



**SUBPROJECT INITIATION MISSION REPORT FOR
NATIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS (WBS 1.1.1)**

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ABSTRACT

During the periods 9-21 September 1991, and 15-28 October 1991, staff of the CARICOM Fisheries Resource Assessment and Management Program conducted a mission to the countries participating in CFRAMP, to initiate the Fisheries Management Plans Subproject. The status of fishery management planning varies from country to country. Staff of government fisheries departments in the OECS Member States and Barbados had previously participated in the FAO TCP project on Fisheries Management Planning for the Lesser Antilles in which generic fisheries management options were prepared for the major fisheries in these countries. Subsequently, some countries have made decisions on which of the management options developed in this project are appropriate for their circumstances. The other CARICOM countries which had not participated in the FAO TCP Project exhibited wide variation in the degree of development of fishery management plans. This document outlines the approach which will be taken towards the preparation/revision and implementation of fishery specific plans for each participating country.

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INTRODUCTION

The common property and open access nature of the fisheries resources of the Region make it imperative that the government national fisheries units develop the requisite institutional capability to discharge the broad range of responsibilities implicated in sustainable development and management of the resources.

Proper planning is essential for the successful development and management of any fishery on a sustainable basis. The planning process involves the following:

- establishing goals and objectives, defining the best means of achieving these objectives,
- monitoring the progress of activities which have been initiated, and
- identifying changes in direction indicated by the experience of implementing management activities.

Fishery management planning is therefore a continuous and interactive process, requiring the active involvement of national fisheries units and the resource user groups. The Fishery Management Plans Subproject of CFRAMP is aimed primarily at strengthening fisheries management planning at the national level, and identification of areas for cooperation at the regional level. The main output of this subproject will be national fisheries management plans in which objectives and approaches to the management of specific fisheries will be explicitly considered.

SCOPE OF MISSION

During the periods 9-21 September 1991, and 15-28 October 1991, staff of the CARICOM Fisheries Resource Assessment and Management Program conducted a mission to the countries participating in CFRAMP (Appendix 1), to initiate the Fisheries Management Plans Subproject. Staff members participating in the mission were Dr. Ward Falkner, Program Director; Dr. Robin Mahon, Senior Resource Assessment Unit Leader; and Mr. Paul Fanning, Data Manager. Mr. Peter Murray, Data Manager at the OECS Fisheries Unit joined CFRAMP staff during 15-26 October 1991 and participated in the mission to the OECS Member Countries. In each country, meetings were held with staff of the Government Fisheries Department, other officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and, where possible, with the Permanent Secretary responsible for fisheries.

The primary objective of the mission was to meet staff of the Government Fisheries Departments and discuss the Fishery Management Plans Subproject (WBS 1.1.1). Discussions addressed the following:

- The status of fishery management planning in each country;

- The fisheries for which management plans will be required;
- The extent to which CFRAMP can/should build upon the approach taken in the FAO Technical Cooperation Program (TCP/RLA/6774)² undertaken in cooperation with the Governments of the Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and Barbados;
- Other aspects of fisheries management that should be considered in fisheries plans;
- Aspects of fishery management planning for which lectures, or other training material, might be provided at the Subproject Specification Workshop;
- Anticipated problems with, and constraints on, preparing and approving a fishery management plan for each country;
- Preparation for each country's participation in the Subproject Specification Workshop.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The status of fishery management planning varies from country to country. Staff of government fisheries departments in the DECS Member States and Barbados had previously participated in the FAO TCP project on Fisheries Management Planning for the Lesser Antilles (TCP/RLA/6774)² during which generic fisheries management options were prepared for the major fisheries in these countries. Subsequently, some countries have made decisions on which of the management options developed in this project are appropriate for their circumstances. The other CARICOM countries which had not participated in the FAO TCP Project exhibited wide variation in the degree of development of fishery management plans.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The details of findings for each country are presented in **Appendix 2**.

1. The next step in the planning process is for the countries which previously participated in the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning for the Lesser Antilles² is to revise the generic plans developed in the FAO TCP Project to reflect the national objectives and other national characteristics with which the plans must be compatible. However, this process has only been initiated in a few countries. Having participated in the FAO TCP Project the OECS countries and Barbados are further advanced than Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago in the process of developing fishery management plans as envisaged under this Subproject.
2. Trinidad and Tobago are actively formulating fisheries management plans through assistance provided by the United Nations Development Program and Food and Agriculture Organization. Guyana, Jamaica and Belize have developed basic fisheries

management plans primarily in response to operational needs. These countries would benefit individually and collectively from participating in a workshop similar to that provided in the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning² for Barbados and the OECS countries.

3. Fisheries for which management plans are required vary from country to country. A summary of the major fisheries for which management plans are required for each country is provided in Table 1. With the exception of shrimp, groundfish and carite, generic management plans and management actions were developed during the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning². These can serve as the basis for formulating new or revising existing fisheries management plans. Generic fisheries management plans and actions are required for shrimp, groundfish and carite fisheries.

Table 1. Summary of fisheries for which management plans are required

FISHERY TYPE	GP*	ANU	BEL	BGI	DOM	CRN	GUY	JAM	MON	SKN	SLU	SVG	TRT
Lobster	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
Conch	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
Shrimp			√				√						√
Reef fishes	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
Deep slope	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Large pelagics	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Groundfish							√						√
Carite													√
Coastal pelagics	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Flyingfish	√			√	√	√					√	√	√
Sharks	√	√	√				√					√	√
Sea urchins	√			√		√					√	√	
Turtles	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mammals												√	

GP — Generic fishery management plan already prepared

4. Aspects of fishery management planning that should be considered in fisheries plans are:

- Sharing of demersal fish stocks at the sub-regional level;
- Sharing of pelagic fish stocks at the regional level;
- Socioeconomic issues;

- Integration of fishery management plans with coastal zone management plans, and habitat management plans and marine space management plans;
 - Conservation in relation to fishery management plans;
 - Fishing zones (national and regional);
 - Resource monitoring,
5. In addition to the topics listed above, aspects of fishery management planning for which lectures or other training material might be provided at the Subproject Specification Workshop are outlined in the following:
- General approaches to fisheries planning;
 - Conservation in relation to fishery management plans;
 - Evolution and updating of fishery management plans;
 - Gaining support for fisheries policies;
 - Government priority for fisheries;
 - Political will and implementation of fishery management plans;
6. Anticipated problems with, and constraints on, preparing and approving a fishery management plan for each country include the following:
- Inadequate staff to meet additional demands that will be placed on Fisheries Divisions through CFRAMP activities;
 - Inadequate communication/advisory processes and procedures;
 - Inadequate data upon which to base plans;
 - Low priority often assigned to fisheries issues, including inadequate financing.
7. Several of the concerns relating to fishery management planning which were raised by participating countries will be addressed by other CFRAMP Institutional Strengthening Subprojects, including the following:
- Mechanisms for information dissemination, including communication with and education of fisherpersons will be addressed by the Community Participation/Education Subproject (WBS 1.1.3).;
 - Advisory mechanisms, including strengthening of linkages between technical and administrative/policy staff will be address by the National Advisory Decision Making Mechanisms Subproject (WBS 1.1.5).;
 - Fishery monitoring will be addressed under the Data and Information Systems, and Licensing and registration System Subprojects (WBS 1.1.2 and WBS 1.1.4 respectively).

SUBPROJECT SPECIFICATION WORKSHOP

Workshop Outline

Purpose of Workshop

The purpose of the workshop is to review and finalize the draft Fisheries Management Plans prepared by the Member States prior to the workshop, and to develop a strategy for their implementation and revision as more information becomes available over the next five years. The allocation of resources among the countries for the implementation of the sub-project will be determined on the basis of the FMPs developed. The workshop will also be used to harmonise the plans for the OECS countries and identify areas of common interest where cooperative action involving two or more countries would be mutually beneficial.

Structure of Workshop

The workshop will be in two parts, the first of which will involve Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, and the second part will involve all participating Member States. This is because not all the countries are at the same stage in the development of FMPs. Barbados and the OECS Countries participated in the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning for the Lesser Antilles Countries and are therefore more advanced than the other countries in the preparation of fisheries management plans as envisaged under this sub-project. The two sessions will therefore differ in contents and emphasis in endeavouring to achieve similar end results. A tentative agenda for the workshop is presented in **Appendix 4**.

Participants in Workshop

The nature of this sub-project makes it important for the National Government Officials responsible for fisheries development and management planning to play the lead role in preparing the draft FMPs to ensure that national goals and objectives are adequately addressed. CFRAMP will provide technical consultative support to the countries through visits of resource personnel, exchange of documentation and telephone conversation prior to the Sub-project Specification Workshop. During the workshop assistance will be provided to the countries in finalizing the plans through lectures, group work sessions and one-to-one interaction between CFRAMP resource personnel and the country representatives.

Date and Location of Workshop

The workshop is scheduled to take place 14 – 19 December 1992 at the Jamaica Conference Centre in Kingston, Jamaica.

Workshop Preparation

Workshop preparation will require inputs from CFRAMP and from participating countries. These are outlined separately below for the OECS Member States/Barbados, and for the remaining participating countries.

OECS Member States and Barbados

CFRAMP will undertake the following with the assistance of a consultant:

1. Visit each country for two days to assist national fisheries officials with customising the generic plans to be consistent with national objectives and circumstances. The consultant, who will be provided with the generic management plans on diskette in Wordperfect, will work with designated staff in each country to prepare the customised versions of the plans. The mission to these countries will take place from October 22 - November 13, 1992 (see **Appendix 3** for further details).
2. Summarise for each fishery the differences between the customised plans and the original generic plans;
3. Prepare a report on the need and potential for harmonisation of fishery management among OECS Member States, with particular reference to the common fishery zones.

Participating countries will undertake the following:

1. Identify the person who will work with the consultant to customise the generic plans and prepare the draft national fisheries management plans;
2. Identify national development and management objectives and other sectoral plans with which the fishery management plan must be consistent;
3. Identify the local characteristics and circumstances which must be taken into consideration in customising the plans, including ecological, socio-economic, cultural, political and legal issues;
4. Review the generic plans with reference to national objectives and circumstances, in preparation for the visit of the consultant;
5. Prepare a draft of Section 1 of the national fisheries management plan according to the suggested format (**Appendix 6**);
6. Identify the national development and management objectives for each fishery for which a plan will be developed;
7. Compile the information and documentation needed to customise the generic plans;

8. Work with the consultant to customise the generic plans according to the conclusions drawn during their review, and combine these with Section 1 (**Appendix 6**);
9. Prepare a proposal for the implementation and updating of the national FMP (see **Appendix 5**) including linkages with other sectors and industries as well as its integration in the wider national plan for development and management of the country's natural resources.

Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad & Tobago

CFRAMP staff will assist the Fisheries Departments in these countries with the following:

1. Identify the fisheries for which management plans are required;
2. Review the relevant generic fishery management plans in *FAO Fish. Tech. Pap. 313*.²;
3. Prepare generic fisheries management plans where they do not already exist;
4. Prepare format and table of contents for national fisheries management plans;
5. Prepare a draft national fisheries management plan based on the customised generic plans and the suggested format for preparation of draft national fisheries management plans (**see Appendix 6**);
6. Identify wider national development and management plans and other national characteristics with which the fisheries management plans must be compatible; and
7. Prepare a proposal for implementing and updating the national FMP (see Appendix 5) including linkages with other sectors and industries as well as its integration in the wider national plan for development and management of the country's natural resources.

CFRAMP will convene a one week consultation with officials of the Fisheries Departments of Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago at the St. Vincent RAU offices to undertake tasks 1 - 7 above. Particular attention will be given to the preparation of generic management plans for shrimp, carite, and groundfish fisheries. For Trinidad and Tobago particular attention will be given to building on the work of the FAO funded fisheries project. This consultation will take place from 12-16 October, 1992 in Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

CFRAMP staff will visit the Fisheries Departments in Belize and Jamaica to work with staff in undertaking tasks 1 - 7 above. CFRAMP Deputy Director will visit Jamaica from 12-16 October 1992 to work on this assignment. Work with the Belize Fisheries Department will take place during August and September 1992.

The countries will undertake the following (prior to the consultation, in the case of Guyana and Trinidad & Tobago, and the visit of CFRAMP staff in the case of Belize and Jamaica):

1. Identify the person who will do the preparatory work and participate in the consultation that will be held at the CFRAMP RAU in St Vincent, and advise CFRAMP accordingly.
2. Identify the national developmental and management objectives and other sectorial plans with which the plan must be consistent.
3. Identify the local characteristics and circumstances which must be taken into consideration in customising the plans, including ecological, socio-economic, cultural, political and legal issues.
4. Review the generic plans with reference to their national objectives and circumstances, in preparation for the visit of the CFRAMP staff (Belize and Jamaica) and for the consultation (Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago).
5. Prepare a draft of section I of the National fisheries Management Plan according to the guidelines provided in Appendix 6.
6. Identify the national developmental and management objectives for the specific fisheries for which plans are required.
7. Compile the necessary information and documentation to customise the generic plans.
8. Where necessary compile the data and information required to prepare the draft generic fisheries management plans.

REFERENCES

1. Challenger, B. and C. Williams, 1988 (eds.). Report of the First OECS Workshop on Fisheries Management and Development OECS Fish. Rep. No. 1:135 p.
2. Mahon, R. 1990. Fishery Management Options for Lesser Antilles Countries. FAO Fish. Tech. Pap. No. 313: 126 p.

APPENDIX 1: ITINERARY OF FIRST AND SECOND CFRAMP MISSIONS TO INITIATE FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANNING, DATA COLLECTION AND INFORMATION, AND LICENSING AND REGISTRATION SUBPROJECTS.

FIRST MISSION September. 1991

FIRST MISSION September 1991

Sun	8	Travel to Guyana
Mon	9	Guyana
Tues	10	Guyana
Wed	11	Guyana
Thurs	12	Travel to Trinidad and Tobago
Fri	13	Trinidad
Sat	14	Trinidad
Sun	15	Rest Day
Mon	16	Trinidad
Tues	17	Tobago
Wed	18	Travel to Jamaica
Thurs	19	Jamaica
Fri	20	Jamaica
Sat	21	Jamaica
Sun	22	Return to Belize

SECOND MISSION October, 1991

Sun	6	Travel to St. Kitts and Nevis
Mon	7	AM- Meet with OECS Fisheries Unit staff PM- St. Kitts
Tues	8	St. Kitts
Wed	9	Nevis
Thurs	10	Antigua and Barbuda
Fri	11	Antigua and Barbuda
Sat	12	Antigua and Barbuda
Sun	13	Rest Day - Dominica
Mon	14	Dominica
Tues	15	Dominica
Wed	16	St. Lucia
Thurs	17	St. Lucia
Fri	18	Barbados
Sat	19	Barbados
Sun	20	Free Day - Barbados
Mon	21	Grenada
Tues	22	Grenada
Wed	23	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Thurs	24	St. Vincent
Fri	25	St. Vincent - OECS Fisheries Unit
Sat	26	Montserrat
Sun	27	Return to Belize
Mon	28	Belize

APPENDIX 2: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS

This section of the report is organised by country for the purpose of reviewing what has been done and the status of the activity. The situation relevant to each subproject is described as well as general information such as staff numbers and training, computer and other facilities (including air conditioning), and any other items of interest. Specific recommendations to be dealt with in the workshops are also provided.

Antigua and Barbuda

There are presently 3 professional staff in the Fisheries Division, the Chief Fisheries Officer, and 2 Graduate Assistants as well as a vacant position of Fisheries Officer. The data collection, resource assessment and fisheries research mandates all fall to one of the Graduate Assistants.

As a member of the OECS a representative from Antigua and Barbuda participated in the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning for the Lesser Antilles². Draft National Fishery Management Plans were developed following the workshops. Difficulty was initially experienced in applying management plans because regulations were lacking. However, regulations are now in place and enforcement efforts have been initiated.

It was recommended that CFRAMP efforts focus upon customising, improving and harmonizing National Fishery Management Plans developed following the FAO Project. Possible items of interest at the planned National Fishery Management Plans Subproject Specification Workshop included: the sharing of demersal fish stocks at the sub-regional level and pelagic fish stocks at the regional level.

Fisheries staff hold meetings with fisherpersons and seek their input and advice in developing regulations and management plans, nevertheless, fishermen often complain about not being involved or consulted. In this regard, an Advisory Council was formed in 1986 prior to establishing regulations.

Conclusions

1. Continued use, revision and application of fisheries management plans that have been developed.
2. Continued and expanded consultation with fisherpersons.
3. Efforts should focus on improving the National Fishery Management Plan based on options and actions developed during the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning for the Lesser Antilles²

4. Specific items for consideration during the CFRAMP workshop should include:
 - Sharing of demersal fish stocks at the sub-regional level.
 - Sharing of Pelagic fish stocks at the regional level.

Barbados

There is are no fishery management plans for any fishery in Barbados nor is there any legal basis or requirement for such plans. Nevertheless, the Fisheries Division intends to develop plans for operational purposes.

The fisheries for which management plans are required, in order of priority, are: flying-fish, large pelagic (regional and extra-regional) shallow shelf fishes, deep slope fishes, sea urchins, sea turtles and lobster. This order of priority is primarily based upon the volume of landings and estimated investments.

It was agreed that CFRAMP should build upon approaches previously used during the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning². Additional considerations in fishery management plans should include the following: regulatory measures and incentives, environmental assessment, regional and international aspects, and budgetary implications of plans.

It was suggested the Subproject Specification Workshop should also deal with non-biological issues such as: general approaches to planning, and socio-economic issues.

Policy issues were cited as a fundamental constraint to developing fishery management plans, particularly the need by senior officials and politicians to enact, fully implement and enforce fishery legislation. Legislation now in preparation will make fishery management plans a legal requirement, would establish a Fishery Advisory Committee as part of the planning process and would empower the Fisheries Division to manage and regulate on the basis of these plans. At present, fishery management plans have no defined role. Additional anticipated constraints may include: inadequate staff, inadequate funding, and difficulties in achieving adequate consultation with stakeholders.

Conclusions

1. Development of fishery management plans for operational purposes should proceed. These plans can serve as the basis for plans to be considered during the Subproject Workshop.
2. Efforts should focus on improving and harmonizing National Fishery Management Plans based on management options and actions developed during the FAO Workshop on Fisheries Management Options for the Lesser Antilles².
3. Specific items for consideration during the workshop should include:
 - general approaches to fisheries planning;
 - socio-economic issues.

Belize

The Fisheries Division in Belize has worked closely with fisherpersons cooperatives for many years. More recently, work on a Coastal Zone Management Plan has been initiated, resulting in the involvement of other sectors in marine issues. Consequently, the Fisheries Division has received a broader mandate and additional staff.

In Belize there is no legislative requirement for fisheries plans, however, the legislative capability exists, as the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries "may" request development of such plans. Accordingly, work has occurred on plans for managing lobster, conch, shrimp and turtles with tools used including closed seasons and size restrictions on harvesting. It was noted that any fisheries management approach should:

- Be part of the coastal zone management plan;
- Solicit and recognize the views of fisherpersons;
- Consider common fishing zones of individual countries;
- Examine the use of limited entry fisheries and fisheries zoning as management tools.

It was suggested that CFRAMP efforts should build upon previous work. However, the interviewers requested an opportunity to examine in greater detail documents produced by previous fisheries management workshop and the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning^{1,2} before committing to the approach taken.

A Fisheries Advisory Committee exists through appointment by the Minister rather than through legislation. This advisory body is consulted regarding various fisheries management issues.

Conclusions

1. Ongoing work on fisheries management plans along with management options and actions developed during previous fisheries management workshop and the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning^{1,2} should serve as the basis for draft plans considered during the Subproject Workshop,
2. The existing Fisheries Advisory Committee should continue to be consulted in developing fisheries management plans.
3. Specific items for consideration during the Workshop should include:
 - Integration with coastal zone management plans;
 - Obtaining the views of fisherpersons;
 - Common fishing zones of individual countries;
 - Limited entry and fisheries zoning as management tools.

Dominica

The Fisheries Division in Dominica has been very successful in sensitizing persons occupying senior administrative and political positions to fisheries issues. There is a strong will inside and outside Government to preserve and conserve marine resources. Both marine areas and fisheries have been identified as needing management,

It was recommended that the results of the previous fisheries management workshop and FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning¹⁻² form the basis for developing national plans. Several attempts have been made to develop a national fishery management plan for Dominica, but such a customized plan has not yet been completed. Regulations required for implementing fisheries management plans have been developed, passed by Cabinet, and await gazetting. Staff anticipate no problem in developing draft fishery management plans for consideration at a National Fishery Management Plans Subproject Specification Workshop.

Additional considerations relating to formulation of National Fishery Management Plans included the following:

- Management plans should be dynamic, should evolve and should be regularly updated;
- Management plans should consider the relationship of fisheries to other industries;
- Support for policies should be sought from interest groups and the general public;
- A draft marine space utilization plan presently exists and has bearing on fishery management plans;
- Meetings have been held with interest groups representing hotels and tourist operations;
- Establishment of marine parks should be a component of fishery management plans.

Regarding workshop format, it was suggested that participants might best be paired with the working principle being "each one teach one". Furthermore, the possibility of having actual situations (e.g., boundary disputes) addressed by individuals, panels or by group discussion would add interest. It was further suggested that consideration be given to videotaping discussions.

Conclusions

1. Management options and actions previously developed during the fisheries management workshop and the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning^{1,2} should serve the basis for draft national plans considered during the Subproject Workshop.
2. Specific items for consideration during the Workshop should include:
 - Evaluation and updating of fishery management plans;
 - The relationship of other industries to fisheries;
 - Ongoing support for fisheries policies;

- Relationship of fishery management plans to marine space utilization plans.

Grenada

Fisheries management plans are developed annually in Grenada. Specific objectives are identified for fisheries management and used to formulate and implement an operational strategy. In recent years management plans have emphasized fisheries development rather than management, and concern was expressed regarding how readily a species management approach would be accepted by policy makers and politicians. It was noted that biological or species management should only be carried out in conjunction with corresponding socio- economic considerations. Fisheries management plans that are presently developed have some species specific considerations (e.g., billfish, turtles), but there is a need to review the approach used with a view to documenting ongoing management activities. Concern was expressed regarding possible over-fishing of inshore pelagic and the apparent lack of consideration given to the ecosystem in a species specific approach. In this regard, consideration must be given to reefs and other habitat. The status of fishery resources in freshwater rivers and streams was also identified as requiring investigation, particularly in locations where effluent discharges are impacting upon river ecosystems.

Communication with and education of fisherpersons was identified as an area requiring emphasis. In particular, mechanisms for explaining the reasons for management decisions should be investigated.

Staff indicated support for a fisheries officer training program that would provide opportunity for professional certification.

Those interviewed were generally supportive of CFRAMP and the view that it should build upon work previously carried out during the previous fisheries management workshop and FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning^{1,2}.

Conclusions

1. Fisheries management plans presently developed should be modified in preparation for the Subproject Workshop with greater emphasis placed on fishery specific management.
2. Specific items for consideration during the Subproject Workshop should include:
 - Socio-economic considerations;
 - Fish habitat;
 - Communication with and education of fisherpersons.

Guyana

The Fisheries Division is organized with headquarters in Georgetown and ten administrative regions. The Georgetown office provides planning, policy and program development and the regional offices handle day-to-day operations. The provision of transportation for regional staff was noted as a problem.

Fisheries legislation has been previously drafted through assistance provided by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. The regulations, which were developed over a three-year period, have been presented to the Attorney General's Department. These regulations do not call for development of management plans, but each fishery was closely examined in relation to the need for regulations and a draft management plan developed.

A technical assistance project supported by CIDA is presently in the planning stage. Plans call for the long-term involvement of five consultants over a three-year period and short-term involvement of a number of additional consultants. The project will involve data gathering and data management.

Staffing problems exist and there is a high vacancy pattern for existing positions. It was suggested this may be due to low wages. This situation also results in poor motivation of staff.

A Fisheries Advisory Committee exists, but is inactive and has not met for several months. This committee has met to consider proposed legislation.

Draft fisheries plans previously developed require review and updating prior to the National Fisheries Management Plans Workshop. Consideration should be given to identifying the resources available for implementing the plans. Furthermore, regional aspects of the plans developed require examination.

The approach used during previous fisheries management workshop and the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management and Planning^{li2} is recommended as the model for developing management plans during the Subproject Specification Workshop.

Jamaica

The fisheries of Jamaica are primarily artisanal with about 10,000 fisherpersons, most using canoes of a range of sizes. There are only about eight large vessels, which are participating in joint ventures on conch with Jamaican companies.

Lobster and conch fisheries were identified as the two main fisheries where management efforts are presently directed and where additional work might yield the greatest benefit. Most fisherpersons want to fish off Pedro Bank and this has resulted in over 2,000 licensees fishing the area. Because of the foreign exchange situation, it was noted that some vessels attempt to bypass landing catches in Jamaica by offloading at sea. A need for monitoring the catch combined with

surveillance and enforcement activities was identified. A shortage of fishery management staff in the Ministry of Agriculture was identified as a major constraint to meaningful participation by Jamaica in CFRAMP.

The conservation component of proposed fishery management plans was identified as a primary concern that should be considered. It was noted that reef fishes are overfished and that attempts are being made to reduce fishing effort by providing alternative fisheries opportunities. Alternatives being considered include cage fish farming that may be undertaken as part of an integrated coastal aquaculture program.

In general, it was agreed the CFRAMP should be useful, but that meaningful involvement might be constrained by a lack of staff.

Conclusion

1. Management options and actions developed during previous fisheries management workshop and the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning^{1,2} should be used as the basis for draft National Fishery Management Plans for the Subproject Workshop.

Montserrat

There are presently no formal fishery management plans for Montserrat, but a critical need for plans was identified. Plans should be developed for turtles, coastal pelagic, lobster and conch. Previous fisheries management activities have been directed toward increasing harvests, not toward developing management plans.

It was agreed that CFRAMP activities related to fishery management plans should build upon the earlier activities of the OECS Fisheries Unit and in particular the approach used during previous workshop and the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning^{1,2} in developing management actions and options.

With reference to special topics for consideration at the National Fishery Management Subproject Workshop it was suggested the "political will" of participating countries toward fishery management be examined along with the priority that countries assign to fishery management. Concern was expressed regarding the need for senior administrator and politicians to be sensitive to fisheries issues and the lack of information for making informed decisions. In discussing areas related to fisheries it was noted that there is no coastal zone management plan and that requests for oil spill contingency plans are only now being considered.

Conclusions

1. Management options and action developed during the previous fisheries management workshop and the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning^{1,2} should be used as the basis for draft National Fishery Management Plans for the Subproject Workshop.
2. Specific items for consideration during the Subproject Workshop should include:

- Political will for implementing fishery management plans;
- Government priority for fisheries.

St. Kitts and Nevis

The situation in St. Kitts and Nevis regarding division of responsibility for fisheries is complex as a result of the high degree of autonomy between the two federated states.

As a member of the OECS, a representative from St. Kitts and Nevis participated in previous fisheries management workshop and the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning^{1,2}. Accordingly, those interviewed expressed the view that CFRAMP efforts should focus upon harmonizing management actions and plans developed during previous fisheries management workshop and the FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning^u. Although some attempts have been made to build upon this previous work it appeared little had been achieved at this location and that assistance will be required.

Regarding fish stocks, concern was expressed that reef-fish populations are being over-fished as decreases in size and catch have been observed. Similar concern was lacking for inshore pelagic as these stocks appear stable. It was noted that some fisherpersons had been encouraged to fish for pelagic and deep demersals to reduce the fishing effort on reef fish. Nevertheless, fisherpersons continue to target reef fish with apparent over-fishing occurring.

Attendance at workshops was an issue raised on several occasions, the view expressed being that St. Kitts and Nevis should both have an opportunity to send participants.

Conclusions

1. Assistance should be provided in developing draft National Fishery Management Plans and these should be based on options and actions developed during previous fisheries management workshops and the FAO Project on Fisheries Management and Planning^{1,2}.

St. Lucia

St. Lucia representatives participated in the previous fisheries management workshop and FAO TCP Project on Fisheries Management Planning^u and recommended the approach used be followed by CFRAMP in developing National Fishery Management Plans.

It was noted that recent fishery management planning focused upon a fishery specific approach with management recommendations being provided for the following: spiny lobster, conch, shallow reef fishes, deep slope and bank fishes, large pelagic extending outside the Lesser Antilles, large pelagic within the Lesser Antilles, flyingfish, coastal pelagic, sharks and rays, sea turtles, and sea urchins. It was felt that these fisheries should continue to be used as planning units within the context of CFRAMP.

With specific reference to the planned National Fishery Management Subproject Specification Workshop it was suggested that:

- The need for biological oceanographic monitoring be considered;
- A mechanism should be identified to provide to fishery staff recent publications on tropical fishery management planning;
- Ways to strengthen the link between technical staff and policy/administrative personnel should be reviewed;
- Special workshop topics might include: fisheries management of common fishing zones; the importance of the ecosystem in fisheries management; the link between research and management.

A limitation in the number of staff was identified as a possible constraint to developing and implementing management plans and it was recommended this be given due consideration.

Conclusions

1. Draft National Fishery Management Plans should be based upon management options developed during previous fisheries management workshop and the FAO Project on Fisheries Management Planning^{1,2} and the fishery specific approach presently used by the Fisheries Division.
2. Specific items for consideration during the Subproject Workshop should include:
 - The need for biological monitoring;
 - Mechanisms for information (eg. periodicals) dissemination;
 - Ways of strengthening linkages between technical and administrative/policy staff
 - Management of common fishing zones;
 - The significance of habitat and the ecosystem; The link between research and management.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

As with other OECS Member States, St. Vincent representatives participated in previous fisheries management workshop and the FAO Project on Fisheries Management and Planning¹⁻² and recommended the approach be followed by CFRAMP in developing National Fishery Management Plans and that CFRAMP build upon the work of the OECS Fisheries Unit.

Fishery specific fishery management plans have not been further developed since the FAO project. Concern was expressed that data bases are inadequate to develop meaningful species management plans. Consequently, discussion focused upon data requirements for developing fishery management plans with emphasis placed upon the fact that completely adequate data bases seldom exist and that this fact should not prevent formulation of modest plans which could be refined with greater detail over time.

Details of the CIDA St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fishery Development Project were reviewed and it was agreed that communication must be maintained between this project and CFRAMP to insure no duplication of effort occurs.

It was agreed that assistance would be required in developing fishery specific plans for the National Fishery Management Plans Subproject Specification Workshop.

Conclusions

1. Management options and actions developed during previous fisheries management workshops and the FAO Project on Fisheries Management Planning¹⁻² should be used as the basis for draft National Fishery Management Plans for the Subproject Workshop.
2. Data limitation must be recognised and assistance provided in formulating fishery specific management plans.

Trinidad and Tobago

Fishery management plans are presently being developed for a selected number of species, with assistance provided by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. The view was expressed that CFRAMP fishery management planning processes should be integrated with these ongoing activities and should accept the FAO process as the fundamental approach. Specific concerns that were identified included: trawl fishery management, the lack of legislation for deep-slope and pelagic fishing. It was observed that fishery management plans are needed for the carite fishery.

Conclusions

1. Fishery Management Plans being development with assistance from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization should be used as the basis for plans that will be reviewed during the Subproject Workshop.

APPENDIX 3: TERMS OF REFERENCE - OUTLINE OF TERMS OF REFERENCE AND SCHEDULE FOR CONSULTANT VISIT TO BARBADOS AND THE OECS COUNTRIES.

At the beginning and at the end of the mission the consultant will visit the CFRAMP RAU Office in St Vincent for briefing and debriefing. The consultant will be provided with the generic management plans on diskette in Wordperfect and will visit the OECS Fisheries Unit and the OECS Countries and Barbados for two days each to assist national fisheries officials with customising the generic plans to be consistent with national objectives and circumstances. In particular the consultant will work with the designated staff in each country to:

1. Identify the national developmental and management objectives to which the plan must relate;
2. Identify the local characteristics and circumstances which must be taken into consideration in customising the plans, including ecological, socio-economic, cultural, political and legal issues;
3. Review the generic plans with reference to their national objectives and circumstances, in preparation for the visit of the consultant;
4. Obtain the necessary information and documentation to customise the generic plans;
5. Customise the generic plans according to the conclusions drawn during their review;
6. Prepare draft national fisheries management plans based on the customised generic plans and the suggested format for preparation of the FMPs (see **Appendix 6**);
7. Prepare a proposal for the implementation and revision of the national FMP (see **Appendix 5**) including its integration in the wider national plan for development and management of the country's natural resources.

In preparation for the Workshop, the consultants will:

1. Summarise for each fishery the differences between the customised plans and the original generic plans;
2. Report on differences among countries resulting from the process of customising the generic plans;
3. Make recommendation on approaches to the harmonisation of the fisheries management plans of the OECS Countries;

The draft national fisheries management plans, customised plans and all other reports should be prepared in wordperfect and surrendered to CFRAMP at the end of the assignment.

SCHEDULE

OCTOBER	22	Arrival in St. Vincent
OCTOBER	23	Briefing at CFRAMP RAU with Deputy Director & Chief Scientist.
OCTOBER	26 - 27	Consultation with Development Officer, OECS Fisheries Unit.
OCTOBER	28 - 29	Consultation with Staff of Fisheries Division, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
OCTOBER	30 - 31	Consultation with staff of Fisheries Division, St. Kitts and Nevis
NOVEMBER	2 - 3	Consultation with staff of Fisheries Division, Antigua and Barbuda
NOVEMBER	4 - 5	Consultation with staff of Fisheries Division, Montserrat
NOVEMBER	6 - 7	Consultation with staff of Fisheries Division, Dominica
NOVEMBER	9 - 10	Consultation with staff of Fisheries Division, St. Lucia
NOVEMBER	11 - 12	Consultation with staff of Fisheries Division, Barbados
NOVEMBER	13	Consultation with staff of Fisheries Division,

APPENDIX4: TENTATIVE AGENDA FOR THE FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS SUBPROJECT SPECIFICATION WORKSHOP, (DECEMBER 14TH-19TH).

<u>Monday 14th</u>	<p>Overview of CFRAMP</p> <p>General approaches to planning and background and rationale for FMP</p> <p>Socio-economic consideration in developing FMP</p> <p>Review of fishery management approaches</p>
<u>Tuesday 15th</u>	<p>Review of generic fishery management plans</p> <p>Customise generic fisheries management plans</p>
<u>Wednesday 16th</u>	<p>Customise generic fisheries management plans</p>
<u>Thursday 17th</u>	<p>Customise generic fisheries management plans (The workshop will be joined by the delegates from OECS Countries and Barbados)</p>
<u>Friday 18th</u>	<p>Harmonisation of FMPs/Areas of cooperation</p> <p>Caribbean Fishery Management Council Experiences in implementing FMPs in the US Caribbean zone</p>
<u>Saturday 19th</u>	<p>Strategy for implementation of Fishery Management Plans</p> <p>Strategy for implementation of Fishery Management Plans, particularly linkages with the National Advisory Decision Making Mechanisms Subproject</p>

APPENDIX 5: FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR NATIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLANS.

1. Time table for implementing various elements of the plan.
2. Linkages and coordination with other related sectoral plans and other institutions.
3. Financial implications.
4. Political implications.
5. Impact on employment.
6. Role of CFRAMP in implementation of plan (see 11 below),
7. Development and enforcement of supporting legislation.
8. Resolving resource use conflict.
9. Human resource requirement (will be addressed by Training Project -WBS 1.2.0)
10. Communication with and education of fisherpersons (will be addressed by the Community Participation/Education Subproject - WBS 1.1.3).
11. Decision making and advisory mechanisms, including strengthening of linkages between technical and administrative/policy staff (will be address by the National Advisory Decision Making Mechanisms Subproject - WBS 1.1.5).
12. Information needed for updating plan (will be addressed under the Fisheries Management Information Project - WBS 2.0)
13. Monitoring and feedback (will be addressed under the Data and Information Systems, and Licensing and registration System Subprojects - WBS 1.1.2 and WBS 1.1.4 respectively).

APPENDIX 6: SUGGESTED FORMAT FOR PREPARATION OF DRAFT NATIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

Section I. Background/Overview

1. Profile (maximum 3 pages) of geographical, social and economic characteristics of the country. This profile may include a map of the country as well as a table with socio-economic data.
2. Profile (Maximum of 5 pages) of the fishing sector including production, demand, export, import, employment, contribution to GDP, fishing grounds, fishermen, fishing fleet, legislation, fisheries research and management capability, infrastructure and other support facilities etc. The profile may include a map showing fishing ground and resource distribution as well as a table with fisheries statistics.
3. A statement of the overall national fisheries development and management goals and objectives, as well as the mandate and rationale for fishery management.

Section 1. Resource specific management plans

This section will be comprised of the customised fisheries management plans for all the major fishery resource types in the country. These customised plans would have been prepared on the format developed in FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 313²