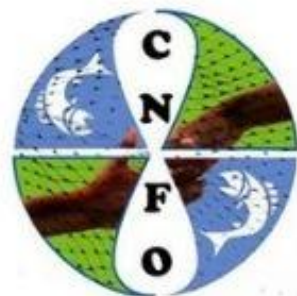


CNFO/CRFM SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES ACTION PLAN

2023-2025



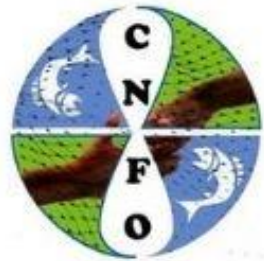
CARIBBEAN NETWORK OF
FISHERFOLK ORGANISATIONS



Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism



CONTRIBUTING TO ACHIEVING THE 25% REDUCTION
IN THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY FOOD IMPORT BILL
BY 2025



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FISHERFOLK ORGANISATIONS



Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism

CNFO/CRFM SMALL- SCALE FISHERIES ACTION PLAN

2023-2025



CONTRIBUTING TO ACHIEVING THE 25%
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COMMUNITY FOOD BILL



CNFO/CRFM Small-scale Fisheries Action Plan 2023 – 2025

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the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan is the output from an initiative by the CRFM and CNFO to devise an action plan to address the challenges and seize the opportunities to make a significant contribution to the CARICOM Heads of Government commitment to reducing the Region's large food import bill by 25% by 2025. The Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan was devised by two teams, comprised of the Executive members, Programme Coordinator and Administrative Officer of the CNFO as well as the Executive Director, Deputy Executive Director (DED) and Programme Managers of the CRFM Secretariat, who used their knowledge and experience of Caribbean small-scale fisheries to identify the issues and the solutions for significantly increasing fisheries production as well as to pursue market driven value addition.

The CRFM would like to acknowledge the invaluable collaboration of the two teams from the CNFO and the CRFM Secretariat in the preparation of the CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan, within a tight timeframe. We would also like to thank the DED, CRFM Secretariat, and Administrative Officer, CNFO, for coordinating the activities to develop the CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan.

ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific states
BE-CLME+	CAF/FAO/CRFM/GEF Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus
CAF	Latin American Development Bank
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARIFICO	Caribbean Fisheries Co-Management Project
CCCFP	Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy
CC4FISH	FAO/GEF Climate Change Adaptation of the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CFPA	Central Fish Processors Association
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CLME+	Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem
CNFO	Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations
CNFO LI	CNFO Leadership Institute
COASTFISH	Project for Strengthening Sustainable Use and Management of Coastal Fisheries Resources in the CARICOM Countries
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EAF4SG	FAO/GEF Enhancing capacity for the adoption and implementation of EAF in the shrimp and groundfish fisheries of the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem
EU	European Union
FAC	Fisheries Advisory Committees
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
IYAFA	International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MC	Ministerial Council
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MS	Member States
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
NFO	National Fisherfolk Organization
NIC	National Intersectoral Coordinating Mechanism
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
PFO	Primary Fisherfolk Organization
REBYCIII	Strategies, technologies, and social solutions to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem
CLME+FAO/GEF	Fisheries
SSF	Small-Scale Fisheries
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
StewardFish	FAO/GEF Developing Organisational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries
SVGNFO	St. Vincent and the Grenadines National Fisherfolk Co-operative Limited
UBEC	OECS/WB Unleashing of the Blue Economy of the Caribbean Project
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UWI-CERMES	University of the West Indies - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies
WB	World Bank
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission

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GUYANA

1. BACKGROUND

Importance of fisheries in CARICOM

In CARICOM, in 2019/2020, the fisheries sector contribution to GDP ranged from 0.06% (Barbados 2019) to 3.21% (Anguilla 2020). In 2019, the number of persons engaged in direct production in the commercial marine capture fisheries and aquaculture sub-sectors was approximately 118,053 (113,257 persons employed in marine capture fisheries and 4,796 persons in aquaculture), with indirect employment for an estimated 472, 212 (particularly women)¹ who are involved in fish processing, marketing, boat construction, net repairs, and other support services. In the same year, the total number of fishing vessels operating in the commercial capture fisheries was estimated at 33,201. The annual average production for the period 2019 to 2020 was estimated at approximately 132,877 tonnes, with the 2020 production being 132,267 tonnes. The 2020 production is the lowest production since 2011, with most Member States attributing the decreases in production to the impacts and restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic².

In 2019, total exports of fish (including exports of fish for food, bait and live ornamental fish for breeding or rearing) was approximately 67,824 tonnes, with fish exported for food accounting for 99.9% of the total. The total value of these exports was US\$292.5 million. In the same year, 98,566 tonnes of fish (including imports of fish for food, bait and live ornamental fish for breeding or rearing) were imported, with fish imported for food accounted for approximately 99.9% of the total. The total value of the fish imports was approximately US\$341.7 million³.

Small-scale fisheries in CARICOM/CRFM States make a valuable contribution to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security, employment and income generation, economic growth, and social stability. They provide livelihood security for vulnerable members of society, including women and marginalized youth⁴.

¹ Project Document - Developing Organizational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries (StewardFish) project.

² CRFM, 2021. CRFM Statistics and Information Report – 2020. Belize City, Belize. 92pp.

³ CRFM, 2021. CRFM Statistics and Information Report – 2020. Belize City, Belize. 92pp.

⁴ Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Sustainable Management of the shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem and Adjacent Regions (CLME+ SAP) [Final Version (26 April 2013)]

Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO)

During the period 2006 to 2009, fisherfolk leaders in CARICOM, with support from the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) and the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), initiated a dynamic process which led to the development of a regional network of fisherfolk organizations, called the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO). The CNFO, which has been in operation since 2009, became a formal organization in 2016, under the Belize Companies Act (Chapter 250 of the Laws of Belize, revised Edition, 2000). The Network's vision is "Primary, national and regional fisherfolk organizations with knowledgeable members collaborating to sustain fishing industries that are mainly owned and governed by fisherfolk, who enjoy a good quality of life achieved through the ecosystem-based management of fisheries resources" Its mission is to improve the quality of life for fisherfolk and develop a sustainable and profitable industry through networking, representation and capacity building.

The CNFO comprises National Fisherfolk Organizations (NFOs) and Lead Primary Fisherfolk Organizations (PFOs) from the CRFM/CARICOM Member States, including Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands⁵. The Board of Directors is made up of representatives from each NFO, and Lead PFOs for countries in which there are no NFOs. The seven member Executive of the CNFO is elected from among the NFO representatives on the Board, and is chaired by the Chair of the Board of Directors⁶. Figure 1 shows the Organizational Structure for the CNFO. The Network operates at the local and national levels through its Primary and/or National Fisherfolk Organizations, depending on the situation at-hand and which organizations are present in-country. At the regional and global levels, the CNFO collaborates mainly through the regional umbrella body.

The CNFO is committed to promoting and contributing to participatory fisheries governance and sustainable fisheries development, within the framework of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), Voluntary Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines), Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP), CCCFP Protocol on securing sustainable small-scale fisheries for Caribbean Community fisherfolk and societies, CCCFP Protocol on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Fisheries and Aquaculture, and the Regional Code of Conduct for Caribbean Fisheries 2020 – 2025.

⁵ <https://cnfo.fish/cnfo-members/>

⁶ <https://cnfo.fish/organisational-structure/>

CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan: 2023-2025

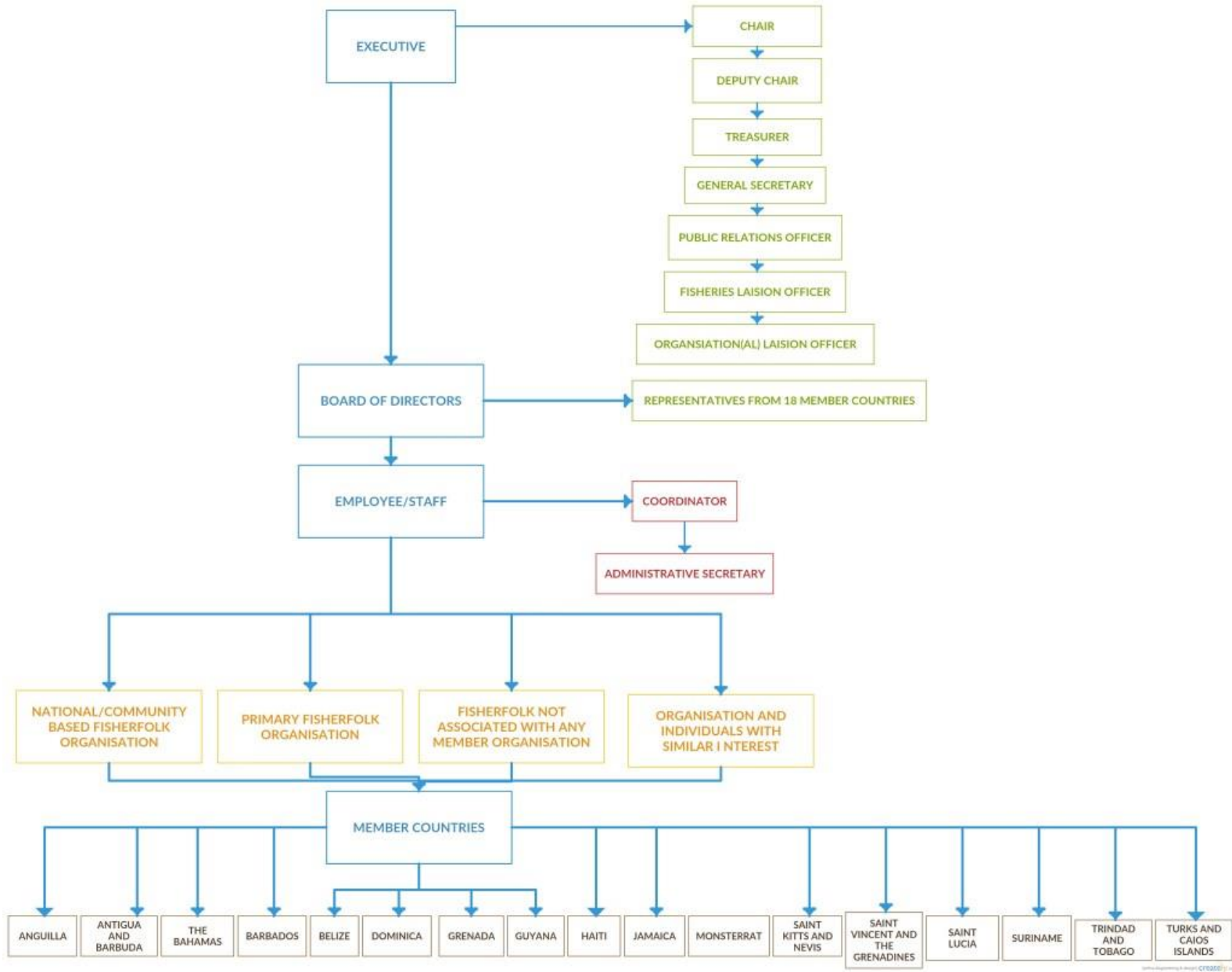


Figure 1: Organizational Structure of the CNFO

The areas of strategic focus from which its aims and objectives are developed include:

- Representation, including Advocacy and Policy influence
- Capacity building
- Knowledge sharing

The CNFO participated in the development of the Castries Declaration of IUU Fishing and the CCCFP. The Network was instrumental in championing the development of the SSF Guidelines at the national, regional, and global levels. The CNFO, in collaboration with the University of the West Indies - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (UWI-CERMES), Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) and CRFM Secretariat, led on the initiative to incorporate the SSF Guidelines into the CCCFP, which resulted in the “Protocol on securing sustainable small-scale fisheries for Caribbean community fisherfolk and societies.” The Protocol was endorsed by the CRFM Ministerial Council (MC) in 2018 and made effective immediately. It is the first protocol under the CCCFP, and explicitly requests the participating parties to incorporate the SSF Guidelines into the policy, and into programs, plans and other initiatives of their fisheries authorities and competent agencies, with special attention to gender equality, equity, and human rights-based approaches. In accordance with this Protocol, and other global and regional policy instruments and programmes, the CNFO further spearheaded the development of Code of Conduct for Responsible Caribbean Fisheries 2020 – 2025, which was endorsed by the MC in May 2021.

The Code of Conduct for Responsible Caribbean Fisheries 2020 – 2025 sets out principles and standards of behaviour to ensure the well-being of fisherfolk through sustainable use, management, and development of both marine and freshwater living aquatic resources in the Caribbean. The objectives of the Code are to: promote the contribution of SSF to an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for the Caribbean; enhance ecosystem stewardship for fisheries sustainability; provide guidance for the development and implementation of participatory policies, strategies and legal frameworks for the enhancement of responsible and sustainable small-scale fisheries; and enhance public awareness as well as promote the advancement of knowledge on the culture, role, contribution and potential of SSF, considering traditional knowledge, and related constraints and opportunities. Among its ten principles is Principle II - Social Development, Employment, Decent Work, with sub-principles such as promoting decent work for all SSF workers in both the formal and informal sectors; and promoting social security and healthcare protection for workers in small-scale fisheries along the entire value chain. The CNFO is spearheading its implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The Network has partnered with CRFM and other global, regional, and national organizations in the delivery of such projects as the EU funded “ACP Fish II” and “Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance” projects as well as the GEF

funded CC4FISH and StewardFish. Under the StewardFish project, the CNFO realized its objective to pilot and develop the CNFO Leadership Institute in April 2020, which facilitates peer to peer learning and capacity building.

The CNFO is a well-recognized fisherfolk organization within CARICOM and the wider Caribbean, with observer status at the CRFM Forum and WECAFC. The Network has made progress in empowering its members through affirmation of their personal scientific expertise and experience (due to their numerous years of practicing their trade and observing processes and changes). It has been promoting food security and food sovereignty. However, it recognizes the need for more advocacy in this area in order to ensure evaluation of the importance of fish and its nutritional value when weighing investment decisions. It recognizes that the impacts of climate change and other threats like COVID-19 are of significant importance to fisherfolk and their livelihoods as they are among the most vulnerable to such events.



Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on Small-Scale Fisheries

With small-scale fisheries being the main component of the marine capture fisheries in the region, many countries have a large portion of informal workers operating in the sector. These workers tend to be outside of the reach of routine fisheries monitoring activities and social protection programmes. The COVID-19 pandemic, and the restrictions put in place to contain the spread of the virus had a severe impact on the fisheries and aquaculture sector, which was also dependent on a vibrant tourism sector. As a result, there was a significant decrease in demand for seafood locally, owing to reduced visits by tourists to the region, and low demand by importing countries experiencing their own restrictions and economic slowdown. There was also a disruption in the importation of requisites needed to maintain operations in the fisheries sector. Such developments, set off a series of disruptions along the fisheries value chain, including losses in production, unpredictability of markets and consumer access, and fluctuating market prices; stock-piling of processed forms of seafood that affected fresh seafood sales; reduced cash-flow and access to credit for small-scale operators; worker absences and skeleton work teams; fishing vessel crew anxiety about contracting COVID-19 and access to health care; reduced repair and maintenance services; and loss of post-harvest jobs to reduce running costs and for better adherence to social distancing rules. The COVID-19 disruption resulted in several social impacts among the mainly informal work force, especially for those in low-skilled or part-time jobs, who tended to be the first to be laid off work, and who had difficulty in accessing social protection measures put in place. In addition, the lockdowns were accompanied by closure of schools, which meant an increase in daily childcare duties at home. Women were at greater risk for negative coping practices in societies and households with gender-related power imbalances⁷.

In dealing with the pandemic, many countries adopted a variety of measures to safe-guard public health, and to alleviate the accompanying negative economic and social impacts. Besides the protocols put in place to deal with public health and safety, economic and social actions were taken to cushion economic hardships and provide some level of livelihood protection. Cash transfers were very popular among the social protection measures, including new transfer arrangements, increases in the disbursement amounts or expansion of the list of beneficiaries, and earlier delivery of disbursements. Provision of food packages or food cards for acquiring food were also popular. There were gender-based measures, with focused mainly on education and case management support for gender-based violence towards women. In many countries, these measures were supported by specially developed legislation and regulations⁸. The COVID-19 disruption highlighted the need for adequate social

⁷ WECAFC/XVIII/2022/18 - Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the fisheries and aquaculture sector in the region and responses for recovery

⁸ WECAFC/XVIII/2022/18 - Effects of the COVID19 pandemic on the fisheries and aquaculture sector in the region and responses for recovery

protection for all workers along the small-scale fisheries value chain as well as the inclusion of SSF operations among essential services.

International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022 (IYAFA 2022)

The United Nations General Assembly has declared 2022 the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA 2022), with the vision being a world in which small-scale artisanal fishers, fish farmers and fish workers are fully recognized and empowered to continue their contributions to human well-being, healthy food systems and poverty eradication through the responsible and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources⁹.

CARICOM: 25% by 2025 Reduction in the Regional Food Bill

According to the document “Regional Food Production and Productivity Towards a Sustainable Import Replacement Programme: 25% by 2025 Reduction in the Regional Food Bill (February 2022)”, agriculture is a major pillar of CARICOM Member States economies and has the potential to build economic resilience and drive inclusive socio-economic development of the Region, taking into consideration the current challenges being faced as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The sector offers opportunities in several areas for employment generation, wealth creation, food and nutrition security and increased economic activity. With this in mind, as well as the need to reduce a food bill that is rapidly moving towards US\$5 billion, the CARICOM Heads of Government have committed to reducing the Region’s large food import bill by 25% by 2025. The implementation of the CARICOM Agri-Food Systems Strategy is expected to assist in achieving this target, by giving special attention to priority crops and products, such as poultry, corn, soya, meat, rice, and niche vegetables which are highly imported products in the region. The commodities which are being targeted for increased production and to be sourced regionally include livestock: beef, sheep, fish, and goat¹⁰.



**ANGUILLA
MR. KEITH FABIAN**

⁹ <https://www.fao.org/artisanal-fisheries-aquaculture-2022/home/en/>

¹⁰ Regional Food Production and Productivity Towards a Sustainable Import Replacement Programme: 25% by 2025 Reduction in the Regional Food Bill (February 2022).

In keeping with the CARICOM Heads of Government commitment to reducing the Region's large food import bill by 25% by 2025, and within the context of the CCCFP and supporting instruments and the CRFM Strategic Plan 2022 – 2030, the CRFM and CNFO have devised a CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan 2023 - 2025 which is aimed at:

- contributing to food security and food sovereignty through the provision of high-quality nutritious fish
- increasing and diversifying fish and fish product availability through strengthening/developing sustainable and resilient small-scale fisheries value chains, including for key commercial species, underutilized and unutilized fish species as well as small scale aquaculture
- mainstreaming gender along the sustainable and resilient small-scale fisheries value chain, and creating opportunities for the participation of women and youth
- improving livelihood opportunities along the sustainable and resilient small-scale fisheries value chains by increasing access to financing and facilitating capacity building.

The development of the CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan 2023 - 2025 to support the sustainable increase in fish and fish products along the value chain to improve availability and accessibility to consumers, while contributing to achieving the CARICOM goal of reducing food import by 25% by 2025, is a joint initiative by the CRFM and CNFO, utilizing a participatory approach. Those involved in the development of the Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan, included the technical staff of the CRFM Secretariat and the and Executive members and programme staff of the CNFO.

2. CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

During discussions among the CRFM Secretariat and CNFO leadership, over the period 11 June – 16 September 2022, as well as from literature review, the key challenges to achieving the objective were identified as follows:

- uncertainty about the placement of small-scale fisheries in the context of developing a blue economy (BE) in the CARICOM region
- concern about the application of marine spatial planning (MSP) to achieve balanced interventions in sectoral development in the coastal and marine space
- inadequate implementation of the CCCFP, CCCFP Protocols, Regional Code of Conduct for Caribbean Fisheries, and CSME
- inadequate application of EAF management within the CARICOM/CRFM coastal and marine fisheries

- inadequate National Intersectoral Coordinating Mechanisms (NICs)/Fisheries Advisory Committees to facilitate participatory governance and sustainable development of CARICOM/CRFM coastal and marine fisheries
- inadequate capacity of fisherfolk organizations to take up leadership positions in practicing stewardship for the coastal and marine environment, including the living coastal and marine resources, as well as to make use of the opportunities along the small-scale fisheries value chains
- inadequate capacity for analysis and development of sustainable and resilient small-scale fisheries and small-scale aquaculture value chains
- inadequate capacity and access to financial resources to grasp opportunities for value adding and marketing, including e-marketing, along small-scale fisheries, and small-scale aquaculture value chains
- ongoing disruption since the COVID-19 pandemic in the importation of requisites needed to maintain small-scale fisheries operations, and the slow return to exports of fish and fish products
- limited access to national and regional markets due to inadequate transportation, inadequate cold chain management, non-tariff barriers, etc.
- inadequate access to climate smart technologies and climate proofing of onshore infrastructure for small-scale fisheries
- inadequate access to social protection to build resilience to cope with climate change and other major events (e.g., COVID-19 pandemic and St. Vincent and the Grenadines volcanic eruption).

OPPORTUNITIES

According to Béné et al (2015), fish provides more than 4.5 billion people with at least 15 % of their average per capita intake of animal protein, and it has unique nutritional properties which makes it essential to the health of these consumers in both the developed and developing countries. Fish is one of the most efficient converters of feed into high quality food and its carbon footprint is lower compared to other animal production systems. Through fish-related activities (fisheries and aquaculture, including processing and trading), fish contributes significantly to the income, and, as such, to the indirect food security of more than 10 % of the world population, especially in developing and emergent countries. Despite this, limited attention has been given to fish as a key element in food security and nutrition strategies at national level and in broader development discussions and interventions. As a result, the tremendous potential for enhancing food security and nutrition embodied in the strengthening of the fishery and aquaculture sectors goes untapped¹¹.

¹¹ Christophe Béné et al. 2015. Feeding 9 billion by 2050 – Putting fish back on the menu (Abstract).

In addition to addressing the challenges, the CRFM Secretariat and CNFO Board and Executive also identified opportunities to improve the contribution of SSF to reducing the region's import bill, with these being set out below:

- developing/strengthening sustainable and resilient small-scale fisheries value chains for key commercial species, underutilized and unutilized fish species, and small-scale aquaculture, including aquaponics, through gap analyses, policy interventions, capacity building, including accessing funds, targeting men, women, youth, would contribute to the Goal: 25% by 2025 reduction in the regional food bill
- including SSF as an integral component of CARICOM 25% by 2025 intraregional trade initiatives in order to address the barriers to trade, such as transportation, cold chain management, non-tariff barriers, etc., would lead to improved conditions for marketing and trade of fish and fish products in the region
- in developing/improving school feeding programmes, promoting the utilization of more locally produced nutritious food, such as fish, including underutilized and unutilized fish and fish products would contribute to healthy diets for children as well as develop a culture for the consumption of locally produced fish and fish products
- promoting and facilitating market diversification through intraregional trade initiatives, including strengthening of the links with the tourism sector (use of local fish and fish products in hotels, restaurants, culinary tourism) would reduce the food import bill while creating opportunities for increased employment and income in both sectors
- identifying and pursuing opportunities for the utilization of fish and fish products in the rapidly developing oil and gas sectors in Guyana and Suriname, such as provision of national/regional fish and fish products for offshore operations; likely increased demand for fish products due to improved incomes within the expanding populations, and the surge in brand hotels and restaurants would encourage increased value-added fish production as well as reduce the food import bill
- using the SPS roadmap as guide to improving the implementation of SPS measures at the national and regional levels
- upscaling fish silage production (CFPA/SVGNFO) from StewardFish and other projects, and promoting the utilization of fish silage in animal feed and fertilizer production could lead to reduction in the cost for animal feed and fertilizer
- strengthening capacity of the CNFO and its members would improve participation in the CRFM Forum (with access to the MC) to better advocate for and influence decisions on the role of SSF in the blue economy; application of MSP; etc.
- strengthening FFOs at the national and local levels would enable them to better advocate for the improvement of participatory fisheries governance and co-management arrangements
- strengthening national intersectoral linkages among the fisheries, tourism and oil and gas sectors, as appropriate, would encourage a more ecosystem-based management approach to development in the coastal and marine space



SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS



SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS



ANGUILLA

3. OBJECTIVE & SCOPE

The objective is to support a sustainable increase in fish and fish product along the value chain to improve availability and accessibility to consumers, while contributing to achieving the CARICOM goal of reducing food import by 25% by 2025. The CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan will seek to address the challenges identified by the CNFO and its membership in the CARICOM/CRFM Member States in order to better engage in governance and stewardship of the living coastal and marine resources as well as utilize the opportunities to improve their livelihoods along the small-scale fisheries value chain. It will also seek to contribute to an increase in marine capture fisheries production by 10 % by 2025. However, this will be dependent on the improvements in participatory governance and management of the region's living coastal and marine fisheries resources at the national and regional levels; overcoming the supply chain challenges posed by the COVID-19 disruption; the rate at which resources are mobilized to facilitate the development/strengthening of sustainable and resilient small-scale fisheries value chains, especially for underutilized and unutilized species; and the removal of the barriers to intraregional trade, while strengthening the linkages with small-scale fisheries and the tourism and oil and gas sectors.

4. SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES ACTION PLAN 2023 - 2025

The CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan 2023 - 2025 as set out in Tables 1 and 2 seeks to identify the priority actions and objectives to be achieved in order to address the challenges to support a sustainable increase in fish and fish products to improve availability and accessibility to consumers, while contributing to achieving the CARICOM goal of reducing the food import bill by 25% by 2025 as well as strengthening the framework for sustainability within the context of food security and food sovereignty. The priority actions identified are not exhaustive, but they are considered critical to establishing/improving the institutional framework and building capacity for sustainable and resilient small-scale fisheries development along the value chain, with the resulting benefits to the economy, society and the fisherfolk themselves. Table 3 (at Appendix 1) includes a set of recently completed, ongoing and upcoming projects which can contribute to the delivery of the Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan through being able to access resources, and to facilitate policy interventions and capacity building for the countries taking part in these projects. The potential areas for linkages/synergies with these projects are identified in the Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan. The list of contributing projects can be improved by further identification of related projects by Member States, including Fisheries Authorities and National Fisherfolk Organizations.

The immediate to medium term actions mainly targets: improvement of participatory fisheries governance and management at the regional and national levels; identification, evaluation, and development/improvement of sustainable and resilient small-scale fisheries value chains; and promotion of market diversification within the region in order to contribute to the achievement of food security and food sovereignty. It should be noted that in relation to the development/improvement of sustainable and resilient small-scale fisheries value chains the selection of species for attention may be influenced by tradition, culture, state of the resource, potential for value addition, etc. so such actions may be more national and/or local. The priority actions over the long term would be more focused on overall evaluation of the delivery of the Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan (with lessons learned, best practices being documented and shared) towards the end of 2025, making any required adjustments, and strengthening the framework for sustainability within the context of food security and food sovereignty.

The budget at this stage is indicative, but the amounts identified can be utilized to initiate implementation of the Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan, while linkages/synergies with ongoing and upcoming projects are being established/strengthened. It will be refined as resources are mobilized through strengthened links with ongoing projects, finalization, and approval of upcoming Project Documents (e.g., BE-CLME+, EAF4SG, REBYC III CLME+), and from other sources.

Table 1: Immediate – Medium Term Responses to address challenges to contributing to 25% by 2025

Focus Area – Governance and Management						
#	Priority Action	Objective	Lead/ Partners	Target Countries/ NFOs & Lead PFOs	Indicative Budget (USD)	Links to Ongoing/ Upcoming projects - Components
1.	Develop a narrative around fisheries that acknowledges the positive contributions of fisheries and fisherfolk to sustainability and recognize the opportunities for food security, nutrition, and poverty eradication. (This narrative should be based on human dignity and recognize the cultural, social, and economic value and relevance of fishing communities to the broader life of the countries in the region) ¹²	To promote the importance of fish in all aspects of Caribbean lives, employment, food and nutrition security, and its role in small-scale fisheries	CNFO CRFM	All CARICOM/CRFM countries	USD 20, 000	UBEC: C1 BE:CLME+: C1
2.	Improve participatory governance and ecosystem based-management in the coastal and marine space, inclusive of small-scale fisheries operators	To promote and strengthen the regional and national arrangements, including improving the linkages between NFAs and NFOs, for sustainable use of	CRFM CNFO OECS UWI-CERMES CANARI	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BE:CLME+ : C1 • UBEC: C1 • EAF4SG: C1 & C2 • REBYC III CLME+: C2 • COASTFISH: PA 1, PA 3, PA 4, PA 5

¹² FAO. 2020. Proceedings of the International Symposium on Fisheries Sustainability: strengthening the science-policy nexus. FAO Headquarters, 18–21 November 2019. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Proceedings No. 65. Rome.

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		living coastal and marine fisheries resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and job creation, while maintaining a healthy environment, in the context of food security and food sovereignty				
		To evaluate national intersectoral linkages for the coastal and marine related sectors and identify the challenges to and opportunities for sustainable and resilient development of small-scale fisheries	CRFM CNFO UWI-CERMES	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BE:CLME+: C1 • UBEC: C1 • EAF4SG C1 and C2 • REBYC III CLME+: C2
Focus Area - Sustainable and Resilient Small-Scale Fisheries Value Chain Development						
3.	Increase production through the development/strengthening of inclusive sustainable and resilient small-scale fisheries value chains, while incorporating appropriate SPS measures	To assess small-scale fisheries value chains, including for key species, underutilized and unutilized species, small-scale aquaculture, including aquaponics, and identify the gaps (e.g., policy and capacity) and opportunities for market driven value-added fish and fish products	CRFM CNFO CANARI UWI (St. Augustine) FAO	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BE:CLME+: C2 • EAF4SG: C3 • REBYC III CLME+: C1 & C3 • StewardFiish: Fisheries value chain analyses and challenges to intraregional trade • UNCTAD/OECS/CITES / EU Blue BioTrade: Key outputs

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		To (based on the analysis) strengthen/ develop sustainable and resilient small scale fisheries value chains for selected key species and underutilized and unutilized species by addressing the gaps and utilizing the opportunities along the value chain	CRFM CNFO CANARI UWI (St. Augustine) FAO	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BE:CLME+: C2 • EAF4SG: C3 • REBYC III CLME+: C1 & C3 • StewardFish: Fisheries value chain analyses and challenges to intraregional trade • UNCTAD/OECS/CITES / EU Blue BioTrade Key outputs
Focus Area - Market Diversification						
4.	Reduce imports and increase production through market diversification of fish and fish products in: intraregional trade, the tourism and oil and gas sectors, and school feeding programmes	To identify the challenges and opportunities for market diversification within the CARICOM region in: intraregional trade, the tourism and oil and gas sectors and school feeding programmes	CRFM CNFO UWI (St. Augustine) FAO	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 50,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BE:CLME+: C2 • EAF4SG: C3 • REBYC III CLME+: C1 & C3 • StewardFish: Fisheries value chain analyses and challenges to intraregional trade • UNCTAD/OECS/CITES / EU Blue BioTrade Key outputs
		To address the policy gaps, create linkages and build the capacities among FFOs and other SMEs along the small-scale fisheries value	CRFM CNFO	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BE:CLME+: C2 • EAF4SG: C3 • REBYC III CLME+: C1 & C3 • StewardFish: Fisheries value chain analyses and

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		chains to facilitate market diversification				<p>challenges to intraregional trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCTAD/OECS/CITES / EU Blue BioTrade <p>Key outputs</p>
Focus Area – Capacity Building for CNFO, its members, and SMEs along the small-scale fisheries value chain						
5.	Improve participation in governance and management by CNFO and its members at the regional and national levels	To strengthen the CNFO Leadership Institute to conduct ongoing capacity building for its members in participatory governance and management	CNFO CRFM UWI-CERMES	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 50,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UBEC: C1 BE:CLME+: C3 EAF4SG+: C3 REBYC III CLME+: C3 & C4
6.	Improve utilization of opportunities along the value chain through capacity, including training, access to technology and other resources, for CNFO, its members and other SMEs	To strengthen the CNFO LI to conduct ongoing capacity building for its members and SME operators along the value chain	CNFO CRFM UWI-CERMES	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 150,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BE:CLME+: C2 & C3 EAF4SG+: C3 REBYC III CLME+: C3 & C4
		To identify accessible and sustainable financing for actions related to capacity development along the small-scale fisheries value chain	CRFM CNFO	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 50,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UBEC: C1 BE:CLME+: C2

Table 2: Long Term – sustainable SSF contribution to CARICOM food security and food sovereignty

Focus Area – Governance and Management						
#	Priority Action	Objective	Lead/ Partners	Target Countries/ NFOs & Lead PFOs	Indicative Budget	Links to ongoing/upcoming projects
1	Integrate SSF Guidelines Protocol into national legal and institutional framework for fisheries governance and management	To promote a human rights-based approach to sustainable small-scale fisheries development	CNFO CRFM UWI-CERMES	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UBEC: C1
2	Integrate the small-scale fisheries and small-scale aquaculture sub-sectors into the sectoral and national social protection arrangements	To provide access to social protection for fisherfolk and fish farmers along the value chain	CRFM CNFO FAO	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UBEC: C1 • BE:CLME+: C2 & C3 • EAF4SG+: C3 • REBYC III CLME+: C4
Focus Area - Sustainable and Resilient Small-Scale Fisheries Value Chain Development						
3	Review and revise the CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan	To evaluate and undertake any required adjustments to the CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan, and share lessons learned, best practices and success stories to facilitate upscaling/replication of opportunities along the value chain to contribute to the achievement of food security and food sovereignty	CRFM CNFO UWI-CERMES	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 150, 000	

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4	Improve access to funds for capital investment by FFOs, SMEs and other fisherfolk operators for sustainable small-scale fisheries value chain development	Identify appropriate national and regional financial arrangements to facilitate access to the necessary capital by FFOs, SMEs and other fisherfolk operators to utilize livelihood opportunities along the small-scale fisheries value chain	CRFM CNFO	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 100, 000	UBEC: C1 CRFM/New Zealand/Plant and Food Research Sargassum Products for Climate Resilience in the Caribbean project: C 4
5	Provision of climate proof onshore infrastructure for small-scale fisheries operations to deal with the impacts of climate change	To assess existing SSF onshore infrastructure, make recommendations for climate proofing and implement them	CRFM CNFO	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 1,000,000	
Focus Area – Capacity Building for CNFO, its members, and SMEs along small-scale fisheries value chains						
6	Establish the CNFO LI as a center of excellence	To evaluate the performance of the CNFO LI in building the capacity of its members in governance and management and along the value chain, and strengthen its capacity as a key institution for SSF capacity building in the region	CNFO CRFM UWI-CERMES FAO CANARI	ALL CARICOM/CRFM countries/NFOs and Lead PFOs	USD 100,000	

5. IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

In implementing the Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan 2023 - 2025, it should be recognized that the priority actions are relatively broad as the situation/status in relation to a particular action may vary within each country, so execution of such an action in a specific country should entail an evaluation to determine the actual gaps to be addressed and the policy interventions, capacity building and other resources required. This would call for ongoing engagement among the CNFO, its membership and CRFM in the implementation of the Plan. As part of this engagement and recognizing the limited timeframe, the CNFO and its members, in consultation with the CRFM, should identify from among the various priority actions, two or three of these actions that they consider most critical to achieving the objective by 2025 and focus on getting those off the ground.



GUYANA

In developing an implementation plan for the CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan, the following recommendations should also be considered:

- Raising awareness about the CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan to the CNFO membership, key national, regional, and international partners, and other key stakeholders.
- Using the CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan as an instrument to mobilize resources for its execution.
- CNFO should take the lead in the operationalization of the Action Plan, utilizing its network at the national and local levels in a participatory approach that includes members and non-members.
- Placing the CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan on the agendas (*maybe under agenda item: 25% by 2025 Reduction in the Caribbean Community Food Import Bill*) of the meetings of the CNFO Executive and Board, CRFM Forum, CRFM Ministerial Council and NICs/FACs to facilitate implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting by the CNFO.
- Utilizing existing partnerships with CRFM (including the Secretariat and Fisheries Authorities), UWI-CERMES, CANARI, FAO to work with/support CNFO in implementing the Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan, as required.

- Strengthening the capacity of the CNFO and its membership to deliver the Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan through promoting and facilitating its engagement in relevant ongoing and upcoming fisheries projects (with some having been identified above) at the regional, national, and local levels.
- Promoting and supporting the formation of communities of practice to catalyze and support execution of the Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan, including through knowledge sharing, collaboration, and upscaling/replicating.

APPENDIX 1

Table 3: Recent and ongoing/upcoming Small-Scale Fisheries related projects

Recently Completed				
Project	Time Frame	Objective	Countries	Synergies with proposed activities in the CNFO/CRFM Small-Scale Fisheries Action Plan
JICA/CRFM Reinforcement of community-based FAD fisheries management through Caribbean Fisheries Co-Management Project (CARIFICO) ¹³	2013 – 2018	To establish real examples of fisheries co-management	Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines	<p>Key outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood stability and social status of fisherfolk improved through the establishment and management of fish aggregating devices (FADs)- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Qualification for FAD fisheries ○ Rules for FAD fisheries ○ Fisheries information to be utilized for FAD management ○ Fisheries Co-management mechanism for FAD fisheries
FAO/GEF Climate Change Adaptation of the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH) ¹⁴	2017 – 2022	To increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts in the eastern Caribbean fisheries sector, through introduction of adaptation measures in fisheries management and	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	<p>Key outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed Sargassum and EAF Management Plans • Identified Best practices for Caribbean Fishers coping with sargassum • Undertook local level vulnerability and capacity assessment of

¹³ CARIFICO Approach for Co-management, Nariaki Mikuni, JICA Fisheries Expert and COASTFISH Brochure

¹⁴ Climate Change Adaptation of the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries sector. 2020 International Forum on the Effects of Climate Change on Fisheries & Aquaculture, 25-26 February 2020, Rome. Dr. Iris Monnereau, Regional Project Coordinator

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		capacity building of fisherfolk and aquaculturists		<p>climate change of the fisheries sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved safety at Sea in the Eastern Caribbean through training and provision of equipment • Improved value adding in the fish chain • Supported aquaculture Development, including sea moss farming and aquaponics • Identification of underutilized/unutilized species, such as swordfish, blackfin tuna, ocean triggerfish, rainbow runner, and diamond back squid for value added development
FAO/GEF Developing Organisational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries (StewardFish)	2018 – 2021	To implement the CLME+ SAP within CRFM Member States by empowering fisherfolk throughout fisheries value chains to engage in resource management, decision-making processes, and sustainable livelihoods with strengthened institutional support at all levels.	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines	<p>Key outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened capacity of NFOs/Lead PFO • Improved use of ICT in Governance • Established CNFO LI • Identified gaps in relation to gender in leadership • Conducted Fisheries Institution Assessments • Strengthened capacity for EAF application and ecosystem stewardship among fisherfolk and other stakeholders • Fisheries value chain analyses and challenges to intraregional trade

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Shock Responsive Social Protection Strategy and Action Plan for SVG SSF
UNCTAD/OECS/CITES/EU Blue BioTrade: Promoting sustainable livelihoods and conservation of marine biodiversity in the Caribbean region ¹⁵	2020 - 2022	To empower small-scale coastal producers from OECS member states to produce and trade queen conch products in domestic, regional, and international markets under the Blue BioTrade environmental, social, and economic sustainability criteria, including CITES.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, and Saint Lucia	<p>Key outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Maps of the Conch Value Chains of Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Blue Bio Trade Regional Plan of Action for the Eastern Caribbean Queen Conch Value Chain Summary of country case study recommendations for policy makers, exporters, and investors Blue BioTrade in Grenada: Developing value for the sustainable trade and production of queen conch in the Eastern Caribbean (Case Study) Blue BioTrade in Saint Lucia: Developing value for the sustainable trade and production of queen conch in the Eastern Caribbean (Case Study)
Ongoing/Upcoming				
OECS/WB Unleashing of the Blue Economy of the Caribbean Project (UBEC) ¹⁶	2022 - 2027 (Phase 1)	To establish a regional and national investment platform to further develop the Caribbean blue economy and promote sustainable and	Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenadines	<p>Components:</p> <p>C 1 Strengthening governance, policies, and capacity building at the national and regional levels.</p>

¹⁵ <https://unctad.org/project/blue-biotrade-promoting-sustainable-livelihoods-and-conservation-marine-biodiversity>

¹⁶ [https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/unleashing-blue-economy-caribbean-ubec#:~:text=Unleashing%20the%20Blue%20Economy%20of%20the%20Caribbean%20\(UBEC\)%20Project%20is,integrated%20use%20of%20marine%20resources](https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/unleashing-blue-economy-caribbean-ubec#:~:text=Unleashing%20the%20Blue%20Economy%20of%20the%20Caribbean%20(UBEC)%20Project%20is,integrated%20use%20of%20marine%20resources)

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		integrated use of marine resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and job generation while preserving the health of ocean systems		
FAO/CNFO Promoting fisher-led Implementation of the SSF Guidelines in the Caribbean Region ¹⁷	2021 - 2022	To promote the implement of the SSF guidelines and raise awareness of the small-scale fishing sector	CRFM Member States	<p>Key outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft policy Implementation Plan: Anguilla Fisherfolk and Fisheries Policy - Leading implementation of CCCFP and SSF Guidelines • Draft policy Implementation Plan: Jamaica Fisherfolk and Fisheries Policy - Leading implementation of CCCFP and SSF Guidelines • Draft policy Implementation Plan: St. Kitts and Nevis Fisherfolk and Fisheries Policy -Leading implementation of CCCFP and SSF Guidelines
JICA/OECS/CRFM Project for Strengthening Sustainable Use and Management of Coastal Fisheries Resources in the CARICOM Countries (COASTFISH) ¹⁸	2020 – 2025	To establish a framework in which local fisherfolk and their organizations, and fisheries authorities will work together to manage fishery resources around coral reefs such as lobsters, conch, groupers, snappers, and other reef associated fishes, for their sustainable use	Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines	<p>Priority Actions (PA):</p> <p>PA 1 Establishment and strengthening of marine managed areas</p> <p>PA 2 Research / Monitoring activities</p> <p>PA 3 Resource management planning</p> <p>PA 4 Restoration of coastal ecosystem such as coral reefs, mangrove areas and seagrass bed</p> <p>PA 5 Resource enhancement activities</p>

¹⁷ Letter of Agreement between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (“FAO”) and Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) for provision of Promoting fisher-led Implementation of the SSF Guidelines in the Caribbean Region

¹⁸ COASTFISH Brochure

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CAF/FAO/CRFM/GEF Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus (BE:CLME+) ¹⁹	(October) 2022 – 2026	To promote blue economy development in the CLME+ through marine spatial planning and marine protected areas (MPAs), ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), and sustainable seafood value chains	Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, Saint Lucia	Components: C 1 Implementing cross-sectoral Marine Spatial Planning C 2 Developing inclusive Sustainable Fisheries Value Chains C 3 Regional Coordination, Project Management & Knowledge Management
FAO/GEF Enhancing capacity for the adoption and implementation of EAF in the shrimp and groundfish fisheries of the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem (EAF4SG) ²⁰	ProDoc being prepared (Project duration: 4 years/48 months)	To advance adoption and implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in the shrimp and groundfish fisheries in the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem, supporting country implementation of the CLME+ SAP	Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	Components: C 1 Enhancing or developing national and sub-regional EAF-based fisheries management information systems, supporting countries implementation of CLME+ SAP priorities C 2 Strengthening national and subregional governance arrangements for EAF fisheries management C 3 Encouraging SSFs to adopt more sustainable fishing practices through new business opportunities C 4 Supporting Knowledge Management and lesson learning for EAF
FAO/GEF Strategies, technologies, and social solutions to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem	ProDoc being prepared (Project duration: 4	To manage bycatch and reduce discards in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine	Barbados, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	Components: C 1 Improving fishing practices to manage bycatch and reduce discards and the negative impacts of fishing gears in CLME+ fisheries, supporting

¹⁹ GEF-7 Request for Project Endorsement/Approval: Project Title: “BE-CLME+”: Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus.

²⁰ Enhancing capacity for the adoption and implementation of EAF in the shrimp and groundfish fisheries of the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem (EAF4SG) PIF

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<p>Fisheries (REBYC III CLME+)²¹</p>	<p>years/48 months). Likely start 1st Quarter 2023.</p>	<p>Ecosystems (CLME+) thereby promoting sustainable and responsible fisheries that provide economic opportunities while ensuring the conservation of marine living resources, supporting country implementation of the CLME+ SAP, and with successful solutions for potential scale up to other LMEs</p>		<p>countries implementation of CLME+ SAP priorities C 2 Strengthening governance and management frameworks and enforcement measures to better manage bycatch and reduce discards in CLME+ fisheries C 3 Encouraging behavioural change for adoption of effective bycatch mitigation and discard reduction measures in target CLME+ fisheries C 4 Knowledge Management and lesson learning</p>
<p>CRFM/New Zealand/Plant and Food Research Sargassum Products for Climate Resilience in the Caribbean project²²</p>	<p>2020 - 2023</p>	<p>To mitigate these economic and environmental impacts of Sargassum influx in the Caribbean</p>	<p>Barbados, Bahamas, Belize, Jamaica</p>	<p>Components: C 1 Review raw material safety testing and harvest operations to use raw material to produce products C 2 Develop sargassum-derived product formulations and scalable processes for manufacturing C 3 Develop a commercialization strategy to support marketing of sargassum-derived products C 4 Transfer technical capabilities and attract private sector engagement/investment into the development of sargassum-derived product supply chain</p>

²¹ Strategies, technologies, and social solutions to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+) PIF

²² Plant and Food Research Sargassum Project PowerPoint

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