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# **DIAGNOSTIC STUDY TO DETERMINE POVERTY LEVELS IN CARICOM FISHING COMMUNITIES**

## **VALIDATION WORKSHOP**



**01 - 02 February 2012  
Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines**



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**Diagnostic Study to Determine Poverty Levels in CARICOM  
Fisheries Communities – Validation Workshop**

01 – 02 February 2012  
Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

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Diagnostic Study to Determine Poverty Levels in CARICOM Fisheries  
Communities –Validation Workshop, 01 – 02 February 2012, Kingstown,  
St. Vincent and the Grenadines

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## Foreword

Within the Caribbean region, fishers and their communities are often characterized by sub-standard living conditions, poor housing, low levels of formal education; inadequate access to basic services like water, schools, health care; inadequate access to credit and low savings; poor infrastructure such as roads or markets; and limited alternative employment opportunities. In the past, there have been many initiatives aimed at reducing poverty. Unfortunately, many of these have failed in their objective of significantly reducing or eliminating poverty. This failure has been attributed to the tendency to focus on promoting economic growth and development through the application of technology, investment in infrastructure projects and the application of market oriented economic policies, rather than being focused on improving the living conditions of the poor based on an in-depth understanding of the underlying causes of poverty.

It is now widely recognized that poverty is a very complex, multi-faceted issue that varies considerably from country to country and from community to community. The Diagnostic Study to Determine Poverty Levels in CARICOM Fishing Communities will assist us in better understanding and defining the nature, extent and underlying causes of poverty in a comprehensive and scientific manner. This will assist national and local governments and interested organisations in developing and implementing more focused interventions aimed at improving the quality of life of fishing communities by dealing with poverty and the underlying factors that give rise to it in an informed manner.

The Diagnostic Study was conducted in ten selected CARICOM countries – Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and The Bahamas. The main objective of the Study was to assess poverty levels in fishing communities, including its effects on quality of life and community structure, in order to identify suitable planning models and implement alternative livelihood and poverty alleviation programs in these communities. A secondary objective was to identify the demographic and socio-economic variables underlying low standards of living.

The report of the Study is presented in two Volumes. Volume I contains the full Technical Document. It is organized into five sections which provide an introduction to the Study, including a description of the methodology; background information on the history, geography, demography, socio-economic and political aspects of the CARICOM region; the findings of the Study; the recommendations; and an introduction to the concept of alternative livelihoods. The report of the Regional Validation Workshop, 1 - 2 February 2012, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is published as Supplement 1 to Volume I. Volume II is a Policy Document in which the main findings and the recommendations are summarised.

It is hoped that the findings of this Study will not only contribute to a greater understanding of poverty and its effects on quality of life in fishing communities across the CARICOM region, but that it will also assist in the identification and development of alternative livelihood projects and programmes that will positively impact the livelihoods of Caribbean fisherfolk and their families, while promoting the sustainable use of the fisheries resources.

I would like to extend our sincere thanks to the Kingdom of Spain for the funding and technical assistance provided through AECID under the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) / Kingdom of Spain Scientific and Technical Cooperation Agreement. Also, we would like to thank the Spanish consultants, Tragsatec, who in collaboration with the CRFM Secretariat and the Member States, undertook the Study and prepared the reports.

Milton Haughton  
Executive Director  
CRFM Secretariat

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### 1. Opening Ceremony

The two-day Workshop began with an Opening Ceremony, which was chaired by Mrs. Jennifer Cruickshank-Howard, Senior Fisheries Officer, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. She welcomed the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Honourable Montgomery Daniel; the Executive Director of CRFM Secretariat, Mr. Milton Haughton; Tragsatec's Consultants, Mr. Javier Martin, Ms. Mamen Arenas and Ms. Dolores Taracido; CRFM Programme Manager, Mr. Terrence Phillips; and OECS, UWI and Member States representatives. The list of participants is given in *Appendix I*.

Mr. Milton Haughton, Executive Director, CRFM Secretariat, in his remarks welcomed all and thanked the government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines for agreeing to host the workshop and for generously assisting with the organization and logistical arrangements. He also expressed appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Spain and AECID for their generous financial and technical support and commitment not only for the Diagnostic Study but for the sustainable development and management of fisheries and aquaculture in the CARICOM countries.

Mr. Haughton pointed to the significance of the subject matter addressed by the Study to the region, and stated that fishers and their communities are often characterized by sub-standard living conditions, poor housing, low levels of formal education; inadequate access to basic services like water, schools, health care; inadequate access to credit and low savings; poor infrastructure such as roads or markets; and limited alternative employment opportunities. He noted that at the global level there have been many development projects and initiatives in the past aimed at reducing poverty that have failed to achieve this desired result. This failure has been attributed to the tendency to focus on stimulating economic growth and development through the application of technology, investment in infrastructure projects and market oriented economic policies, rather than on an in-depth understanding of the underlying causes of poverty, or being focused on improving the living conditions of the poor. Mr. Haughton further remarked that it is now widely recognized that poverty is a very complex, multi-faceted issue that varies considerably from country to country and from community to community. He noted that this is the first time in the CARICOM Region that we have undertaken a study of this type in the fisheries sector to begin to define the nature, extent and underlying causes of the phenomenon in a comprehensive and scientific manner.

In closing, Mr. Haughton said that it is clear that stronger, more focused efforts are needed to deal with poverty and the underlying factors that give rise to it in fishing communities.

Tragsatec's Consultant, Mr. Javier Martín in his remarks noted that he and his team were pleased to participate in this workshop and in this project. He stressed that the objective of the workshop was not only to show the results obtained from the data analysis, but also to receive the impressions and feedback of the technical staff, who are more aware of the social reality of the studied communities.

The feature address was delivered by the Honourable Montgomery Daniel, Minister of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries. He congratulated the Executive Director, Mr. Milton Haughton, and Deputy Executive Director, Dr. Susan Singh-Renton on their recent appointments. He then noted that in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, fisheries is an important economic plank; providing employment for hundreds of persons in rural and

coastal communities, as well as contributing to the national and local economy and to food security. He reiterated his Government's commitment to the development of the fisheries sector and highlighted some of the projects / activities that have been undertaken and that are being implemented to further fisheries development and address poverty.

The Minister said his government recognized the social, economic and political nature of poverty and has made many interventions – increased minimum wage, increased public assistance, improved school feeding programs, micro-enterprise programs, subsidies on agricultural inputs, fishery fleet expansion program, among others – to tackle this problem. Minister Daniel further stated that the levels of poverty in St. Vincent and the Grenadines have fallen since 2001, with general poverty currently estimated at 25% down from 37.5% in 2001; and indigent poverty approximately 2.9% down from 27.5% in 2001. He acknowledged, however, that there are still challenges, including global economic recession, loss of preferential market for bananas in Europe, higher standards for fish marketing, climate change, which have and continue to impact the poor and vulnerable in our society.

Minister Daniel opined that economic growth alone is insufficient to address poverty; policies and programmes that create links between agriculture and fisheries, manufacturing, processing, and tourism, and improve the distribution of wealth were critical. He noted the timeliness of the Diagnostic Study in providing important demographic and socio-economic information on fishers and their communities in the region, which is needed for effective development and implementation of policies and programmes to alleviate poverty. The Minister closed by saying he hopes the recommendations of the Study will include practical and applicable solutions, not only for alternative livelihoods, but also programs which empower and support the marginalized in fishing communities.

The Opening Ceremony concluded with a Vote of Thanks given by Mr. Terrence Phillips, Programme Manager, Fisheries Management and Development, CRFM Secretariat.

## 2. Background

The project "*Diagnostic Study to Determine Poverty Levels in CARICOM / CRFM Fishing Communities*" is framed in the "*Scientific and Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and Caribbean Community*", signed in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 4 July 1999.

Recognising the importance of the use of socio-economic and demographic data in the planning and execution of programmes and projects for the management of integrated coastal zone and coastal communities, the CRFM Secretariat sought assistance under the cooperation agreement between CARICOM and the Government of Spain to undertake a diagnostic study of the socio-economic and demographic situations in fishing communities in selected CRFM Member States. The main objective of the Study is the determination of poverty levels in fishing communities, and its effects on the quality of life and community structures, in order to identify suitable models for planning and implementing alternative livelihood programmes and alleviating poverty. The second objective of the project is the identification of the demographic and socio-economic variables underlying low standards of living.

The project was implemented in ten CARICOM Member States - The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. The selected countries had to be representative of the

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fishing sector in the region as a whole, as well as reflect the most common problems affecting this sector in the Caribbean.

The direct beneficiaries of this intervention encompass the fishing communities, fishermen, fishers' organizations, processors, aquaculture farmers, fisheries administrations and other stakeholders.

Eight activities were planned for the project:

1. Designing the country selection criteria based on socioeconomic and fishing criteria;
2. Designing the sampling methodology;
3. Training the field agents;
4. Conducting the field aspects of the Study;
5. Analysing the data and information coming out from the Study;
6. Drafting the Report;
7. Organising and convening a regional workshop of relevant stakeholders to review the Draft Study Report and its recommendations and determine the way forward; and
8. Extracting and documenting the recommendation and conclusions stemming from the regional workshop.

### **3. Objectives of the Validation Workshop**

The Validation Workshop was convened to:

- Present the methodology used for the data analysis.
- Explain the approach to storing and extracting data from the databases of the respective countries.
- Present the main findings of the Study.
- Receive from the participant countries, feedback and comments on the results obtained in the Study.
- Provide the necessary tools to enable countries to design and undertake livelihoods assessments.
- Test the livelihood assessment methodology using sample data / information provided from a livelihood assessment exercise.
- Agree on the final structure of the report and the schedule.



### 4. Data analysis

#### Presentation

The presentation covered the methodology and criteria used for the selection of the ten countries in which the Study was to be conducted. It also dealt with the questionnaires design; determination of the necessary sample size for the fisheries sectors (fishing, processing, and aquaculture) and communities in each country to ensure statistically significant results; and the information system created for data management.

In addition, the methodology used in the data analysis was explained. This included explanations of descriptive statistics, the Unsatisfied Basic Needs Index, fishing and poverty indicators and multivariate analysis (clustering).

#### Discussion

In response to a query as to why Haiti was not included among the countries in the Study, it was pointed out that the Study was being implemented at a time when the earthquake had struck Haiti so it was not possible. However, it was indicated that revised version of the survey could be conducted in Haiti, as Tragsatec had already done some work there under another project and could use the information in the survey design. Funds would have to be identified to undertake the survey.

Based on questions as to whether the results of the Study could be used in comparison with similar studies on poverty done for the region by the Caribbean Development Bank, World Bank, etc., it was pointed out that such comparisons could be done. However, it was indicated that the results for one country could not be used to make inferences for the poverty situation in another country. Mindful of the differences in methodologies, it was recommended that references to such poverty studies, and possibly those for fisheries from other regions, if they existed, should be included in the Study and comparisons made where possible.

### 5. Main findings of the Study

#### Presentation

The presentation dealt with the results obtained from the analysis of data. Three key areas were addressed, with these being:

1. the identification of the importance of poor, vulnerable and non-poor households within each fishery sector (fishing, processing, aquaculture), country and community;
2. the main differences between poor and non-poor households belonging to the fisheries sector and;
3. an overview of the characteristics of the extractive, aquaculture and processing sectors in the ten selected countries.

In the first part of the presentation the methodology used for assessing the degree of poverty, vulnerability or non-poverty of the households studied, was explained. The countries were discussed individually, with the importance of vulnerable and poor households in each

district / region / parish and in each sector surveyed highlighted. Also, the main constraints of each district / region / parish were identified.

The main conclusions obtained in this part of the study are:

- The extractive fishing sector is the one in which households have more difficulties in having their basic needs met.
- Guyana and Belize are the countries with the highest percentage of poor and vulnerable households. In fact, in many regions/districts, the percentage of poor and vulnerable households exceeds the percentage of non-poor households.
- Jamaica and Grenada are the next countries whose homes have more limitations meeting their basic needs.
- The communities with households with more than 2 unsatisfied basic needs were observed in Guyana, Belize, Jamaica, Grenada and to a lesser extent in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

In the following section of the presentation the socio-economic indicators of poverty and vulnerability were introduced. The number of members per household; overcrowding; economic capacity and economic dependency; dwelling quality and access to services; and the degree of literacy, are some of the factors studied in which differences between poor and non-poor households were observed. These indicators should be taken into account when planning social and development interventions.

The observations and conclusions drawn from the analysis of the three sectors studied are so large they will not be discussed here. For more information, consult the technical paper and the policy document of the study. Generally, it has been observed that members of the three sectors require greater investment in infrastructure, whether associated with good performance and productivity of their work, or as related to the needs of their community. It has also been observed that participation in social security systems and in cooperatives should be promoted which would give the worker greater social and political representation. The participation of women, especially in the processing sector, should be encouraged and potential and career opportunities in the fishery sector promoted among the young.

### **Countries' feedback**

Representatives of the 10 countries participating in the Study were given ten minutes each to discuss their country's results, provide clarifications and give any insights in the interpretation of the results based on local knowledge. The points to be noted from each include:

#### **Antigua and Barbuda**

The representative from Antigua and Barbuda was of the view that the means for determining vulnerability might have been too narrow and should have included other aspects, such as availability of insurance and social security.

### The Bahamas

The representative from the Bahamas expressed some surprise at the major age range of fishers being 35 – 55, noting that there is need to attract younger fishers into the sector. He also indicated his surprise that only 17% of the fishers interviewed had indicated that they had received training and that just 3% felt involved in the decision-making process. He was of the opinion that they might have been more informed about the fisheries laws and regulations and less about the fisheries policies and plans.

In response to a query as to whether The Bahamas intended to pursue aquaculture development, he indicated that studies have shown that it was feasible to develop aquaculture in The Bahamas, with likely species being identified. However, the fishers were reluctant to undertake such activities as they were getting good returns for their lobster and conch.

### Barbados

The representative from Barbados indicated that there was need to differentiate the artisanal from the industrial fleets. Also, she pointed out that the fishing season normally lasted for 9 months and indicated that this should be taken into consideration in the analyses. It was mentioned that even though only women were interviewed in the processing sector that they did not represent the total population and that there were large scale and small scale processing operations. In addition, it was pointed out that education was compulsory so if youths were not in school, this would be illegal; as such this aspect should be reviewed when dealing with vulnerability.

She indicated that due to the regulations in some areas of the country governing construction, etc., pit toilets were acceptable and so should not be seen as a sign of poverty.

### Belize

The representative from Belize pointed out that the results of the Study corresponded to the conclusions from recent poverty studies done in Belize. He pointed out that other social aspects like drinking of alcoholic beverages and poor budgeting also contributed to poverty. In addition, he mentioned that the limited vessel and engine capacities restricted the operations of the fishers to near shore areas.

### Grenada

The representative from Grenada indicated that the poverty assessment results were consistent with an overall country poverty assessment done for Grenada in 2008. He mentioned that Grenada provided credit, grants and concessionary loans to fishers at reduced interest rates, with some 800 fishers (about one third of the industry) benefitting. However, he noted that there were high default rates on loans granted. He pointed out that the fishers' culture, customs and mindset may encourage "frivolous" spending; that measures should be taken to reduce the dependency on government aid; and more efforts should be made to improve on the fisher's knowledge of conducting businesses.

### Jamaica

The representative from Jamaica indicated that they were in general agreement with the findings of the Study. However, she indicated that on page 192 where it mentioned green-fish, no such fish existed in Jamaica. Also, there was no mention of the lobster fishery which is one of Jamaica's largest fisheries along with the queen conch fishery. She indicated that the document should be organised by country as this would assist in providing information when providing feedback to the local stakeholders.

### Montserrat

The representative from Montserrat sought clarification on the percentage of fishers represented in the survey and he was told that it was 40%, with 80% of them being full-time fishers.

### St. Kitts and Nevis

The representative from St. Kitts and Nevis indicated that in his country the only operating aquaculture was not a brackish water farm but a sea water one. He did also not agree with the fact that the facility was only employing women, as only men are involved in the working activities. He pointed out that the rural areas of St. Kitts and Nevis seemed not to have been surveyed, with the field surveyor in St. Kitts conducting the interviews mainly in the area which she came from.

### Trinidad and Tobago

The representative from Trinidad and Tobago indicated a number of errors, etc. in relation to the layout of the document, tables, etc. She also indicated that the description of the fishing fleet should be expanded and the main species of fish caught included.

## Discussion

It was pointed out that information of countries not participating in the study should have been included. Also, it was suggested that closer links should be made between the qualitative and quantitative results as well as the results and recommendations. It was noted that The Bahamas, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago also had industrial fisheries and not just the three countries mentioned in the report.

In relation to the presentation of the overall report, the following suggestions were made:

- √ An executive summary/synthesis communication should be included for policy makers.
- √ Some of the background information could be further summarised so there would be more emphasis on the study results, etc.
- √ The report could be separated so that there is technical information (methodology, references), communication document for policy makers which would contain the results and recommendations.

- √ The regional overview should be retained, followed by the breakdown by sectors, then by constraints.

### **6. Accessing and utilising the combined database and the individual country database.**

#### **Presentation**

A brief presentation was made in relation to accessing and utilising the combined databases and the individual country databases. It was recognised that the Draft Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy provided guidance on this matter under Article 15; the combined database would be held by the CRFM Secretariat and that the confidentiality of individual data would have to be respected. The matter would be further discussed at the CRFM Forum.

#### **Discussion**

It was recommended that the CRFM should arrange some training on the use of the database. Also, it was suggested that the data could be made available in Open Source so that it can be used in a controlled manner by the public.

### **7. Alternative livelihoods**

#### **Presentation**

The objective of this activity was to explain the steps to follow when undertaking a Livelihood assessment, and all the determining factors to take into account when designing an intervention. When designing an intervention it is necessary to pay special attention to the social reality of the community being evaluated. Knowing the activities and schedules played by men and women, their skills and the resources to which they have access are essential.

3 phases were differentiated.

- ▶ Phase 1: Identify fishing community and contacts within the community
- ▶ Phase 2: Collect data on socio-economic and household studies and other research / literature to build up a background to the area.
- ▶ Phase 3: Undertake an analysis to build up an understanding of who is involved with, has an influence over or has an interest in the identified community. Through use of a selection of analytical tools, build an understanding of the different assets, skills, capacities, needs and aspirations of the community. Identify vulnerabilities and external influences (policies, institutions, organisations and processes) that affect the community.

Once you have collected and analyzed all the information, determine which income generation activities are most appropriate for the community.

When starting an intervention it is essential to establish a monitoring plan to evaluate if the desired goal is being reached. This requires defining an indicator whose initial value is

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known, choosing a target value to achieve, and calculating the value before and after implementation of the poverty alleviation/alternative livelihood program.

### ► Working Groups

To implement the information provided in the activity related to the livelihood assessment, workshop participants were divided into four working groups. They were given all the necessary baseline information of a “hypothetical community” and were expected to design a pilot project for the poverty alleviation program.

### BASELINE INFORMATION:

#### CASE STUDY

**Country:** Prosperity

**Community:** St. Javier

**Tools provided:** *Activity profile; daily routine profiles; access and control profile; and the gender needs*

1. **Activity profile:** this analytical tool is used to identify the activities performed by men and women in their daily lives. Table below shows the sexual division of labour in St. Javier community, and takes into account the frequency of the activity and the amount of time devoted to it.

Activity profile			
Household tasks	Who does the work?		Frequency
	women	men	
Cleaning house	x		Daily
Preparing food	x		Daily
Washing clothes	x		Daily
Taking care of children	x		Daily
Taking children to school	x	x	Daily: Men only if transport is necessary
Collecting firewood	x		Daily
Health care for family	x		As required
Shopping. Food, clothes	x		Daily
House constructions and maintenance		x	Occasionally
Production of goods and services	Who does the work?		Frequency
	women	men	
Fishing		x	Daily
Selling fish in the market	x	x	Daily
Salting fish	x		Few times a week
Smoking fish		mainly	Occasionally
Running eating houses	x		Daily throughout the year
Running shops	x		Daily throughout the year
Tailoring	x		Daily throughout the year
Household farm (chicken, ducks, )	x	x	Daily

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Community Tasks	Who does the work?		Frequency
	women	men	
Funeral preparation	x	x	Occasionally
Wedding preparation	x	x	Occasionally
Community day	x	x	Once a year
Local community meetings	x	x	3 times a year
Fishing associations meetings		x	Regularly: each 2 days

Chart 1: Activity profile proposed for the project profile

2. **Daily routine profiles:** two different daily routine profiles were designed (GROUP A, GROUP B). Each team had to choose one of these groups and focus on it to carry out their project.

**GROUP A:** In the morning time, women take care of household chores, child care and meal preparation, while in the evening they sell in the market the products that the husband has fished in the morning. Women's leisure time is from 9 - 11a.m. and men's is between 5 - 6p.m.

HOURS	ACTIVITIES	
	women	Men
4 - 5	Prepare food for husband to go fishing	Preparing fishing gears Go fishing
5 - 7	Cleaning and washing Cooking breakfast Laundry Feed the animals (chickens, ducks)	Fishing
7 - 9	Prepare children to go to school Bring children to school	Fishing
9 - 11	Leisure time	Fishing
11 - 12	Prepare lunch for children and husband	Fishing
12 - 13	Lunch break	Lunch break
13 - 15	Sell fishing products in the market Buy food, clothes, etc. in the market	Rest
15 - 17	Bath the children	Feed the animals (chickens, ducks)
17 - 18	Cooking dinner	Leisure time
18 - 19	Dinner break	Dinner break
19 - 21	Socializing	Socializing
21 - 4	Rest	Rest

Chart 2: Group's A daily routine profile

**GROUP B:** In this case, women run a business during the middle hours of the day, while men sell fishery products on the market. Women's leisure time is from 3 - 5 p.m. and men's is between 5 - 9 p.m.

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HOURS	ACTIVITIES	
	women	Men
4 - 5	Prepare food for husband to go fishing	Preparing fishing gears Go fishing
5 - 7	Cleaning and washing Cooking breakfast Laundry Feed the animals (chickens, ducks)	Fishing
7 - 9	Prepare children to go to school Running business	Fishing
9 - 11	Running business	Fishing
11 - 12	Running business	Fishing
12 - 13	Lunch break	Lunch break
13 - 15	Running business	Sell fishing products in the market Buy food, clothes, etc. in the market
15 - 17	Leisure time	Feed the animals (chickens, ducks)
17 - 18	Cooking dinner	Leisure time
18 - 19	Dinner break	Dinner break
19 - 21	Socializing	Socializing
21 - 4	Rest	Rest

Chart 3: Group's B daily routine profile

3. **Access and control profile:** The following chart reports on gender differences in access to resources and the ability to control them, that means to have power to decide about resource use.

Access and Control of Resources					
Resources	Who has access?		Who has control?		
	women	men	women	men	other
1. Land	x	x			
2. House	x	x	x	x	
2. Boat	x	x	Boat owner	Boat owner	
3. Boat license		License owner		License owner	
4. Community fishing grounds	x	x		x	
5. Fishing gears	x	x		x	
6. Mangrove forest	x	x	x	x	
7. Coconut plantation					
8.. Household farm	x	x	x	x	
9.. Training		x	x	x	
10. Access to credit		x			
11. Education	x	x			
12. Electricity	x	x			
13. Water	x	x			

Chart 4: Access and control of Resources

4. **Gender needs:** The following chart differentiates by gender the practical and strategic needs of the members of the hypothetical community: women and men may well have different needs and interests, arising from the obligations, responsibilities and activities assigned to them in a given society, and also from unequal access to, and control over resources and benefits.



Needs			
PRACTICAL		STRATEGIC	
Women	men	women	men
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Productive activities for leisure time</li> <li>Specific training to develop productive activities</li> <li>Diversify the products they sell in their shops</li> <li>Job opportunities: they want to be hired as a labourer by companies or factories.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supplies for boats engines and fishing gear</li> <li>Skills in engine and gears amending</li> <li>Adequate landing sites</li> <li>Refrigeration and storage</li> <li>Job opportunities: they want to be hired as a labourer by companies or factories.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced political participation and leadership</li> <li>Access to credit loan schemes by local banks.</li> <li>End of gender violence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced political participation and leadership</li> </ul>

**Chart 5: Gender needs**

A representative of each group presented its project to the rest of the participants. Subsequently groups received an evaluation by one of the consultants, who stressed the strengths and weaknesses of each project and how these could be improved.

The four pilot projects made by the working groups can be consulted in *Appendix II*.

**8. Way forward and next steps**

In the last plenary discussion, all amendments to be included in the report were addressed. It was recognised that the incorporation of certain amendments would be conditioned on the timely delivery by the Member States of the required documentation.

Both CRFM staff and representatives of Member States called for the inclusion of countries not participating in the Study in the recommendations section. Tragsatec consultants undertook to evaluate the possibility of inclusion if the information needed for this was received on time.

The Workshop also agreed on the final structure of the report and set up a delivery schedule for the final report. The deadline for submitting the final report will be mid-March.

Final Phase Timeline								
Activity description	Feb				Mar			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
List of variables for those countries that have not participated in the survey								
Reports review for those countries that have not participated in the survey								
Second Draft report								
Comment and remarks								
Final report								

**Chart 6: Report's Final Phase Timeline**

From the second week of February until the first week of March, the consultants will work on the second draft of the report taking into account the amendments proposed in the workshop, including data from countries not participating in this Study and references to other studies in the region provided they are received on time.

## VALIDATION WORKSHOP

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The second draft report will be sent to the CRFM at the end of first week of March. The changes deemed appropriate must be sent back to the consultants on the following week. The final report will be delivered the third week of March and will be composed of two volumes: the Technical document and the Policy document.

The Technical document will display all the key points of the study and references used. The appendices will include all the countries profiles; a guide to handle the database and for the use of the analytical tool “R”; and also the three models of questionnaires used in surveys.

The policy document will be a shorter document containing key information for understanding the purpose of the study, results and conclusions drawn from it.

The proposed structure can be consulted in *Appendix III* of this report.

**APPENDIX I: List of participants in the Validation Workshop**

Country	Name of representative	Designation
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	Adulcie BAPTISTE-CHRISTIAN	Research Assistant Social Policy Unit / Poverty Reduction Unit
	Ian HORSFORD	Senior Fisheries Officer
<b>The Bahamas</b>	W. Gregory BETHEL	Senior Economist Department of Marine Resources
	Cherely KELLY	Chief Welfare Officer Department of Social Services
<b>Barbados</b>	Joyce LESLIE	Deputy Chief Fisheries Officer Fisheries Division
	Ms. Antoinette MARSHALL	Data Collector
<b>Belize</b>	Mauro GONGORA	Fisheries Officer
<b>Dominica</b>	Riviere SEBASTIAN	Senior Fisheries Officer
	Norman NORRIS	Fisheries Officer
<b>Grenada</b>	Justin RENNIE	Chief Fisheries Officer
	Gregory DELSOL	Planning Officer Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Jamaica</b>	Anginette MURRAY	Marine Researcher / Analyst
	Ms. Farah HANSEL	Fisheries Officer
<b>Montserrat</b>	Mr. Alwyn PONTEEN	Chief Fisheries Officer
<b>St. Kitts and Nevis</b>	Marc WILLIAMS	Director Department of Marine Resources
	Osslyn WARD	Social Development Planner
<b>St. Lucia</b>	Rufus GEORGE	Department of Fisheries
	Moses MONDESIR	Board Member Goodwill Fishers' Cooperative
<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	Jennifer CRUICKSHANK-HOWARD	Senior Fisheries Officer
	Mr. Kris ISAACS	Fisheries Officer
	Reshevski JACK	Fisheries Officer

**VALIDATION WORKSHOP**

Country	Name of representative	Designation
	Ms. Shermine GLYNN-JOHNSON	Fisheries Assistant
<b>Suriname</b>	Parveen AMRITPERSAD	Acting Head, Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Division
	Ronny S. DIPOTIKO	Senior data Collection Officer
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	Ms. Michele PICOU-GILL	Fisheries Officer
	Mr. Anand BISSESSAR	Fisheries Assistant
<b>CARICOM</b>	Sergio GARCIA	Programme Manager – Agriculture and Industry
<b>University of West Indies</b>	Patrick McCONNERY	Senior Lecturer, Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES)
<b>OECS - ESDU</b>	Peter A. MURRAY	Programme Officer III
<b>CNFO</b>	Joslyn LEE QUAY	Deputy Coordinator, Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations
<b>Tragsatec</b>	Ms. Mamen ARENAS	Consultant
	Mr. Javier MARTÍN	Consultant
	Ms. M. Dolores TARACIDO	Consultant
<b>CRFM</b>	Milton HAUGHTON	Executive Director, CRFM Secretariat
	Susan SINGH-RENTON	Deputy Executive Director CRFM Secretariat
	Terrence PHILLIPS	Programme Manager, Fisheries Management and Development
	Jannel GABRIEL	Regional Project Coordinator
	Maren HEADLEY	Research Graduate, Research and Resource Assessment, CRFM Secretariat
	June MASTERS	Statistics and Information Analyst, CRFM Secretariat
	Maddison PROUDFOOT	CIDA Intern, CRFM Secretariat

### APPENDIX II: Pilot Projects working groups of Validation Workshop

#### PROJECT PROFILE GROUP 1

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#### **1. PROJECT NAME: ST. JAVIER SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMME**

#### **2. PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Provide solutions to practical needs of the fishing community Group A. This is to improve income of households by providing a training centre and upgrading the fish landing site over a two year period.

#### **3. JUSTIFICATION:**

There exists in the fishing community of St. Javier a relatively high level of unemployment in the fisheries sector, and a lots of leisure time by their spouses. In consultations with the community, the needs of the community were identified which guided the project definition.

#### **4. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this project are to:

- Increase income
- Reduce unemployment
- Improve community spirit

#### **5. KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

This project will comprise the following activities to deliver the outputs in set out in Section – 7. They are:

*Activity – 1* Upgrade of fish landing site – provision of ice, refrigerated storage, containers, ramp, gear storage

*Activity – 2* Establishment of a training and development centre to conduct training in outboard engine maintenance, gear mending for fishers, Handling and smoking of fish, tailoring

*Activity – 3* Promote fish as food through a Fish Fry Day initially once every 2 weeks

#### **6. THE KEY OUTPUTS**

The specific outputs will include:

- The provision of ice, refrigerated storage, boat ramp
- Provision of a Training and Development Centre Facility
- Trained fishers (20) in engine maintenance, fishing gear maintenance
- Trained persons (15) in fish smoking,
- Trained persons (10) in tailoring

## VALIDATION WORKSHOP

### 7. BUDGET

*In US\$000*

ACTIVITIES	UNITS	NUMBER OF UNITS	PRICE PER UNIT	TOTAL PRICE
ACTIVITY – 1 -----				
Activity – 2 -----				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

### 8. KEY BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries will be broad based, comprising:

- The fishers, families who will benefit from higher income arising from increased fish landing and processed products and
- Other members of the community who work on the project

### 9. TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

It is envisaged that this project will be implemented over a two year period.

Table 1. Implementation Timetable

Activity No.	Activity Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Landing site upgrade												
2	Build training facility												
3	Initiate training programme												
	Engine Maintenance				√					√			
	Gear maintenance						√		√				
	Fish handling and smoking								√	√			

### 10. MONITORING

- Frequency
- SELECTION OF INDICATOR

Indicator	Value before intervention	Expected value after intervention	Real Value after intervention	Degree of achievement
Unemployment rate				
Value of fish landings				
Volume of value added fish products				
Increase in family income				

**1. PROJECT NAME: PROMOTING SMALL BUSINESS IN FISHING COMMUNITIES**

**2. PROJECT SUMMARY:\***

This project seeks to promote the development of alternative sources of income for fishing household through the innovative use of existing resources by building human capacity. The two small businesses that will be developed will be based in the tourism industry (tour guide operator) and the other in indigenous craft sector (making of hats and jewellery from local indigenous materials.)

**3. JUSTIFICATION:**

This project is to facilitate the reduction of vulnerability as well as engender sustainable human development of the fishing population within the community. Tourism and other income generating activities such as indigenous craft are high income earners.

**4. PROJECT OBJECTIVES \***

The objectives of this project are to:

- To increase family income in the fisher household using the primary resources already available.
- To provide service based skills for both men and women and craft training using indigenous materials for the women in the household.

**5. KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES \***

This project will comprise the following activities to deliver the outputs in set out in Section – 7. They are:

*Activity – 1:* To become registered and licensed as a tourist service provider.  
Training  
Seek small loan if needed.  
To invest in gear and seek market for operation.

*Activity – 2:* Handicraft training for the women

**6. THE KEY OUTPUTS\***

The specific outputs will include:

- Certified tour guide / sports fisher
- Small business owner
- Women become registered artisan and small business owner

## VALIDATION WORKSHOP

### 7. BUDGET

*In US\$000*

ACTIVITIES	UNITS	NUMBER OF UNITS	PRICE PER UNIT	TOTAL PRICE
ACTIVITY – 1-----				
Activity – 2 -----				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

### 8. KEY BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries will be broad based, comprising:

- The over ----- families who will benefit from higher income arising from

### 9. TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

It is envisaged that this project will be implemented over a ----- year period.

Table 1. Implementation Timetable

Activity No.	Activity Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	-----												
2	-----												

### 10. MONITORING\*

- Frequency
- SELECTION OF INDICATOR

Indicator	Value before intervention	Expected value after intervention	Real Value after intervention	Degree of achievement
Income	9,578.93	11,065.01	20,600.00	11,065.01



**1. PROJECT NAME: SEAWEED CULTIVATION AND MARKETING**

**2. PROJECT SUMMARY:**

The Project will involve the cultivation and marketing of seaweed by the St. Javier Cooperative in Prosperity to supplement the fisher's household income.

**3. JUSTIFICATION:**

There is a high demand in the international market for carageenen (extracted from seaweed) which is used in the preparation of hair products, cosmetics, food products etc. The target species of seaweed is available locally and the environmental conditions are favourable for its production.

**4. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this project are to:

- Create employment opportunities
- Increase household income
- Reduce the level of poverty

**5. KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

This project will comprise the following activities to deliver the outputs in set out in Section – 7. They are:

*Activity – 1* Training

*Activity – 2* Planting and maintenance

*Activity – 3* Harvesting

*Activity – 4* Drying, primary processing and packaging

*Activity – 5* Marketing

**6. THE KEY OUTPUTS**

The specific outputs will include:

- Reducing the unemployment rate by 2% in the first year and over a five year period, reduce the overall unemployment rate to 10%.
- Producing 200 tonnes of dried seaweed in the first year and increase the production by 10% per annum in a five year period
- Reducing the level of poverty by 1% in the first year and over a five year period, reduce the overall level of poverty to 5%

## VALIDATION WORKSHOP

### 7. BUDGET

It is anticipated that the initial capital investment would be approximately US \$300 (inclusive of materials required). The cooperative would provide the initial labour in kind.

***In US\$000***

ACTIVITIES	UNITS	NUMBER OF UNITS	PRICE PER UNIT	TOTAL PRICE
ACTIVITY – 1-----				
Activity – 2 -----				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

### 8. KEY BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries will be broad based, comprising:

- All members of the fisher's family

### 9. TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

It is envisaged that this project will be implemented over a ----- year period.

Table 1. Implementation Timetable

Activity No.	Activity Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	-----												
2	-----												

### 10. MONITORING

- Frequency
- SELECTION OF INDICATOR

Indicator	Value before intervention	Expected value after intervention	Real Value after intervention	Degree of achievement
Unemployment rate	20%	18% after 1 <sup>st</sup> year and 10% after 5 years		
Household income	\$11,000 (avg)	\$14,000		
Level of poverty	11%	10% after 1 <sup>st</sup> year and 5 % after 5 years		

**1. PROJECT NAME: TRAINING AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR JOB CREATION AND ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION**

**2. PROJECT SUMMARY:**

This project seeks to reduce unemployment in St. Javier by diversifying the employment base in St. Javier through the training of the unemployed in net making and repair, boat building and repairs. This project will also focus on women in the house by helping them use their leisure time to prepare meals for sale. The project will also seek to enhance the tourism product by encouraging fishers to use their downtime to do whaling watching and other tourism related activities.

**3. JUSTIFICATION:**

The high levels of unemployment and the lack of diversification of the economy has contributed to high poverty levels in St. Javier require that sound interventions be made to address this problem.

**4. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this project are to:

- Training the unemployed
- Economic diversification
- Foster gender equity

**5. KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

This project will comprise the following activities to deliver the outputs in set out in Section – 7. They are:

- Activity – 1* Conduct a series of training sessions in boat and net building and maintenance.
- Activity – 2* Conduct training for women in food preparation
- Activity – 3* Conduct training in business management
- Activity – 4* Conduct training in craft making, and tour guiding
- Activity – 5* Mobilize resources to equip trained persons to facilitate businesses

**6. THE KEY OUTPUTS**

The specific outputs will include:

- 50 people trained in boat and net repair and maintenance
- 20 women trained in preparation

## VALIDATION WORKSHOP

- 60 people trained in business and financial management
- 30 new businesses established

### 7. BUDGET

*In US\$000*

ACTIVITIES	UNITS	NUMBER OF UNITS	PRICE PER UNIT	TOTAL PRICE
<i>Activity – 1</i> Conduct a series of training sessions in boat and net building and maintenance.	Training workshops	3	5,000	15,000
<i>Activity – 2</i> Conduct training for women in food preparation				
<i>Activity – 3</i> Conduct training in business management				
<i>Activity - 4</i> Conduct training in craft making, and tour guiding				
<i>Activity 5</i> Mobilize resources to equip trained persons to facilitate businesses				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

### 8. KEY BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries will be broad based, comprising:

- The over ----- families who will benefit from higher income arising from –

### 9. TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

It is envisaged that this project will be implemented over a ----- year period.

Table 1. Implementation Timetable

Activity No.	Activity Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	-----												
2	-----												

### 10. MONITORING

- Frequency
- SELECTION OF INDICATOR

Indicator	Value before intervention	Expected value after intervention	Real Value after intervention	Degree of achievement
Unemployment	20	10		
Fishing dependency rate	87	67		
Poors	11	6		

## VALIDATION WORKSHOP

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Vulnerables	6	3		
Vessel repairs and maintenance	0	25		

**APPENDIX III: Report's final structure**

<b>VOLUME I: TECHNICAL DOCUMENT</b>
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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**I. THE STUDY: METODOLOGICAL APPROACH**

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Lessons learned

**II. INTRODUCTION TO CARICOM REGION (Summarised)**

**III. MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY (With the modifications proposed on the workshop)**

- The Nature of Poverty in Fishing Communities of CARICOM region.
  - (i) Quantitative Analysis
  - (ii) Qualitative Analysis
- Description of social and economic status in Fishing Communities of CARICOM region
- Status of the aquaculture sub-sector
- Status of the processing industry

**IV. RECOMMENDATIONS**

**V. TOWARDS REGIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION IN FISHING COMMUNITIES**

- Enhancing the role of small scale fisheries in contributing to poverty alleviation
- Protecting the environment
- Alternative livelihoods
- Proposal for livelihood assessment in the most critical communities

**APPENDIX I: COUNTRY PROFILE**

**APPENDIX II: DATA EXPLORATION GUIDE**

**APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRES**

**REFERENCES**

<b>VOLUME II: POLICY DOCUMENT</b>
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**(5-10 AGES)**

- I. BACKGROUND (1 PAGE)**
- II. MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY (Summarised)**
- III. REGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS**