure that the policies were implemented to support the interests of small scale fisherfolk. Follow-up work planned under the CRFM/CNFO/CTA project, as well as other projects, can take forward the advocacy strategy that was outlined in the workshop, as well as support the CNFO with its continued efforts to build the capacity of the network and its members to play an effective role in fisheries governance at the regional and national levels. Further, the capacity of fisherfolk and their partners was built in

participatory policy analysis and planning for participation in fisheries governance; this process can be applied to engaging fisherfolk in implementation of other regional and national policies.

10 REFERENCES

CRFM. 2010. Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.
CRFM. 2011. Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCFP).

INFORMATION SHEETS

Information Sheet 1: CRFM/CNFO/CTA Consultation on Implementation and Mainstreaming of Regional Fisheries Policies into Small-scale Fisheries Governance Arrangements in the Caribbean: capacities needed by fisherfolk to implement the CFP and IUU policies

A workshop was held with fisherfolk from the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CMFO) in February 2013 in Guyana as part of the project “*Implementing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy: positioning and engaging fisherfolk organisations*” implemented by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Coordination (CTA) in collaboration with other partners. One of the specific objectives of this workshop was to identify capacity needs for further strengthening of the CNFO network to enable it to play an effective role in regional fisheries policy development and implementation.

During the workshop, the fisherfolk from the Caribbean Network for Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) requested both technical and organisational capacity building to become effective fisheries governance participants. Technical capacity includes the skills, knowledge and ability to conduct fishing efficiently/effectively. Organisational capacity includes the attitudes, skills, knowledge and abilities to effectively manage an organisation.

Technical capacities needed

- Fisheries governance and fisheries management
- Further knowledge and training for fisherfolk, vendors and processors in post-harvest technology including sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)
- Knowledge of and training in gear/ equipment technology that is both environmentally friendly and effective (includes possible research into appropriate technology)
- Improved understanding of the biology of fish species as a measure to improve catch
- Improved vessel design for safety/ security at sea
- Increased understanding of the effects of climate change and variability on the fishing industry
- Knowledge of and skills to develop complementary activities or alternative livelihoods for the fishing stakeholders.

Organisational capacities needed

- Advocacy, conflict management and negotiation techniques
- Communication and advocacy skills to identify and implement the best methods that are most effective to reach various target audiences
- Skills, knowledge and resources of fisherfolk within countries to establish new and strengthen existing national fisherfolk organisations (NFOs) and to increase membership in the CNFO
- Leadership and inter-personal skills (including communication)
- Business and financial planning and management
- Strategic planning for many of the NFOs and the PFOs to structure the direction of the organisations
- Resource mobilisation capacity/skills to be part of fisheries governance process
- Networking skills to build better relationships with fishing authorities and improve the relationships among fisherfolk within countries

Information Sheet 2: CRFM/CNFO/CTA Consultation on Implementation and Mainstreaming of Regional Fisheries Policies into Small-scale Fisheries Governance Arrangements in the Caribbean: next steps for action

A workshop was held with fisherfolk from the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) in February 2013 in Guyana as part of the project “*Implementing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy: positioning and engaging fisherfolk organisations*” implemented by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Coordination (CTA) in collaboration with other partners. At the end of the workshop next steps were identified under this project, other complementary projects supporting fisherfolk in the Caribbean, and for the continued strengthening of CNFO.

Next steps identified are highlighted in the table below under each action area.

| <i>Action area</i> | <i>Action</i> | <i>Who responsible</i> | <i>Deadline</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| CRFM / CNFO / CTA project activities | 1. CNFO Working Group to review draft Advocacy Strategy – contact persons and emails | Olu Obonyo to coordinate, copy Mitch Lay | Outline first draft March 13, final March 25 |
| | 2. CNFO update Stakeholder Directory – contact persons and emails | Nadine Nembhard to coordinate, CNFO country leaders to assist | March 25 |
| | 3. Send Adelle Roopchand and CNFO draft CANARI media contacts database | Nicole Leotaud | March 10 |
| | 4. Send Adelle Roopchand media contacts by country: contact persons and emails | Joslyn Lee Quay to coordinate, CNFO , country leaders to assist | March 25 |
| | 5. Draft CNFO Bulletin based on workshop results | Adelle Roopchand | End of April |
| CNFO development | 6. Send electronic Constitution / Articles of Association to Nadine Nembhard, copy Vernel Nichols and Mitch Lay | Leaders of NFOs and PFOs | End of March |
| | 7. Regularly send 1 paragraph updates for CNFO bulletin | Leaders of NFOs and PFOs | |
| | 8. Join CNFO Yahoo group | All CNFO members | |
| | 9. If CNFO wants, send invitations to partners to join CNFO Yahoo group | Vernel Nichols | |
| | 10. Send NEW cell phone contact to Nadine Nembhard / Vernel Nichols | All CNFO members | March 15 |

| <i>Action area</i> | <i>Action</i> | <i>Who responsible</i> | <i>Deadline</i> |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | <p>11. Hold national meeting(s) to get input into CNFO structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the relationship of CNFO with NFOs/PFOs? What benefits do CNFO bring? How can we ensure that CNFO does not compete with NFOs and PFOs? • What type of organisation should CNFO be (e.g. non-profit, association, cooperative)? • What country or countries should CNFO register in? What are the requirements for registration in your country (e.g. costs, reporting)? • What should be criteria for CNFO membership? • What should be CNFO governance and management structure / processes? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Representation ○ Elections ○ Terms and processes ○ Dissolution ○ Etc. | Leaders of NFOs and PFOs | By end May |
| Other CTA opportunities | <p>12. Plan for participation at the Caribbean Week of Agriculture in Guyana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNFO workshop • CNFO communication • Advocate be part of Alliance as observer • Information / awareness – study tour | Jose Fonseca, Mitch Lay | |
| | 13. Request CNFO representation at CTA annual conference on ICTs | Jose Fonseca | |
| | <p>14. Review CTA website for information on CTA programmes to explore opportunities for CNFO involvement and benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICTs for policy influence (training, use of Web 2 tools, youth and ICTs, P3DM tools, etc.) • Knowledge management • Co-publishing • Inter-ACP and global advocacy opportunities | Mitch Lay | |
| CANARI / CNFO / | 15. Draft capacity needs assessment report for review and circulate to all partners | Keisha Sandy | End of March |

| <i>Action area</i> | <i>Action</i> | <i>Who responsible</i> | <i>Deadline</i> |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| CERMES / CRFM / Panos Caribbean EU project on fisherfolk strengthening for participation in governance | 16. Hold initial discussion with Microsoft and Digicel to explore corporate sponsorship opportunities for CNFO | Nicole Leotaud | End of March |
| | 17. Coordinate establishment Fisherfolk Leaders ALG, including finalising Terms of Reference, seeking nominations, and selecting members with input from project partners | Nicole Leotaud | End of April |
| | 18. Coordinate developing Terms of Reference, seeking nominations, and selecting mentors with input from project partners | Nicole Leotaud | End of May |
| | 19. Plan first meeting of Fisherfolk Leaders Action Learning Group – tentatively July 2013 | Nicole Leotaud | End of July |
| Other CNFO projects | 20. Coordinate FAO case study draft paper and present at workshop in March | Patrick McConney | End of March |
| | 21. Work with CANARI to represent CNFO in UNESCO project: a. Complete questionnaire and review draft case study b. One person to attend May workshop and participate in panel discussion | Vernel Nichols and Glaston White | End of May |
| | 22. Assign OECS sub-committee for TNC ECMMAN project | Mitch Lay | March 15 |
| | 23. Finalise CNFO case study and represent CNFO at Dublin conference in April | Mitch Lay and Vernel Nichols | End of April |

Information Sheet 3: CRFM/CNFO/CTA Consultation on the Implementation and Mainstreaming of Regional Fisheries Policies into Small-scale Fisheries Governance Arrangements in the Caribbean: policy issues and actions for Caribbean fisherfolk regarding the Common Fisheries Policy, IUU, EAF and climate change adaptation and disaster risk management

A workshop was held with fisherfolk from the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) in February 2013 in Guyana as part of the project “*Implementing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy: positioning and engaging fisherfolk organisations*” implemented by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Coordination (CTA) in collaboration with other partners. One of the specific objectives of this workshop was to analyse the implications of regional fisheries policies for small-scale fisheries governance and management and develop common positions of fisherfolk organisations on:

- a. Finalisation and adoption of the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)
- b. Operationalization of the Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing
- c. Mainstreaming of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) into SSF governance and management.

For the CFP and Declaration on IUU, key issues for small-scale fisheries as well as actions they need to take and capacities they need to do this were identified by the fisherfolk during the workshop. These are presented in the table below. Actions are identified for the CNFO as well as National Fisherfolk Organisations (NFOs).

| <i>Issue</i> | <i>Action by CNFO and NFOs</i> | <i>Capacity needed</i> |
|---|--|---|
| Post-harvesting opportunities for fisherfolk need to be identified and developed. | Get training in post-harvesting business development. Explore and develop public-private partnerships. Develop a comprehensive plan for post-harvesting business development. Identify markets. Promote/ develop value chains. | Fisherfolk need to build their skills, knowledge and partnerships for post-harvesting business development. |
| Many fisheries laws in the Caribbean are outdated and will need to be updated or repealed and replaced by new legislation in order to enable implementation of the new regional fisheries policies. | Advocate for updating of national fisheries legislation. | CNFO and NFOs need to access lawyers with fisheries expertise to assist in promoting and contributing to updating legislation. CNFO needs to partner with regional organisations to collaborate on promoting and contributing to updating legislation. |

| <i>Issue</i> | <i>Action by CNFO and NFOs</i> | <i>Capacity needed</i> |
|---|--|---|
| The “Competent Agency” identified in the CFP should be specifically identified to facilitate implementation. | Advocate that the CRFM should be designated the “Competent Agency” in the CFP. | |
| A human rights approach should be reflected in fisheries policy and legislation. This will include: right to fish, right to work (both for local people and migrant workers), right to earn a livelihood, and right to health and security. | Advocate for inclusion of human rights approach in fisheries policies and legislation. Build awareness of fisherfolk on human rights. Analyse existing policies that support a human- rights approach and can be applied to small scale fisheries. | |
| Commitments from fisherfolk to lobby for policies | Educate fisherfolk. Facilitate fisherfolk participation in process. | Fisherfolk need to build skills and have resources to support their involvement. This will build fisherfolk commitment. Knowledge and skills on how to effectively lobby. Resources for training. |
| All Caribbean countries need to sign the CFP. | Expand and strengthen CNFO’s membership to encourage and support national lobbying by member NFOs for their countries to sign. | Resources are needed for training, education, and travelling to expand and strengthen the CNFO membership. |
| All Caribbean states need to help with monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement to address IUU fishing. | Lobby governments to conduct monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement to address IUU fishing. | |
| Combating IUU is a challenge; monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) is difficult in the Caribbean. | Inform and educate fisherfolk about policies and issues using the media and formal and informal meetings. Identify and build relationships with key partners (e.g. vendors). Engage politicians. Develop a strategy and plan for specific projects for fisherfolk to assist with implementing policy. Advocate for an increase in penalties to deter IUU fishing. Promote engagement of fisherfolk in MCS activities (e.g. report IUU activities using photos). | Technology to use in monitoring and surveillance. Strengthening fisherfolk networks, including in the areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership inter-personal communication skills • Organisation development and management • Business management • Membership (but note that networks can work with a core or majority of the fisherfolk even if not all are members) |

| <i>Issue</i> | <i>Action by CNFO and NFOs</i> | <i>Capacity needed</i> |
|---|--|------------------------|
| | Advocate that conflicting states develop mutual agreements to resolve uncertainties and conflicts. Cooperate with national laws and regulations. | |
| Fisherfolk need to be involved in developing protocols for the CFP. | Facilitate consultations with fisherfolk at all levels to get their input into an assessment of needs, evaluation of livelihoods, and identification of solutions. | • |
| Fisherfolk need to increase their awareness and understanding of fisheries policies and the implications for small-scale fisheries. | Request training workshops by governments. Work with Primary Fisherfolk Organisations (PFOs) to promote and facilitate peer-to-peer communication to disseminate information and build understanding. Promote the successes of fisherfolk in participating in decision-making for fisheries governance and management. | • |

Information Sheet 4: CRFM/CNFO CTA Consultation on Implementation and Mainstreaming of Regional Fisheries Policies into Small-scale Fisheries Governance Arrangements in the Caribbean: outline of an advocacy strategy for Caribbean fisherfolk regarding the Common Fisheries Policy, IUU, EAF and climate change and disaster risk management

A workshop was held with fisherfolk from the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CMFO) in February 2013 in Guyana as part of the project “*Implementing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy: positioning and engaging fisherfolk organisations*” implemented by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Coordination (CTA) in collaboration with other partners. One of the specific objectives of this workshop was to outline an advocacy strategy for fisherfolk organisations to communicate policy positions on regional fisheries policies, specifically:

- a. Finalisation and adoption of the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)
- b. Operationalization of the Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing
- c. Mainstreaming of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) for the fisheries sector

As part of the outline for the advocacy strategy, fisherfolk in the workshop identified:

- Key policy issues for small-scale fisheries
- Key messages
- Key target audiences, desired behaviour changes, and potential communication strategies to reach the different target audiences

These are identified in the table below. Ideas developed by workshop participants are documented but in some cases not every element of the outline was specifically discussed so there are some blank cells in the table, which need to be developed in the final advocacy strategy. A general point made that is not captured in the table is that external agencies (such as the CTA) can be used as champions to support advocacy by fisherfolk.

| <i>Issue</i> | <i>Messages</i> | <i>Key target audiences</i> | <i>Desired behaviours</i> | <i>Communication strategies</i> |
|---|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Post-harvesting opportunities for fisherfolk need to be identified and developed. | Value chains must involve fisherfolk to ensure equitable benefits to fisherfolk and quality of product. Fisherfolk must be effectively and equitably involved in value chain development to ensure equitable benefits and better returns to fisherfolk. Legislation for regulating post-harvesting standards needs to be | Fisherfolk and vendors | Better relationship between fisherfolk and vendors for sale of products | Training workshops Direct dialogue Flyers Media releases |
| | | Consumers | Purchase products through right channels Improve awareness of quality/ standards, value, Only purchase quality products | Announcements in radio, newspapers |

| <i>Issue</i> | <i>Messages</i> | <i>Key target audiences</i> | <i>Desired behaviours</i> | <i>Communication strategies</i> |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| | developed. | Vendors and fisherfolk | Implement quality assurance and safety programmes | Public announcements Direct dialogue Training workshops |
| | | Fisherfolk, cooperatives, vendors, partners in value chains | To form partnerships to maintain and develop value chains | Consultations/ communication of success stories Dialogue (direct meetings) between fisherfolk and partners to develop direct relationships |
| Quality and standards in the SSF sector need to conform to national and international standards and requirements. | It is imperative that the processes of preservation of fish and fish products and preparation for marketing conform to national and international standards and requirements in order to ensure quality and value and to gain and maintain market access. | Fisherfolk, vendors | Actions implemented to improve quality assurance in products | Training workshops Direct dialogue Flyers Media releases |
| Many fisheries laws in the Caribbean are outdated and will need to be updated or repealed and replaced by new legislation in order to enable implementation of the new regional fisheries policies. | Development and implementation of legislation, including legislation for quality assurance and safety, in the fisheries sector must take into consideration the needs of small scale fisherfolk. | Politicians and their advisors | Enact new and amend legislation | With assistance from lawyers, examine laws and communicate directly with target audiences to advise on changes needed |
| The Competent Agency (CA) identified in the CFP should be | CRFM should be designated as the Competent Agency to execute the CFP. | Fisheries Divisions, Ministers | To support designation of the CRFM the CA in the CFP | Dialogue Policy briefs Hand delivered letters |
| | | CARICOM Secretariat | To support designation of the | Policy briefs |

| <i>Issue</i> | <i>Messages</i> | <i>Key target audiences</i> | <i>Desired behaviours</i> | <i>Communication strategies</i> |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| specifically identified to facilitate implementation. | | | CRFM the CA in the CFP | Telephone calls Circular letter |
| | | Ministers, Heads of Governments | To designate the CRFM the CA in the CFP | Policy briefs Circular letter Direct and indirect communication |
| A human rights approach should be reflected in fisheries policy and legislation. This will include: right to fish, right to work (both for local people and migrant workers), right to earn a livelihood, and right to health and security. | Fisherfolk have rights to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish for food and livelihood • Healthy households, communities and cultures • Live and work in a healthy ecosystem that will support future generation of fisherfolk • Participate in decisions affecting fishing • Social and financial security | Government: including Chief Fisheries Officers, Permanent Secretaries and Ministers | Recognise the legitimacy of the SSF sector Recognise the importance of fishing to the economy Allocate resources to SSF sector Apply international and regional human rights to fisherfolk in the region Support the rights of fisherfolk to work in all territories Sign onto right to food instruments Develop regional and national policies including a human rights approach | Use info from SSF meeting in Thailand to build case Meetings Letters |
| All Caribbean countries need to sign and implement the CFP. | All CARICOM member states must sign the CFP. | Government | All CARICOM countries sign onto and implement CFP and Castries Declaration on IUU | CFRM Fisheries Forum Alliances with intergovernmental agencies (e.g. OSPESCA) |
| | | Central America Fisheries and Aquaculture Organisation (OSPESCA) CRFM | Work with countries to support policies Identify fisherfolk organisations in the countries and the region | |
| | | Fisheries Divisions in | Get third party countries to | Engage government |

| <i>Issue</i> | <i>Messages</i> | <i>Key target audiences</i> | <i>Desired behaviours</i> | <i>Communication strategies</i> |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | third party countries | sign the CFP and lobby CARICOM countries to sign | and fisherfolk from third party countries in CNFO activities Direct exchanges with fisherfolk |
| All Caribbean states need to help with MCS and enforcement to address IUU fishing. | | Government – key departments including: agriculture and fisheries, coast guard / marine police / defence force, finance, attorney general, parliament, judiciary, customs, foreign affairs | To develop and implement laws to support IUU regulation Develop access agreements | Round table discussions Workshops Meetings Press conferences |
| | | Youth | Support fisherfolk organisations to lobby to implement laws | Discussions Press conferences School outreach Social media |
| | | Media | Support fisherfolk organisations to lobby to implement laws | Press conferences |
| | | General public | Support fisherfolk organisations to lobby to implement laws | Press conferences |
| | | Importers, vendors | To only sell and buy fish that is legally harvested | Dialogue with the exporters, importers and vendors Use <i>US LACEY ACT</i> in case |
| Fisherfolk need to play and effective role in fisheries governance and management. | Strong fisherfolk organisations with active involvement of fisherfolk and strong leadership will make a positive contribution to the lives of fisherfolk and their communities. | Fisherfolk | Become active members of fisherfolk organisations Collaborate to strengthen fisherfolk organisations | Direct meetings Correspondence Calls Social media Texts |

| <i>Issue</i> | <i>Messages</i> | <i>Key target audiences</i> | <i>Desired behaviours</i> | <i>Communication strategies</i> |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | E-mails Policy briefs Success stories |
| | | Leaders of existing fisherfolk organisations | Lobby fisherfolk to join cooperatives | Meetings Workshops/ training |
| | | Spouses of fisherfolk | Lobby fisherfolk to join cooperatives | |
| | | Media | Promote positive image of FFOs | Establishing relationships (e.g. invite to functions and social events) |
| | | Relevant regulatory authorities (e.g. Cooperative Divisions, Fisheries Divisions, etc.) | Help establish/ strengthen fisherfolk organisations | Direct meetings Correspondence Call E-mails Policy briefs |
| | | Government: Fisheries Divisions and line Ministries, Cabinet, Parliamentary representatives | Allocate resources to support strengthening of fisherfolk organisations | Direct meetings Correspondence Call E-mails Policy briefs |
| | | Social Services (e.g. National Insurance Services, etc.) | Assist fisherfolk to access services | Direct meetings Correspondence Call E-mails Policy briefs |
| | Sustainable fishing will benefit fisherfolk. Fisherfolk be involved...it's your business! You are important stakeholders in fisheries governance and management. The CFP and Castries Declaration | Fisherfolk | Aware of policy benefits and willing to participate in lobbying | Social media Meetings |

| <i>Issue</i> | <i>Messages</i> | <i>Key target audiences</i> | <i>Desired behaviours</i> | <i>Communication strategies</i> |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| | on IUU are important policies that will affect you and your benefits so you need to be aware and get involved. | | | |
| | Fisherfolk must be part of the process of implementing the Castries Declaration on IUU to ensure that the needs of SSF are met and their important role in combating IUU is defined and applied. Fisherfolk should be represented through the CNFO at the Ministerial Council of the CRFM to ensure their effective participation in fisheries governance and management. | Fisherfolk | Implement the policies Participate in lobbying and advocacy efforts coordinated by CNFO and NFOs | Meetings, informal meetings Video Radio Flyer Simplified versions of the policies |
| The CFP provides a policy framework but does not address specific needs of the SSF sector. | A protocol on SSF must be established under the CFP to ensure sustainable development of the SSF sector. Fisherfolk must be part of developing protocols to implement the CFP and given necessary support to facilitate their effective participation to ensure their needs are taken into account. | Fisheries Forum and Ministerial Council | Agree to develop a Protocol on SSF under the CFP | Representation at CRFM Fisheries Forum |
| | | Fisherfolk organisations, fisherfolk | Research/ collect information on fisherfolk livelihoods to inform development of the Protocols (e.g. surveys) Consult with members to identify and agree on recommendations on Protocols | Consult/ meet with members directly (on beaches, etc.) |
| | | Other fisheries stakeholders | Support positions of fisherfolk | Meetings Consultations Workshops |
| Fisherfolk role in fisheries governance | Fisherfolk need to increase their awareness and understanding of fisheries policies and the implications for small-scale fisheries. | Fisherfolk organisations, fisherfolk | Implementation of the policies | Social media Meetings |

Information sheet 5: CRFM/CNFO/CTA Consultation on Implementation and Mainstreaming of Regional Fisheries Policies into Small-scale Fisheries Governance Arrangements in the Caribbean: focus areas and synergies among Caribbean projects working with fisherfolk

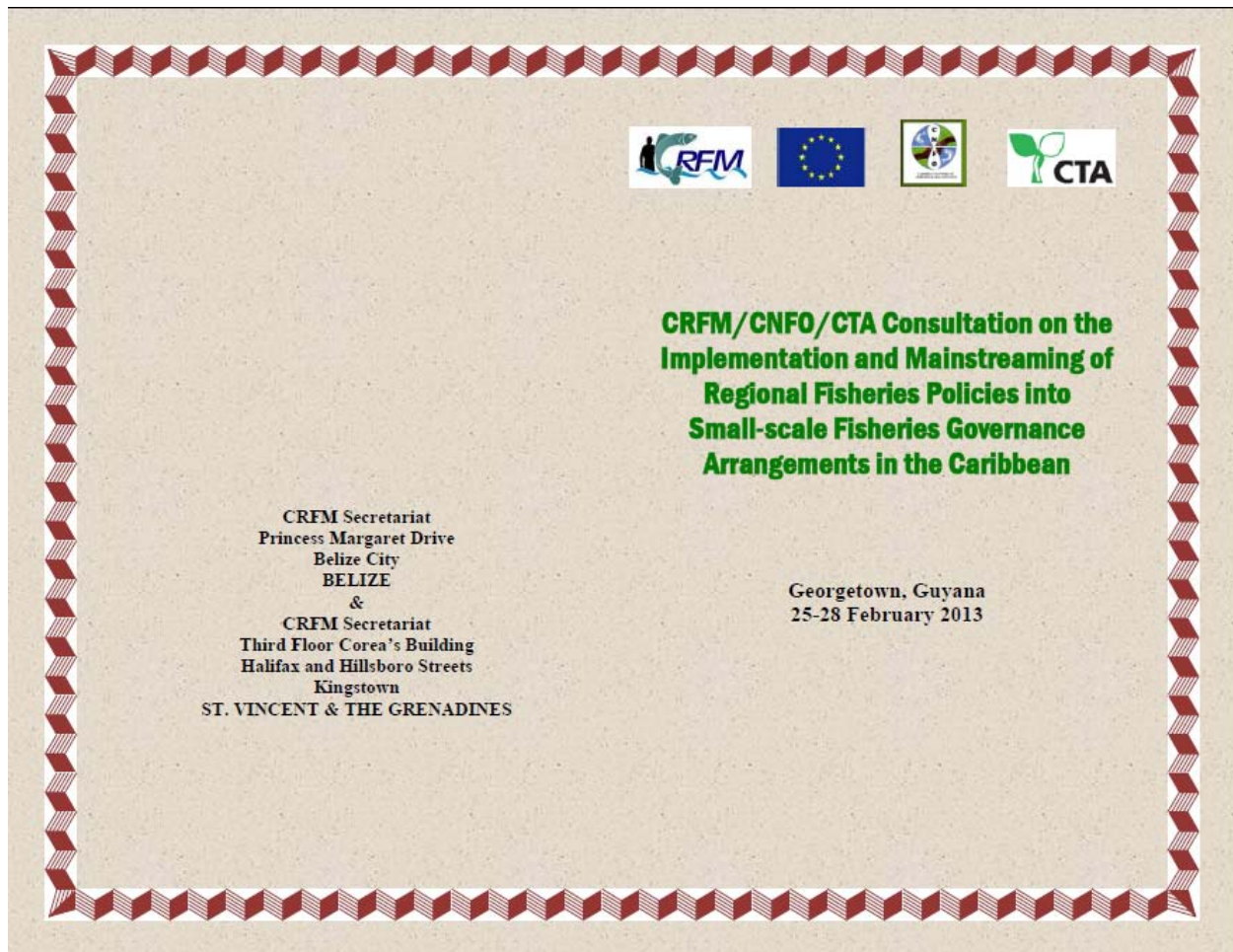
A workshop was held with fisherfolk from the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) in February 2013 in Guyana as part of the project “*Implementing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy: positioning and engaging fisherfolk organisations*” implemented by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Coordination (CTA) in collaboration with other partners. One of the specific objectives of this workshop was to identify opportunities for sharing and collaboration with current and planned projects and initiatives supporting fisherfolk in the Caribbean that contribute to the overall result of the CTA-CRFM project.

Synergies identified among projects are highlighted in the table below. An “X” denotes inclusion of this focus area in the project. A “?” denotes a possible inclusion of this focus area, but confirmation is needed.

| <i>Focus area</i> | <i>TBTI</i> | <i>EU FFO strengthening</i> | <i>ECMMAN</i> | <i>C- FISH</i> | <i>CCCCE- ARK</i> | <i>FAO TBTI case study</i> | <i>Dublin CNFO case study</i> | <i>CRFM/CNFO/ CTA policy- influencing project</i> |
|---|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| Capacity building CNFO/ fisherfolk organisation | | X | | ? | X | X | X | X |
| Capacity building other stakeholders | | X | X | X | X | | | |
| Advocacy for policy influence | | X | X | | | | | X |
| Education and awareness | X | X | X | X | X | | | X |
| Planning | | X | X | X | X | | | X |
| Practical action | | X | X | X | X | | | |
| Research | X | | X | X | | X | X | |
| Networking/ relationships/ partnerships | X | X | X | X | ? | | | X |

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: OPENING CEREMONY AGENDA



NATIONAL ANTHEM
Guyana

Dear land of Guyana, of rivers and plains,
Made rich by the sunshine, and lush by the rains.
Set gem-like and fair, between mountains and sea,
Your children salute you, dear land of the free.

Green land of Guyana, our heroes of yore,
Both bondsmen and free, laid their bones on your shore.
This soil so they hallowed, and from them are we,
All sons of one mother, Guyana the free.

Great land of Guyana, diverse though our strains,
We are born of their sacrifice, heirs of their pains.
And ours is the glory their eyes did not see,
One land of six peoples, united and free.

Dear land of Guyana, to you will we give,
Our homage, our service, each day that we live.
God guard you, Great Mother, and make us to be
More worthy our heritage, land of the free.

OPENING CEREMONY PROGRAMME

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 0900 – 0905 | Guyana's National Anthem |
| 0905 – 0910 | Welcome and Opening Remarks Mr. George Jervis Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture |
| 0910 – 0920 | Remarks on behalf of the CTA Mr. Jose Fonseca Senior Programme Coordinator, CTA |
| 0920 – 0930 | Remarks on behalf of the CNFO Mr. Mitchell Lay Coordinator, CNFO-CU |
| 0930 – 0940 | Remarks on behalf of the CRFM Mr. Milton Haughton Executive Director, CRFM Secretariat |
| 0940 – 0955 | Featured Address Hon. Dr. Leslie Ramsammy Minister of Agriculture, Guyana |
| 0955 – 1000 | Closing Remarks & Vote of thanks Mr. Denzil Roberts Chief Fisheries Officer, Fisheries Division, Guyana |

APPENDIX 2: PARTICIPANTS' LIST

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|----------------------|---|---|--|
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APPENDIX 3: AGENDA

1. Background

The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Coordination (CTA) approved a project “*Implementing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy: positioning and engaging fisherfolk organisations*” to be implemented by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) in collaboration with the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and other partners.

The overall objective of the project is: To contribute to the development of a sustainable and profitable industry, the improvement of the quality of fisherfolk lives and nutrition in the CRFM/CARIFORUM Region.

The overall project purpose is: Continuous engagement of fisherfolk organisations with policy processes and decision-makers for the implementation of key regional fisheries policies facilitated.

The **overall expected results** of the project are:

1. Common understanding, positions and proposals of fisherfolk organisations on key issues regarding the implementation of major regional policies and initiatives developed, advocated for and taken into consideration.
2. Stakeholders and the general public made aware and sensitized to fisherfolk concerns and views on major regional fisheries policies and their implementation.

The project will involve four **key activities**:

1. A four-day consultation on the implementation and mainstreaming of regional fisheries policies into small-scale fisheries governance arrangements in the Caribbean
2. Preparation and dissemination of three issue papers
3. Production and dissemination of two policy briefs
4. Design and conduct an advocacy campaign, including media work, for the final adoption and implementation of the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy, Castries Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU), as well as other policies relevant to the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management for the fisheries sector

The CRFM-CTA project will engage executives as well as members of national fisherfolk organisations in 15 ACP member countries who are part of the CRFM/CARIFORUM group, as well as representatives from partnering organisations.

2. Consultation objectives

7. To review the rationale, critical issues and mechanisms for implementation of regional fisheries policies and their governance
8. To analyse the implications of regional fisheries policies for small-scale fisheries governance and management and develop common positions of fisherfolk organisations on:
 - a. Finalisation and adoption of the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy
 - b. Operationalization of the Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing
 - c. Policies relevant to the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) for the fisheries sector
9. To outline an advocacy strategy for fisherfolk organisations to communicate policy positions on regional fisheries policies
10. To identify options and opportunities for the implementation of regional fisheries policies, particularly regarding the unique role of fisherfolk organisations
11. To identify capacity needs for further strengthening of the CNFO network to enable it to play an effective role in regional fisheries policy development and implementation
12. To identify opportunities for sharing and collaboration with current and planned projects and initiatives in the Caribbean that contribute to the overall result of the CTA-CRFM project

3. Consultation topics

- Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy
- Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration of IUU Fishing
- Mainstreaming of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management into small-scale fisheries governance and management
- CNFO governance arrangements
- Current and planned projects and initiatives in the Caribbean related to regional fisheries policy, small-scale fisheries, building the capacity of fisherfolk to participate in fisheries governance and management
- Mechanisms and tools for sound governance, monitoring and evaluation of the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy, Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration on IUU Fishing and EAF, CC and DRM
- Arrangements for continuous information and knowledge sharing and engagement of fisherfolk organisations with regional and national policy processes and decision makers
- Advocacy strategy for fisherfolk organisations

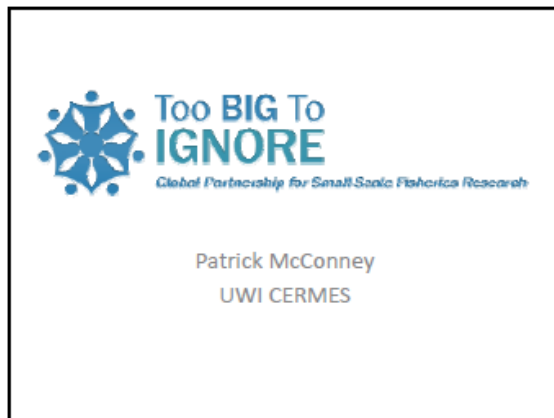
4. Sessions

| DAY 1: MONDAY 25 FEBRUARY 2013 | | |
|--|---|----------------|
| 8:30 – 9:00 | Registration | CRFM |
| 9:00 – 10:00 | Opening ceremony: welcome, project overview, regional relevance | |
| 10:00 – 10:30 | Break | |
| 10:30 – 12:30 | Introductions and check in on current priorities in countries and participant expectations of this workshop | CANARI |
| 12:30 – 1:30 | Lunch | |
| 1:30 – 2:00 | Review of current policy processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy • Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration of IUU Fishing • CLME Strategic Action Plans for flyingfish fishery and large pelagic fishery • FAO Guidelines on Small Scale Fisheries • Others? | CANARI CRFM |
| 2:00 – 3:00 | Review of current projects contributing to fisherfolk participation in fisheries governance and management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too Big To Ignore (TBTI) • Strengthening fisherfolk capacity to participate in governance (CANARI, CERMES, Panos Caribbean, CNFO, CRFM) • Climate Resilient Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network (TNC) • C-FISH (CARIBSAVE) • Strengthening organisations and collective action in fisheries (FAO TBTI) • CNFO case study for Dublin conference (CANARI) | CANARI CRFM |
| 3:00 – 4:00 | Analysing mechanisms for fisherfolk engagement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the established and recommended mechanisms for policy development and implementation and what is the role of fisherfolk? • How can continuous information and knowledge sharing and engagement of fisherfolk in processes and with decision-makers take place? | CANARI |
| 4:00 – 4:30 | Comparing where we want to go with what we have already achieved: case study of CNFO | CANARI |
| DAY 2: TUESDAY 26 FEBRUARY 2013 | | |
| 8:30 – 9:00 | Review of Day 1 | CANARI |
| 9:00 – 10:00 | Fisherfolk promoting policies on mainstreaming of EAF, CC and DRR into small-scale fisheries governance and management: Outputs of the ACP Fish II workshop | CANARI CNFO |
| 10:00 – 10:30 | Break | |
| 10:30 – 11:30 | Presentations on rationale, critical issues and proposed process/mechanisms for implementation of regional policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy • Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration of IUU Fishing | CRFM |
| 11:30 – 12:30 | Analysing the implications of regional policy: | CANARI |

| | | |
|--|---|----------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What do these policies mean for small-scale fisheries? What are the issues for fisherfolk? | |
| 12:30 – 1:30 | Lunch | |
| 1:30 – 2:30 | Analysing the implications of regional policy: (cont'd) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What do these policies mean for small-scale fisheries? What are the issues for fisherfolk? | CANARI |
| 2:30 – 3:30 | Planning for action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What actions can fisherfolk take for implementation? What capacities are needed for this to happen? | CANARI |
| 3:30 – 4:30 | Planning for action: (cont'd) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What actions can fisherfolk take for implementation? What capacities are needed for this to happen? | CANARI |
| DAY 3: WEDNESDAY 26 FEBRUARY 2013 | | |
| 8:30 – 9:00 | Review of Day 2 | CANARI |
| 9:00 – 10:00 | Planning for advocacy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What actions do others need to take to support fisherfolk interests? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who – needs to take action What – action do they need to take How – can we influence them | CANARI |
| 10:00 – 10:30 | Break | |
| 10:30 – 11:30 | Planning for advocacy: (cont'd) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What actions do others need to take to support fisherfolk interests? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who – needs to take action What – action do they need to take How – can we influence them | CANARI |
| 11:30 – 12:30 | Developing an outline for an advocacy strategy for fisherfolk | CANARI |
| 12:30 – 1:30 | Lunch | |
| 1:30 – 4:00 | Practical session to develop advocacy products | CANARI |
| 4:00 – 4:30 | Review of advocacy products developed | CANARI |
| DAY 4: THURSDAY 28 FEBRUARY 2013 | | |
| 8:30 – 9:00 | Review of Day 3 | CANARI |
| 9:00 – 12:30 | Strengthening CNFO governance for effective participation in fisheries management and governance: Organisational structure and administration | CNFO |
| 12:30 – 1:30 | Lunch | |
| 1:30 – 3:00 | Planning next steps | CANARI CRFM |
| 3:00 – 4:30 | Workshop evaluation and close | CANARI |

APPENDIX 4: PRESENTATIONS

Appendix 4.1: Summary - Too Big to Ignore Working Group 4 project



Too Big to Ignore (TBTI)

- Global research network and knowledge mobilization partnership on small-scale fisheries
- Aims to enhance the understanding of the real contribution of small-scale fisheries to food security, nutrition, sustaining livelihoods, poverty alleviation, wealth generation and trade, as well as the impacts and implications of global change processes such as urbanization, globalization, migration, climate change, aquaculture and communication technology on small-scale fisheries
- Seven thematic working groups



Who is involved

- Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) of UWI
- Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO)
- Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)
- Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
- Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
- Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI)
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

How fisherfolk can benefit

- FAO project on *Strengthening organizations and collective action in fisheries: a way forward to the implementation of the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries*
- Electronic book on "enhancing the stewardship" in time for the TBTI Merida conference, September 2014
- Fisheries for Fishers (F4F) Fishers Forum at the 66th Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute, 4-8 November 2013, Corpus Christie, Texas, USA themed *The changing climate of collaborative monitoring and evaluation*

For more information

<http://toobigtoignore.net/>
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Appendix 4.2: Summary - Strengthening Fisherfolk in the Region project



Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance




- 4 year project
- Funded by the European Union EuropeAid programme €1,032,099
- Implemented by 5 partners:
 - Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
 - Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO)
 - Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)
 - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) of the University of the West Indies (UWI)
 - Panos Caribbean



| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Anguilla | • Jamaica |
| • Antigua and Barbuda | • Montserrat |
| • Bahamas | • Saint Lucia |
| • Barbados | • St. Kitts and Nevis |
| • Belize | • St. Vincent and the Grenadines |
| • Dominica | • Suriname |
| • Grenada | • Trinidad and Tobago |
| • Guyana | • Turks and Caicos Islands |
| • Haiti | |



Goal

- To improve the contribution of the small scale fisheries sector to food security in the Caribbean islands through building the capacity of regional and national fisherfolk organisation networks to participate in fisheries governance and management.



Results

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



Activities

- Fisherfolk Leaders Action Learning Group – 4 mtgs
- Training of mentors workshop
- 2 sets of national workshops in 8 countries
- Policy influence: 3 participatory video products, 4 other products
- Fisherfolk participate in 2 key regional meetings to influence policy
- Small grants programme total €100,000, at least 15 grants of €\$1,000 - \$10,000



For more information contact
CANARI

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

Appendix 4.3: Summary – Climate-Resilient Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network Project (ECMMAN)



WP 2: At the regional & national level, build support of fisher communities for fisheries mgmt. & marine conservation & develop livelihood projects

- Activity 2.1: Implement priority outreach activities at the national and site level
- Activity 2.2: Support and strengthen new national and regional outreach campaigns through the "My Island My Community" Program
- Activity 2.3: Support the establishment and operation of an Eastern Caribbean committee within the CNFO
- Activity 2.4: Include fishers' issues and knowledge into MMA and marine resource conservation outreach and education
- Activity 2.5: Outreach and education for fishers (e.g. fisheries management, improved fishing methods, replenishment of fish stocks, small business skills)
- Activity 2.6: Establish a regional Fisher's Livelihoods Working Group (FLWG) to be coordinated by CNFO
- Activity 2.7: Survey existing and past projects addressing livelihood opportunities for communities adjacent to protected areas
- Activity 2.8 Conduct baseline socio-economic survey and assessment
- Activity 2.9: Countries with existing, ready to implement demonstration livelihood projects will work with the FLWG and in-country experts to begin implementation

WP 2: At the regional & national level, build support of fisher communities for fisheries mgmt. & marine conservation & develop livelihood projects

- Activity 2.10: Assist countries without livelihood improvement concepts to develop and follow their own Livelihood Opportunities Work Plans
- Activity 2.11: The Livelihood Opportunities Work Plans will include feasibility assessments of livelihood options
- Activity 2.12: Phased implementation of livelihood demonstration projects based on recommendations of the FLWG
- Activity 2.13: Disburse grants through the ECMMAN Small Grants Program to support relevant activities described above for sustainable livelihoods demonstration projects.

WP 3: Build a robust Eastern Caribbean Decision Support System

- Activity 3.1: Incorporate existing spatially explicit data in the existing ECDSS
- Activity 3.2: Ensure the ECDSS data can be easily integrated into other data management systems
- Activity 3.3: Produce a suite of user friendly tools that will help inform project activities, explore options, and help guide investments of project funding.
- Activity 3.4: Train and mentor key in-country users

Activities

WP 4: Create sustainable finance mechanisms

- Activity 4.1 Promote formal marine conservation commitments by leaders
- Activity 4.2 Establish an on-going collaboration mechanism (e.g. ECMMAN Steering Committee of the six Eastern Caribbean governments)
- Activity 4.3: Secure and catalyze grant funding that will continue to support this work following project completion, targeting other bilateral and multilateral funding
- Activity 4.4 Support efforts to establish new sustainable finance mechanisms (one per country if feasible)

**For more information contact
TNC Caribbean Program**

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ybatista@tnc.org

Appendix 4.4: Summary – Caribbean Fish Sanctuary Partnership Initiative (C-FISH)

Caribbean Fish Sanctuary Partnership Initiative (C-FISH)



Aim

- £2.1 Million
- Funded by Ukaid from DFID
- Strengthening community-based fish sanctuaries (marine reserves or no-take zones) by providing resources, training and alternative livelihood opportunities in 5 countries in the Caribbean
- Developing public-private partnerships

Four areas of activity

1. Build capacity of managers of fish sanctuaries (NGOs, CBOs, FFOs) through providing grants and training
2. Promote alternative livelihoods and development of new financing mechanism C-FISH Fund for fish sanctuaries in partnerships with tourism private companies
3. Improve communication, education and public awareness of benefits of fish sanctuaries using ICTs
4. Develop new tools and technologies for monitoring fish populations using underwater video

Contact

www.caribsave.org

Dr Owen Day

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Appendix 4.5: Summary – Climate Change, Coastal community Enterprises, Adaptation, Resilience, and Knowledge (CCCCE-ARK)

Climate Change, Coastal Community Enterprises, Adaptation, Resilience, and Knowledge (CCCCE-ARK)



Summary

- \$?
- Pilot climate change adaptation project
- Funded by the Multilateral Investment Facility (MIF) of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Jamaica
- Provides 50 Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) from 8 communities in 4 countries opportunities to exchange experiences, build networks and relationships, produce adaptation plans, explore ways of adapting livelihoods to climate change

Components

1. Development of community adaptation plans
2. Training of MSMEs to implement community adaptation plans
3. Development and implementation of detailed MSME Adaptation Plans
4. Dissemination, monitoring and evaluation of results

Four areas of activity

1. Build capacity of managers of fish sanctuaries (NGOs, CBOs, FFOs) through providing grants and training
2. Promote alternative livelihoods and development of new financing mechanism C-FISH Fund for fish sanctuaries in partnerships with tourism private companies
3. Improve communication, education and public awareness of benefits of fish sanctuaries using ICTs
4. Develop new tools and technologies for monitoring fish populations using underwater video

Contact

www.caribsave.org

Appendix 4.6: Summary - Strengthening organizations and collective action in fisheries: a way forward to the implementation of the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries

Strengthening organizations and collective action in fisheries: a way forward to the implementation of the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries

FAO global fisheries project
2012-2014

Patrick McConney, UWI-CERMES

Project activities and timeline

1. Global scoping study on fisherfolk organizations and collective action ...including paper on the Caribbean
2. Workshop on methods for conducting case studies on organizations and collective action ... 18-20 March
3. Conduct of case studies by partners ... later in 2013
4. Workshop on findings from case studies and prepare a capacity development strategy ... early in 2014
5. Implementation of a capacity development strategy ... from 2014 onwards

Process for answering questions and preparing a discussion paper for FAO

1. Do group fisherfolk interview Dec 2012 in Jamaica
2. Provide the interview results to CNFO coordinator
3. Use literature, results, own ideas to prepare 1st draft
4. Ask fisherfolk in Guyana to add to the results, ideas
5. Incorporate fisherfolk feedback into the 2nd draft
6. Request some colleagues to review the final draft
7. Submit the draft to FAO for the March workshop
8. Feedback to fisherfolk the workshop main points

Questions I have to answer about Caribbean fisherfolk organisations

1. What are the key factors and principles that lead to successful organizations and collective action?
2. What are the key factors and conditions associated to failures of organizations and collective action?
3. What are the key factors and principles that guide organizations to promote or not gender equality?
4. What are the roles of networks in organizations and collective action?
5. What are the key factors and principles that enable and promote self-organization?
6. What would be a set of Caribbean success case studies that can be identified and described for advocacy and exchange of lessons learned?
7. What are capacity development needs – for strengthening organizations and collective action to reach their organizational goals in support of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines?

Possible benefits to CNFO

- * Sharing information with new, old colleagues
- * Discovering issues fisherfolk share in common
- * Discovering solutions other have found before
- * Getting new ideas on old or emerging issues
- * Getting your organisation known globally
- * Leveraging more information into assistance
- * Contributing to SSF Guideline implementation

Contact

patrick.mcconney@cavehill.uwi.edu

Appendix 4.7: Summary - Strengthening organizations and collective action in fisheries: a way forward to the implementation of the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries

Strengthening organizations
and collective action in fisheries:
a way forward to the implementation of the
International Guidelines for Securing
Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries

FAO global fisheries project
2012-2014

Patrick McConney, UWI-CERMES

What would be a set of Caribbean success case studies that can be identified and described for advocacy and exchange of lessons learned?

- * Dominica ... NAFCOOP
- * Guyana ... cooperative #66
- * Belize ... early days
- * Saint Lucia... Castries fishermen's co-op

* Main criteria of success

- * number of people who benefit
- * financial turnover or net revenue

Thanks for your valuable input
Expect feedback in late March
patrick.mcconney@cavehill.uwi.edu

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Appendix 4.8: Summary - Strengthening organizations and collective action in fisheries: a way forward to the implementation of the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries

Strengthening organizations and collective action in fisheries: a way forward to the implementation of the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries

FAO global fisheries project
2012-2014

Patrick McConney, UWI-CERMES

Project activities and timeline

1. Global scoping study on fisherfolk organizations and collective action ...including paper on the Caribbean
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Possible benefits to CNFO

- * Sharing information with new, old colleagues
- * Discovering issues fisherfolk share in common
- * Discovering solutions other have found before
- * Getting new ideas on old or emerging issues
- * Getting your organisation known globally
- * Leveraging more information into assistance
- * Contributing to SSF Guideline implementation

Questions I have to answer about Caribbean fisherfolk organisations

Just have a quick look now!
There are slides on each one

1. What are the key factors and principles that lead to successful organizations and collective action?
2. What are the key factors and conditions associated to failures of organizations and collective action?
3. What are the key factors and principles that guide organizations to promote or not gender equality?
4. What are the roles of networks in organizations and collective action?

Questions I have to answer about Caribbean fisherfolk organisations

Just have a quick look now!
There are slides on each one

5. What are the key factors and principles that enable and promote self-organization?
6. What would be a set of Caribbean success case studies that can be identified and described for advocacy and exchange of lessons learned?
7. What are capacity development needs – for strengthening organizations and collective action to reach their organizational goals in support of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines?

Process for answering questions and preparing a discussion paper for FAO

1. Do group fisherfolk interview Dec 2012 in Jamaica
2. Provide the interview results to CNFO coordinator
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5. Incorporate fisherfolk feedback into the 2nd draft
6. Request some colleagues to review the final draft
7. Submit the draft to FAO for the March workshop
8. Feedback to fisherfolk the workshop main points

Who helped answer the questions in Jamaica on 6 December 2012?

- * Patrick McConney
- * Jean Max Bordey
- * Joslyn Lee Quay
- * Pravinchandra Deodat
- * Vivienne Solis Rivera
- * Naseegh Jaffer
- * Winsbert Harry
- * Desmond Gill
- * Lorna Warner
- * Mitchell Lay
- * Nathalie Zenny
- * Horace Walters
- * Mark Lall
- * Jason Muller

What to do now?

- * Look at the questions on each slide and make sure that what is being asked is clearly understood
- * Look at the answers to the questions on each slide to see what the group in Jamaica had to say...sharing!
- * Add to the answers if you have anything to say; do not spend time interpreting the answers...just say it!
- * Time is limited, so a few points for each is quite okay
- * Email me (patrick.mcconney@cavehill.uwi.edu) any additional points that cannot be recorded at the time

What are the key factors and principles that lead to successful organizations and collective action?

- * Knowledgeable members
- * Transparency
- * Effective communication and access to information
- * More than common bond, but shared needs
- * Trust
- * Want to be independent but connected
- * To be part of something needed
- * Effective and committed leadership
- * Sensitivity of government departments to fisheries ... genuinely want to help fisheries to develop... political will
- * Equal vision... everyone as a leader and part of the process
- * Organisation as interface between fisherfolk and others
- * Social benefits ... real and tangible, collective and individual
- * Community cohesion

What are the key factors and principles that lead to successful organizations and collective action?

- * Mission
- * Internal financial control for accountability
- * Positive action (not just talk)
- * Succession planning and leadership development
- * Effective representation
- * Feedback and follow-up
- * Integrity throughout the entire organisational structure
- * Focused and strategic decision-making

What are the key factors and conditions associated to failures of organizations and collective action?

- * Opposites of success factors on previous slide!
- * Financial mismanagement
- * Poor succession planning
- * Barriers to interaction e.g. by different social class of leaders to members
- * Poor choice of leader ... wrong selection criteria
- * Organisations used as private businesses
- * Inability to have division of labour, low capacity

What are the key factors and conditions associated to failures of organizations and collective action?

What are the key factors and principles that guide organizations to promote or not gender equality?

Promote

- * Fisher wives market catch so prove their capability
- * Women in public sector attract women into fisher leader positions
- * Women have capital to be boat owners, houses, etc.
- * Vendors can get rich off the work of fishermen in some places
- * Women choose to take up leadership positions or not
- * Women shown to do all kinds of work
- * More men taking women jobs ashore
- * Social fabric supportive of equality
- * FAC law specifies women on board

Not promote

- * Marginalisation in the industry by men who are the face of the industry
- * Women and men have different interests ... if vendors and fishers are in the same organisation there is trouble... becomes complicated as they are in competition, conflict
- * Different roles ... equity rather than equality; the women get ahead as vendors, leaving the men behind financially... bad relationships

What are the key factors and principles that guide organizations to promote or not gender equality?

- * Societal culture accepting gender role
- * Religious culture

What are the roles of networks in organizations and collective action?

- * Sharing information widely
- * Increasing use of social media by fisherfolk
- * Communication networks used to share responsibility and establish division of labour
- * Providing data
- * Strengthen organisations through constant interactions
- * Networks may form cliques within organisations and conflicts among them (often seen in mismanagement)
- * Communication networks help to spread information,
- * Visions and innovations of leaders can be spread
- * Connects organisations to resources
- * Allows representation to bodies at higher levels
- * Improves coordination, better use of resources

What are the roles of networks in organizations and collective action?

- * Storing information
- * Peer coaching and mentoring
- * Develop and strengthen relationships
- * Understanding of others' perspectives
- * Helps to manage conflicts
- * Builds mutual respect

What are the key factors and principles that enable and promote self-organization?

- * Family ties... strong bonds and unity
- * Oncoming real and perceived threats ... that are shared
- * Common interests... organise around interests without need for outside motivation
- * Regular meetings and interactions facilitates effective modes of operating, communication
- * Threatened livelihoods motivate spontaneous collective action
- * Government incentives and NGO funds may only be accessed through organisation ... incentives to self-organise
- * Opportunities... need to exist to be taken advantage of collectively
- * Ethnic groupings and other shared features strengthen bonds
- * Vision of where you are going unites people to act together
- * Remote communities get accustomed to fend for themselves

What are the key factors and principles that enable and promote self-organization?

- * Perception of benefits

What would be a set of Caribbean success case studies that can be identified and described for advocacy and exchange of lessons learned?

- * Dominica ... NAFCOOP
- * Guyana ... cooperative #66
- * Belize ... early days
- * St Lucia... Castries fishermen's co-op
- * Main criteria of success
 - * number of people who benefit
 - * financial turnover or net revenue

What would be a set of Caribbean success case studies that can be identified and described for advocacy and exchange of lessons learned?

What are capacity development needs – for strengthening organizations and collective action to reach their organizational goals in support of implementing the SSF Guidelines?

- * Training in resource management (EAF)
- * Building leadership, succession planning
- * Advocacy and negotiation, lobbying
- * Forming networks, organising exchanges
- * Business skills and marketing skills
- * Knowledge on and promotion of responsible fisheries
- * Means of closer genuine collaboration with government authorities
- * Connecting to private sector and civil society
- * Adapting to climate change impacts
- * Quality control and assurance
- * Adaptive capacity generally

Important to add more here
if you wish... think big, think
long term, don't hold back!

What are capacity development needs – for strengthening organizations and collective action to reach their organizational goals in support of implementing the SSF Guidelines?

- * Diversification of resource use (flexibility to use other resources)

Thanks for your valuable input
Expect feedback in late March



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Appendix 4.9: Summary – Getting a seat at the table: fisherfolk empowerment for policy change in the Caribbean. Dublin Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice April 2013



Getting a seat at the table: fisherfolk empowerment for policy change in the Caribbean

Dublin Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice
April 2013




About the conference case studies

- Highlights *practical examples of bottom-up approaches*, relevant to nutrition security and climate change, which equitably and effectively address the needs of poor and vulnerable households in developing countries
- CNFO case study looks at *empowerment*, as a strategy to reduce risk and increase resilience



Getting a seat at the table: fisherfolk empowerment for policy change in the Caribbean

Dublin Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice
April 2013




CNFO accomplishments

- Emergence of strong leaders
- Increasing influence on national and regional policy




CNFO challenges

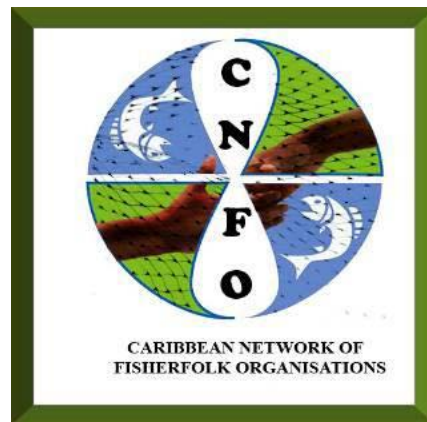
- Fisherfolk still reluctant to form organisations because they take time away from fishing
- Rigid sectoral approach for policy-making.
- Getting policy-makers to listen




Key lessons

1. *Collective action is a powerful means of empowerment for marginalized people, but for people to engage, they must see a link to their own needs.*
2. *Partnerships are critical to processes of empowerment, as long as the partners are strategically chosen and the partnerships are equitable and well-nurtured.*
3. *Effective leadership and clear objectives are essential to group empowerment.*
4. *Being able to effect change requires more than empowerment; it also requires a receptive environment.*

Appendix 4.10: Summary – CNFO Communication Strategy, October 2012



Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO)

Communications Strategy

October 2012

Acknowledgements

This Communication Strategy of the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) was developed through support under two projects:

- A grant from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), sub-granted to the CNFO through the Marine Governance in the Eastern Caribbean (MarGov) Project implemented by the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) at the University of the West Indies Cave Hill Campus, Barbados (see http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/margov_profile.html). The document produced is cited as: CNFO. 2011. Communication Strategy. Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations, Antigua. 4pp.
- Technical assistance funded under the ACP Fish II project through a contract with CANARI to facilitate a workshop to build the capacity of the CNFO to participate in decision-making about the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and climate change (CC) adaptation (see [YouTube link](#)). Findings from the workshop were used to revise the 2011 Communication Strategy.

Development of messages in the ACP Fish II workshop benefitted from review of messages developed at a workshop conducted with fisheries managers under the Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions project, Case Study for the Shared Stocks of the Shrimp and Groundfish Fishery of the Guianas-Brazil Shelf implemented by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and contracted to CANARI.

The CNFO would like to thank these partners for their support and confirm that the views expressed in this Strategy are the views of the CNFO and do not necessarily represent the views of partners.

Scope of the Strategy

This Communication Strategy is a living document which will continue to be updated by the CNFO. The current draft places special emphasis on EAF and CC adaptation issues and strategies. This scope may be expanded in future versions of the Strategy. The Strategy will be used by the CNFO as well as its members – the national fisherfolk organisations (NFOs) and primary fisherfolk organisations (PFOs) at the local level.

Citation

CNFO. 2012. Communication Strategy. Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations, St. Johns. 10pp.

Contact

cnfo_cu@yahoo.com

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1. Communication objectives

The CNFO's communication objectives are to:

1. Raise awareness and share knowledge among all fisherfolk about how they can apply EAF and CC adaptation principles.
2. Encourage fisherfolk to take action to apply EAF and CC adaptation principles.
3. Encourage fisherfolk to work with policy makers and managers in government to input into decisions about fisheries management.
4. Raise awareness of policy makers and managers in government about the issues, needs and ideas of fisherfolk in making decisions about fisheries management and CC adaptation.
5. Encourage policy makers and managers in government to work with fisherfolk in making decisions about fisheries management and CC adaptation.
6. Bring fisherfolk together at local, national and regional levels to develop common positions and messages to collectively communicate
7. Raise the visibility of the CNFO and its members at the national and local levels

2. Target audiences

The CNFO has identified four main categories of target audience comprising the groups of persons listed under each (see Table 1).

Table 1: Four categories of target audience

| <i>Type of audience</i> | <i>Policy makers</i> | <i>Change agents</i> | <i>Resource users</i> |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|
| Government | Government ministers Permanent Secretaries and CEOs of statutory bodies with marine jurisdiction Cooperatives Department | Fisheries divisions Cooperatives departments Coastal zone managers Middle level administrators | |
| Inter-governmental | CRFM Ministerial Council CARICOM ACS WECAFC CEOs of regional organisations | Technical advisors/trainers (e.g. FAO, CRFM) | |
| Civil society | High level media executives CEOs of NGOs CNFO | NGO officers Researchers from academic institutions Technical advisors/trainers (e.g. UWI CERMES, CANARI) | Fisherfolk organisations Coastal community groups General public Media representatives |
| Private sector | CEOs of major companies | | Fisherfolk Non-fisheries coastal users including the private sector |

The target audience groups are analysed in terms of their interest, power and also the action that is recommended in terms of what the CNFO will communicate to them to do (see Table 2).

Table 2: Target audience analysis

| <i>Audience</i> | <i>Interest 1 -5, 1 greatest</i> | <i>Power 1-5, 1 greatest</i> | <i>Recommended Action</i> |
|--|---|---|---|
| Government Ministers | 1 | 1 | Provide policy directives for sustainable fisheries |
| Fisheries divisions | | | Involve fisherfolk in fisheries governance |
| Permanent Secretaries and CEOs of government agencies with marine jurisdiction | 1 | 3 | Be transparent and equitable in carrying out fisheries policies. |
| Heads of major companies, NGOs and regional organisations | 3 | 3 | Develop interest in working with fisherfolk |
| High level media executives | 2 | 5 | Inform and educate the public on fisheries issues. |
| Fisheries Managers | 1 | 2 | Increase collaboration and sharing of data and information with fisherfolk and other fisheries stakeholders |
| Coastal Zone Managers | 2 | 3 | Engage and share information with fisherfolk and fisheries managers |
| Middle level administrators | 2 | 2 | Increase awareness and involvement in fisheries management. |
| NGO officers | 3 | 5 | Information sharing and collaboration with researchers, fisherfolk and fisheries managers. |
| Researchers | 3 | 5 | Data and information sharing and collaboration with fisherfolk and other fisheries stakeholders |
| Technical advisors/trainers | 1 | 3 | Increase data information sharing while strengthening partnerships |
| Fisherfolk | 1 | 2 | Data and information sharing, build capacity, increase participation and provide representation and support |
| Fisherfolk organisations | 1 | 1 | Data and information sharing, build capacity, increase participation and provide representation and support |
| Non-fishery coastal/marine users | 3 | 5 | Engage and provide information |
| Coastal communities | 4 | 4 | Engage and provide information |
| Media representatives | 2 | 4 | Inform and educate the public |
| General public | 5 | 5 | Become aware of fisheries issues |
| Project teams | 1 | 1 | Build capacity, increase communication levels, share information and data |

The top priority target audiences were further refined and ranked (see Table 3).

Table 3: Ranking of target audiences

| Rank | Audiences |
|-------------|---|
| 1 | Fisheries managers/ fisheries divisions |
| 2 | Cooperative divisions |
| 2 | Fisheries organisations (NFOs and PFOs) |
| 3 | Technical advisors/ trainers (e.g. CERMES, CANARI, FAO, ACP Fish II) |
| 4 | Government Ministers |
| 5 | Fisherfolk (individuals) |
| 6 | Intergovernmental bodies (CRFM Ministerial Council, OECS, ACS, CARICOM, WECAFC) |
| 6 | Media |
| 7 | Researchers |
| 8 | General public |

3. Messages

Messages need to be clear, credible, concise, correct and consistent. Bringing across the different voices of fisherfolk, for example through interviews and participatory video, brings credibility to the messages. Simple non-technical language is important in the messages to ensure understanding and clarity of communication.

Key messages are:

1. Fisheries need to be managed in a holistic and sustainable manner for the conservation of ecosystems and the benefit of all people.
2. Transparency, accountability and participation are important in fisheries management.
3. Fisherfolk bring local and traditional knowledge to fisheries management.
4. Fisherfolk need to get together to have a united and strong voice.
5. Climate change is real... it is here.
6. Climate change will have a serious and negative impact on the way of life of fisherfolk.
7. Fisherfolk need to take immediate action to adapt to climate change.
8. Governments need to support fisherfolk and implement adaptation strategies for coastal communities.

4. Products and pathways

The CNFO already uses a variety of communication products and pathways, including telephone calls, e-mails, CNFO and NFO websites, the CNFO yahoo group, the GCFI listserv, brochures, the CNFO Bulletin (newsletter), meetings, newspaper articles, radio and television interviews, scientific papers and community notice boards.

A greater emphasis will be placed on using products and pathways suitable for the different target audiences, including using more innovative communication products and pathways (e.g. participatory video [PV], podcasts). A preliminary illustrative analysis of this is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Products and pathways for specific target audiences

| Rank | Audiences | Products | Pathways |
|-------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Fisheries managers/ fisheries divisions | Policy briefs, PV | Workshops, meetings, conferences, panel discussions, site visits (face to face) |
| 2 | Cooperative Division | E-mails | Internet Face to face meetings Telephone calls |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 2 | Fisheries organisations (NFOs and PFOs) | E-mails News articles Promotional products (e.g. T-shirts) Dramatic presentations Podcasts Art Toolkits | Internet Telephone calls Social events Podcasts |
| 3 | Technical advisors trainers (e.g. CERMES, CANARI, FAO, ACP Fish II) | Newsletter E-mails | Internet Listservs Discussion groups |
| 4 | Government Ministers | PV Letters | Marches Demonstration Face to face News articles Talk shows Press conferences |
| 5 | Fisherfolk (individuals) | Text messages Flyers Art Promotional products | Mobile telephones Social events Songs Internet YouTube Exhibitions or fairs Face to face meetings Town criers |
| 6 | Inter-governmental bodies (CRFM Ministerial Council, OECS, ACS, CARICOM, WECAFC) | Policy briefs E-mails | Internet Telephone calls Influential people as intermediaries Workshops, meetings (face to face) |
| 6 | Media | Flyers Press releases E-mails | Telephone calls Internet |
| 7 | Researchers | E-mails Slide presentations Webpages Case studies Blogs | Internet (e-mails, websites, social media tools) Telephone calls |
| 8 | General public | Flyers Audio recordings Information briefs Videos Songs Billboards Exhibits Posters Public service announcements Poems Dramatic presentations | Internet (social media e.g. Facebook, Twitter) Theatre Radio Newspapers Social events Caribbean Fisherfolk Day |

CNFO commits to using the most effective communication methods with the resources they have available. Consideration of the relative benefits and costs of different communication products and pathways is therefore important. A preliminary analysis of this is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Analysis of pros and cons of different communication products and pathways

| Method | Pros | Cons |
|---|--|--|
| Policy briefs (2-4 pages, brief with clear recommendations) | Short, to the point | Don't get all the information Requires skills to write Needs graphic design and printing so cost increases |
| Workshop, meetings, conferences | Rich exchange when there is personal contact Different avenues for interaction and feedback | Expensive (to host and attend the meeting) |
| Participatory video | Affordable Messages are strong and effective Realistic Provides credibility through giving direct voice | Require skill to facilitate Requires commitment of participants in the process |
| Site visits | Brings stakeholders to experience situation first hand | Costly |
| Podcasts | Effective because direct to target audience | Costly Skills needed to develop and disseminate Equipment needed |

5. Implementation strategies

Key strategies for implementation of this Communication Strategy include:


- building capacity of the CNFO, NFOs, and PFOs in equipment and other resources to facilitate communication, including:
 - Telephones for voice communications
 - Computers for internet access, messenger and voice communications
 - Printing hardware
 - Physical location with offices and staff
- ensuring all CNFO members at the national and local levels have access to the internet to facilitate e-mails and other web-based communication;
- getting all fisherfolk involved so that a strong collective position can be communicated;
- building the capacity of NFOs to communicate issues at the national level;
- increasing capacity in developing and using communication tools (e.g. website development);
- being non-partisan and target all political parties in communications;
- using influential intermediaries to reach key target audiences;
- selecting communication products and pathways that provide the best value (effectiveness for investment of resources);
- using more than one communication strategy to reach each target audience.

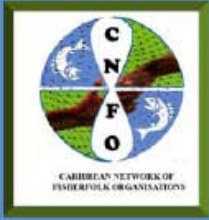
6. Evaluation mechanisms

Systematic evaluation of the effectiveness and impact of communication to different target audiences is important. CNFO will evaluate its communications by monitoring the following indicators:

- Responses confirming receipt of communication will be recorded electronically.
- Comments and postings on internet media are indicators of the effectiveness of the communication and facilitate improvements.
- CNFO and its activities are relevant to national and regional fisheries governance as determined by the CNFO being invited to forums relevant to fisheries management.
- Increased involvement of other resource users in fisheries matters.
- Media items include references to CNFOs' activities.

Appendix 4.11: Summary – CNFO communication products, October 2012

 **Climate change and fisher folk in the Caribbean**




 

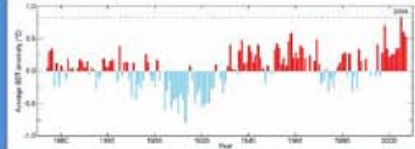
Climate change is real, and it is already here


 **Sea level is rising**

 
Photo: NOAA Ocean Service Photo: NOAA Ocean Service

Coasts are eroding 
Photo: NOAA Ocean Service

 **Sea is getting hotter**



Corals are turning white and dying (coral bleaching) 
Photo: NOAA Ocean Service

 **Storms are getting worse (hurricanes)**




 **Sea water more acid**


Photo: NOAA Ocean Service

whelks and conch shells and corals could dissolve




How will climate change affect you?



Loss of fish habitat

↓

Less fish

↓

Less \$\$



Loss of beach

- No safe place to pull-up boats
- No place for beach seining
- No recreational activities



The beach at Sandy Point in St. Kitts has been lost





Loss of property

- Boat, engine, gears
- Properties close to shore
- Damage to set gears (pots, nets)








ACT NOW!



Get organized

- Join a local fisherfolk organizations







Get informed

- Contact local Fisheries Division (869 465 8045)
- Local fisherfolk organisations (869 664 3324)





Fish responsibly

- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing (CCRF)
- Small-scale Fisheries guideline

Fishing Gear has impacts

| SEVERE IMPACTS | MODERATE IMPACTS | MINIMAL IMPACTS |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Bottom trawls | Fish traps/pots | Hand-held spears |
| Trammel nets | Bottom longline | Free-dive harvesting |
| Bottom gillnets | Midwater nets | Hook and line |
| Explosives (dynamite) | Pelagic longlines | Vertical longlines |
| Chemicals (Chlorine etc) | Purse seines | Rod and reel |



Live sustainably



- Reduce garbage and reuse or recycle
- Save energy and use renewable energy if you can
- Do not damage or destroy nature



CLIMATE CHANGE

It is here.
It is impacting fisher folk.
We need to take action now!



A message from the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations

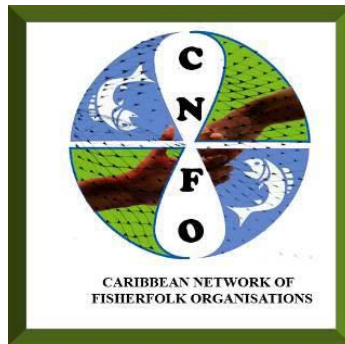


Thanks to our partners









Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO)

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Caribbean fisherfolk develop recommendations to address climate change

Basseterre (Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations) 19 October 2012—Fisherfolk representatives from eleven Caribbean countries met in St. Kitts and Nevis 16-19 October 2012 to discuss how climate change is affecting their livelihoods and to identify adaptation measures that can be implemented by them and by national governments.

Climate change is very real in the Caribbean, and the fisherfolk reported that they have been observing impacts such as rising sea levels, increased storms and hurricanes and changing and unpredictable weather patterns and seasons.

This is already negatively affecting fisheries in the Caribbean. It is one of the major factors affecting fisheries, adding to existing problems including pollution, overfishing and habitat loss and degradation.

Coastal erosion is wreaking havoc on coastal fishing facilities. Fisherfolk are recommending that fishing facilities may need to be relocated, or sea walls or other protective structures built.

Beaches are being lost. In St. Kitts, for example, some beaches have been completely eroded hence fisherfolk have been forced to stop beach seining and have had to switch to other methods.

Fish migration patterns have changed. Fisherfolk are reporting across the Caribbean that they are no longer catching in the traditional fishing grounds and they have had to move to new areas.

Seaweed (*Sargassum*) is now widespread across the Caribbean. It is washing up on beaches and entangling fishing lines, nets and propellers.

The Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) is mobilising its members across the region to take immediate action to adapt to the serious threats to their livelihoods because of climate change. Joslyn Lee Quay, Deputy Coordinator of the CNFO, stated that “Climate change is here, we got to prepare.”

The CNFO has also identified a number of strategic policy recommendations for urgent action by national governments. They say that a proactive and long-term view is needed.

Some of the recommendations include:

- Land use planning is critical to address the loss of coastal area and infrastructure.
- Managed retreat and relocation of communities will need to take place.
- The development of complementary and alternative livelihoods for fisherfolk needs to be supported.
- Fisherfolk must be effectively engaged in the decision-making processes for policy development and planning.
- Food security policies need to be developed to address the potential loss of marine fish stocks.

These recommendations were identified at the workshop, which was funded by the ACP Fish II programme and facilitated by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), with support from resource persons from Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) of the University of the West Indies. Fifteen participants attended, representing fisherfolk organisations from: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

Within the CNFO, national and community fisherfolk organisations are united and prepared to work with government and other stakeholders to ensure food security, employment and livelihood protection, and economic development in the Caribbean.

About CNFO:

The Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations is a non-profit regional network operating in all of the CARICOM countries. Its mission is to ***“Improve the quality of life for fisherfolk and develop a sustainable and profitable fishing industry through networking, representation and capacity building.”***

For more information:

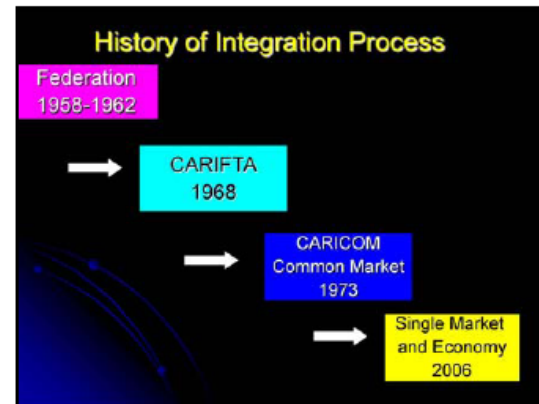
Contact Mr. Mitchell Lay, CNFO Coordinator, at cnfo_cu@yahoo.com or telephone.

National country contacts

Appendix 4.13: Summary – Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy

The Common Fisheries Policy

Milton Haughton
Executive Director
CRFM Secretariat

THE CARICOM SINGLE MARKET & ECONOMY (CSME)

- Treaty of Chaguaramas 2001
- A development path through integration markets and economic activities
- i) Common external Tariff
- ii) a single internal area without barriers where the free movement of goods, people, capital and services, and freedom of establishment.
- 1. Rights assist the economic goals in establishing single unified market where factors of production can freely circulate

KEY PRINCIPLES

- Non-discrimination on basis of Nationality (Art 7)
- Most favoured Nation Treatment (Art 8)
- General undertaking on Implementation (Art 9) – issue of compliance

Natural Resources (Art 58)

The Community shall adopt measures

- *to assist in the management of natural resources in support of the transformation and sustainable development of the agricultural sector.*
- *Emphasis on EEZ and all other maritime areas under the national jurisdiction of the Member States;*

The Agriculture Policy

- Chap 4 , Part 2, sets out Agri policy
- Fisheries is a sub-sector of agriculture
- Objectives – including fisheries
- Art 60 – Fisheries management and development

Fisheries (Art 60)

The Community shall

- promote the development, management and conservation of the fisheries resources in and among the Member States on a sustainable basis.
- promote the establishment of a regime for the effective management, conservation and utilization of the living resources of the EEZ of the Member States.

CSME & CFP&R

CARICOM Single market
and economy (CSME)



Common Fisheries
Policy & Regime
(CFP&R)

Background on CFP

Past initiatives to establish a Common Fisheries Policy and/ or a Common Fisheries Regime in the Caribbean included:

- (1) **CARICOM**
1998 Inter- Governmental Agreement on Fisheries.
- (2) **OECS**
Draft Agreement on Common Fisheries Zones for vessels of Member States of the Southern Zone of the OECS.

Current Effort to Establish a Common Fisheries Policy & Regime CARICOM Level

- Initiated at 14th Inter- Sessional Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government in Trinidad and Tobago, 2003.

The Heads of Government -

“ Noted and endorsed the proposals submitted by the Government of Barbados on the imperative of elaborating a Common Fisheries Regime;

Do We Need a CFP?

The CFP addresses

- Social and economic improvements:
 - Livelihood and welfare of fishers
 - employment, income,
 - Food security needs
 - Marketing and trade
 - Aquaculture
- protect and conserve fish stocks and ecosystems from degradation due to irresponsible fishing, pollution, climate change etc.

Common Fisheries Policy

- Closer cooperation, integration and consistency in fisheries policy among countries
 - integrated & mainstreamed in the CSME
- Creating better future : New opportunities, improvement in income, profitability, employment, trade, diversification
- Stronger commitment to conservation, protection and sustainable use of living resources
- Use key international principles of sustainable fisheries
 - code of conduct, UNCLOS

Summary of Process Developing

1. Heads of Government Mandate, 2003
2. Studies and reviews:
 - Carl Dundas, Carlyle Mitchell
 - Missions to EU, Mission to Canada, Socio-economic
3. Regional workshops/Meeting – 2003 - 2011
4. National Consultations
5. Working Groups –
 - Legal
 - Socio-economic
 - multidisciplinary
6. CRFM Forum and Ministerial Council
7. COTED/ COFCOR
8. LAC
9. HEADS

Common fisheries policy

4.1 Vision

"... effective cooperation and collaboration...in the conservation, management and sustainable utilisation of the fisheries & related ecosystems in the ..region to secure the maximum benefits for the peoples.... "

4.2 Goal

"...to establish, within the context of the Revised Treaty, appropriate measures for: the conservation, management, sustainable utilisation and development of fisheries & related ecosystems; the building of capacity amongst fishers and the optimisation of the social and economic returns from their fisheries; and the promotion of competitive trade and stable market conditions, so as to realise the vision ...in Article 4.1.

OBJECTIVES: Art 4

- (a) Promote sustainable development of fishing and aquaculture ... to increase trade & export earnings, protect food & nutrition security, assure supply to Caribbean markets & improving income and employment;
- (b) Develop harmonised measures & procedures for sustainable fisheries management, post-harvest practices, research, trade & administration of the fishing industry;
- (c) Improve welfare & livelihoods of fishers & communities;
- (d) Prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, including by establishment & maintenance of effective MCS
- (e) Build capabilities of States to conduct research, collect and analyse data, improve networking and collaboration, formulate & implement policies & make decision;

OBJECTIVES (Cont'd):

- (f) integrate environmental, coastal and marine management considerations into fisheries policy to safeguard fisheries and associated ecosystems from anthropogenic threats and mitigate impacts of climate change and natural disasters;
- (g) transform the sector towards being market-oriented, internationally-competitive and environmentally-sustainable, based on international standards of quality assurance and SPS systems;
- (h) strengthen, upgrade and modernise fisheries legislation;
- (i) establishment of a regime for SPS

Fundamental Principles

- use of best available information in decision-making, taking into consideration traditional knowledge;
- application of internationally-recognised standards and approaches, in particular the precautionary and the ecosystem approaches;
- fishing effort commensurate with sustainable use of resource
- participatory approach, including consideration of the rights and special needs of traditional, subsistence, artisanal and smallscale fishers;
- good governance, accountability and transparency, including the equitable allocation of rights, obligations, responsibilities and benefits; and
- subsidiarity, in particular that the Competent Agency will only perform those tasks which cannot be more effectively achieved by individual States.

Scope: Art 6

- 6.1. Apply to: development & management of fisheries and aquaculture; the conservation, sustainable development and management of fisheries & related ecosystems; the production, processing, marketing and trading of fishery and aquaculture products; and to the welfare of fishers.
- 6.2. Apply within areas under the jurisdiction of States, on board fishing vessels flying the flag of a Participating Party and, subject to the primary jurisdiction of the flag State when fishing takes place on the high seas or the coastal State when fishing takes place in the waters of a Third State, to nationals of Participating Parties.

Undertakings on Implementation

- 7.1. States shall take all appropriate measures to secure the fulfilment of obligations & abstain from any measures which could jeopardise the attainment of its objectives.
- 7.2. undertake to adopt detailed rules for the implementation of this Agreement, in particular by preparing Protocols
- 7.3. undertake to establish or designate a regional organisation as the Competent Agency with responsibility for implementing this Agreement and, as appropriate, any Protocols adopted

Competent Agency

1. Not yet designated
2. Advisory function - not decision-making
3. "where requested by one or more States...., shall cooperate with and provide assistance to those States in order to support them in achieving the objectives of this Agreement or in discharging their obligations.."
4. **Function include:**
 - (a) providing technical assistance and advice
 - (b) making recommendations
 - (c) coordinating or undertaking data collection, research and development activities;
 - (d) Mobilize resources

Access to Fisheries Resources – Art 9

- 9.1. States preserve their right to control access to their waters – by way of access agreements ;
 - take account of UNCLOS and other instruments,
 - optimum utilisation and access to surplus
- 9.2. **High Seas and waters of Third States:**
 - develop opportunities and promote the equal participation in fisheries on the high seas,
 - develop opportunities in waters of Third States,

Fisheries Sector Development (Art 10)

- "...promote & adopt measures to enhance development of fisheries and aquaculture to improve the welfare and socio-economic conditions of fishers & communities by:
- Improving business, financial & insurance environment;
- promoting and facilitating joint ventures;
- promoting access to training;
- supporting capital investment;
- promoting the involvement of stakeholders in planning and management activities, by supporting the formation and strengthening of fisherfolk organisations; and
- supporting and protecting the rights of traditional, subsistence, artisanal and small-scale fishers.

Statistics and Research (Art 11)

States must:

- collect and compile catch & effort, registration & licensing, biological, ecological, economic, social, aquaculture etc
- conduct research in order to:
 - ascertain the status of fish stocks;
 - determine effects of environmental changes on fisheries
 - analyse the effectiveness of management and conservation measures;
 - evaluate the social and economic performance of fisheries and aquaculture;
- develop & maintain national and regional databases, and adopt appropriate standards for data and information sharing ; and

Conservation and Management (Art 12)

- **shall** formulate, adopt, implement and revise conservation and management measures and fisheries management and development plans on the basis of the best available information, including traditional knowledge.
- **seek to adopt** harmonised measures, legislation, plans or strategies.
- cooperate with RFMO in the management of shared, straddling and highly migratory fish stocks.

Registration and Licensing (Art 13)

- shall take account of status of resources & existing fishing capacity when registering & licensing vessels, fishers
- To maintain balance between fishing capacity & resources:
 - establish national register of vessels;
 - establish national licensing system for vessels ;
 - establish record of licences or authorisations issued to fishing vessels, fishers and other operators
 - cooperate with the Competent Agency to establish regional fishing fleet register.
- harmonised procedures or common standards for licensing systems.
- Share info with Competent Agency

Inspection, Enforcement & Sanctions (Art 14)

- States must develop inspection and enforcement measures to ensure compliance ("extent of capability"):
 - Rules adopted under CFP
 - national regulations;
 - rules of international law
- States must
 - Conduct - MCS
 - Use VMS
 - Port and "at sea" inspection schemes;
 - take inspection and enforcement measures necessary to ensure compliance
 - Ensure effective measures/penalty against violators

Confidentiality and Intellectual Property Rights (Art 15)

- Intellectual property
- The identity of individuals from whom research data or information is obtained shall be kept strictly confidential. No information revealing the identity of any individual shall be included in any report or other communication, unless the individual concerned has given prior consent in writing to such inclusion.

Marketing & Trade (Art 18)

- States shall develop:
- harmonised food quality assurance legislation;
 - harmonised intra-regional SPS measures;
 - common marketing standards for fisheries and aquaculture products;
 - national or common policies, measures and standards to:
 - encourage stable market conditions;
 - promote the production and marketing of fishery products;
 - develop new and existing markets;
 - Enhance market intelligence internal and external markets
 - facilitate intra regional trade;
 - Strengthen human, institutional and technological capacities;
 - improve the management of fish-handling practices, marketing or trade

Article 20 Protocols

1. the Competent Agency;
2. research on fisheries and associated ecosystems;
3. harmonisation of fisheries legislation;
4. cooperation MCS and to combat IUU fishing;
5. establishment of a common fisheries zone;
6. aquaculture;
7. establishment of a RFMO or arrangement;
8. sanitary and phytosanitary measures;
9. data and information sharing;
10. enforcement;
11. settlement of disputes; and
12. any other matter for which protocols are necessary for the implementation of this Agreement.

Other Provisions

- Article 16 Dissemination of Information
- Article 17 Public Awareness
- Article 19 Links with International Organisations
- Article 21 Reporting, Review and Development
- Article 22 Amendments
- Article 23 Dispute Settlement
- Article 24 Depositary
- Article 25 Signature
- Article 26 Accession
- Article 27 Entry into Force
- Article 28 Withdrawal

Conclusion

Policy instrument to ensure that fisheries and aquaculture are integrated in the new regional economic order taking full account of their unique characteristics and the special approaches needed to ensure their sustainable use and conservation to provide optimum social and economic benefits to the people of the region.

Appendix 4.14: Summary – Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

CTA/CRFM/CNFO Consultation on the Implementation and Mainstreaming of Regional Fisheries Policies into Small-scale Fisheries Governance Arrangements in the Caribbean

Georgetown, Guyana

25-28 February 2013

Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

prepared by
Terrence Phillippe
CRFM Secretariat

Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration on IUU fishing

- Process
- Definition of IUU fishing and MCS
- Importance of the fisheries sector
- Relevant global and regional arrangements/instruments
- Concerns/issues
- Commitment/highlights
- Implementation

Process

- 4th Meeting of the Forum requested the preparation of a regional declaration on IUU Fishing and MCS.
- Regional Workshop, Jamaica, December 6, 2006 – reviewed first draft of the declaration on IUU fishing, with comments and recommendations being made by Member States (MSs) for its improvement.
- Based on additional comments and recommendations made at the 5th and 6th Forum Meetings, CARIFORUM and CRFM Secretariats revised the document and circulated it to MSs prior to the Ministerial Council (MC) Meeting in October 2008.
- Final review of the revised draft took place at the 8th Forum, Belize, 2010.
- Adoption at the 2nd Special Meeting of the MC, St. Lucia, 2010

IUU fishing

Term used for any fishing which undermines or disregards national, regional or international fisheries conservation and management arrangements and measures.

Illegal – failure to comply with the rules and procedures for legal, responsible and sustainable fishing

Unreported - failure to properly report on catch and related data to the authorities (e.g. national fisheries authorities and/or RFMOs) where required.

Unregulated - fisheries resources are not adequately covered by proper laws, or conservation and management measures.

IUU fishing is practiced by both local and foreign vessels.

Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)

- Monitoring - the continuous requirement for the measurement of fishing effort characteristics and resource yields
- Control - the regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resource may be conducted
- Surveillance - the degree and types of observations required to maintain compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities.

Fisheries of the CARIFORUM/CARICOM region

Nature of the fisheries which stretches from Suriname to Belize and The Bahamas, is varied.

- Shrimp and groundfish stocks of Guyana and Suriname.
- Reef species of the Eastern Caribbean.
- Conch and lobster stocks of Jamaica, The Bahamas and Belize.
- Migratory pelagics such as wahoo, tuna, flyingfish and dolphin fish roam through the area.

Scientific assessments: high levels of exploitation resulting in a number of fully fished species, such as shrimp, spiny lobsters, conch and some reef species.

Importance of the fisheries sector

- Employs over 120,000 persons, directly or indirectly, who are mostly from rural communities which lack other income earning opportunities
- Contribution to GDP: ranges from 7.2 % in Belize to 0.02% in Trinidad and Tobago.
- Is a major source of protein, especially in rural communities which usually exhibit a higher percentage of poverty than the national average.
- Fish production in 2000 was approximately 172,000 MT.
- Earns over US \$211 million per year from export.
- An important activity for the growing population of recreational fishers and diving enthusiasts, with the Caribbean being rated as a prime destination for international anglers.

IUU fishing

IUU fishing poses significant problems for managing fisheries resources globally.

Response to IUU fishing:

Global:

- stimulated by the provisions of UNCLOS that provide the framework for countries to exercise effective fisheries management and conservation.
- Includes instruments such as the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, FAO Compliance Agreement, FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (IPOA – IUU).
- responsibilities of flag, port and coastal states in combatting IUU.

Regional:

Context: transboundary nature of the resources; the challenges for MCS; and the need for cooperation and collaboration.

- Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas (Articles 58 and 60); CRFM.

Effects of IUU fishing

- Causes significant damage to fish stocks, marine biodiversity and the fragile marine ecosystems which also results in economic losses to states involved.
- Creates economic hardship for states, fishing enterprises and individual fishermen who abide by the rules, and in consequence face unfair practices from unscrupulous operators who target the same species and market without regard for the restrictions faced by others.
- Value of IUU fishing worldwide has been estimated to be more than US\$10 billion per year.

IUU fishing issues

- Full extent of IUU fishing in the CARICOM/CARIFORUM region is not quantified.
- Poaching is a significant problem in countries with high value species such as conch and lobster stocks in Belize, Jamaica and The Bahamas, shrimp in Guyana and Suriname, and tunas in the Eastern Caribbean Islands.
- Throughout the region, the capability for MCS and enforcement is inadequate to ensure compliance with existing legislation and regulations.

Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration on IUU fishing

Highlights:

- establish a comprehensive and integrated approach to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing
- adopt conservation measures consistent with the long-term sustainable use of fish stocks and the protection of the environment
- provide sanctions of sufficient gravity
- eliminate the economic incentives derived from IUU fishing at the national, regional and global levels
- Implement MCS schemes with a view to increasing the cost effectiveness of surveillance activities, such as encouraging the fishers and other stakeholders to report any suspected IUU fishing activities they observe

Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration on IUU fishing

Highlights cont'd:

- strengthen coastal and port state measures for fishing vessels consistent with international law
- ensure that MSs exercise full control over fishing vessels flying their flag, in accordance with international law, in order to combat IUU fishing
- encourage MSs that have not yet done so to become parties to the 1982 UN Convention, FAO Compliance Agreement, UN Fish Stocks Agreement, and other relevant international agreements that will provide support in the fight against IUU fishing
- establish a CRFM Working Group to regularly consult on methodologies and approaches that will harmonise and enhance the reliability of data collection in relation to IUU fishing
- strengthen the CRFM as a regional fisheries body in order to more effectively coordinate the actions of its MSs and disseminate information on preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing.

Implementation of the Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration on IUU fishing

ACP Fish II Project:

- Project to review and update the 2005 MCS Study: Review of the current situation on IUU fishing and MCS in the fisheries sector of the CARICOM /CARIFORUM region and develop a strategy and proposal for enhancing the effectiveness of MCS.
- Project for the development of a regional plan of action for the implementation of the Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration on IUU Fishing, and NPOAs to combat IUU Fishing for CARIFORUM States.
- Project to update the enforcement and prosecution manuals for CARIFORUM States.
- Project to review the registration and licencing system for CARIFORUM States.

Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration on IUU fishing

Demonstrate the region's determination and commitment to protect the economic interests of CARICOM MSs and to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

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

Declaration could serve as a useful tool in the mobilization of resources to develop and implement the national and regional plans of actions to combat IUU fishing.

Appendix 4.15: Summary – CRFM/CNFO/CTA Consultation on Implementation and Mainstreaming of Regional Fisheries Policies into Small-scale Fisheries Governance Arrangements in the Caribbean: project next steps

CTA/CRFM/CNFO Consultation on the Implementation and Mainstreaming of Regional Fisheries Policies into Small-scale Fisheries Governance Arrangements in the Caribbean

Georgetown, Guyana

25-28 February 2013

Project: next steps

prepared by
Terrence Phillips
CRFM Secretariat

Outline

- Consultation: Workshop report
- Issue papers
- Policy briefs
- CNFO website
- E-consultation
- Engagement of CNFO with policy makers
- Sharing experiences
- Phase III: Implementing SSF Guidelines

Consultation

- Workshop report:
- Including methodology used, Implementation and outputs, with recommendations for follow up action
- outline of the advocacy strategy.

Time frame: 1st quarter (1st Draft by March 13th and final Draft by March 25th).

Issue papers

Three issue papers will be prepared and disseminated on:

- Adoption and Implementation of the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy
- Implementation of Castries (St Lucia) Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fisheries

Fisherfolk leaders and decision-makers will be reached and their support to CNFO positions and proposals on critical policy issues sought.

- Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management

Implications of the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries for small-scale fisheries will be analyzed.

Time frame: 1st – 2nd quarters

Policy briefs

Two policy briefs will be produced and disseminated on:

- Implementation of the Draft Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy.
- Operationalization of Castries (St Lucia) Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fisheries.

Position of Caribbean fisherfolk on key issues regarding fisheries policies.

Time frame: 1st - 2nd quarter

Advocacy Strategy and Plan; CNFO website; E-consultation

- Design an advocacy strategy and plan, undertake media work and provide advice on the implementation of the plan.
- Review and refine the CNFO website so as to make it more user-friendly in order for it to be used in an effective way for online discussions on critical issues regarding regional fisheries policies and youth involvement in the sector.
- Moderate and prepare a report of the E-Consultation on the implementation and mainstreaming of regional fisheries policies into small-scale fisheries governance arrangements in the Caribbean.

Time frame: 1st - 3rd quarters

Engagement of CNFO representatives with policy and decision makers; Sharing of processes, experience, knowledge and lessons from the current project with interested parties

Engagement of CNFO representatives with policy and decision makers: Forum and Ministerial Council (Barbados), GCFI (Texas), SSF (Rome?).

Sharing of processes, experience, knowledge and lessons from the current project with interested parties in Africa (e.g. through New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)) and the Pacific, including SIDS.

Time frame: 1st - 3rd quarters

Phase III: Implementing SSF Guidelines: positioning and engaging fisherfolk organizations

Purpose: continuous engagement of fisherfolk organisations with policy processes and decision-makers for the implementation of key international and regional fisheries and related policies facilitated.

- International Guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries (SSF Guideline) - support small-scale fisheries governance and development for the benefit of current and future generations, with an emphasis on vulnerable and marginalised people.
- CCRF - lays out the principles and international standards of behaviour for responsible practices with a view to ensuring the effective conservation, management and development of living aquatic resources, with due respect for the ecosystem and biodiversity.

Phase III: Implementing the SSF Guidelines: positioning and engaging fisherfolk organizations

- Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Contexts of National Food Security (the Tenure Guidelines) - provide guidance to improve the governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests with the overarching goal of achieving food security for all and to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.
- ILO Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (C-188) and Recommendations (R-199) - to ensure that workers in the fishing sector are provided with decent conditions of work on board fishing vessel; conditions of service; occupational safety and health protection; and social security.
- Too Big To Ignore (TBTI) - enhance CNFO's collaboration with the global partnership.

Phase III: Implementing the SSF Guidelines: positioning and engaging fisherfolk organizations

Approach: National and regional Consultations; Issue Papers; Policy Briefs; Reviewing and refining the Advocacy Strategy; Book on Success Stories; CWA; Sharing of the experiences.

Training – negotiations?

Time frame: 2013 - 2015

Thank you.

Appendix 4.16: Summary – Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance



Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance




Next steps



Capacity needs assessment

Based on previous assessments
Discussions at CRFM/CTA/CNFO workshop
Additional discussions with fisherfolk
Review by project partners




Fisherfolk Leaders Action Learning Group

Identify terms of reference
Invite members
Hold first meeting July(?)




Who is the ALG?

- 15-20 members
- Change agents from across the Caribbean
- Fisherfolk leaders
- Key partners supporting fisherfolk



What will the ALG do?

- Peer learning + learning by doing =
 - Bring problems to the group to discuss
 - Get ideas on how problems can be solved
 - Go back and take action with your fisherfolk network to try to solve the problem
 - Come back to discuss with the group
 - The group reflects on lessons and agrees on recommendations for action to solve problems



What will the ALG do?

- Guide how the project is implemented – input into:
 - Analysing capacity needs identified and selecting priorities for the project to focus on
 - Finalising criteria and selecting countries for national workshops
 - Finalising criteria and selecting mentors
 - Deciding on what advocacy will be done (issues, messages, products)
 - Deciding on most strategic meetings for CNFO to attend
 - Inputting into the evaluation of the project



What capacities do ALG members need to have?

- Ability to lead change in their organisation, country, and the region (skills, willingness, relationships, positioning)
- Commitment and time to participate over 4 years
- Commitment to act to solve problems
- Skills in action learning to evaluate problems, analyse options, evaluate experiences and lessons, and develop recommendations



Your recommendations?

- Criteria for ALG members:
 - Capacity
 - Representation across the region
 - Existing positions // individuals
- Nominations
- Selection process



Mentors

Criteria
Nomination process – 15 mentors
from 17 countries



Who are mentors?

- Civil society, national and regional fisheries and related governmental and inter-governmental organisations.



What is the role of mentors?

- To provide direct support to the fisherfolk organisations to help with their development so that they will be effective partners in governance at the regional and national levels



Criteria

- Spread across project countries
- Expert knowledge on the fisheries sector
- Experience in fisheries and governance
- Expertise in communication for policy influence
- Strong training, facilitation, mentoring and coaching skills
- Experience in providing technical assistance to fisherfolk organisations
- Commitment to give unpaid time

Appendix 4.17: Summary – General next steps

Next steps

CTA project

- CNFO Working Group to review draft Advocacy Strategy – contact persons and emails: Olu point person, copy Mitch – Outline first draft 13 March, final 25 March
- CNFO update Stakeholder Directory – contact persons and emails: Nadine + country leaders, 25 March
- CNFO give media contacts by country – contact persons and emails: CANARI, CNFO to add 25 March – Joslyn coordinate
- Adelle will do newsletter – brand as a CNFO Bulletin – end April, Petra

CNFO key actions

- NFO + PFOs send electronic Constitution / Articles of Association to Nadine, copy Vernel and Mitch by end March
- Regularly send 1 paragraph updates for CNFO bulletin
- Join Yahoo group
- If CNFO wants, send invitations to partners to join Yahoo group - Vernel by end March
- Send NEW cell phone contact to Nadine/Vernel by 15 March
- Hold national meeting(s) about CNFO structure by end May

CNFO structure

- What is relationship with NFOs/PFOs – what benefits bring and how not compete
- Type of organisation: e.g. Non-profit, association, cooperative
- Where you register – country information on requirements: costs, reporting
- Membership criteria
- Governance and management structure / processes
 - Representation
 - Elections
 - Terms and processes
 - Dissolution
 - Etc.

Other CTA opportunities

- CWA: (CTA, CRFM, Minister of Guyana as champions) – Mitch point person
 - CNFO workshop
 - CNFO communication
 - Jose advocate be part of Alliance as observer
 - Information / awareness – study tour

Other CTA opportunities

- ACTIONS:**
Jose will send Mitch contacts
Mitch will review website and follow-up with Jose
Jose request CNFO representation at CTA annual conference on ICTs
- ICTs for policy influence
 - Training
 - Use of Web 2.0 Tools
 - Youth and ICT tools
 - P3DM tools
 - Knowledge management
 - Co-publishing
 - Inter-ACP and global advocacy opportunities

EU fisherfolk strengthening project

- CANARI draft capacity needs assessment report for review
- CANARI initial discussion with Microsoft and Digicel
- CANARI coordinate establishment Fisherfolk Leaders ALG
- CANARI coordinate criteria, nominations, selection of mentors
- Plan first ALG meeting – July?

Other projects

- CERMES coordinate FAO case study draft and workshop March
- Vernel and Glaston work with CANARI re UNESCO case study and May meeting
- CNFO assign OECS sub-committee for TNC ECMMAN project by 15 March - Mitch
- Mitch and Vernel finalise CNFO case study and represent CNFO at Dublin conference in April

Appendix 4.18: What is policy?



What is policy?

- Policy includes formal policy, laws and regulations and also includes informal policy which may be unwritten rules, guidelines or common practice. (CANARI)

Appendix 4.19: Definition of advocacy

Advocacy

UNICEF example definition

Advocacy is the deliberate process, based on demonstrated evidence, to directly and indirectly influence decision makers, stakeholders and relevant audiences to support and implement actions that contribute to the fulfilment of [children's and women's rights].

Target audiences

- Government
- Intergovernmental
- Civil society
- Private sector
- Fisherfolk
- Youth
- General public

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY – EXPECTATIONS EVALUATION

Expectations

- Understand the needs of fisherfolk in the region
- Greater knowledge of the different organisations
- Greater linkage of the organisations
- Positive result
- Broader understanding of fisheries in CARICOM and Dominican Republic
- How CRFM and CNFO can assist positively with development of fishing in the Caribbean
- Develop policies
- How do we get information to fisherfolk in a very tangible manner.
- Seeking support for Saint Lucia fisherfolk and to develop a work programme on the way forward.
- To develop deeper understanding of the challenges fisherfolk are faced with throughout the region.
- To gather information for the design of the advocacy campaigns strategy.
- To learn more about EAF so as to compare and spread the word for others to understand and then contribute to make the environment a better place for everyone and not just fisherfolk.
- Clear proposals re policy instruments at national level.
- Better co-ordination and collaboration among Caribbean regions NFO/FF and ultimately CNFO.
- Information sharing/networking.
- I would like to see more cohesiveness among the regional fisherfolk.
- Share knowledge in cooperative development experience.
- Global recognition for the importance of Caribbean fisherfolk.
- Unity and love among fish folks in the region.
- Improved coordination/synergies re: Regional policies.
- Concrete collaborations and partnering to truly effectively support fishers and effective management and conservation of fisheries into long term.
- CNFO admin advanced.
- How can we get fishermen to do better developing themselves socially.
- How can we get the governments to input more direct (man to man ground work)
- Implementation of the fisheries policy.
- Making this policy effective and making the fisherfolk aware of these policies (public awareness).
- I would like for this workshop to try and put a stop to poaching in the Bahamas.
- More involvement with fisherfolk giving their own views on matters such meetings as these.
- To work together.
- Learn from others.
- Share ideas.
- To see that fishing last forever.
- I like to see fisherfolk (fishermen) participate.
- Sustainability in the fishing industry.
- I would like policy to be made in the best interest of the fisherfolk to improve their livelihood in the cooperative movement.

CTA/CRFM/CNFO Consultation on the Implementation and Mainstreaming of Regional Fisheries Policies into Small-scale Fisheries Governance Arrangements in the Caribbean
Georgetown, Guyana
25-28 February 2013

Workshop evaluation form

1. *How well do you find the workshop achieved the desired objectives? Please tick one.*

| Very good | Good | Fair | Poor | Not at all |
|-----------|------|------|------|------------|
| 14 | 10 | | | |

Workshop objectives:

- a. To review the rationale, critical issues and mechanisms for implementation of regional fisheries policies and their governance. (more of a focus on rationale issues etc. if policies than specific implementation)
- b. To analyse the implications of regional fisheries policies for small-scale fisheries governance and management and develop common positions of fisherfolk organisations on:
 - i. Finalisation and adoption of the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy
 - ii. Operationalization of the Castries (St. Lucia) Declaration of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing
 - iii. Policies relevant to the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) for the fisheries sector
- c. To outline an advocacy strategy for fisherfolk organisations to communicate policy positions on regional fisheries policies
- d. To identify options and opportunities for the implementation of regional fisheries policies, particularly regarding the unique role of fisherfolk organisations
- e. To identify capacity needs for further strengthening of the CNFO network to enable it to play an effective role in regional fisheries policy development and implementation
- f. To identify opportunities for sharing and collaboration with current and planned projects and initiatives in the Caribbean that contribute to the overall result of the CTA-CRFM project

Please explain:

- I am satisfied that my general expectations were met. I feel that I am leaving the workshop with a greater understanding of the project objectives.
- Based on the time we had, a lot was achieved, although it was plenty for the brains (at times)
- There are a number of things that when broadened, taught us that one has to be specific in attaining objectives when defined.
- The workshop clearly replies to all of the above objectives and seek to clarify areas not clearly understood. I personally met my objective.
- The delivery as well as the reception did reflect a very good communication process.
- I felt that all the objectives were met, although the workshop should have spread over longer periods.

- The information and presentations and involvement of all parties were good.
- Whereas the workshop achieved the desired objectives, there is always some room for improvement like more time for workshop.
- I feel all the objectives were met and on a personal level I learnt a lot. Thanks to CANARI for a facilitating job well done. I am sure Nicole was a head teacher in her previous life!
- While some of my objectives were met, some are now on the table to be met.
- That policy will help every country.
- All initiatives will endeavour to secure and facilitate the objectives, policies and opportunities that will enhance the FFO.
- I think this workshop will work well for the CNFO. It discussed all problems for different countries and many solutions were found and I hope that they will be implemented.
- The items listed above did meet the objectives of the workshop.
- Informed discussions and brain storming allowed for review and brought out the elements of advocacy.
- Discuss how we can implement the fisheries policy and IUU fishing and to practice sustainable fisheries.
- I think that we have reached a point now where we can say that we are on the way because I can see that we have to make headway and almost achieving all of what we worked on in this workshop.
- The presentations on the above were very comprehensive and generated very much discussion.
- It is good form department in small scale fisher
- One objective fully achieved was the outlining of advocacy strategy for fisherfolk organisations.
- Some of my expectations were met but I think the sessions were too lengthy although there were fruitful discussions coming out.

2. *What is the most important thing that you learned / understood / felt from this workshop?*

- I learned the process of policy development and implementation, and the need to work together to achieve a common good.
- The growth and development of CNFO as an organisation and its individual members' humility.
- Further respect, admiration and appreciation of fisher colleagues committed to improvement of their sector, communities, countries and region.
- What I learned from this workshop most is how to get information across to others (more effective)
- Some of the methods used in defining objectives.
- The common fisheries policy and how it would affect fishers.
- The approach to formulation and implementation of policies
- Common fisheries policy.
- To outline advocacy strategies for fisherfolk organisations
- That there is a great need for the CNFO to become registered.
- D, E, F.
- It is possible to keep time in the Caribbean.
- This region is sustainable on its fisheries sector and all countries are willing to work together to create the CFP.
- To help others understand the purpose of policy.
- There is a place in the development of fisheries for all fisherfolk.
- Learn that you can accomplish a lot working together.
- That in working together will accomplish great results as small- scale fisheries.
- Workshops like these can benefit from medical services.

- Small scale fishers in the Caribbean differ in equipment, boat size, species, methods and cultures.
- The most important thing that I learnt is advocacy strategy on policy and way to implement policy and that is something that I can go home and share with the rest of my fisherfolk leaders and also implement.
- The importance of regional fisherfolk coming together to discuss pertinent regional fisheries issues.
- It needs good fisheries management and fisherfolk organisation.
- To identify options and opportunities for implementation of regional fisheries policy.
- Implementation of policy. IUU fishing needs to be stopped.
- I learned that everyone has problems in their country.

3. *What did you like about this workshop?*

- The way participants communicate and exchange information on their success and challenges. The atmosphere, the presentation and the clarity of the workshop presentation.
- The mix of people, relaxed, productive, genuine, fun and caring atmosphere.
- The facilitation!
- What I like with workshop is it helps you to lift up your confidence, enable you to express yourself.
- Mostly positive that was expressed by participants of what they practiced from previous workshops. N.B. this one further increased capacity
- Participation level and commitment. To implement policies that would benefit the fisherfolk.
- It provides a clear opportunity for all participants to express themselves and share ideas.
- Participation by all the participants.
- The information and presentations were straightforward (none scientific speech)
- At the part participated and contributed to the process
- Information sharing we all have similar situation
- It was well run and, among other things, demonstrated how to run a successful workshop.
- It was well organised and information was well distributed and there was time given for effective discussions.
- That we are coming together.
- Its simplicity, orderliness in presentations and camaraderie.
- I like the way the Caribbean countries are beginning to work together. The way the people express themselves about their problems.
- The way we participated.
- The knowledge imparted.
- The decisions taken.
- Had great participation.
- The level of discussion and the diversity of topics covered.
- It was very informative and interactive which make us easier to grasp.
- The interactive nature of topics discussed and understanding of the issues
- Improved fisherfolk organisation and learning about climate change.
- The way it was conducted and all the objectives obtained.
- Sessions were interactive and information was shared easily.
- I like in this workshop that everyone shared their concerns and issues.

4. *What did you dislike about this workshop?*

- The food and the breakfast.

- Limited opportunity to see Guyana although he visit to the wharf was very interesting.
- Distance from Georgetown and fact that not all participants were staying in one location.
- For more to accomplish in within the time set.
- \$ To fishers.
- Too little time to experience host country.
- The food and breaks needed to improve.
- It was hard and fast and gave very little room for relaxation and rejuvenation.
- Nil
- Nothing strenuous – just would prefer shorter sessions.
- That more countries that are not a part of CARICOM such as the French, Dutch etc. did not attend.
- None.
- One or two sessions could have been shortened and perhaps should have been left for practical / site seeing.
- Limited time.
- Note enough effort in making available working tours(s) for observation.
- It was a bit too long. Too much talking.
- No time to see Guyana.
- Separate housing arrangements.
- I did not participate vocally enough.
- Not getting a break so as to know the place and also to buy things to take home.
- Not necessarily dislike but time constraints prevented further elaboration.
- None.
- Well it was my first experience with the different accents of the people from eastern Caribbean and I had some problem at the beginning.
- In some areas discussions were too lengthy on some topics.
- It was a bit too long in sessions.

5. *Which sessions did you find particularly useful:*

- The session on policy development.
- Review/matrix of some regional Projects
- Discussion on implications of regional Policy, advocacy strategy.
- All.
- Evaluating who, how, what.
- All
- The session discussing common fisheries policy
- The interactive moments and the small groups' discussion and presentations.
- Al the morning sessions
- Everything
- The different presentation and the fundraising that is available.
- B, F.
- All the sessions were useful.
- The discussions, since it helped me to understand the fisheries sector in each country.
- All.
- All sessions were useful.
- Tight session when the IUU was discussed.
- All, especially the mentoring of social safety net for fisherfolk.

- The session on post harvest activity and the actions fishermen can take for implementation IUU fishing especially practiced in Belize, Guyana, Dominican Republic.
- The sessions on policy relevant to the EAF, climate change and the common fisheries policy adoption.
- Discussion on the common ideas policy and IUU
- Common fisheries policy agreement.
- Discussing of the different subjects.
- Common fishery policy / IUU– there are major concerns to address these issues to improve the GDP of our country and the fisherfolk themselves.
- I like the group sessions.

6. *How could the workshop have been improved?*

- I would not say the workshop needed anymore improvement, because I was comfortable with what was presented and my capacity to absorb all the information.
- Other site visits to fish landing sites, communities.
- The workshop should look to develop effective speakers like the leaders for future generation
- Inexperienced members (new) forced to be dragged. Need for more time in finding out if they understood (they are shy), a system to find out.
- With a few five minutes break that would re-energise the participants. This would keep some persons from sleeping.
- If enough resources could be provide to cover all activities in a little less stressful way.
- Difficult to say (with the skills of the facilitators)
- Shorter sessions
- Non member CARICOM states attending.
- Not much space for improvement.
- If there was more time given for small group discussion.
- There better room for improvement.
- I think the workshop was very good a bit long but it was good well put together and leave little room for improvement.
- Printing facilities in room.
- Video on illegal fisheries.
- One more field trip.
- By not doing so much in one day we need more time to better grasp what is been through.
- Difficult to say, maybe more time.
- By having an educational programme for fisherfolk organisations.
- It was a top event.
- There should be more use of information material such as names, letters and magazines reflecting various fisherfolk plans.
- By less talk and more action. By making policy.

7. *How would you rate the following areas of the workshop structure and delivery? Please tick one for each area.*

| | Very Good | Good | Fair | Poor |
|---|-----------|------|------|------|
| Logistical arrangements: travel, hotel, transportation, meals | 9 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Clarity of objectives | 16 | 8 | 1 | |
| Content | 12 | 7 | 3 | |
| Materials | 13 | 8 | 2 | |
| Facilitation generally | 22 | 2 | | |
| Plenary discussion sessions | 14 | 10 | 1 | |
| Plenary presentations | 14 | 8 | 1 | |
| Small group sessions | 10 | 9 | 4 | |
| Field trip | 8 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Relevance to your needs | 12 | 9 | | |
| Environment for you to participate | 17 | 7 | 1 | |

Any additional comments on the above:

- Hotel was a bit far from airport and required very later arrival and early departure.
- Based on the limited time and resources the synergistic approach did satisfy the course.
- I enjoyed the food
- Not much room for site seeing.
- The whole workshop gave all participants great opportunities for the expression of the individual mind.
- Per diem very substantial.
- CANARI and partners are an excellent leadership team. Field trip was very interesting; I had never seen such amount of fish in one place.
- As I said, Nicole was fantastic.

8. *What is one thing that you will apply from the workshop in your organisation's work?*

- I would like to present the information on the common fisheries policy to make fisherfolk more aware of the policy document and to be prepared to deal with the impact both positive and negative.
- Needs assessment; areas for capacity building for fishers/CNFO.
- The arm-linking game illustrating importance of team work
- The manner in which it was controlled i.e. order in keeping focus.
- Developing a strategy that the national organisation could use to deal with current negative matters
- To discuss the negative and positive impacts of common fisheries policy as it relates to our fishing industry.
- Motivation to strengthen capacity building and training of community members to make better contribution to the industry.
- Develop both the NFO and some PFO
- Execute the objectives and methods for stronger advocacy
- Sharing the information with the relevant fisherfolk organisations etc.
- Information sharing.
- Most of the stuff coming out of advocacy sessions.
- Share the information learnt.
- To share more ideas and learn.
- The ability to organise.

- Capacity building.
- Advocacy.
- Post harvest preparation and presentation as discussed to food security.
- Policy review and implementation.
- An attempt to bring local fisherfolk under a tighter umbrella to address local concerns.
- Get fisherfolk on board.
- I learned that we in my country have lot to do with fisherfolk, to reach Eastern Caribbean level.
- Hold meetings with other fisherfolk to discuss issues/ problems affecting them and follow up with regional fisherfolk organisations.
- I will share all the information that I get from the workshop.

9. *What would prevent you from applying the ideas discussed in this workshop?*

- Protocols need to be put in place to highlight the approach for discussions.
- Resources, lack of communication and collaboration between similar organisations such as CANARI, CERMES etc.
- The participation of others.
- Fear – but I don't have any.
- Common fisheries policy protocols have not been defined or develop
- Inability to effectively reach out to my target audience and to share the experiences
- Attendance of the fisherfolk to workshops.
- Finances and capacity
- I will not say prevent but rather take some time- fishers' attitudes, perception and policy makers' ultimate goal on importance.
- I must devote specific time to doing some of the task or else it won't get done.
- Resources.
- My inability to communicate.
- Capacity building.
- Because I also want to make a different in my country, to be more accepted in the Caribbean.
- Nothing! (*several persons wrote this*)
- It was lean on policy.
- Understanding from fishery authority.
- Resources/finance.

10. *Do you or your organisation have any additional training needs (that you have not identified already)?*

- Yes? My organisation is in urgent need of training in strategic planning and capacity building. This is not urgent as we have started this training.
- Facilitation and improved methods to support fisherfolk/ communities so general participatory engagement.
- As you know talking is a skill especially to crowds. Training to do this is important.
- Yes. I would be doing a meeting with members to develop a rationale of which item of training be given priority.
- Survival at sea
- No as I have indicated the need to train those that are trainable is quite obvious.
- Further capacity development for members (executive) of the NFO
- Leadership

- Information sharing and exchange practices (hands on) on gear use etc.
- Resources.
- As training is an ongoing process additional needs will be identified and the necessary training will be sought.
- Post harvesting handling of catch.
- Yes. Project writing.
- Financial management.
- Yes capacity building and also enforcement on IUU.
- Yes! Need to discuss with Terrance.
- Have a by law.
- That has to be studies, to pinpoint the real needs.
- Not at this point.

11. What recommendations would you like to make for CRFM's work?

- I would recommend that CRFM continue the good work they are doing with fisherfolk organisations.
- Take advantage of regional/ international projects and organisations which may not be primarily fisheries focused but have a fisheries component/relevant synergies to enhance and broaden fish efforts in the region.
- One thing I will do is to continue close communications with CANARI. Fill out ECEMMAN workplan in Dropbox and suggest a face to face meeting for group which may coincide with a regional meeting we (all) are attending.
- If possible at least two hours to move around.
- One thing I will do to take the ideas in this workshop and try strategies.
- Formulate a system of financial contribution from members – in order to effect come initial cost of operation/formation.
- We need a day to see the place where the workshop is been held.
- Continue the good work CNFO, NFO and PFO depend upon your full guidance lobbying at all levels.
- Continue with the will to do, the courage to continue and determination to succeed. The organisation will succeed.
- Continue the good work
- Greater or wider Caribbean participation.
- Examine the impact that cooperatives are being remade from Co-pro department and class in the same categories as banks etc.
- Continue working with FFO, PFO and CNFO for fishers to help change their standard of living.
- Include a half day field trip, perhaps on the last day. CTA includes it in most of their workshops.
- Meetings should be kept with individual countries, thus better understanding of its people.
- Continue working very close with fisherfolk.
- That all efforts be made to ensure that the work CRFMs work continues to impact upon our region.
- CRFM to be the agency of competent authority for the administration of the common fisheries policy. One thing I will do is to implement the ideas of this workshop forward.
- You guys are doing a great job.
- Strengthen your partnership with CNFO to take us to the next level.
- Keep up the good work, and also to help countries to get funding to assist fisher in promoting sustainable fishing.
- To keep this regional organisation in business for a very long time.
- Building fisherfolk organisation and development.

- To spread the message to western Caribbean.
- To continue holding workshops so as to educate fisherfolk on the way forward to sustain the fishery policy and their livelihood.
- I would like to see CRFM continue to have these workshops to make policy.

Additional comments:

- One thing I will do when I reach home is to take ideas from workshop forward: - attend the statutory meeting of my NFO- giving info/strategies learned, and attempt to imitative a number of activities in which the Minister of Agriculture has been behind. Thereby letting him know that we are the voice of the fisherfolk.
- Provide information and report to the NFO
- Advocate the advancement of the CNFO
- One thing I would to do implement the draft CFP
- NAFCOOP and fisheries division formal meetings.
- CNFO matters – make an agenda item at NAFCOOP meetings.
- One thing I would do is to share information with co-workers and fisherfolk.
- I will share this with all fisherfolk.
- Spread the word!
- One thing I will do to take the ideas forward is to follow up on the others and satisfy my own commitment.
- Disseminate the information gained at the worked NAFCOOP and to each of our affiliates.
- Discuss the fisheries policy in detail to affiliates and fishers.
- One thing I will do when I get home is implement the results of the workshop.

Thank you!