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**Report on the Study to Review and Elaborate on the Social, Economic
and Linkage Issues that could impact on the establishment of a
Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for CARICOM**

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific states
BPoA	Barbados Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CARIFIS	Caribbean Fisheries Information System
CARIFORUM	Caribbean Forum of the ACP States
CARISEC	CARICOM Secretariat
CCJ	Caribbean Court of Justice
CEHI	CARICOM Environmental Health Institute
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFP&R	Common Fisheries Policy and Regime
CFMC	Caribbean Fisheries Management Council
CFRAMP	CARICOM Fisheries Resource Assessment and Management Programme
CFTDI	Caribbean Fisheries Training and Development Institute
CFU	CARICOM Fisheries Unit
CAHFSA	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency
CHoG	CARICOM Heads of Government
CITES	Committee for Trade in Endangered Species
CLME	Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (Project)
COTED	Council for Trade and Economic Development
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CRFO	TO BE OBTAINED
CRNM	CARICOM Regional Negotiating Machinery
CROSQ	CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EU	European Union
EU-ACP Fish II	Programme for Strengthening Fisheries Management in ACP countries
FAC	Fishery Advisory Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMP	Fisheries Management Plan
FTAA	Free Trade Areas of the Americas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IMA	Institute for Marine Affairs
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
IWC	International Whaling Commission
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NPOA	National Plan of Action
OCT	Overseas Countries and Territories

OECS-ESDU	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States-Environmental Sustainable Development Unit
OLDPESCA	Organizacion Latinamericana de Desarrollo Pesquero (Latin American Fisheries Development Organization)
RSS	Regional Security Service
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPA	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TCDC	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UN-CBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UWI-CERMES	University of the West Indies, Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

1 BACKGROUND

The CARICOM Heads of Government at their Fourteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting held in Trinidad and Tobago from February 14th – 15th, 2003, considered and endorsed the proposals from the Government of Barbados on ‘the imperative of elaborating a Common Fisheries Regime’ and mandated the CARICOM Secretariat (CARISEC) to undertake the necessary consultations and propose a framework for consideration at the Twenty-Fourth Meeting in July 2003.

The Caribbean Fisheries Forum at its first meeting in Belize on March 27th, 2003 acknowledged that the mandate of the Heads of Governments demonstrated the highest level of commitment by CARICOM Governments to the management and conservation of the region’s fisheries resources. As such, it was determined that the Caribbean Fisheries Forum/CRFM, being the regional fisheries body established by CARICOM, would establish a Working Group, under Rule 11, to implement the mandate from the Heads and report to them through the Ministerial Council (COTED).

The CARICOM Heads of Government at their Fifteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting in St. Kitts and Nevis in March 2004 decided that the elaboration of the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime (CFP&R) would be independent and separate from and without prejudice to the settlement of maritime boundary disputes between and among Member States and Third Parties. Additionally, they reaffirmed the continuation of the mandate to CARISEC to propose a framework for the exploitation and conservation of the regional fisheries resources, and considered and approved the Working Group’s Plan of Action for the establishment of the CFP&R, which had been developed at the first meeting of the Group in Trinidad and Tobago from June 5th – 6th, 2003.

At the Third Meeting of the Working Group, held November 29th – 30th, 2004, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, participants highlighted the need for consideration of the social, economic and linkage issues in any discussion on the CFP&R. As such, it was decided that such issues, including those identified at the 2003 Trinidad & Tobago Meeting, which could affect the establishment of the CFP&R should be reviewed and elaborated on, using existing information. It was therefore agreed that a study to review and elaborate on the social, economic and linkage issues that could affect the establishment of a CFP&R for the Caribbean Sea be undertaken by a team of resource persons drawn from the Fisheries Department of Trinidad and Tobago, UWI - CERMES, OECS - ESDU and the CRFM Secretariat.

2 ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

The objective of the Study is to provide conversant and focused information on the social, economic and linkage issues that may affect the establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for CARICOM and to propose appropriate strategies for dealing with these issues. The Ad Hoc Working Group that undertook the study conducted discussions electronically and held a one day workshop in March 2006.

This document presents the results of the Working Group for the information of all parties interested in the CFP&R. It is intended to serve a wide audience, but especially national fisheries managers who are the key actors for successfully guiding, shaping and implementing the CFP&R.

Because the CFP&R is still evolving, and the range of fisheries situations in countries that may sign on to it is diverse, the findings and conclusions presented here are fairly general and mainly for guidance rather than specific prescriptions. Hence, it is important that this document be used

in conjunction with national and regional information in order to select and prioritise matters that are of concern to a particular country or territory. Readers should also refer to the extensive bibliography indexed to the criteria for analysis and goal themes (Pena 2006), and compiled as a supplement to this report to provide further reading and details.

3 APPROACH TO THE STUDY

3.1 Criteria for analysis

Having reviewed the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Study (Appendix I), the Ad Hoc Working Group determined that the approach to be taken was to consider the preferred end product(s) from the Study, and work backwards to create an outline and work plan, with the “headings” under Section 4.0 Activities of the TOR as criteria for the analysis:

1. The special case of artisanal, inshore fisheries and fishers;
2. Semi-industrial and industrial fisheries;
3. Monitoring and measuring socio-economic change;
4. Monitoring and measuring the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to national economies;
5. Excess capacity in fisheries in the region;
6. Global trade in fish and fish products;
7. The question of access and entry requirements under CFP&R; and
8. Developing strategic alliances and partnerships: the linkages issue

It was then decided to seek references or key points and issues for the analysis from within the document “Common Fisheries Regime and Policy - Revised Framework” [February 2006 version] (Appendix II). This was seen as a systematic approach “*to provide conversant and focused information on the social, economic and linkage issues that may affect the establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for CARICOM and to propose appropriate strategies for dealing with these issues*” (study goal in the TOR).

3.2 Inadequacies of framework document

Based on the strategy identified above, text was sought in the Revised Framework document that reflected a reasonable degree of consensus among the parties who contributed to its drafting and which was unlikely to change much in the remaining re-drafting or subsequent implementation of the CFP&R. Initially, it was felt that the CFP&R objectives included in the Revised Framework would serve this purpose. So, the most recent text of the Revised Framework document in the Draft Report of the First Ad Hoc Legal Working Group on the Preparation of a Common Fisheries Policy which was held on 20-21 February 2006 in Guyana was consulted. In so doing, the objectives, fundamental principles and scope of policies sections of the document were examined and comments provided on the objectives (**Appendix III**).

This examination led to agreement in general with the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Legal Working Group that there was need for revising several sections of the Revised Framework document to make them more coherent, coordinated and consistent among other things, with the additional recommendation being made that the revision was also necessary to improve on and rationalise the technical content of the text. There was recognition that compromises were often necessary in a negotiated document, but it was noted that in the present Revised Framework document there were too many areas of redundancy and potential incompatibility among objectives given their present wording and multi-part structure.

3.3 Themes from CFP&R goal

As a result, the Ad Hoc Working Group concluded that the objectives, fundamental principles and scope of policies sections required substantial re-drafting and, as such, these would be inappropriate for use as the main references for the analysis, and so the goal was examined. It was noted that although the Ad Hoc Legal Working Group recommended that the goal be re-drafted, there was consistent repetition of its main thrust and language in the objectives, fundamental principles and scope of policies sections for it to be dissected for use as the reference for analysis. So, the exercise of ‘unpacking’ the goal into component parts and linking these parts to the most recent available text as shown in **Appendix IV** was undertaken.

By this process, five broad themes or headings as listed below were extracted:

1. Ecological sustainability
2. Management effectiveness
3. Regional governance
4. International governance
5. Socio-economics and equity

It was noted that although these headings were broader than desirable, they should allow the analysis of social, economic and linkage issues to proceed with a reasonably clear relationship to the existing CFP&R document. It was agreed that these headings derived from the goal, and the issues suggested by the objectives, fundamental principles and scope of policies sections of text, would be used in conjunction with the headings derived from the TOR in order to meet the objective of the study. The results are set out in the matrix below.

4 RESULTS MATRICES

These five matrices of results are organised around the five themes extracted from the CFP&R goal listed above. In each matrix the goal theme is analysed using the criteria set out in the TOR. Many of the issues and strategies identified are taken from the existing content of the CFP&R framework document, with others added by the Working Group. The theme for the matrix is introduced before presenting its results. Because the themes and criteria for analysis overlap there is some repetition in the results as they are discussed from different perspectives.

4.1 Ecological sustainability

The term ‘sustainability’ has many aspects. One of the most fundamental is that healthy living marine resources are essential for maintaining successful fisheries. Socio-economic factors within and outside of fisheries influence the interaction of humans with marine resources, thus affecting ecological sustainability both positively and negatively.

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
1. The special case of artisanal, inshore fisheries and fishers.	A. Increasing sectoral conflicts in the coastal zone, including environmental degradation B. Poverty among fishers may lead to less responsible fishing practices and hence less sustainable livelihoods C. Artisanal fishers are often	a) CFP&R should commit to and promote integrated coastal zone management, including the development of the institutional capacity to implement coastal zone management strategies and plans. b) Fisheries planning and policy need to focus on livelihoods and poverty c) Area management for fisheries

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
	limited in fishing range to ecologically degraded inshore areas	purposes needs to be considered
2. Semi-industrial and industrial fisheries.	<p>A. Fisheries management and development plans tend to include a range of conflicting objectives.</p> <p>B. Inappropriate fishing gear leading to the destruction of non-target species.</p>	a -b) CFP&R should provide the shared vision, and short to medium and long terms objectives for the management and development of the region's shared fisheries resources within the broad context of the ecosystem-based management approach.
3. Monitoring and measuring socio-economic change	<p>A. Lack of sustainability indicators (including reference points, targets and limits) and mechanisms for monitoring.</p> <p>B. Managers do not often use social-ecological models and concepts in the region since these are new and emerging frameworks not yet mainstream in fisheries</p>	<p>a) CFP&R should promote research and the development of information systems to support the ecosystem – based management approach, including improved knowledge of ecosystem interactions and fisheries related impacts. Sustainability indicators should be identified and monitoring systems devised and implemented.</p> <p>b) Improved university training and innovative research are required</p>
4. Monitoring and measuring the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to national economies.	<p>A. Insufficient data/ information to adequately identify the marine ecosystems, their characteristics and boundaries.</p> <p>B. Inadequate data and tools for measuring the capacity of the marine ecosystems to produce food, revenues, employment, etc.</p>	<p>a) The ecosystems, with their boundaries and characteristics should be identified within the Caribbean Sea.</p> <p>b) Suitable tools and the required data should be identified for measuring the capacity of the region's marine ecosystems to produce food, revenues, employment, etc.</p>
5. Excess capacity in fisheries in the region.	<p>A. Insufficient data on fishing capacity by fishing types in the region and the shifts in fishing operations during the fishing seasons.</p> <p>B. Excess capacity undermines ecological sustainability by resulting in overfishing</p>	<p>a) CFP&R should promote a regional approach to MCS and the deterrence of IUU fishing.</p> <p>b) Policies and plans are required to set limit and target reference points with ecological sustainability as an aim and design criterion</p>
6. Global trade in fish and fish products.	<p>A. Inadequate representation at global fora such as in the WTO and CITES on fisheries and related issues.</p> <p>B. Ecolabelling and similar schemes may improve the sustainability of fisheries</p>	<p>a) CFP&R should promote more informed representation at the global trade negotiations level on fisheries and related issues.</p> <p>b) An assessment should urgently be undertaken to determine the risks and benefits of trade-based policy</p>

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
	through market forces	
7. The question of access and entry requirements under CFP&R.	A. How best to employ the precautionary principle to ensure that access does not compromise sustainability?	a) CFP&R must reflect agreement on how the precautionary principle should be applied equitably and to promote sustainability
8. Developing strategic alliances and partnerships: the linkages issues.	A. Lack of cohesion among fisheries and related agencies in promoting sustainable fisheries development within the context of the ecosystem-based management approach.	a) CFP&R in recognition of the vulnerability and vital importance of the Caribbean Sea and the critical need to a develop comprehensive scheme for its management, promote UN Resolution 57/261 aimed at encouraging an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development. CFP&R should provide the policy framework for the management of shared resources at the national and regional levels taking into consideration the commitments to UNCLOS, UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas. CFP&R should provide the policy framework for addressing the WSSD goals regarding fisheries, particularly those pertaining to restoration of stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield by 2015 and introducing an ecosystem-based approach to the assessment and management of marine resources by 2010. CRFM should seek to participate in the development and implementation of the CLME Project and EU-ACP Fish II.

4.2 Management effectiveness

Management effectiveness is about getting the best results and outcomes from the most appropriate management inputs. Socio-economic factors and linkages determine who and what will be managed by which measures and with what impact or results.

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
1. The special case of	A. Commercially important	a-c) CFP&R should promote the

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
artisanal, inshore fisheries and fishers.	<p>inshore fish stocks fully fished or overexploited.</p> <p>B. Inadequate information on status of fish stocks, employment and incomes.</p> <p>C. Fishing operations being conducted in open access fisheries.</p> <p>D. FMPs with poorly defined goals and objectives.</p> <p>E. Fishers poorly organised and unable to effectively participate in management process.</p>	<p>development of national and regional institutional capacities for data collection, management and analysis to determine the status of important fish stocks; employment levels and incomes in artisanal fisheries. Promote the harmonisation of data collection and management systems and continue to implement the CARIFIS programme. Utilise existing mechanisms like the CRFM Resource Assessment and Management Working Groups and the FAO Ad Hoc Resource Assessment and Management Working Groups for Lobster, Conch, Shrimp, Flying Fish, etc. to generate information for management and decision-making. Establish a regional database as envisaged under the CRFM/JICA Formulation of a Master Plan on Sustainable Use of Fisheries Resources for Coastal Community Development in the Caribbean (fisheries resources include aquaculture).</p> <p>d) Continue (CRFM Sec.) to provide assistance to Member States in the updating of their FMPs. Continue to participate in the development of programmes like the CLME and EU-ACP Fish II that should lead to improvements in fisheries governance at the national and regional level.</p> <p>e) CFP&R should encourage a more participatory approach to fisheries management by strengthening bodies for stakeholder participation such as the FACs and national fisher folk organisations. Promote the establishment of a regional network of national fisherfolk organizations.</p>
2. Semi-industrial and industrial fisheries	<p>A. Insufficient information on the distribution of and status fish stocks.</p> <p>B. Inadequate information on employment and incomes</p>	<p>a –b) CFP&R should facilitate the development of national and regional institutional capacities for data collection, management and analysis to</p>

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
	<p>derived from semi-industrial and industrial fishing operations.</p> <p>C. Conflicts developing with artisanal fishing operations due to dwindling inshore resources.</p>	<p>determine the status of important fish stocks; employment levels and incomes in the semi-industrial and industrial fisheries.</p> <p>Promote the harmonisation of data collection and management systems and continue to implement the CARIFIS programme.</p> <p>Fisheries management tools and approaches should be harmonised as appropriate.</p> <p>c) CFP&R should promote the development of mechanisms for conflict resolution.</p>
3. Monitoring and measuring socio-economic change	<p>A. Inadequate information on the levels of poverty in the fisheries sector.</p> <p>B. Insufficient socio-economic and demographic information.</p> <p>C. Lack of/poorly defined socio-economic and demographic indicators for long term monitoring.</p>	<p>a) Undertake diagnostic studies to determine the levels of poverty in the fisheries sector in Member States and develop models for planning and implementing alternative livelihood programmes suited to the socio-economic and natural environments.</p> <p>b-c) Identify the demographic and socio-economic variables underlying the low standards of living in the fisheries sector of Member States and devise means of monitoring and evaluating them to determine the achievements of poverty alleviation programmes.</p>
4. Monitoring and measuring the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to national economies	<p>A. Inadequate data collection systems to capture production, value added, social and economic data to measure the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to the economy.</p> <p>B. Current means for measuring the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to the national economies being questioned.</p>	<p>a-b) Review the work being done by IICA to determine the contribution of agriculture to the GDP in Member States and develop appropriate methodology for determining the fisheries contribution to the national economies.</p>
5. Excess capacity in fisheries in the region.	<p>B. Insufficient data on capacity by fishing operations in the region, and limited</p>	<p>a) CFP&R should promote the development of mechanisms to determine the fishing capacity and</p>

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
	knowledge on the movement of operators to targeting different species groups during the fishing seasons.	to ensure that the levels of fishing effort are commensurate with sustainable use of the regions fishery resources.
6. Global trade in fish and fish products	<p>A. Limited institutional capacity to ensure compliance with quality assurance and safety legislation.</p> <p>B. Inadequate infrastructure from landing site to distribution centres/export sites/terminals.</p> <p>C. Lack of access to market intelligence.</p>	a-c) CRFM or Strengthened CRFM should mobilise resources to implement the Strategy and Plan for Strengthening Fishery Products Health Conditions in CARICOM/ CARIFORUM Member States and OCT Countries (CFU 2002).
7. The question of access and entry requirements under CFP&R.	<p>A. Lack of information on the status of the fish stocks.</p> <p>B. Inadequate MCS.</p>	<p>a-b) Utilise existing mechanisms like the CRFM Resource Assessment and Management Working Groups and the FAO Ad Hoc Resource Assessment and Management Working Groups for Lobster, Conch, Shrimp, Flying Fish, etc. to determine the status of fish stocks. Possible access by CARICOM States and non-CARICOM States will be within the framework of the revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, 2001, and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). (Article 62.2 and 62.4 of UNCLOS and other related agreements).</p> <p>b) CFP&R should promote the development of a regional framework agreement and action plan on IUU fishing and monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS). Assist Member States to develop and implement NPOAs on IUU Fishing.</p>
8. Developing strategic alliances and partnerships: the linkages issue.	A. Limited collaboration, and coordination among national, regional and international fisheries and related agencies in the management of shared fisheries resources in the region.	a) Promote collaboration and coordination among fisheries and related agencies through the CRFM network.

4.3 Regional governance

Governance is more than government. It is about the ways in which decisions are framed, made and implemented through the interactions of civil society up to inter-governmental organizations. Here regional governance concerns CARICOM Member States most of all, but includes sub-regions and also takes the Wider Caribbean into consideration. Of particular interest is if or how the CFP&R will relate to any regional fisheries management organisation (RFMO).

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
1. The special case of artisanal, inshore fisheries and fishers.	<p>A. Status of Territorial Sea, in which the smallest scale of fishing operates, within the context of any “Common Fisheries Zones” needs to be clarified</p> <p>B. Lack of consensus on the establishment of a common fisheries zone under the CFP&R.</p> <p>C. Need for clarification of management arrangements for inshore aquaculture.</p>	<p>a) The CFP&R should ensure that subsistence fisheries, artisanal fisheries¹, small scale fisheries and traditional fishing rights will not be prejudiced.</p> <p>b) With the establishment of any common fisheries zone, the Territorial Sea or coastal band should be reserved for subsistence and artisanal fisheries of the State Party. States parties may regulate traditional artisanal fishing by bilateral or other agreements.</p> <p>c) Regional strategy for aquaculture development could/should be devised, but management of aquaculture should remain under the jurisdiction of national agencies</p>
1. 2. Semi-industrial and	<p>A. Similarity of some fisheries within the Community</p> <p>B. Inadequate regional approach to governance of the range of larger vessels.</p> <p>C. Implications of CSM(e) and Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas for sustainable fisheries development as they relate to provisions for movement of people and capital.</p>	<p>a)– c) CFP&R should include frameworks/strategies to ensure that there is no excess capacity in these fisheries.</p>

¹ Here artisanal fisheries are defined as “fisheries involving individuals, households, small fishing companies, or fisher folk organizations using fishing vessels, if any, under 20 m LOA, powered by engines not exceeding 300 hp, and producing fish for local consumption and for export”

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
3. Monitoring and measuring socio-economic change	A. Lack of mechanisms for determining the extent of socio-economic change at the national and regional levels.	a. Regional and national data and information systems including data sharing and access by all stakeholders should be harmonized. Social and economic data collection and analysis should be an integral part of any data system.
4. Monitoring and measuring the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to national economies.	A. Concern that the true contribution of fisheries is not being captured.	a) Consider work of IICA in valuation of contribution of agriculture sector.
5. Excess capacity in fisheries in the region.	A. Reduction of excess fishing capacity is an issue of global concern.	a) The CFP&R should address issues of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance including the establishment of vessel monitoring systems and elimination, deterrence and prevention of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
6. Global trade in fish and fish products	A. Food quality assurance and safety is a factor in increasing Community share of global market. B. Concern about the outcome of the negotiations on fisheries subsidies disciplines at the WTO.	a) Management and food quality assurance legislation and policy should be updated and/or enacted in the appropriate harmonised form. The CFP&R should facilitate increased production and diversification of primary fish production and value-added, processed fisheries products. b) As small vulnerable coastal states CARICOM should seek appropriate special and differential treatment in any disciplines on fisheries subsidies.
7. The question of access and entry requirements under CFP&R	A. Framework for access. B. Political/sovereign status of Member States and Associate Member States of CARICOM. C. Management tools to be used.	a) Any Common Fisheries Zone should be defined without prejudice to delimitations of boundaries among Member States. Common Fisheries Zone could consist of the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zones, as defined in the Convention, but should not include the Territorial Sea, archipelagic waters or the internal waters of States Parties.

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
		<p>b) Any possible access by CARICOM States and non-CARICOM States will be within the framework of the revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, 2001, and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). (Article 62.2 and 62.4 of UNCLOS and other related agreements). Recognition of the rights of Member States and Associate Member States of CARICOM under this regime shall not be prejudiced by their political/ sovereign status. The granting of preferential access to the fisheries resources of the Common Fisheries Zone to CARICOM Member States must be addressed. Minimum approved harmonised conditions for fishing access for foreign fishing vessels to the fisheries resources of the Common Fisheries Zones, should be set on the recommendation of the States Parties.</p> <p>c) Fisheries management tools and approaches should be harmonised as appropriate.</p>
<p>8. Developing strategic alliances and partnerships: the linkages issue.</p>	<p>A. Management of shared resources. B. Intra-regional agreements. C. Agreements with Third States.</p>	<p>a) The CFP&R should set the framework for cooperation with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations in the management of shared resources. Within the CFP&R, the CRFM or a strengthened CRFM should serve as the regional body to manage the resources within the Common Fisheries Zone. The CFP&R should make provision for the CRFM to take the lead role in managing shared fish stocks that are not already being managed by RFMOs. In instances in which RFMOs already exist, the CRFM would collaborate with such bodies in managing the resources that are of interest to the Community.</p> <p>b) Two or more States parties may</p>

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
		<p>enter into agreements or other arrangements involving closer cooperation in the harvesting, conservation and management of the living resources of the Common Fisheries Zone and the fishery waters</p> <p>Where prior to the coming into force of the CFP&R, there is an Agreement between two or more States Parties, or between a State Party and a Third State², that agreement shall continue in force until it is spent or earlier ended.</p> <p>c) Agreements with third states shall ensure that the terms and conditions of such agreements shall be compatible with the objects and purposes of the CFP&R</p> <p>States Parties should not discriminate against States of CARICOM which are not Parties to the CFP&R, having due regard to the provisions of Articles 62 and 70 of the Convention</p>

4.4 International governance

Scaling up from regional governance is the international or global ocean regimes with its many formal and informal multilateral agreements and associated organisations that set out the duties and obligations of sovereign states. Regional and national arrangements such as the CFP&R have to take these into account.

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
1. The special case of artisanal, inshore fisheries and fishers.	A. Provisions in international instruments that recognise the special treatment of SIDS and small-scale fisheries are not being taken advantage of.	a) Utilise the special provisions to their fullest benefit, especially in forums such as ICCAT as policy.
2. Semi-industrial and industrial fisheries.	A. In international instruments these may be classified as small-scale, with consequent benefits or exemptions.	b) Include harmonized approaches on how the region treats scale issues externally in international fora as distinct from intra-regionally.
3. Monitoring and measuring socio-economic change.	B. Mechanisms for determining the extent of socio-economic change are needed.	c) Regional and national data and information systems including data sharing and access by all stakeholders should be harmonised in a way that allows for meeting

² Third State means states other than States Parties to the CFP&R; Third Party means states or organisations not party to the CFP&R

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
		<p>international data requirements (c.f. Compliance Agreement).</p> <p>Social and economic data collection and analysis should be an integral part of any data system.</p>
4. Monitoring and measuring the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to national economies.	B. Current methods of evaluating the contribution of fisheries to the economies of CARICOM States focus on primary production, while overlooking any incremental economic benefit of the export market, as well as support services to the industry (Murray, 2005).	a) The CFP&R should promote the development of monitoring mechanisms that will ensure that the incremental economic benefit of all aspects of the industry is considered in determining the contribution of fisheries to national economies.
5. Excess capacity in fisheries in the region.	A. The international assumption that global fisheries are over capacity means that pressure is put on Caribbean SIDS to reduce their capacity notwithstanding that in their case the problem is more likely to be one of misplaced capacity rather than over capacity.	a) CFP&R should promote the establishment of mechanisms to determine and monitor the capacity status of fisheries in the region.
6. Global trade in fish and fish products.	<p>A. Subsidies and other trade distorting practices including TBT, non-technical barriers to trade such as licensing and negative lists are to be rationalized within WTO (Rankin, et al, 2005).</p> <p>B. The possible surge of imports and other seafood products into the domestic market that is likely to threaten market share of local fishers and itinerant traders who mostly land by-catch for domestic consumption and thus local market will be threatened.</p> <p>C. The potential for the domination of multinational firms over “small powerless states in the Caribbean” (Rankin et al, 2005).</p> <p>D. The possible threat to stability in certain</p>	<p>a) States must ensure that the role of subsidies in regional fisheries is clearly enunciated. The CFP&R must speak to the need for special and differential treatment for the lesser developed States of the Community and the <i>de minimis</i> conditionalities that should obtain.</p> <p>b) States would need to put in place a framework that reduces the threat to local fishers, given of course the “limitations” posed by CSM(E)</p> <p>c) As for b) above but with specific reference to firms of the type referred to by Rankin et al</p> <p>d) The development fund (CSME) may/could play a role in obviating this.</p> <p>e- f) CARICOM States will therefore have to be “on top” of the negotiations in these regards, the role of the CRNM becomes important here.</p>

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
	<p>economies, the impact of adverse macroeconomic policies coming from certain countries and the provision of free access to specified human resources through the one way flow of both people and capital as a consequence of the CSME .</p> <p>E. Currently non-ACP countries benefit from a margin of preference under the EU's General System of Preference to developing countries. These are likely to be removed if fishery arrives successfully on the WTO table. Thus ACP exporters like those of CARICOM will have to compete with non-ACP exporters. This has implications for profitability of investments as well as the relative competitiveness of ACP suppliers.</p> <p>F. If tariffs are lowered as a consequence of WTO, significant amounts of revenues will be lost in certain countries. Alternatively, the potential surge in imports while adding to the increase in availability of fish and fish products in the short run, in the longer term the impact can be more far reaching. A consequential loss of profitability could drive away current and future investments in the sector and subsequently loss of employment and livelihood to those individual and communities that depend on fishery for survival (Rankin et al, 2005).</p>	

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
7. The question of access and entry requirements under CFP&R.	A. Access by non-CARICOM States will be within the framework of the revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, 2001, and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). (<i>Article 62.2 and 62.4 of UNCLOS and other related agreements</i>).	a) Mechanisms/modalities/ arrangements for Monitoring, Control and Surveillance, including the establishment of vessel monitoring systems as well as the elimination, deterrence and prevention of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing should be addressed within the CFP&R
8. Developing strategic alliances and partnerships: the linkages issue.	A. Regional harmonization initiatives have weakened. B. Mechanisms for fisheries collaboration are in disarray. C. The CFP&R should not unnecessarily invent legal provisions if those in existing agreements can be utilized. D. Sharing of capacity is poorly utilized in international arenas of negotiations.	a) The CFP&R must allow for provisions for strengthening cooperation and collaboration, and the development of harmonised positions on fisheries management issues for presentation and discussions at international fora. b) Collaboration with regional and international agencies on fisheries matters should be facilitated within the CFP&R. c) The CFP&R should encourage/ facilitate consistency with applicable international legal instruments and agreements d) Arrangements for joint/ harmonised participation in negotiating arena on fisheries issues, for example at the WTO, FTAA should be incorporated into the CFP&R

4.5 Socio-economics and equity

Given the title of the study, this is a somewhat redundant theme since every item raised under the previous goal themes should be relevant to socio-economics, and most to equity or fairness. The special attention paid to these dimensions underscores the point that they are not currently in the mainstream of fisheries management, in general, compared to biological aspects of fisheries.

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
1. The special case of artisanal, inshore fisheries and fishers.	A. Few data are available to support 'special' claim for fishers versus other coastal resource users. B. Coastal fishers said to be becoming marginalised by tourism and other activities. C. Access to coastal space is being locally reduced and	a) Implement more comparative livelihood analyses in coastal communities (e.g. Ramsubeik et al. 2004). b) Fully integrate fisheries into coastal management (Code of Conduct). c) Develop regional guidelines on spatial allocation to fisheries in ICM.

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
	<p>restricted.</p> <p>D. On strictly economic grounds it may be rational to eliminate inshore fisheries to allow higher returns on coastal resources.</p>	<p>d) Examine the non-economic benefits from inshore fishing especially in terms of regional food security and the socio-cultural value of fishing.</p>
2. Semi-industrial and industrial fisheries.	<p>A. There may be equity issues related to the distribution of benefits from these fisheries.</p> <p>B. Scales of operation may require use of harvest or postharvest bases in several countries.</p> <p>C. Larger scale fisheries typically employ fewer fishers per output.</p> <p>D. Larger scale fisheries typically require more educated and qualified fishers as captains etc.</p>	<p>a) Include welfare and allocation economic perspectives in national and regional fisheries planning.</p> <p>b) Ensure CFP&R covers relevant provisions in CSME for establishing businesses, movement of capital, etc.</p> <p>c) Regional policy on employment in fisheries as part of the CFP&R.</p> <p>d) Strengthen regional institutions for building capacity in fishing vessels and harvest technology.</p>
3. Monitoring and measuring socio-economic change	<p>A. There is no regional consensus on what is 'socio-economic' that would facilitate data sharing and comparative analyses.</p> <p>B. Many CFRAMP and CRFM recommendations to start or improve socio-economic data collection have not been implemented (CRFM 2005).</p> <p>C. Census, labour and demographic surveys do not usually include fishing as a work category.</p> <p>D. Fisheries authorities are weakest in the human aspects of fisheries management and research.</p>	<p>a) The CFP&R must develop clear technical and scientific definitions of what is required to facilitate the scaling up of fisheries management.</p> <p>b) Review, revise and implement previous recommendations (e.g. Banks et al 2002) supplemented by others like SocMon (Bunce and Pomeroy 2003).</p> <p>c) Try to include fisheries-relevant data categories in standard surveys that are regionally harmonized.</p> <p>d) Develop a critical mass of fisheries social scientists available on a regional basis to assist managers.</p>
4. Monitoring and measuring the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to national economies.	<p>A. The contribution of fishing to CARICOM economies is said to be undervalued.</p> <p>B. Valuation studies tend to be 'one-off' rather than part of a monitoring programme.</p>	<p>a) Produce socio-economic valuations that fully account for all aspects of the fisheries.</p> <p>b) Determine, across the region, key variables to be monitored and agree on a monitoring / evaluation regime.</p>
5. Excess capacity in fisheries in the region.	<p>A. Information on reference points, catch, effort and capacity are all linked but poor in the region</p> <p>B. Power inequities may result</p>	<p>a) Improve information systems that take into account the requirements of capacity analyses (FAO IPOA).</p> <p>b) Conduct capacity analyses that cover all scales of fishing</p>

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
	<p>in pressure to reduce artisanal and small enterprises rather than semi-industrial and industrial</p> <p>C. IUU fishing complicates the calculation of regional capacity</p> <p>D. Since most Caribbean vessels and fishers pursue multi-species fisheries, care must be taken to avoid externalities in capacity reduction planning, if necessary.</p>	<p>enterprises and impartially prioritise those most suitable for reduction.</p> <p>c) Ensure fishing in the region is not treated unfairly due to IUU issues.</p> <p>d) Determine if there is a real need for reducing capacity or re-allocating capacity since fishery switching is common practice and usually a good strategy for sustainable use.</p>
6. Global trade in fish and fish products.	<p>A. The production scales of many fishers may be too small for them to derive much benefit from world fish markets.</p> <p>B. Fishers consider themselves vulnerable to both intra- and extra-regional trade in terms of inability to compete with imports.</p> <p>C. Liberalised trade has allowed merchants to undermine some local postharvest investments.</p> <p>D. Transformation of the fisheries sector towards being market oriented and internationally competitive may exacerbate or create inequities in the sector and undermine regional food security.</p>	<p>a) Develop systems for intraregional movement of vessels and/or fish products that optimise benefits from Caribbean markets and tourism.</p> <p>b) Conduct a regional assessment on vulnerability to trade and constraints on developing competitiveness in the fisheries sector to guide policy.</p> <p>c) Regionally harmonised trade policy should seek to ensure that local investors can remain competitive.</p> <p>d) The CFP&R should promote policy that ensures equitable and regionally oriented market development by referring to benefit-cost policy analyses in trade decision-making.</p>
7. The question of access and entry requirements under CFP&R.	<p>A. Equity should be one of the guiding principles of granting access under the CFP&R.</p> <p>B. Restricting access, even where deemed precautionary, may run counter to the provisions of the CSME and hence be inequitable.</p> <p>C. Access agreements with external entities may undermine regional integration and the CFP&R in terms of equitable opportunities.</p>	<p>a) Institutional arrangements for the CFP&R should include a body that monitors fairness in implementation.</p> <p>b) Establish clear regional guidelines for appropriate, not arbitrary, application of the precautionary principle and access restrictions.</p> <p>c) The CFP&R should include clear guidelines for granting access to external entities to ensure the same opportunities are available to locals.</p>

Terms of Reference criteria for analysis	Social, Economic and Linkage Issues or Implications	Strategies for dealing with issues or implications
8. Developing strategic alliances and partnerships: the linkages issue.	<p>A. Artisanal fishers have limited capacity for regional or international networking to assist them in self-development.</p> <p>B. Fisheries authorities are weakest in the human aspects of fisheries management and research.</p> <p>C. Mechanisms for intraregional TCDC are poorly developed, especially for capacity building.</p>	<p>a) Expedite the process of establishing a regional fisherfolk body, and provide it with sufficient resources to transform national and local ones.</p> <p>b) Make better use of regional training and academic institutions to supply adequate human resources or to partner in research initiatives.</p> <p>c) Operationalise the network function of the CRFM to facilitate exchanges.</p>

4.6 Communication

In addition to the above, the Ad Hoc Working Group also decided that a Communications Strategy should be drafted to ensure that the social, economic and linkage aspects of the CFP&R would be better understood by the various stakeholders. This led to some deliberations on the main objectives for communicating the results of the study, the target audiences, the main products and the main pathways or channels of communication. It was recognised that several communications products that go beyond the scope of the TOR would be needed to effectively communicate the results of the study to those expected to have an interest in the CFP&R, and that follow-up should be programmed. The draft Communications Strategy is outlined in **Appendix V**.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The “Common Fisheries Regime and Policy - Revised Framework” of February 2006 that was used for this study contained several flaws. Many of these were technical flaws that need to be addressed by fisheries authorities before legal officers can finesse the language. This study and its associated bibliography identify several fisheries instruments that can be reviewed to enhance the technical structure and content of the framework. Because of this fluid situation the Working Group chose the goal as the basis for considering the issues, implications and strategies.

The results presented in the five matrices point to the conclusion that there is little startling or alarming in terms of social, economic and linkage matters. There are few surprises. Most of the issues and their implications are already well known to CARICOM fisheries authorities. The strategies in response include many initiatives and activities already considered by CARICOM fisheries authorities. The key point is that seldom have social, economic and linkage matters been studied in a comprehensive manner such as this, and never have resources been provided for them to be addressed holistically by fisheries authorities and other parties. The latter is significant since other parties such as poverty alleviation agencies, coastal management bodies and organisations responsible for other sectors (e.g. tourism, transportation, trade) all have roles to play in fisheries management to address social, economic and linkage matters. Solutions to problems may often lie outside of a particular fishery or fishery authority.

For the CFP&R to be successful there should be national fisheries management plans that are regionally harmonised and tied into international fisheries instruments. These plans need to set

out and prioritise the critical points of articulation with non-fishery instruments and initiatives, for example, the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME). Prioritisation and scheduling is important because capacities to implement agreed decisions are weak among fisheries authorities.

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7 APPENDICES

Appendix I:

7.1

TERMS OF REFERENCE

STUDY TO REVIEW AND ELABORATE ON THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND LINKAGE ISSUES THAT COULD IMPACT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMON FISHERIES POLICY AND REGIME FOR CARICOM

Introduction

The CARICOM Heads of Government at their Fourteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting held in Trinidad and Tobago from February 14th – 15th, 2003, considered and endorsed the proposals from the Government of Barbados on ‘the imperative of elaborating a Common Fisheries Regime’ and mandated the CARICOM Secretariat (CARISEC) to undertake the necessary consultations and propose a framework for consideration at the Twenty-Fourth Meeting in July 2003.

The Caribbean Fisheries Forum at its first meeting in Belize on March 27th, 2003 acknowledged that the mandate of the Heads of Governments demonstrated the highest level of commitment by CARICOM Governments to the management and conservation of the region’s fisheries resources. As such, it was determined that the Caribbean Fisheries Forum/CRFM, being the regional fisheries body established by CARICOM, would establish a Working Group, under Rule 11, to implement the mandate from the CHoG and report to them through the Ministerial Council.

The CARICOM Heads of Government at their Fifteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting in St. Kitts and Nevis in March 2004 decided that the elaboration of the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime would be independent and separate from and without prejudice to the settlement of maritime boundary disputes between and among Member States and Third Parties. Additionally, they reaffirmed the continuation of the mandate to CARISEC to propose a framework for the exploitation and conservation of the regional fisheries resources, and considered and approved the Working Group’s Plan of Action for the establishment of the CFP&R, which had been developed at the first meeting of the Group in Trinidad and Tobago from June 5th – 6th, 2003.

In keeping with the reaffirmation given to CARISEC and the approval of the Working Group’s Plan of Action for the Establishment of the CFP&R, the CRFM Secretariat, in collaboration with the CARICOM Secretariat, convened the Second and Third Meetings of the Working Group on the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime in Guyana, from June 9th – 10th, 2004 and in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, November 29th – 30th, 2004 respectively.

At the Third Meeting of the Working Group, held November 29th – 30th, 2004, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, participants highlighted the need for consideration of the social, economic and linkage issues in any discussion on the CFP&R. As such, it was decided that social, economic and linkage issues, including those identified at the 2003 Trinidad & Tobago Meeting, which could affect the establishment of the CFP&R should be reviewed and elaborated on, using existing

information. It was therefore agreed that a study to review and elaborate on the social, economic and linkage issues that could affect the establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for the Caribbean Sea be undertaken by a team of resource persons drawn from the Fisheries Department of Trinidad and Tobago, UWI - CERMES, OECS - ESDU and the CRFM Secretariat.

The objective of the study is to provide conversant and focused information on the social, economic and linkage issues that may affect the establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for CARICOM and to propose appropriate strategies for dealing with these issues.

Under the general direction of the Executive Director, the Resource Persons identified from the agencies mentioned above will be contracted for thirty (30) person days to undertake the study and prepare the necessary reports. Literature research, field visits, workshop discussions and report preparations will take place in May-June, 2005.

The Team of Resource Persons will work in close collaboration with the Deputy Executive Director (Ag.) / Programme Manager, Fisheries Management and Development of the CRFM Secretariat, Directors and staff of the Fisheries Departments to conduct the assignment. Although the Resource Persons will work in close collaboration with the above-mentioned personnel, it is understood that they are responsible for producing the outputs of this assignment.

During the Study, the Team of Resource Persons will undertake the following tasks:

Literature Review and Field Mission: Review available literature including reports and documents prepared by Fisheries Divisions of the Ministries of Agriculture of member states and other relevant national and international bodies, and conduct desk / internet research as required and prepare an overview of the social and economic issues. Among the social and economic issues to be addressed will be those identified at the 2003 Trinidad and Tobago Working Group Meeting and which may include but not necessarily limited to the following taking into consideration the priorities of the member states: impact of access/entry arrangements; advantages and disadvantages of other access/entry arrangements; special case of artisanal / inshore fisheries; alternative job creation; impacts on rural stability; distribution of benefits; empowerment and employment of women; viability of industrial fisheries and processing establishments; opportunities for development of new fisheries; impact of excess capacity; increase contribution to national output; special case of subsistence fishers; contribution to enhanced food security; growth of allied industries; access to credit; intra and international conflicts; subsidies; differences in welfare status of the various member state stakeholders; availability of capital (mechanisms for captialisation, investment promotion); and recreational considerations (economics of sport fishing, social aspect of recreational fisheries).

Barbados, Guyana, Suriname, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia and Jamaica will serve as the focus of this study, as they are large producers, processors, exporters and consumers of fish and fish products (with the possible exception of St. Lucia). Field visits will be made by some members of the Team to these countries to gather relevant information on the social and economic aspects of their fisheries and other related activities.

An examination of the goals / objectives, roles and functions of regional and international fisheries and related entities, programmes and initiatives that could affect the establishment and implementation of the CFP&R would be undertaken and the best means for dealing with them recommended. Among the national, regional and international agencies, programmes and other initiatives to be reviewed could include but not limited to : CAHFSA; Caribbean Environmental

Programme; Caribbean Maritime Institute; Caribbean Sea Initiative; CSME; CEHI; CFTDI; Fisherfolk Organisations; Tourism Sector; CRFM; CARISEC; OECS Secretariat; CRFO; CRNM; CROSQ; IMA; OECS-ESDU; RSS; UWI and other tertiary institutions; Organisation of French Caribbean Territories; OLDEPESCA; CFMC; UNDP; UNEP / JAM (SPAW); GEF; FAO; WECAFC; ICCAT; IWC; CITES.

Workshop: Following on the literature review and field mission, the Team of Resource Persons will review the information obtained and then meet in a workshop setting for a period of 2 – 3 days to elaborate on the social and economic issues that could affect the establishment of the CFP&R as well as review the goals / objectives, roles and functions of regional and international fisheries and related institutions/entities, programmes and initiatives that could affect the establishment and implementation of the CFP&R and suggest the best strategies for dealing with them.

ACTIVITIES

The following are the activities that should be undertaken, with the preliminary findings to be elaborated on at the workshop:

- The Special Case of Artisanal, Inshore Fisheries and Fishers.

Among the Fundamental Principles of the proposed CFP&R are the following:

- Non-prejudice to artisanal fisheries
- Consideration of the special needs of artisanal and small-scale fisheries.

Given the relative preponderance of socio-economic issues that are closely linked to artisanal fisheries identified at and since the first Working Group Meeting in Trinidad & Tobago, 2003, including the special case of subsistence fishers, alternative job creation, impacts on rural stability, access to credit, dependency on subsidies, equitable distribution of benefits, differences in welfare status of the various member states' stakeholders, empowerment and employment of women, intra and international conflicts etc..

Analyse and make recommendations on the possible effects of the proposed CFP&R on this sub-sector of the fishing industry and the social and economic well-being of the relevant resource user groups in terms of elements of policy, legal/regulatory measures and other mechanisms to protect artisanal fishers and fishing, promote their role in the sustainable management of the fisheries resources and strengthen their capacities for effective participation in the decision-making processes.

- Semi-Industrial and Industrial Fisheries

Based on existing knowledge of the structures and operations in this sub-sector, analyze these fisheries in terms of promotion of industrial fishing among artisanal fishers. Viability of industrial fisheries and processing establishments, availability of capital and investment promotion in the sub-sector, access/entry arrangements among member states and between them and third states, conflicts between artisanal and industrial fleets and intra-and international conflicts.

- Monitoring and Measuring Socio-Economic Change

Identify and fully justify appropriate and sensitive socio-economic indicators to include in an instrument for monitoring and measuring trends and changes in the national economies/ regional economy and social well-being of fishing populations and major stakeholders in the CRFM member states, emanating from the fishing industry under a CFP&R.

- Monitoring and Measuring the Contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to national Economies

Develop and fully justify the contents of an instrument for measuring the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to the national economies of CRFM participating countries under the proposed CFP&R and make recommendations on how such data can be updated at regular intervals and the various ways in which this can benefit the member states under a CFP&R.

- Excess Capacity in Fisheries in the Region.

Provide a brief background information and analysis on this issue in the region, identify the major problems involved and their likely impacts on the sustainable management of the regions' fisheries resources and make recommendations for the solutions to these problems under the CFP&R.

- Global Trade in Fish and Fish Products

Examine current trends in trade in fish and fish products, including specific impacts and threats emanating from external sources, and make recommendations on how the region can cope with the likely negative impacts should current trends continue. Are there any specific ways in which the region's member states can collectively avoid these negative impacts and promote the likely positive outcomes under a CFP&R?

- The question of access and entry requirements under CFP&R.

Review the advantages/disadvantages of various access and entry arrangements including those involving only member states and those between member states and external entities, and make recommendations on how to deal with the likely problems to be involved under the specified arrangements and promote and maintain cooperation among the member states under the proposed CFP&R.

- Developing Strategic Alliances and Partnerships: The Linkages Issue.

In accordance with the goals / objectives, roles / functions of regional and extra-regional institutions / agencies listed in the CFP&R Framework Document/ this TOR, the priorities of Member States and your own observational and documentary research, draw up your own list of institutions and agencies with which the member states of the CRFM could enter into linkage or networking arrangements, under the following headings:

- Regional Institutions of learning / Centres of Excellence, including relevant special units within these institutions focusing on fisheries management and environmental issues.
- Regional Research and Development Institutions & Networks.
- Regional Fisheries and Coastal Environmental Organizations.
- International Fisheries Organizations.
- Other organizations

Identify the specific subject areas in which these networking arrangements could be forged e.g. capacity building, resource mobilization, technical cooperation, skills & knowledge exchange / sharing etc.

Identify the instruments for formalizing and consolidating these relationships.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Identification and elaboration of the social and economic issues that could affect the establishment of the CFP&R with recommended strategies for dealing with them.

Identification and review of the goals / objectives, roles and functions of the national, regional and international fisheries and related institutions / entities, programmes and initiatives that could affect the establishment and implementation of the CFP&R, with recommendations for the best means of relating to /interacting with them.

REPORTING

A Report on the issues outlined in Section 3 above, dealing as far as possible and necessary with each in terms of the Multidisciplinary approach.

TIME ALLOTMENT

The Study will require 30 person days and shall be conducted sometime in May - June 2005.

7.2

A Common Fisheries Regime and Policy - Revised Framework

Background

The objective of establishing a Common Fisheries Policy and/or a Common Fisheries Regime in the Caribbean has had a long history, both at the CARICOM and the OECS levels. Initiatives at the CARICOM level included the draft Inter-Governmental Agreement for Coordinating and Harmonising the Management of Fisheries Resources in 198...

At the OECS level the initiatives included a Draft OECS Agreement on Common Fisheries Surveillance Zones for Vessels of Member States of the OECS in 198...

The current effort to establish a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime at the CARICOM level was initiated at the Fourteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government in Trinidad and Tobago, 14-15 February 2003. The Heads of Government –

*“**Noted and endorsed** the proposals submitted by the Government of Barbados on the imperative of elaborating a Common Fisheries regime;
Urged that the research also take cognisance of the need to develop international standards for the export of fishery products”.*

The Conference returned to the issue at its Fifteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting in St. Kitts and Nevis, March 25-26, 2004 but in a context where certain intra-CARICOM disputes relating to maritime boundaries had been referred for third party resolution. This Meeting of the Conference, specifically –

*“**Recognised** that the disputes relating to maritime boundaries between Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, and between Guyana and Suriname have been referred to the United Nations under the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) for resolution”.*

*“**Decided** that the elaboration of the Common Fisheries Regime would be independent and separate from and without prejudice to the settlement of maritime boundary disputes between and among Member States and Third Parties;*

***Reaffirmed** the continuation of the mandate to the CARICOM Secretariat to propose a framework for the exploitation and conservation of regional fisheries resources at the Fourteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting of the Conference;*

***Also requested** the Secretariat to provide a Report on the development of the Common Fisheries Regime to its Twenty-Fifth Meeting in July 2004”.*

The Caribbean Fisheries Forum, established in the framework of the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism inaugurated on 26 March 2003 considered the issue at its First Meeting on 27 March, 2003 and, *inter alia* -

“Also noted that over the years fisheries officers and fishing authorities of the Region have posited a common approach to the management of the fisheries of the Region; Agreed that the CRFM, which was formally inaugurated on 26 March 2003, is now in a position to provide regional leadership with regard to this mandate of the Heads of Government;

Proposed that the articulation of the vision, framework and guidelines for a Common Fisheries Regime, by the CRFM, should encompass, inter alia –

- (i) The initiatives that have commenced in the OECS Region;*
- (ii) Inputs from all stakeholders at both the national and regional levels;*
- (iii) The identification of the challenges that might preclude the implementation of a Common Fisheries Regime; and*
- (iv) Recommendations for the overcoming of such challenges.*

Also agreed that the Forum will establish a Working Group, under Rule 11 of the Rules of Procedure of the CRFM to develop a draft position on this matter, for reporting to the Heads of Government through the Ministerial Council and Community Council by 30 June 2003”.

(The text of the decision of the Forum is at **Appendix I to this Attachment**).

As part of the preparatory process prior to reporting to the Conference of Heads of Government through the Ministerial Council, a Regional Multi-Disciplinary Workshop on the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime (CFP&R) was convened on St Kitts and Nevis on April 18th and 19th, 2005. This Workshop, inter alia, received reports on the national consultative process and refined the Draft Framework for the Regional Fisheries Policy and Regime that emanated from a June 2004 Regional Workshop.

While the material presented herein represents an update from the June 2004 Regional Workshop, it would be observed that there is still lack of consensus on some of the issues. This therefore should be considered still to be a work in progress requiring policy guidance in some areas and legal input in others.

Preamble

Mindful of the relevant provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); the 1990 Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean; the 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas; the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (BPOA); the 1995 Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; and the 1995 United Nations Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks;

Deeply conscious of the need to promote sustainable use of living marine and other aquatic resources through the efficient development, management and conservation of such resources;

Aware that certain living marine resources, which are of interest to the peoples of the Caribbean region, are highly migratory, straddle national boundaries and are harvested by third states;

Noting that Article 60 of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas provides that the Community, in collaboration with competent national, regional and international agencies and organisations, shall promote the development, management and conservation of the fisheries resources in and among Member States on a sustainable basis.

Further Noting that article 4(a) of the CRFM Agreement focuses on the efficient management and sustainable development of marine and other aquatic resources within the jurisdictions of Member States:

Recalled the UN Resolution being Convinced that the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area for Sustainable development can *inter alia* be given effect through a Common Fisheries Regime.

The Multidisciplinary Workshop considered various elements of the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime hereunder, within the context of the key issues contained in the reports on the consultative process being undertaken in the Member States as summarised in the attachment to this Draft Policy Framework Document.

[N. B. A DEFINITIONS' SECTION NEEDS TO BE ADDED, e.g. "fisheries management", perhaps the UNCLOS DEFINITION?, "artisanal fisheries, small-scale fisheries and subsistence fisheries as well as industrial fisheries?]

2.1 Common Fisheries Policy and Regime

2.1.1 Vision, Goals and Objectives

Vision: Sustainable use and management of the living marine resources and ecosystems of the Caribbean through increased cooperation and collaboration among CARICOM Member States and Third States for the improved welfare of their peoples.

Goal Sustainable use of the living marine resources and ecosystems of the Caribbean Community, through the implementation of efficient and effective management, within the context of the revised treaty of Chaguaramas, and in accordance with international obligations, with a view to maximizing the present and future social and economic benefits of the people of the Community.

[N. B. VISION AND GOAL SEEM TO BE SAYING THE SAME THING. RECOMMEND THAT GOAL BE REWORDED AND GIVEN MORE CLARITY]

Objectives

[The objective of the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime shall be:

- (i) *improved income and employment opportunities, food security and poverty alleviation in the Community;*
- (ii) *the transformation of the fisheries sector towards market oriented, internationally competitive and environmentally sustainable harvesting and production of fish and fishery products;*

- (iii) *increased production and diversification of primary fish production and value-added, processed fisheries products;*
- (iv) *an enlarged share of world markets for fish and fishery products]*
- (v) **To manage and develop** [develop and manage] the living marine resources and ecosystems of the region to ensure social and economic benefits to present and future generations of the people of the region.
- (vi) **To sustain** fisheries resource use through harmonised regional management of shared resources.
- (vii) **To strengthen** cooperation and collaboration and development of harmonised positions on fisheries management issues for presentation and discussions at international fora.
- (viii) **To promote** a viable fishing industry with particular attention to subsistence and artisanal fishers.
- (ix) **To strengthen** the shared fisheries information base.
- (x) **To promote** research in support of fisheries resource assessment and management.
- (xi) [*To promote aquaculture research and development in the region*] (Reservations entered by Barbados and Belize);
- (xii) [*A catch-all objective*]
- (xiii) [*Monitoring, Control and Surveillance including the establishment of vessel monitoring system as well as the elimination, deterrence and prevention of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; (Should this be in the objectives section?)*] **N. B. WORDING NEEDS TO CHANGE**

2.1.2 **Fundamental Principles**

It is proposed that the following fundamental principles should guide the operationalisation of the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime:

- (a) Consistency with applicable international legal instruments and agreements;
- (b) Use of the best available scientific evidence to support long term conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources;
- (c) Non-prejudicial to subsistence fisheries, artisanal fisheries, small scale fisheries and **traditional fishing rights**;
- (d) Application of the precautionary approach;
- (e) Protection of biodiversity in the marine environment; (**To what extent does this include the protection and rehabilitation of critical habitat?**)

- (f) Adoption of species-specific conservation and management measures within the broad context of ecosystems based management systems;
- (g) Advancement of social and economic development;
- (h) Increased levels of Food Security;
- (i) Consideration of the special needs of artisanal and small scale fisheries;
- (j) Collaboration with Regional and International Agencies on fisheries matters;
- (k) Institutional and Human Resources capacity building;
- (l) Recognition of the rights of Member States and Associate Member States of CARICOM under this regime shall not be prejudiced by their political/sovereign status;
- (m) Stakeholder participation and consultation;
- (n) Integrated and collaborative approach to fisheries management;
- (o) Minimisation of intra and inter sectoral conflicts;
- (p) The promotion of good governance through transparency and accountability.

2.1.3 Scope of Policies

[For the achievement of the goal set out

The scope of the suite of policies conceived necessary to guide the formulation and implementation of the CFP&R includes:

2.1.3.1 Re: Access to fisheries resources

- (i) Basis for access by CARICOM States and Non-CARICOM States;

Any possible access by CARICOM States and non-CARICOM States will be within the framework of the revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, 2001, and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). (***Article 62.2 and 62.4 of UNCLOS and other related agreements***)

2.1.3.2 Management of the Use of fisheries resources:

- (i) Use of appropriate harmonised fisheries management tools and approaches;
- (ii) Updating and enactment of appropriate harmonised management and food quality assurance legislation and policy;
- (iii) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance including the establishment of vessel monitoring system as well as the elimination, deterrence and prevention of illegal,

unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; *(This should also be in the objectives section)*

- (iv) Mitigating the impact of Climate Change on the fisheries sector;
- (v) Cooperation with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations in the management of shared resources. *[Should be used either as an objective or a guiding principle as well]*

2.1.3.3 Data Collection and Research

- (i) Sustainable Fisheries and Data and Information System:
 - (a) Harmonised regional and national data and information systems including data sharing and access by all stakeholders.
 - (b) Social and economic data collection and analysis.
- (ii) National and Regional capacity for maintaining these activities over time;
- (iii) Research: Responsibilities and Protocol. ***[TO BE DEVELOPED/AMPLIFIED BY THE BODY RESPONSIBLE – BE IT BY THE CRFM, FORUM, OR MINISTERIAL COUNCIL]***

[Another article to be added as to ownership of the data. Should this be owned by CARICOM and individual states in particular dependent on the particular fishery? To be determined by IP experts/existing CARICOM policy on related matters]

2.1.3.4 Marketing and Trade of the Fisheries Resources

- 1) Promotion and facilitation of the region's market and economic competitiveness;
- 2) Harmonisation of standards for quality assurance and food safety;
- 3) Participation in negotiating arena on fisheries issues, for example at the WTO, FTAA;
- 4) Subsidies, market access and trade;
- 5) Improved market intelligence.

[N. B. ALL THESE SUB ARTICLES NEED TO BE FLESHED OUT]

2.1.4 The Common Fisheries Zone

[Options to be considered in establishing the limits of the Zone include:

- 1) Definition of a Common Fisheries Zone without prejudice to delimitations of boundaries among Member States;
- 2) Applied to CARICOM jurisdictions only;
- 3) Setting of the exclusion zones under CARICOM jurisdictions.]

[N. B. THE WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDS THAT THE BRACKETS BE REMOVED AND THE TEXT KEPT AND ELABORATED ON. THE RULES REGARDING OPERATING WITHIN THE ZONE NEED TO BE DEVELOPED. – LOOK AT THE EU MODEL]

The bracketed text was proposed by Barbados but not supported by the other States present.

2.1.5 Implementation of the CFP&R

At the Third Working Group Meeting on the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime, 29th – 30th November, 2004 it had been agreed that countries be given more time to consider the elements of this section. Countries were to submit comments to the CRFM Secretariat by February 28, 2005. Notwithstanding any comments still to be submitted, the Multidisciplinary Workshop made proposals as indicated hereunder:

[N. B. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THIS SECTION BE REMOVED]

Depending on the nature of the CFP&R, the approaches to implementing the Policy and Regime may include consideration of the functions under:

[N. B. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THIS BE RE-PHRASED]

- 1) The CRFM as currently constituted; ***[DELETION RECOMMENDED]***
- 2) A Regional Fisheries Management Organisation; ***[Description of options: (a) The traditional RFMO with competence to manage the species in question. In reality, this would mean having all the countries that share the resource or participate in the fishery involved in the decision-making process. The challenge would be to find a way of including these countries without losing our control over those issues and subject matters that are really for our benefit. OR (b) The CRFM as the regional body to manage the resources within community waters (that is waters under the jurisdiction of the Member States of the Community). In reality, we would not be in charge of the management of the resources that extend beyond community waters and, in consequence, we would have to collaborate with competent fishery management bodies, such as ICCAT, CITES or others that might be established to manage the regional resources. This regional body would have to have a seat or represent the Community and the competent fisheries management bodies. OPTION (B) is recommended.]***
- 3) A Strengthened CRFM;
- 4) The Relationship to National Fisheries Authorities.

2.1.5.1 Species for consideration under the CFP&R *[We recommend that this section be entitled “Living marine resources for consideration under the CFP&R]*

[All living marine resources within Community waters]

Shared, straddling and highly migratory fisheries resources including those species for consideration of the CFP&R. ***[This sentence needs to be reworded to convey that all species are***

included in the Policy but the listed resources require specialized management. The species should be identified in a schedule which would be updated from time to time.]

2.1.5.2 Powers of the Implementing Agency

For the purposes of managing the Zone effectively the Agency should have the power to:

- 1) Formulate rules and regulations for compliance with and controlling of the fisheries operations [within the Zone], including vessel registration, vessel mesh and gear size; *[Brackets should be removed]*
- 2) Design and manage licence and quota systems that ensure sustainable harvesting;
- 3) Develop systems and procedures for monitoring and the documentation of trade procedures related to fisheries operations;
- 4) Formulate regulations relating to compliance with rules of operation [within the Zone]. *[Brackets should be removed]*

(The bracketed text was preferred for inclusion by Barbados only.)

Some pertinent issues relating to possible delegation of powers are:

- 1) Authority for promulgating regulations;
- 2) Authority for granting access licensing to third countries to fish in the zone;
- 3) The relationship *among* the implementing agency, the Coast Guard and Customs and other relevant bodies in relation to issues such as security and compliance;
- 4) Responsibility for developing technical standards and best practices consistent with international standards for fisheries products;
- 5) The monitoring of relevant marketing and trade operations.

[WE NEED SOME ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS TO ADDRESS THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS OF THE POLICY]

2.1.6 Membership / Participation in the Implementing Agency

In accordance with the rule of International Law full membership / participation by:

- 1) CARICOM Member and Associate Member States (to be expanded later); *["to be expanded later" to be deleted]*
- 2) Non CARICOM Caribbean States;
- 3) Non-Caribbean States.

[Consider how we deal with each category of state in respect of the different options for the Agency. Look at EU Model]

2.1.7 Representational Rights of Implementing Agency

In relation to International Management Fora including ICCAT, CITES, IWC and other relevant international bodies, the options presented for the Implementing Agency representation are, *inter-alia*:

- 1) Provide advice and coordinate position of CARICOM Member and Associate Member States where possible, but with individual national representation;
- 2) Provide advice and coordinate position of CARICOM and non-CARICOM Member States where possible, but with individual national representation.
- 3) ***[Provide advice and coordinate position of CARICOM Member, Associate Member and Non-CARICOM Member States and be the representatives of the States].***

(If the Implementing Agency is not a Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMO) this section 2.1.7 may not be applicable)

[N. B. The above sentence in brackets should be deleted]

2.1.8 Dispute Settlement

In accordance with Articles 7 (3) f and 29-34 of the CRFM Agreement / Option to petition CCJ depending on the scope of the CFP&R.

Amendment to allow Non-CARICOM Member States to use the dispute procedures.

[Recommend that Article 188 and 211 of The Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas which include recourse to the CCJ be considered. Consideration should be given to whether these provisions give rights to individuals/entities]

2.1.9 Entry Into Force

[N. B. Look at relevant article of CRFM Agreement and the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas]

2.1.10 Accession

[N. B. Look at relevant article of CRFM Agreement and the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas]

7.1.1.1 2.1.11 Withdrawal

[N. B. Look at relevant article of CRFM Agreement and the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas]

(The General Counsel of CARICOM Secretariat is to advise on sections 2.1.8, 2.1.9, 2.1.10 and 2.1.11 based upon consultation of: the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, the Agreement Establishing the CRFM and a RFMO Model.)

[PLEASE NOTE THAT PROVISION SHOULD BE MADE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION AWARENESS PROGRAMMES AND AMENDMENT TO THE POLICY AND REGIME AND

MATTERS RAISED IN “SOME THOUGHTS ON HAMMERING OUT A COMMON FISHERIES POLICY AND REGIME”, AS WELL SANCTIONS.]

7.2 3.0 Way Forward

The following activities are proposed for implementation by June 2005:

- 1) Deliberations of the Working Group on Socioeconomic Issues as per the scope of work indicated in the Terms of Reference at Attachment 2³. The deliberations and report to be completed by June 30th 2005.
- 2) Deliberations of an Ad-Hoc Legal Working Group on identified legal issues as per the scope of work indicated in the Terms of Reference at Attachment 3⁴. The deliberations and report also to be completed by June 30th 2005 ;
- 3) The updated Framework Document together with a summary of the comments from the Multidisciplinary Workshop are to be circulated to the Executive Committee by the CRFM Secretariat by 27th April , 2005, requesting feedback;
- 4) A report for transmission to the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) is to be submitted to the CARICOM Secretariat by April 29th 2005.
- 5) The conduct of a Cost / Benefit analysis of the implementation of the CFP&R on the assumption that the CRFM will be assuming the role of the implementing agency. It was agreed that this Cost/Benefit analysis would be best undertaken after the development and elaboration of the CFP&R has been well advanced in order that the socioeconomic and linkage issues as well as the legal and administrative implications can be better assessed.

³ Working Group Members are Dr Patrick Mc Conney (Barbados), Mr. Peter A Murray (OECS/EDSU), Dr Arthur Potts (Trinidad and Tobago) and Dr David Brown (CRFM Secretariat).

⁴ Members from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, British Dependent Territories, Guyana and Jamaica.

Issues and Achievements Pertaining to the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime

- 1) The Consultative Process has been initiated in several Member States, namely: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands. Guyana was challenged with respect to the holding of consultations on account of the recent natural disaster that was experienced. Guyana undertook to initiate consultations shortly and duly report.
- 2) Some Member States advised of their having sought and received technical assistance from the CRFM Secretariat in the conduct of national consultations, while others indicated the need for similar assistance in the future;
- 3) The issue of sovereignty over their living marine resources, and the granting of access thereto, was one over which few States were prepared to cede their rights;
- 4) All States were adamant that their respective Territorial Seas and or Archipelagic Waters would be excluded from access by non-nationals as well as any collective policies and collaborative management regimes;
- 5) A minority of States were also adamant that, notwithstanding access conditions that might be determined in the future, access to their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ's) would also be excluded for non-nationals, unless robust scientific evidence is provided to support utilization of the target fisheries resources at a higher level without detriment to the welfare of nationals;
- 6) The time frame initially established by the Conference of Heads of Government for the establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime seemed highly impractical in light of the nature of the living resources of the region as well as similar experiences elsewhere. In this latter regard it was noted that the European Union laboured for some 13 years before establishing the EU's Common Fisheries Policy, and still faced many amendments thereto, despite having extensively studied fisheries existing in well defined diverse stocks. Further, it is instructive to note that the EU recently undertook a revision of their Common Fisheries Policy in 2003. Likewise the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency spent in excess of 7 years to establish the common fisheries policy being implemented by the FFA, in respect of an extensive stock of tunas, also well defined. These compare with the very diverse and scattered stocks of fisheries resources across the Caribbean that are to be addressed by the CFP&R.
- 7) That in light of some of the sensitivity experienced with respect to some of the issues in some countries, during the consultative process, the Heads of Government should be advised that, while there is overwhelming technical merit to the proposal to establish a CFP&R the pursuit of the goal seemed to required considerable delicacy in order to avoid political fallout.
- 8) In the above regard, a phased approach that accords a higher priority to issues such as collaborative research and management and international representation, and a lower priority to those such as access to non-national marine space, may be advisable;

- 9) The estimation of the projected costs and benefits would be invaluable in securing buy-in for the process.

Analysis of Objectives Matrix

This matrix attempts to point to what needs to be done to clarify, remove overlap and refine the stated objectives of the CFP&R that should guide the work of the WG

CFP&R objectives as of 19 March 2006	Comments
(xiv) improved income and employment opportunities, food security and poverty alleviation in the Community;	(Taken from Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas); this objective contains potentially conflicting parts, e.g. under open access, increasing employment in a fishery may reduce individual incomes; this objective should be disaggregated to avoid the impression that each part can necessarily be achieved at the same time.
(ii) the transformation of the fisheries sector towards market oriented, internationally competitive and environmentally sustainable harvesting and production of fish and fishery products;	(Taken from Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas); this objective could be “split” just before “environmentally sustainable ...” such that this latter becomes a separate objective.
(iii) increased production and diversification of primary fish production and value-added, processed fisheries products;	(taken from Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas); this is covered under the first part of objective (ii) and is one means by which this could be achieved.
(iv) an enlarged share of world markets for fish and fishery products	(Taken from Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas); basically acceptable but increasing dependence of world markets may increase national and regional vulnerability.
(v) To manage and develop [develop and manage] the living marine resources and ecosystems of the region to ensure social and economic benefits to present and future generations of the people of the region.	This objective, the vision and the goal appear to be restatements of each other
(vi) To sustain fisheries resource use through harmonised regional management of shared resources.	Related to objective (vii)
(vii) To strengthen cooperation and	Related to objective (vi); language should be

	collaboration and development of harmonised positions on fisheries management issues for presentation and discussions at international fora.	changed to distinguish between them; you can have (vii) without necessarily achieving (vi).
(viii)	To promote a viable fishing industry with particular attention to subsistence and artisanal fishers.	Appropriate objective, related to (i) above, realizing the potential conflicts between economic returns and the attention suggested .
(ix)	To strengthen the shared fisheries information base.	May not really be considered an objective but is worded, at present, more as a means than an objective; however, relevant in terms of emphasizing the importance of information sharing.
(x)	To promote research in support of fisheries resource assessment and management.	May not really be considered an objective but is worded, at present, more as a means than an objective; however, relevant in terms of emphasizing the importance of fishery assessment and research.
(xi)	[To promote aquaculture research and development in the region] (Reservations entered by Barbados and Belize);	May not really be considered an objective in its own right but is worded, at present, more as a means to achieve other objectives; however, relevant in terms of emphasizing the potential importance of aquaculture as a mechanism for poverty alleviation and food security.
(xii)	[Monitoring, Control and Surveillance including the establishment of vessel monitoring system as well as the elimination, deterrence and prevention of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; (Should this be in the objectives section?)] N. B. WORDING NEEDS TO CHANGE	May not really be considered an objective in its own right but is worded, at present, more as a means to achieve other objectives.
(xiii)	[A catch-all objective]	

7.4

**‘Unpacking’ the goal into component parts and linking them
to the most recent available text in the Revised Framework Document**

Reference headings & goal components	Extracts from the objectives, fundamental principles and scope of policies sections of the draft Framework CFP&R text in the legal WG report
<p>ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY</p> <p><i>“Sustainable use of the living marine resources and ecosystems of the Caribbean Community ...”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmentally sustainable harvesting and production of fish and fishery products • To promote research in support of fisheries resource assessment and management. • Adoption of species-specific conservation and management measures within the broad context of ecosystems based management systems • Protection of biodiversity in the marine environment. • Application of the precautionary approach. • Use of the best available scientific evidence to support long term conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources. • Mitigating the impact of Climate Change on the fisheries sector.
<p>MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS</p> <p><i>“...through the implementation of efficient and effective management ...”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sustain fisheries resource use through harmonised regional management of shared resources. • To strengthen the shared fisheries information base. • Institutional and human resources capacity building. • Stakeholder participation and consultation. • Integrated and collaborative approach to fisheries management • The promotion of good governance through transparency and accountability • (i) Sustainable Fisheries Data and Information System: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonised regional and national data and information systems including data sharing and access by all stakeholders. - Social and economic data collection and analysis. • (ii) National and Regional capacity for maintaining these activities over time. • (iii) Research: Responsibilities and Protocol.
<p>REGIONAL GOVERNANCE</p> <p><i>“...within the context of the revised treaty of Chaguaramas ...”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition that the rights of Member States and Associate Member States of CARICOM under this regime shall not be prejudiced by their political/sovereign status • Any possible access by CARICOM States and non-CARICOM States will be within the framework of the revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, 2001, and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). (Article 62.2 and 62.4 of UNCLOS and other related agreements). • Use of appropriate harmonised fisheries management tools and approaches. • Updating and enactment of appropriate harmonised management and food quality assurance legislation and policy. • Monitoring, Control and Surveillance including the establishment of vessel monitoring system as well as the elimination, deterrence and prevention of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; (This should also be in the objectives section.

Reference headings & goal components	Extracts from the objectives, fundamental principles and scope of policies sections of the draft Framework CFP&R text in the legal WG report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations in the management of shared resources. • Options to be considered in establishing the limits of the Zone include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of a Common Fisheries Zone without prejudice to delimitations of boundaries among Member States; - Applied to CARICOM jurisdictions only; - Setting of the exclusion zones under CARICOM jurisdictions.
<p>INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE</p> <p><i>“...in accordance with international obligations, ...”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen cooperation and collaboration and development of harmonised positions on fisheries management issues for presentation and discussions at international fora. • Monitoring, Control and Surveillance including the establishment of vessel monitoring system as well as the elimination, deterrence and prevention of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. • Collaboration with Regional and International Agencies on fisheries matters. • Consistency with applicable international legal instruments and agreements. • Promotion and facilitation of the region’s market and economic competitiveness. • Harmonisation of standards for quality assurance and food safety. • Participation in negotiating arena on fisheries issues, for example at the WTO, FTAA. • Subsidies, market access and trade. • Improved market intelligence.
<p>SOCIO-ECONOMICS AND EQUITY</p> <p><i>“... with a view to maximizing the present and future social and economic benefits of the people of the Community ...”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote a viable fishing industry with particular attention to subsistence and artisanal fishers. • Improved income and employment opportunities, food security and poverty alleviation in the Community. • The transformation of the fisheries sector towards market oriented, internationally competitive. • Increased production and diversification of primary fish production and value-added, processed fisheries products. • An enlarged share of world markets for fish and fishery products. • To manage and develop the living marine resources and ecosystems of the region to ensure social and economic benefits to present and future generations of the people of the region. • [To promote aquaculture research and development in the region] (Reservations entered by Barbados and Belize) • Consideration of the special needs of artisanal and small scale fisheries • Increased levels of Food Security. • Advancement of social and economic development. • Non-prejudicial to subsistence fisheries, artisanal fisheries, small scale fisheries and traditional fishing rights. • Minimisation of intra and inter sectoral conflicts.

7.5

Communications Strategy

Note that some of the suggested products and pathways exceed the mandate of the working group and will require the engagement of other parties to be successful.

Main objective	Target audiences	Main products	Main pathways
Ensure the social, economic and linkage aspects of CFP&R objectives are understood at the policy level and included in the CFP&R framework document	CARISEC and OECS staff; national government ministers and their advisers; CEOs of government agencies and major regional bodies	An appendix in the concept paper on CFP&R objectives; updated CFP&R framework document; slide presentations; policy brief	High-level fisheries meetings; COTED and its preparatory meetings; targeted distribution
Widely disseminate the context and nature of social, economic and linkage aspects of the CFP&R, with recommendations to obtain buy-in for action to be taken by diverse stakeholders	Diverse CFP&R stakeholders including the general public; persons interested in fisheries governance	Concept paper; slide presentations; pilot projects; case studies; technical and scientific papers; mass media releases	Email distribution; download; various meetings; press briefings; technical or scientific forums; pilot projects and discussion of cases; practical application
Facilitate attention to social, economic and linkage aspects of the CFP&R in the implementation and evaluation of local, national, regional fisheries initiatives	National, regional and international scientific and technical staff; consultants; academic educators and researchers; coastal and marine interest groups	Concept paper; slide presentation; pilot projects; case studies; technical and scientific papers; mass media releases	Articles in primary and grey literature; presentations at national, regional and international meetings; student and faculty forums; pilot projects and discussion of cases; practical application