



Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project

Summary Report of the final Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys and national mini-consultations for Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago



November 16 -28, 2018

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¹ www.clmeproject.org

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Annex 4	Report of Final KAP survey and National Mini-consultation for Trinidad and Tobago

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CLME+	Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems
CLME+ Project	UNDP/GEF Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems project
CLME+ SAP	<i>Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (2015 – 2025)</i>
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ERG	Eastern Research Group
FAC	Fisheries Advisory Committee
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FMP	Fisheries Management Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
NIC	National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OGC	Ocean Governance Committee
Sub-regional FMP	Sub-regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UWI-CERMES	Centre for Marine Resources and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission

1 Introduction

Given the significance of the Eastern Caribbean four-wing flyingfish commercial fishery, the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), in collaboration with the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), developed and finalised a [Sub-regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean \(Sub-regional FMP\)](#). Following extensive consultation with stakeholders at both the national and regional levels, the Sub-regional FMP was endorsed by the 15th Session of the WECAFC in March 2014, CRFM Forum in April 2014, and the CRFM Ministerial Council in May 2014. The Plan is cleared for voluntary implementation by CRFM Member States.

In support of the implementation of the Sub-regional FMP, the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES) were contracted by the CRFM Secretariat to provide technical assistance to enhance stakeholder education and participation in flyingfish fishery governance and management. The consultancy was part of the Sub-project on the Flyingfish fishery being implemented under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project “Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ Project)”.

In line with the objectives of the consultancy, CANARI and UWI-CERMES implemented the [Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries](#) project. The project, which targeted the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries of Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, contributed to enhancing the governance arrangements for implementing an ecosystem approach to flyingfish fisheries (EAF) under the 10-year [Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems \(CLME-SAP\)](#).

Two of the key activities under the project were to:

- conduct a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study (including two sets of KAP surveys) to gauge the level of key stakeholder involvement in EAF management, the policy cycle and other aspects of flyingfish fishery management in at least four of the project countries; and
- convene three sets of national stakeholder mini-consultations in four of the project countries to improve awareness, technical knowledge and capacity among targeted groups of key stakeholders from the public sector, private sector and civil society (including fisherfolk) in governance, social, economic and ecological issues related to EAF and the policy cycle in the flyingfish fishery in the Eastern Caribbean. National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and/or Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) will form the main target groups for the consultations, with other stakeholders being included based on the outcome of a stakeholder identification and analysis.

This report presents the key summary findings from the final KAP surveys and set of national mini-consultations that were conducted in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago from November 16-28, 2018. Consultation reports, including KAP survey results, for each country, are attached at Annexes 1-4 of this report.

2 Objectives of the national consultations

The final KAP surveys were held in tandem with the final set of mini-consultations in each country. By the end of the mini-consultations in Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, participants had:

- been briefed on the discussions held at the recently concluded *“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”* and relevance to national level action for advancing the *Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean*;
- reviewed the stages of a general policy cycle and identified any challenges at the national level that may limit stakeholder participation in a flyingfish policy cycle and actions that can be taken to address these challenges;
- reviewed national legislation to determine the legal provisions for establishing a National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism (NIC) (e.g. Fisheries Advisory Committee [FAC]), including the selection of members;
- discussed operational guidelines for a NIC or FAC in their country;
- undertaken a final KAP survey on the governance and management of the flyingfish fishery in their country and sub-regionally in the context of the ecosystem approach to fisheries; and
- identified next steps/opportunities to continue raising stakeholder awareness of and engagement in national and sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries.

In Trinidad and Tobago, the final KAP survey was administered during the final mini-consultation. However, it should be noted that given the concerns raised about the limited participation of Tobagonian stakeholders in decision-making fora concerning the regional management of the flyingfish fishery, funds were re-allocated under the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries” project to facilitate the participation of two representatives from the Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries in Tobago in the *“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/Western central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”* which was held in Barbados from October 1-2, 2018. Due to this re-allocation of funds, adjustments had to be made to the duration and subsequent scope of the final national mini-consultation for Tobago compared to the final consultations that would have been held in Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Therefore, following the completion of the final KAP survey, participants in Tobago were engaged in plenary to discuss:

- the key recommendations from the *“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”*;
- the Draft Fisheries Management Bill (2011) for Trinidad and Tobago; and
- next steps or opportunities to continue raising stakeholder awareness of and engagement in national and sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries.

3 Approach

The final KAP surveys and national mini-consultations were co-facilitated by Melanie Andrews, Technical Officer, CANARI; Sanya Compton, PhD Researcher, UWI-CERMES and Patrick McConney, Director, UWI-CERMES.

Final KAP surveys were completed in Barbados (November 16, 2018), St. Lucia (November 26, 2018), St. Vincent and the Grenadines (November 26, 2018) and Trinidad and Tobago (November 28, 2018) over the period November 16-28, 2018. The surveys are part of a KAP study to understand the changes over time in knowledge of, attitude towards and practices of management in flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean sub-region in the context of an ecosystem approach to fisheries and policy cycle. The KAP study targets (potential) members of National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) as key stakeholders in the management of the flyingfish fisheries

Since there were no NICs, and only one FAC (which had recently been reactivated in Barbados toward the end of the project) in the four focus countries, the KAP survey targeted key stakeholders involved in the flyingfish fisheries who could be viewed as “potential” members of a NIC or FAC given their work, expertise and leadership. The final KAP surveys followed baseline KAP surveys that were completed in Barbados (December 6, 2017), St. Lucia (December 4, 2017), St. Vincent and the Grenadines (December 11, 2017) and Trinidad and Tobago (December 13, 2017).

The final KAP surveys were administered following the activities of the final national mini-consultations in each country. Prior to completing the survey participants were informed that the purpose of the final KAP survey was to assist in determining the levels of improvement, if any, in stakeholders knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of management and governance of flyingfish fisheries for the sub-region in the context of EAF and policy cycles, based on their participation in the education and awareness raising activities that would have been conducted under the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project.

Despite efforts to target the same participants from the baseline KAP survey so as to directly compare responses, the proportion achieved was a half to two-thirds. In Barbados and St. Lucia 67% were repeat participants, with 50% in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and 57% in Trinidad and Tobago as repeats. Improvements in knowledge, attitude or practice are more likely to be due to those participants who were most engaged in the activities of the "Enhancing stakeholder participating in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery" but an outcome of improved KAP may not be due only to this project.

The mini-consultations were participatory and interactive, and used a combination of facilitation techniques such as plenary discussions and small group work to draw on participants’ knowledge and experiences of the flyingfish fisheries in their respective countries.

The consultations for Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines followed prepared agendas (see relevant appendices in attached country consultation reports).

4 Participants

Participants were a purposively selected sample of key stakeholders from the fisheries, particularly the flyingfish fishery, and related sectors, including fisheries authorities, ministries and other state agencies, sustainable development, coastal and marine management, fish marketing, cooperative development, national security, fisherfolk and related organisations, civil society organisations with an interest in marine conservation and livelihoods, and academia in the respective countries (Figure 4.1).

A total of fifty-two persons (18 females and 34 males) participated in the four final national consultations, forty-five (17 females and 28 males) of whom also completed the final KAP surveys².

² Participants were invited mainly based on their involvement in the flyingfish fishery and their availability to participate in the consultations and KAP surveys. Gender was a secondary criterion in ensuring both men (mainly harvest) and women (mainly postharvest) were represented, but the ratio was neither pre-determined nor necessarily representative.

The list of participants for each country is attached at the relevant appendices in the attached country consultation reports.

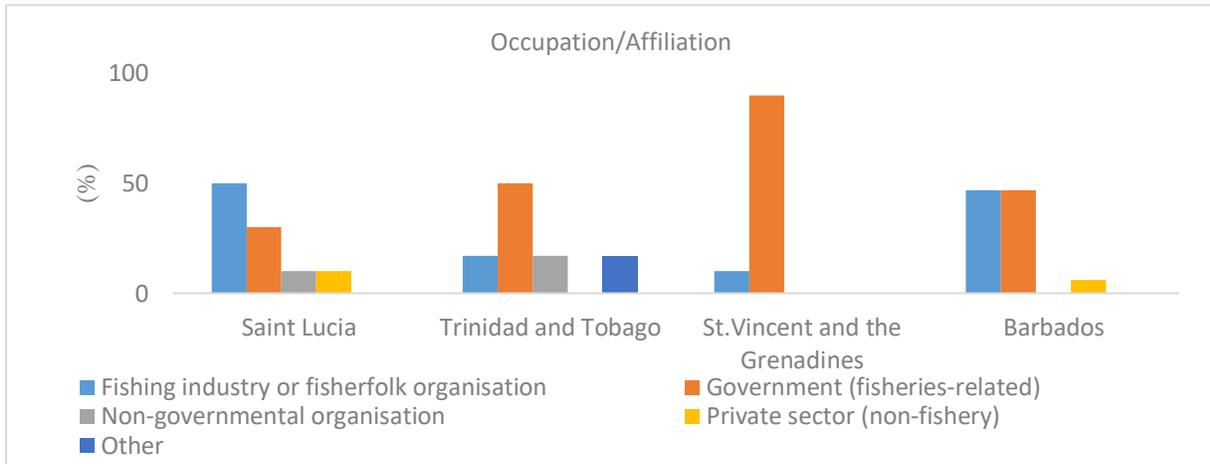


Figure 4.1 Key stakeholders that participated in the second KAP survey across all four countries

5 Summary of key findings from final KAP surveys and national consultations for Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago

In analysing the KAP survey responses and findings from consultation activities among all four countries there were many similarities as well as some differences. Given the sampling method, the findings are indicative, rather than representative, of the country, sector or flyingfish fishery. This is adequate for their intended use. The information set out in sections 5.1.-5.3 summarises the key findings across countries with respect to stakeholder knowledge of, engagement in and capacities for management and governance of the flyingfish fisheries. More detailed information on KAP results and consultation findings for each country can be found in the attached country consultation reports at Annexes 1 – 4.

5.1 Stakeholders' knowledge of the flyingfish fisheries

Based on the KAP findings, most participants indicated that they were generally knowledgeable about fisheries in their respective countries (Figures 5.1a and b).

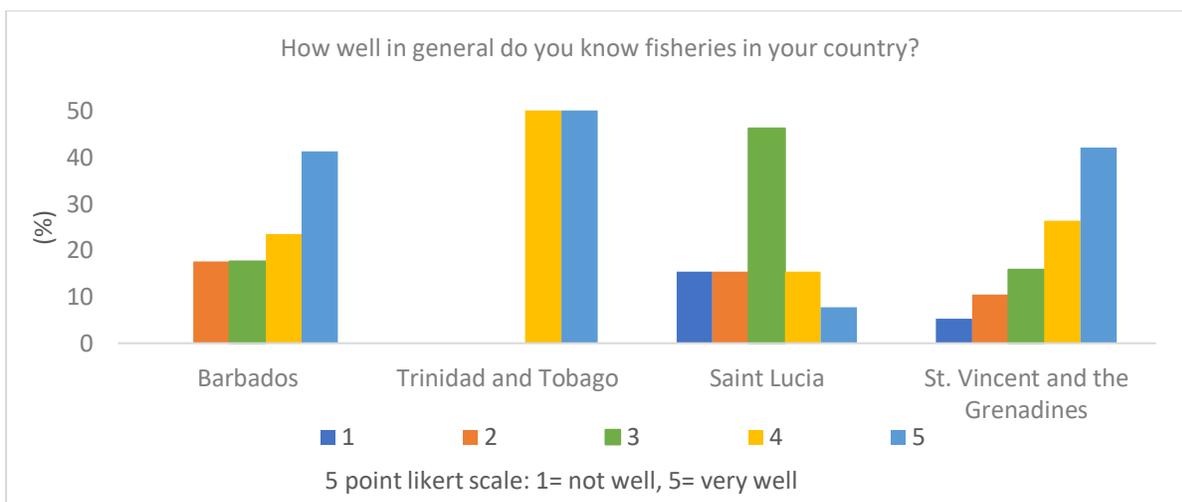


Figure 5.1a Participants responses to how well they knew fisheries (generally) across all four countries, KAP 1

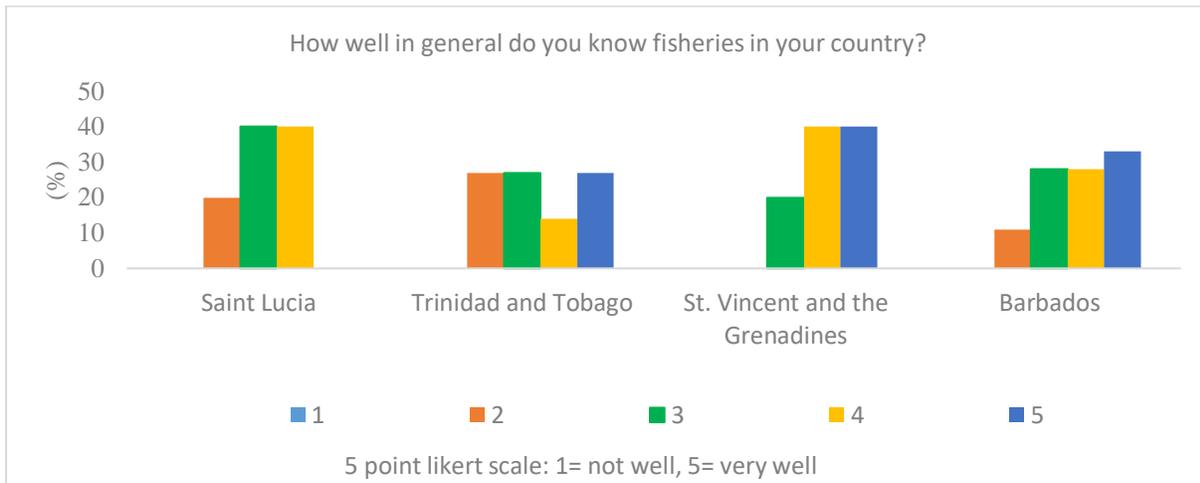


Figure 5.1b Participants responses to how well they knew fisheries (generally) across all four countries, KAP 2

In Barbados and Tobago, participants indicated that they knew the flyingfish fishery very well, while in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia, participants knew the flyingfish fishery moderately well (Figure 5.2a). Compared to the first KAP survey, the majority of respondents from Barbados and Tobago also indicated that they knew the flyingfish fishery very well (Figure 5.2b). This was not surprising considering that these two countries are heavily invested in this fishery. For St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia, the responses differed from the first KAP survey regarding their knowledge of the flyingfish fishery. For these two countries, where the flyingfish is not a targeted species, the responses to the baseline KAP surveys indicated that they did not know the flyingfish fishery well (Figure 5.2b). However, the responses to the second KAP indicated that participants were slightly more aware of the flyingfish fishery in both countries (Figure 5.2a). This apparent improvement in awareness could be attributed to stakeholders participating in one or more of the national consultations and/or having received and read/viewed one or more of the project’s communication products on the flyingfish fishery in the Eastern Caribbean.

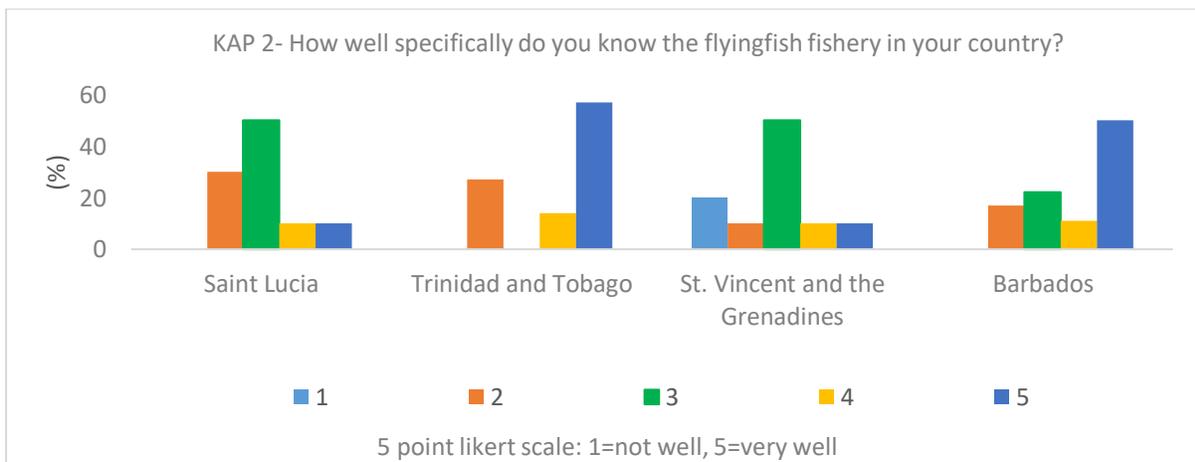


Figure 5.2a Participants responses to how well they knew the flyingfish fishery across all four countries, KAP 2

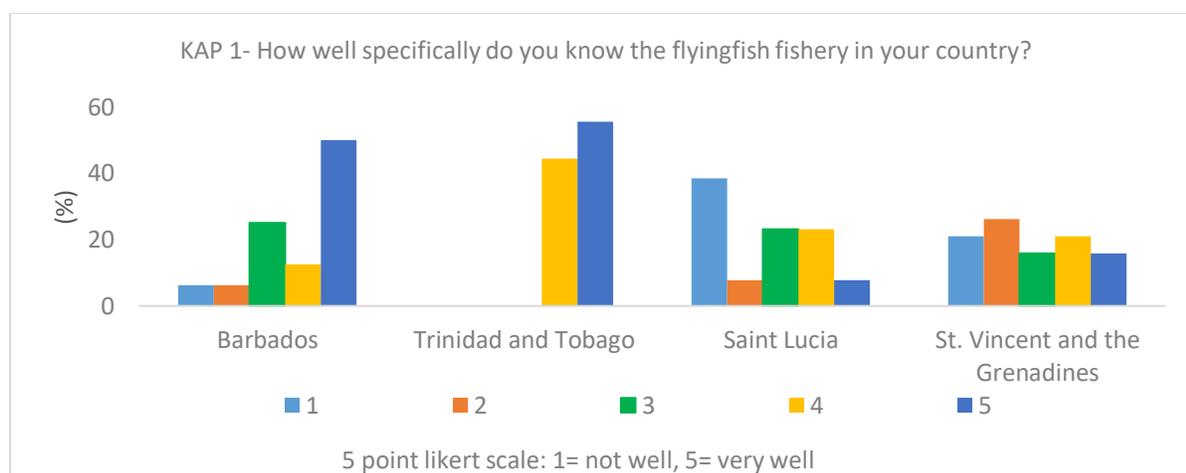


Figure 5.2b Participants responses to how well they knew the flyingfish fishery across all four countries, KAP 1

5.2 Stakeholder engagement in and knowledge of policy and management for the flyingfish fishery

The first KAP survey, which was a baseline assessment, focused on capturing stakeholders' engagement in flyingfish fishery related management and governance processes over the past five years. In the second KAP survey, stakeholders were again asked about their engagement in management and governance processes, but with a focus instead on their engagement in such processes during the time period of the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project – December 2017- November 2018. Participants in all four countries gave very similar, and in many cases identical responses. Many reported being engaged by attending the national consultations; completing the KAP surveys; reviewing flyingfish related information; sharing flyingfish information to fisherfolk who were not able to or had not attended national consultations; encouraging other stakeholders to attend consultations and related workshops and continuously collecting data on flyingfish.

One of the most notable changes and positive outcomes of the KAP surveys and national consultations is the apparent improvement among stakeholders in their familiarity with different key terms related to policy and management of the flyingfish fishery in the Eastern Caribbean. In the first KAP survey, the majority of participants, in all four countries were unfamiliar with terms and concepts such as the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME), National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism (NIC), Ocean Governance Committee (OGC) and sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan (refer to Table 5.1 for a breakdown of participants familiarity with key terms across all four countries from the baseline KAP survey).

Table 5.1 Participants familiarity with key terms across all four countries (Baseline KAP survey), where UF= unfamiliar, FF= fairly familiar and VF= very familiar. (For each key term, the descriptor with the highest % is provided)

Key Terms	Barbados	Saint Lucia	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Trinidad & Tobago
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem	53% - UF	50% - FF	53% - UF	38% - FF, VF*
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	56% - FF	46% - FF	56% - VF	75% - VF
Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	47% - FF	46% - UF	37% - VF	75% - VF
Fisheries Advisory Committee	50% - VF	38% - FF	47% -VF	44% - FF, VF*

National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism	63% - UF	67% - UF	63% - UF	50% - UF
Ocean Governance Committee	69% - UF	50% - UF	47% - UF	50% - FF
Policy cycle	60% - UF	42% - FF	42% - FF	38% - FF, VF*
Sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan	56% - UF	58% - UF	61% - UF	43% - FF, VF*

**indicates that it is the same % for both descriptors.*

However, the second survey showed that the majority of participants (across all four countries) were either fairly familiar or very familiar with all the key terms (Table 1). Only in Saint Lucia and Barbados were there participants who were unfamiliar with one or two terms – in Saint Lucia 44% were unfamiliar with OGC and in Barbados 56% were unfamiliar with OGC and 41% with the policy cycle (Table 1). Overall there was an improvement across countries with key terms.

Table 5.2 Participants familiarity with key terms across all four countries (Final KAP survey), where UF= unfamiliar, FF= fairly familiar and VF= very familiar. (Only the descriptor with the highest % is provided)

Key Terms	Saint Lucia	Trinidad & Tobago	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Barbados
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem	43%-FF, VF*	57%-FF	70%-FF	38%-FF, VF*
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	56%-FF	57%-VF	100%-VF	56%-VF
Ecosystem approach to fisheries	63%-FF	71%-FF	60%-FF	41%-FF
Fisheries Advisory Committee	38%-FF, VF*	67%-FF	60%-FF	61%-VF
National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism	50%-VF	57%-FF	50%-FF	47%-FF
Ocean Governance Committee	44%-UF	67%-FF	40%-FF	56%-UF
Policy cycle	50%-VF	71%-FF	78%-FF	41%-UF
Sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan	63%-FF	71%-VF	50%-FF	39%-FF, VF*

**indicates that it is the same % for both descriptors.*

5.3 Stakeholders' attitude towards the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

Similar to the first KAP survey (Figure 5.3), respondents in the final KAP survey (Figure 5.4), across all four countries, agreed or strongly agreed to encouraging the use of EAF for the management of flyingfish fisheries.

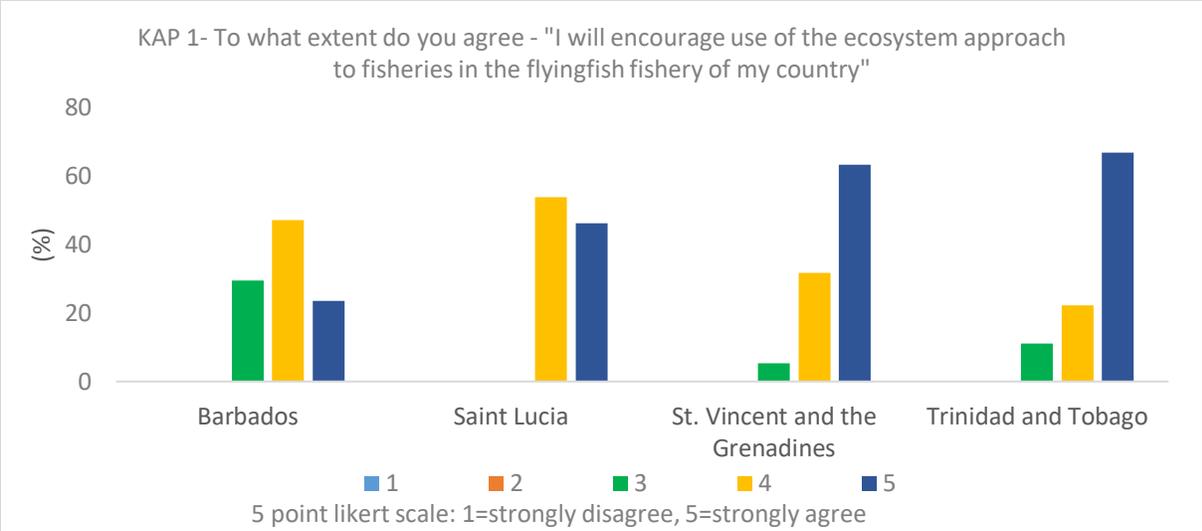


Figure 5.3. Participants level of agreement to encouraging the use of EAF in the flyingfish fishery across all four countries.

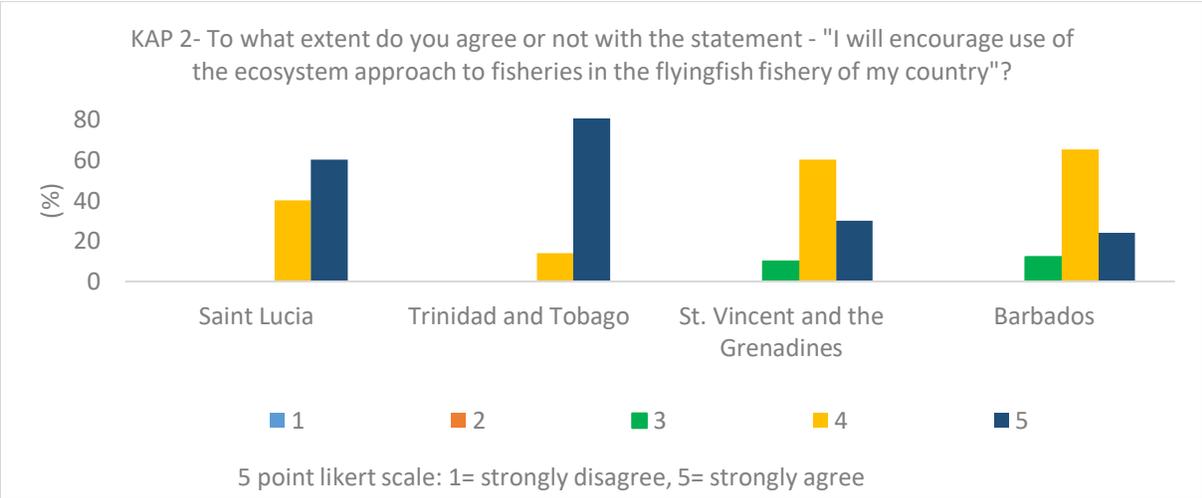


Figure 5.4. Participants level of agreement to encouraging the use of EAF in the flyingfish fishery across all four countries.

Respondents also agreed that using EAF could improve various aspects of the fishery, including contribution to the economy, livelihood incomes, science inputs into policy, cooperation among economic sectors, responsible use of fishing techniques and stakeholder engagement. In Tobago, there was strong agreement that EAF may specifically improve engagement among stakeholders, while in St. Vincent and the Grenadines there was strong agreement that it may improve the use of responsible fishing techniques. However, in Barbados a small majority of respondents were unsure whether EAF may improve cooperation among economic sectors. In general, the knowledge of concepts and the attitudes towards the flyingfish fishery regarding EAF showed apparent improvement. Based on the results of KAP 1 and 2, the concept/knowledge of EAF was among the most improved (see Tables 5.1 and 5.2). However, not all respondents felt that their practices improved after participating in the project; this was reflected in the participants' responses on EAF regarding the economic sector in Barbados.

All four countries acknowledged the importance and welcomed the idea of collectively managing the flyingfish fishery. NICs, FACs and the policy cycle were all considered as critically important and essential to the management of the flyingfish fishery in the Eastern Caribbean. In Barbados, the FAC had been recently re-established and members appointed to serve a three-year term.

5.4 *Impact of the Enhancing stakeholder participation in the sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project on stakeholders’ knowledge of, attitude towards and practice in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries*

The baseline KAP surveys and national consultations laid the ground work for the development of various awareness raising and educational products which were disseminated across all four countries. These products included the following:

- Information sheet – Fisheries Advisory Committee;
- Information sheet - National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism;
- Information sheet- from hook to cook: managing flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean;
- Information sheet- from policy to practice: managing flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean; and
- Documentary- spotlight on the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery.

In the second KAP survey, questions were added to capture whether or not participants received and found these supporting communication products useful. St. Vincent and the Grenadines had the most even distribution among participants who received the various products (Figure 5.5). Across all countries, the communication products that were received the most were the information sheets from hook to cook and from policy to practice and the documentary (Figure 5.5).

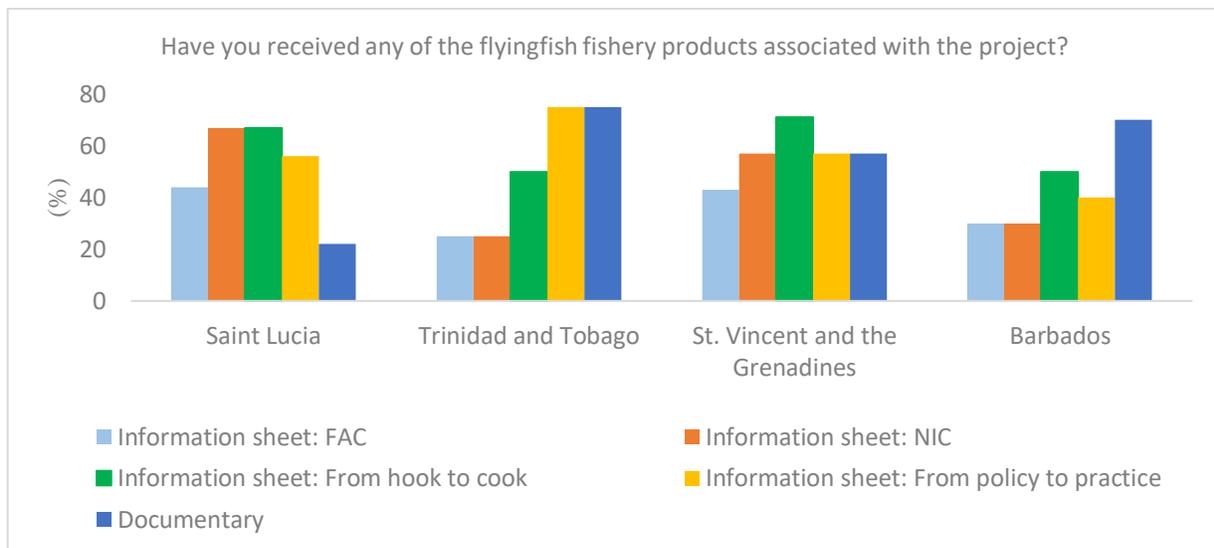


Figure 5.5. Participants across all four countries who indicated they received flyingfish fishery products associated with the project

Participants who received any of the five communication products were asked to indicate whether or not they actually read or viewed these products and found them useful. Responses received from participants in Barbados, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines indicated that more than half the participants viewed and read the products they received and found them useful (Figure 5.6). This is

unlike the participants in Trinidad and Tobago, where almost half of the respondents indicated they neither viewed nor read any of the products. In the case of Trinidad and Tobago, it is unclear whether these responses were a reflection of participants not receiving the products (e.g. not checking emails or clicking links to relevant websites) and as such not having an opportunity to read or view any of them. All respondents, in all four countries, via the survey were given the opportunity, to briefly explain how they found the products useful, if received. However, very few participants (across all four countries) chose to provide a response. The low response rate could have simply been due to the general reluctance to answer open-ended compared to closed-ended questions.

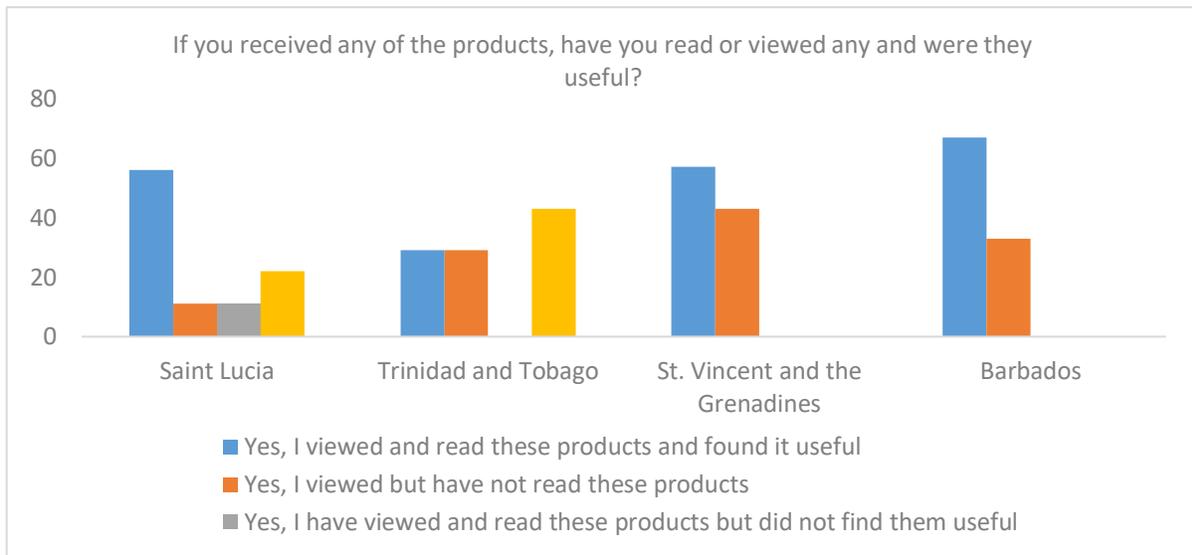


Figure 5.6. Percentage of participants indicating whether or not they viewed or read any of the communication products and found them useful

The results of the KAP survey show that respondents generally felt they their knowledge of concepts within the flyingfish fishery had improved because of their participation in the project (Figure 5.7). This finding supports the results shown in Table 5.2.

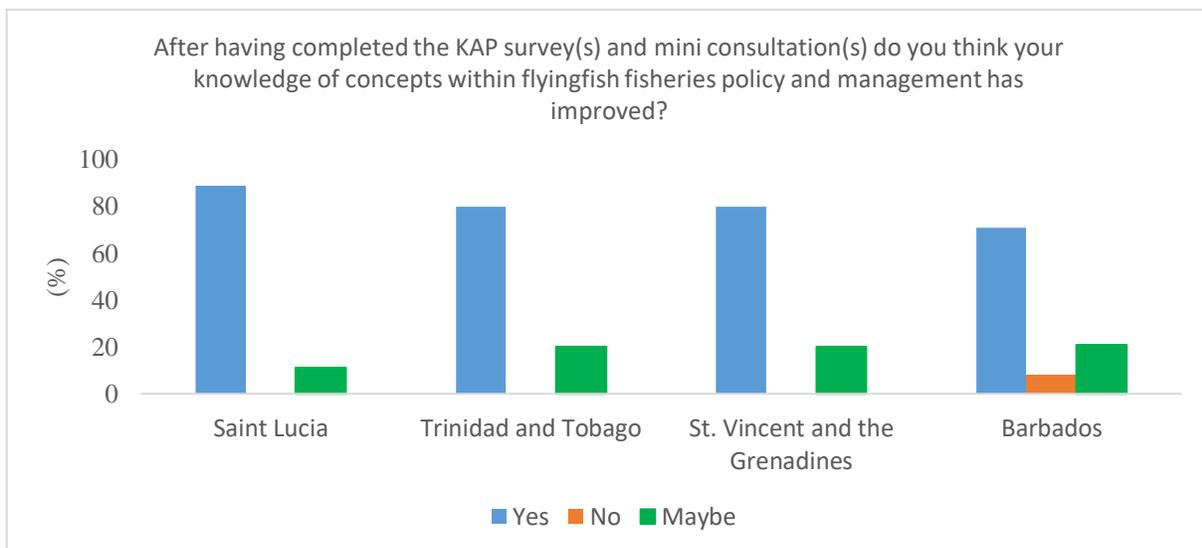


Figure 5.7. Participants responses, across all four countries, to whether or not they thought their

knowledge of concepts within flyingfish fishery policy and management improved after completing the surveys and mini consultations

In all four countries, respondents also generally felt that their attitudes were mostly improved after having participated in the project (Figure 5.8). However, not all respondents in all four countries felt that their practices improved after participating in the project. In Barbados and St. Vincent and the Grenadines most respondents felt that their practices in flyingfish fisheries management *might* have improved as a result of the project, while in Saint Lucia and especially Trinidad and Tobago, most respondents felt their practices did indeed improve (Figure 5.9).

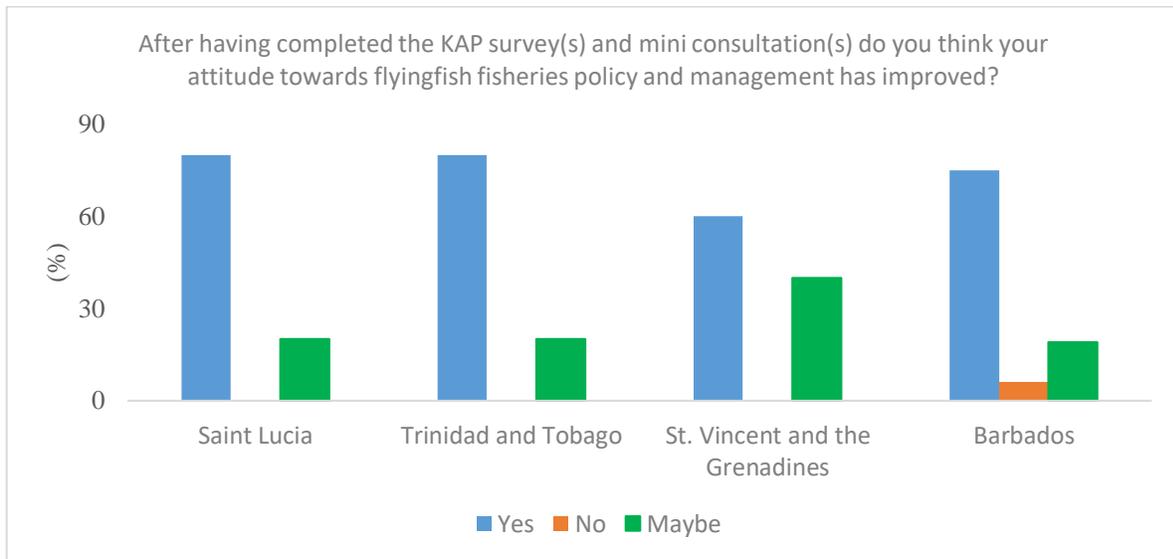


Figure 5.8. Participants responses, across all four countries, to whether or not they thought their attitudes towards flyingfish fishery policy and management had improved after completing the surveys and mini consultations

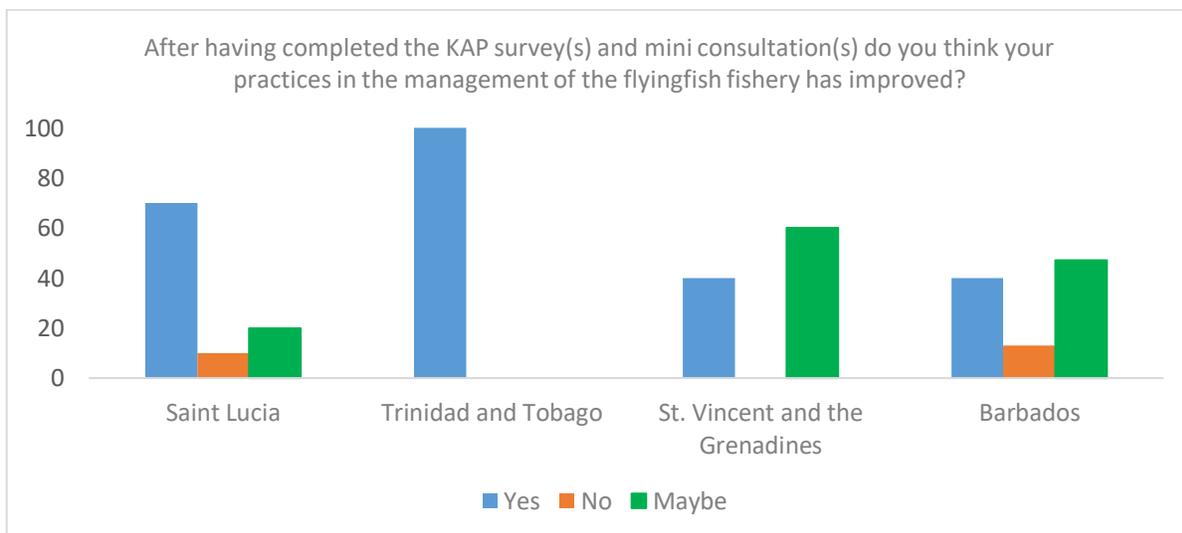


Figure 5.9. Participants responses, across all four countries, to whether or not they thought their practices in the management of flyingfish improved after completing the surveys and mini consultations

Through the activities of the national consultations and the supporting awareness raising and educational products, the general consensus across the four countries was that the “Enhancing

Stakeholder Participation in the Management of the Flyingfish Fishery” project proved to be very informative, beneficial and encouraging. It built awareness and gave a platform for better understanding the flyingfish fishery and supporting the sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan.

6 Key conclusions and recommendations based on findings of the KAP study and three rounds of national consultations

Following endorsement of the Sub-regional FMP in May 2014, the CRFM Ministerial Council called upon CRFM Member States participating in the flyingfish fisheries to take all necessary action to adopt the Sub-regional FMP and to proactively pursue its implementation. A 2016 CRFM Secretariat assessment report to determine the extent to which Member states heeded this call revealed that little was done towards implementing the plan at the national levels. An informal assessment under the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries” project in 2017, similarly revealed that not much progress had been made toward implementing the Sub-regional FMP. The project, through findings from its KAP study and national consultations, noted key actions that could contribute to improving implementation of the Sub-regional FMP, by improving stakeholder engagement. These actions, which are set out below, were also shared with Blue Earth-Eastern Research Group (ERG), the consultant responsible for updating and revising the Sub-regional FMP under CRFM’s Sub-project on the Flyingfish Fishery, as key recommendations at the “*Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean*” which was held in Barbados from October 1-2, 2018.

Building stakeholder awareness of the Sub-regional FMP

Based on the findings of the KAP study, stakeholder awareness of the Sub-regional FMP seemed to have improved, as a result of the awareness raising and education activities of the *Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries* project. During discussions at the national consultations, stakeholders identified a number of key issues impacting their national flyingfish fisheries, including Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and inadequate data collection to inform decision-making. Facilitators used these discussions to further highlight the objectives of the Sub-regional FMP noting that the plan sought to deal directly with some of these matters. This type of engagement made the plan easier to communicate, especially to non-technical stakeholders such as fisherfolk. This is likely to have contributed to a deeper appreciation of the plan by stakeholders.

Stakeholder awareness of the Sub-regional FMP, including its objectives and importance, need to be addressed continuously especially in light of recent revisions/updates to the plan. In particular, continued awareness efforts should be mindful of communicating to a range of audiences, including non-technical persons.

It is therefore recommended that **a communication and awareness building strategy be developed as part of the revised Sub-regional FMP** that stakeholders at the national level could use to help build awareness about the plan. The strategy should identify desired outcomes, target audiences, possible communication products, key messages, dissemination channels. Specifically, it is recommended that, following the updating of the FMP, a summarised version of the plan be developed, that captures the major points of the plan in easy-to-read leaflets or brief documents that can be distributed to interested parties.

Building capacity of NICs and FACs as governance arrangements to support stakeholder engagement

The “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries” project found that stakeholder coordinating arrangements for the flyingfish fishery were not established or functioning in the four target countries. Although, it should be noted that the FAC in Barbados was re-established toward the end of the project. Appropriate NICs, FACs or similar stakeholder coordinating arrangements with potential to deal with management of the flyingfish fishery would therefore need to be established or strengthened in each country targeting the four-wing flyingfish. These bodies can also play critical roles in developing, reviewing and supporting implementation of national flyingfish FMPs which would strengthen support for implementation of the Sub-regional FMP.

Targeted capacity building, including developing operational guidelines that are in line with good governance principles, would need to be undertaken to improve stakeholder participation in these bodies and to make them more effective. Some of this capacity building would have been provided/initiated during the national consultations under the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries” project, however there is ongoing need for this support.

It is recommended that **a capacity building strategy be developed as part of the revised Sub-regional FMP** that would identify capacity gaps and make recommendations for practical actions that can be taken to improve institutional and stakeholder capacity to implement the Sub-regional FMP at the national levels. This strategy should highlight the need for the establishment of appropriate mechanisms to facilitate stakeholder engagement in management of the fishery.

Supporting stakeholders in implementing the Sub-regional FMP

The findings of the KAP study seem to suggest that key stakeholders such as the fisheries authorities, Cooperatives Department and fisherfolk and their organisations are willing to support an EAF approach to managing the flyingfish fishery, which can be realised through the successful implementation of the Sub-regional FMP. However, stakeholders may not always be clear on their roles in implementing the plan and consequently may not take action or may not take appropriate/effective action.

It is therefore recommended, to improve stakeholder engagement in implementing the Sub-regional FMP, that **an implementation strategy be developed** that outlines the roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies/stakeholders in supporting implementation of the various objectives in the Sub-regional FMP. This strategy, covering both harvest and postharvest, could include possible sources for accessing resources (funds, technical knowledge etc.) including opportunities (e.g. grants, training, learning exchanges and other types of capacity building) available under existing and upcoming regional fisheries-related projects.



Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project

Report of Final Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey and National Mini-consultation for Barbados



November 16, 2018

Prepared by: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute and Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies

Acknowledgements:



This report is an output of the **Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project** which is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES) under contract to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) as part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project “Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ Project)”¹.

Disclaimer:

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¹ www.clmeproject.org

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CLME	Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem
CLME+	Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems
CLME+ Project	UNDP/GEF Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems project
CLME+ SAP	<i>10-year (2015-2025) Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems</i>
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ERG	Eastern Research Group
FAC	Fisheries Advisory Committee
FMP	Fisheries Management Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
NIC	National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism
OGC	Ocean Governance Committee
Sub-regional FMP	Sub-regional Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UWI-CERMES	Centre for Marine Resources and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission

1 Introduction

Given the significance of the Eastern Caribbean four-wing flyingfish commercial fishery, the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), in collaboration with the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), developed and finalised a [Sub-regional Management Plan for Flyingfish \(Sub-regional FMP\) in the Eastern Caribbean](#). Following extensive consultation with stakeholders at both the national and regional levels, the Sub-regional FMP was endorsed by the 15th Session of the WECAFC in March 2014, CRFM Forum in April 2014, and the CRFM Ministerial Council in May 2014. The Plan is now cleared for voluntary implementation by CRFM Member States.

In support of the implementation of the Sub-regional FMP, the [Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project](#) is providing technical assistance to enhance stakeholder education and participation in flyingfish fishery governance and management. The project, targets the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries of Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, and will contribute to enhancing the governance arrangements for implementing an ecosystem approach to flyingfish fisheries (EAF) under the 10-year [Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems \(CLME+ SAP\)](#).

The “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries” project is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES)

Two of the key activities under the project are to:

- conduct a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study (including two sets of KAP surveys) to gauge the level of key stakeholder involvement in EAF, the policy cycle and other aspects of flyingfish fishery management in at least four of the project countries; and
- convene three sets of national stakeholder mini-consultations in four of the project countries to improve awareness, technical knowledge and capacity among targeted groups of key stakeholders from the public sector, private sector and civil society (including fisherfolk) in governance, socio-economic and ecological issues related to EAF and the policy cycle in the flyingfish fishery in the Eastern Caribbean. National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and/or Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) will form the main target groups for the consultations, with other stakeholders being included based on the outcome of a stakeholder identification and analysis.

This report presents the main findings from the final KAP survey and national mini-consultation that were held at the Fisheries Division in Barbados on November 16, 2018.

2 Objectives of the national consultation

The final KAP survey was administered during the final mini-consultation. By the end of the mini-consultation, participants had:

- been briefed on the discussions held at the recently concluded *“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”* and relevance to national level action for advancing the *Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean*;

- reviewed the stages of a general policy cycle and identified any challenges at the national level that may limit stakeholder participation in a flyingfish policy cycle and actions that can be taken to address these challenges;
- reviewed national legislation to determine the legal provisions for establishing a National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism (NIC) (e.g. Fisheries Advisory Committee [FAC]), including the selection of members);
- discussed operational guidelines for a NIC or FAC in Barbados;
- undertaken a final KAP survey on the governance and management of the flyingfish fishery in Barbados and sub-regionally in the context of the ecosystem approach to fisheries; and
- identified next steps/opportunities to continue raising stakeholder awareness of and engagement in national and sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries.

3 Approach

The final KAP survey and national mini-consultation were facilitated by Ms. Melanie Andrews, Technical Officer, CANARI and Dr. Patrick McConney, Director, UWI-CERMES.

The final KAP survey was administered following the activities of the final national mini-consultation. Prior to completing the survey participants were informed that the purpose of the final KAP survey was to assist in determining the levels of improvement, if any, in stakeholders knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of management and governance of flyingfish fisheries for the sub-region in the context of EAF and policy cycles, based on their participation in the education and awareness raising activities that would have been conducted under the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project.

It should be noted that, despite efforts made to target the same participants from the baseline KAP survey, only 67% of the persons who participated in the final KAP survey in Barbados also participated in the baseline KAP survey. Consequently, apparent improvements in knowledge, attitude or practice are likely to be due to those participants who were most engaged in the activities of the "Enhancing stakeholder participating in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery" project as they are to be due to other unexplored factors.

The consultation was participatory and interactive, and used a combination of facilitation techniques including plenary discussions and small group work to draw on participants' knowledge and experiences. The consultation followed a prepared agenda, which is attached at Appendix 1. The approach for the KAP survey is set out under section 5.

4 Participants

Since the FAC in Barbados had only been recently reactivated and the committee was still in the early stages of relaunching (having not yet convened with its new members), CANARI and UWI-CERMES, in consultation with the country focal point, targeted key stakeholders involved in the flyingfish fishery and related sectors, that could be viewed as "potential" members of a NIC or FAC to participate in the KAP surveys and consultations.

Twenty persons (8 females and 12 males) participated in the consultation. Participants included fisherfolk, representatives of fisherfolk organisations, civil society organisations with an interest in marine conservation and livelihoods, the Fisheries Authority and public-sector agencies responsible for foreign affairs, marine management and marketing. A representative from the United Nations Food and

Agricultural Organization (FAO) also participated in the consultation. The complete list of participants is attached at Appendix 2.

5 Findings from Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey

The final KAP survey (see attached at Appendix 3) is part a KAP study to understand the changes over time in knowledge of, attitude towards and practices of management in flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean sub-region; in the context of an ecosystem approach to fisheries and the policy cycle. The KAP study targets (potential) members of National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) as key stakeholders in the management of the flyingfish fisheries.

The first KAP survey for Barbados was completed on December 6, 2017 and the final KAP survey was administered on November 16th, 2018 following the activities of the final national mini-consultation.

5.1 Results from final KAP survey for Barbados

Demographic information

A total of 18 persons completed the final follow-up KAP survey (KAP 2). The majority of respondents (67%) indicated that they had completed the baseline KAP survey (KAP 1)². Not all survey respondents provided a response for each question or parts of a question, therefore, the percentages are based on the number of responses received for that question or part of it.

Similar to the baseline KAP survey, there was a near even distribution of respondents by gender – 53% were female and 47% male (Figure 1). Most of the respondents (71%) were between the 40-59 age ranges (Figure 2). There was an even distribution of participants representing the government and fisheries sectors, they constituted the majority with 47%, each (Figure 3). Most respondents received a tertiary level education.

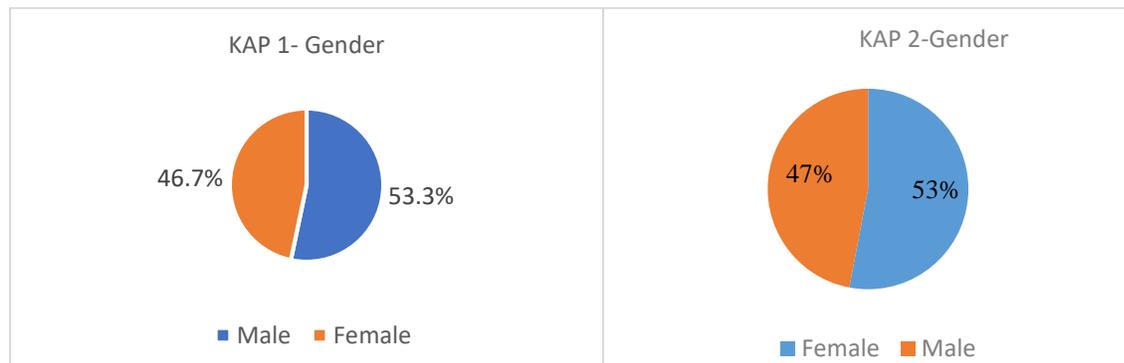


Figure 1. Percentage of respondents by sex for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

² The final KAP surveys sought, to the extent possible, to target the persons who would have participated in the baseline KAP survey.

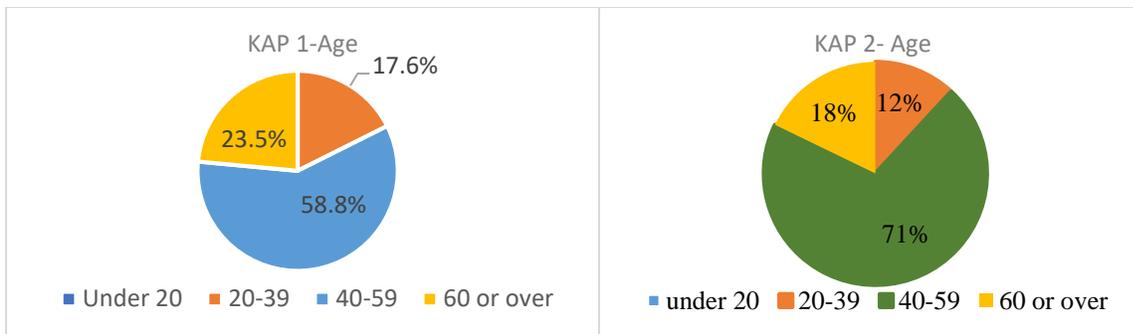


Figure 2. Percentage of respondents by age for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

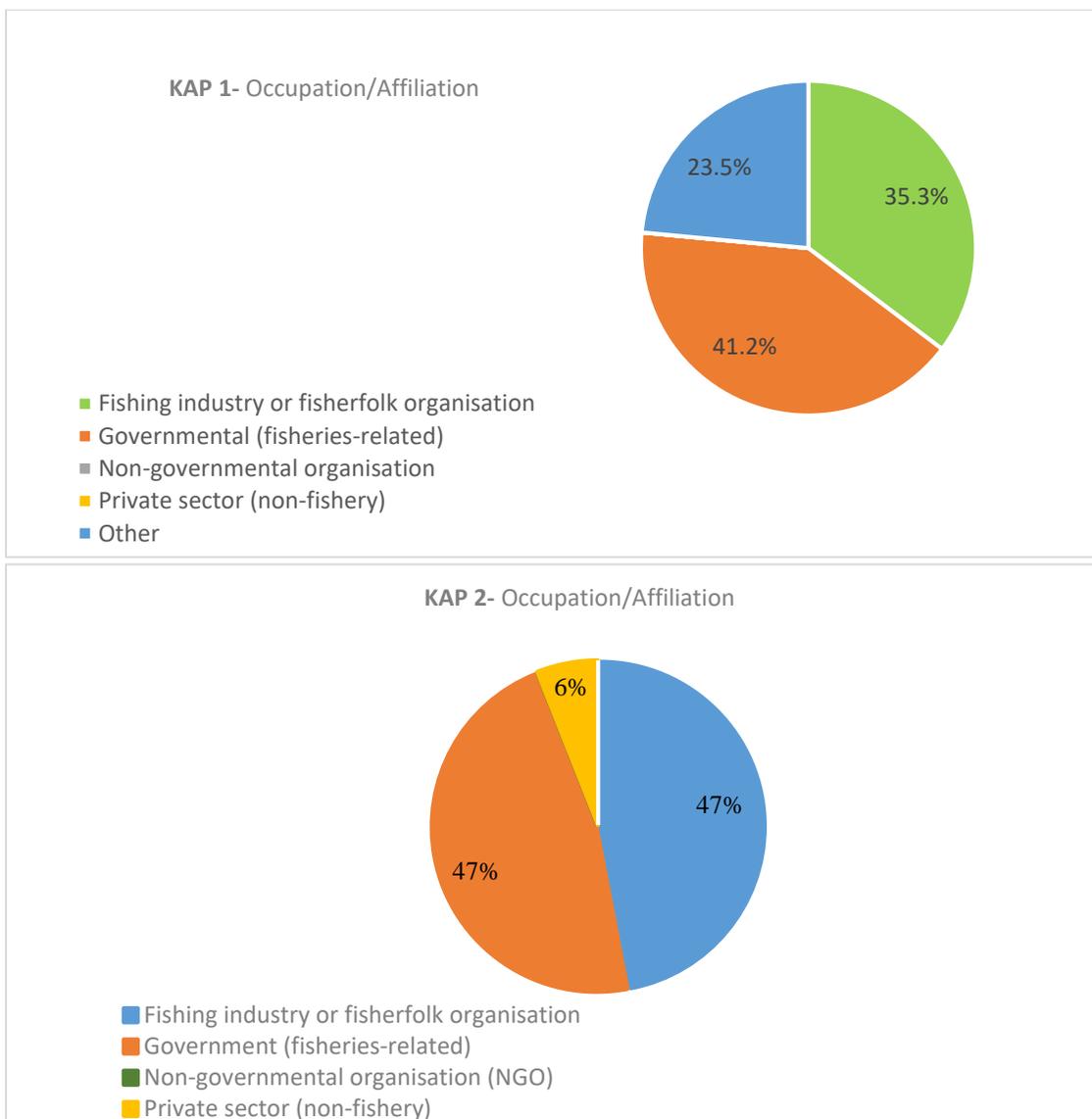


Figure 3. Percentage of respondents by occupation/affiliation for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

Knowledge of fisheries

When asked how well (in general) they knew fisheries and specifically the flyingfish fishery in Barbados, most respondents indicated they knew both fisheries and (specifically) the flyingfish fishery very well, 33% and 50% respectively (Figures 4 and 5). Participants' responses were quite similar to the baseline KAP survey, with a general increase of about 6% in responses "3" and above on the likert scale, though there was a decrease of about 8% in respondents indicating that they knew fisheries "very well". In regard to the flyingfish fishery, there was an overall increase of about 6% in responses "2" and above on the likert scale, which represented an improvement of persons not knowing the fishery at all to somewhat knowing the fishery.

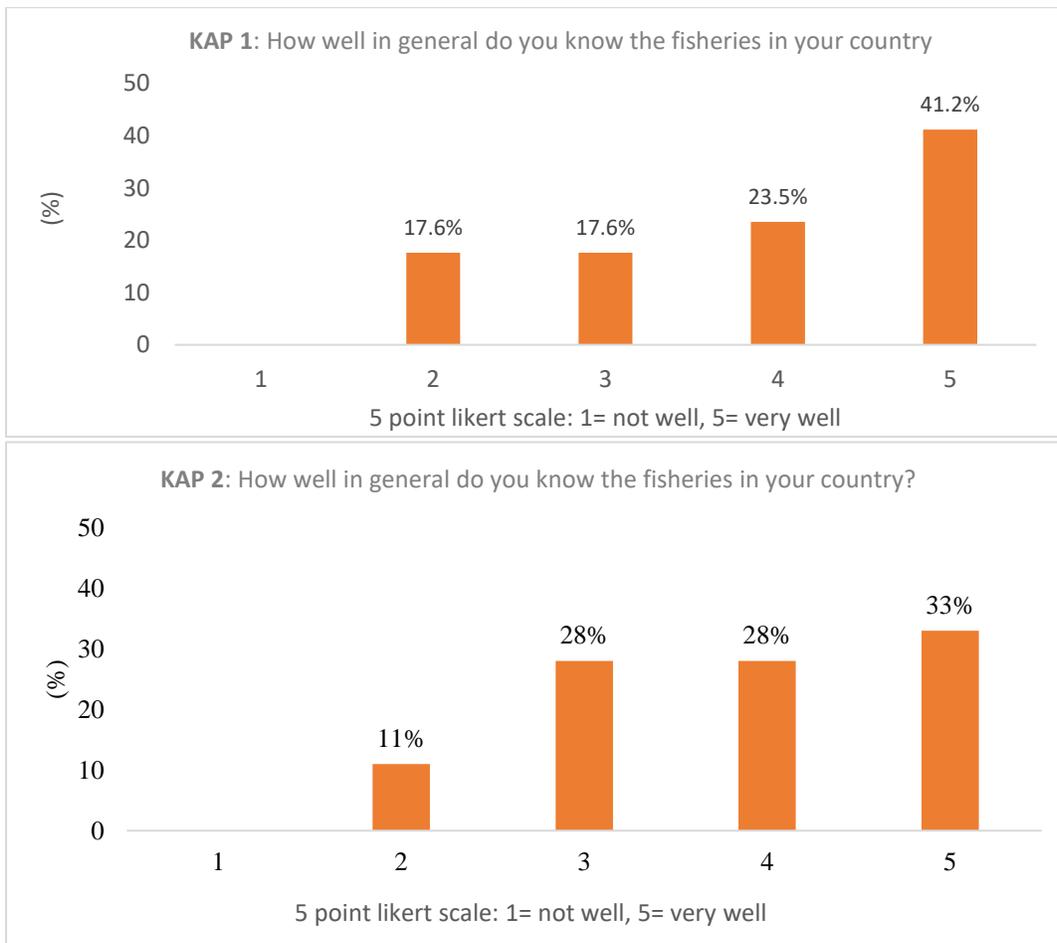


Figure 4. Participants responses to how well they knew fisheries, in general, in Barbados for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

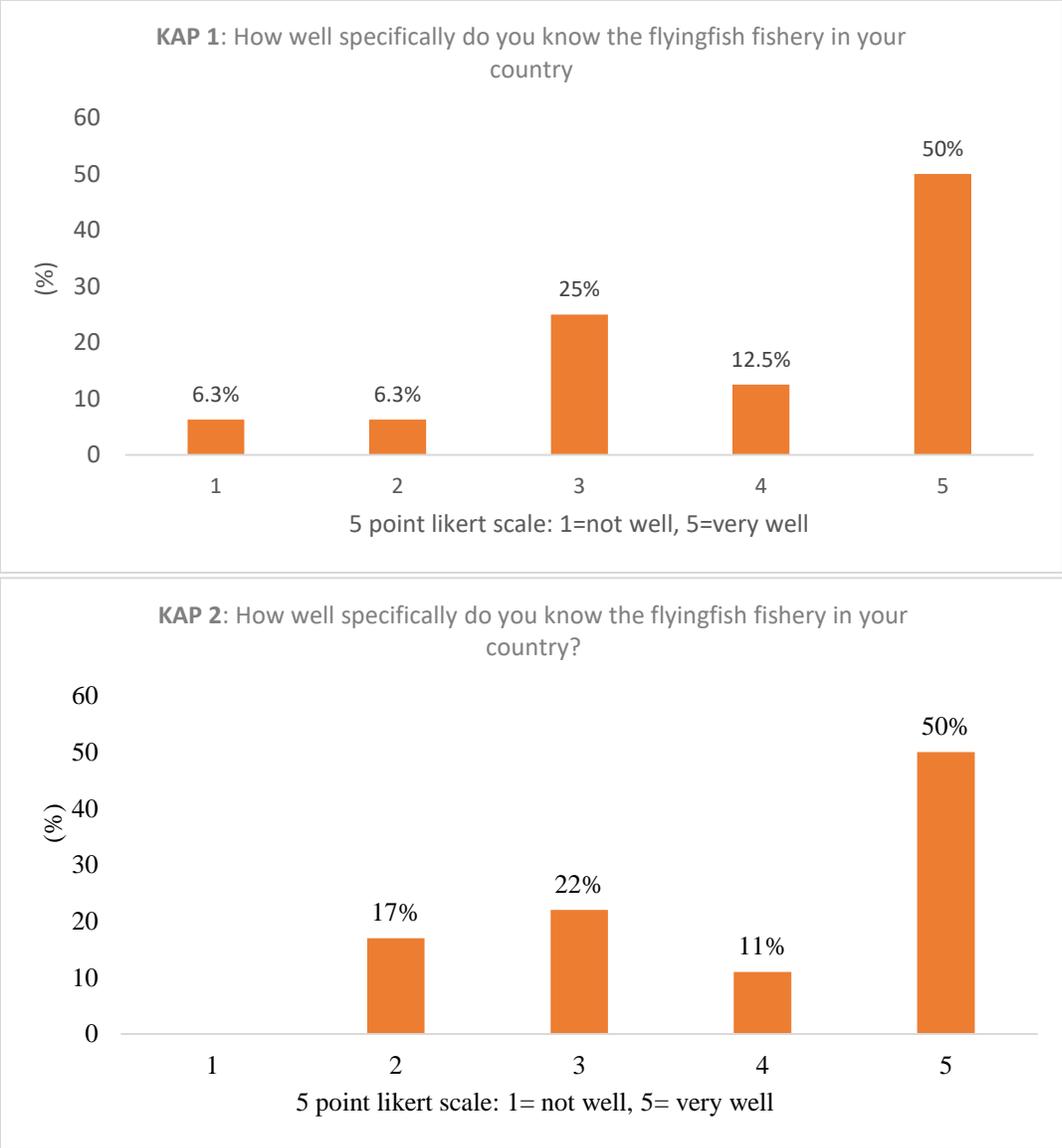


Figure 5. Participants responses to how well they knew the flyingfish fishery in Barbados for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

Familiarity with/knowledge of key terms

Respondents were asked to indicate their familiarity with the following terms: Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME), Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC), National Intersectoral Coordinating Mechanism (NIC), Ocean Governance Committee (OGC), policy cycle and sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan. Respondents were fairly familiar with several terms: CLME (38%) – 38% were also very familiar, EAF (41%), NIC (47%) and sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management (39%) - 39% were also very familiar. They were very familiar with CRFM (56%) and FAC (61%) but were still unfamiliar with OGC (56%) and policy cycle (41%) (Figure 6). Compared to the baseline KAP survey there appears to be improved familiarity with most terms, particularly “Sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan” and “National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism” which both saw a 34% increase in familiarity from the

baseline KAP survey. Table 1 provides a comparison between respondents' familiarity with key terms from the baseline KAP survey and the final KAP survey.

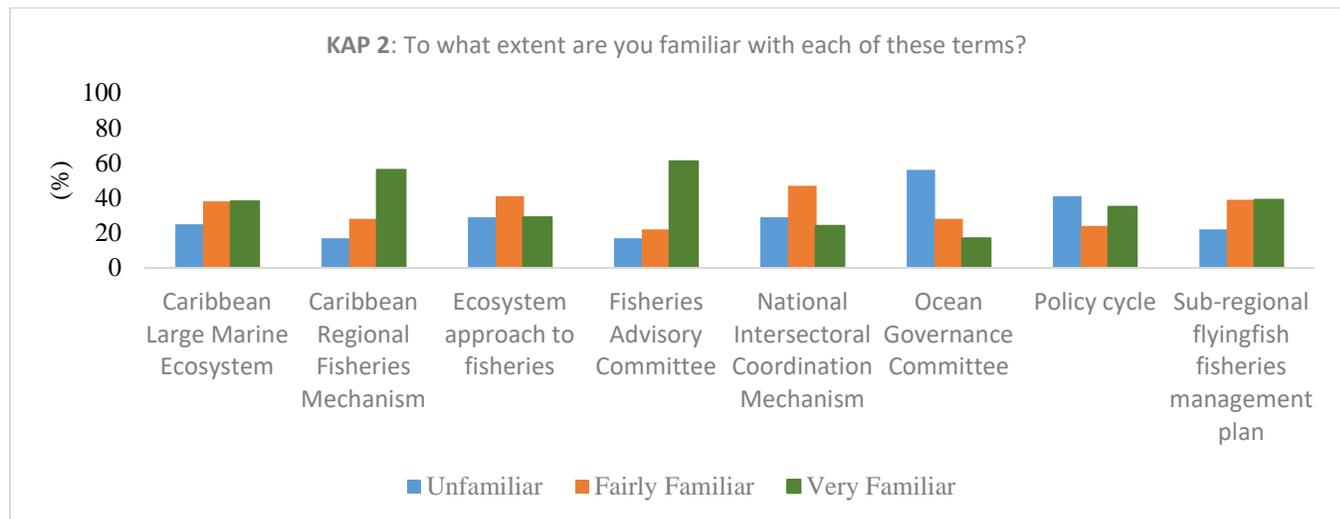


Figure 6. Participants responses from KAP 2 (final) on how familiar they were with key terms

Table 1. Comparison between respondents' familiarity with key terms from KAP 1 (Baseline) survey and the KAP 2 (Final) survey

Key term	Level of familiarity	Results from KAP Baseline	Results from KAP Final	Change
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem	Unfamiliar	53%	25%	Overall improvement (28%) in familiarity with term with 20% improvement in persons being "very familiar" with the term
	Fairly familiar	29%	38%	
	Very familiar	18%	38%	
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	Unfamiliar	13%	17%	Small (4%) decrease in familiarity with term but 25% improvement in persons being "very familiar" with the term
	Fairly familiar	56%	28%	
	Very familiar	31%	56%	
Ecosystem approach to fisheries	Unfamiliar	41%	29%	Overall improvement (12%) in familiarity with term with 17% improvement in persons being "very familiar" with the term
	Fairly familiar	47%	41%	
	Very familiar	12%	29%	
Fisheries Advisory Committee	Unfamiliar	19%	17%	Overall improvement in familiarity with term with 11% improvement in persons being "very familiar" with the term.
	Fairly familiar	31%	22%	
	Very familiar	50%	61%	
National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism	Unfamiliar	63%	29%	Notable overall (34%) improvement in familiarity with term
	Fairly familiar	19%	47%	
	Very familiar	19%	24%	
Ocean Governance Committee	Unfamiliar	69%	56%	Small (13%) improvement with overall familiarity with term,
	Fairly familiar	19%	28%	
	Very familiar	13%	17%	

				but term still mostly “unfamiliar”
Policy cycle	Unfamiliar	60%	41%	Overall (19%) improvement in familiarity with term
	Fairly familiar	13%	24%	
	Very familiar	27%	35%	
Sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan	Unfamiliar	56%	22%	Notable (34%) improvement in familiarity with term with 20% improvement with persons being “very familiar” with the term
	Fairly familiar	25%	39%	
	Very familiar	19%	39%	

Attitude toward the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)

When asked to what extent do you agree or disagree that managing the flyingfish fishery using EAF may improve the following: contribution of the fishery to economy, fishing industry livelihood incomes, providing science inputs into policy, cooperation among economic sectors, use of responsible fishing techniques and engagement of fishery stakeholders; most respondents, similarly to the baseline KAP survey, either agreed or strongly agreed that using EAF may improve all the aforementioned areas for the flyingfish fishery. However, a small majority of respondents (47%) were unsure of whether or not EAF may improve cooperation among economic sectors (Figure 7), this differed from the baseline KAP survey where 79% of respondents agreed that EAF would improve this area. The final KAP survey also saw a comparatively higher amount of participants disagreeing that an EAF approach would improve livelihood incomes, responsible fishing techniques and stakeholder engagement.

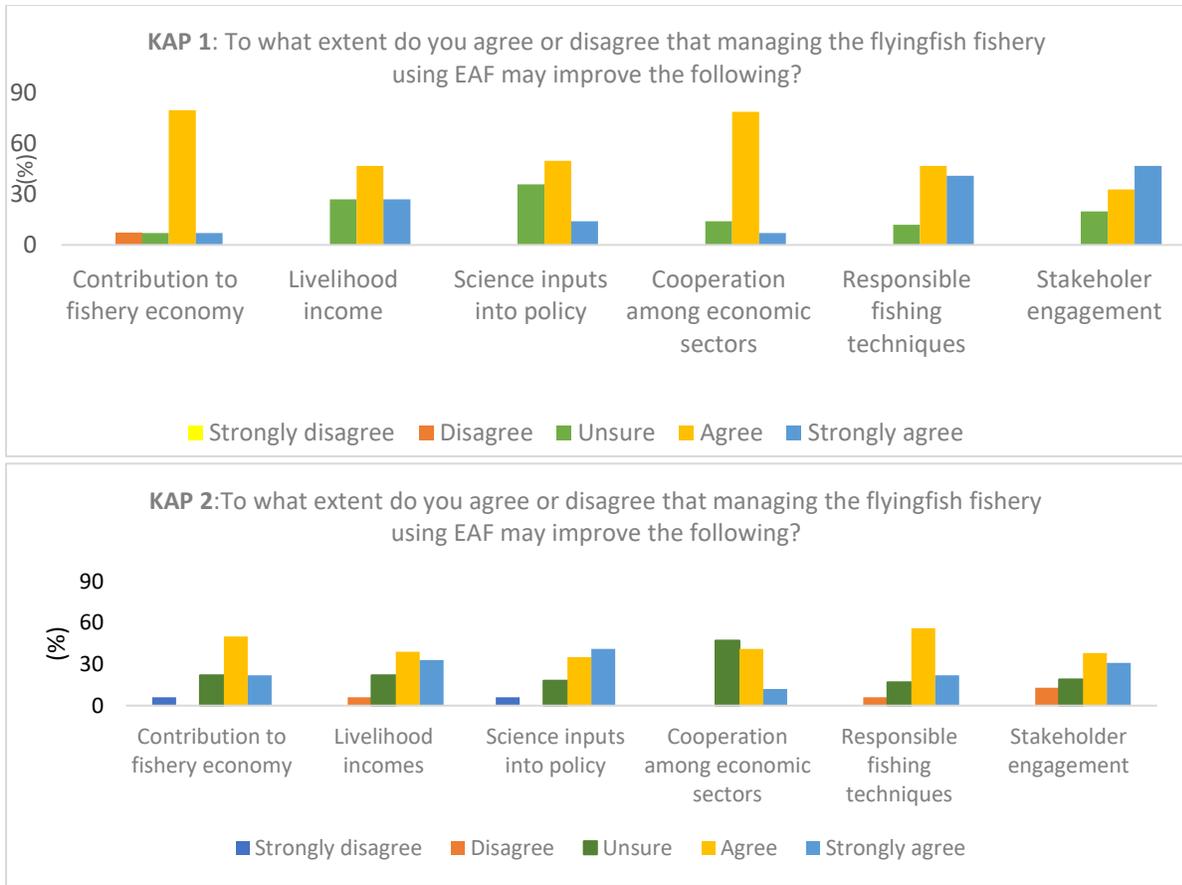


Figure 7. Participants level of agreement with using EAF to improve management of the flyingfish fishery for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

The majority of respondents (89%) either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “I will encourage use of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the flyingfish fishery of my country” (Figure 8). This was an increase from the baseline KAP survey where 70.6% of participants indicated that they either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

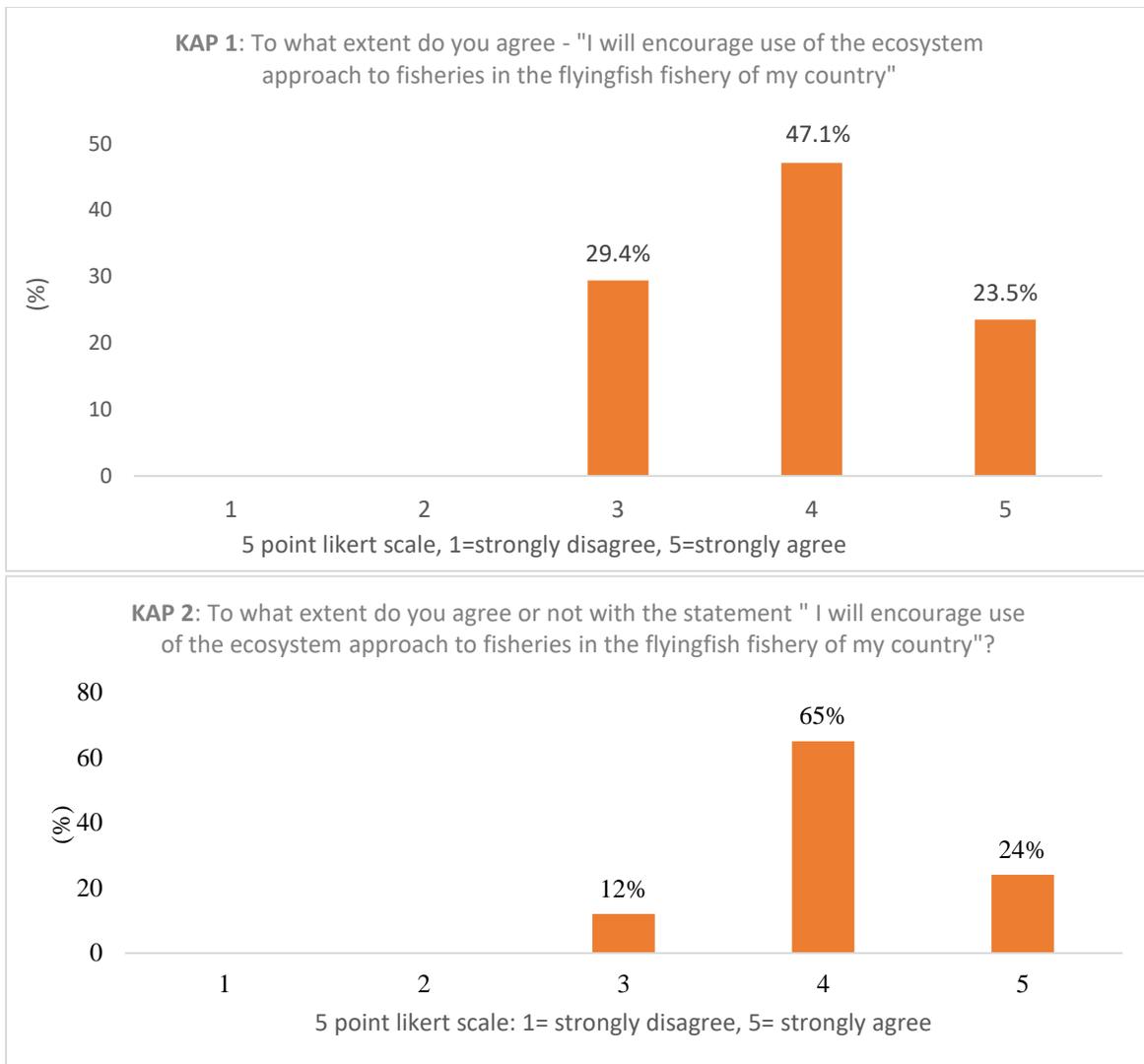


Figure 8. Participants level of agreement with encouraging the use of EAF in Barbados' flyingfish fishery

Attitude toward the importance of stakeholder participation in decision making

Most respondents (53%) agreed that the use of multi-stakeholder bodies such as NICs and FACs was very important in achieving flyingfish sustainability (Figure 9). Compared to the baseline KAP survey there was a higher percentage of respondents (35.3% in the baseline survey and 53% in the final survey) indicating that multi-stakeholder bodies were "very important". Most respondents, like the baseline KAP survey, considered all stages of the policy cycle to be very important (Figure 10).

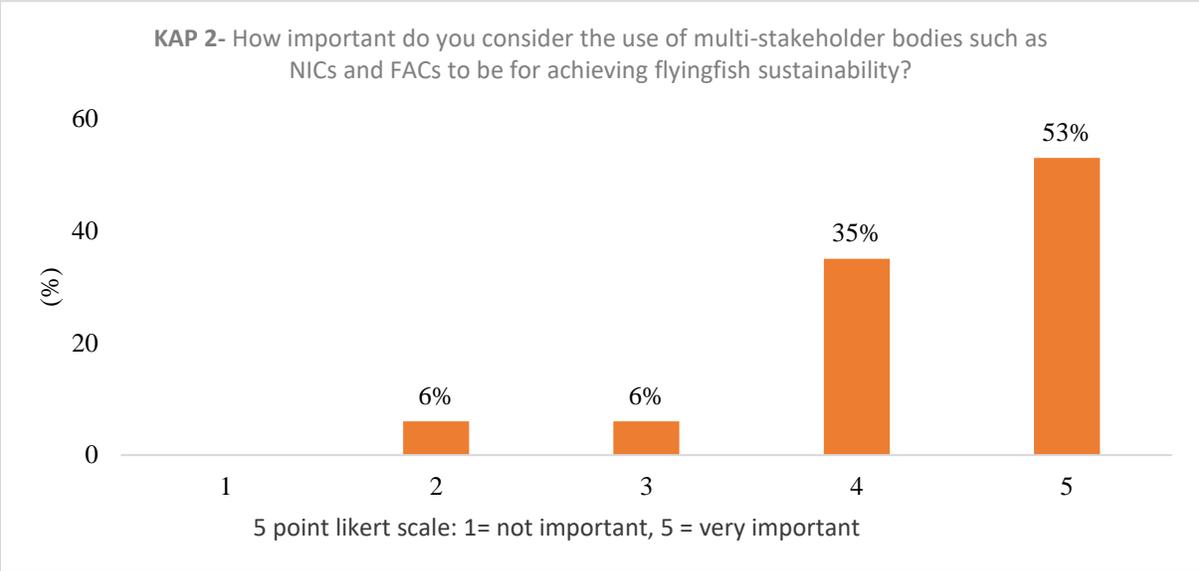
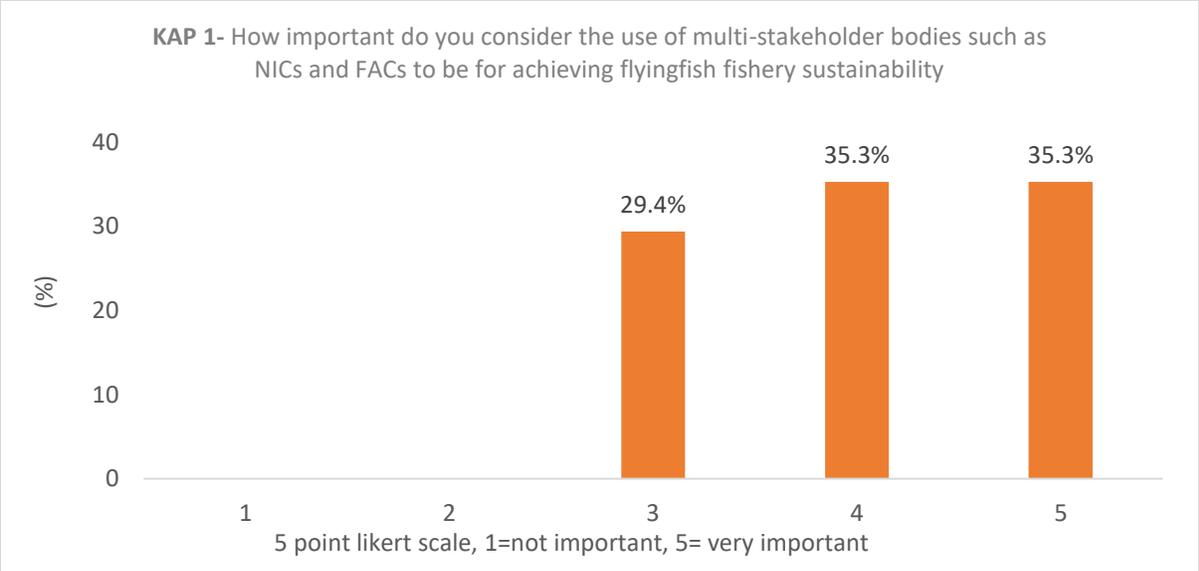


Figure 9. Participants responses to how important NICs and FACs are for achieving flyingfish sustainability for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

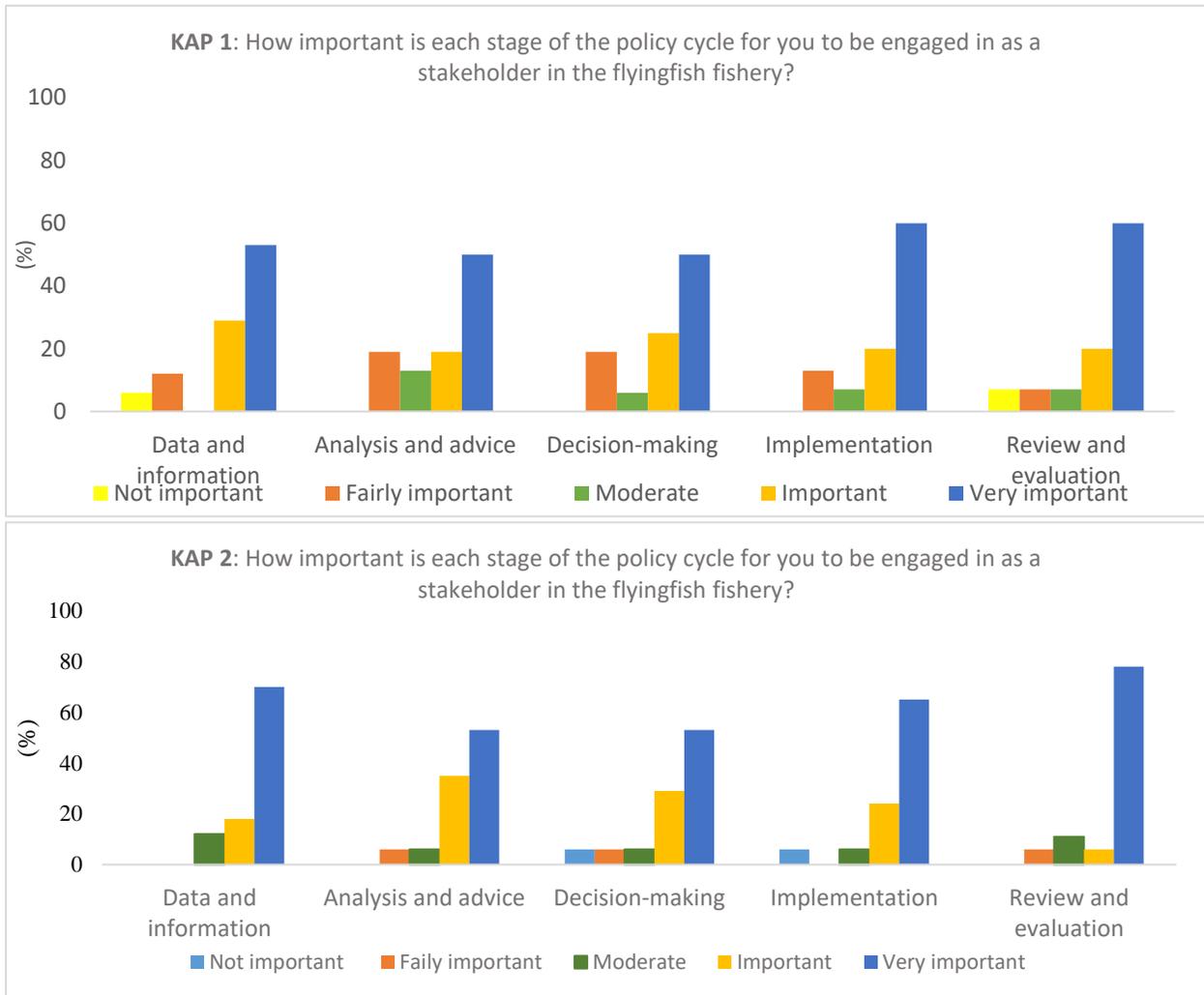


Figure 10. Participants responses to the importance of being engaged in each stage of the policy cycle for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

Attitude toward sub-regional collaboration for managing the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery

Finally, when asked to what extent do they agree or not with the statement - “Other countries in the Eastern Caribbean must work together with mine to help us all manage our flyingfish fisheries” most (78%) respondents strongly agreed with this statement (Figure 11). The distribution of responses from the KAP baseline survey were roughly the same as for the final KAP survey with a small (4.4%) decrease in the percentage of respondents “strongly agreeing” with the statement.

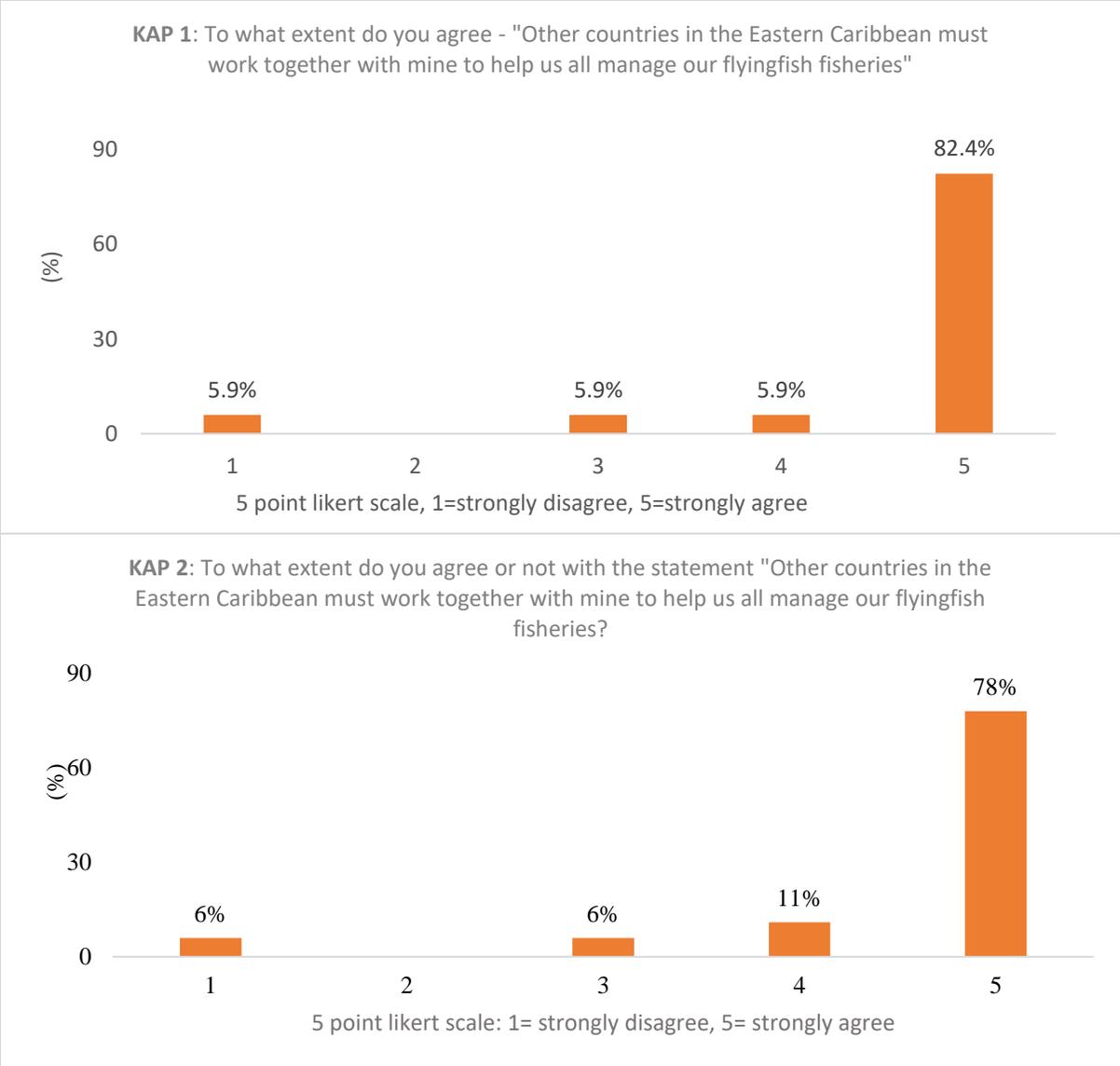


Figure 11. Participants level of agreement about other countries in the Eastern Caribbean working together to manage the flyingfish fishery cycle for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

5.2 Summary conclusions on impact of education and awareness building activities under the “Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery” project based on KAP findings for Barbados

Both KAP surveys were conducted with key fisheries stakeholders from the public and private sectors and civil society. The baseline survey was administered during the first set of national consultations and the second survey was administered at the third (and final) set of national consultations. This was done to assist in determining the levels of improvement, if any, in stakeholders’ knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of management and governance of flyingfish fisheries for the sub-region in the context of EAF and policy cycles, based on their participation in the education and awareness-raising activities that would have been conducted under the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project. The results of the baseline KAP survey helped to guide

the focus of the second and third mini consultations as well as the products produced to improve awareness.

Responses to the survey questions were similar between both surveys. The most noticeable and positive difference was that respondents' awareness of terms and concepts had improved, especially about CLME, EAF, NICs and the sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan. Quite a few participants were still unfamiliar with OGC and CRFM. However, the feedback from the participants indicated that they generally felt more knowledgeable and inspired to improve their attitudes in policy and management within the flyingfish industry. The fisheries stakeholders in Barbados were also hopeful that the sub-regional flyingfish fishery management plan would offer more support in helping to determine the status of stock locally and regionally, so best management practices could be developed.

Impact of the “Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery” on stakeholders Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice

Respondents indicated that they had been engaged in the “Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery” project over the past year by participating in the project’s mini-consultations and sharing information with fisherfolk.

Close to half (44%) of the respondents in the final KAP survey indicated that they had attended all three mini consultations (Figure 12) under the project. Of the 5 flyingfish fishery awareness building products associated with the project, the documentary: “Spotlight on the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery” was received by the majority (70%) of respondents (Figure 13). Most respondents (67%) indicated that they viewed and read whichever products were received and found them useful (Figure 14). Some participants provided brief explanations as to why they found these products useful, these included: the products were- informative, can be easily shared, could potentially encourage young people to become involved in the industry and improved knowledge of the flyingfish.

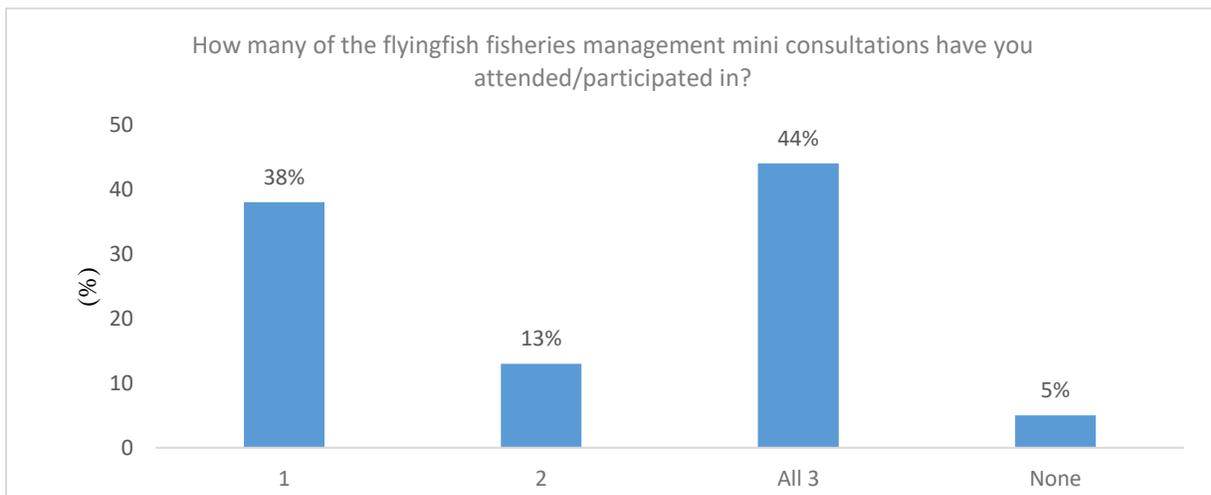


Figure 12. Percentage of participants who attended the mini consultations

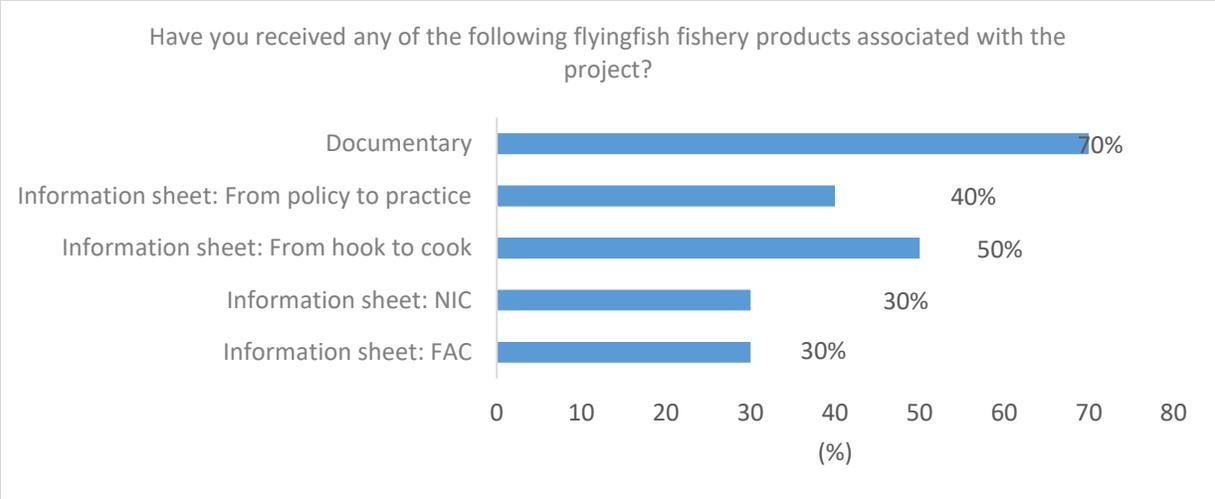


Figure 13. Percentage of participants who indicated they received products associated with the project

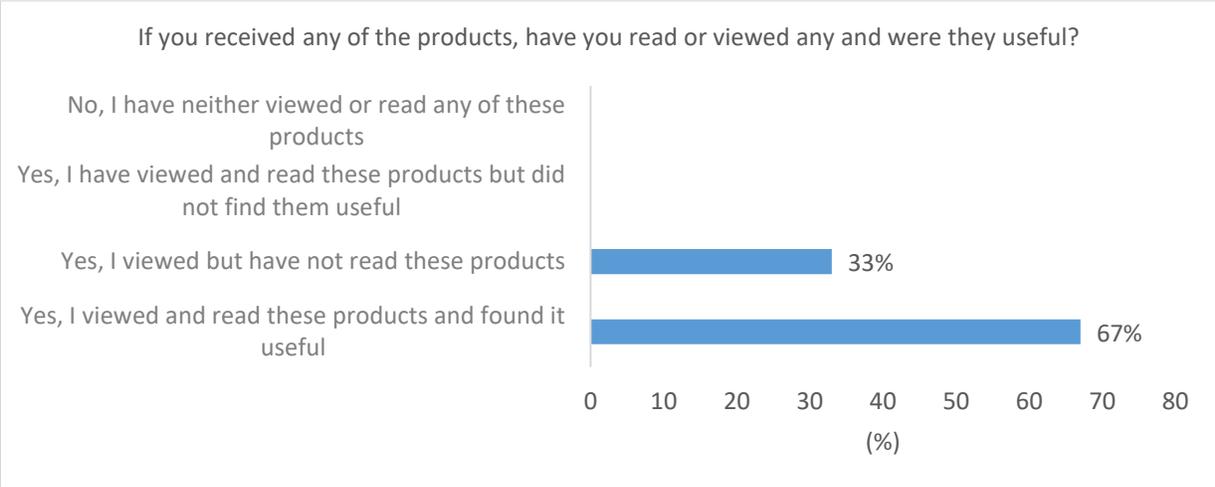


Figure 14. Percentage of participants who indicated they have or have not read or viewed the products

Most respondents (71%, respectively) felt that their knowledge of concepts within the policy and management of the flyingfish fishery had improved (Figure 15). The majority (75%) also felt that their attitudes towards policy and management in the flyingfish fishery had improved (Figure 16). However, there was an almost even split amongst respondents regarding how they felt about their practices within flyingfish management. A slight majority (47%) indicated that their practice might have improved as a result of having completed the KAP surveys and mini consultations, while 40% responded in the affirmative – yes, their practices had improved (Figure 17).

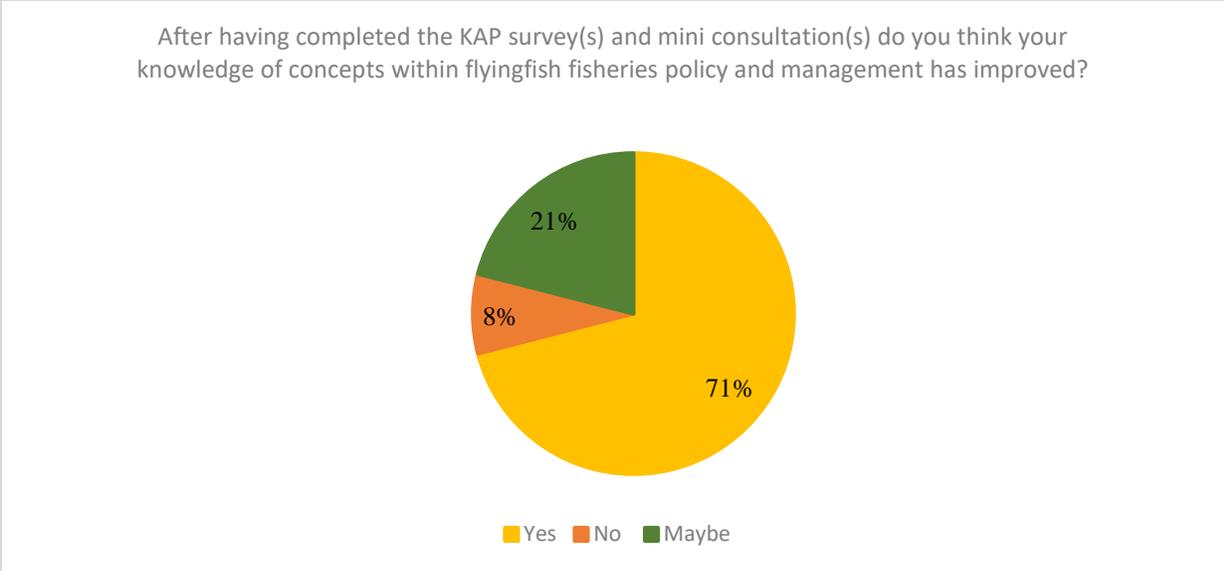


Figure 15. Participants responses to whether or not they thought their knowledge of concepts within flyingfish fishery policy and management improved after completing the surveys and mini consultations

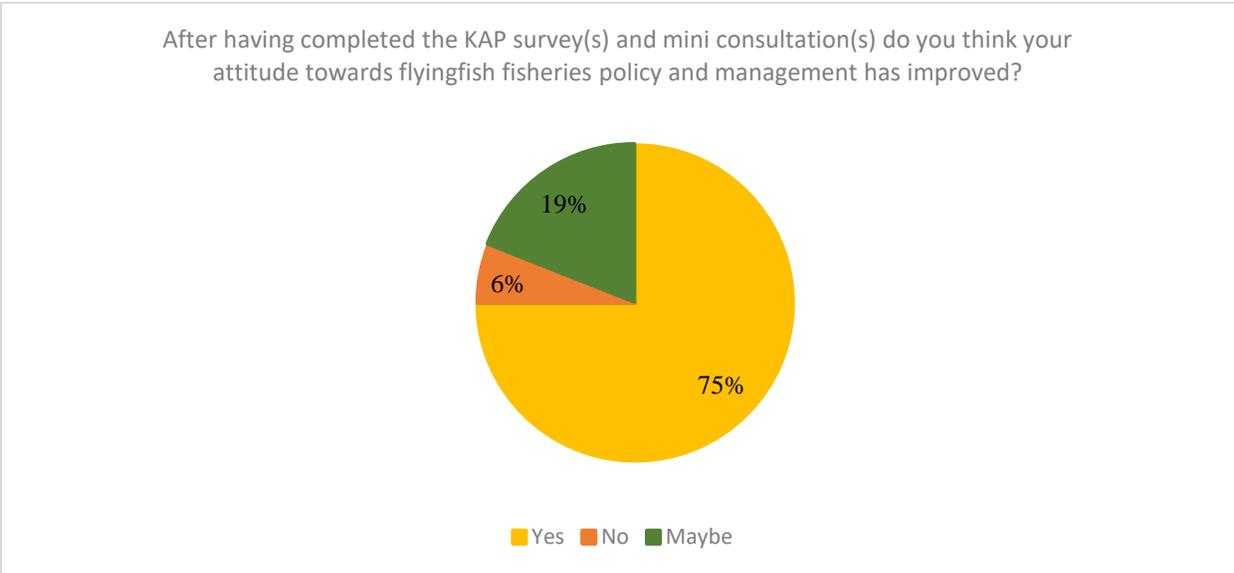


Figure 16. Participants responses to whether or not they thought their attitude towards flyingfish fishery policy and management improved after completing the surveys and mini consultations

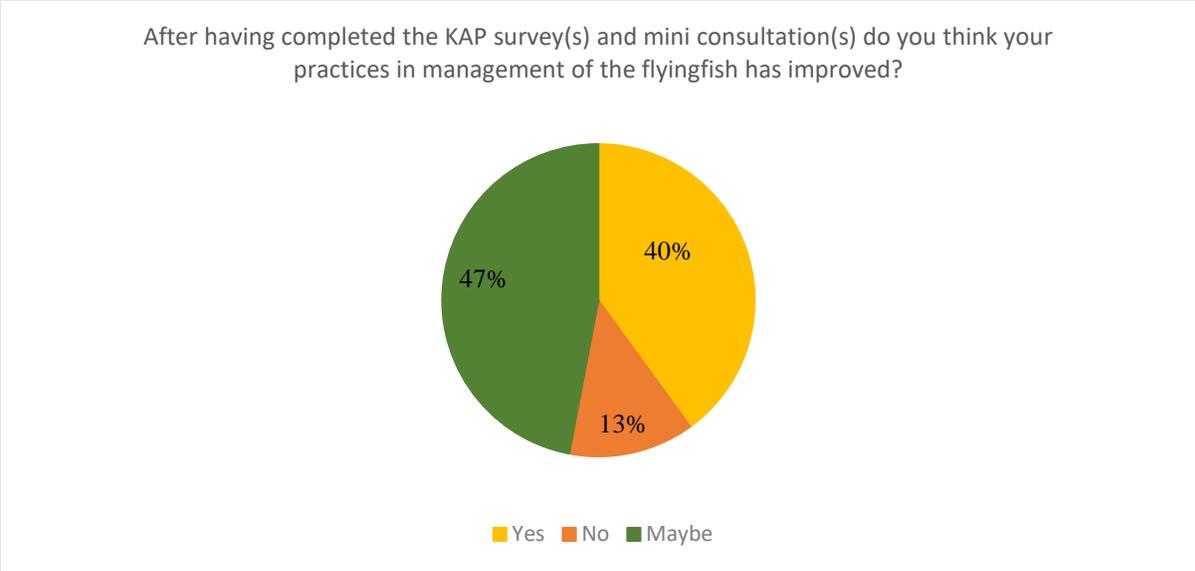


Figure 17. Participants responses to whether or not they thought their practices in management of the flyingfish has improved

It should be noted that during the time between the baseline and final KAP survey a national flyingfish fishery management plan was also presented to stakeholders around the island and this is also likely to have contributed to the positive changes reported by respondents especially in regard to their improved knowledge of the flyingfish fishery.

Continued communication with fisheries stakeholders

When asked to indicate the three-best means for communicating information about the flyingfish fishery, fisheries meetings (62%), WhatsApp (63%), speaking directly (58%) and email (50%) were chosen as best means (Figure 18). Comparing these results to the previous KAP survey, the four aforementioned means are likely to be the best and most preferred means of communicating flyingfish fishery information among stakeholders.

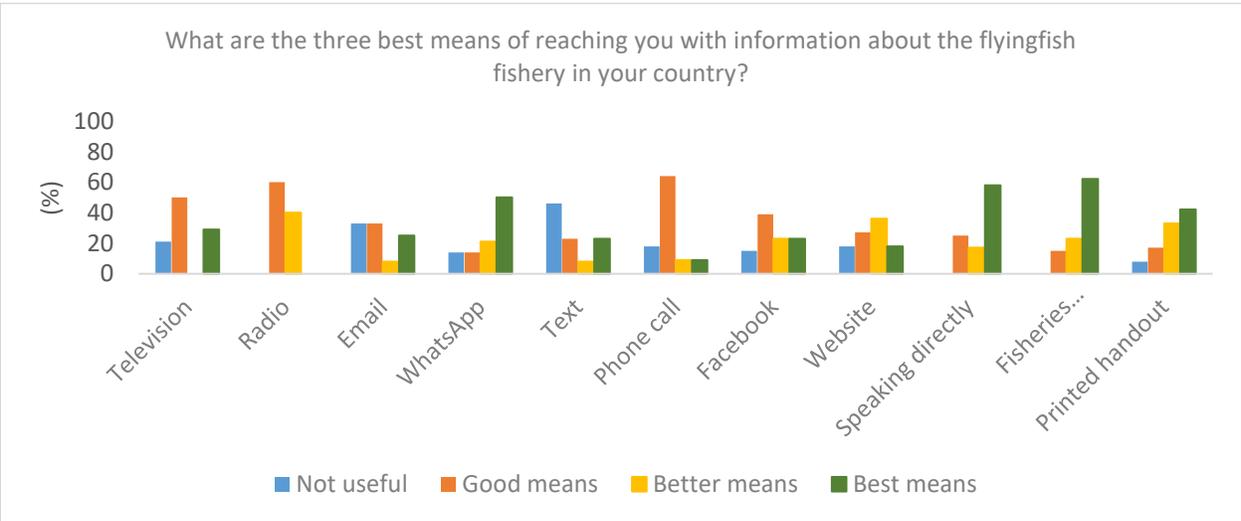


Figure 18. Participants responses to the best means for communicating flyingfish fishery information

6 Highlights/findings from national mini-consultation

6.1 Update on the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery” project

Participants were reminded of the objectives of the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery” project and the purpose for their participation in the national consultation (see Figure 19). It was noted that the persons invited to the consultation were either directly or indirectly involved in the flyingfish fishery in Barbados and their involvement in the consultation was in line with the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries promoted in the “Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean (2014)” which seeks to encourage stakeholder participation in the management and governance of this important regional fishery.

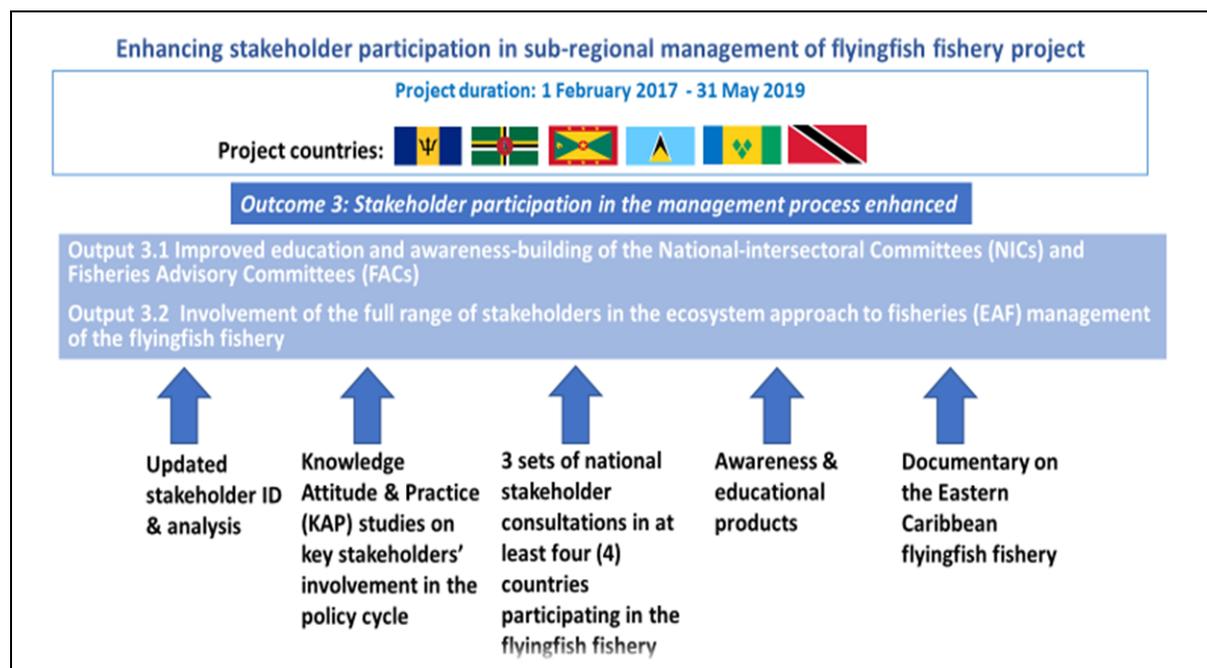


Figure 19. Graphic showing the objectives and key activities of the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery project”

Participants were also provided with a brief report on the progress of the project. The progress report presentation is attached at Appendix 4.

6.2 Briefing on the “Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC) Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”

The purpose of this session was to provide participants with a summary of key decision points and recommendations arising from the “Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean” that was held in Barbados from October 1-2, 2018. Melanie Andrews, Technical Officer, CANARI and Chris Parker, Fisheries Biologist/Focal Point, who both participated in the meeting, delivered the briefing.

Participants were informed/reminded that the CRFM/WECAFC Working Group forms part of the regional level policy cycle for managing flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean. The Working Group specifically functions at the “analysis and advice” stage of the policy cycle (see Figure 20), with the role of the

working group being to facilitate the achievement of management objectives outlined in the sub-regional management plan for flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean.

It was noted that the goal of the recent meeting of the Working Group was to discuss progress, challenges, and next steps for implementing the Sub-regional FMP and associated outputs to further flyingfish and other fishery resource management in the Eastern Caribbean. The meeting was attended by technical-level participants including representatives of national fisheries divisions, fisherfolk organisations, authorities of Martinique, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, FAO/WECAFC, and the CRFM Secretariat.

The facilitators highlighted selected key discussion points and preliminary recommendations, which were extracted from the draft report of the meeting from the Working Group, in regard to the following areas (The presentations for the session are attached at Appendix 5):

Feedback for further revisions of Sub-regional FMP

- Proposed that the revised FMP include an outline of a (1-2 page) national implementation plan
- Highlighted the need to be mindful of the impact of current extreme accumulations of Sargassum (*noting in particular that the annual harvest rates of 5000 tonnes referred to in the 2014 Plan, was not mindful of the lowering of harvest rates consequent upon accumulation of Sargassum*)
- Recommended that the trigger points should be considered as points when engagement of fishers focusses on remedial action in the fishery rather than fishery closure

Feedback for further revisions of draft Data policy

- Recommended that the policy should provide some specificity including types of data needed for flyingfish that all countries should collect; format for submission; elements for confidentiality and how data or elements of it is treated; what other countries can access etc.
- Recommended that the general principles referred to in the data policy should be applicable to all fisheries; such that while the policy that will be relevant to flyingfish, and be tested using this species, it can be modified for applicability to others
- Asked that consideration should be given, by Member States to the incentives to encourage submission of data and sanctions for non-submission/collection of data
- Recommended that the data policy should relate both to data collection and data use and might also define what data products need to be generated.

Feedback for further revisions of data collection approaches

- Proposed that consideration be given to utilise fishers' family members as the conduit for data. It was also recommended that consideration should be given to the use of electronic logbooks
- Emphasised that giving useful feedback to fishers who have provided data would be an incentive that might work better than mandatory reporting
- Recommended that, given that data collection is enormously difficult especially with current capacity limitations, focus should be on strengthening capacity of both government and fishers' organisations; supported by enhanced political commitment for evidence-based decision making that requires long-term data collection
- Proposed that Working Group should recommend to the WECAF Commission, at its upcoming meeting tentatively scheduled for April 2019, that a stock assessment for flyingfish be undertaken

Feedback for further revisions of Cooperation agreement

- Noted that in the available time, seeking to have a political level agreement is impractical; so, it is best to focus at a technical level in the first instance/short term.
- Recommended that notwithstanding the initiative is being funded in the context of one species, it is incumbent to use the opportunity to develop a wider scoped agreement, which would provide more opportunities for living resources management; aiming for a simple agreement that “begins” an arrangement that can grow

Countries’ approaches to stakeholder participation in, awareness building for, and implementation of the sub-regional FMP at the national and local levels

- Recommended that a communication and awareness building strategy and action plan be developed, that stakeholders at the national level could use to help build awareness about the Sub-regional FMP
- Recommended that the implementation strategy and action plan include components dealing with the roles of the various actors, resource mobilisation, capacity building, communication, etc.
- Recommended that following the updating of the FMP a summarised version of the plan should be developed, that captures the major points of the plan in easy-to-read leaflets or brief documents that can be distributed to interested parties
- Noted the challenges in getting NICs and FACs involvement in consultative processes, especially given that these entities were either non-existent or inoperative in most countries
- Noted that the effectiveness of NICs and FACs will always be less than optimal unless there are legal grounds to require implementation of recommendations from such entities and legal recourse if this is not done
- Recommended that opportunities to establish FACs as subcommittees of other bodies, such as national ocean governance committees, be explored
- Recommended that NICs and FACs should be specifically mentioned in law, as a prerequisite of national fisheries-sector decision-making processes

Participants were reminded that these were just selected preliminary recommendations that were extracted from the draft report of the meeting and were further encouraged to review the final report when it becomes available.

6.3 The policy cycle: stages, challenges and actions for improving stakeholder engagement

The purpose of this session was to give participants a clearer understanding of the various stages of the policy cycle and have them think about and identify any enabling or constraining factors that influence their/their organisation’s ability to meaningfully participate in each stage of the cycle. The session was facilitated by Director, UWI-CERMES.

Understanding the policy cycle and its stages

To start the session, participants were given a brief presentation on the policy cycle and its five stages. It was noted that a policy cycle is an iterative process for arriving at a decision or a desired result by repeating rounds of analysis or a cycle of operations. Iteration is essential for evaluation, learning and adaptation

Once a problem that requires a decision towards its solution is identified, it goes through the following five stages of the policy cycle (see Figure 20 for graphic showing the 5 stages of the policy cycle):

A problem is identified...

1. Information is gathered;
2. Analysis is conducted to provide advice to managers;
3. Decisions are taken
4. Those decisions are implemented; and
5. The results are evaluated and used to determine further information needs and to revise approaches

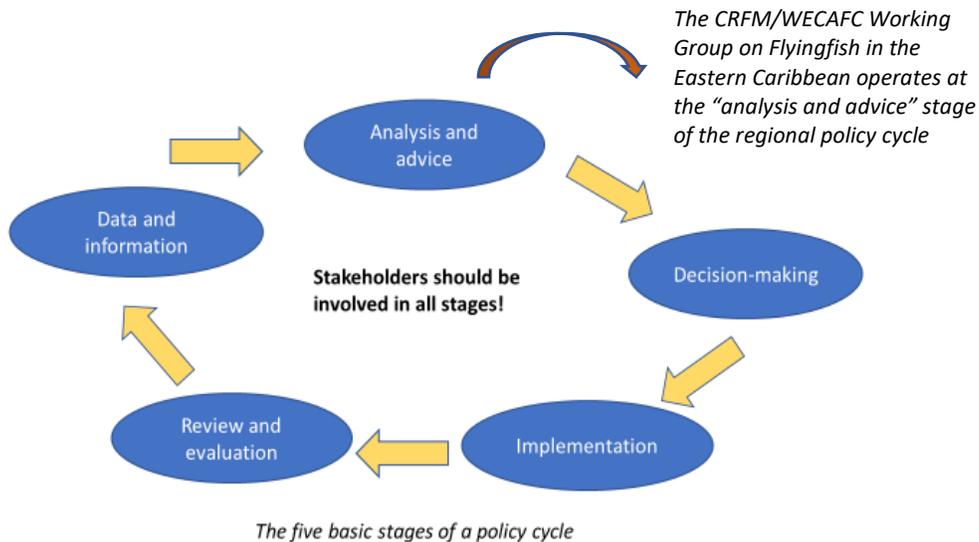


Figure 10: The five basic stages of the policy cycle

Identifying enabling and constraining factors for stakeholder participation in the policy cycle

In an interactive exercise to determine the enabling and constraining factors in Barbados' policy cycle for fisheries management (which may include the flyingfish fishery), participants were asked to split into two groups, with Group 1 consisting of "Industry" stakeholders (e.g. fishers, fisherfolk organisations, processors, retailers and wholesalers etc) and Group 2 consisting of "Governmental" stakeholders (e.g. the Fisheries Authority, Foreign Affairs etc.) Each group was then asked to consider the statements in the top row of Table 2 for each stage of the policy cycle and collectively decide if they agreed that the statement was true or false. If the statement was determined to be true the group was asked to indicate this by placing a coloured "sticky dot" in the corresponding row and column, if the statement was determined to be false, the corresponding row and column would be left blank (i.e. the group would not include a "sticky dot"). In instances where the group felt the statement was "somewhat true" they were allowed to use half of a "sticky dot" to indicate this. The results of the group exercise, which are captured on the chart in Figure 21, were then discussed in plenary.

Table 2: Matrix to determine the enabling and constraining factors in Barbados' policy cycle for fisheries management

Stage of policy cycle	I have access to a well-known process for me to formally participate in this stage	I have access to the information needed to effectively participate in this stage	I have access to the resources (e.g. time, money, equipment) for participating in this stage	I have the personal knowledge, skills and abilities to participate in this stage	I find that "cultural norms" and typical practice encourage my participation in this stage
Data and information					
Analysis and advice					
Decision-making					
Implementation					
Review and evaluation					

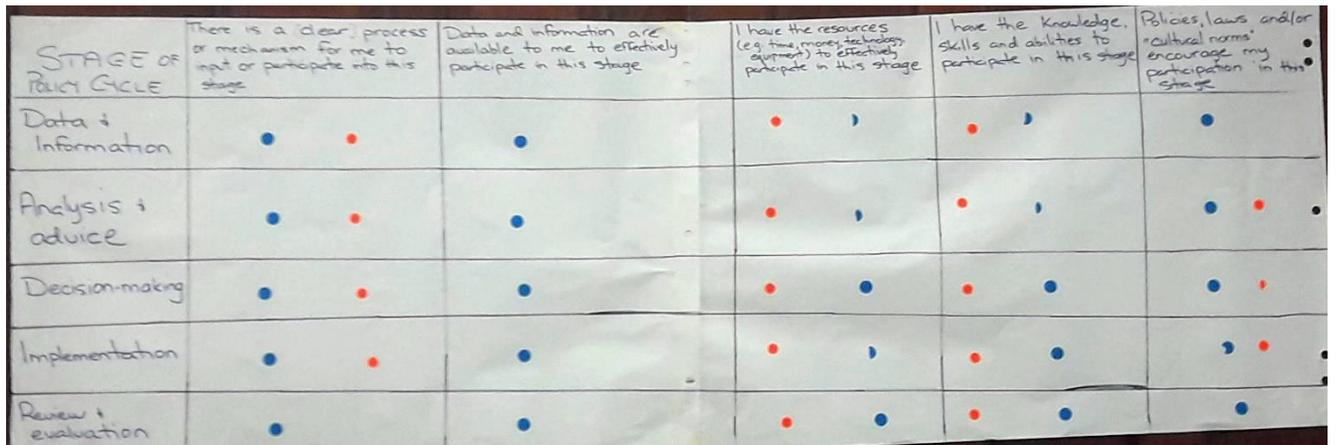


Figure 21: Results of the exercise to determine enabling and constraining factors for stakeholder participation Barbados' fisheries management policy cycle (the orange dots are the responses from the "Industry" stakeholders and the blue dots are the responses from the "Government" stakeholders.)

Summary of findings from the exercise to determine enabling and constraining factors for stakeholder participation Barbados' fisheries management policy cycle

Based on the pattern emerging from the chart in Figure 21:

- Government stakeholders agreed that they mostly had access to information (including data) and existing mechanisms to participate in all stages of the policy cycle for fisheries management in Barbados. They also agreed that "cultural norms" supported/encouraged their participation in all stages. It was however felt that inadequate resources, such as time, money and equipment, somewhat constrained their participation in the "data and information", "analysis

and advice” and “implementation” stages. Similarly, the group felt that inadequate knowledge, skills and abilities constrained their effective participation in the “data and information” and “analysis and advice” stages.

- Industry stakeholders generally agreed that they had the resources (e.g. time, money and equipment), knowledge and skills to effectively participate in all stages of the policy cycle. They however felt that “cultural norms” did not encourage their participation in the “data and information” and “review and evaluation” stages and only somewhat encouraged their participation in the “decision-making” stage. One obvious difference among the two groups was that while the government stakeholders felt that they had the data and information available to participate in all stages of the policy cycle, the industry stakeholders felt that they did not have the data and information to effectively participate in any of the policy cycle stages. Industry stakeholders also felt that they were not able to access mechanisms to engage in the “review and evaluation” stage of the cycle.

As part of the plenary discussion, it was noted that some of the constraining factors that were related to inadequate capacity (e.g. not having the necessary skills, knowledge and access to resources) could be improved by taking deliberate actions to build capacity in these areas. It was noted that some existing programmes and projects at the national and regional levels may be able to assist in this regard. The “Developing Organizational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries (StewardFish)” project was noted as a regional project involving Barbados that would offer opportunities to build the capacity of fisherfolk and their organisations to participate in management and governance of fisheries (e.g. through strengthened leadership and access to ICTs). Where constraints were more related to inadequacies in existing policies, “cultural norms” or inefficiencies in existing systems to facilitate stakeholder engagement, it was noted that this would require some form of advocacy by the affected group. Although, building capacity to advocate and influence policy effectively may also be required.

6.4 Review of national legislation to determine the legal provisions for establishing a NIC in Barbados

The purpose of this session was to undertake a plenary review of any existing approved or draft legislation most relevant to the fisheries sector and determine the extent to which legal provisions were made to promote stakeholder engagement in decision-making processes for fisheries management. The activity specifically sought to examine if there were any enabling legal provisions for the establishment and effective functioning of multi-stakeholder consultative/advisory mechanisms for the fisheries sector. The session was facilitated by Technical Officer, CANARI and Director, UWI-CERMES.

The session started with a brief review of the Barbados Fisheries Act (1993). In the interest of time, the review included only the sections of the Act that specifically referenced the Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC) including its constitution and functioning. The questions in Table 3 were used to facilitate plenary analysis/discussion on the sections reviewed. A summary of findings and key discussion points for each question can also be found in Table 3.

Table 3: Questions and responses for plenary analysis of the Barbados Fisheries Act (1993).

Question for plenary analysis/discussion	Summary of findings and key discussion points
Is the formation of a National Intersectoral Coordination mechanism (e.g. a FAC) or similar stakeholder consultative mechanism covered by law?	Yes, section 5 of the Barbados Fisheries Act (1993) notes that “The Minister shall by instrument in writing appoint a committee to be called the Fisheries Advisory Committee...”
Is the language used in the Act sufficiently strong to ensure its formation? (may or shall)	Yes, the Act notes that the Minister “shall” appoint a FAC which means that legally it must be done. It was noted however, that a timeframe for the appointment was not included in the Act which could provide a “loophole” for explaining delays with appointment of the FAC.
Is the mandate or objectives of the NIC covered in the Act?	<p>Yes, the mandate of the the FAC is outlined in section 5 of the Act. The FAC is to function in an advisory capacity to the Minister responsible for Fisheries in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the development and management of fisheries; ○ joint venture investment in fisheries, access agreements or other agreements in respect of fisheries; ○ matters concerning or facilitating the harmonisation of fisheries ○ legislation including the licensing requirements for foreign fishing vessels; ○ the co-ordination of the policies with regard to fisheries with other departments of Government; ○ any other matter specified in the Act or any regulations made under the Act.
Is the mandate/objective of the NIC EAF “friendly” (e.g. does it focus on the fisheries sector only or does it include other fisheries related sectors)?	The mandate/objective of the FAC primarily focused on the fisheries sector but some provisions in terms of “the co-ordination of the policies with regard to fisheries with other departments of Government” are included in the mandate to facilitate inter-sectoral approaches.
Is the constitution of the committee covered in the Act? Does it include various stakeholder groups e.g. civil society (e.g. fisherfolk organisations and academia), private sector, government)?	<p>Yes, section 5 of the Act (The <i>Schedule</i>) outlines the constitution of the FAC. It notes that the FAC consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Chief Fisheries Officer or his nominee <i>ex officio</i>; ○ a biologist who specialises in fisheries; ○ a representative of the Ministry of the Environment; ○ four other persons engaged in the fishing industry who are recommended by the Chief Fisheries Officer; ○ a representative of the Markets Division; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a representative of the registered fishing associations. <p>The Act also notes that: The Committee may invite the head of any government department or his representative or such other person as it may think fit to attend any meeting of the Committee.</p>
Is the constitution of the NIC EAF “friendly” (e.g. cross-section of sectors present)?	It was generally agreed that the constitution of the FAC was diverse and followed the multi-stakeholder approach promoted by EAF. It also made some provisions for multi-sectoral approaches (also promoted by EAF) by including the Ministry of Environment as a representative on the FAC as well as states that the heads of other government departments may be invited to participate in FAC meetings. Some concern was expressed with the recommendations for additional industry representatives coming from the Chief Fisheries Officer, as it was felt that such recommendations should come from industry stakeholders. It was also suggested tha the language “a representative of the Ministry of Environment” be changed to “a representative of the Ministry responsible for Environment” since it was noted that the names of Ministries often change with changes in administration.
Does legislation regarding the NIC include provisions for sharing/ disclosing information about the decisions or findings of the NIC?	It was noted that the Act did not specifically address sharing or diclosing information about the decisions or findings of the FAC. It was therefore thought that since the Act did not specifically speak against it, that there was the possibility of being able to do so, thus increasing the transparency of recommendations made by the FAC.

6.5 Identifying operational guidelines

The purpose of this session was to reinforce the importance of NICs/FACs as multi-level, multi-stakeholder mechanisms that can serve as important links between regional and national levels of policy processes and improve governance effectiveness. The session further sought to get participants to identify the priority good governance principles needed to help build the capacity and guide the operationalisation of a NIC/FAC in Barbados. The session was facilitated by Director, UWI-CERMES.

The session started with two short presentations on NICs/FACs and good governance, including the principles of good governance (see good governance principles listed in Table 4 below and presentations attached at Appendix 6 and 7) and a review of the needed capacities identified (from the first consultation) for the effective management and governance of the flyingfish fishery in Barbados.

Table 4: Good governance principles

Good Governance Principles: the features and functions of NICs should reflect good governance	
Accountability	Equity
Adaptability	Inclusiveness
Appropriateness	Integration
Capability	Legitimacy
Effectiveness	Representativeness
Efficiency	Responsiveness
	Transparency

Following the presentation participants were asked to split into two groups with Group 1 consisting of “Industry” stakeholders (e.g. fishers, fisherfolk organisations, processors, retailers and wholesalers etc.) and Group 2 consisting of “Government” stakeholders (e.g. the Fisheries Authority, Foreign Affairs etc.). In their groups, participants were asked to collectively decide on the three priority good governance principles that would help improve the operation of NICs/FACs in Barbados. The findings from the exercise are presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5: priorities identified by industry and government stakeholders to improve operation of NICs/FACs in Barbados

Industry stakeholders (Group 1)
<p><i>Top 3 good governance principles selected by “industry stakeholders” to improve functioning of a NIC/FAC in Barbados:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accountability -representatives have responsibility to represent and feedback to industry (facilitate transparency) ○ Effectiveness -Dealing with priority matters to the best of FAC’s ability with feedback ○ Capability – representatives knowledgeable about the sector including the issues to be addressed
Government stakeholders (Group 2)
<p><i>Top 3 good governance principles selected by “government stakeholders” to improve functioning of a NIC/FAC in Barbados:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transparency – information must be readily shared with stakeholders, this increases buy-in by stakeholders and creates awareness ○ Effectiveness – getting the job done efficiently and utilising resources in a cost-effective manner ○ Inclusiveness – all stakeholders will be represented, and their voices will be heard

7 Next steps and closing remarks

Technical Officer, CANARI thanked participants for their participation in the consultations and noted that the report for the final consultation would be prepared by CANARI/UWI-CERMES and be available by February 2019. She also noted that while this is the final activity for Barbados under the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project”, in keeping with the call from the Ministerial Council to proactively pursue implementation of the Sub-regional FMP, including increasing stakeholder awareness about the Sub-regional FMP and their participation in management, it would be necessary for participants, as key stakeholders in the national flyingfish fishery

in Barbados to continue stakeholder awareness raising efforts and seeking to develop/advocate for mechanisms to facilitate stakeholder participation in management of the fishery.

Ms. Joyce Leslie, Deputy Chief Fisheries Officer, in her closing remarks noted that Barbados was seeking to have its Flyigfish Fishery Management Plan implemented within a year. She encouraged stakeholders to continue their participation in any meetings concerning the fisheries in Barbados. She further encouraged fisherfolk leaders to share information about meetings, such as these, and ensure that their organisations are represented.

Technical Officer, CANARI extended special thanks to Chris Parker, Senior Fisheries Biologist (focal point) and Greg Franklin, Fisheries Assistant for organising the consultation and to the Deputy Chief Fisheries Officer for her participation all three consultations.



Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project
National Mini-consultation and Final Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey

Friday November 16, 2018
Fisheries Division, Barbados
9:00am -2:30pm

Agenda

By the end of the mini-consultation, participants would have:

- been briefed on the discussions held at the recently concluded *“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”* and relevance to national level action for advancing the *Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean*
- reviewed the stages of a general policy cycle and identified any challenges at the national level that may limit stakeholder participation in a flyingfish policy cycle and actions that can be taken to address these challenges
- reviewed national legislation to determine the legal provisions for establishing a National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism (NIC) (e.g. Fisheries Advisory Committee [FAC]), including the selection of members
- discussed and drafted, as a practical exercise, operational guidelines (including guidelines for participatory monitoring and evaluation) for a NIC or FAC in Barbados
- undertaken a final KAP survey on the governance and management of the flyingfish fishery in Barbados and sub-regionally in the context of the ecosystem approach to fisheries
- identified next steps/opportunities to continue raising stakeholder awareness of and engagement in national and sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries

Time	Topics
9:00am	Welcome and introductions
9:15am	Briefing on the <i>“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”</i>
9:45am	The policy cycle: stages, challenges and actions for improving stakeholder engagement
10:45am	Break
11:00am	Review of national legislation to determine the legal provisions for establishing a NIC in Barbados
11:30am	Outlining draft operational guidelines for a NIC in Barbados
12:30pm	Lunch
1:30pm	KAP survey
2:00pm	Next steps and opportunities to continue raising stakeholder awareness of and participation in national and sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries
2:20pm	Closing remarks
2:30pm	End of workshop

The **Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries** project is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES) under contract to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) as part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project *“Catalyzing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ Project)”*.

**Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flying fish fisheries project.
Baseline knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey and First National Mini-consultation for Barbados
Friday November 16, 2018**

Participants list

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Appendix 3

Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fisheries Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices Survey

This Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey is part of a KAP study being conducted to understand the changes over time in knowledge of, attitudes towards, and practices of management in flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean sub-region in the context of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF).

The KAP study targets [potential] members of National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) as the key stakeholders in management of the flyingfish fisheries.

This survey is the follow-up to the baseline KAP survey that was conducted in December, 2017. The purpose of this final KAP survey is to assist in determining the levels of improvement, if any, in stakeholders knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of management and governance of flyingfish fisheries for the sub-region in the context of EAF and policy cycles, based on their participation in the education and awareness raising activities that would have been conducted under the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project.

Your participation is voluntary and you may choose to end your participation at any time. Your answers will be anonymous, and you will not be named in the survey reports.

Glossary: special terms explained

Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF): besides the fish, we also need to consider the people and the environment in managing flyingfish fisheries

Policy cycle: has five basic steps with processes to involve people in fisheries policy and management

National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs): arrangements through which stakeholders in different sectors (e.g. fisheries, tourism, MPAs) talk with each other to decide on and coordinate national plans and policy, like ocean governance

Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC): An example of a NIC focused mainly on fisheries matters that is common in fisheries laws of CRFM countries

Fisheries Management Plan (FMP): Sets out how a country or region's fisheries are to be managed and developed for the benefit of the society, not just fisherfolk, incorporating EAF, climate, trade, etc.

This survey will not take long, and there are no right or wrong answers, just seeking your views.

* Required

1. How well in general do you know the fisheries in your country?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not well	<input type="radio"/>	Very well				

2. How well specifically do you know the flyingfish fishery in your country?

Mark only one oval.
 Mark only one oval.

1	2	3	4	5	
Not well	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Very well

3. In what way(s) have you or your organisation been engaged in flyingfish fisheries policy and management over the past 5 years? Specifically in the context of "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project, also highlight events that you/ your organisation have been engaged in over the past year. Offer as much detail as possible.

4. To what extent are you familiar with each of these terms (you have heard of the term before now, and have a good idea of what it means)?

Check all that apply.
 Check all that apply.

	Unfamiliar	Fairly familiar	Very familiar
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism (NIC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ocean Governance Committee (OGC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Policy Cycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. What are the three (3) best means of reaching you with information about the flyingfish fishery (industry, plans, policy, etc.) in your country?

Check all that apply.
 Check all that apply.

	Not useful	Good means	Better means	Best means
Television	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Email message	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WhatsApp message	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text (SMS) message	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Phone voice call	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facebook page	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Web site page	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaking directly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fisheries meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Printed notice/handout	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. To what extent do you agree or disagree that managing the flyingfish fishery using EAF may improve the following?

Check all that apply.
 Mark only one oval per row.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree
Contribution of the fishery to economy	<input type="radio"/>				
Fishing industry livelihood incomes	<input type="radio"/>				
Providing science inputs into policy	<input type="radio"/>				
Cooperation among economic sectors	<input type="radio"/>				
Use of responsible fishing techniques	<input type="radio"/>				
Engagement of fishery stakeholders	<input type="radio"/>				

7. How important do you consider the use of multi-stakeholder bodies such as NICs and FACs to be for achieving flyingfish sustainability?

Mark only one oval.
 Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not important	<input type="radio"/>	Very important				

8. To what extent do you agree or not with the statement " I will encourage use of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the flyingfish fishery of my country"?

Mark only one oval.
 Mark only one oval.

1	2	3	4	5		
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree				

9. For each stage of the policy cycle indicate how important that stage is for you to be engaged in it as a stakeholder in the flyingfish fishery? *

Mark only one oval per row.
 Check all that apply.

	Not important	Fairly important	Moderate	Important	Very important
Data and information	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Analysis and advice	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Review and evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>				

10. To what extent do you agree or not with the statement "Other countries in the Eastern Caribbean must work together with mine to help us all manage our flyingfish fisheries"?

Mark only one oval.
 Mark only one oval.

1	2	3	4	5		
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree				

Background information on respondent

We need a little bit of background information on you to compare with other respondents across the several countries.

11. Country of respondent's flyingfish fishery

Mark only one oval.
 Mark only one oval.

- Barbados
- Dominica
- Grenada
- Martinique
- Saint Lucia
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Trinidad and Tabago

12. Sex of respondent

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Female
- Male
- Other: _____

13. Age of respondent

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- under 20
- 20-39
- 40-59
- 60 or over

14. Last formal high school attended

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Primary
- Secondary school/vocational
- Tertiary/university

15. Main occupation or affiliation

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Fishing industry or fisherfolk organisation
- Governmental (fisheries-related)
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Private sector (non-fishery)
- Other

Evaluation of the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project

We kindly ask that you complete this section of the survey. This will assist us in better assessing the impacts of the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project.

16. Did you complete the first KAP survey?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

17. **How many of the flyingfish fisheries management mini consultations (for the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project) have you attended/participated in?**

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- 1
- 2
- All 3
- None

18. **Have you received any of the following flyingfish fishery products associated with the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project?**

Check all that apply.

Check all that apply.

- Information sheet: Fisheries Advisory Committees
- Information sheet: National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms
- Information sheet: From hook to cook: Managing flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean
- Information sheet: From policy to practice: Managing flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean
- Documentary: Spotlight on the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery

19. **If you received any of the above-mentioned products, have you read or viewed any of the products and were they useful?**

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Yes, I viewed and read these products and found it useful
- Yes, I have viewed but not read these products
- Yes I have viewed and read these products but did not find them useful
- No, I have neither viewed or read any of these products

20. **If you viewed and/or read any of the products, briefly explain why you did or did not find them useful.**

21. **After having completed the KAP survey (s) and mini consultation(s) do you think your knowledge of concepts within flyingfish fisheries policy and management has improved?**

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

22. After having completed the KAP survey (s) and mini consultation(s) do you think your attitude towards flyingfish fisheries policy and management has improved?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Maybe
- No
- Yes

23. After having completed the KAP survey (s) and mini consultation(s) do you think your practices in management of the flyingfish has improved?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- No
- Maybe
- Yes

Contact information

We kindly ask that you share this information because we would like to be able to share related information and the final report with you. Please be reminded that all survey responses will remain anonymous.

24. First and last name

25. Email address(es)

26. Phone and WhatsApp number(s)

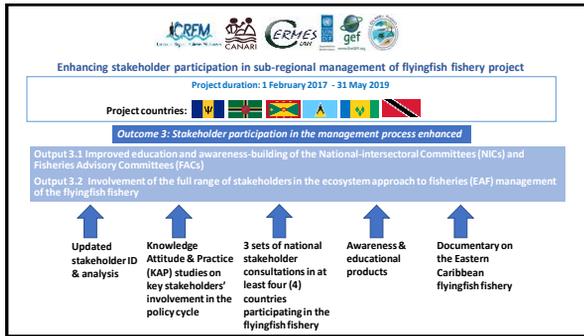
Thank you!

Thank you for completing the KAP survey.

Your answers will help us engage stakeholders like yourselves in flyingfish fisheries policy and management nationally and sub-regionally.

Should you have any questions or comments on the KAP survey, please feel free to contact us by emailing sanyacompton@gmail.com

The Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES) under contract to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) as part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project "Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ Project)"



Progress updates	
ACTIVITY	STATUS
Update stakeholder identification and analysis of flyingfish fishery stakeholders in the Eastern Caribbean	In progress: Initial update of stakeholder identification and analysis completed, to be further updated throughout the implementation of the project
Conduct baseline Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	Completed: KAP surveys conducted from December 4-13, 2017; KAP reports prepared, finalised and disseminated to focal points and mini-consultation participants. Reports also available on project webpage
Convene first round of mini-consultations in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	Completed: consultations held from December 4-13, 2017; mini-consultation reports prepared, finalised and disseminated to focal points and mini-consultation participants. Reports also available on project webpage
Convene second round of mini-consultations in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	Completed: consultations held from April 24-May 4, 2018; mini-consultation reports prepared, finalised and disseminated to focal points and mini-consultation participants. Reports also available on project webpage
Convene third (and final) round of mini-consultations in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	In progress: dates for consultations - Barbados- November 16, 2018; Saint Lucia - November 26, 2018; St. Vincent & the Grenadines- November 22, 2018; Trinidad & Tobago- November 28, 2018
Disseminate first set of awareness and communication products	Completed: Communication products on NICs and FACS disseminated as handouts at first national-mini consultations

Progress updates cont'd	
ACTIVITY	STATUS
Disseminate second set of awareness and communication products	Completed: two information sheets were developed and disseminated to consultation participants and focal points. Sheets also available on project webpage and soon on the CUME+ Hub. "From Hook to Cook & Beyond": facts on the flyingfish; information on the ecosystem approach to fisheries, key policies governing the flyingfish fisheries "From Policy to Practice": the policy cycle; the sub-regional management plan for flying fish in the Eastern Caribbean; benefits of implementing the sub-regional management plan for flying fish in the Eastern Caribbean
Develop documentary on the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery	Completed: A 16 minute documentary "Spotlight on the Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fishery" aimed at improving awareness of the governance and management challenges impacting the Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fishery and the critical role of the "Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean" in addressing these challenges was produced and disseminated to stakeholders
Conduct final KAP survey	In progress: final KAP surveys to be conducted during third (and final) set of mini-consultations



Briefing on the “Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”

Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project
Third mini-consultation



Role of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group

- ...functions in a technical and advisory capacity to facilitate the achievement of management objectives outlined in the sub-regional management plan for flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean

These management objectives are:

- sustained flyingfish resources (biological objective)
- optimal use of the flyingfish resource for long-term benefit (socioeconomic objective) and
- sustained ecosystem health (ecological objective).

Composition of the CRFM/WECAFC Working Group

Membership shall consist of all Member States of CRFM and WECAFC, including Overseas Territories and Departments, with a real interest in the flyingfish fishery.

Membership may also include representatives of key flyingfish stakeholders of Member States as well as relevant regional organisations and experts.



The Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish has the following terms of reference, to:

- Update and finalise** the draft Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean, taking into account the need to develop an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) management and climate change issues.
- Establish and commence** improved monitoring of fishery performance trends, consistent with agreed management objectives for the operation of the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery.
- Monitor and advise** on the implementation of the agreed Fisheries Management Plan.
- Provide advice** on the status of the fishery and its management to the CRFM Ministerial Sub-Committee on Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish and to WECAFC.
- Take other necessary actions on emerging issues pertaining to the sustainable use of Eastern Caribbean flyingfish.



Special Meeting

- The CRFM/WECAFC Working Group recently held a special meeting in Barbados from October 1-2, 2018

Meeting Goal

- The goal of the meeting was to discuss progress, challenges, and next steps for implementing the sub-regional flyingfish fishery management plan (FMP) and associated outputs to further flyingfish and other fishery resource management in the Eastern Caribbean.

Meeting Participants

- The meeting was attended by technical-level participants including but not limited to representatives of: national fisheries divisions, fishers organisations, authorities of Martinique, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, FAO/WECAFC, and the CRFM Secretariat.

Feedback for further revisions of Sub-regional FMP

- Proposed** that the revised FMP include an outline of a (1-2 page) **national implementation plan**
- Highlighted** the need to be mindful of the impact of current extreme accumulations of **Sargassum**
- Recommended** that the **trigger points should be considered as points when engagement of fishers focusses on remedial action** in the fishery rather than fishery closure

Feedback for further revisions of draft Data policy

- ✈ **Recommended** that the **policy should provide some specificity** including types of data needed for flyingfish that all countries should collect; format for submission; elements for confidentiality and how data or elements of it is treated; what other countries can access etc.
- ✈ **Recommended** that the general **principles referred to in the data policy should be applicable to all fisheries**; such that while the policy that will be relevant to flyingfish, and be tested using this species, it can be modified for applicability to others
- ✈ **Asked** that consideration should be given, by Member States to the **incentives to encourage submission of data** and sanctions for non-submission/collection of data
- ✈ **Recommended** that the data policy should relate both to data collection and data use and might also **define what data products need to be generated**.

Feedback for further revisions of data collection approaches

- ✈ **Proposed** that consideration be given to **utilise fishers' family members as the conduit for data**. It was also recommended that consideration should be given to the **use of electronic logbooks**
- ✈ **Emphasised** that **giving useful feedback to fishers** who have provided data would be an incentive that might work better than mandatory reporting
- ✈ **Recommended** that, given that data collection is enormously difficult especially with current capacity limitations, focus should be on **strengthening capacity of both government and fishers' organisations**; supported by enhanced political commitment for evidence-based decision making that requires long-term data collection
- ✈ **Proposed** that Working Group should recommend to the WECAF Commission, at its upcoming meeting tentatively scheduled for April 2019, **that a stock assessment for flyingfish be undertaken**

Feedback for further revisions of Cooperation agreement

- ✈ **Noted** that in the available time, seeking to have a political level agreement is impractical; so, **it is best to focus at a technical level** in the first instance/short term.
- ✈ **Recommended** that notwithstanding the initiative is being funded in the context of one species, it is incumbent to **use the opportunity to develop a wider scoped agreement**, which would provide more opportunities for living resources management; aiming for a simple agreement that "begins" an arrangement that can grow

Countries' approaches to stakeholder participation in, awareness building for, and implementation of the sub-regional FMP at the national and local levels

- ✈ **Recommended** that a **communication and awareness building strategy and action plan be developed**, that stakeholders at the national level could use to help build awareness about the Sub-regional FMP
- ✈ **Recommended** that the implementation strategy and action plan include components dealing with the roles of the various actors, resource mobilisation, capacity building, communication, etc.
- ✈ **Recommended** that following the updating of the FMP a **summarised version of the plan should be developed**, that captures the major points of the plan in easy-to-read leaflets or brief documents that can be distributed to interested parties
- ✈ **Noted** the **challenges in getting NICs and FACs involvement in consultative processes**, especially given that these entities were either non-existent or inoperative in most countries

...continued

- ✈ **Noted** that the effectiveness of NICs and FACs will always be less than optimal unless there are legal grounds to require implementation of recommendations from such entities and legal recourse if this is not done
- ✈ **Recommended** that **opportunities to establish FACs as subcommittees of other bodies**, such as national ocean governance committees, be explored
- ✈ **Recommended** that **NICs and FACs should be specifically mentioned in law, as a prerequisite** of national fisheries-sector decision-making processes



Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project

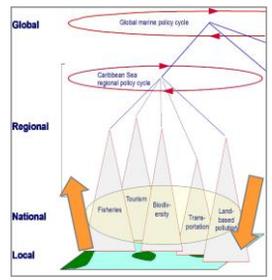
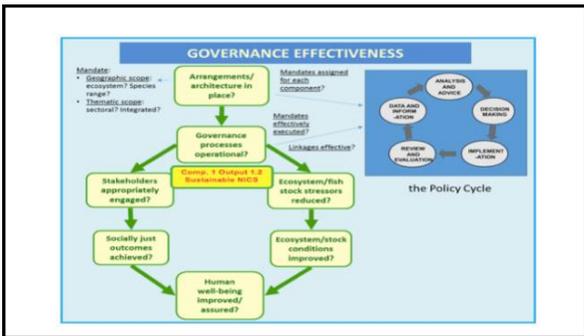
National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms & Fisheries Advisory Committees

- ### Features of a NIC
1. Comprehensive inclusion of stakeholders;
 2. Supportive environment that creates opportunities;
 3. Politically endorsed both administratively and legally with clear mandates;
 4. Well-established reviewing processes;
 5. National multi-level integration of sectors
 6. Bilateral linkages between national and regional government processes; and
 7. Scope and mandate that can address specific tasks
(Compton et al., 2017)

- ### Features of a FAC
- FACs can be considered as a type of national intersectoral committee (NIC) because the committee is usually comprised of various stakeholders from different sectors within fisheries.
1. Advise fisheries management and development;
 2. Consider and advise on the plan for the management and development of fisheries in the fishery waters and on each review of the plan;
 3. Consider and advise on the need for any amendment to fisheries Acts and Regulations;
 4. Consider and advise on any proposals for access agreements, joint ventures investment in fisheries, or development projects in the fisheries sector;
 5. Consider and advise on any initiative for the regional harmonization of fisheries regimes, including any regional licensing scheme or foreign fishing vessels;
 6. Advise on the coordination of the policies and activities of government departments

About NICs

1. Key roles in national and regional ocean governance
2. Permanent multi-stakeholder components of RGF
 - Connect vertically the national to local governance levels
 - Connect laterally national sectors in (sub-)regional matters
3. Facilitate
 - National integration required for successful EAF/EBM
 - Linkages with international entities and processes



Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project

Governance and Good Governance Principles

Barbados
November 16, 2018

Governance Terms and Relationships

Governance - "The public and private interactions undertaken to address challenges and create opportunities within society. Governance thus includes the development and application of the principles, rules, norms, and enabling institutions that guide public and private interactions."

Good governance - "is the extent to which governance arrangements and processes reflect internationally accepted norms, principles, and values."

Governance Arrangements - A legal and/or administrative body, institution, organisation or committee that facilitates governance/good governance.

National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NIC) - a type of multi-sector, multi-stakeholder governance arrangement at the national level

Good Governance Principles

<p>Accountability</p> <p>Adaptability</p> <p>Appropriateness</p> <p>Capability</p> <p>Effectiveness</p> <p>Efficiency</p>	<p>Equity</p> <p>Inclusiveness</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Legitimacy</p> <p>Representativeness</p> <p>Responsiveness</p> <p>Transparency</p>
---	---

The features and functions of NICs should reflect good governance
Monitoring NICs is part of assessing governance.

Activity: Based on the needed capacities identified for Barbados, select the top three good governance principles. The selections must be based on how the principle would help to build the capacities needed and guide the operationalisation of a NIC/FAC.

Needed capacities	Needed science-policy interface
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Improved knowledge of and best practices of the co-management approach as part of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Ecosystem Based Management o Improved reporting skills, especially with the preparation and approval of minutes for the FAC o Improved communication skills including developing good communication products for a variety of audiences o Improved knowledge in establishing priorities o Improved information sharing among fisherfolk and their organisations o Improved public awareness of the FAC and its role o Improved dissemination of information generated by the FAC to stakeholders o Improved transparency of the FAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Determine the status of the regional fishery including stock assessments to facilitate fact-based decision-making o Harmonised legislation regarding mesh sizes in all countries involved in the fishery o Incentivise information sharing by fisherfolk

Good Governance Principles

- Accountability
- Adaptability
- Appropriateness
- Capability
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Equity
- Inclusiveness
- Integration
- Legitimacy
- Representativeness
- Responsiveness
- Transparency



Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project

Report of Final Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey and National Mini-consultation for St. Lucia



November 26, 2018

Prepared by: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute and Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies

Acknowledgements:



This report is an output of the **Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project** which is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES) under contract to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) as part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project “Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ Project)”¹.

Disclaimer:

This publication has been produced for the CRFM. However, the views expressed herein are those of the authors, and can therefore in no way be taken to reflect the official opinions of the CRFM.

¹ www.clmeproject.org

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CLME	Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem
CLME+	Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems
CLME+ Project	UNDP/GEF Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems project
CLME+ SAP	<i>10-year (2015-2025) Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems</i>
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ERG	Eastern Research Group
FAC	Fisheries Advisory Committee
FMP	Fisheries Management Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
NIC	National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism
OGC	Ocean Governance Committee
Sub-regional FMP	Sub-regional Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UWI-CERMES	Centre for Marine Resources and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission

1 Introduction

Given the significance of the Eastern Caribbean four-wing flyingfish commercial fishery, the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), in collaboration with the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), developed and finalised a [Sub-regional Management Plan for Flyingfish \(Sub-regional FMP\) in the Eastern Caribbean](#). Following extensive consultation with stakeholders at both the national and regional levels, the Sub-regional FMP was endorsed by the 15th Session of the WECAFC in March 2014, CRFM Forum in April 2014, and the CRFM Ministerial Council in May 2014. The Plan is now cleared for voluntary implementation by CRFM Member States.

In support of the implementation of the Sub-regional FMP, the [Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project](#) is providing technical assistance to enhance stakeholder education and participation in flyingfish fishery governance and management. The project, targets the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries of Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, and will contribute to enhancing the governance arrangements for implementing an ecosystem approach to flyingfish fisheries (EAF) under the 10-year [Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems \(CLME+ SAP\)](#).

The “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries” project is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES)

Two of the key activities under the project are to:

- conduct a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study (including two sets of KAP surveys) to gauge the level of key stakeholder involvement in EAF, the policy cycle and other aspects of flyingfish fishery management in at least four of the project countries; and
- convene three sets of national stakeholder mini-consultations in four of the project countries to improve awareness, technical knowledge and capacity among targeted groups of key stakeholders from the public sector, private sector and civil society (including fisherfolk) in governance, socio-economic and ecological issues related to EAF and the policy cycle in the flyingfish fishery in the Eastern Caribbean. National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and/or Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) will form the main target groups for the consultations, with other stakeholders being included based on the outcome of a stakeholder identification and analysis.

This report presents the main findings from the final KAP survey and national mini-consultation that were held at the Department of Fisheries in St. Lucia on November 26, 2018.

2 Objectives of the national consultation

The final KAP survey was administered during the final mini-consultation. By the end of the mini-consultation, participants had:

- been briefed on the discussions held at the recently concluded *“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”* and relevance to national

level action for advancing the *Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean*;

- reviewed the stages of a general policy cycle and identified any challenges at the national level that may limit stakeholder participation in a flyingfish policy cycle and actions that can be taken to address these challenges;
- reviewed national legislation to determine the legal provisions for establishing a National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism (NIC) (e.g. Fisheries Advisory Committee [FAC]), including the selection of members;
- discussed operational guidelines for a NIC or FAC in St. Lucia;
- undertaken a final KAP survey on the governance and management of the flyingfish fishery in St. Lucia and sub-regionally in the context of the ecosystem approach to fisheries; and
- identified next steps/opportunities to continue raising stakeholder awareness of and engagement in national and sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries.

3 Approach

The final KAP survey and national mini-consultation were facilitated by Ms. Melanie Andrews, Technical Officer, CANARI and Ms. Sanya Compton, Ph.D., UWI-CERMES.

The final KAP survey was administered following the activities of the final national mini-consultation. Prior to completing the survey participants were informed that the purpose of the final KAP survey was to assist in determining the levels of improvement, if any, in stakeholders knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of management and governance of flyingfish fisheries for the sub-region in the context of EAF and policy cycles, based on their participation in the education and awareness raising activities that would have been conducted under the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project.

It should be noted that, despite efforts made to target the same participants from the baseline KAP survey, only 67% of the persons who participated in the final KAP survey in St. Lucia also participated in the baseline KAP survey. Consequently, apparent improvements in knowledge, attitude or practice are likely to be due to those participants who were most engaged in the activities of the "Enhancing stakeholder participating in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery" project as they are to be due to other unexplored factors.

The consultation was participatory and interactive, and used a combination of facilitation techniques including plenary discussions and small group work to draw on participants' knowledge and experiences. The consultation followed a prepared agenda, which is attached at Appendix 1. The approach for the KAP survey is set out under section 5.

4 Participants

Since there were no appropriate NICs and no FAC in St. Lucia, CANARI and UWI-CERMES, in consultation with the country focal point, targeted key stakeholders involved in the flyingfish fishery and related sectors, that could be viewed as "potential" members of a NIC or FAC to participate in the KAP surveys and consultations.

Eleven persons (3 females and 8 males) participated in the consultation. Participants included fisherfolk, representatives of fisherfolk organisations, civil society organisations with an interest in marine conservation and livelihoods, the Fisheries Authority, private sector with an interest in marketing and

wholesaling and public-sector agencies responsible for equity and cooperative development. The complete list of participants is attached at Appendix 2.

5 Findings from Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey

The final KAP survey (see attached at Appendix 3) is part a KAP study to understand the changes over time in knowledge of, attitude towards and practices of management in flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean sub-region; in the context of an ecosystem approach to fisheries and the policy cycle. The KAP study targets (potential) members of National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) as key stakeholders in the management of the flyingfish fisheries.

The baseline KAP survey for St. Lucia was completed on December 4, 2017 and the final KAP survey was administered on November 26th, 2018 following the activities of the final national mini-consultation.

5.1 Results from final KAP survey for St. Lucia

Demographic information

A total of 10 persons completed the final follow-up KAP survey (KAP 2). The majority of respondents (67%) indicated that they had completed the baseline KAP survey (KAP 1)². Not all survey respondents provided a response for each question or parts of a question, therefore, the percentages are based on the number of responses received for that question or part of it.

Similar to the baseline KAP survey: the majority of respondents were male (80%), with only 20% being female (Figure 1); and the age range for most (50%) respondents was between 20-39 years (Figure 2). Half (50%) of the respondents represented the fisheries sector (Figure 3). Most respondents received a tertiary level education.

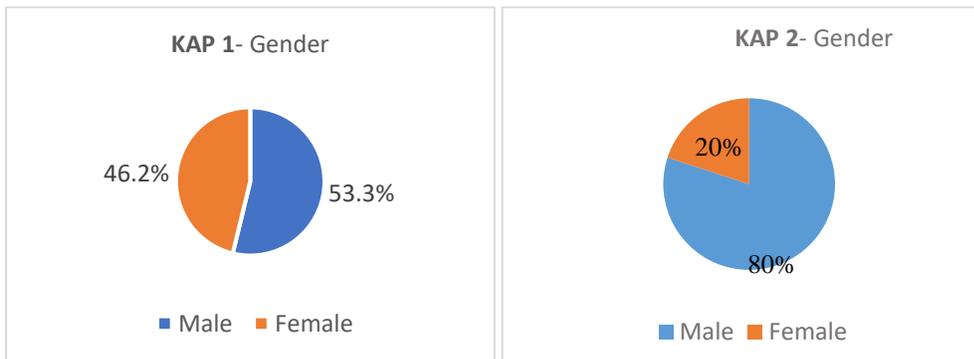


Figure 1. Percentage of respondents by sex for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

² The final KAP surveys sought, to the extent possible, to target the persons who would have participated in the baseline KAP survey.

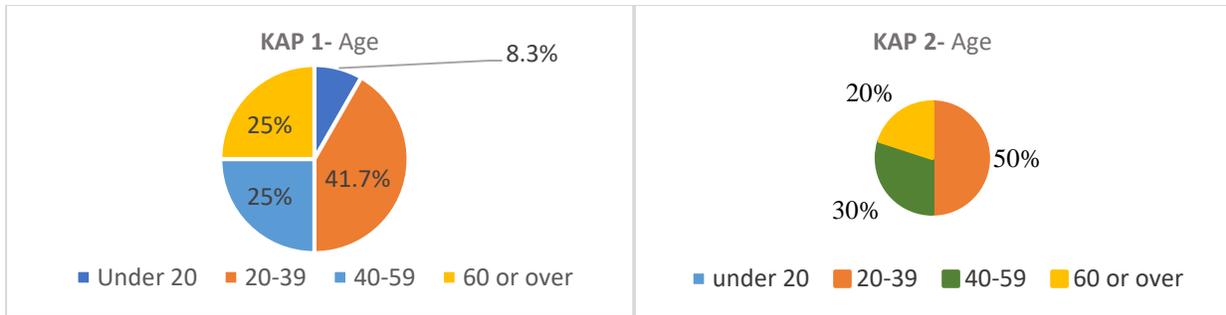


Figure 2. Percentage of respondents by age for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

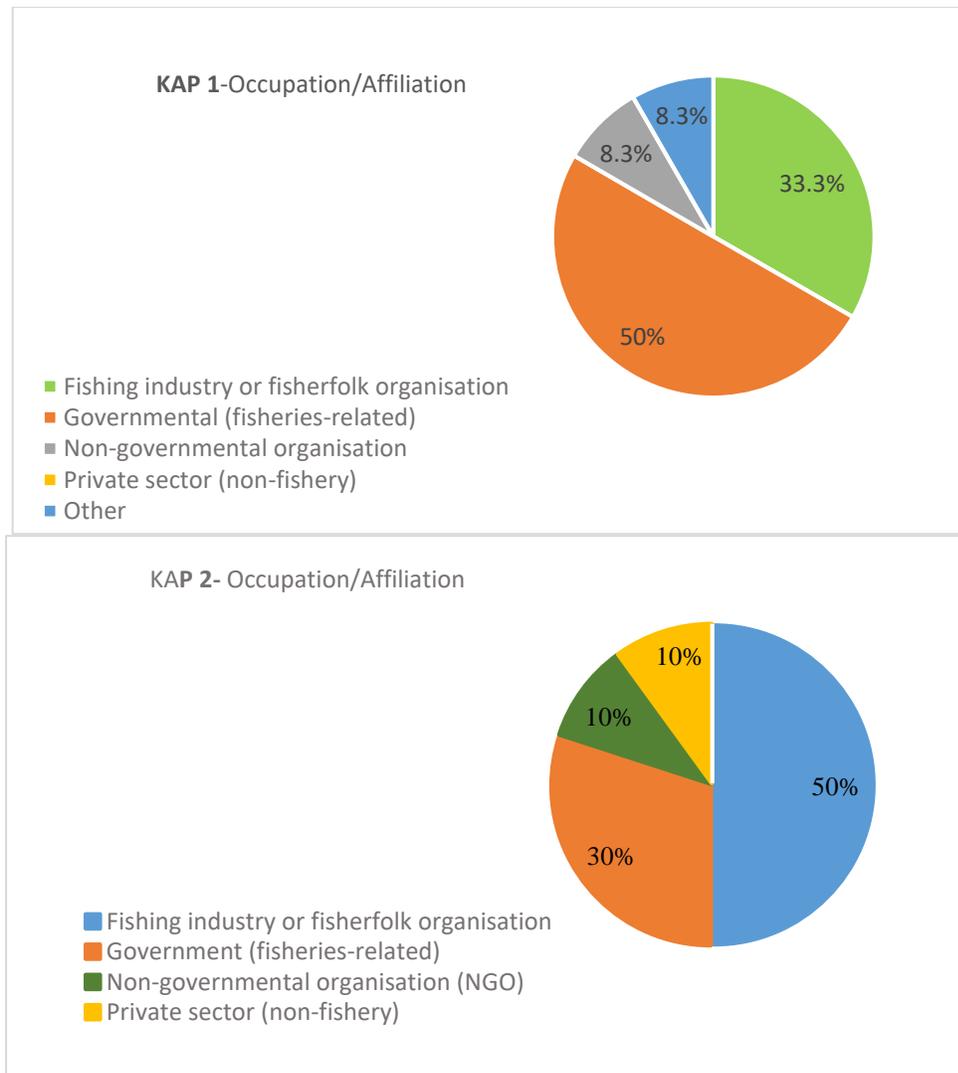


Figure 3. Percentage of respondents by occupation/affiliation for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

Knowledge of fisheries

When asked how well, in general, they knew about fisheries in Saint Lucia, 40% of respondents indicated they knew fisheries well, while another 40% indicated moderately well (Figure 4). Compared to the baseline KAP survey there was a general increase of about 10.7% in responses “3” and above on the

Likert scale, though there was a decrease of about 8% in respondents indicating that they knew the fishery “very well”. As it pertains to the flyingfish fishery, 50% indicated they knew the fishery moderately well (Figure 5). Compared to the baseline KAP survey there was a general increase of about 16% in responses “3” and above on the Likert scale, though there was a decrease of about 8% in respondents indicating that they knew the fishery “very well”. There was also an overall increase of about 38.5% in responses “2” and above on the Likert scale, which represented an improvement of persons not knowing the fishery at all to somewhat knowing the fishery.

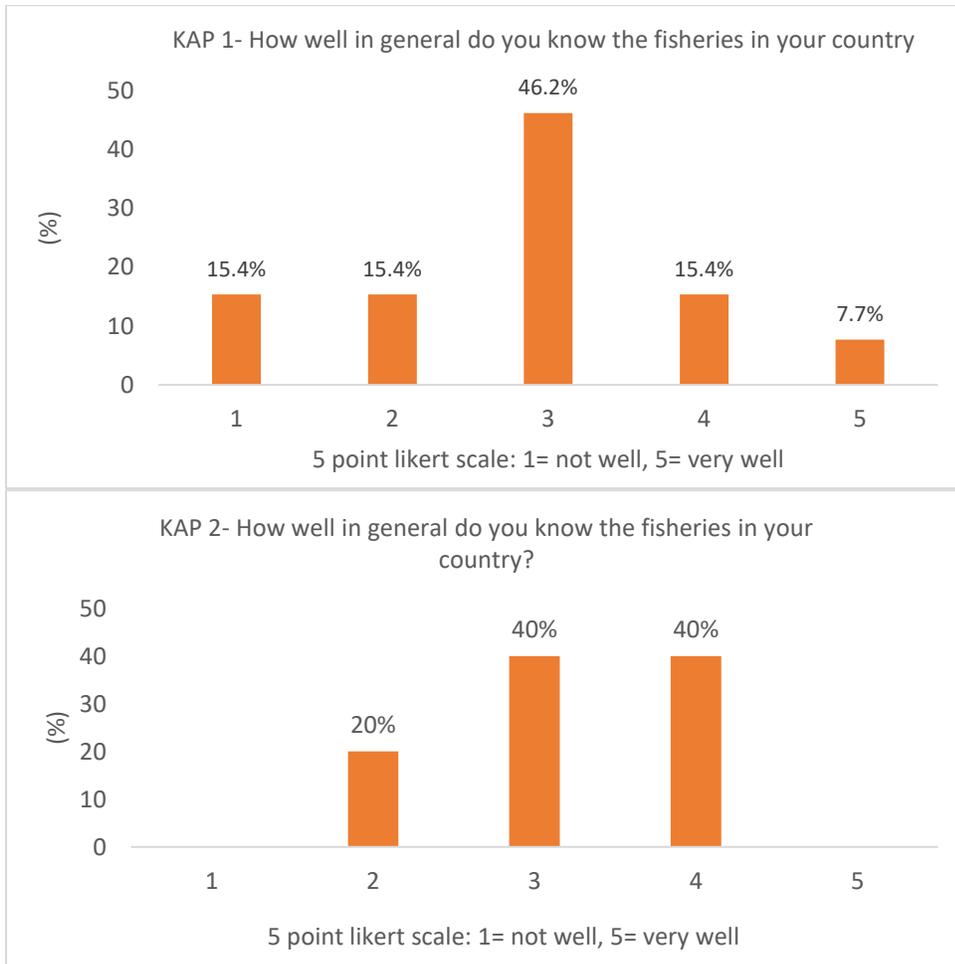


Figure 4. Participants responses to how well they knew fisheries, in general, in St. Lucia for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

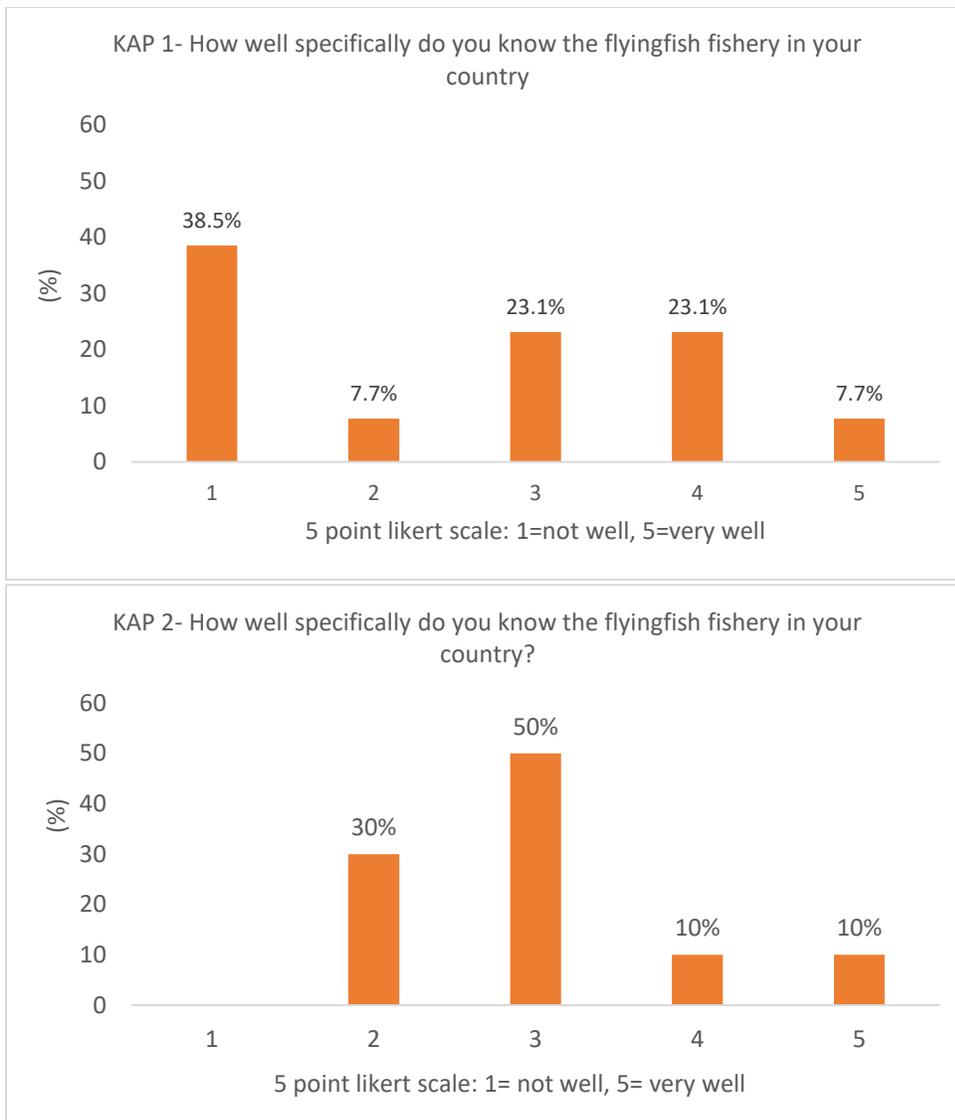


Figure 5. Participants responses to how well they knew the flyingfish fishery in St. Lucia for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

Familiarity with/knowledge of key terms

Respondents were asked to indicate their familiarity with the following terms: Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME), Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC), National Intersectoral Coordinating Mechanism (NIC), Ocean Governance Committee (OGC), policy cycle and sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan. Respondents were fairly familiar with most terms: CLME (43%) – 43% were also very familiar, CRFM (56%), EAF (63%), FAC (38%) – 38% were also very familiar and sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management (63%). They were very familiar with NIC (50%) and policy cycle (50%) but were still unfamiliar with OGC (44%) (Figure 6). Compared to the baseline KAP survey there appears to be improved familiarity with most terms, particularly “Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries”, “Sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan” and “National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism” which each respectively saw a 33%, 45% and 54% increase in familiarity from the baseline KAP survey. Table 1

provides a comparison between respondents' familiarity with key terms from the baseline KAP survey and the final KAP survey.

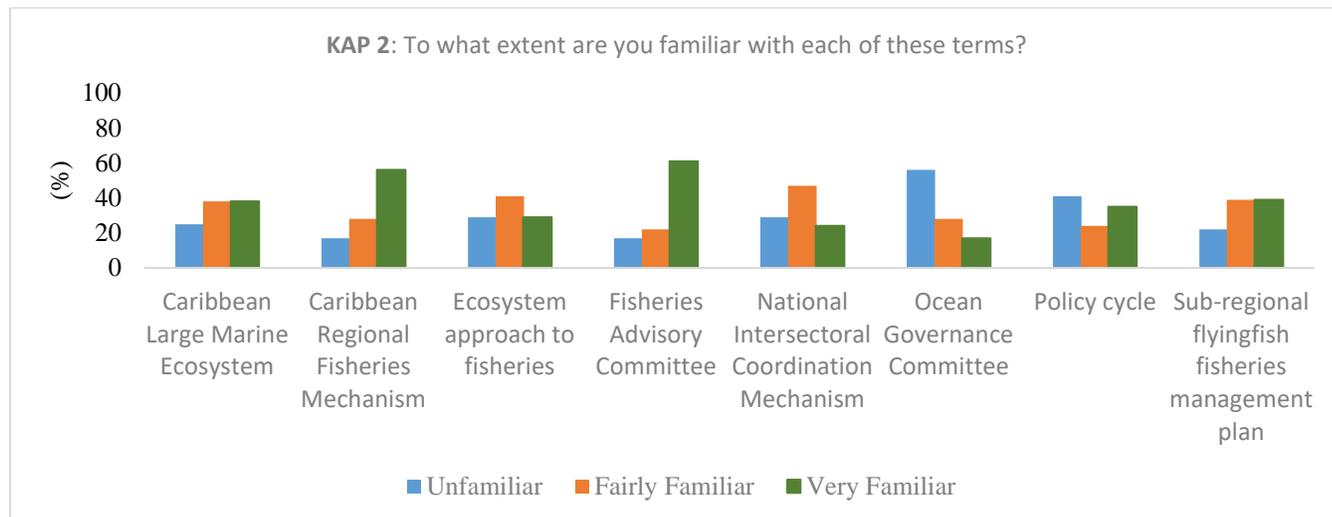


Figure 6. Participants responses from KAP 2 (final) on how familiar they were with key terms

Table 1. Comparison between respondents' familiarity with key terms from KAP 1 (Baseline) survey and the KAP 2 (Final) survey

Key term	Level of familiarity	Results from KAP Baseline	Results from KAP Final	Change
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem	Unfamiliar	25%	14%	Overall improvement (13%) in familiarity with term with 18% improvement in persons being "very familiar" with the term
	Fairly familiar	50%	43%	
	Very familiar	25%	43%	
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	Unfamiliar	23%	0%	Notable (23%) overall improvement in familiarity with term
	Fairly familiar	46%	56%	
	Very familiar	31%	44%	
Ecosystem approach to fisheries	Unfamiliar	46%	13%	Notable (33%) overall improvement in familiarity with term
	Fairly familiar	31%	63%	
	Very familiar	23%	25%	
Fisheries Advisory Committee	Unfamiliar	31%	25%	Small overall improvement (6%) in familiarity with term with 7% improvement in persons being "very familiar" with the term.
	Fairly familiar	38%	38%	
	Very familiar	31%	38%	
National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism	Unfamiliar	67%	13%	Notable (54%) overall improvement in familiarity with term with 42% improvement in persons being "very familiar" with the term
	Fairly familiar	25%	38%	
	Very familiar	8%	50%	
Ocean Governance Committee	Unfamiliar	50	50	No improvement with overall familiarity with term, but 30%
	Fairly familiar	42	13	

Key term	Level of familiarity	Results from KAP Baseline	Results from KAP Final	Change
	Very familiar	8	38	improvement in persons being “very familiar” with the term
Policy cycle	Unfamiliar	33%	13%	Notable (20%) overall improvement in familiarity with term with 25% improvement in persons being “very familiar” with the term
	Fairly familiar	42%	38%	
	Very familiar	25%	50%	
Sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan	Unfamiliar	58%	13%	Notable (45%) improvement in familiarity with term with 17% improvement with persons being “very familiar” with the term
	Fairly familiar	33%	63%	
	Very familiar	8%	25%	

Attitude toward the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)

Most respondents strongly agreed that using EAF may improve contribution of the fishery to economy (60%), fishing industry livelihood incomes (75%), providing science inputs into policy (67%), use of responsible fishing techniques (67%) and engagement of fishery stakeholders (88%); (Figure 7). Thirty-eight percent (38%) of respondents “strongly agreed” that EAF would improve cooperation among economic sectors, and a further 50% “agreed” that EAF could contribute positively in this area. The responses from the second KAP for this question were comparable to the baseline responses.

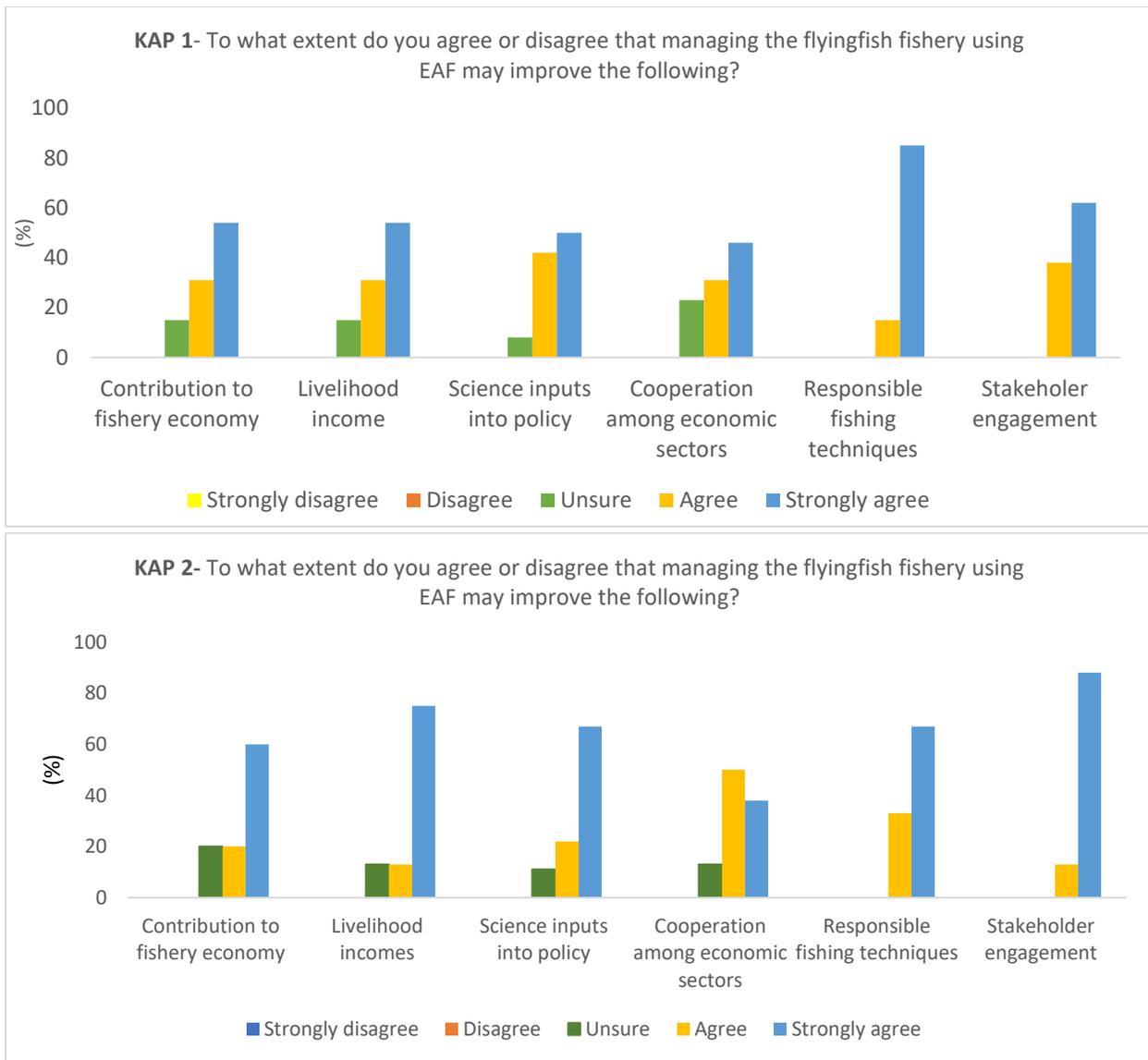


Figure 7. Participants level of agreement with using EAF to improve management of the flyingfish fishery for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

All respondents either “agreed” (40%) or “strongly agreed” (60%) with the statement “I will encourage use of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the flyingfish fishery of my country” (Figure 8). Responses were comparable to the baseline survey where all respondents similarly “agreed” or “strongly agreed” with the statement, however there was an increase of about 13.8% of persons strongly agreeing with the statement.

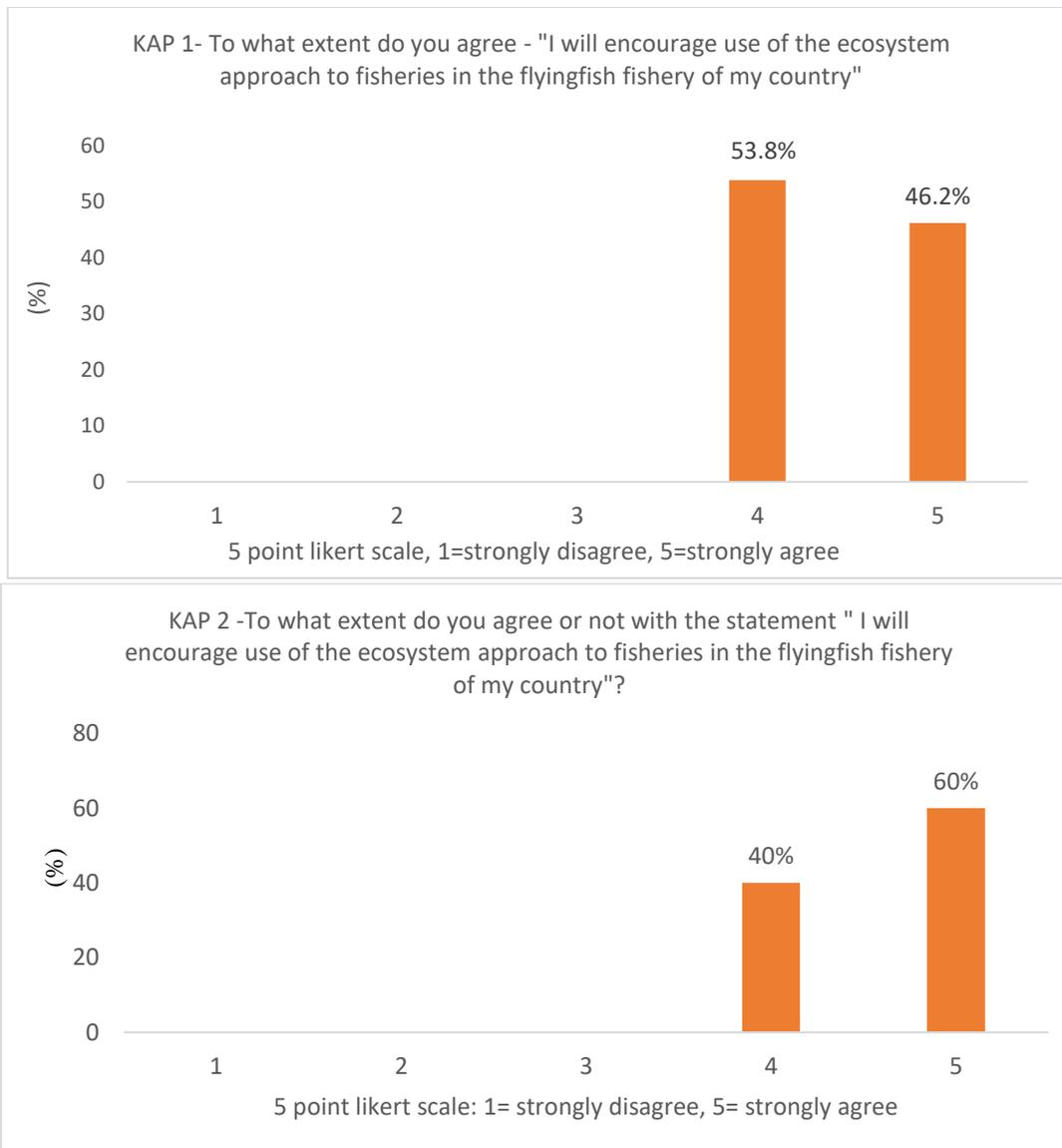


Figure 8. Participants level of agreement with encouraging the use of EAF in St. Lucia’s flyingfish fishery

Attitude toward the importance of stakeholder participation in decision making

Most respondents (70%) agreed that NICs and FACs were either important (30%) or very important (40%) in achieving flyingfish sustainability (Figure 9). However, compared to the baseline KAP survey there was an overall decrease of about 22.3% of persons agreeing that it was “important” or “very important” with a higher percentage of respondents indicating that it was only “moderately important” or “somewhat important”. Most respondents, like the baseline KAP survey, considered all stages of the policy cycle to be “very important”, with the exception of the “implementation” stage which saw an increase in respondents saying it was “important” and a decrease in respondents indicating that it was “very important” (Figure 10).

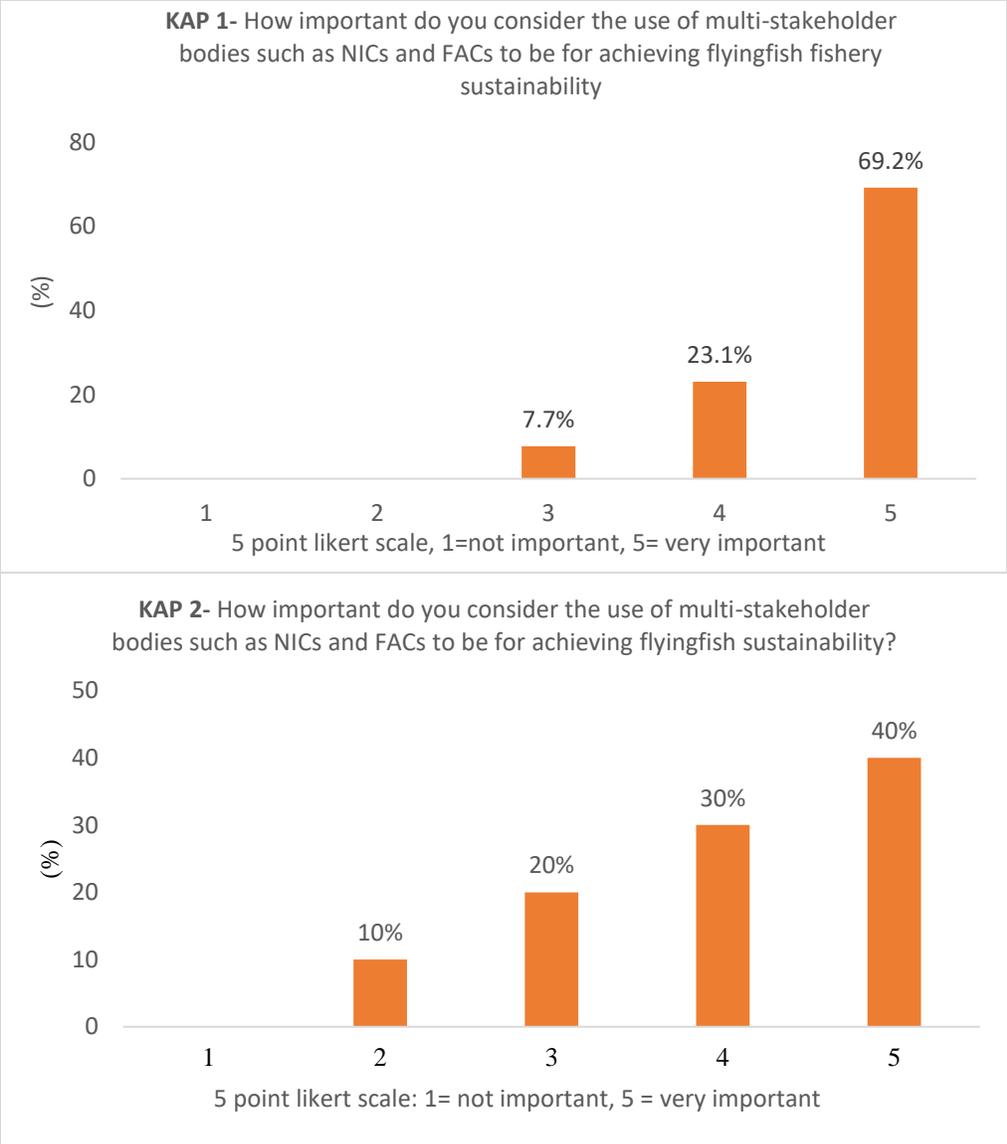


Figure 9. Participants responses to how important NICs and FACs are for achieving flyingfish sustainability for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

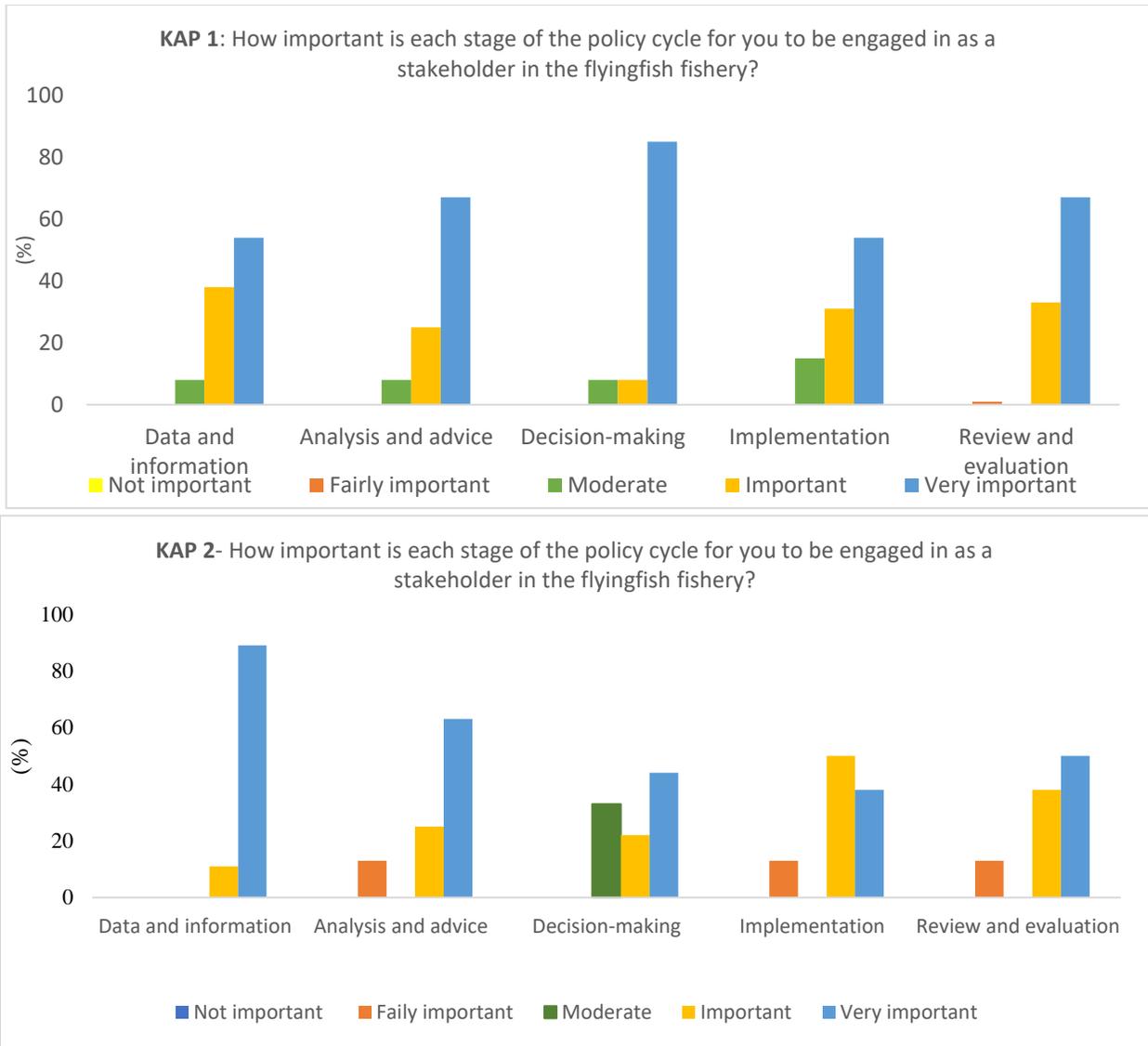


Figure 10. Participants responses to the importance of being engaged in each stage of the policy cycle for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

Attitude toward sub-regional collaboration for managing the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery

Finally, when asked to what extent they agreed or not with the statement - “Other countries in the Eastern Caribbean must work together with mine to help us all manage our flyingfish fisheries” most respondents (78%) strongly agreed with this statement (Figure 11). However, compared to the baseline survey results, there was an 11% increase in the number of persons indicating that it was only “somewhat important” for countries to work together in managing the fishery.

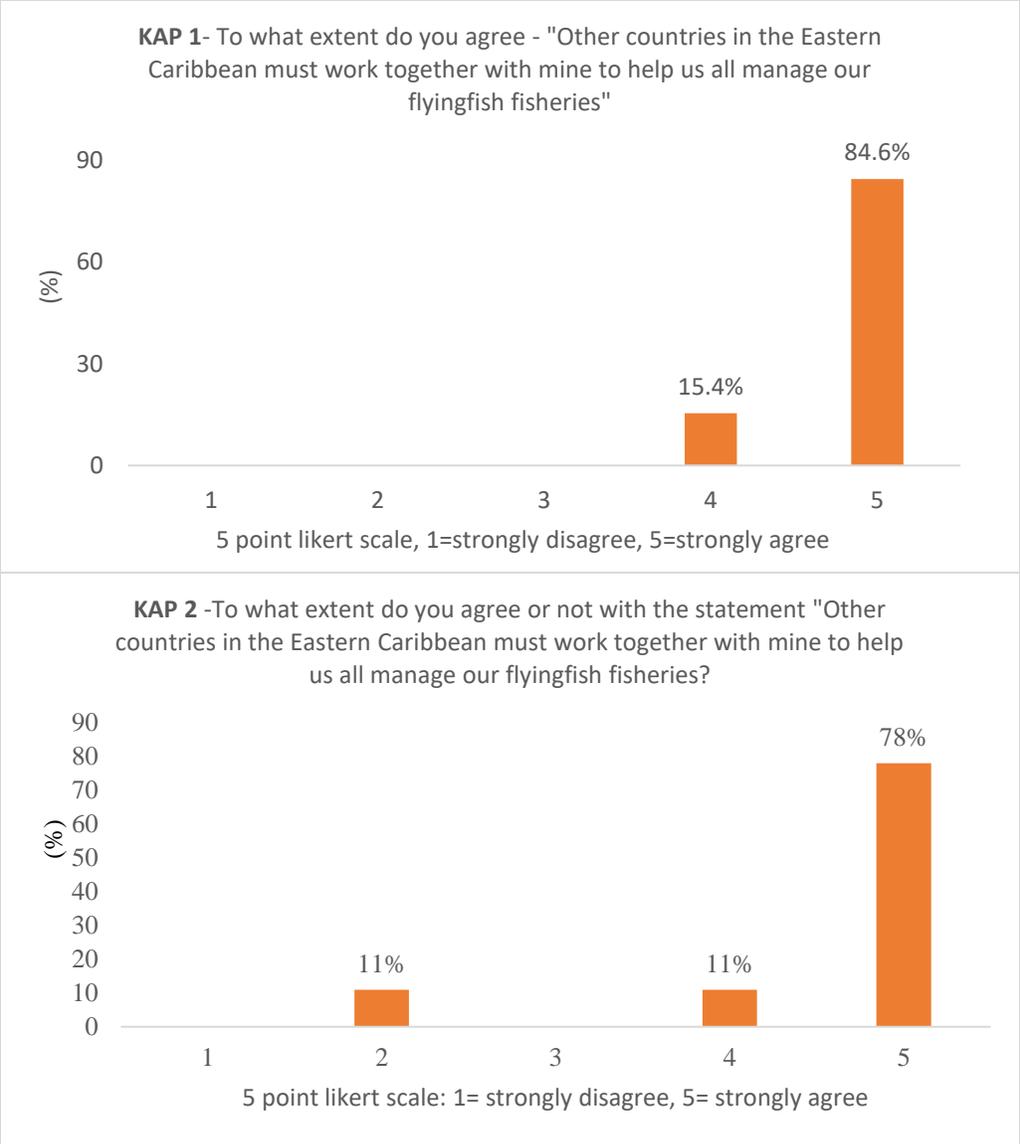


Figure 11. Participants level of agreement about other countries in the Eastern Caribbean working together to manage the flyingfish fishery cycle for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

5.2 Summary conclusions on impact of education and awareness building activities under the “Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery” project based on KAP findings for St. Lucia

Both KAP surveys were conducted with key fisheries stakeholders from the public and private sectors and civil society. The baseline survey was administered during the first set of national consultations and the second survey was administered at the third (and final) set of national consultations. This was done to assist in determining the levels of improvement, if any, in stakeholders’ knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of management and governance of flyingfish fisheries for the sub-region in the context of EAF and policy cycles, based on their participation in the education and awareness raising activities that would have been conducted under the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project. The results of the baseline KAP survey helped to guide

the focus of the second and third mini consultations as well as the products produced to improve awareness.

Responses to the survey questions were similar between both surveys. The most noticeable and positive difference was that respondents' awareness of terms and concepts had improved, especially about EAF, NICs and the sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan. Quite a few participants were still unfamiliar with OGC. However, the feedback from the participants indicated that they felt more knowledgeable and their attitudes and practices had improved. The fisheries stakeholders in Saint Lucia were very supportive of the sub-regional flyingfish fishery management plan and were hopeful that it would assist in developing best management practices of the flyingfish fishery regionally and locally.

Impact of the “Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery” on stakeholders Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice

Respondents indicated that they have been engaged in the “Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery” project over the past year by collecting flyingfish data and participating in surveys and consultations.

Half (50%) of the respondents also indicated that they had attended two mini consultations, while 40% indicated they had attended all 3 mini consultations (Figure 12). Of the 5 flyingfish fishery products associated with the project, the information sheets on NICs and on the flyingfish fishery (“From Hook to Cook”) were both received by the majority (67%) of respondents (Figure 13). Most respondents (56%) indicated that they viewed and read whichever products were received and found them useful. Some participants thought the products were very informative (Figure 14).

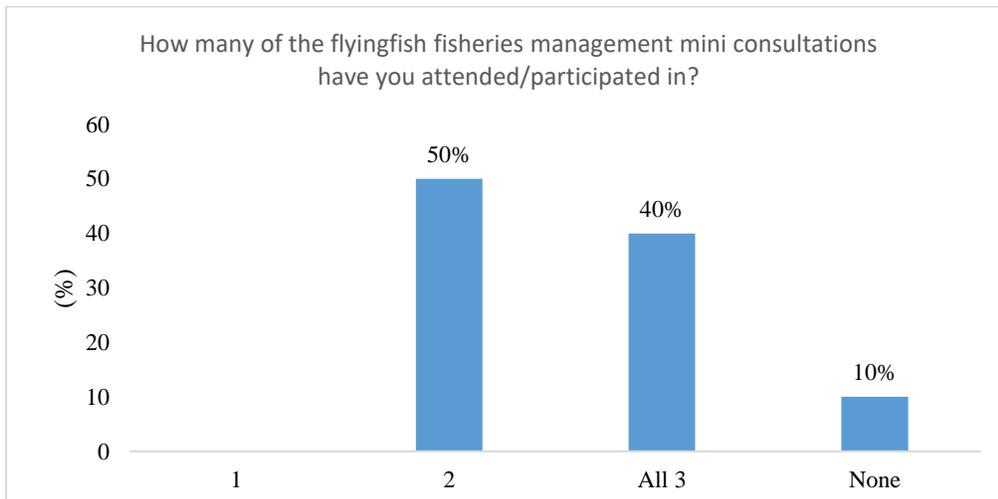


Figure 12. Percentage of participants who attended the mini consultations

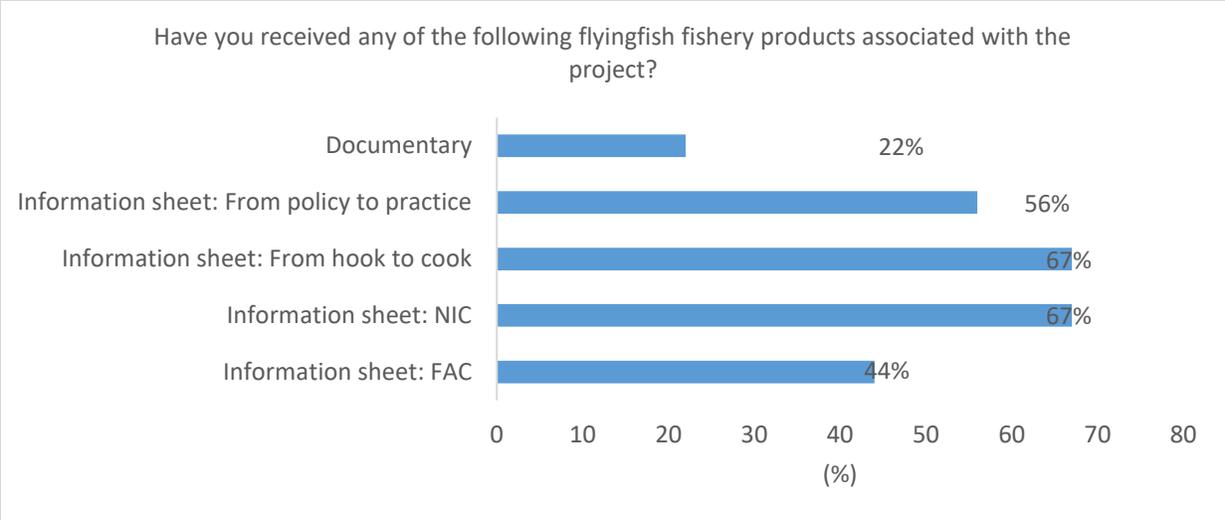


Figure 13. Percentage of participants who indicated they received products associated with the project

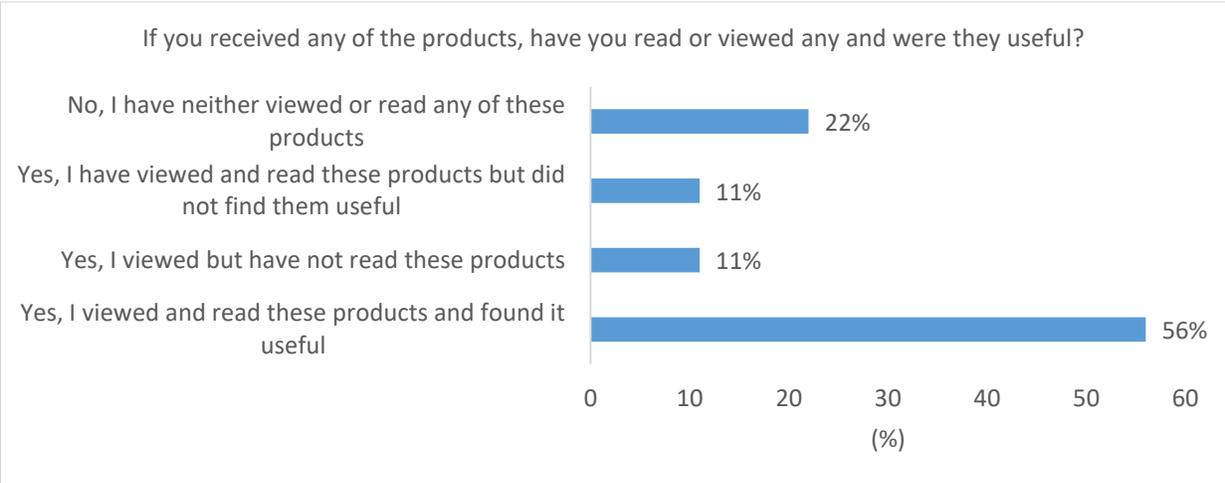


Figure 14. Percentage of participants who indicated they have or have not read or viewed the products

The overall sentiments were that the KAP surveys and mini consultations were beneficial. Most respondents (89%) felt that their knowledge of concepts within the policy and management in the flyingfish fishery had improved (Figure 15). The majority also felt that their attitudes (80%) as well as practices (70%) towards policy and management in the flyingfish fishery had improved (Figures 16 and 17).

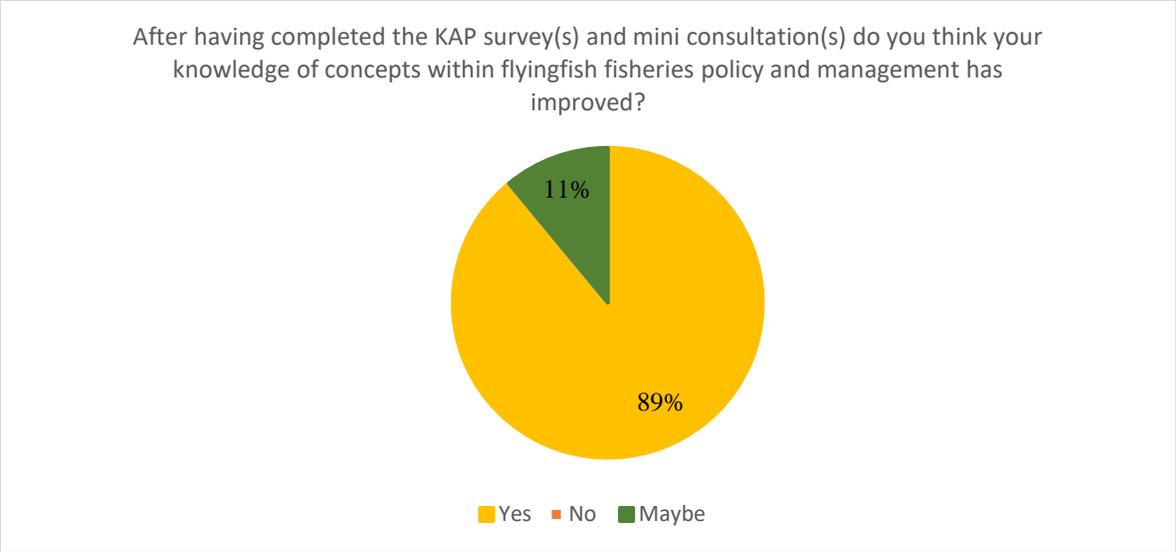


Figure 15. Participants responses to whether or not they thought their knowledge of concepts within flyingfish fishery policy and management improved after completing the surveys and mini consultations

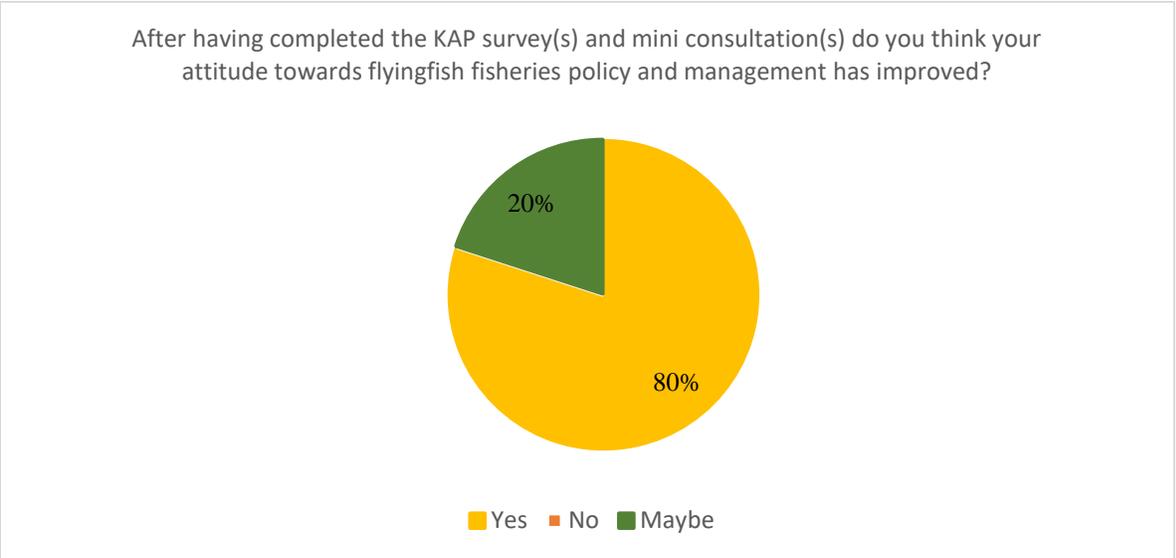


Figure 16. Participants responses to whether or not they thought their attitude towards flyingfish fishery policy and management improved after completing the surveys and mini consultations

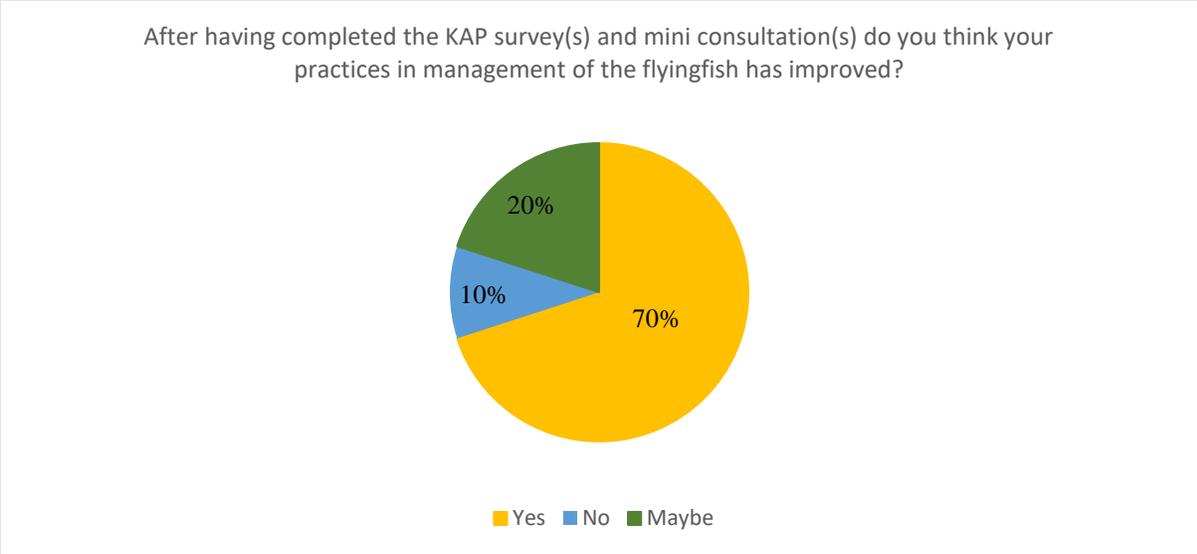


Figure 17. Participants responses to whether or not they thought their practices in management of the flyingfish has improved

Continued communication with fisheries stakeholders

Respondents indicated that the three best means for communicating information about the flyingfish fishery were email (60%), WhatsApp (71%), and speaking directly (60%) (Figure 18). Printed handout/notice was considered a good mean. Comparing these results to the previous KAP survey, email and speaking directly may be the best and most preferred means for communicating flyingfish fishery information among stakeholders.

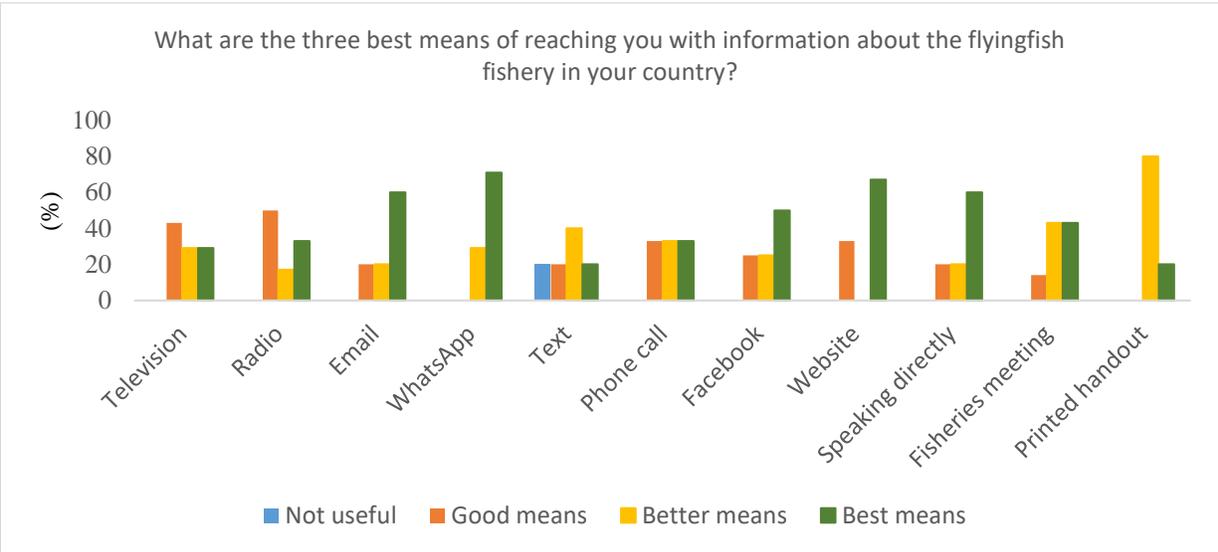


Figure 18. Participants responses to the best means for communicating flyingfish fishery information

6 Highlights/findings from national mini-consultation

6.1 Update on the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery” project

Participants were reminded of the objectives of the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery” project and the purpose for their participation in the national consultation (see Figure 19). It was noted that the persons invited to the consultation were either directly or indirectly involved in the flyingfish fishery in St. Lucia and their involvement in the consultation was in line with the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries promoted in the “Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean (2014)” which seeks to encourage stakeholder participation in the management and governance of this important regional fishery.

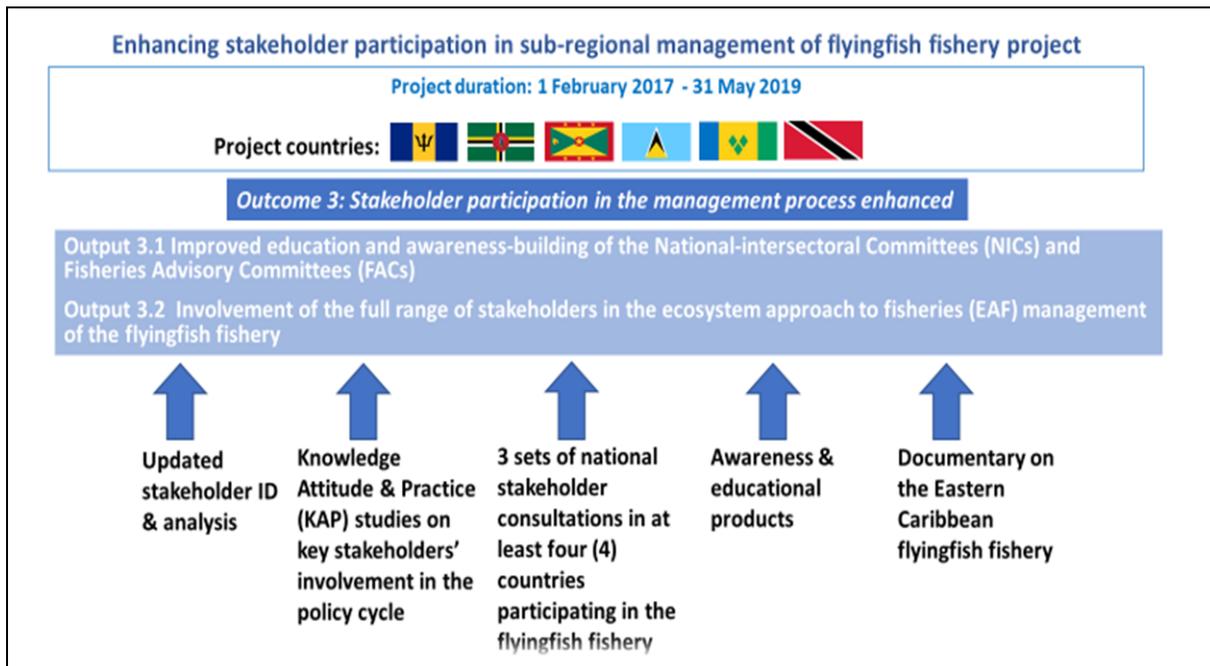


Figure 19. Graphic showing the objectives and key activities of the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery project”

Participants were also provided with a brief report on the progress of the project. The progress report presentation is attached at Appendix 4.

6.2 Briefing on the “Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC) Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”

The purpose of this session was to provide participants with a summary of key decision points and recommendations arising from the “Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean” that was held in Barbados from October 1-2, 2018. Melanie Andrews, Technical Officer, CANARI participated in the Working Group meeting and delivered the briefing.

Participants were informed/reminded that the CRFM/WECAFC Working Group forms part of the regional level policy cycle for managing flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean. The Working Group specifically functions at the “analysis and advice” stage of the policy cycle (see Figure 20), with the role of the

working group being to facilitate the achievement of management objectives outlined in the sub-regional management plan for flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean.

It was noted that the goal of the recent meeting of the Working Group was to discuss progress, challenges, and next steps for implementing the sub-regional flyingfish fishery management plan (FMP) and associated outputs to further flyingfish and other fishery resource management in the Eastern Caribbean. The meeting was attended by technical-level participants including representatives of national fisheries divisions, fisherfolk organisations, authorities of Martinique, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, FAO/WECAFC, and the CRFM Secretariat.

The facilitators highlighted selected key discussion points and preliminary recommendations, which were extracted from the draft report of the meeting from the Working Group, in regard to the following areas (The presentations for the session are attached at Appendix 5):

Feedback for further revisions of Sub-regional FMP

- Proposed that the revised FMP include an outline of a (1-2 page) national implementation plan
- Highlighted the need to be mindful of the impact of current extreme accumulations of Sargassum
- Recommended that the trigger points should be considered as points when engagement of fishers focusses on remedial action in the fishery rather than fishery closure

Feedback for further revisions of draft Data policy

- Recommended that the policy should provide some specificity including types of data needed for flyingfish that all countries should collect; format for submission; elements for confidentiality and how data or elements of it is treated; what other countries can access etc.
- Recommended that the general principles referred to in the data policy should be applicable to all fisheries; such that while the policy that will be relevant to flyingfish, and be tested using this species, it can be modified for applicability to others
- Asked that consideration should be given, by Member States to the incentives to encourage submission of data and sanctions for non-submission/collection of data
- Recommended that the data policy should relate both to data collection and data use and might also define what data products need to be generated.

Feedback for further revisions of data collection approaches

- Proposed that consideration be given to utilise fishers' family members as the conduit for data. It was also recommended that consideration should be given to the use of electronic logbooks
- Emphasised that giving useful feedback to fishers who have provided data would be an incentive that might work better than mandatory reporting
- Recommended that, given that data collection is enormously difficult especially with current capacity limitations, focus should be on strengthening capacity of both government and fishers' organisations; supported by enhanced political commitment for evidence-based decision making that requires long-term data collection
- Proposed that Working Group should recommend to the WECAF Commission, at its upcoming meeting tentatively scheduled for April 2019, that a stock assessment for flyingfish be undertaken

Feedback for further revisions of Cooperation agreement

- Noted that in the available time, seeking to have a political level agreement is impractical; so, it is best to focus at a technical level in the first instance/short term.
- Recommended that notwithstanding the initiative is being funded in the context of one species, it is incumbent to use the opportunity to develop a wider scoped agreement, which would provide more opportunities for living resources management; aiming for a simple agreement that “begins” an arrangement that can grow

Countries’ approaches to stakeholder participation in, awareness building for, and implementation of the sub-regional FMP at the national and local levels

- Recommended that a communication and awareness building strategy and action plan be developed, that stakeholders at the national level could use to help build awareness about the Sub-regional FMP
- Recommended that the implementation strategy and action plan include components dealing with the roles of the various actors, resource mobilisation, capacity building, communication, etc.
- Recommended that following the updating of the FMP a summarised version of the plan should be developed, that captures the major points of the plan in easy-to-read leaflets or brief documents that can be distributed to interested parties
- Noted the challenges in getting NICs and FACs involvement in consultative processes, especially given that these entities were either non-existent or inoperative in most countries
- Noted that the effectiveness of NICs and FACs will always be less than optimal unless there are legal grounds to require implementation of recommendations from such entities and legal recourse if this is not done
- Recommended that opportunities to establish FACs as subcommittees of other bodies, such as national ocean governance committees, be explored
- Recommended that NICs and FACs should be specifically mentioned in law, as a prerequisite of national fisheries-sector decision-making processes

Participants were reminded that these were just selected preliminary recommendations that were extracted from the draft report of the meeting and were encouraged to review the final report when it becomes available.

6.3 The policy cycle: stages, challenges and actions for improving stakeholder engagement

The purpose of this session was to give participants a clearer understanding of the various stages of the policy cycle and have them think about and identify any enabling or constraining factors that influence their/their organisation’s ability to meaningfully participate in each stage of the cycle. The session was facilitated by Sanya Compton, UWI-CERMES.

Understanding the policy cycle and its stages

To start the session, participants were given a brief presentation on the policy cycle and its five stages. It was noted that a policy cycle is an iterative process for arriving at a decision or a desired result by repeating rounds of analysis or a cycle of operations. Iteration is essential for evaluation, learning and adaptation.

Once a problem that requires a decision towards its solution is identified, it goes through the following five stages of the policy cycle (see Figure 20 for graphic showing the 5 stages of the policy cycle):

A problem is identified...

1. Information is gathered;

2. Analysis is conducted to provide advice to managers;
3. Decisions are taken
4. Those decisions are implemented; and
5. The results are evaluated and used to determine further information needs and to revise approaches

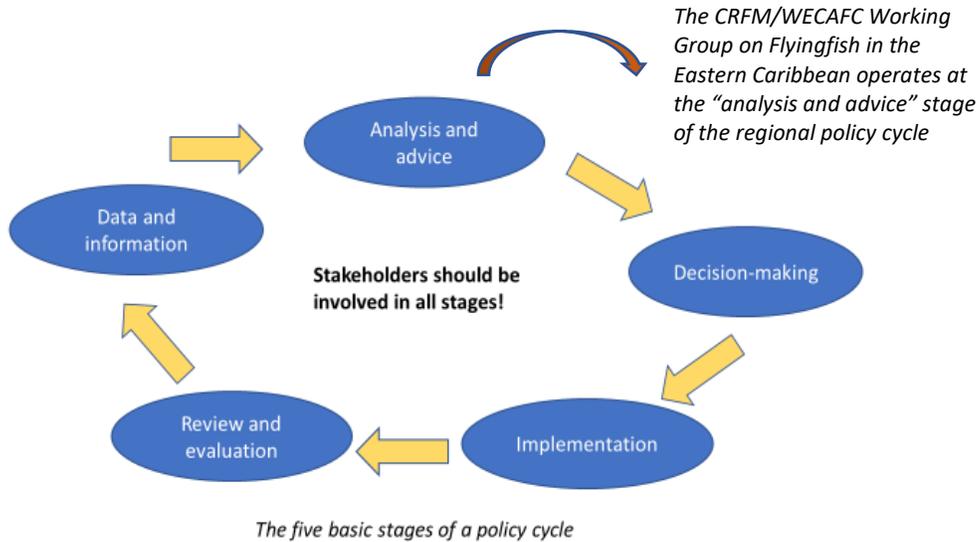


Figure 10: The five basic stages of the policy cycle

Identifying enabling and constraining factors for stakeholder participation in the policy cycle

In an interactive exercise to determine the enabling and constraining factors in St. Lucia’s policy cycle for fisheries management (which may include the flyingfish fishery), participants were asked to split into three groups, with Group 1 consisting of “Industry” stakeholders (e.g. fishers, fisherfolk organisations, processors, retailers and wholesalers etc), Group 2 consisting of “Fisheries-related government” stakeholders (e.g. the Fisheries Authority) and Group 3 consisting of “Non-fisheries government” stakeholders. Each group was then asked to consider the statements in the top row of Table 2 for each stage of the policy cycle and collectively decide if they agreed that the statement was true or false. If the statement was determined to be true the group was asked to indicate this by placing a coloured “sticky dot” in the corresponding row and column, if the statement was determined to be false, the corresponding row and column would be left blank (i.e. the group would not include a “sticky dot”). In instances where the group felt the statement was “somewhat true” they were allowed to use half of a “sticky dot” to indicate this. The results of the group exercise, which are captured on the chart in Figure 21, were then discussed in plenary.

Table 2: Matrix to determine the enabling and constraining factors in St. Lucia’s policy cycle for fisheries management

Stage of policy cycle	There is a process for me to formally participate in this stage	I have access to the information needed to effectively participate in this stage	I have the resources (e.g. time, money, equipment) for participating in this stage	I have the knowledge, skills and abilities to participate in this stage	I find that “cultural norms” and typical practice encourage my participation in this stage
Data and information					
Analysis and advice					
Decision-making					
Implementation					
Review and evaluation					

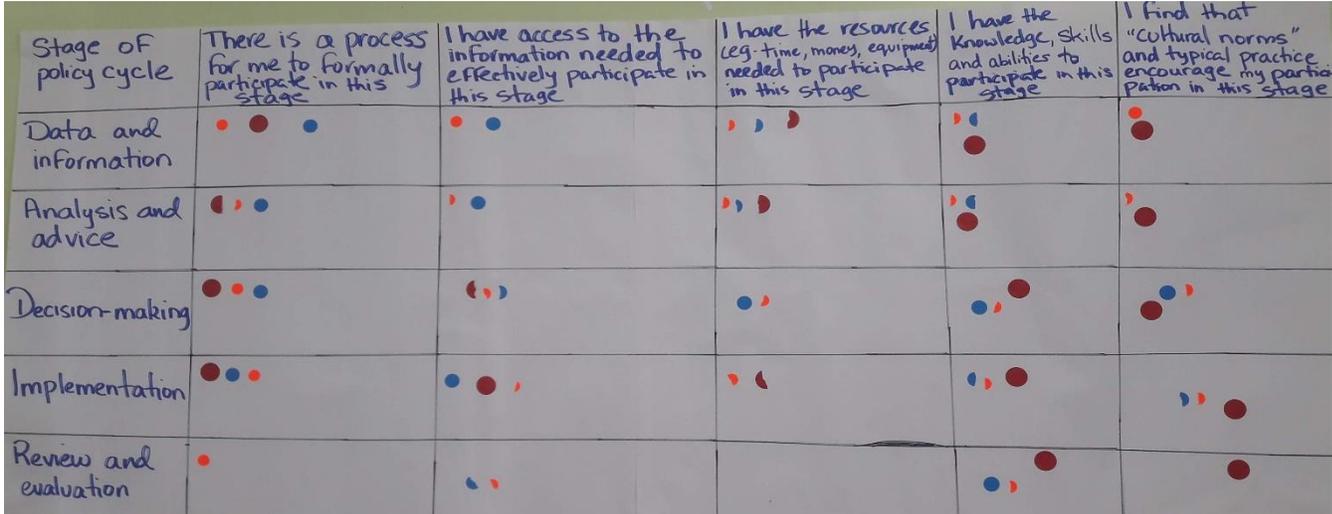


Figure 21: Results of the exercise to determine enabling and constraining factors for stakeholder participation St. Lucia’s fisheries management policy cycle (the red dots are the responses from the “Industry” stakeholders, the blue dots are the responses from the “Fisheries-related government” stakeholders and the orange dots are the responses from the “Non-fisheries government” stakeholders)

Summary of findings from the exercise to determine enabling and constraining factors for stakeholder participation in St. Lucia's fisheries management policy cycle

- Based on the pattern emerging from the chart in Figure 21:
- Industry stakeholders agreed that they mostly had the knowledge, skills and abilities to participate in all stages of the policy cycle. They also agreed that “cultural norms” encouraged their participation in all stages. It was, however, felt that processes for formal participation only existed for some stages, namely “data and information”, “decision-making” and “implementation” with no process existing for the “review and evaluation” stage and somewhat of a process existing for the “analysis and advice” stage. Industry stakeholders also felt that

they did not have adequate access to information to participate in all stages, notably the “data and information”, “analysis and advice” and “review and evaluation” stages. Inadequate resources, such as time, money and equipment, somewhat constrained their participation in the “data and information”, “analysis and advice” and “implementation” stages.

- Fisheries-related government stakeholders generally agreed that formal processes existed to facilitate their participation in the “data and information”, “analysis and advice”, “decision-making” and “implementation” stages of the policy cycle. No process was thought to exist, however, to facilitate their participation in the “review and evaluation” stage. They also agreed that they had access to information to participate in all stages, though information for the “decision-making” and “review and evaluation” stages was not always adequate. Resources such as time, money and equipment were seen to be lacking for the “implementation” and “review and evaluation” stages, but available for the other stages. Resources for the “data and information” and “analysis and advice” stages were however assessed to be comparably less adequate than for the “decision-making” stage. Fisheries-related government stakeholders generally felt like they had the knowledge, skills and abilities to participate in the “decision-making” and “review and evaluation” stages and somewhat had the knowledge, skills and abilities to participate in the “data and information”, “analysis and advice” and “implementation” stages. Finally, the group felt that “cultural norms” only encouraged their participation in the “decision-making” stage and somewhat encouraged their participation in the “implementation” stage.
- Non-fisheries government stakeholders generally felt that processes existed to facilitate their participation in all stages of the policy cycle, though only somewhat so for the “analysis and advice” stage. They also felt that information to facilitate effective participation seemed to be limited for most stages of the policy cycle with the exception of the “data and information” stage. Similarly, inadequate availability of resources, such as time, money and equipment, was seen to limit their participation in the “data and information”, “analysis and advice”, “decision-making” and “implementation” stages and preclude their participation in the “review and evaluation” stage. Non-fisheries government stakeholders generally felt that they somewhat had the knowledge, skills and abilities to participate in all stages of the policy cycle. They also felt that “cultural norms” encouraged their participation in the “data and information” stage; somewhat encouraged their participation in the “analysis and advice”, “decision-making” and “implementation” stages and did not encourage their participation in the “review and evaluation” stage.

As part of the plenary discussion, it was noted that some of the constraining factors that were related to inadequate capacity (e.g. not having the necessary skills, knowledge and access to resources) could be improved by taking deliberate actions to build capacity in these areas. It was noted that some existing programmes and projects at the national and regional levels may be able to assist in this regard. Where constraints were more related to inadequacies in existing policies, “cultural norms” or inefficiencies in existing systems to facilitate stakeholder engagement, it was noted that this would require some form of advocacy by the affected group. Although, building capacity to advocate and influence policy effectively may also be required.

6.4 Review of national legislation to determine the legal provisions for establishing a NIC in St. Lucia

The purpose of this session was to undertake a plenary review of any existing approved or draft legislation most relevant to the fisheries sector and determine the extent to which legal provisions were

made in it to promote stakeholder engagement in decision-making processes for fisheries management. The activity specifically sought to examine if there were any enabling legal provisions for the establishment and effective functioning of multi-stakeholder consultative/advisory mechanisms for the fisheries sector. The session was facilitated by the Technical Officer, CANARI.

The session started with a brief review of the Saint Lucia Fisheries Act (2001) and Regulations. In the interest of time, the review included only the sections of the Act and Regulations that specifically referenced the Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC) including its constitution and functioning. The questions in Table 3 were used to facilitate plenary analysis/discussion on the sections reviewed. A summary of findings and key discussion points for each question can also be found in Table 3.

Table 3: Questions and responses for plenary analysis of the Saint Lucia Fisheries Act (2001) and Regulations.

Question for plenary analysis/discussion	Summary of findings and key discussion points
Is the formation of a National Intersectoral Coordination mechanism (e.g. a FAC) or similar stakeholder consultative mechanism covered by law?	Yes, section 5 of the Saint Lucia Fisheries Act (2001) notes that: “The Minister may appoint a Fisheries Advisory Committee to advise on the management and development of fisheries”
Is the language used in the Act sufficiently strong to ensure its formation? (may or shall)	No, the Act notes that the Minister “may” appoint a FAC which means that legally it is not required to be done. It was noted however that the Regulations established a FAC.
Is the mandate or objective of the NIC covered in the Act?	<p>Yes, the mandate of the the FAC is outlined in Part 2, Section 7 of the Regulations. The FAC is to function in an advisory capacity to the Minister responsible for Fisheries in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the management and development of fisheries; ○ the plan for the management and development of fisheries in the fishery waters and any review of such plan; ○ the need for any amendment to the Act or Regulations; ○ proposals for access agreements, joint venture investments in fisheries, or development projects in the fisheries sector; ○ initiatives for the regional harmonisation of fisheries regimes, including any regional licensing scheme for foreign fishing vessels; and ○ coordination of the policies and activities of government departments and ministries with respect to any of the matters contained in this regulation.

Question for plenary analysis/discussion	Summary of findings and key discussion points
Is the mandate/objective of the NIC EAF “friendly” (e.g. does it focus on the fisheries sector only or does it include other fisheries related sectors)?	The mandate/objective of the FAC primarily focused on the fisheries sector but some provisions in terms of “coordination of the policies and activities of government departments and ministries with respect to any of the matters contained in this regulation” are included in the mandate to facilitate inter-sectoral approaches.
Is the constitution of the committee covered in the Act? Does it include various stakeholder groups e.g. civil society (e.g. fisherfolk organisations and academia), private sector, government)?	<p>Yes, Part 2, Section 7 of the Regulations outline the constitution of the FAC. It notes that the FAC consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, who shall be the Chair; ○ the Chief Fisheries Officer who shall be the Secretary; ○ at least 3 persons who shall be appointed by the Minister from among professional fishermen to represent the views of professional fishermen; and ○ 2 such other persons as the Minister may think fit to appointment. <p>The regulations also note that: “The Committee may invite the head of any government department or his or her representative or such other person as it may think fit to participate in its meetings where matters of concern to the government department or person invited are being discussed, or where it considers that the presence of the government department or person would benefit the deliberations of the Committee.”</p>
Is the constitution of the NIC EAF “friendly” (e.g. cross-section of sectors present)?	It was generally agreed that the constitution of the FAC was diverse and followed the multi-stakeholder approach promoted by EAF. It also made some provisions for multi-sectoral approaches (also promoted by EAF) where it states that the heads of other government departments may be invited to participate in FAC meetings. Some concern was, however, expressed with the process for selection and appointment of members of the Committee, where it was noted that some appointments were solely up to the discretion of the Minister and could create a conflict of interest.
Does legislation regarding the NIC include provisions for sharing/ disclosing information about the decisions or findings of the NIC?	It was noted that the Act did not specifically address sharing or disclosing information about the decisions or findings of the FAC. It was therefore thought that since the Act did not specifically speak against it, that there was the possibility of being able to do so and thus increasing the transparency of recommendations made by the FAC. However, it was noted that

Question for plenary analysis/discussion	Summary of findings and key discussion points
	some discretion would hve to be exercised where informaton was determined to be sensitive.

6.5 Identifying operational guidelines

The purpose of this session was to reinforce the importance of NICs/FACs as multi-level, multi-stakeholder mechanisms that can serve as important links between regional and national levels of policy processes and improve governance effectiveness. The session further sought to get participants to identify the priority good governance principles needed to help build the capacity and guide the operationalisation of a NIC/FAC in St. Lucia. The session was facilitated by PhD. Researcher, UWI-CERMES.

The session started with two short presentations on NICs/FACs and good governance, including the principles of good governance (see good governance principles listed in Table 4 below and presentations attached at Appendix 6 and 7) and a review of the needed capacities identified (from the first consultation) for the effective management and governance of the flyingfish fishery in St. Lucia.

Table 4: Good governance principles

Good Governance Principles: the features and functions of NICs should reflect good governance	
Accountability Adaptability Appropriateness Capability Effectiveness Efficiency	Equity Inclusiveness Integration Legitimacy Representativeness Responsiveness Transparency

Following the presentation participants were asked to split into two groups with Group 1 consisting of “Industry” stakeholders (e.g. fishers, fisherfolk organisations, processors, retailers and wholesalers etc.) and Group 2 consisting of “Government” stakeholders (e.g. the Fisheries Authority, Foreign Affairs etc.) and in their groups collectively decide on the three priority good governance principles that would help improve the operation of NICs/FACs in St. Lucia. The findings from the exercise are presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5: priorities identified by industry and government stakeholders to improve operation of NICs/FACs in St. Lucia

Industry stakeholders (Group 1)
<p><i>Top 3 good governance principles selected by industry stakeholders to improve functioning of a NIC/FAC in St. Lucia:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accountability -it should be clear who is responsible in the process ○ Transparency – the stages in the decision-making process should be clear and there should be an obligation to share information; this would require proper reporting ○ Representativeness – representatives should have the capacity to represent (e.g. knowledge, skills and abilities)

Government stakeholders (Group 2)

Top 3 good governance principles selected by government stakeholders to improve functioning of a NIC/FAC in St. Lucia:

- **Representativeness**– representatives should know the concerns and needs of all stakeholders in order to improve policies and establish priorities
- **Capability** – representatives should have the requisite skills and knowledge to do the job well including knowledge of co-management and EAF, effective reporting and communication skills and skills in establishing priorities
- **Effectiveness** – having clear objectives and timelines to make improvements e.g. strengthening organisations, improving data management systems etc.

7 Next steps and closing remarks

Technical Officer, CANARI thanked participants for their participation in the consultations and noted that the report for the final consultation would be prepared by CANARI/UWI-CERMES and be available by February 2019. She also noted that while this is the final activity for St. Lucia under the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project”, in keeping with the call from the Ministerial Council to proactively pursue implementation of the Sub-regional FMP, including increasing stakeholder awareness about the Sub-regional FMP and their participation in management, it would be necessary for participants, as key stakeholders in the national flyingfish fishery in St. Lucia to continue stakeholder awareness raising efforts and seeking to develop/advocate for mechanisms to facilitate stakeholder participation in management of the fishery.

Ms. Rita Straughn, Fisheries Assistant and focal point, in her closing remarks noted that stakeholders’ involvement in the management of the island’s fisheries was critical. She highlighted that as St. Lucia continues to manage its fisheries, additional focus must be given to the human side of the fishery including livelihoods. She extended her thanks to participants and the CANARI/UWI-CERMES team.

Technical Officer, CANARI extended special thanks to Rita Straughn (focal point) for organising the consultation and to the Chief Fisheries Officer, Ms. Sarita Williams-Peters for her participation in all three consultations.



Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project
National Mini-consultation and Final Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey

Monday November 26, 2018
Department of Fisheries, St. Lucia
9:00am -2:30pm

Agenda

By the end of the mini-consultation, participants would have:

- been briefed on the discussions held at the recently concluded *“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”* and relevance to national level action for advancing the *Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean*
- reviewed the stages of a general policy cycle and identified any challenges at the national level that may limit stakeholder participation in a flyingfish policy cycle and actions that can be taken to address these challenges
- reviewed national legislation to determine the legal provisions for establishing a National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism (NIC) (e.g. Fisheries Advisory Committee [FAC]), including the selection of members
- discussed and drafted, as a practical exercise, operational guidelines (including guidelines for participatory monitoring and evaluation) for a NIC or FAC in St. Lucia
- undertaken a final KAP survey on the governance and management of the flyingfish fishery in St. Lucia and sub-regionally in the context of the ecosystem approach to fisheries
- identified next steps/opportunities to continue raising stakeholder awareness of and engagement in national and sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries

Time	Topics
9:00am	Welcome and introductions
9:15am	Briefing on the <i>“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”</i>
9:45am	The policy cycle: stages, challenges and actions for improving stakeholder engagement
10:45am	Break
11:00am	Review of national legislation to determine the legal provisions for establishing a NIC in St. Lucia
11:30am	Outlining draft operational guidelines for a NIC in St. Lucia
12:30pm	Lunch
1:30pm	KAP survey
2:00pm	Next steps and opportunities to continue raising stakeholder awareness of and participation in national and sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries
2:20pm	Closing remarks
2:30pm	End of workshop

The **Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries** project is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES) under contract to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) as part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project *“Catalyzing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ Project)”*.

**Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flying fish fisheries project.
Baseline knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey and First National Mini-consultation for St. Lucia
November 26, 2018**

Participants list

No.	Name	Position	Organisation	Phone	Email
1	Rita Straughn	Fisheries Assistant	Department of Fisheries	758 725 1821	rita.harrison@govt.lc
2	Fedrick Solomon	Fisheries Assistant	Canaries	758 7199120	-
3	Kasheema Sweeney	Co-Operative Officer	Department of Co-Operatives	758 468 5572	kasheema.paul@govt.lc
4	Alva Lynch	Manager	Castries Fishers Coop Society Ltd.	758 720 8806	
5	Thuddeus Augustin	President	Castries Fishers Coop Society Ltd.	758 285 1413	taugustin99@yahoo.com
6	Julian Alexis	Manager	S.F.C.S.L.	758 729 1585 / 459 5958	soutfishcoop@gmail.com
7	Dillon Papius	Manager	Superior Fish and Seafood	758 717 2517	dillonpapius758@gmail.com
8	Craig Henry	Programme Officer	Saint Lucia National Trust	758 713 2008 / 454 5014	southofficer@slunatrust.com
9	Sarita Peter	Chief Fisheries Officer	Department of Fisheries	758 725 1609 / 468 4183	sarita.peter@govt.lc
10	Christopher Priscott		Anse La Raye Fisheries	758 518 5014	-
11	Eulampius Federick	Policy and Programme Officer	Ministry of Equity	758 468 5104 / 724 1656	efedrick@gosl.gov.lc

Appendix 3

Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fisheries Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices Survey

This Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey is part of a KAP study being conducted to understand the changes over time in knowledge of, attitudes towards, and practices of management in flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean sub-region in the context of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF).

The KAP study targets [potential] members of National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) as the key stakeholders in management of the flyingfish fisheries.

This survey is the follow-up to the baseline KAP survey that was conducted in December, 2017. The purpose of this final KAP survey is to assist in determining the levels of improvement, if any, in stakeholders knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of management and governance of flyingfish fisheries for the sub-region in the context of EAF and policy cycles, based on their participation in the education and awareness raising activities that would have been conducted under the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project.

Your participation is voluntary and you may choose to end your participation at any time. Your answers will be anonymous, and you will not be named in the survey reports.

Glossary: special terms explained

Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF): besides the fish, we also need to consider the people and the environment in managing flyingfish fisheries

Policy cycle: has five basic steps with processes to involve people in fisheries policy and management

National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs): arrangements through which stakeholders in different sectors (e.g. fisheries, tourism, MPAs) talk with each other to decide on and coordinate national plans and policy, like ocean governance

Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC): An example of a NIC focused mainly on fisheries matters that is common in fisheries laws of CRFM countries

Fisheries Management Plan (FMP): Sets out how a country or region's fisheries are to be managed and developed for the benefit of the society, not just fisherfolk, incorporating EAF, climate, trade, etc.

This survey will not take long, and there are no right or wrong answers, just seeking your views.

* Required

1. How well in general do you know the fisheries in your country?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not well	<input type="radio"/>	Very well				

2. How well specifically do you know the flyingfish fishery in your country?

Mark only one oval.
 Mark only one oval.

1	2	3	4	5	
Not well	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Very well

3. In what way(s) have you or your organisation been engaged in flyingfish fisheries policy and management over the past 5 years? Specifically in the context of "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project, also highlight events that you/ your organisation have been engaged in over the past year. Offer as much detail as possible.

4. To what extent are you familiar with each of these terms (you have heard of the term before now, and have a good idea of what it means)?

Check all that apply.
 Check all that apply.

	Unfamiliar	Fairly familiar	Very familiar
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism (NIC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ocean Governance Committee (OGC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Policy Cycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. What are the three (3) best means of reaching you with information about the flyingfish fishery (industry, plans, policy, etc.) in your country?

Check all that apply.

Check all that apply.

	Not useful	Good means	Better means	Best means
Television	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Email message	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WhatsApp message	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text (SMS) message	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Phone voice call	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facebook page	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Web site page	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaking directly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fisheries meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Printed notice/handout	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. To what extent do you agree or disagree that managing the flyingfish fishery using EAF may improve the following?

Check all that apply.

Mark only one oval per row.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree
Contribution of the fishery to economy	<input type="radio"/>				
Fishing industry livelihood incomes	<input type="radio"/>				
Providing science inputs into policy	<input type="radio"/>				
Cooperation among economic sectors	<input type="radio"/>				
Use of responsible fishing techniques	<input type="radio"/>				
Engagement of fishery stakeholders	<input type="radio"/>				

7. How important do you consider the use of multi-stakeholder bodies such as NICs and FACs to be for achieving flyingfish sustainability?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not important	<input type="radio"/>	Very important				

8. To what extent do you agree or not with the statement " I will encourage use of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the flyingfish fishery of my country"?

Mark only one oval.
Mark only one oval.

1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree

9. For each stage of the policy cycle indicate how important that stage is for you to be engaged in it as a stakeholder in the flyingfish fishery? *

Mark only one oval per row.
Check all that apply.

	Not important	Fairly important	Moderate	Important	Very important
Data and information	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Analysis and advice	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Review and evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>				

10. To what extent do you agree or not with the statement "Other countries in the Eastern Caribbean must work together with mine to help us all manage our flyingfish fisheries"?

Mark only one oval.
Mark only one oval.

1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree

Background information on respondent

We need a little bit of background information on you to compare with other respondents across the several countries.

11. Country of respondent's flyingfish fishery

Mark only one oval.
Mark only one oval.

- Barbados
- Dominica
- Grenada
- Martinique
- Saint Lucia
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Trinidad and Tabago

12. Sex of respondent

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Female
- Male
- Other: _____

13. Age of respondent

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- under 20
- 20-39
- 40-59
- 60 or over

14. Last formal high school attended

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Primary
- Secondary school/vocational
- Tertiary/university

15. Main occupation or affiliation

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Fishing industry or fisherfolk organisation
- Governmental (fisheries-related)
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Private sector (non-fishery)
- Other

Evaluation of the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project

We kindly ask that you complete this section of the survey. This will assist us in better assessing the impacts of the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project.

16. Did you complete the first KAP survey?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

17. **How many of the flyingfish fisheries management mini consultations (for the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project) have you attended/participated in?**

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- 1
- 2
- All 3
- None

18. **Have you received any of the following flyingfish fishery products associated with the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project?**

Check all that apply.

Check all that apply.

- Information sheet: Fisheries Advisory Committees
- Information sheet: National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms
- Information sheet: From hook to cook: Managing flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean
- Information sheet: From policy to practice: Managing flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean
- Documentary: Spotlight on the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery

19. **If you received any of the above-mentioned products, have you read or viewed any of the products and were they useful?**

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Yes, I viewed and read these products and found it useful
- Yes, I have viewed but not read these products
- Yes I have viewed and read these products but did not find them useful
- No, I have neither viewed or read any of these products

20. **If you viewed and/or read any of the products, briefly explain why you did or did not find them useful.**

21. **After having completed the KAP survey (s) and mini consultation(s) do you think your knowledge of concepts within flyingfish fisheries policy and management has improved?**

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

22. After having completed the KAP survey (s) and mini consultation(s) do you think your attitude towards flyingfish fisheries policy and management has improved?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Maybe
- No
- Yes

23. After having completed the KAP survey (s) and mini consultation(s) do you think your practices in management of the flyingfish has improved?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- No
- Maybe
- Yes

Contact information

We kindly ask that you share this information because we would like to be able to share related information and the final report with you. Please be reminded that all survey responses will remain anonymous.

24. First and last name

25. Email address(es)

26. Phone and WhatsApp number(s)

Thank you!

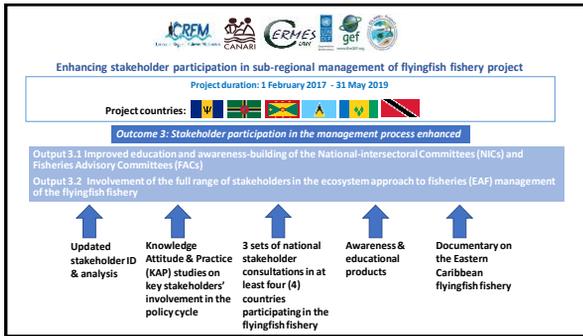
Thank you for completing the KAP survey.

Your answers will help us engage stakeholders like yourselves in flyingfish fisheries policy and management nationally and sub-regionally.

Should you have any questions or comments on the KAP survey, please feel free to contact us by emailing sanyacompton@gmail.com

The Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES) under contract to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) as part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project "Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ Project)"

Appendix 4



Progress updates	
ACTIVITY	STATUS
Update stakeholder identification and analysis of flyingfish fishery stakeholders in the Eastern Caribbean	In progress: Initial update of stakeholder identification and analysis completed, to be further updated throughout the implementation of the project
Conduct baseline Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	Completed: KAP surveys conducted from December 4-13, 2017; KAP reports prepared, finalised and disseminated to focal points and mini-consultation participants. Reports also available on project webpage
Convene first round of mini-consultations in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	Completed: consultations held from December 4-13, 2017; mini-consultation reports prepared, finalised and disseminated to focal points and mini-consultation participants. Reports also available on project webpage
Convene second round of mini-consultations in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	Completed: consultations held from April 24-May 4, 2018; mini-consultation reports prepared, finalised and disseminated to focal points and mini-consultation participants. Reports also available on project webpage
Convene third (and final) round of mini-consultations in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	In progress: dates for consultations - Barbados- November 16, 2018; Saint Lucia - November 26, 2018; St. Vincent & the Grenadines- November 22, 2018; Trinidad & Tobago- November 28, 2018
Disseminate first set of awareness and communication products	Completed: Communication products on NICs and FACS disseminated as handouts at first national-mini consultations

Progress updates cont'd	
ACTIVITY	STATUS
Disseminate second set of awareness and communication products	Completed: two information sheets were developed and disseminated to consultation participants and focal points. Sheets also available on project webpage and soon on the CUME+ Hub. "From Hook to Cook & Beyond": facts on the flyingfish; information on the ecosystem approach to fisheries, key policies governing the flyingfish fisheries "From Policy to Practice": the policy cycle; the sub-regional management plan for flying fish in the Eastern Caribbean; benefits of implementing the sub-regional management plan for flying fish in the Eastern Caribbean
Develop documentary on the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery	Completed: A 16 minute documentary "Spotlight on the Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fishery" aimed at improving awareness of the governance and management challenges impacting the Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fishery and the critical role of the "Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean" in addressing these challenges was produced and disseminated to stakeholders
Conduct final KAP survey	In progress: final KAP surveys to be conducted during third (and final) set of mini-consultations

Appendix 5



Briefing on the “Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”

Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project
Third mini-consultation



Role of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group

- ...functions in a technical and advisory capacity to facilitate the achievement of management objectives outlined in the sub-regional management plan for flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean

These management objectives are:

- sustained flyingfish resources (biological objective)
- optimal use of the flyingfish resource for long-term benefit (socioeconomic objective) and
- sustained ecosystem health (ecological objective).

Composition of the CRFM/WECAFC Working Group

Membership shall consist of all Member States of CRFM and WECAFC, including Overseas Territories and Departments, with a real interest in the flyingfish fishery.

Membership may also include representatives of key flyingfish stakeholders of Member States as well as relevant regional organisations and experts.



The Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish has the following terms of reference, to:

- Update and finalise** the draft Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean, taking into account the need to develop an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) management and climate change issues.
- Establish and commence** improved monitoring of fishery performance trends, consistent with agreed management objectives for the operation of the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery.
- Monitor and advise** on the implementation of the agreed Fisheries Management Plan.
- Provide advice** on the status of the fishery and its management to the CRFM Ministerial Sub-Committee on Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish and to WECAFC.
- Take other necessary actions on emerging issues pertaining to the sustainable use of Eastern Caribbean flyingfish.



Special Meeting

- The CRFM/WECAFC Working Group recently held a special meeting in Barbados from October 1-2, 2018

Meeting Goal

- The goal of the meeting was to discuss progress, challenges, and next steps for implementing the sub-regional flyingfish fishery management plan (FMP) and associated outputs to further flyingfish and other fishery resource management in the Eastern Caribbean.

Meeting Participants

- The meeting was attended by technical-level participants including but not limited to representatives of: national fisheries divisions, fishers organisations, authorities of Martinique, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, FAO/WECAFC, and the CRFM Secretariat.

Feedback for further revisions of Sub-regional FMP

- Proposed** that the revised FMP include an outline of a (1-2 page) **national implementation plan**
- Highlighted** the need to be mindful of the impact of current extreme accumulations of **Sargassum**
- Recommended** that the **trigger points should be considered as points when engagement of fishers focusses on remedial action** in the fishery rather than fishery closure

Feedback for further revisions of draft Data policy

- ✈ **Recommended** that the **policy should provide some specificity** including types of data needed for flyingfish that all countries should collect; format for submission; elements for confidentiality and how data or elements of it is treated; what other countries can access etc.
- ✈ **Recommended** that the general **principles referred to in the data policy should be applicable to all fisheries**; such that while the policy that will be relevant to flyingfish, and be tested using this species, it can be modified for applicability to others
- ✈ **Asked** that consideration should be given, by Member States to the **incentives to encourage submission of data** and sanctions for non-submission/collection of data
- ✈ **Recommended** that the data policy should relate both to data collection and data use and might also **define what data products need to be generated**.

Feedback for further revisions of data collection approaches

- ✈ **Proposed** that consideration be given to **utilise fishers' family members as the conduit for data**. It was also recommended that consideration should be given to the **use of electronic logbooks**
- ✈ **Emphasised** that **giving useful feedback to fishers** who have provided data would be an incentive that might work better than mandatory reporting
- ✈ **Recommended** that, given that data collection is enormously difficult especially with current capacity limitations, focus should be on **strengthening capacity of both government and fishers' organisations**; supported by enhanced political commitment for evidence-based decision making that requires long-term data collection
- ✈ **Proposed** that Working Group should recommend to the WECAF Commission, at its upcoming meeting tentatively scheduled for April 2019, **that a stock assessment for flyingfish be undertaken**

Feedback for further revisions of Cooperation agreement

- ✈ **Noted** that in the available time, seeking to have a political level agreement is impractical; so, **it is best to focus at a technical level** in the first instance/short term.
- ✈ **Recommended** that notwithstanding the initiative is being funded in the context of one species, it is incumbent to **use the opportunity to develop a wider scoped agreement**, which would provide more opportunities for living resources management; aiming for a simple agreement that "begins" an arrangement that can grow

Countries' approaches to stakeholder participation in, awareness building for, and implementation of the sub-regional FMP at the national and local levels

- ✈ **Recommended** that a **communication and awareness building strategy and action plan be developed**, that stakeholders at the national level could use to help build awareness about the Sub-regional FMP
- ✈ **Recommended** that the implementation strategy and action plan include components dealing with the roles of the various actors, resource mobilisation, capacity building, communication, etc.
- ✈ **Recommended** that following the updating of the FMP a **summarised version of the plan should be developed**, that captures the major points of the plan in easy-to-read leaflets or brief documents that can be distributed to interested parties
- ✈ **Noted** the **challenges in getting NICs and FACs involvement in consultative processes**, especially given that these entities were either non-existent or inoperative in most countries

...continued

- ✈ **Noted** that the effectiveness of NICs and FACs will always be less than optimal unless there are legal grounds to require implementation of recommendations from such entities and legal recourse if this is not done
- ✈ **Recommended** that **opportunities to establish FACs as subcommittees of other bodies**, such as national ocean governance committees, be explored
- ✈ **Recommended** that **NICs and FACs should be specifically mentioned in law, as a prerequisite** of national fisheries-sector decision-making processes

Appendix 6



Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project

National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms & Fisheries Advisory Committees

Features of a NIC

1. Comprehensive inclusion of stakeholders;
2. Supportive environment that creates opportunities;
3. Politically endorsed both administratively and legally with clear mandates;
4. Well-established reviewing processes;
5. National multi-level integration of sectors
6. Bilateral linkages between national and regional government processes; and
7. Scope and mandate that can address specific tasks (Compton et al., 2017)

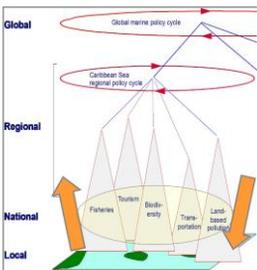
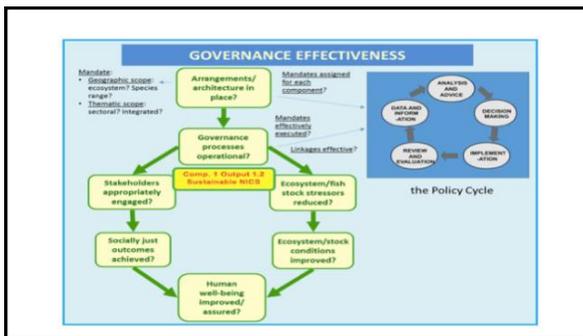
Features of a FAC

FACs can be considered as a type of national intersectoral committee (NIC) because the committee is usually comprised of various stakeholders from different sectors within fisheries.

1. Advise fisheries management and development;
2. Consider and advise on the plan for the management and development of fisheries in the fishery waters and on each review of the plan;
3. Consider and advise on the need for any amendment to fisheries Acts and Regulations;
4. Consider and advise on any proposals for access agreements, joint ventures investment in fisheries, or development projects in the fisheries sector;
5. Consider and advise on any initiative for the regional harmonization of fisheries regimes, including any regional licensing scheme or foreign fishing vessels;
6. Advise on the coordination of the policies and activities of government departments

About NICs

1. Key roles in national and regional ocean governance
2. Permanent multi-stakeholder components of RGF
 - Connect vertically the national to local governance levels
 - Connect laterally national sectors in (sub-)regional matters
3. Facilitate
 - National integration required for successful EAF/EBM
 - Linkages with international entities and processes



Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project

Governance and Good Governance Principles

Saint Lucia
November 26, 2018

Governance Terms and Relationships

Governance - "The public and private interactions undertaken to address challenges and create opportunities within society. Governance thus includes the development and application of the principles, rules, norms, and enabling institutions that guide public and private interactions."

Good governance - "is the extent to which governance arrangements and processes reflect internationally accepted norms, principles, and values."

Governance Arrangements - A legal and/or administrative body, institution, organisation or committee that facilitates governance/good governance.

National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NIC) - a type of multi-sector, multi-stakeholder governance arrangement at the national level

Good Governance Principles

Accountability Adaptability Appropriateness Capability Effectiveness Efficiency	Equity Inclusiveness Integration Legitimacy Representativeness Responsiveness Transparency
--	--

The features and functions of NICs should reflect good governance
Monitoring NICs is part of assessing governance.

Activity: Based on the needed capacities identified for St. Lucia, select the top three good governance principles. The selections must be based on how the principle would help to build the capacities needed and guide the operationalisation of a NIC/FAC.

Needed capacities	Needed science-policy interface	Good Governance Principles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Improved knowledge of various global, regional and national fisheries related policies among all stakeholders o Organisational strengthening for non-governmental organisations including fisheries organisations e.g. leadership skills and succession planning o Improved knowledge of and best practices of the Co-management approach as part of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Ecosystem Based Management o Effective reporting skills o Effective communication skills including developing good communication products for a variety of audiences o Skills in establishing priorities and economic planning o Skills, knowledge and linkages to mobilise resources for effective management of the fishery o Skills in participatory approaches including participatory monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Determine the status of the fishery including stock assessments to facilitate fact-based decision-making o Improve data management systems, including licensing and registration systems o Improve timeliness and reliability of data analysis to facilitate decision-making o Improve participatory monitoring and evaluation 	Accountability Adaptability Appropriateness Capability Effectiveness Efficiency Equity Inclusiveness Integration Legitimacy Representativeness Responsiveness Transparency



Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project

Report of Final Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey and National Mini-consultation for St. Vincent and the Grenadines



November 22, 2018

Prepared by: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute and Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies

Acknowledgements:



This report is an output of the **Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project** which is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES) under contract to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) as part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project “Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ Project)”¹.

Disclaimer:

This publication has been produced for the CRFM. However, the views expressed herein are those of the authors, and can therefore in no way be taken to reflect the official opinions of the CRFM.

¹ www.clmeproject.org

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CLME	Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem
CLME+	Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems
CLME+ Project	UNDP/GEF Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems project
CLME+ SAP	<i>10-year (2015-2025) Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems</i>
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ERG	Eastern Research Group
FAC	Fisheries Advisory Committee
FMP	Fisheries Management Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
NIC	National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism
OGC	Ocean Governance Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UWI-CERMES	Centre for Marine Resources and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission

1 Introduction

Given the significance of the Eastern Caribbean four-wing flyingfish commercial fishery, the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), in collaboration with the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), developed and finalised a [Sub-regional Management Plan for Flyingfish \(Sub-regional FMP\) in the Eastern Caribbean](#). Following extensive consultation with stakeholders at both the national and regional levels, the Sub-regional FMP was endorsed by the 15th Session of the WECAFC in March 2014, CRFM Forum in April 2014, and the CRFM Ministerial Council in May 2014. The Plan is now cleared for voluntary implementation by CRFM Member States.

In support of the implementation of the Sub-regional FMP, the [Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project](#) is providing technical assistance to enhance stakeholder education and participation in flyingfish fishery governance and management. The project, targets the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries of Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, and will contribute to enhancing the governance arrangements for implementing an ecosystem approach to flyingfish fisheries (EAF) under the 10-year [Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems \(CLME+ SAP\)](#).

The “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries” project is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES)

Two of the key activities under the project are to:

- conduct a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study (including two sets of KAP surveys) to gauge the level of key stakeholder involvement in EAF, the policy cycle and other aspects of flyingfish fishery management in at least four of the project countries; and
- convene three sets of national stakeholder mini-consultations in four of the project countries to improve awareness, technical knowledge and capacity among targeted groups of key stakeholders from the public sector, private sector and civil society (including fisherfolk) in governance, socio-economic and ecological issues related to EAF and the policy cycle in the flyingfish fishery in the Eastern Caribbean. National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and/or Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) will form the main target groups for the consultations, with other stakeholders being included based on the outcome of a stakeholder identification and analysis.

This report presents the main findings from the final KAP survey and national mini-consultation that were held at the Fisheries Division in St. Vincent on November 22, 2018.

2 Objectives of the national consultation

The final KAP survey was administered during the final mini-consultation. By the end of the mini-consultation, participants had:

- been briefed on the discussions held at the recently concluded *“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”* and relevance to national level action for advancing the *Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean*;

- reviewed the stages of a general policy cycle and identified any challenges at the national level that may limit stakeholder participation in a flyingfish policy cycle and actions that can be taken to address these challenges;
- reviewed national legislation to determine the legal provisions for establishing a National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism (NIC) (e.g. Fisheries Advisory Committee [FAC]), including the selection of members;
- discussed operational guidelines for a NIC or FAC in St. Vincent and the Grenadines;
- undertaken a final KAP survey on the governance and management of the flyingfish fishery in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and sub-regionally in the context of the ecosystem approach to fisheries; and
- identified next steps/opportunities to continue raising stakeholder awareness of and engagement in national and sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries.

3 Approach

The final KAP survey and national mini-consultation were facilitated by Ms. Melanie Andrews, Technical Officer, CANARI and Ms. Sanya Compton, Ph.D Researcher, UWI-CERMES.

The final KAP survey was administered following the activities of the final national mini-consultation. Prior to completing the survey participants were informed that the purpose of the final KAP survey was to assist in determining the levels of improvement, if any, in stakeholders knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of management and governance of flyingfish fisheries for the sub-region in the context of EAF and policy cycles, based on their participation in the education and awareness raising activities that would have been conducted under the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project.

It should be noted that, despite efforts made to target the same participants from the baseline KAP survey, only 50% of the persons who participated in the final KAP survey in St. Vincent and the Grenadines also participated in the baseline KAP survey. Consequently, apparent improvements in knowledge, attitude or practice are likely to be due to those participants who were most engaged in the activities of the "Enhancing stakeholder participating in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery" project as they are to be due to other unexplored factors.

The consultation was participatory and interactive, and used a combination of facilitation techniques including plenary discussions and small group work to draw on participants' knowledge and experiences. The consultation followed a prepared agenda, which is attached at Appendix 1. The approach for the KAP survey is set out under section 5.

4 Participants

Since there were no appropriate NICs and no FAC in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, CANARI and UWI-CERMES, in consultation with the country focal point, targeted key stakeholders involved in the flyingfish fishery and related sectors, that could be viewed as "potential" members of a NIC or FAC to participate in the KAP surveys and consultations.

Twelve persons (2 females and 10 males) participated in the consultation. Participants included fisherfolk, representatives of fisherfolk organisations, the Fisheries Authority and the public-sector agency responsible for cooperative development. The complete list of participants is attached at Appendix 2.

5 Findings from Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey

The final KAP survey (see attached at Appendix 3) is part a KAP study to understand the changes over time in knowledge of, attitude towards and practices of management in flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean sub-region; in the context of an ecosystem approach to fisheries and the policy cycle. The KAP study targets (potential) members of National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) as key stakeholders in the management of the flyingfish fisheries.

The baseline KAP survey for St. Vincent and the Grenadines was completed on December 11, 2017 and the final KAP survey was administered on November 22nd, 2018 following the activities of the final national mini-consultation.

5.1 Results from final KAP survey for St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Demographic information

A total of 10 persons completed the final follow-up KAP survey (KAP 2). Half of the respondents (50%) indicated that they had completed the baseline KAP survey (KAP 1)². Not all survey respondents provided a response for each question or parts of a question, therefore, the percentages are based on the number of responses received for that question or part of it.

Similar to the baseline KAP survey: the majority (70%) of respondents were male, with 30% being female (Figure 1); most of the respondents (50%) were between the 20-39 age range (Figure 2); and over half of the respondents (90%) represented the public sector (Figure 3). Most of respondents received tertiary level education.

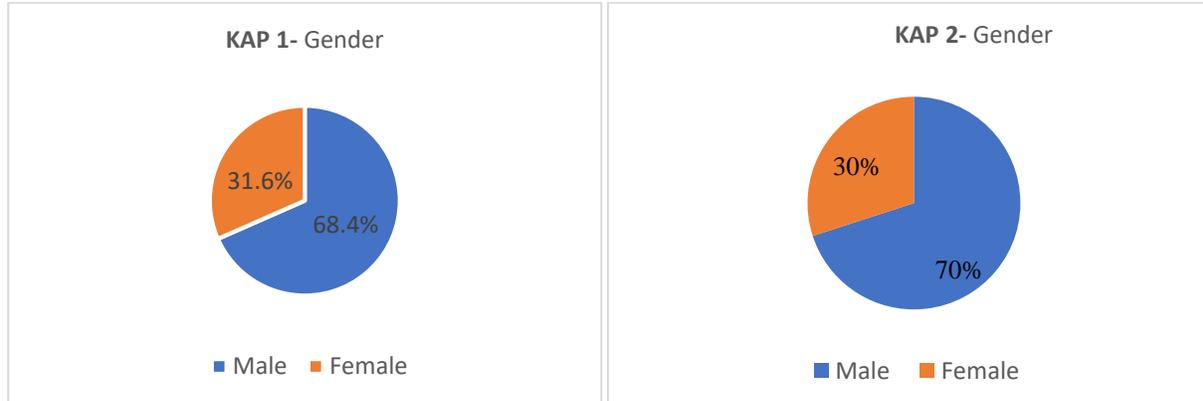


Figure 1. Percentage of respondents by sex for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

² The final KAP surveys sought, to the extent possible, to target the persons who would have participated in the baseline KAP survey.



Figure 2. Percentage of respondents by age for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

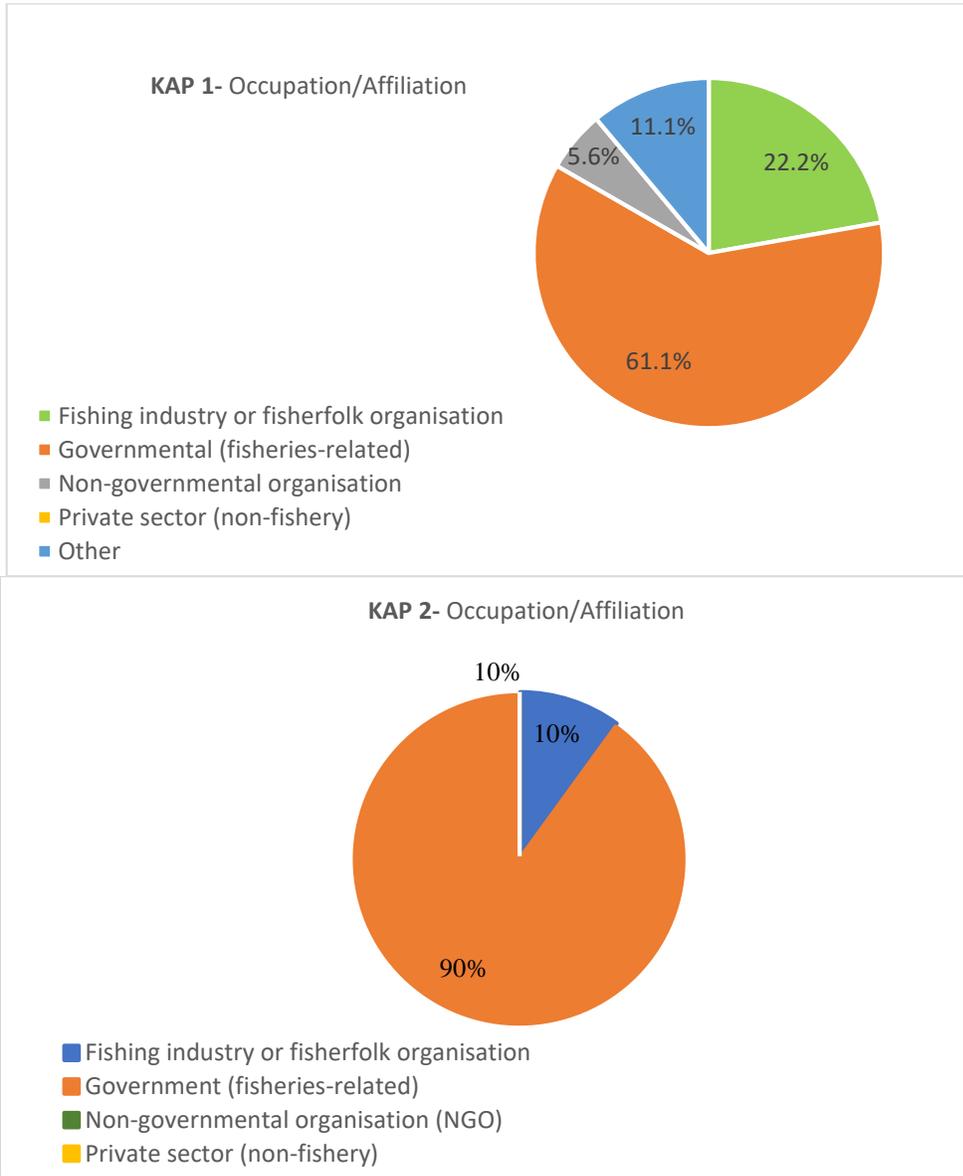


Figure 3. Percentage of respondents by occupation/affiliation for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

Knowledge of fisheries

When asked how well (in general) they (the respondents) knew fisheries, 40% indicated very well, while 50% indicated they knew the flyingfish fishery moderately well (Figures 4 and 5). In comparison to the baseline KAP survey, participants responses were similar regarding how well they generally knew fisheries, however, the responses were notably different regarding their knowledge of the flyingfish fishery. In the baseline survey, the majority (26%) did not know the flyingfish fishery well, but in this follow up survey the majority knew the fishery moderately well. This change (apparent improvement) could be attributed to the fact that fewer respondents completed this survey and many of those respondents were from the government fisheries sector.

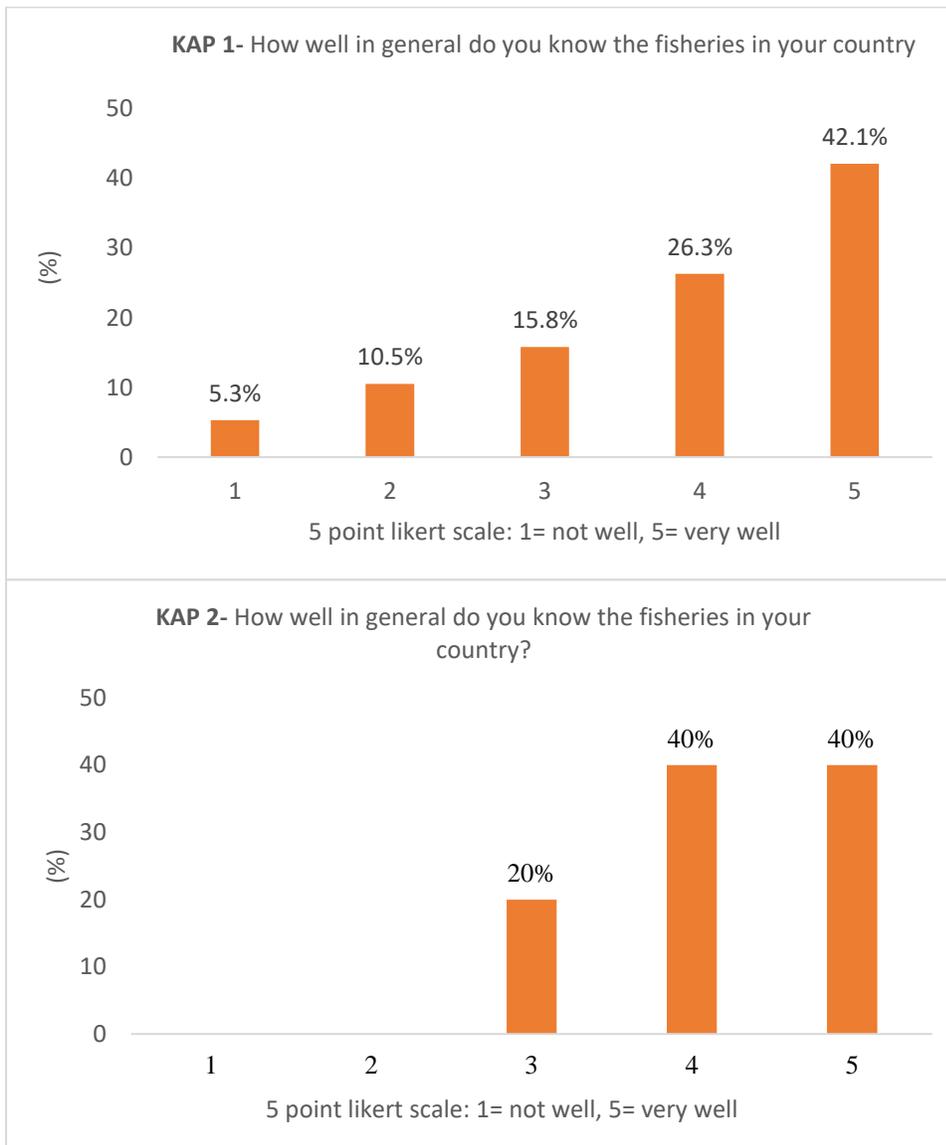


Figure 4. Participants responses to how well they knew fisheries, in general, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

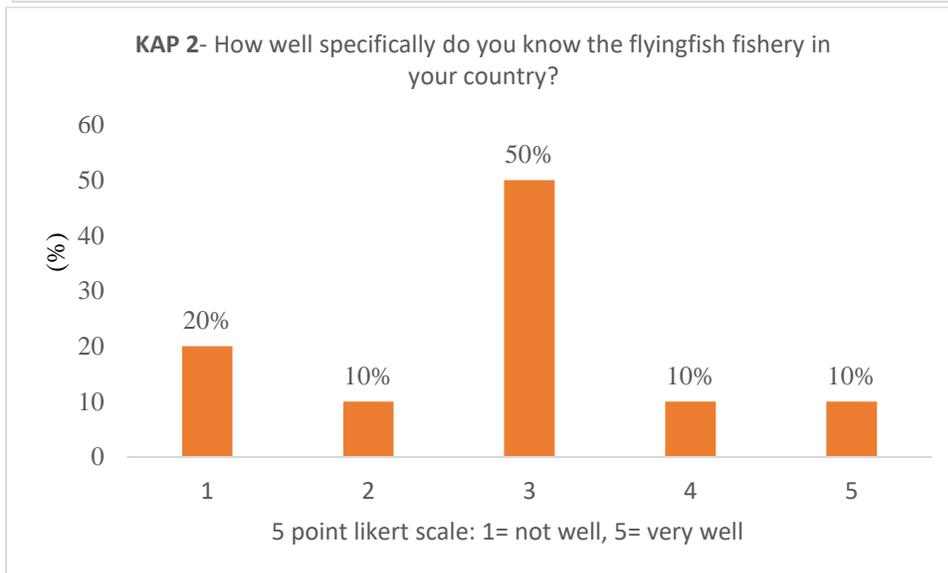
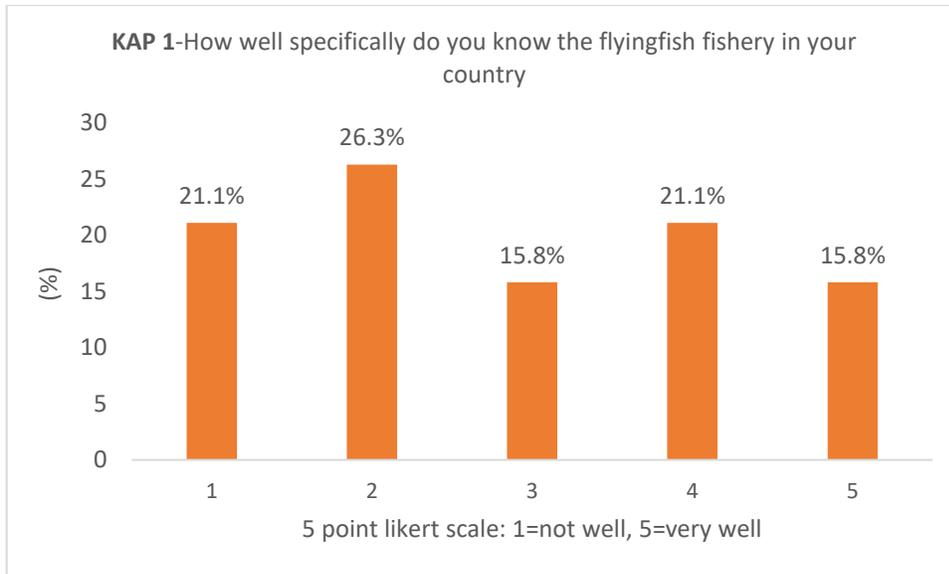


Figure 5. Participants responses to how well they knew the flyingfish fishery in St. Vincent and the Grenadines for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

Familiarity with/knowledge of key terms

Respondents were asked to indicate their familiarity with the following terms: Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME), Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC), National Intersectoral Coordinating Mechanism (NIC), Ocean Governance Committee (OGC), policy cycle and sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan. Most respondents were fairly familiar with the majority of terms: CLME (70%), EAF (60%), FAC (60%), NIC (50%), OGC (40%), policy cycle (78%) and sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management (50%); and very familiar with CRFM (100%) (Figure 6). Compared to the baseline KAP survey there appears to be improved familiarity with most terms, particularly “Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries”, “Sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan” and “National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism” which each respectively saw a 33%, 45% and 54% increase in familiarity from the baseline KAP survey. Table 1

provides a comparison between respondents' familiarity with key terms from the baseline KAP survey and the final KAP survey.

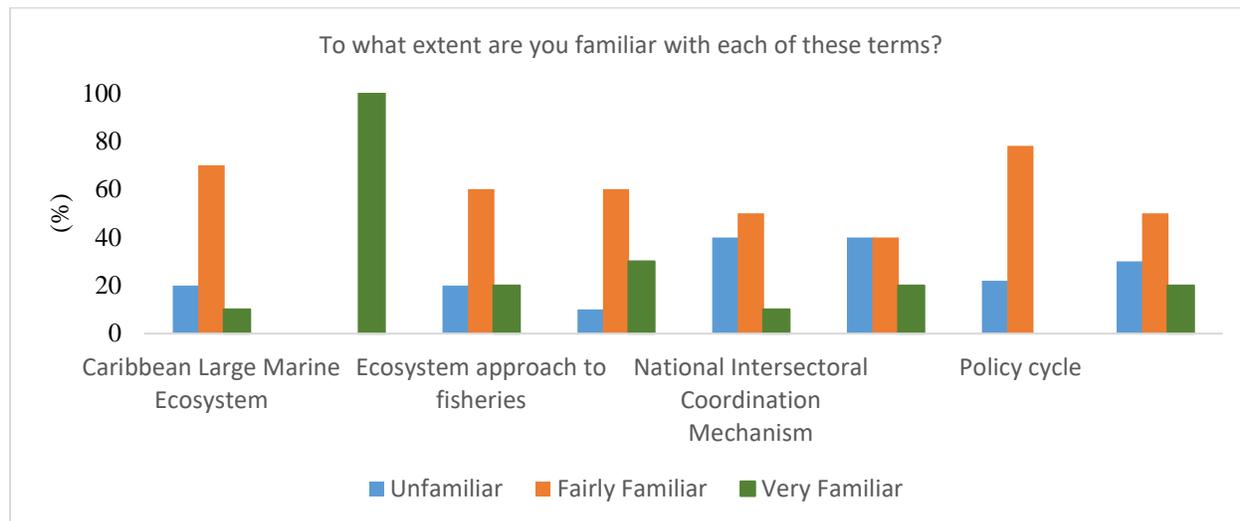


Figure 6. Participants responses from KAP 2 (final) on how familiar they were with key terms

Table 1. Comparison between respondents' familiarity with key terms from KAP 1 (Baseline) survey and the KAP 2 (Final) survey

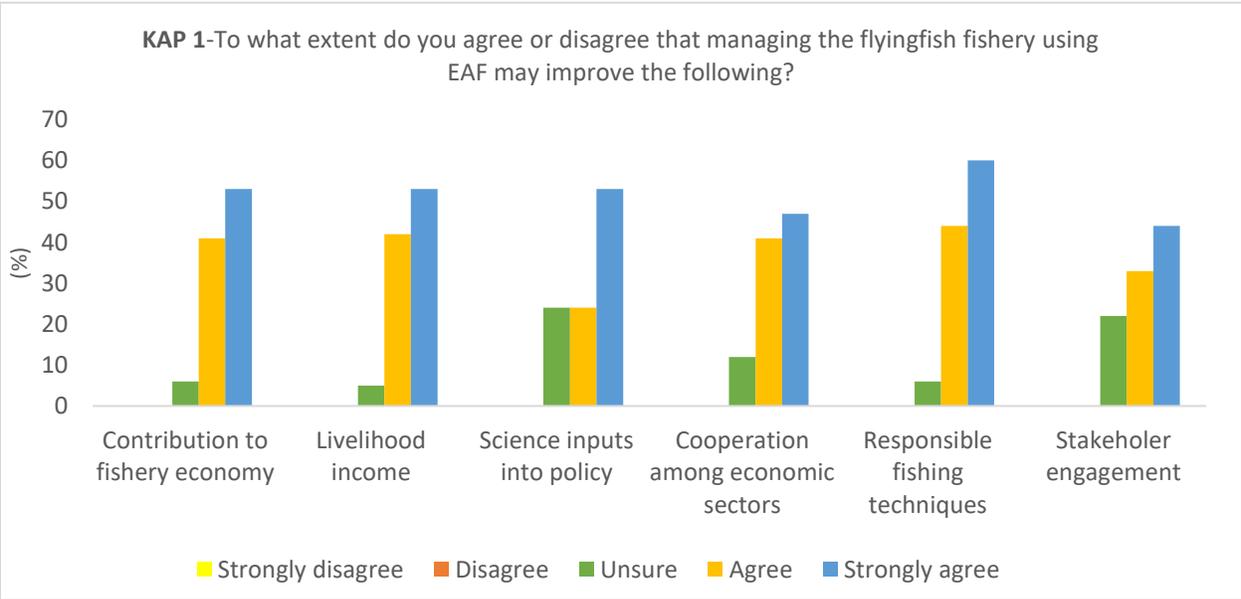
Key term	Level of familiarity	Results from KAP Baseline	Results from KAP Final	Change ³
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem	Unfamiliar	53%	20%	Overall improvement (33%) in familiarity with term
	Fairly familiar	21%	70%	
	Very familiar	26%	10%	
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	Unfamiliar	22%	0%	Notable overall improvement (22%) in familiarity with term
	Fairly familiar	22%	0%	
	Very familiar	56%	100%	
Ecosystem approach to fisheries	Unfamiliar	37%	20%	Notable overall improvement (17%) in familiarity with term
	Fairly familiar	26%	60%	
	Very familiar	37%	20%	
Fisheries Advisory Committee	Unfamiliar	26%	10%	Notable overall improvement (16%) in familiarity with term
	Fairly familiar	26%	60%	
	Very familiar	47%	30%	
National Intersectoral	Unfamiliar	63%	40%	Notable overall improvement (23%) in familiarity with term
	Fairly familiar	26%	50%	

³ Note that only 50% of respondents from the baseline KAP survey participated in the final follow-up survey and 90% of the total respondents for the final KAP survey were from the fisheries government sector; this means that apparent improvements in familiarity with terms are somewhat as likely to be due to government stakeholders in general being more familiar with these terms, which may be more commonly used in their area of work, as it is to be due to the education and awareness raising activities delivered under the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries” project.

Coordination Mechanism	Very familiar	11%	10%	
Ocean Governance Committee	Unfamiliar	47%	40%	Small improvement (7%) with overall familiarity with term
	Fairly familiar	16%	40%	
	Very familiar	37%	20%	
Policy cycle	Unfamiliar	32%	22%	Small (10%) overall improvement in familiarity with term
	Fairly familiar	42%	78%	
	Very familiar	26%	0%	
Sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan	Unfamiliar	61%	30%	Notable overall improvement (31%) in familiarity with term
	Fairly familiar	11%	50%	
	Very familiar	28%	20%	

Attitude toward the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)

Most respondents “agreed” that using EAF may improve contribution of the fishery to economy (80%), fishing industry livelihood incomes (60%), providing science inputs into policy (50%), cooperation among economic sectors (60%) and engagement of fishery stakeholders (88%); (Figure 7). Sixty percent (68%) of respondents “strongly agreed” that EAF would improve responsible fishing techniques. Compared to the baseline survey there was a general decrease in respondents “strongly agreeing” that EAF would result in improvements in all areas (Figure 7).



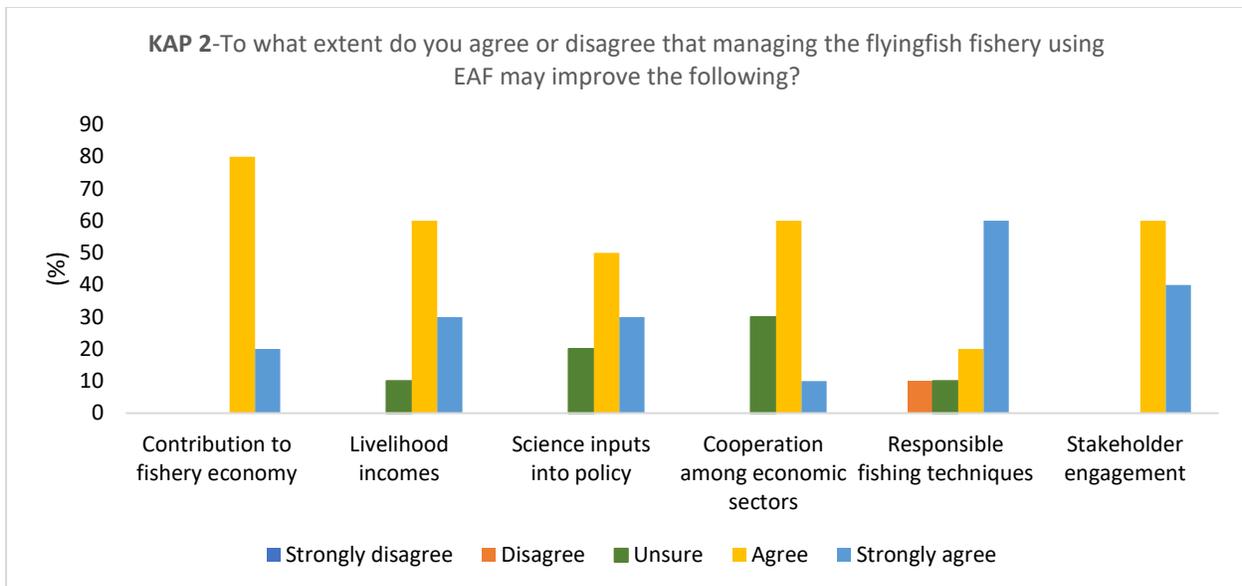
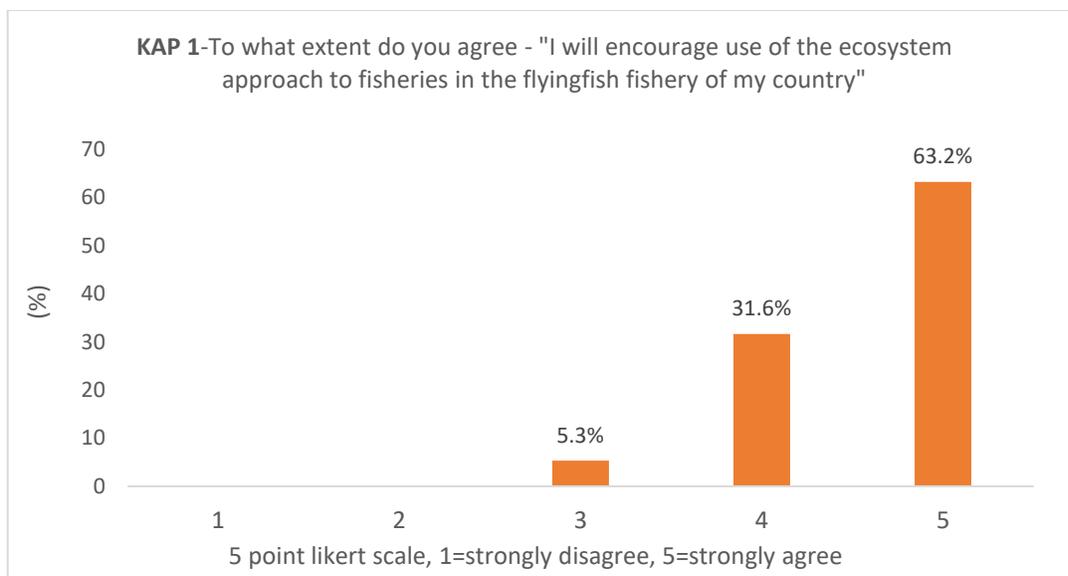


Figure 7. Participants level of agreement with using EAF to improve management of the flyingfish fishery for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

Sixty percent (60%) agreed with the statement “I will encourage use of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the flyingfish fishery of my country” (Figure 8). Compared to the baseline KAP survey there was an estimated 30% decrease in the number of persons strongly agreeing with the statement.



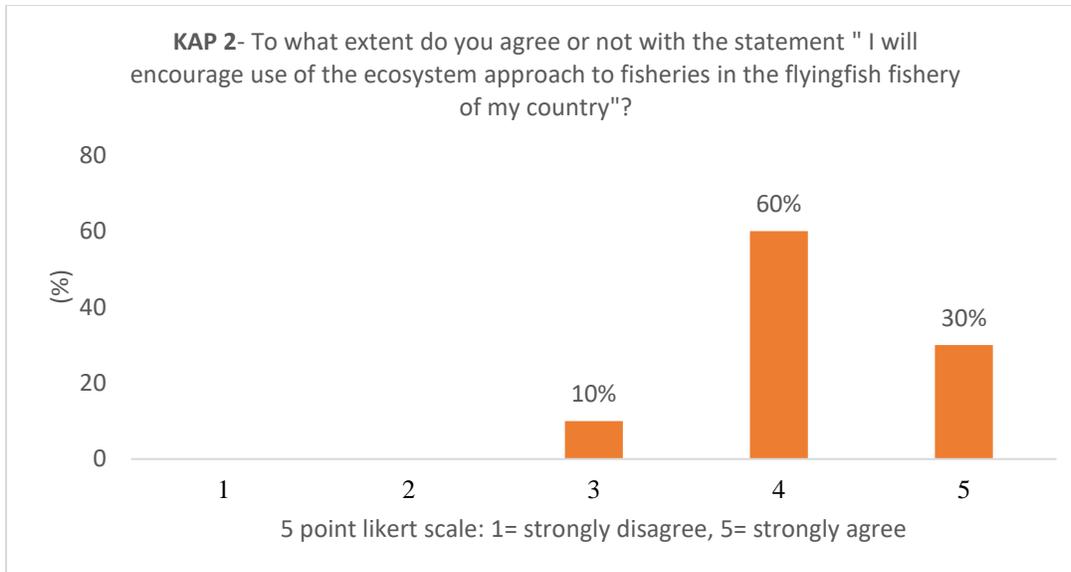


Figure 8. Participants level of agreement with encouraging the use of EAF in a flyingfish fishery for St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Attitude toward the importance of stakeholder participation in decision making

Half (50%) of the respondents agreed that NICs and FACs were “very important” in achieving flyingfish sustainability (Figure 9). However, compared to the baseline KAP survey there was a small decrease of about 8% of persons agreeing that it was “very important” with an increased percentage (10%) of respondents indicating that it was “moderately important”.

Most respondents, like the baseline KAP survey, considered all stages of the policy cycle to be very important (Figure 10).

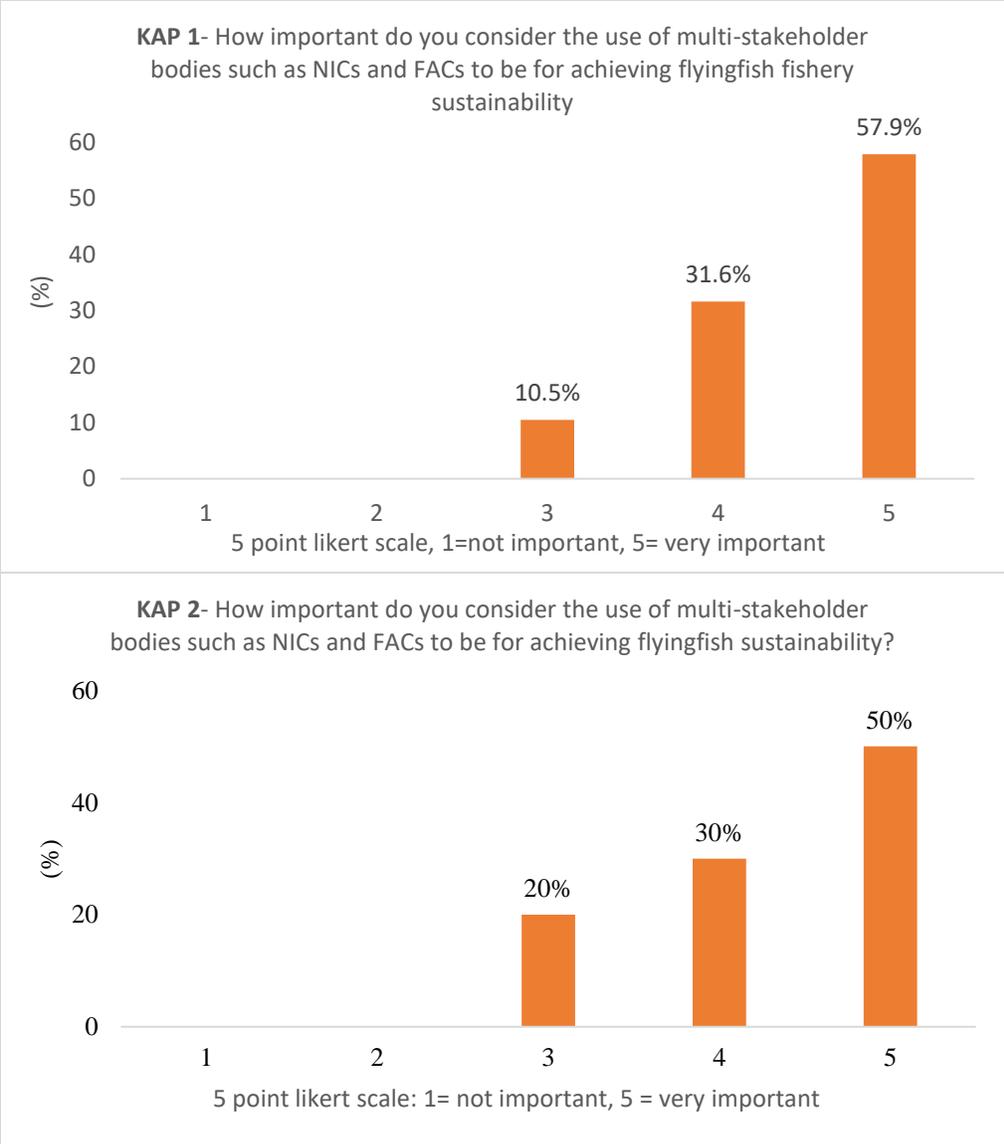


Figure 9. Participants responses to how important NICs and FACs are for achieving flyingfish sustainability for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

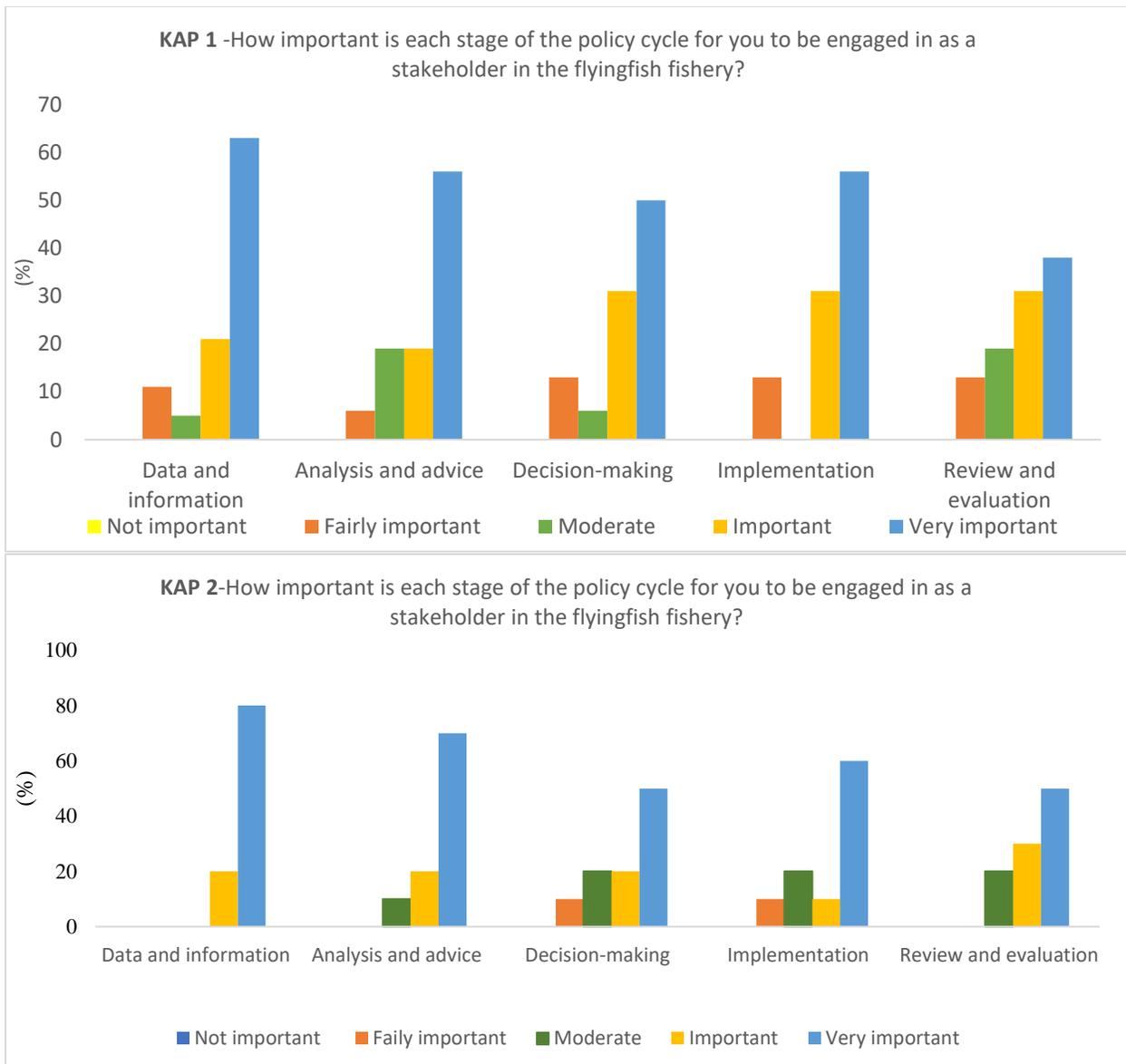


Figure 10. Participants responses to the importance of being engaged in each stage of the policy cycle for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

Attitude toward sub-regional collaboration for managing the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery

Finally, when asked to what extent do they agree or not with the statement - “Other countries in the Eastern Caribbean must work together with mine to help us all manage our flyingfish fisheries” most respondents (60%) “strongly agreed” with this statement (Figure 11). However, compared to the baseline survey, there was about an 8% decrease in the number of persons indicating that it was “very important” and a 10% increase in persons indicating that it was “moderately important” for countries to work together in managing the fishery (Figure 11).

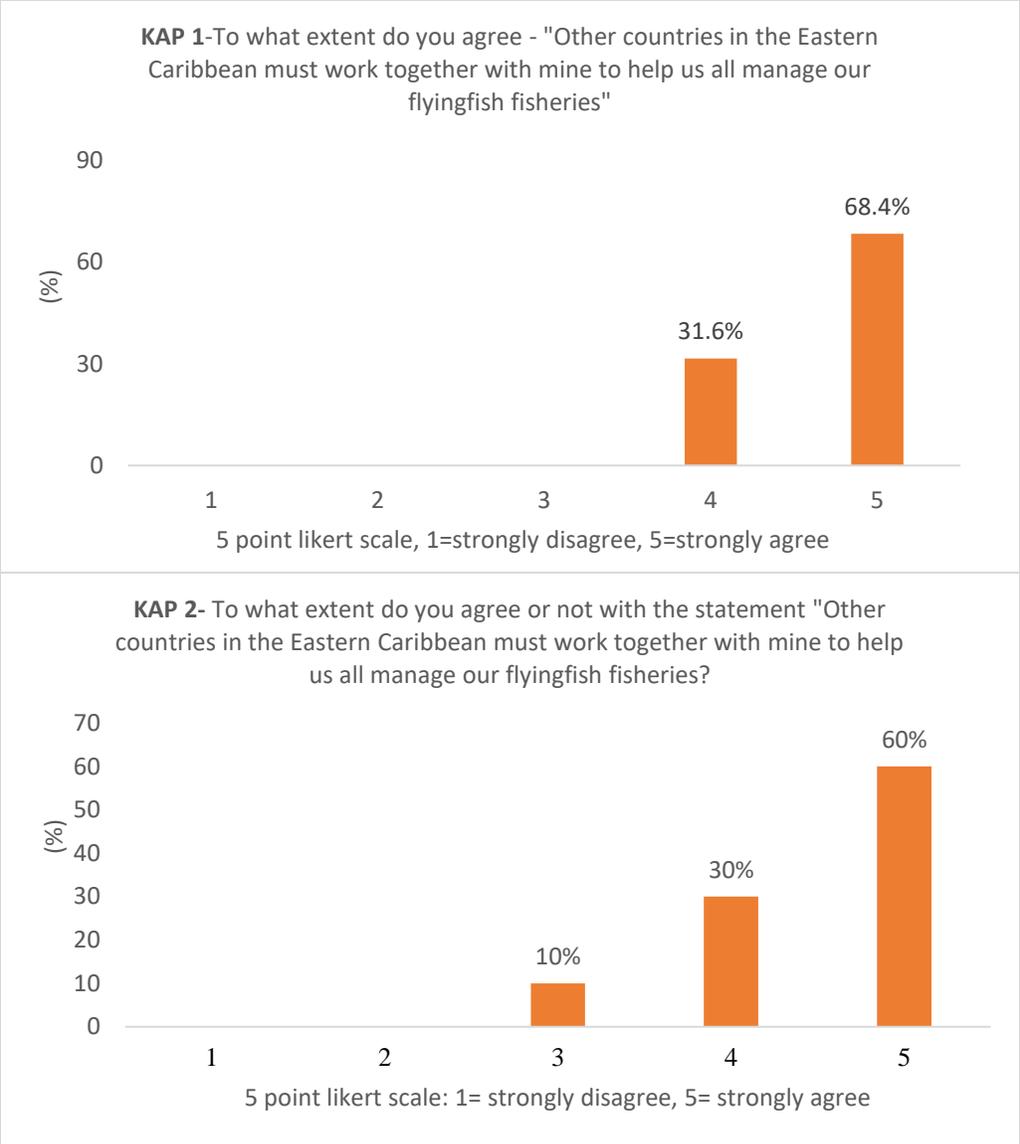


Figure 11. Participants level of agreement about other countries in the Eastern Caribbean working together to manage the flyingfish fishery cycle for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

5.2 Summary conclusions on impact of education and awareness building activities under the “Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery” project based on KAP findings for St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Both KAP surveys were conducted with key fisheries stakeholders from the public and private sectors and civil society. The baseline survey was administered during the first set of national consultations and the second survey was administered at the third (and final) set of national consultations. This was done to assist in determining the levels of improvement, if any, in stakeholders’ knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of management and governance of flyingfish fisheries for the sub-region in the context of EAF and policy cycles, based on their participation in the education and awareness raising activities that would have been conducted under the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project. The results of the baseline KAP survey helped to guide

the focus of the second and third mini consultations as well as the products produced to improve awareness.

Responses to the survey questions were similar between both surveys. The most noticeable and positive difference was that respondents' awareness of terms and concepts had improved, especially about CLME, CRFM, NICs and the sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan. The fisheries stakeholders in St. Vincent and the Grenadines were mostly unsure if their practices towards the flyingfish fishery actually improved. This is perhaps due to the fact that there is currently no flyingfish industry in the country. However, stakeholders are more knowledgeable and prepared to support the sub-regional flyingfish fishery management plan, as well as any attempts to build a local market for the fishery.

Impact of the “Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery” on stakeholders Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice

Respondents indicated that they have been engaged in the “Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery” project over the past year by participating in the project’s mini-consultations and sharing information with fisherfolk.

Half of the respondents indicated that they had attended all three mini consultations (Figure 12). Of the 5 flyingfish fishery products associated with the project, the information sheet: from hook to cook was received by the majority (71%) of respondents (Figure 13). Most respondents (57%) indicated that they viewed and read whichever products were received and found them useful (Figure 14). Some participants provided brief explanations why they found these products useful, these included: they were- informative, gave insight into a potentially new fishery, provided good guidance and improved knowledge of the flyingfish.

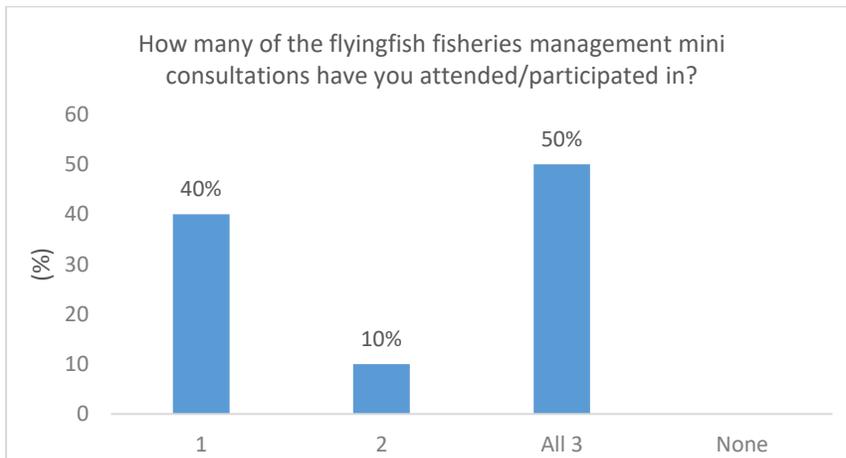


Figure 12. Percentage of participants who attended the mini consultations

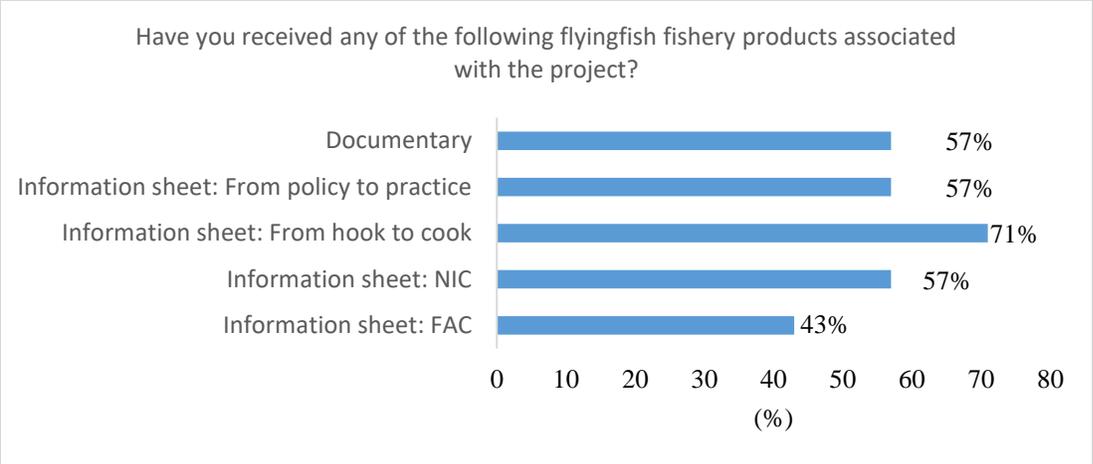


Figure 13. Percentage of participants who indicated they received products associated with the project

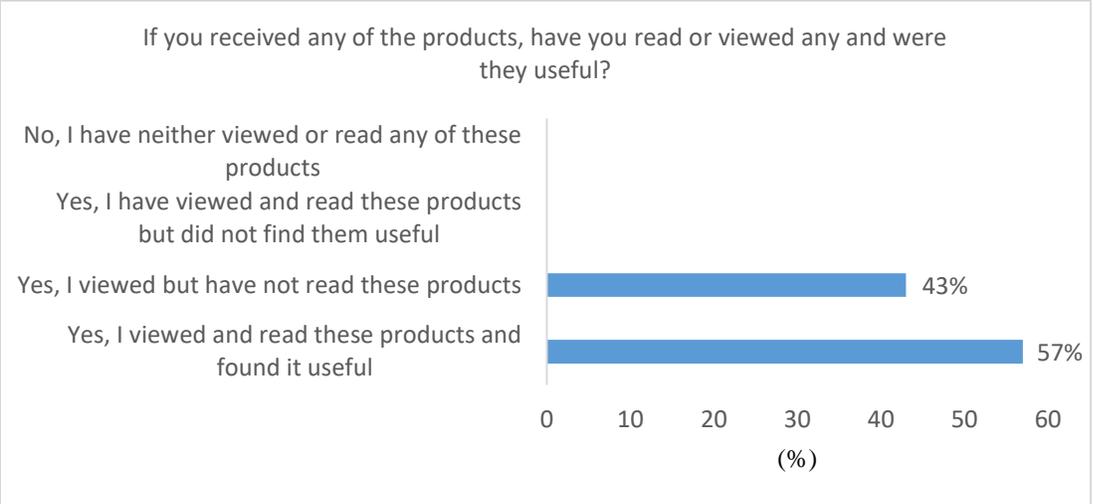


Figure 14. Percentage of participants who indicated they have or have not read or viewed the products

The overall sentiments were that the KAP surveys and mini consultations were useful. Most respondents (80%) felt that their knowledge of concepts within the policy and management in the flyingfish fishery had improved (Figure 15). The majority (60%) also felt that their attitudes towards policy and management in the flyingfish fishery had improved (Figure 16). However, most of the respondents (60%) were not convinced that their practices in management of the flyingfish fishery had improved (Figure 17). This is likely due to the fact that there is currently no flyingfish industry in the country.

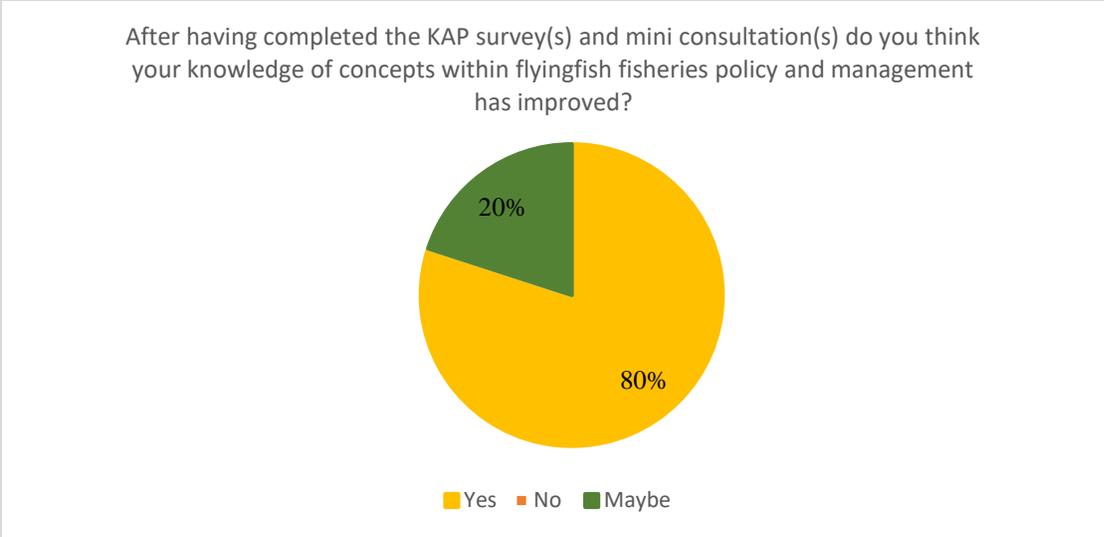


Figure 15. Participants responses to whether or not they thought their knowledge of concepts within flyingfish fishery policy and management improved after completing the surveys and mini consultations

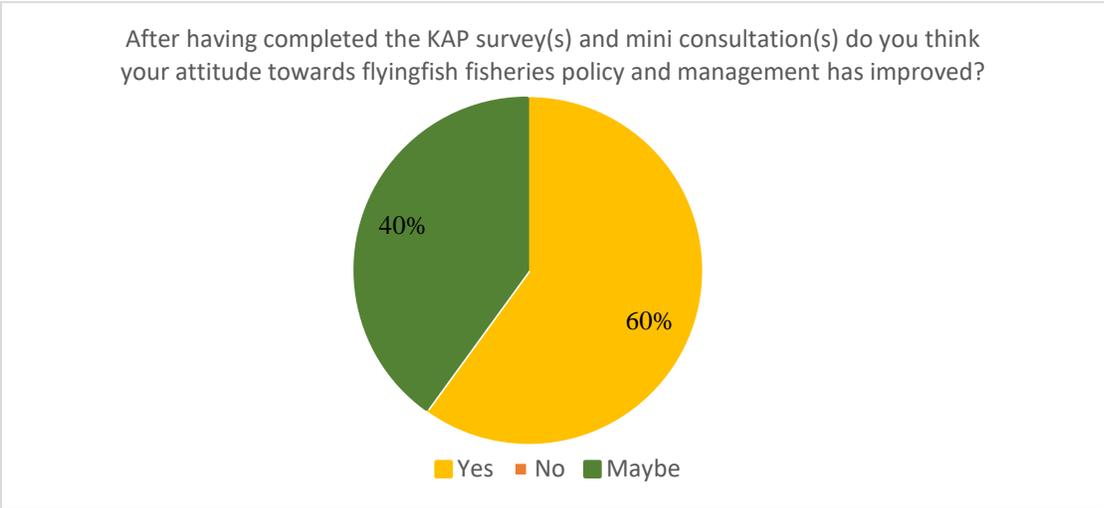


Figure 16. Participants responses to whether or not they thought their attitude towards flyingfish fishery policy and management improved after completing the surveys and mini consultations

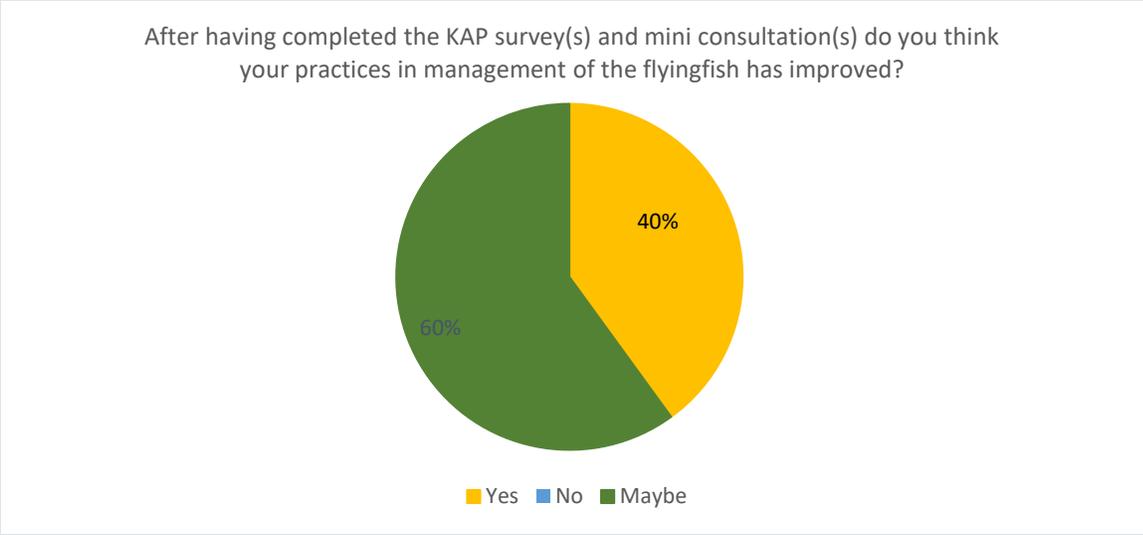


Figure 17. Participants responses to whether or not they thought their practices in management of the flyingfish has improved

Continued communication with fisheries stakeholders

When asked to indicate the three best means for communicating information about the flyingfish fishery, fisheries meetings (56%) email (44%) and WhatsApp (100%), were chosen. Television, radio and handouts were chosen as good means (75%, 60% and 60%, respectively), while website (67%) was chosen as a better means (Figure 18). Comparing these results to the previous KAP survey, it may be assumed that fisheries meetings (also indicated as best means in the baseline survey) is likely to be the most preferred and best means, while, television, radio and websites can also be utilised as important alternative means for communicating flyingfish fishery information among stakeholders.

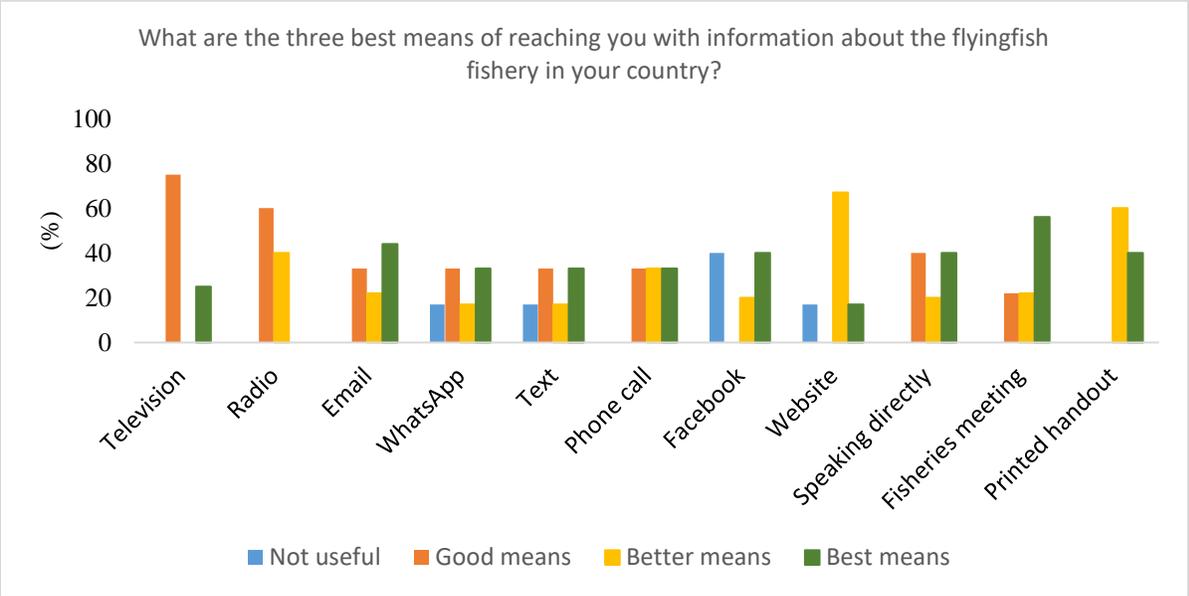


Figure 18. Participants responses to the best means for communicating flyingfish fishery information

6 Highlights/findings from national mini-consultation

6.1 Update on the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery” project

Participants were reminded of the objectives of the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery” project and the purpose for their participation in the national consultation (see Figure 19). It was noted in particular that the persons invited to the consultation were either directly or indirectly involved in the flyingfish fishery in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and their involvement in the consultation was in line with the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries promoted in the “Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean (2014)” which seeks to encourage stakeholder participation in the management and governance of this important regional fishery.

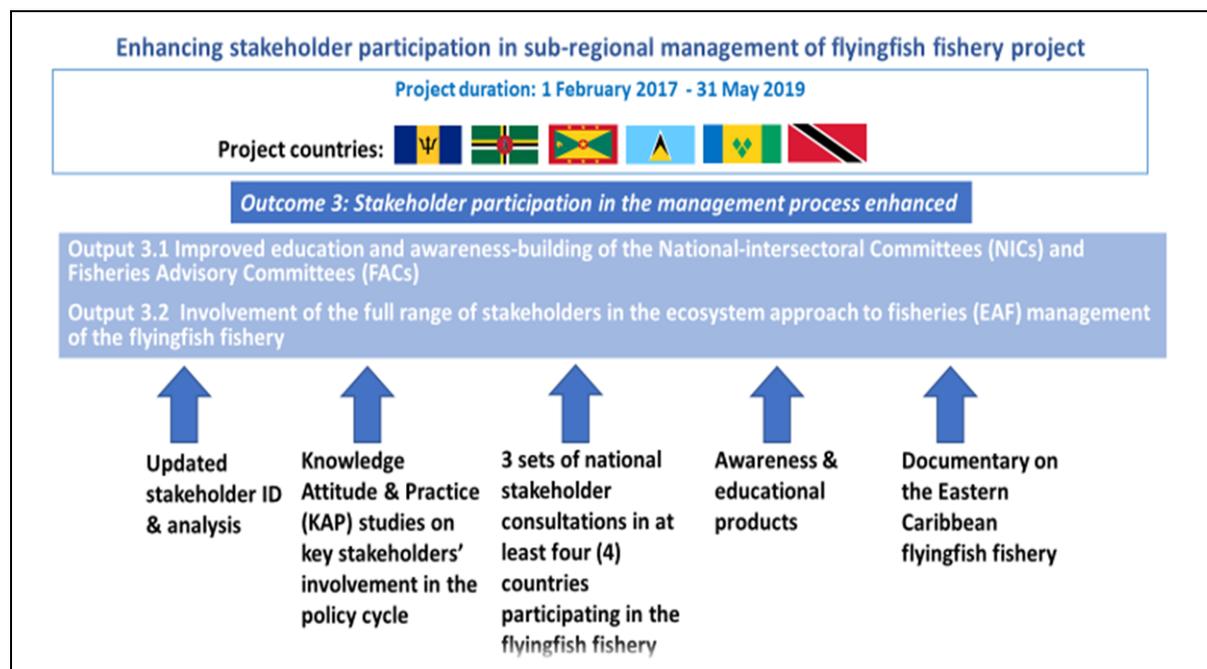


Figure 19. Graphic showing the objectives and key activities of the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery project”

Participants were also provided with a brief report on the progress of the project. The progress report presentation is attached at Appendix 4.

6.2 Briefing on the “Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC) Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”

The purpose of this session was to provide participants with a summary of key decision points and recommendations arising from the “Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean” that was held in Barbados from October 1-2, 2018. Melanie Andrews, Technical Officer, CANARI participated in the Working Group meeting and delivered the briefing.

Participants were informed/reminded that the CRFM/WECAFC Working Group forms part of the regional level policy cycle for managing flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean. The Working Group specifically

functions at the “analysis and advice” stage of the policy cycle, with the role of the working group being to facilitate the achievement of management objectives outlined in the sub-regional management plan for flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean.

It was noted that the goal of the recent meeting of the Working Group was to discuss progress, challenges, and next steps for implementing the sub-regional flyingfish fishery management plan (FMP) and associated outputs to further flyingfish and other fishery resource management in the Eastern Caribbean. The meeting was attended by technical-level participants including representatives of national fisheries divisions, fisherfolk organisations, authorities of Martinique, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, FAO/WECAFC, and the CRFM Secretariat.

The facilitators highlighted selected key discussion points and preliminary recommendations from the Working Group in regard to the following areas (The presentations for the session are attached at Appendix 5):

Feedback for further revisions of Sub-regional FMP

- Proposed that the revised FMP include an outline of a (1-2 page) national implementation plan
- Highlighted the need to be mindful of the impact of current extreme accumulations of Sargassum
- Recommended that the trigger points should be considered as points when engagement of fishers focusses on remedial action in the fishery rather than fishery closure

Feedback for further revisions of draft Data policy

- Recommended that the policy should provide some specificity including types of data needed for flyingfish that all countries should collect; format for submission; elements for confidentiality and how data or elements of it is treated; what other countries can access etc.
- Recommended that the general principles referred to in the data policy should be applicable to all fisheries; such that while the policy that will be relevant to flyingfish, and be tested using this species, it can be modified for applicability to others
- Asked that consideration should be given, by Member States to the incentives to encourage submission of data and sanctions for non-submission/collection of data
- Recommended that the data policy should relate both to data collection and data use and might also define what data products need to be generated.

Feedback for further revisions of data collection approaches

- Proposed that consideration be given to utilise fishers’ family members as the conduit for data. It was also recommended that consideration should be given to the use of electronic logbooks
- Emphasised that giving useful feedback to fishers who have provided data would be an incentive that might work better than mandatory reporting
- Recommended that, given that data collection is enormously difficult especially with current capacity limitations, focus should be on strengthening capacity of both government and fishers’ organisations; supported by enhanced political commitment for evidence-based decision making that requires long-term data collection
- Proposed that Working Group should recommend to the WECAF Commission, at its upcoming meeting tentatively scheduled for April 2019, that a stock assessment for flyingfish be undertaken

Feedback for further revisions of Cooperation agreement

- Noted that in the available time, seeking to have a political level agreement is impractical; so, it is best to focus at a technical level in the first instance/short term.
- Recommended that notwithstanding the initiative is being funded in the context of one species, it is incumbent to use the opportunity to develop a wider scoped agreement, which would provide more opportunities for living resources management; aiming for a simple agreement that “begins” an arrangement that can grow

Countries’ approaches to stakeholder participation in, awareness building for, and implementation of the sub-regional FMP at the national and local levels

- Recommended that a communication and awareness building strategy and action plan be developed, that stakeholders at the national level could use to help build awareness about the Sub-regional FMP
- Recommended that the implementation strategy and action plan include components dealing with the roles of the various actors, resource mobilisation, capacity building, communication, etc.
- Recommended that following the updating of the FMP a summarised version of the plan should be developed, that captures the major points of the plan in easy-to-read leaflets or brief documents that can be distributed to interested parties
- Noted the challenges in getting NICs and FACs involvement in consultative processes, especially given that these entities were either non-existent or inoperative in most countries
- Noted that the effectiveness of NICs and FACs will always be less than optimal unless there are legal grounds to require implementation of recommendations from such entities and legal recourse if this is not done
- Recommended that opportunities to establish FACs as subcommittees of other bodies, such as national ocean governance committees, be explored
- Recommended that NICs and FACs should be specifically mentioned in law, as a prerequisite of national fisheries-sector decision-making processes

Participants were reminded that these were just selected preliminary recommendations that were extracted from the draft report of the meeting and were encouraged to review the final report when it becomes available.

6.3 The policy cycle: stages, challenges and actions for improving stakeholder engagement

The purpose of this session was to give participants a clearer understanding of the various stages of the policy cycle and have them think about and identify any enabling or constraining factors that influence their/their organisation’s ability to meaningfully participate in each stage of the cycle. The session was facilitated by Sanya Compton, UWI-CERMES.

Understanding the policy cycle and its stages

To start the session, participants were given a brief presentation on the policy cycle and its five stages. It was noted that a policy cycle is an iterative process for arriving at a decision or a desired result by repeating rounds of analysis or a cycle of operations. Iteration is essential for evaluation, learning and adaptation.

Once a problem that requires a decision towards its solution is identified, it goes through the following five stages of the policy cycle (see Figure 20 for graphic showing the 5 stages of the policy cycle):

A problem is identified...

1. Information is gathered;
2. Analysis is conducted to provide advice to managers;
3. Decisions are taken
4. Those decisions are implemented; and
5. The results are evaluated and used to determine further information needs and to revise approaches

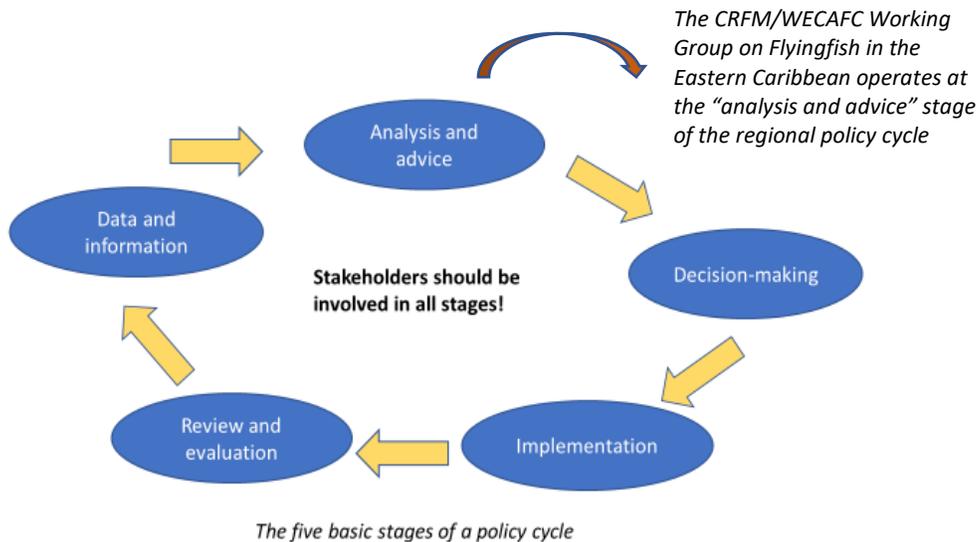


Figure 10: The five basic stages of the policy cycle

Identifying enabling and constraining factors for stakeholder participation in the policy cycle

In an interactive exercise to determine the enabling and constraining factors in St. Vincent and the Grenadines' policy cycle for fisheries management (which may include the flyingfish fishery), participants were asked to split into three groups, with Group 1 consisting of "Industry" stakeholders (e.g. fishers, fisherfolk organisations, processors, retailers and wholesalers etc.), Group 2 consisting of "Fisheries-related governmental" stakeholders (e.g. the Fisheries Authority) and Group 3 consisting of "Non-fisheries related governmental stakeholders". Each group was then asked to consider the statements in the top row of Table 2 for each stage of the policy cycle and collectively decide if they agreed that the statement was true or false. If the statement was determined to be true the group was asked to indicate this by placing a coloured "sticky dot" in the corresponding row and column, if the statement was determined to be false, the corresponding row and column would be left blank (i.e. the group would not include a "sticky dot"). In instances where the group felt the statement was "somewhat true" they were allowed to use half of a "sticky dot" to indicate this. The results of the group exercise, which are captured on the chart in Figure 21, were then discussed in plenary.

Table 2: Matrix to determine the enabling and constraining factors in St. Vincent and the Grenadine’s policy cycle for fisheries management

Stage of policy cycle	There is a process for me to formally participate in this stage	I have access to the information needed to effectively participate in this stage	I have the resources (e.g. time, money, equipment) for participating in this stage	I have the knowledge, skills and abilities to participate in this stage	I find that “cultural norms” and typical practice encourage my participation in this stage
Data and information					
Analysis and advice					
Decision-making					
Implementation					
Review and evaluation					

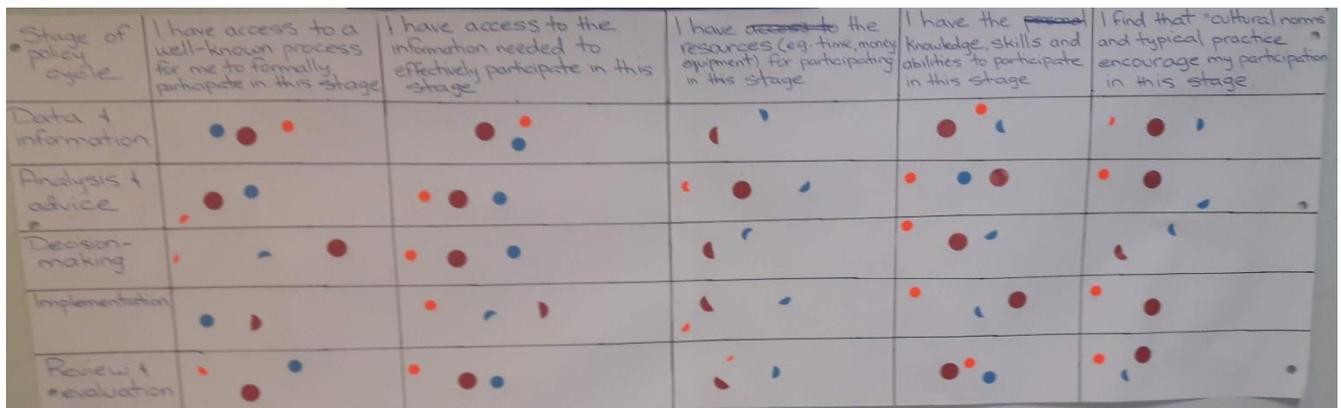


Figure 21: Results of the exercise to determine enabling and constraining factors for stakeholder participation St. Vincent and the Grenadine’s fisheries management policy cycle (the blue dots are the responses from the “Industry” stakeholders, the red dots are the responses from the “Fisheries-related government” stakeholders and the orange dots are the responses from the “Non-fisheries government” stakeholders)

Summary of findings from the exercise to determine enabling and constraining factors for stakeholder participation in St. Vincent and the Grenadine’s fisheries management policy cycle

Based on pattern emerging from the chart in Figure 21:

- Industry stakeholders generally agreed that they had access to processes and the information needed to participate in all stages of the policy cycle, though access to a process to participate in the “decision-making” stage and information to participate in the “implementation” stage were felt to be relatively limited compared to the access available to participate in other stages of the cycle. The group only “somewhat agreed” that they had the resources (e.g. time, money,

equipment) to participate in all stages of the policy cycle. Industry stakeholders agreed that they had the knowledge, skills and abilities to participate in the “analysis and advice” and “review and evaluation” stages, but only somewhat agreed that they had the knowledge, skills and abilities to effectively participate in the “data and analysis”, “decision-making” and “implementation” stages of the cycle. Industry stakeholders agreed that cultural norms somewhat supported their participation in the “data and information”, “analysis and advice”, “decision-making” and “review and evaluation” stages of the policy cycle, but felt that cultural norms did not support their participation in the “implementation” stage.

- Fisheries-related government stakeholders generally agreed that they had the knowledge, skills and abilities to participate in all stages of the policy cycle. There was similar agreement by the group that processes existed to facilitate their participation in the all stages of the policy cycle, though a process for their participation in the “implementation” stage was felt to be limited compared to the other stages. The group also agreed that they had access to the information needed to effectively participate in all stages of the cycle, though access to information for the “implementation” stage was felt to be limited compared to the other stages of the cycle. Access to resources (e.g. time, money and equipment) was rated the lowest among all the factors, with fisheries-related government stakeholders agreeing that they only somewhat had the resources needed to effectively participate in the “data and information”, “decision-making”, “implementation” and “review and evaluation stages”. Cultural norms were however seen as being encouraging of the stakeholder group’s participation in all stages of the policy cycle, though less so in the “decision-making” stage.
- Non-fisheries government stakeholders generally felt that they had access to needed information and the knowledge, skills and abilities to participate in all stages of the policy cycle. The group however, felt that they did not have the resources to participate in “data and information” and “decision-making” stages, and only somewhat had the resources to participate in the remaining stages. Similarly, the group felt that access to processes to participate in all stages was limited, with only the “data and information” stage being seen as having an accessible process for participation and the “analysis and advice”, “decision-making” and “review and evaluation” stages having somewhat of an accessible process. The group agreed that there was no access to a process to facilitate participation in the “implementation” stage. Non-fisheries government stakeholders generally felt that cultural norms generally encouraged their participation in the “analysis and advice”, “implementation” and “review and evaluation” stages” of the cycle, but only somewhat encouraged their participation in the “data and information” stage. Cultural norms were, however, seen as not encouraging the stakeholder group’s participation in the “decision-making” stage.

As part of the plenary discussion, it was noted that some of the constraining factors that were related to inadequate capacity (e.g. not having the necessary skills, knowledge and access to resources) could be improved by taking deliberate actions to build capacity in these areas. It was noted that some existing programmes and projects at the national and regional levels may be able to assist in this regard. Where constraints were more related to inadequacies in existing policies, “cultural norms” or inefficiencies in existing systems to facilitate stakeholder engagement, it was noted that this would require some form of advocacy by the affected group. Although, building capacity to advocate and influence policy effectively may also be required.

6.4 *Review of national legislation to determine the legal provisions for establishing a NIC in St. Vincent and the Grenadines*

The purpose of this session was to undertake a plenary review of any existing approved or draft legislation most relevant to the fisheries sector and determine the extent to which legal provisions were made in it to promote stakeholder engagement in decision-making processes for fisheries management. The activity specifically sought to examine if there were any enabling legal provisions for the establishment and effective functioning of multi-stakeholder consultative/advisory mechanisms for the fisheries sector. The session was facilitated by Melanie Andrews, Technical Officer, CANARI.

The session started with a brief review of the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fisheries Act (1990). A copy of the Fisheries Regulations was not available at the time for plenary review. In the interest of time, the review of the Act included only the sections that specifically referenced the Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC). The questions in Table 3 were used to facilitate plenary analysis/discussion on the sections reviewed. A summary of findings and key discussion points for each question can also be found in Table 3.

Table 3: Questions and responses for plenary analysis of the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fisheries Act (1990).

Question for plenary analysis/discussion	Summary of findings and key discussion points
Is the formation of a National Intersectoral Coordination mechanism (e.g. a FAC) or similar stakeholder consultative mechanism covered by law?	Yes, section 5 of the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fisheries Act (1990) notes that: “The Minister may appoint a Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC) to advise on the management and development of fisheries”
Is the language used in the Act sufficiently strong to ensure its formation? (may or shall)	No, the Act notes that the Minister “may” appoint a FAC which means that legally it is not required to be done. A FAC may have been appointed under the Fisheries Regulations however this could not be confirmed during the plenary exercise since a copy of the Regulations was not available for review at that time.
Is the mandate or objective of the NIC covered in the Act?	No, the mandate of the FAC is not outlined in the Act, however it may be included in the Fisheries Regulations (a copy of which was not available for plenary review at the time).
Is the mandate/objective of the NIC EAF “friendly” (e.g. does it focus on the fisheries sector only or does it include other fisheries related sectors)?	Section 5(1) of the Act notes that the FAC, if appointed, would be responsible for advising on the management and development of the fisheries sector specifically. The Fisheries Regulations (a copy of which was not available for plenary review at the time) may provide more specific objectives of the FAC.
Is the constitution of the committee covered in the Act? Does it include various stakeholder	No, the Act does not outline the constitution of the FAC but it notes in Section 5 (2) that the FAC shall include the Chief Fisheries Officer and “other such persons as the Minister may

groups e.g. civil society (e.g. fisherfolk organisations and academia), private sector, government)?	consider capable of advising on the mangment and development of fisheries”. The Fisheries Regulations (a copy of which was not available for plenary review at the time) may provide more specific information on the constitution of a FAC.
Is the constitution of the NIC EAF “friendly” (e.g. cross-section of sectors present)?	N/A
Does legislation regarding the NIC include provisions for sharing/ disclosing information about the decisions or findings of the NIC?	It was noted that the Act did not specifically address sharing or diclosing information about the decisions or findings of the FAC. It was therefore thought that since the Act did not specifically speak against it that there was the possibility of being able to do so and thus increasing the transparency of recommendations made by the FAC. However, it was noted that some discretion would have to be exercised where information was determined to be sensitive.

6.5 Identifying operational guidelines

The purpose of this session was to reinforce the importance of NICs/FACs as multi-level, multi-stakeholder mechanisms that can serve as important links between regional and national levels of policy processes and improve governance effectiveness. The session further sought to get participants to identify the priority good governance principles needed to help build the capacity and guide the operationalisation of a NIC/FAC in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The session was facilitated by Sanya Compton, UWI-CERMES.

The session started with two short presentations on NICs/FACs and good governance, including the principles of good governance (see good governance principles listed in Table 4 below and presentations attached at Appendix 6 and 7) and a review of the needed capacities identified (from the first consultation) for the effective management and governance of fisheries (which may include a flyingfish fishery) in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Table 4: Good governance principles

Good Governance Principles: the features and functions of NICs should reflect good governance	
Accountability	Equity
Adaptability	Inclusiveness
Appropriateness	Integration
Capability	Legitimacy
Effectiveness	Representativeness
Efficiency	Responsiveness
	Transparency

Following the presentation participants were asked to split into two groups with Group 1 consisting of “Industry” stakeholders (e.g. fishers, fisherfolk organisations, processors, retailers and wholesalers etc.) and Group 2 consisting of “Governmental” stakeholders (e.g. the Fisheries Authority, Foreign Affairs etc.) and in their groups collectively decide on the three priority good governance principles that would

help improve the operation of NICs/FACs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The findings from the exercise are presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5: priorities identified by industry and government stakeholders to improve operation of NICs/FACs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Industry stakeholders (Group 1)
<p><i>Top 3 good governance principles selected by industry stakeholders to improve functioning of a NIC/FAC in St. Vincent and the Grenadines:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capability -building capacity among fisherfolk and other industry stakeholders, ensuring that they have the knowledge, skills and resources for not only participating in a NIC but fisheries management ○ Integration – ensuring that industry stakeholders and fisheries managers/policy makers are “on the same page” and working together for a common goal ○ Representativeness – ensuring that the industry has a voice in sustainable fisheries management – “co-management approach”
Government stakeholders (Group 2)
<p><i>Top 3 good governance principles selected by government stakeholders to improve functioning of a NIC/FAC in St. Vincent and the Grenadines:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Effectiveness – getting the job done efficiently and utilising resources in a cost-effective manner ○ Integration- all sectors must work together to implement an effective data collection system using an EAF approach ○ Transparency – helps to build trust and strengthen relationships among stakeholders

7 Next steps and closing remarks

Technical Officer, CANARI thanked participants for their participation in the consultations and noted that the report for the final consultation would be prepared by CANARI/UWI-CERMES and be available by February 2019. She also noted that while this is the final activity for St. Vincent and the Grenadines under the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project”, in keeping with the call from the Ministerial Council to proactively pursue implementation of the Sub-regional FMP, including increasing stakeholder awareness about the Sub-regional FMP and their participation in management, it would be necessary for participants, as key stakeholders in the national flyingfish fishery in St. Vincent and the Grenadines to continue stakeholder awareness raising efforts and seeking to develop/advocate for mechanisms to facilitate stakeholder participation in management of the fishery.

Technical Officer, CANARI also extended special thanks to Kris Isaacs, Senior Fisheries Officer (focal point) for organising the consultation.



Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project
National Mini-consultation and Final Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey

Thursday November 22, 2018
Fisheries Division, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
9:00am -2:30pm

Agenda

By the end of the mini-consultation, participants would have:

- been briefed on the discussions held at the recently concluded *“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”* and relevance to national level action for advancing the *Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean*
- reviewed the stages of a general policy cycle and identified any challenges at the national level that may limit stakeholder participation in a flyingfish policy cycle and actions that can be taken to address these challenges
- reviewed national legislation to determine the legal provisions for establishing a National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism (NIC) (e.g. Fisheries Advisory Committee [FAC]), including the selection of members
- discussed and drafted, as a practical exercise, operational guidelines (including guidelines for participatory monitoring and evaluation) for a NIC or FAC in St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- undertaken a final KAP survey on the governance and management of the flyingfish fishery in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and sub-regionally in the context of the ecosystem approach to fisheries
- identified next steps/opportunities to continue raising stakeholder awareness of and engagement in national and sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries

Time	Topics
9:00am	Welcome and introductions
9:15am	Briefing on the <i>“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”</i>
9:45am	The policy cycle: stages, challenges and actions for improving stakeholder engagement
10:45am	Break
11:00am	Review of national legislation to determine the legal provisions for establishing a NIC in St. Vincent and the Grenadines
11:30am	Outlining draft operational guidelines for a NIC in St. Vincent and the Grenadines
12:30pm	Lunch
1:30pm	KAP survey
2:00pm	Next steps and opportunities to continue raising stakeholder awareness of and participation in national and sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries
2:20pm	Closing remarks
2:30pm	End of workshop

The **Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries** project is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES) under contract to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) as part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project *“Catalyzing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ Project)”*.

**Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flying fish fisheries project.
Baseline knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey and First National Mini-consultation for St. Vincent**

November 22, 2018

Participants list

No.	Name	Position	Organisation	Phone	Email
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12	Eocen Victory		SVG NFO		

Appendix 3

Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fisheries Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices Survey

This Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey is part of a KAP study being conducted to understand the changes over time in knowledge of, attitudes towards, and practices of management in flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean sub-region in the context of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF).

The KAP study targets [potential] members of National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) as the key stakeholders in management of the flyingfish fisheries.

This survey is the follow-up to the baseline KAP survey that was conducted in December, 2017. The purpose of this final KAP survey is to assist in determining the levels of improvement, if any, in stakeholders knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of management and governance of flyingfish fisheries for the sub-region in the context of EAF and policy cycles, based on their participation in the education and awareness raising activities that would have been conducted under the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project.

Your participation is voluntary and you may choose to end your participation at any time. Your answers will be anonymous, and you will not be named in the survey reports.

Glossary: special terms explained

Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF): besides the fish, we also need to consider the people and the environment in managing flyingfish fisheries

Policy cycle: has five basic steps with processes to involve people in fisheries policy and management

National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs): arrangements through which stakeholders in different sectors (e.g. fisheries, tourism, MPAs) talk with each other to decide on and coordinate national plans and policy, like ocean governance

Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC): An example of a NIC focused mainly on fisheries matters that is common in fisheries laws of CRFM countries

Fisheries Management Plan (FMP): Sets out how a country or region's fisheries are to be managed and developed for the benefit of the society, not just fisherfolk, incorporating EAF, climate, trade, etc.

This survey will not take long, and there are no right or wrong answers, just seeking your views.

* Required

1. How well in general do you know the fisheries in your country?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not well	<input type="radio"/>	Very well				

2. How well specifically do you know the flyingfish fishery in your country?

Mark only one oval.
 Mark only one oval.

1	2	3	4	5	
Not well	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Very well

3. In what way(s) have you or your organisation been engaged in flyingfish fisheries policy and management over the past 5 years? Specifically in the context of "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project, also highlight events that you/ your organisation have been engaged in over the past year. Offer as much detail as possible.

4. To what extent are you familiar with each of these terms (you have heard of the term before now, and have a good idea of what it means)?

Check all that apply.
 Check all that apply.

	Unfamiliar	Fairly familiar	Very familiar
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism (NIC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ocean Governance Committee (OGC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Policy Cycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. What are the three (3) best means of reaching you with information about the flyingfish fishery (industry, plans, policy, etc.) in your country?

Check all that apply.

Check all that apply.

	Not useful	Good means	Better means	Best means
Television	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Email message	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WhatsApp message	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text (SMS) message	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Phone voice call	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facebook page	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Web site page	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaking directly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fisheries meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Printed notice/handout	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. To what extent do you agree or disagree that managing the flyingfish fishery using EAF may improve the following?

Check all that apply.

Mark only one oval per row.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree
Contribution of the fishery to economy	<input type="radio"/>				
Fishing industry livelihood incomes	<input type="radio"/>				
Providing science inputs into policy	<input type="radio"/>				
Cooperation among economic sectors	<input type="radio"/>				
Use of responsible fishing techniques	<input type="radio"/>				
Engagement of fishery stakeholders	<input type="radio"/>				

7. How important do you consider the use of multi-stakeholder bodies such as NICs and FACs to be for achieving flyingfish sustainability?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not important	<input type="radio"/>	Very important				

8. To what extent do you agree or not with the statement " I will encourage use of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the flyingfish fishery of my country"?

Mark only one oval.
 Mark only one oval.

1	2	3	4	5		
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree				

9. For each stage of the policy cycle indicate how important that stage is for you to be engaged in it as a stakeholder in the flyingfish fishery? *

Mark only one oval per row.
 Check all that apply.

	Not important	Fairly important	Moderate	Important	Very important
Data and information	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Analysis and advice	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Review and evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>				

10. To what extent do you agree or not with the statement "Other countries in the Eastern Caribbean must work together with mine to help us all manage our flyingfish fisheries"?

Mark only one oval.
 Mark only one oval.

1	2	3	4	5		
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree				

Background information on respondent

We need a little bit of background information on you to compare with other respondents across the several countries.

11. Country of respondent's flyingfish fishery

Mark only one oval.
 Mark only one oval.

- Barbados
- Dominica
- Grenada
- Martinique
- Saint Lucia
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Trinidad and Tabago

12. Sex of respondent

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Female
- Male
- Other: _____

13. Age of respondent

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- under 20
- 20-39
- 40-59
- 60 or over

14. Last formal high school attended

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Primary
- Secondary school/vocational
- Tertiary/university

15. Main occupation or affiliation

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Fishing industry or fisherfolk organisation
- Governmental (fisheries-related)
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Private sector (non-fishery)
- Other

Evaluation of the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project

We kindly ask that you complete this section of the survey. This will assist us in better assessing the impacts of the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project.

16. Did you complete the first KAP survey?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

17. **How many of the flyingfish fisheries management mini consultations (for the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project) have you attended/participated in?**

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- 1
- 2
- All 3
- None

18. **Have you received any of the following flyingfish fishery products associated with the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project?**

Check all that apply.

Check all that apply.

- Information sheet: Fisheries Advisory Committees
- Information sheet: National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms
- Information sheet: From hook to cook: Managing flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean
- Information sheet: From policy to practice: Managing flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean
- Documentary: Spotlight on the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery

19. **If you received any of the above-mentioned products, have you read or viewed any of the products and were they useful?**

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Yes, I viewed and read these products and found it useful
- Yes, I have viewed but not read these products
- Yes I have viewed and read these products but did not find them useful
- No, I have neither viewed or read any of these products

20. **If you viewed and/or read any of the products, briefly explain why you did or did not find them useful.**

21. **After having completed the KAP survey (s) and mini consultation(s) do you think your knowledge of concepts within flyingfish fisheries policy and management has improved?**

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

22. After having completed the KAP survey (s) and mini consultation(s) do you think your attitude towards flyingfish fisheries policy and management has improved?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Maybe
- No
- Yes

23. After having completed the KAP survey (s) and mini consultation(s) do you think your practices in management of the flyingfish has improved?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- No
- Maybe
- Yes

Contact information

We kindly ask that you share this information because we would like to be able to share related information and the final report with you. Please be reminded that all survey responses will remain anonymous.

24. First and last name

25. Email address(es)

26. Phone and WhatsApp number(s)

Thank you!

Thank you for completing the KAP survey.

Your answers will help us engage stakeholders like yourselves in flyingfish fisheries policy and management nationally and sub-regionally.

Should you have any questions or comments on the KAP survey, please feel free to contact us by emailing sanyacompton@gmail.com

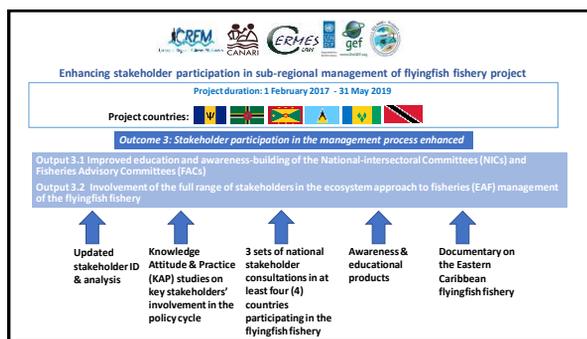
The Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES) under contract to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) as part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project "Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ Project)"



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Progress updates	
ACTIVITY	STATUS
Update stakeholder identification and analysis of flyingfish fishery stakeholders in the Eastern Caribbean	In progress: Initial update of stakeholder identification and analysis completed, to be further updated throughout the implementation of the project
Conduct baseline Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	Completed: KAP surveys conducted from December 4-13, 2017; KAP reports prepared, finalised and disseminated to focal points and mini-consultation participants. Reports also available on project webpage
Convene first round of mini-consultations in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	Completed: consultations held from December 4-13, 2017; mini-consultation reports prepared, finalised and disseminated to focal points and mini-consultation participants. Reports also available on project webpage
Convene second round of mini-consultations in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	Completed: consultations held from April 24-May 4, 2018; mini-consultation reports prepared, finalised and disseminated to focal points and mini-consultation participants. Reports also available on project webpage
Convene third (and final) round of mini-consultations in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	In progress: dates for consultations - Barbados- November 16, 2018; Saint Lucia - November 26, 2018; St. Vincent & the Grenadines- November 22, 2018; Trinidad & Tobago- November 28, 2018
Disseminate first set of awareness and communication products	Completed: Communication products on NICs and FACS disseminated as handouts at first national-mini consultations

Progress updates cont'd	
ACTIVITY	STATUS
Disseminate second set of awareness and communication products	Completed: two information sheets were developed and disseminated to consultation participants and focal points. Sheets also available on project webpage and soon on the CUME+ Hub. "From Hook to Cook & Beyond": facts on the flyingfish; information on the ecosystem approach to fisheries, key policies governing the flyingfish fisheries "From Policy to Practice": the policy cycle; the sub-regional management plan for flying fish in the Eastern Caribbean; benefits of implementing the sub-regional management plan for flying fish in the Eastern Caribbean
Develop documentary on the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery	Completed: A 16 minute documentary "Spotlight on the Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fishery" aimed at improving awareness of the governance and management challenges impacting the Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fishery and the critical role of the "Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean" in addressing these challenges was produced and disseminated to stakeholders
Conduct final KAP survey	In progress: final KAP surveys to be conducted during third (and final) set of mini-consultations



Briefing on the “Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”

Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project
Third mini-consultation



Role of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group

- ...functions in a technical and advisory capacity to facilitate the achievement of management objectives outlined in the sub-regional management plan for flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean

These management objectives are:

- sustained flyingfish resources (biological objective)
- optimal use of the flyingfish resource for long-term benefit (socioeconomic objective) and
- sustained ecosystem health (ecological objective).

Composition of the CRFM/WECAFC Working Group

Membership shall consist of all Member States of CRFM and WECAFC, including Overseas Territories and Departments, with a real interest in the flyingfish fishery.

Membership may also include representatives of key flyingfish stakeholders of Member States as well as relevant regional organisations and experts.



The Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish has the following terms of reference, to:

- Update and finalise** the draft Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean, taking into account the need to develop an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) management and climate change issues.
- Establish and commence** improved monitoring of fishery performance trends, consistent with agreed management objectives for the operation of the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery.
- Monitor and advise** on the implementation of the agreed Fisheries Management Plan.
- Provide advice** on the status of the fishery and its management to the CRFM Ministerial Sub-Committee on Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish and to WECAFC.
- Take other necessary actions on emerging issues pertaining to the sustainable use of Eastern Caribbean flyingfish.



Special Meeting

- The CRFM/WECAFC Working Group recently held a special meeting in Barbados from October 1-2, 2018

Meeting Goal

- The goal of the meeting was to discuss progress, challenges, and next steps for implementing the sub-regional flyingfish fishery management plan (FMP) and associated outputs to further flyingfish and other fishery resource management in the Eastern Caribbean.

Meeting Participants

- The meeting was attended by technical-level participants including but not limited to representatives of: national fisheries divisions, fishers organisations, authorities of Martinique, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, FAO/WECAFC, and the CRFM Secretariat.

Feedback for further revisions of Sub-regional FMP

- Proposed** that the revised FMP include an outline of a (1-2 page) **national implementation plan**
- Highlighted** the need to be mindful of the impact of current extreme accumulations of **Sargassum**
- Recommended** that the **trigger points should be considered as points when engagement of fishers focusses on remedial action** in the fishery rather than fishery closure

Feedback for further revisions of draft Data policy

- ✈ **Recommended** that the **policy should provide some specificity** including types of data needed for flyingfish that all countries should collect; format for submission; elements for confidentiality and how data or elements of it is treated; what other countries can access etc.
- ✈ **Recommended** that the general **principles referred to in the data policy should be applicable to all fisheries**; such that while the policy that will be relevant to flyingfish, and be tested using this species, it can be modified for applicability to others
- ✈ **Asked** that consideration should be given, by Member States to the **incentives to encourage submission of data** and sanctions for non-submission/collection of data
- ✈ **Recommended** that the data policy should relate both to data collection and data use and might also **define what data products need to be generated**.

Feedback for further revisions of data collection approaches

- ✈ **Proposed** that consideration be given to **utilise fishers' family members as the conduit for data**. It was also recommended that consideration should be given to the **use of electronic logbooks**
- ✈ **Emphasised** that **giving useful feedback to fishers** who have provided data would be an incentive that might work better than mandatory reporting
- ✈ **Recommended** that, given that data collection is enormously difficult especially with current capacity limitations, focus should be on **strengthening capacity of both government and fishers' organisations**; supported by enhanced political commitment for evidence-based decision making that requires long-term data collection
- ✈ **Proposed** that Working Group should recommend to the WECAF Commission, at its upcoming meeting tentatively scheduled for April 2019, **that a stock assessment for flyingfish be undertaken**

Feedback for further revisions of Cooperation agreement

- ✈ **Noted** that in the available time, seeking to have a political level agreement is impractical; so, **it is best to focus at a technical level** in the first instance/short term.
- ✈ **Recommended** that notwithstanding the initiative is being funded in the context of one species, it is incumbent to **use the opportunity to develop a wider scoped agreement**, which would provide more opportunities for living resources management; aiming for a simple agreement that "begins" an arrangement that can grow

Countries' approaches to stakeholder participation in, awareness building for, and implementation of the sub-regional FMP at the national and local levels

- ✈ **Recommended** that **a communication and awareness building strategy and action plan be developed**, that stakeholders at the national level could use to help build awareness about the Sub-regional FMP
- ✈ **Recommended** that the implementation strategy and action plan include components dealing with the roles of the various actors, resource mobilisation, capacity building, communication, etc.
- ✈ **Recommended** that following the updating of the FMP a **summarised version of the plan should be developed**, that captures the major points of the plan in easy-to-read leaflets or brief documents that can be distributed to interested parties
- ✈ **Noted** the **challenges in getting NICs and FACs involvement in consultative processes**, especially given that these entities were either non-existent or inoperative in most countries

...continued

- ✈ **Noted** that the effectiveness of NICs and FACs will always be less than optimal unless there are legal grounds to require implementation of recommendations from such entities and legal recourse if this is not done
- ✈ **Recommended** that **opportunities to establish FACs as subcommittees of other bodies**, such as national ocean governance committees, be explored
- ✈ **Recommended** that **NICs and FACs should be specifically mentioned in law, as a prerequisite** of national fisheries-sector decision-making processes

Appendix 6



 Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project

National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms & Fisheries Advisory Committees

Features of a NIC

1. Comprehensive inclusion of stakeholders;
2. Supportive environment that creates opportunities;
3. Politically endorsed both administratively and legally with clear mandates;
4. Well-established reviewing processes;
5. National multi-level integration of sectors
6. Bilateral linkages between national and regional government processes; and
7. Scope and mandate that can address specific tasks (Compton et al., 2017)

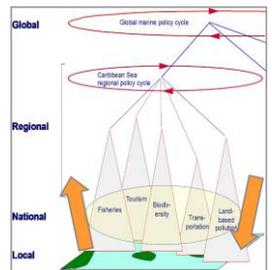
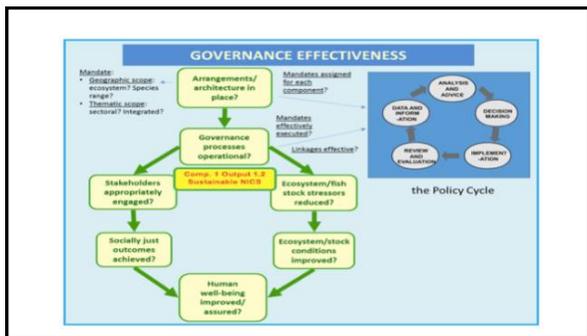
Features of a FAC

FACs can be considered as a type of national intersectoral committee (NIC) because the committee is usually comprised of various stakeholders from different sectors within fisheries.

1. Advise fisheries management and development;
2. Consider and advise on the plan for the management and development of fisheries in the fishery waters and on each review of the plan;
3. Consider and advise on the need for any amendment to fisheries Acts and Regulations;
4. Consider and advise on any proposals for access agreements, joint ventures investment in fisheries, or development projects in the fisheries sector;
5. Consider and advise on any initiative for the regional harmonization of fisheries regimes, including any regional licensing scheme or foreign fishing vessels;
6. Advise on the coordination of the policies and activities of government departments

About NICs

1. Key roles in national and regional ocean governance
2. Permanent multi-stakeholder components of RGF
 - Connect vertically the national to local governance levels
 - Connect laterally national sectors in (sub-)regional matters
3. Facilitate
 - National integration required for successful EAF/EBM
 - Linkages with international entities and processes



Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project

Governance and Good Governance Principles

St. Vincent and the Grenadines
November 22, 2018

Governance Terms and Relationships

Governance - "The public and private interactions undertaken to address challenges and create opportunities within society. Governance thus includes the development and application of the principles, rules, norms, and enabling institutions that guide public and private interactions."

Good governance - "is the extent to which governance arrangements and processes reflect internationally accepted norms, principles, and values."

Governance Arrangements - A legal and/or administrative body, institution, organisation or committee that facilitates governance/good governance.

National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NIC) - a type of multi-sector, multi-stakeholder governance arrangement at the national level

Good Governance Principles

Accountability Adaptability Appropriateness Capability Effectiveness Efficiency	Equity Inclusiveness Integration Legitimacy Representativeness Responsiveness Transparency
--	--

The features and functions of NICs should reflect good governance
Monitoring NICs is part of assessing governance.

Activity: Based on the needed capacities identified for St. Vincent and the Grenadines, select the top three good governance principles. The selections must be based on how the principle would help to build the capacities needed and guide the operationalisation of a NIC/FAC.

Needed capacities and science-policy interface to facilitate an effective NIC/FAC in St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Good Governance Principles
Needed capacities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Improved skills for effective and timely data collection, management, analysis and reporting o Improved communication skills (specific to marketing and promotion) o Improved skills and knowledge in monitoring and evaluation o Improved skills and ability in identifying priorities for action o Improved knowledge of fisheries and socio-economic policies which respond to issues on fisheries related livelihoods o Improved skills to implement co-management approaches o Improved capacity and linkages to mobilise resources for effective management of the fishery 	Needed science-policy interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Determine status of flyingfish stocks in the region o Conduct research to identify potential local and export markets including possible value-added products and production costs o Improve and broaden data collection to include other dimensions related to EAF such as social and economic data for better decision making
	Accountability Adaptability Appropriateness Capability Effectiveness Efficiency Equity Inclusiveness Integration Legitimacy Representativeness Responsiveness Transparency



Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project

Report of Final Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey and National Mini-consultation for Trinidad and Tobago



November 28th, 2018

Prepared by: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute and Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies

Acknowledgements:



This report is an output of the **Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project** which is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES) under contract to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) as part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project “Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ Project)”¹.

Disclaimer:

This publication has been produced for the CRFM. However, the views expressed herein are those of the authors, and can therefore in no way be taken to reflect the official opinions of the CRFM.

¹ www.clmeproject.org

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5	Findings from Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey	7
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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CLME	Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem
CLME+	Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems
CLME+ Project	UNDP/GEF Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems project
CLME+ SAP	<i>10-year (2015-2025) Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems</i>
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ERG	Eastern Research Group
FAC	Fisheries Advisory Committee
FMP	Fisheries Management Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
NIC	National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism
OGC	Ocean Governance Committee
Sub-regional FMP	Sub-regional Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UWI-CERMES	Centre for Marine Resources and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission

1 Introduction

Given the significance of the Eastern Caribbean four-wing flyingfish commercial fishery, the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), in collaboration with the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), developed and finalised a [Sub-regional Management Plan for Flyingfish \(Sub-regional FMP\) in the Eastern Caribbean](#). Following extensive consultation with stakeholders at both the national and regional levels, the Sub-regional FMP was endorsed by the 15th Session of the WECAFC in March 2014, CRFM Forum in April 2014, and the CRFM Ministerial Council in May 2014. The Plan is now cleared for voluntary implementation by CRFM Member States.

In support of the implementation of the Sub-regional FMP, the [Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project](#) is providing technical assistance to enhance stakeholder education and participation in flyingfish fishery governance and management. The project, targets the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries of Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, and will contribute to enhancing the governance arrangements for implementing an ecosystem approach to flyingfish fisheries (EAF) under the 10-year [Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems \(CLME+ SAP\)](#).

The “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries” project is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES)

Two of the key activities under the project are to:

- conduct a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study (including two sets of KAP surveys) to gauge the level of key stakeholder involvement in EAF, the policy cycle and other aspects of flyingfish fishery management in at least four of the project countries; and
- convene three sets of national stakeholder mini-consultations in four of the project countries to improve awareness, technical knowledge and capacity among targeted groups of key stakeholders from the public sector, private sector and civil society (including fisherfolk) in governance, socio-economic and ecological issues related to EAF and the policy cycle in the flyingfish fishery in the Eastern Caribbean. National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and/or Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) will form the main target groups for the consultations, with other stakeholders being included based on the outcome of a stakeholder identification and analysis.

This report presents the main findings from the final KAP survey and national mini-consultation that were held at the Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries in Tobago on November 28, 2018.

2 Objectives of the national consultation

The final KAP survey was administered during the final mini-consultation. However, it should be noted that given the concerns raised about the limited participation of Tobagonian stakeholders in decision-making fora concerning the regional management of the flyingfish fishery, funds were re-allocated under the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries” project to facilitate the participation of two representatives from the Department of Marine

Resources and Fisheries in Tobago in the *“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/Western central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”* which was held in Barbados from October 1-2, 2018. Due to this re-allocation of funds, adjustments had to be made to the duration and subsequent scope of the final national mini-consultation for Tobago compared to the final consultations that would have been held in Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Therefore, by the end of the mini-consultation, participants had:

- been briefed on the discussions held at the recently concluded *“Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”* and relevance to national level action for advancing the *Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean*;
- discussed the Draft Fisheries Management Bill (2011) for Trinidad and Tobago;
- undertaken a final KAP survey on the governance and management of the flyingfish fishery in Trinidad and Tobago and sub-regionally in the context of the ecosystem approach to fisheries; and
- identified next steps/opportunities to continue raising stakeholder awareness of and engagement in national and sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries.

3 Approach

The final KAP survey and national mini-consultation were facilitated by Ms. Melanie Andrews, Technical Officer, CANARI.

The final KAP survey was administered following the activities of the final national mini-consultation. Prior to completing the survey participants were informed that the purpose of the final KAP survey was to assist in determining the levels of improvement, if any, in stakeholders knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of management and governance of flyingfish fisheries for the sub-region in the context of EAF and policy cycles, based on their participation in the education and awareness raising activities that would have been conducted under the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project.

It should be noted that, despite efforts made to target the same participants from the baseline KAP survey, only 57% of the persons who participated in the final KAP survey in Trinidad and Tobago also participated in the baseline KAP survey. Consequently, apparent improvements in knowledge, attitude or practice are likely to be due to those participants who were most engaged in the activities of the "Enhancing stakeholder participating in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery" project as they are to be due to other unexplored factors.

The consultation included plenary presentations and discussions to share information and draw on participants' knowledge and experiences. The approach for the KAP survey is set out under section 5.

4 Participants

Since there were no appropriate NICs and no FAC in Tobago, CANARI and UWI-CERMES, in consultation with the country focal point, targeted key stakeholders involved in the flyingfish fishery and related sectors, that could be viewed as “potential” members of a NIC or FAC to participate in the KAP surveys and consultations.

Nine persons (5 females and 4 males) participated in the consultation. Participants included fisherfolk and representatives of the Fisheries Authority and Agricultural Development Bank. The detailed list of participants is attached at Appendix 1.

5 Findings from Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey

The final KAP survey (see attached at Appendix 2) is part a KAP study to understand the changes over time in knowledge of, attitude towards and practices of management in flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean sub-region; in the context of an ecosystem approach to fisheries and the policy cycle. The KAP study targets (potential) members of National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) as key stakeholders in the management of the flyingfish fisheries.

The baseline KAP survey for Trinidad and Tobago was completed on December 13, 2017 and the final KAP survey was administered on November 28th, 2018 following the activities of the final national mini-consultation.

5.1 Results from final KAP survey for Trinidad and Tobago

Demographic information

A total of 7 persons completed the final follow-up KAP survey (KAP 2). The majority of respondents (57%) indicated that they had completed the baseline KAP (KAP 1) survey². Not all survey respondents provided a response for each question or parts of a question, therefore, the percentages are based on the number of responses received for that question or part of it.

Similar to the baseline KAP survey: the majority of respondents were male (57%), with 43% being female (Figure 1). The age range for most (57%) respondents was between 40-59 years (Figure 2). Half of the respondents represented the public sector (Figure 3). Most of respondents either received or completed a primary or tertiary level education.

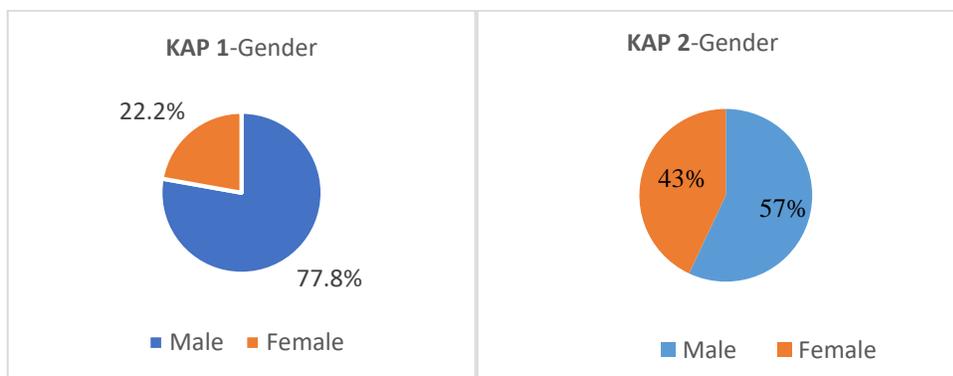


Figure 1. Percentage of respondents by sex for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

² The final KAP surveys sought, to the extent possible, to target the persons who would have participated in the baseline KAP survey.

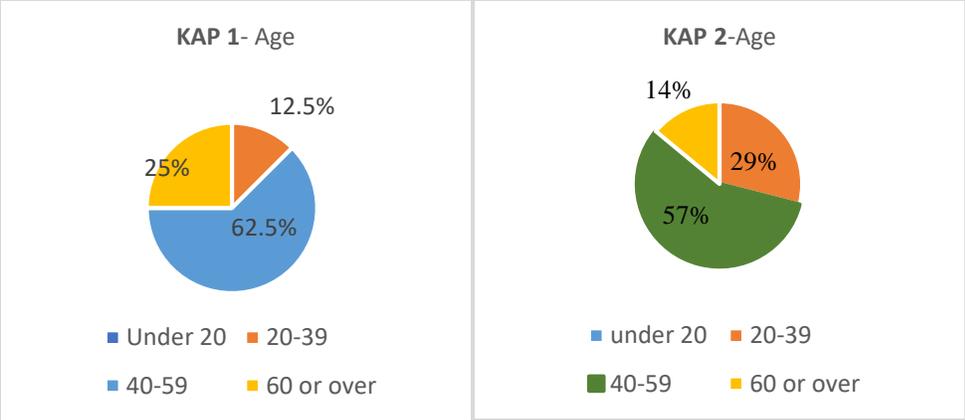


Figure 2. Percentage of respondents by age for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

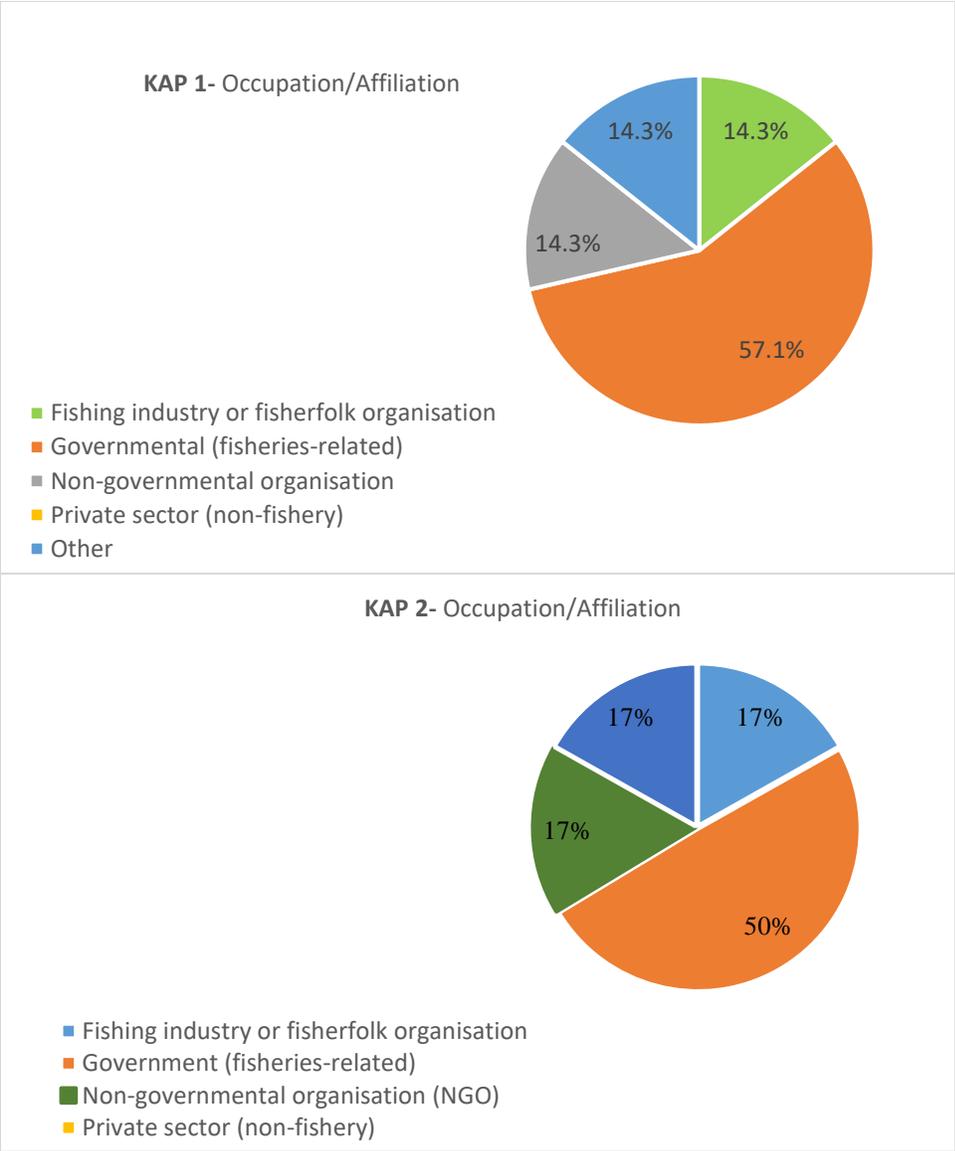


Figure 3. Percentage of respondents by occupation/affiliation for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

Knowledge of fisheries

When asked how well (in general) they (the respondents) knew fisheries, responses varied: somewhat well (29%), moderately well (29%), well (13%) and very well (29%) (Figure 4). These responses differed from the baseline KAP survey, where 100% of respondents indicated that they either knew fisheries well or very well. The variation in responses could be attributed, in part, to the fact that fewer respondents completed this survey and of these respondents 43% did not complete the first survey. The responses to how well they knew the flyingfish fishery also showed a 29% decrease in responses of “4” and “5” (well and very well respectively) on the likert scale compared to the baseline KAP survey. However, the majority (57%) of respondents indicated that they knew the flyingfish fishery very well (Figure 5).

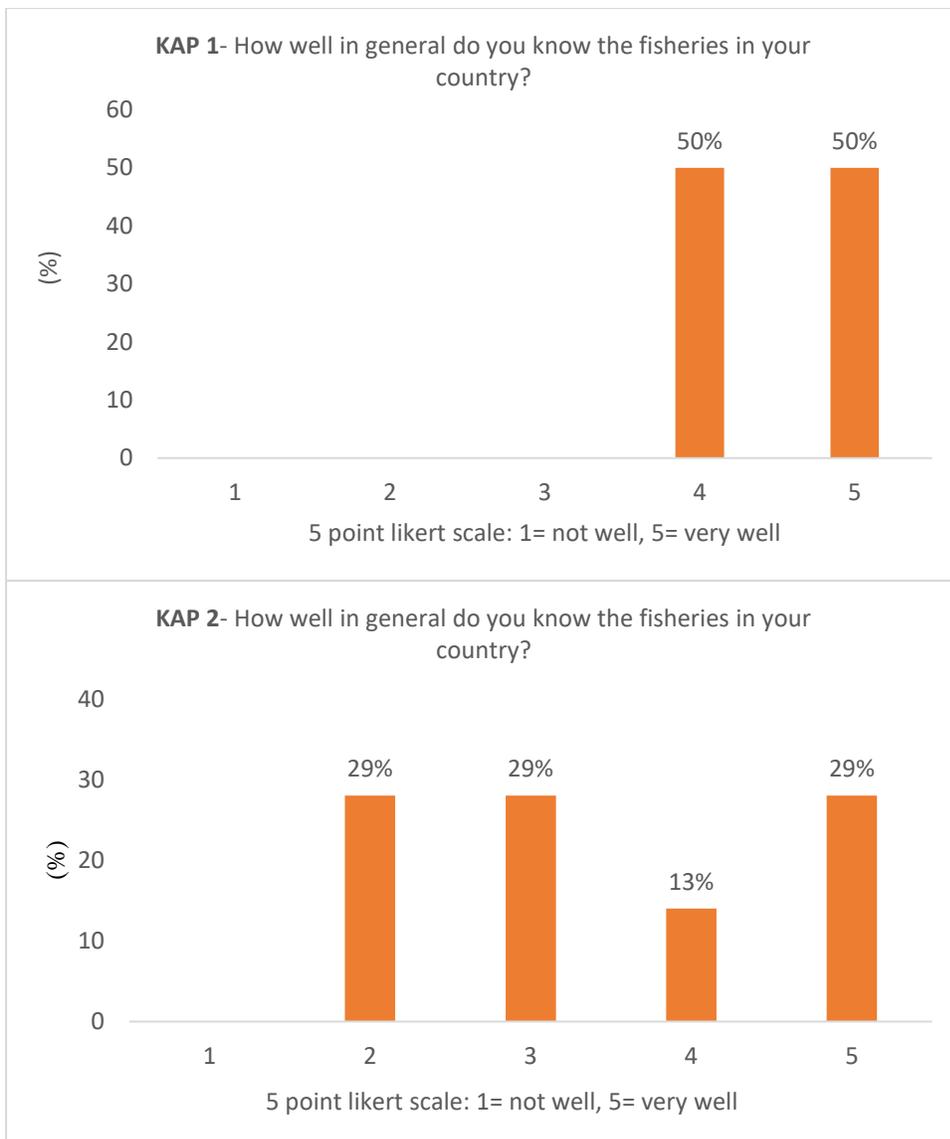


Figure 4. Participants responses to how well they knew fisheries, in general, in Tobago for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

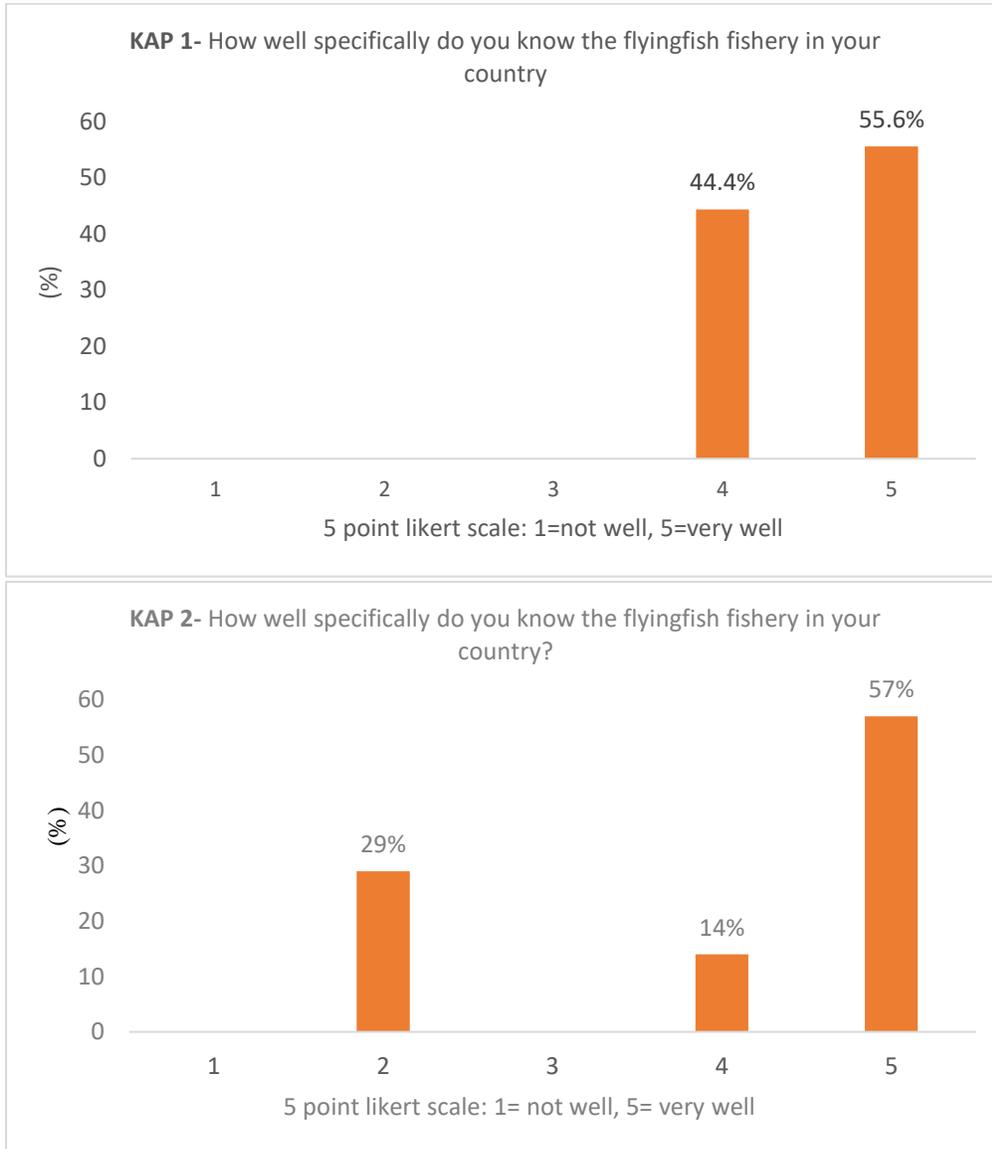


Figure 5. Participants responses to how well they knew the flyingfish fishery in Tobago for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

Familiarity with/knowledge of key terms

Respondents were asked to indicate their familiarity with the following terms: Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME), Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC), National Intersectoral Coordinating Mechanism (NIC), Ocean Governance Committee (OGC), policy cycle and sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan. Most respondents were fairly familiar with the majority of terms: CLME (57%), EAF (71%), FAC (67%), NIC (57%), OGC (67%) and policy cycle (71%); and very familiar with CRFM (57%) and sub-regional flyingfish

fisheries management plan (71%) (Figure 6). Compared to the baseline KAP survey there appears to be an overall improvement in familiarity with most terms, with the exception of “CLME” which showed a small decrease in familiarity. Table 1 provides a more detailed comparison between respondents’ familiarity with key terms from the baseline KAP survey and the final KAP survey.

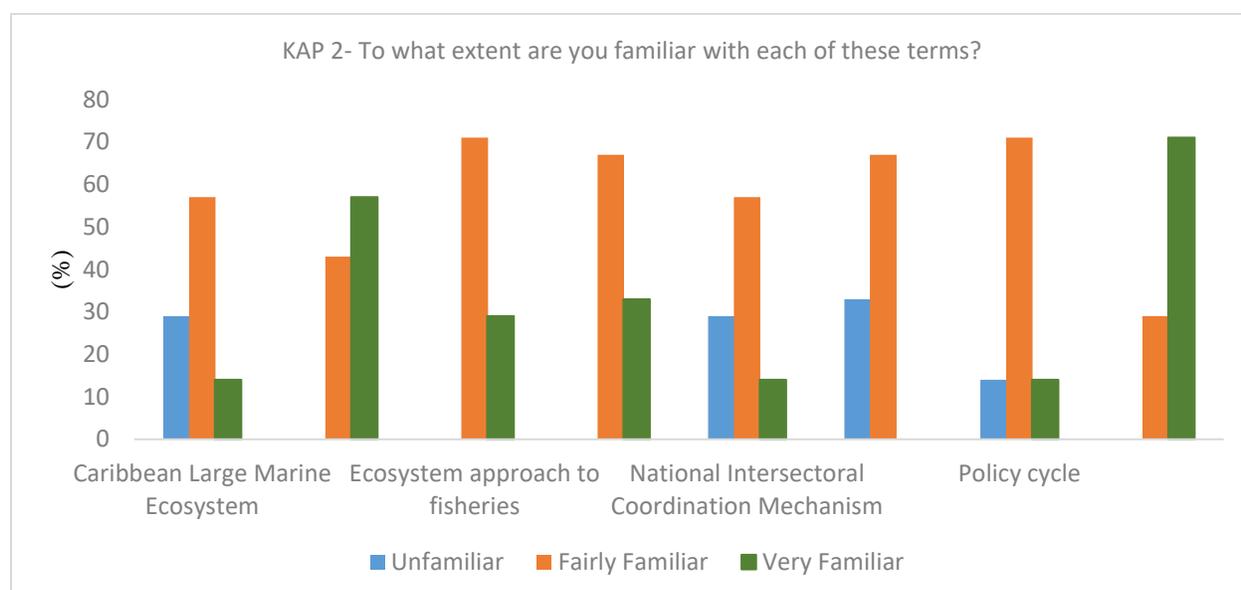


Figure 6. Participants responses from KAP 2 (final) on how familiar they were with key terms

Table 1. Comparison between respondents’ familiarity with key terms from KAP 1 (Baseline) survey and the KAP 2 (Final) survey

Key term	Level of familiarity	Results from KAP 1 Baseline	Results from KAP 2 Final	Change
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem	Unfamiliar	25%	29%	Small overall increase (4%) in unfamiliarity with term, but with 24% decrease in persons being “very familiar” with the term
	Fairly familiar	38%	57%	
	Very familiar	38%	14%	
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	Unfamiliar	25%	0%	Notable (25%) overall improvement in familiarity with term
	Fairly familiar	0%	43%	
	Very familiar	75%	57%	
Ecosystem approach to fisheries	Unfamiliar	0%	0%	Notable change in level of familiarity with term with 46% decrease in persons being “very familiar” with the term
	Fairly familiar	25%	71%	
	Very familiar	75%	29%	
Fisheries Advisory Committee	Unfamiliar	11%	0%	Notable overall improvement (11%) in familiarity with term, but with 11% decrease in persons being “very familiar” with the term
	Fairly familiar	44%	67%	
	Very familiar	44%	33%	
	Unfamiliar	50%	29%	

Key term	Level of familiarity	Results from KAP 1 Baseline	Results from KAP 2 Final	Change
National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism	Fairly familiar	25%	57%	Notable (21%) overall improvement in familiarity with term, but with 11% decrease in persons being “very familiar” with the term
	Very familiar	25%	14%	
Ocean Governance Committee	Unfamiliar	38%	33%	Small (3%) overall improvement in familiarity with term, but with a 13% decrease in persons being “very familiar” with the term
	Fairly familiar	50%	67%	
	Very familiar	13%	0%	
Policy cycle	Unfamiliar	25%	14%	Notable (11%) overall improvement in familiarity with term, but with 24% decrease in persons being “very familiar” with the term
	Fairly familiar	38%	71%	
	Very familiar	38%	14%	
Sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan	Unfamiliar	14%	0%	Notable (14%) improvement in familiarity with term, with 28% improvement with persons being “very familiar” with the term
	Fairly familiar	43%	29%	
	Very familiar	43%	71%	

Attitude toward the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)

When asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed that managing the flyingfish fishery using EAF may improve the following: contribution of the fishery to economy, fishing industry livelihood incomes, providing science inputs into policy, cooperation among economic sectors, use of responsible fishing techniques and engagement of fishery stakeholders; most respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that using EAF may improve all the aforementioned areas for the flyingfish fishery. Overall the majority (71%) strongly agreed that EAF may improve engagement among stakeholders (Figure 7). Compared to the baseline KAP survey, there was an overall decrease in the percentage of respondents indicating that they strongly agreed with each area, but like the baseline survey respondents generally either agreed and/or strongly agreed that each area would be improved using EAF as a management approach.

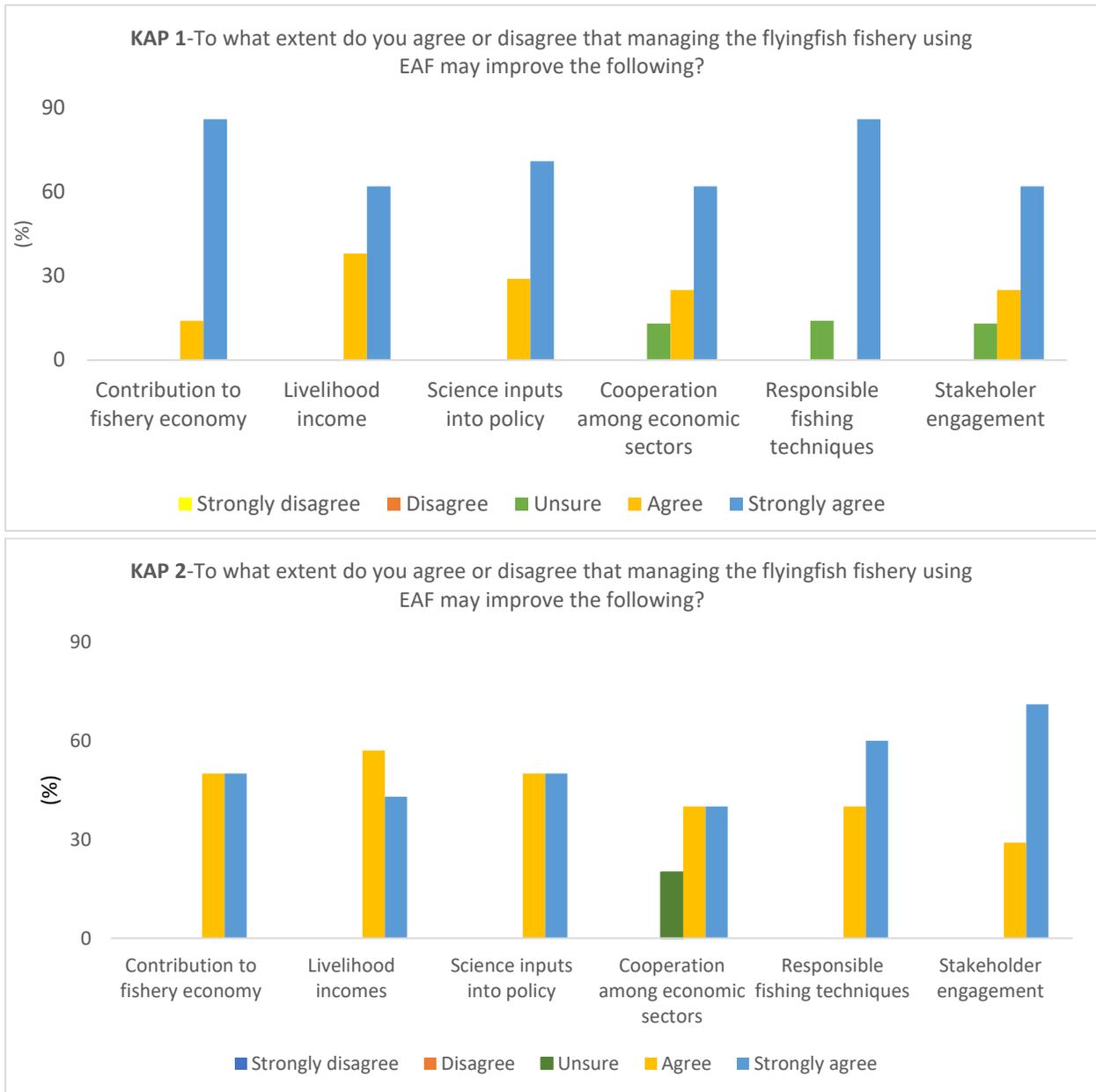


Figure 7. Participants level of agreement with using EAF to improve management of the flyingfish fishery for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

There was a high level of agreement (86%) with the statement “I will encourage use of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the flyingfish fishery of my country” (Figure 8). Compared to the baseline KAP survey, there was an overall 11% increase in the number of persons either agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement.

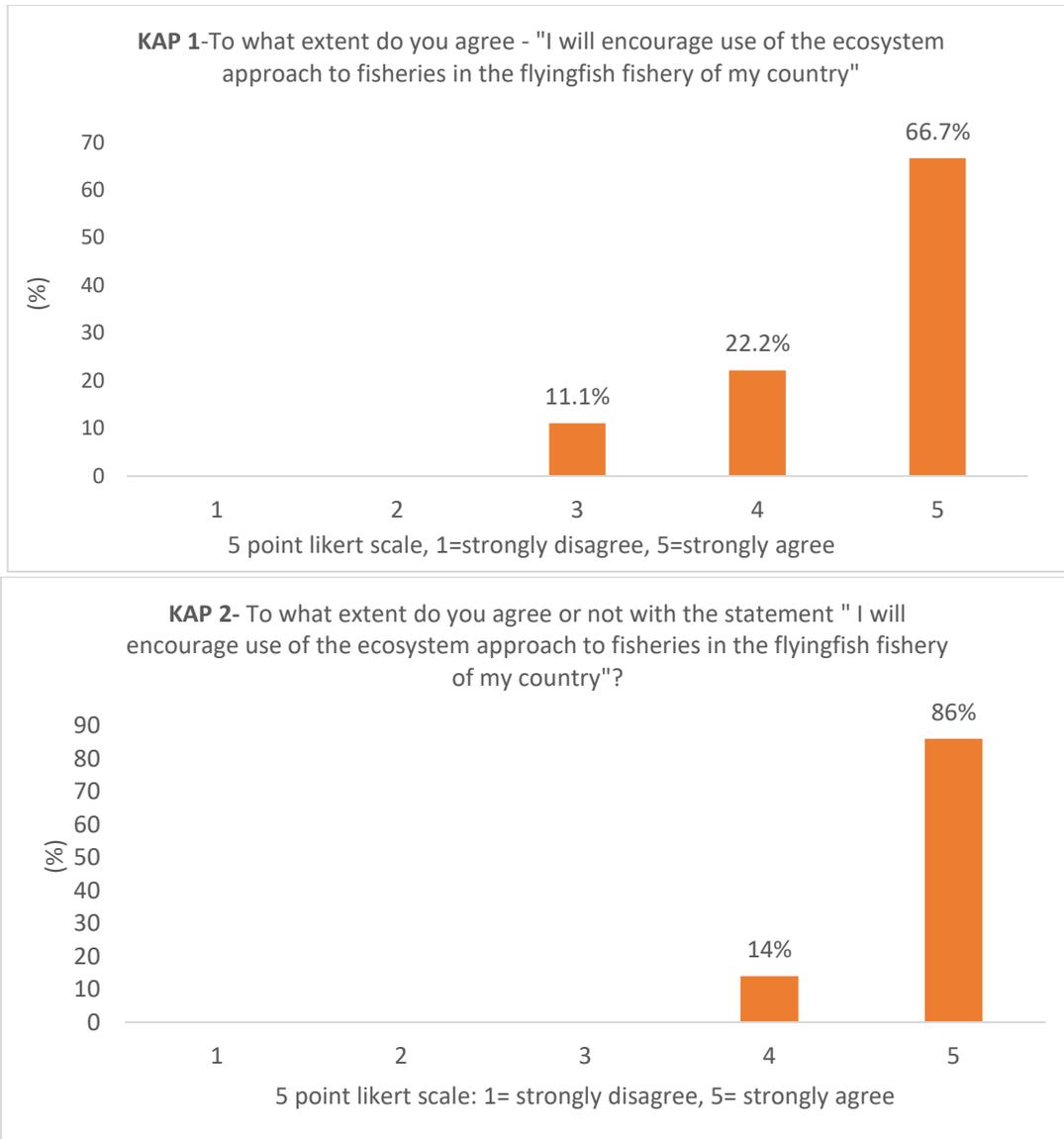


Figure 8. Participants level of agreement with encouraging the use of EAF in Tobago's flyingfish fishery

Attitude toward the importance of stakeholder participation in decision making

The majority of respondents (86%) agreed that NICs and FACs were very important in achieving flyingfish sustainability (Figure 9). Compared to the baseline KAP survey, there was an overall increase of about 11% of persons agreeing that NICs and FACs were either "important" or "very important". Most respondents, like the baseline KAP survey, considered the "data and information", "analysis and advice", "implementation" and "review and evaluation" stages of the policy cycle to be "very important", with an equal proportion of respondents agreeing that the "implementation" stage was either "important" or "very important" (Figure 10.).

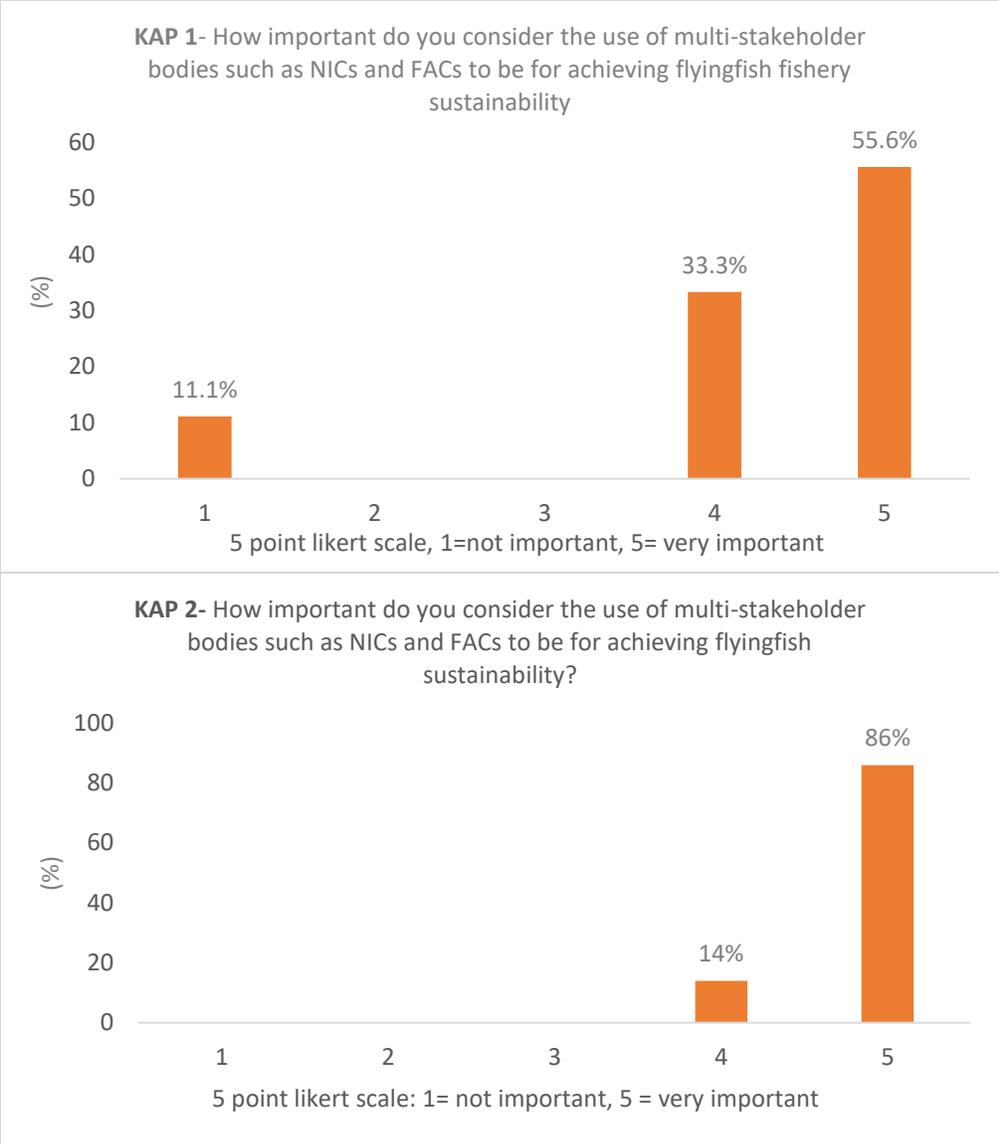


Figure 9. Participants responses to how important NICs and FACs are for achieving flyingfish sustainability for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

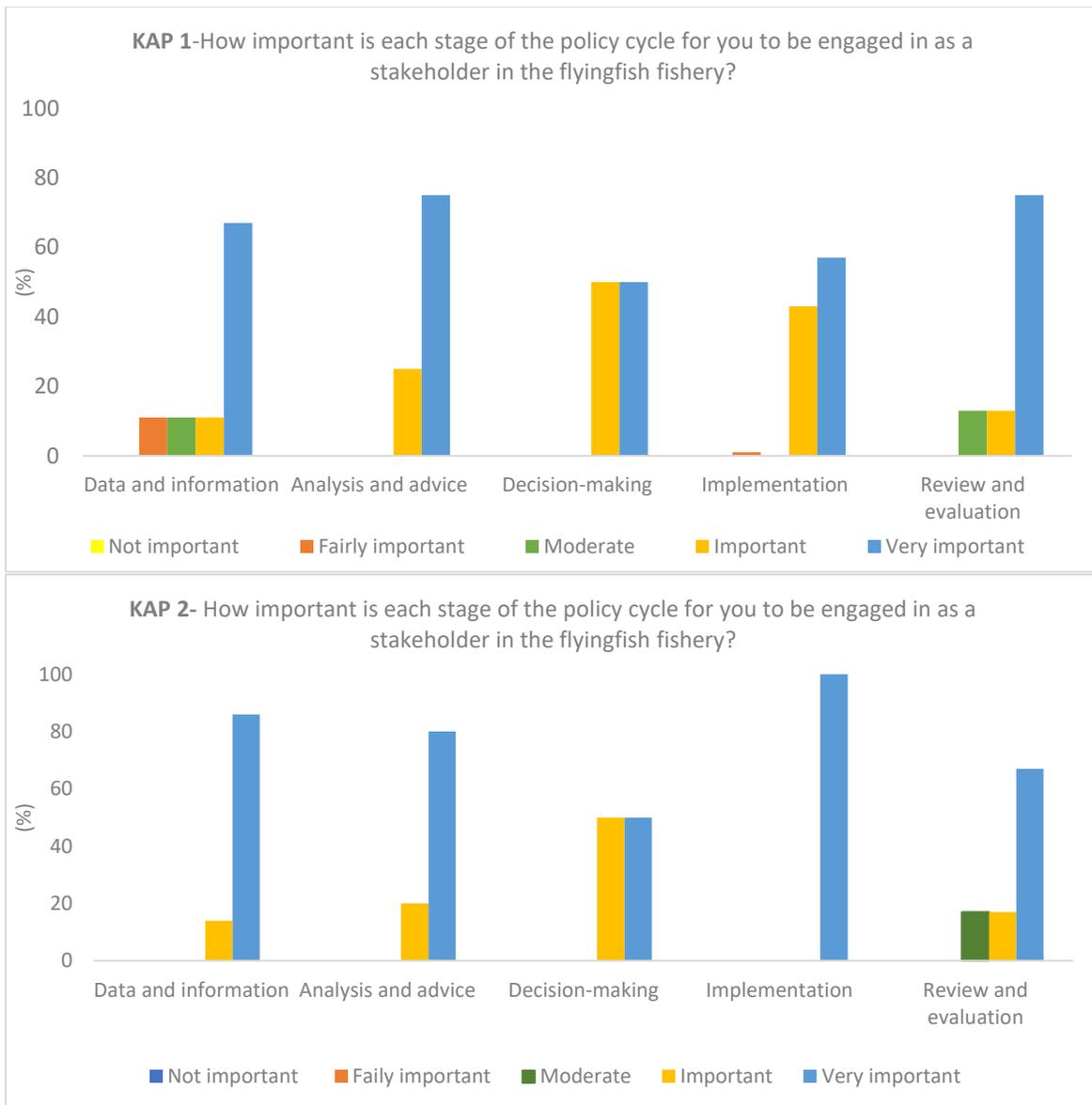


Figure 10. Participants responses to the importance of being engaged in each stage of the policy cycle for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

Attitude toward sub-regional collaboration for managing the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery

Finally, when asked to what extent they agreed or not with the statement - “Other countries in the Eastern Caribbean must work together with mine to help us all manage our flyingfish fisheries” most respondents (57%) strongly agreed with this statement (Figure 11). However, compared to the baseline survey results, there was an 11% increase in the number of persons indicating that it was only “somewhat important” for countries to work together in managing the fishery.

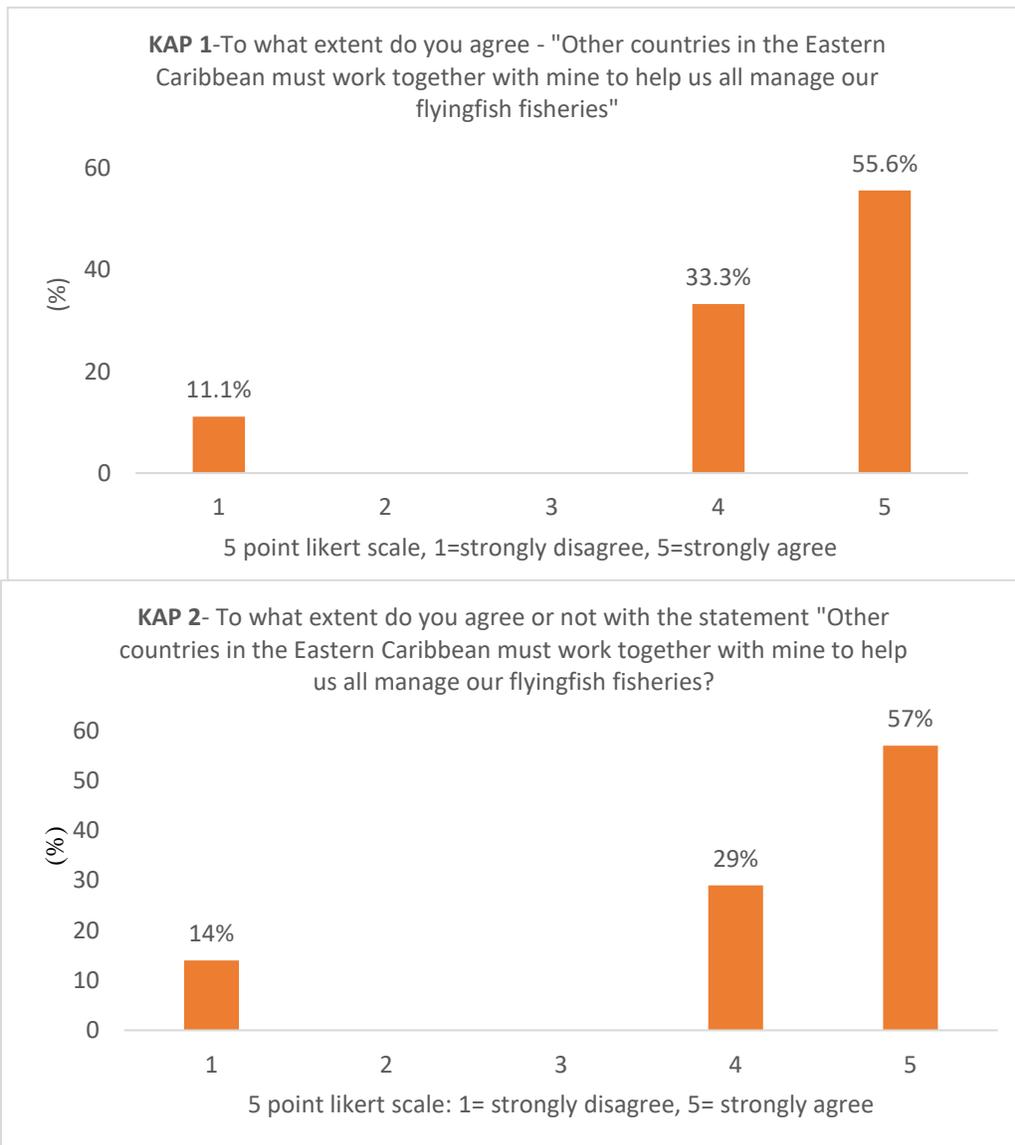


Figure 11. Participants level of agreement about other countries in the Eastern Caribbean working together to manage the flyingfish fishery cycle for KAP 1 (Baseline) and KAP 2 (Final)

5.2 Summary conclusions on impact of education and awareness building activities under the “Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery” project based on KAP findings for Trinidad and Tobago

Both KAP surveys were conducted as part of a KAP study with key fisheries stakeholders from the public and private sectors and civil society. The baseline survey was administered during the first national consultation and the final survey was administered at the third (and final) national consultation. The KAP study was done to assist in determining the levels of improvement, if any, in stakeholders’ knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of management and governance of flyingfish fisheries for the sub-region in the context of EAF and policy cycles, based on their participation in the education and awareness raising activities that were conducted under the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project. The results of the baseline KAP survey helped to guide

the focus of the second and third mini consultations as well as the products produced to improve awareness.

The majority of responses to the main survey questions were similar between both surveys. The most noticeable and positive difference was that respondents' awareness of terms and concepts had improved, especially about NICs, FACs, CRFM and the sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan. Quite a few participants were still unfamiliar with CLME. However, feedback from the participants also indicated that they felt more aware of the need for improved stakeholder coordination and involvement in policy and management within the flyingfish industry in Tobago.

Impact of the “Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery” on stakeholders Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice

A few respondents indicated that they have been engaged in the “Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery” project over the past year by participating in consultations and assisting fisherfolk with management efforts.

Fifty seven percentage (57%) of the respondents indicated that they had attended all three mini consultations (Figure 12). Of the 5 flyingfish fishery products associated with the project, the information sheet: from policy to practice and the documentary: spotlight on the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery were received by the majority (75%, respectively) of respondents (Figure 13). However, most respondents (43%) did not actually view or read any of the products regardless of having received them (Figure 14).

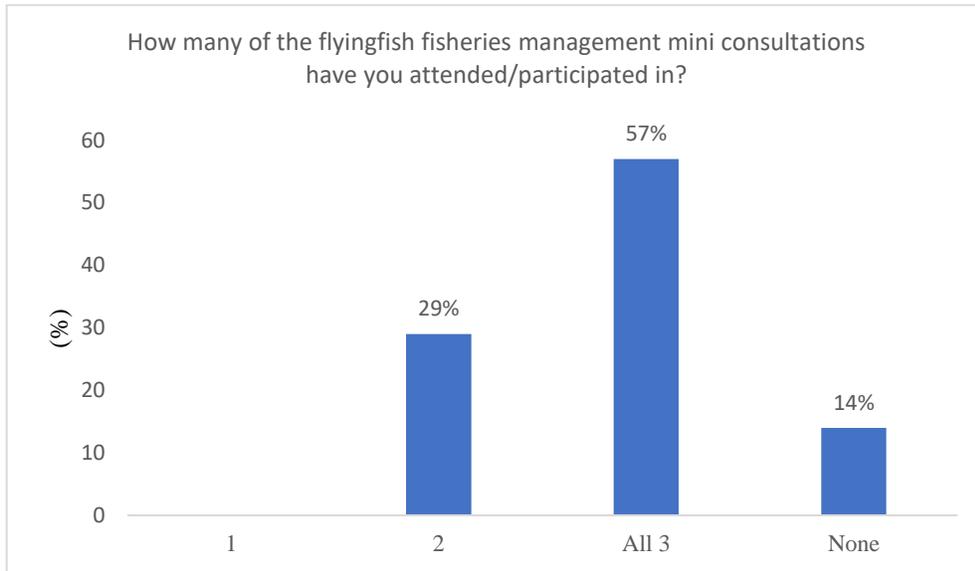


Figure 12. Percentage of participants who attended the mini consultations

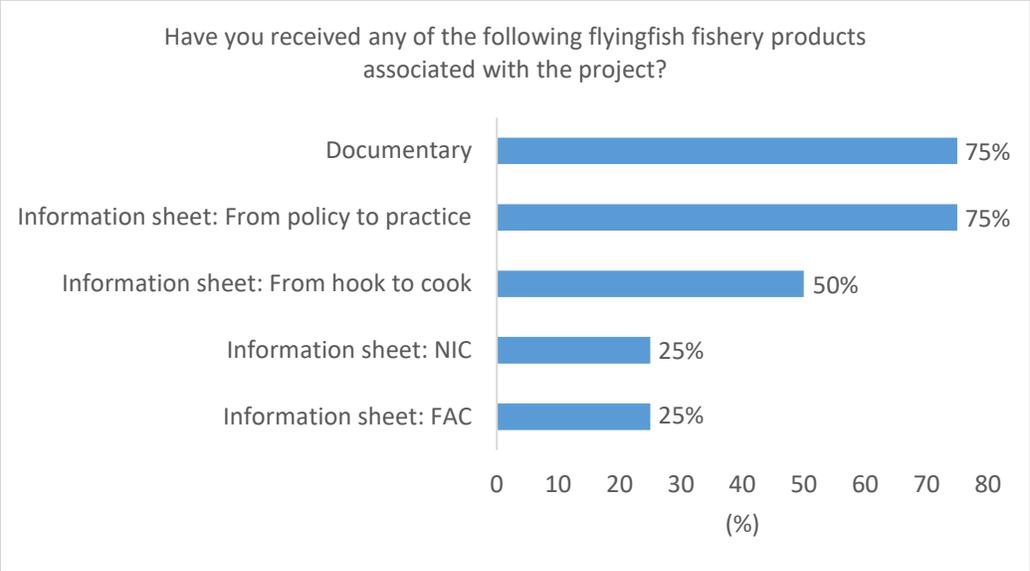


Figure 13. Percentage of participants who indicated they received products associated with the project

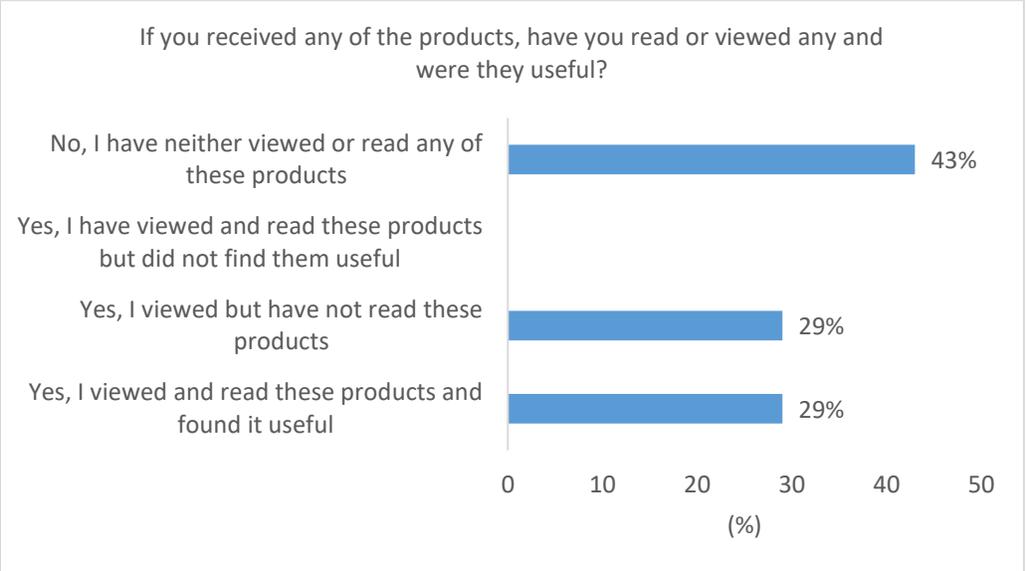


Figure 14. Percentage of participants who indicated they have or have not read or viewed the products

Despite the majority of respondents not reviewing most of the products, the overall sentiments were that the KAP surveys and mini consultations were beneficial. Most respondents felt that their knowledge of concepts (80%), as well as their attitudes towards policy and management (80%) in the flyingfish fishery had improved (Figures 15 and 16). All respondents (100%) felt that the project helped to improve their practices in management of the flyingfish fishery (Figure 17).

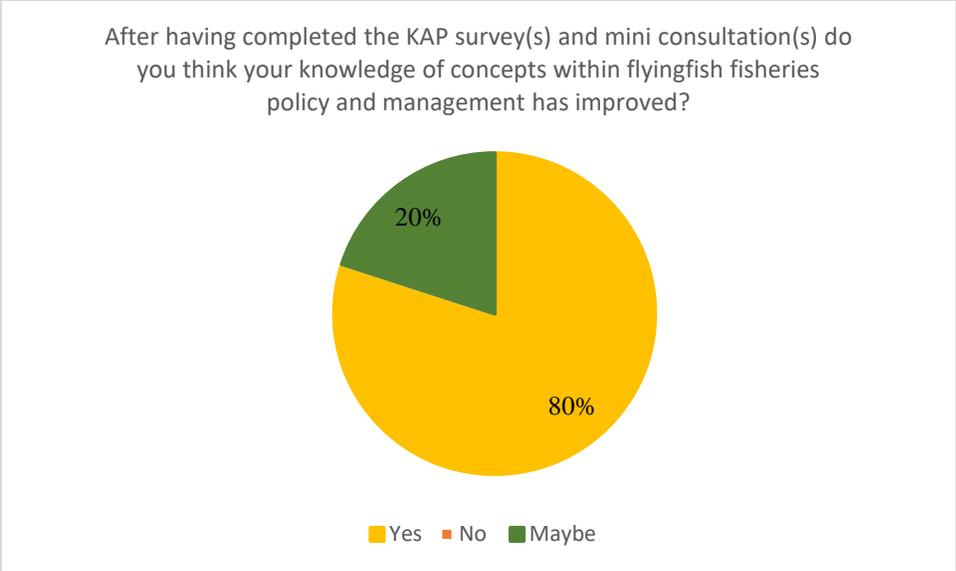


Figure 15. Participants responses to whether or not they thought their knowledge of concepts within flyingfish fishery policy and management improved after completing the surveys and mini consultations

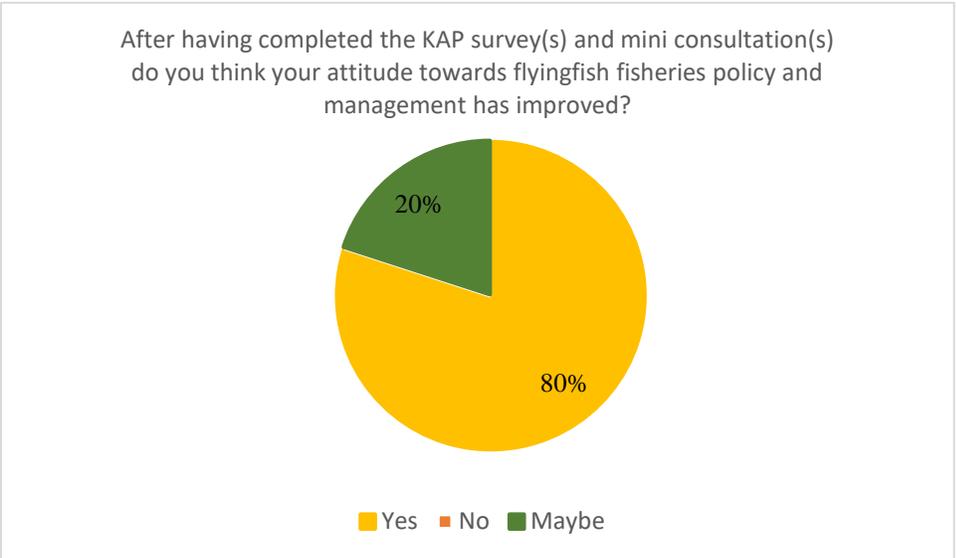


Figure 16. Participants responses to whether or not they thought their attitude towards flyingfish fishery policy and management improved after completing the surveys and mini consultations

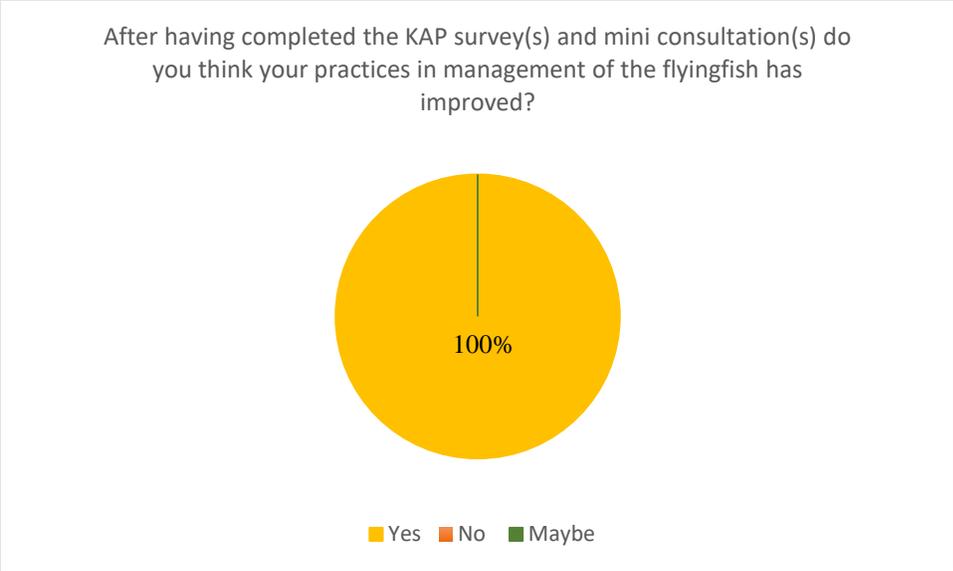


Figure 17. Participants responses to whether or not they thought their practices in management of the flyingfish has improved

Continued communication with fisheries stakeholders

Respondents indicated that the three best means for communicating information about the flyingfish fishery were fisheries meetings (86%), WhatsApp (100%), speaking directly (80%) and text messages (80%) (Figure 18). Printed handouts/notices were also considered a good mean. Comparing these results to the first KAP survey, it may be assumed that speaking directly and fisheries meetings (also indicated as best means in the baseline survey) are likely to be the best means, while, WhatsApp, emails and text messages can also be utilised as important alternative means for communicating flyingfish fishery information among stakeholders.

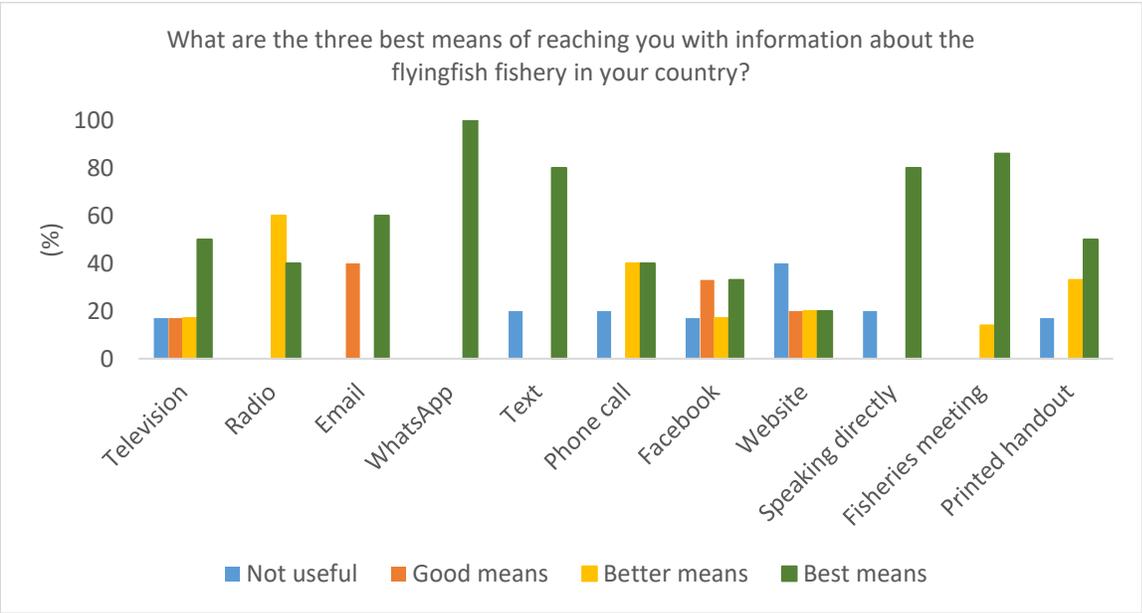


Figure 18. Participants responses to the best means for communicating flyingfish fishery information

6 Highlights/findings from national mini-consultation

6.1 Update on the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery” project

Participants were reminded of the objectives of the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery” project and the purpose for their participation in the national consultation (see Figure 19). It was noted that the persons invited to the consultation were either directly or indirectly involved in the flyingfish fishery in Trinidad and Tobago and their involvement in the consultation was in line with the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries promoted in the “Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean (2014)” which seeks to encourage stakeholder participation in the management and governance of this important regional fishery.

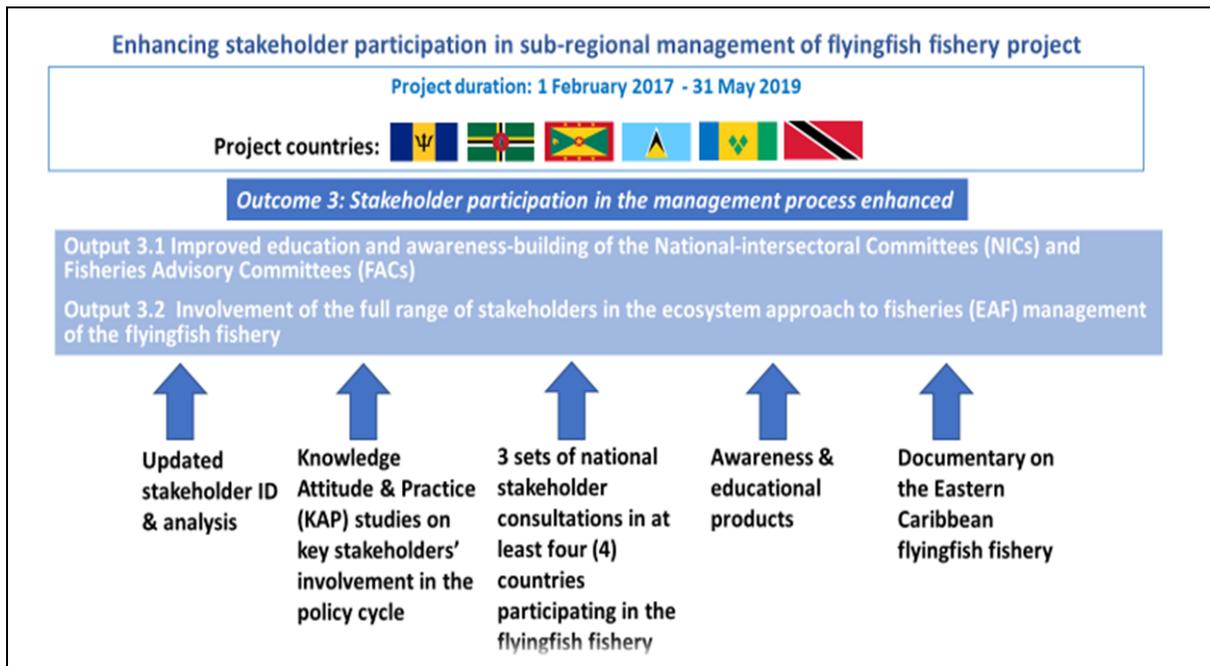


Figure 19. Graphic showing the objectives and key activities of the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fishery project”

Participants were also provided with a brief report on the progress of the project. The progress report presentation is attached at Appendix 3.

6.2 Briefing on the “Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC) Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”

The purpose of this session was to provide participants with a summary of key decision points and recommendations arising from the “Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean” that was held in Barbados from October 1-2, 2018. Esther Tobias-Clarke, Research Officer, department of Marine Resources and Fisheries, Tobago participated in the Working Group meeting and delivered the briefing. Melanie Andrews, Technical Officer CANARI, provided some background on the role of the CRFM/WECAFC Working Group before the briefing.

Participants were informed/reminded that the CRFM/WECAFC Working Group forms part of the regional level policy cycle for managing flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean. The Working Group specifically

functions at the “analysis and advice” stage of the policy cycle (see Figure 20), with the role of the working group being to facilitate the achievement of management objectives outlined in the sub-regional management plan for flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean.

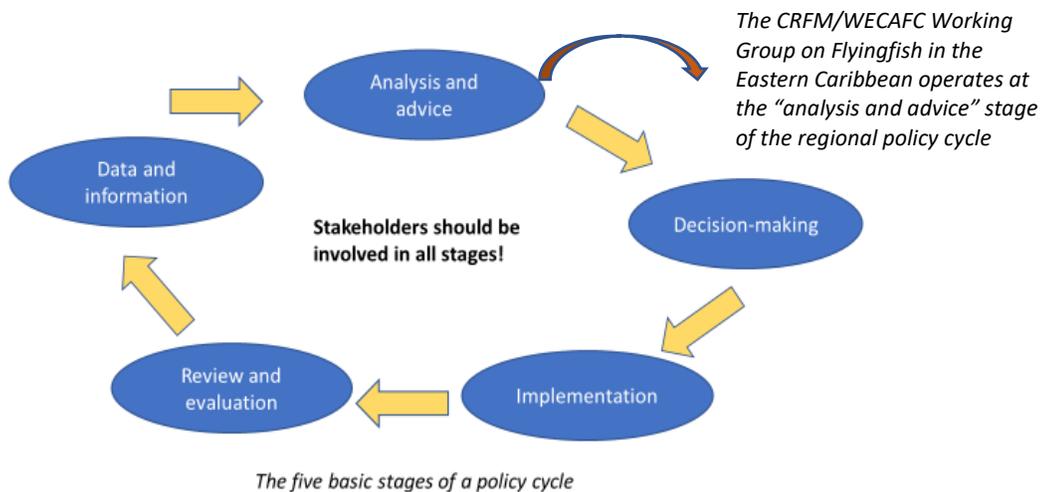


Figure 10: The five basic stages of the policy cycle

It was noted that the goal of the recent meeting of the Working Group was to discuss progress, challenges, and next steps for implementing the sub-regional flyingfish fishery management plan (FMP) and associated outputs to further flyingfish and other fishery resource management in the Eastern Caribbean. The meeting was attended by technical-level participants including representatives of national fisheries divisions, fisherfolk organisations, authorities of Martinique, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, FAO/WECAFC, and the CRFM Secretariat. Two representatives from the Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries, Tobago – Ms. Esther Tobias-Clarke and Mr. Terrence Holmes, Fisheries Extension Officer- participated in the Working Group meeting.

The facilitators highlighted selected key discussion points and preliminary recommendations, which were extracted from the draft report of the meeting from the Working Group, in regard to the following areas (The presentations for the session are attached at Appendix 4):

Feedback for further revisions of Sub-regional FMP

- Proposed that the revised FMP include an outline of a (1-2 page) national implementation plan
- Highlighted the need to be mindful of the impact of current extreme accumulations of Sargassum
- Recommended that the trigger points should be considered as points when engagement of fishers focusses on remedial action in the fishery rather than fishery closure

Feedback for further revisions of draft Data policy

- Recommended that the policy should provide some specificity including types of data needed for flyingfish that all countries should collect; format for submission; elements for confidentiality and how data or elements of it is treated; what other countries can access etc.
- Recommended that the general principles referred to in the data policy should be applicable to all fisheries; such that while the policy that will be relevant to flyingfish, and be tested using this species, it can be modified for applicability to others

- Asked that consideration should be given, by Member States to the incentives to encourage submission of data and sanctions for non-submission/collection of data
- Recommended that the data policy should relate both to data collection and data use and might also define what data products need to be generated.

Feedback for further revisions of data collection approaches

- Proposed that consideration be given to utilise fishers' family members as the conduit for data. It was also recommended that consideration should be given to the use of electronic logbooks
- Emphasised that giving useful feedback to fishers who have provided data would be an incentive that might work better than mandatory reporting
- Recommended that, given that data collection is enormously difficult especially with current capacity limitations, focus should be on strengthening capacity of both government and fishers' organisations; supported by enhanced political commitment for evidence-based decision making that requires long-term data collection
- Proposed that Working Group should recommend to the WECAF Commission, at its upcoming meeting tentatively scheduled for April 2019, that a stock assessment for flyingfish be undertaken

Feedback for further revisions of Cooperation agreement

- Noted that in the available time, seeking to have a political level agreement is impractical; so, it is best to focus at a technical level in the first instance/short term.
- Recommended that notwithstanding the initiative is being funded in the context of one species, it is incumbent to use the opportunity to develop a wider scoped agreement, which would provide more opportunities for living resources management; aiming for a simple agreement that "begins" an arrangement that can grow

Countries' approaches to stakeholder participation in, awareness building for, and implementation of the sub-regional FMP at the national and local levels

- Recommended that a communication and awareness building strategy and action plan be developed, that stakeholders at the national level could use to help build awareness about the Sub-regional FMP
- Recommended that the implementation strategy and action plan include components dealing with the roles of the various actors, resource mobilisation, capacity building, communication, etc.
- Recommended that following the updating of the FMP a summarised version of the plan should be developed, that captures the major points of the plan in easy-to-read leaflets or brief documents that can be distributed to interested parties
- Noted the challenges in getting NICs and FACs involvement in consultative processes, especially given that these entities were either non-existent or inoperative in most countries
- Noted that the effectiveness of NICs and FACs will always be less than optimal unless there are legal grounds to require implementation of recommendations from such entities and legal recourse if this is not done
- Recommended that opportunities to establish FACs as subcommittees of other bodies, such as national ocean governance committees, be explored
- Recommended that NICs and FACs should be specifically mentioned in law, as a prerequisite of national fisheries-sector decision-making processes

Participants were reminded that these were just selected preliminary recommendations that were extracted from the draft report of the meeting and were encouraged to review the final report when it becomes available.

6.3 Discussion on the Draft Fisheries Management Bill (2011) for Trinidad and Tobago

The purpose of this session was to make stakeholders aware of the Draft Fisheries Management Bill (2011) for Trinidad and Tobago, noting in particular that the Bill referenced mechanisms that could facilitate improved stakeholder participation in the management of fisheries in Trinidad and Tobago.

Participants seemed to be generally aware of the draft Bill and its objectives and noted that they had previously participated in consultations on the Bill. However, fisherfolk noted that they were unaware of any revisions made to the Bill and as such were not sure whether their concerns with some areas of the Bill, which they had raised at consultations, were addressed. They highlighted that it would be important for the Bill to be re-presented to the public before being finalised. It was advised that fisherfolk, through the All Tobago Fisherfolk Association (ATFA), should write to the Secretary and Director of Fisheries in Tobago and make the recommendation for the Bill to be re-presented to the public.

6.4 Next steps or opportunities to continue raising stakeholder awareness of and engagement in national and sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries

At the second national consultation for Trinidad and Tobago, participants agreed to take action to initiate the process of forming a FAC in Tobago. In this regard, ATFA agreed to write the Secretary of Food Production, Forestry and Fisheries and suggest the formation of a local level FAC in Tobago. In addition, the Advisor to the Secretary for the Division of Food Production, Forestry and Fisheries indicated that he would also bring the suggestion for the establishment of a FAC in Tobago to the attention of the Secretary in an effort to initiate action on this matter. Based on the feedback provided at the final consultation, it would appear that substantive action has not yet been taken to initiate the process of forming a FAC in Tobago, though participants still generally agreed that it would be a useful mechanism for facilitating stakeholder engagement and collaboration in managing the flyingfish fishery in Tobago.

In regard to the topic of improving stakeholder collaboration in managing fisheries in Tobago, there was a passionate call by some participants to resolve existing conflicts and build trust between fisherfolk and the Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries.

7 Next steps and closing remarks

Technical Officer, CANARI thanked participants for their participation in the consultations and noted that the report for the final consultation would be prepared by CANARI/UWI-CERMES and be available by February 2019. She also noted that while this is the final activity for Trinidad and Tobago under the “Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project”, in keeping with the call from the Ministerial Council to proactively pursue implementation of the Sub-regional FMP, including increasing stakeholder awareness about the Sub-regional FMP and their participation in management, it would be necessary for participants, as key stakeholders in the national flyingfish fishery in Trinidad and Tobago to continue stakeholder awareness raising efforts and seeking to develop/advocate for mechanisms to facilitate stakeholder participation in management of the fishery.

Technical Officer, CANARI extended special thanks to Esther Tobias-Clarke (*de facto* focal point) for organising the consultation.

**Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flying fish fisheries project.
Baseline knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey and First National Mini-consultation for Trinidad and Tobago**

November 28, 2018

Participants list

No.	Name	Position	Organisation	Phone	Email
1	Frederick Robert	Fisher	-	868 377 5720	-
2	Crystal Edwards	Fisheries Officers	D.M.R.F.	868 494 7063	crystaledwards@utt.edu.tt
3	Charmaine Chapman	Processor	Self-employed	868 725 2884	shoaponweel@live.com
4	Ruth Spencer	Branch Manager	Agricultural Development Bank	868 724 9957	rspencer@adbtt.com
5	Esther Tobias-Clarke	Research Officer	Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries (DMRF)	868 605 5528	marinepark08@gmail.com
6	Terrence Holmes	Fisheries Ext. Officer	D.M.R.F.	868 789 9758	Tholmes_64@yahoo.com
7	Earle Nicholas	Data Collector	D.M.R.F.	868 352 9424	-
8	Dean Rochford	Fisher	-	868 3966534	-
9	Lloyd Heart	Retired fisher/processor	-	868) 639-1817 / (868) 757-5416	-

Appendix 2

Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fisheries Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices Survey

This Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey is part of a KAP study being conducted to understand the changes over time in knowledge of, attitudes towards, and practices of management in flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean sub-region in the context of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF).

The KAP study targets [potential] members of National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs) and Fisheries Advisory Committees (FACs) as the key stakeholders in management of the flyingfish fisheries.

This survey is the follow-up to the baseline KAP survey that was conducted in December, 2017. The purpose of this final KAP survey is to assist in determining the levels of improvement, if any, in stakeholders knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of management and governance of flyingfish fisheries for the sub-region in the context of EAF and policy cycles, based on their participation in the education and awareness raising activities that would have been conducted under the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project.

Your participation is voluntary and you may choose to end your participation at any time. Your answers will be anonymous, and you will not be named in the survey reports.

Glossary: special terms explained

Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF): besides the fish, we also need to consider the people and the environment in managing flyingfish fisheries

Policy cycle: has five basic steps with processes to involve people in fisheries policy and management

National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs): arrangements through which stakeholders in different sectors (e.g. fisheries, tourism, MPAs) talk with each other to decide on and coordinate national plans and policy, like ocean governance

Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC): An example of a NIC focused mainly on fisheries matters that is common in fisheries laws of CRFM countries

Fisheries Management Plan (FMP): Sets out how a country or region's fisheries are to be managed and developed for the benefit of the society, not just fisherfolk, incorporating EAF, climate, trade, etc.

This survey will not take long, and there are no right or wrong answers, just seeking your views.

* Required

1. How well in general do you know the fisheries in your country?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not well	<input type="radio"/>	Very well				

2. How well specifically do you know the flyingfish fishery in your country?

Mark only one oval.
 Mark only one oval.

1	2	3	4	5	
Not well	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Very well

3. In what way(s) have you or your organisation been engaged in flyingfish fisheries policy and management over the past 5 years? Specifically in the context of "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project, also highlight events that you/ your organisation have been engaged in over the past year. Offer as much detail as possible.

4. To what extent are you familiar with each of these terms (you have heard of the term before now, and have a good idea of what it means)?

Check all that apply.
 Check all that apply.

	Unfamiliar	Fairly familiar	Very familiar
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism (NIC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ocean Governance Committee (OGC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Policy Cycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sub-regional flyingfish fisheries management plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. What are the three (3) best means of reaching you with information about the flyingfish fishery (industry, plans, policy, etc.) in your country?

Check all that apply.

Check all that apply.

	Not useful	Good means	Better means	Best means
Television	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Email message	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WhatsApp message	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text (SMS) message	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Phone voice call	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facebook page	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Web site page	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaking directly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fisheries meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Printed notice/handout	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. To what extent do you agree or disagree that managing the flyingfish fishery using EAF may improve the following?

Check all that apply.

Mark only one oval per row.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree
Contribution of the fishery to economy	<input type="radio"/>				
Fishing industry livelihood incomes	<input type="radio"/>				
Providing science inputs into policy	<input type="radio"/>				
Cooperation among economic sectors	<input type="radio"/>				
Use of responsible fishing techniques	<input type="radio"/>				
Engagement of fishery stakeholders	<input type="radio"/>				

7. How important do you consider the use of multi-stakeholder bodies such as NICs and FACs to be for achieving flyingfish sustainability?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not important	<input type="radio"/>	Very important				

8. To what extent do you agree or not with the statement " I will encourage use of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the flyingfish fishery of my country"?

Mark only one oval.
Mark only one oval.

1	2	3	4	5		
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree				

9. For each stage of the policy cycle indicate how important that stage is for you to be engaged in it as a stakeholder in the flyingfish fishery? *

Mark only one oval per row.
Check all that apply.

	Not important	Fairly important	Moderate	Important	Very important
Data and information	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Analysis and advice	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Review and evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>				

10. To what extent do you agree or not with the statement "Other countries in the Eastern Caribbean must work together with mine to help us all manage our flyingfish fisheries"?

Mark only one oval.
Mark only one oval.

1	2	3	4	5		
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree				

Background information on respondent

We need a little bit of background information on you to compare with other respondents across the several countries.

11. Country of respondent's flyingfish fishery

Mark only one oval.
Mark only one oval.

- Barbados
- Dominica
- Grenada
- Martinique
- Saint Lucia
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Trinidad and Tabago

12. Sex of respondent

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Female
- Male
- Other: _____

13. Age of respondent

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- under 20
- 20-39
- 40-59
- 60 or over

14. Last formal high school attended

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Primary
- Secondary school/vocational
- Tertiary/university

15. Main occupation or affiliation

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Fishing industry or fisherfolk organisation
- Governmental (fisheries-related)
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Private sector (non-fishery)
- Other

Evaluation of the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project

We kindly ask that you complete this section of the survey. This will assist us in better assessing the impacts of the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project.

16. Did you complete the first KAP survey?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

17. **How many of the flyingfish fisheries management mini consultations (for the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project) have you attended/participated in?**

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- 1
- 2
- All 3
- None

18. **Have you received any of the following flyingfish fishery products associated with the "Enhancing Stakeholder Participation in Management of the Flyingfish Fishery" project?**

Check all that apply.

Check all that apply.

- Information sheet: Fisheries Advisory Committees
- Information sheet: National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms
- Information sheet: From hook to cook: Managing flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean
- Information sheet: From policy to practice: Managing flyingfish fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean
- Documentary: Spotlight on the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery

19. **If you received any of the above-mentioned products, have you read or viewed any of the products and were they useful?**

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Yes, I viewed and read these products and found it useful
- Yes, I have viewed but not read these products
- Yes I have viewed and read these products but did not find them useful
- No, I have neither viewed or read any of these products

20. **If you viewed and/or read any of the products, briefly explain why you did or did not find them useful.**

21. **After having completed the KAP survey (s) and mini consultation(s) do you think your knowledge of concepts within flyingfish fisheries policy and management has improved?**

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

22. After having completed the KAP survey (s) and mini consultation(s) do you think your attitude towards flyingfish fisheries policy and management has improved?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- Maybe
- No
- Yes

23. After having completed the KAP survey (s) and mini consultation(s) do you think your practices in management of the flyingfish has improved?

Mark only one oval.

Mark only one oval.

- No
- Maybe
- Yes

Contact information

We kindly ask that you share this information because we would like to be able to share related information and the final report with you. Please be reminded that all survey responses will remain anonymous.

24. First and last name

25. Email address(es)

26. Phone and WhatsApp number(s)

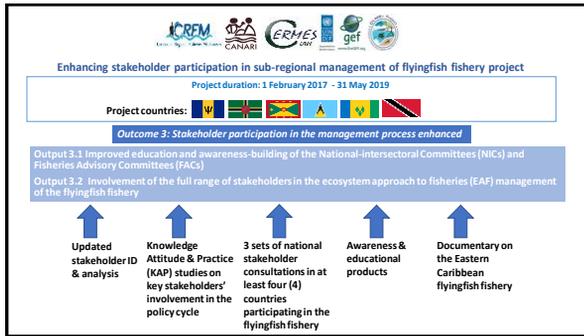
Thank you!

Thank you for completing the KAP survey.

Your answers will help us engage stakeholders like yourselves in flyingfish fisheries policy and management nationally and sub-regionally.

Should you have any questions or comments on the KAP survey, please feel free to contact us by emailing sanyacompton@gmail.com

The Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project is being implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies of the University of the West Indies (UWI-CERMES) under contract to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) as part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project "Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ Project)"



Progress updates	
ACTIVITY	STATUS
Update stakeholder identification and analysis of flyingfish fishery stakeholders in the Eastern Caribbean	In progress: Initial update of stakeholder identification and analysis completed, to be further updated throughout the implementation of the project
Conduct baseline Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	Completed: KAP surveys conducted from December 4-13, 2017; KAP reports prepared, finalised and disseminated to focal points and mini-consultation participants. Reports also available on project webpage
Convene first round of mini-consultations in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	Completed: consultations held from December 4-13, 2017; mini-consultation reports prepared, finalised and disseminated to focal points and mini-consultation participants. Reports also available on project webpage
Convene second round of mini-consultations in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	Completed: consultations held from April 24-May 4, 2018; mini-consultation reports prepared, finalised and disseminated to focal points and mini-consultation participants. Reports also available on project webpage
Convene third (and final) round of mini-consultations in Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	In progress: dates for consultations - Barbados- November 16, 2018; Saint Lucia - November 26, 2018; St. Vincent & the Grenadines- November 22, 2018; Trinidad & Tobago- November 28, 2018
Disseminate first set of awareness and communication products	Completed: Communication products on NICs and FACS disseminated as handouts at first national-mini consultations

Progress updates cont'd	
ACTIVITY	STATUS
Disseminate second set of awareness and communication products	Completed: two information sheets were developed and disseminated to consultation participants and focal points. Sheets also available on project webpage and soon on the CUME+ Hub. "From Hook to Cook & Beyond": facts on the flyingfish; information on the ecosystem approach to fisheries, key policies governing the flyingfish fisheries "From Policy to Practice": the policy cycle; the sub-regional management plan for flying fish in the Eastern Caribbean; benefits of implementing the sub-regional management plan for flying fish in the Eastern Caribbean
Develop documentary on the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery	Completed: A 16 minute documentary "Spotlight on the Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Fishery" aimed at improving awareness of the governance and management challenges impacting the Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish fishery and the critical role of the "Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean" in addressing these challenges was produced and disseminated to stakeholders
Conduct final KAP survey	In progress: final KAP surveys to be conducted during third (and final) set of mini-consultations



Briefing on the “Special Meeting of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”

Enhancing stakeholder participation in sub-regional management of flyingfish fisheries project
Third mini-consultation



Role of the Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group

- ...functions in a technical and advisory capacity to facilitate the achievement of management objectives outlined in the sub-regional management plan for flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean

These management objectives are:

- sustained flyingfish resources (biological objective)
- optimal use of the flyingfish resource for long-term benefit (socioeconomic objective) and
- sustained ecosystem health (ecological objective).

Composition of the CRFM/WECAFC Working Group

Membership shall consist of all Member States of CRFM and WECAFC, including Overseas Territories and Departments, with a real interest in the flyingfish fishery.

Membership may also include representatives of key flyingfish stakeholders of Member States as well as relevant regional organisations and experts.



The Joint CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish has the following terms of reference, to:

- Update and finalise** the draft Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean, taking into account the need to develop an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) management and climate change issues.
- Establish and commence** improved monitoring of fishery performance trends, consistent with agreed management objectives for the operation of the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish fishery.
- Monitor and advise** on the implementation of the agreed Fisheries Management Plan.
- Provide advice** on the status of the fishery and its management to the CRFM Ministerial Sub-Committee on Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish and to WECAFC.
- Take other necessary actions on emerging issues pertaining to the sustainable use of Eastern Caribbean flyingfish.



Special Meeting

- The CRFM/WECAFC Working Group recently held a special meeting in Barbados from October 1-2, 2018

Meeting Goal

- The goal of the meeting was to discuss progress, challenges, and next steps for implementing the sub-regional flyingfish fishery management plan (FMP) and associated outputs to further flyingfish and other fishery resource management in the Eastern Caribbean.

Meeting Participants

- The meeting was attended by technical-level participants including but not limited to representatives of: national fisheries divisions, fishers organisations, authorities of Martinique, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, FAO/WECAFC, and the CRFM Secretariat.

Feedback for further revisions of Sub-regional FMP

- Proposed** that the revised FMP include an outline of a (1-2 page) **national implementation plan**
- Highlighted** the need to be mindful of the impact of current extreme accumulations of **Sargassum**
- Recommended** that the **trigger points should be considered as points when engagement of fishers focusses on remedial action** in the fishery rather than fishery closure

Feedback for further revisions of draft Data policy

- ✈ **Recommended** that the **policy should provide some specificity** including types of data needed for flyingfish that all countries should collect; format for submission; elements for confidentiality and how data or elements of it is treated; what other countries can access etc.
- ✈ **Recommended** that the general **principles referred to in the data policy should be applicable to all fisheries**; such that while the policy that will be relevant to flyingfish, and be tested using this species, it can be modified for applicability to others
- ✈ **Asked** that consideration should be given, by Member States to the **incentives to encourage submission of data** and sanctions for non-submission/collection of data
- ✈ **Recommended** that the data policy should relate both to data collection and data use and might also **define what data products need to be generated**.

Feedback for further revisions of data collection approaches

- ✈ **Proposed** that consideration be given to **utilise fishers' family members as the conduit for data**. It was also recommended that consideration should be given to the **use of electronic logbooks**
- ✈ **Emphasised** that **giving useful feedback to fishers** who have provided data would be an incentive that might work better than mandatory reporting
- ✈ **Recommended** that, given that data collection is enormously difficult especially with current capacity limitations, focus should be on **strengthening capacity of both government and fishers' organisations**; supported by enhanced political commitment for evidence-based decision making that requires long-term data collection
- ✈ **Proposed** that Working Group should recommend to the WECAF Commission, at its upcoming meeting tentatively scheduled for April 2019, **that a stock assessment for flyingfish be undertaken**

Feedback for further revisions of Cooperation agreement

- ✈ **Noted** that in the available time, seeking to have a political level agreement is impractical; so, **it is best to focus at a technical level** in the first instance/short term.
- ✈ **Recommended** that notwithstanding the initiative is being funded in the context of one species, it is incumbent to **use the opportunity to develop a wider scoped agreement**, which would provide more opportunities for living resources management; aiming for a simple agreement that "begins" an arrangement that can grow

Countries' approaches to stakeholder participation in, awareness building for, and implementation of the sub-regional FMP at the national and local levels

- ✈ **Recommended** that **a communication and awareness building strategy and action plan be developed**, that stakeholders at the national level could use to help build awareness about the Sub-regional FMP
- ✈ **Recommended** that the implementation strategy and action plan include components dealing with the roles of the various actors, resource mobilisation, capacity building, communication, etc.
- ✈ **Recommended** that following the updating of the FMP a **summarised version of the plan should be developed**, that captures the major points of the plan in easy-to-read leaflets or brief documents that can be distributed to interested parties
- ✈ **Noted** the **challenges in getting NICs and FACs involvement in consultative processes**, especially given that these entities were either non-existent or inoperative in most countries

...continued

- ✈ **Noted** that the effectiveness of NICs and FACs will always be less than optimal unless there are legal grounds to require implementation of recommendations from such entities and legal recourse if this is not done
- ✈ **Recommended** that **opportunities to establish FACs as subcommittees of other bodies**, such as national ocean governance committees, be explored
- ✈ **Recommended** that **NICs and FACs should be specifically mentioned in law, as a prerequisite** of national fisheries-sector decision-making processes