

# Key Institutional Players at the Local, National, Sub-Regional, Regional and International Levels in the Caribbean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem

Prepared for the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystems Project

By

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## 1. Introduction

This report builds on a previous report “*Preliminary Identification of Key Institutional Players at the Local, National, Sub-Regional, Regional and International Levels in the Caribbean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Project*”.<sup>1</sup> This current report presents the results of an analysis and selection of the key institutional players identified from the preliminary report named above to determine the key partners for the CLME project and their potential role(s) and a preliminary population of the partnership diagrams for each of the components of the CLME project identifying their current and/or potential positions in the various stages of the generic policy cycle described for the proposed multi-scaled governance framework of the CLME Project (See background document on the *Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Governance Framework and the structure of the CLME Project*, CLME PCU).

## 2. Methodology

This report was prepared in collaboration with the CLME Project Coordination Unit (PCU). A list of key institutions at the local through to international levels in each of the participating countries in the CLME Project was brainstormed based upon the consultant’s personal experience of several local, national and regional marine resources/fisheries organizations. Further identification was done based upon review of FAO WECAFC national focal points, existing stakeholder assessments conducted by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), reports of attendance at major conferences (e.g. WW2BW) and meetings relevant to marine resources in the Caribbean, and review of the Caribbean Conservation Association membership, UNESCO’s Ocean Portal, and GULFBASE online databases of members. This information was supplemented by information from background documentation provided by the CLME Project Implementation Unit, CERMES. This included the country information from the CLME project template questionnaire<sup>2</sup> submitted by each country and the preliminary stakeholder assessment for the CLME project. In addition, several individuals actively involved in Caribbean fisheries governance activities were consulted, both through in-person interviews and by correspondence. The roles and mandates for each of the institutions identified were determined by reviewing existing web pages of each institution and information from existing literature.

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<sup>1</sup> Report submitted as first deliverable of this consultancy. The report presented the results of an identification of key institutional players within the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) at the local, national, sub-regional, regional and international levels. A summary of the respective mandates, roles and responsibilities of each institution was presented. Institutions identified included governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental, academic, private sector and community based organizations.

<sup>2</sup> CLME PCU survey questionnaire of each country identifying key areas of concern and activities to address the problems identified

## **2.1. Selection of key institutional players and identification of potential role in CLME**

Recognizing that the CLME project covers some 26 countries and the need to identify stakeholders that will affect and be affected by the project (academic, resource users, managers, NGOs, Government, community-based Organizations, donors, fishers and fishers' organization) the identification of key players revealed a large number of stakeholders relevant to the CLME Project. A number of criteria were thus developed in association with the PCU to strategically identify key partners. The criteria for selecting and recommending key players in this report included the following:

- National agencies/institutions with a mandate to manage transboundary living marine resources (LMR)
- Umbrella CBO's, NGOs and Fishers organizations at the local and national levels that are currently active and have interest in transboundary LMR. Umbrella institutions provide representation for their constituency.
- Academic institutions with a direct interest by way of ongoing activities and/or research in transboundary LMR.
- Umbrella private sector institutions with specific interest in transboundary LMR.
- Intergovernmental and development agencies with a mandate for transboundary LMR at the regional and international levels
- Inter-sectoral committees with responsibility for transboundary LMR at the national and regional levels and which have broad representation.
- Key donors and initiatives with an interest in transboundary LMR and active in the region.

## **3. Preliminary identification of key players in the CLME**

Appendix 1 provides a listing of stakeholder institutions identified in each of the countries participating in the CLME project and a brief description of their mandate, roles and responsibilities. Given the number of countries and complexities of the region, and the numerous institutions at the local through to international levels, this listing is by no means exhaustive and only serves as a preliminary identification of key players relevant to the specific CLME project components. Although not a primary focus of this preliminary assessment, it was recognized that sectors such as tourism and those associated with non-living marine resources such as oil development etc. are key players and should be considered in any effort to strategically target key stakeholders.

The information in this report provided the basis for the preliminary identification of key stakeholder institutions that should be considered by the CLME project for engagement in a partnership strategy.

Final selection and recommendation of key players was based upon their potential role(s) in contributing to the objectives of the CLME Project and position in the proposed project components' partnership diagrams/generic policy cycle. This was done based upon a review of their current mandate, roles and responsibilities and matching these with a list of key potential

## Preliminary Identification of key players

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roles identified from the governance framework and key activities of the CLME Project. The identified potential roles include:

- Potential for co-financing
- Technical assistance in filling knowledge gaps and sharing data and information.
- Participating in the TDA analysis and development of the Strategic Action Plan.
- Implementation of necessary institutional, legal and policy governance reforms at the national and regional levels
- CLME project promotion, specifically with respect to advancing the achievement of the components of the project.
- Promoting ocean governance and advancing the Caribbean Sea Initiative, Sustainable regional management of large pelagics, incorporating fisheries NGOs into regional governance, and LME Level Monitoring and evaluation.
- Building cross-sectoral linkages and partnerships among advisory and decision-making bodies at the national, sub-regional and regional levels
- Encouraging increased ratification and implementation of relevant international agreements
- Public education, outreach, disseminate and share project results, best practices and lessons learnt
- Capacity building for and implementation of management measures and legal, policy and regulatory reforms
- Design and implement pilot projects (Flying fish, Reef Fisheries, Lobster, Shrimp and Ground Fish)

**Table 1:** Selected key institutional players at the local, national, sub-regional/regional and international levels in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem

| <b>Levels of interaction</b> | <b>Organizations</b>   | <b>Potential Role(s) in CLME</b>  |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| local                        | Fisherfolk Organizations, Fish processors, MPA Authorities (e.g. SMMA, Buccoo Reef Trust, TCMP, CORALINA etc), NGOs (Environmental Awareness Group, Barbuda Council, GRENCODA, FUNDAECO, CONAP, GMTCS, NCRPS, BREEF, SMMA etc.)  | <p>Technical assistance in filling knowledge gaps and sharing data and information.</p> <p>Participating in the TDA analysis and development of the Strategic Action Plan.</p>  |
| National                     | National Fisheries Departments and special committees, Fisheries Advisory Committees, Universities, Research Institutions (e.g. CARICOMP, Center for Marine Sciences, INVEMAR) IDO, CIP, Aquario Nacional de Cuba, CIBIMA, ECOSUR, IMA, Maritime Authorities, CZMUs National Fisherfolk associations |   |
| Sub-regional/<br>Regional    | CARSEA, CRFM, WECAFC, CERMES, MarGov, MBRS, IOCARIBE, UNEP CAR/RCU, GCFI, OPSPESCA, OLDEPESCA, FAO LAPE, IFREMER, CANARI, INCOPECA, SPAW/RAC, CCDC, UWI CMS, CFMC, OECS  |   |
| International                | Reef Check, AGRRA, NOAA, FAO, ICAAT, ICRAN, COML, University of Miami RSMAS, CINTOO, IUCN, TNC, WWF, WRI   |   |
| local                        | Fishermen Organizations and cooperatives, NGOs, SMMA, Buccoo Reef Trust, TCMP, CORALINA, Environmental Awareness Group, Barbuda Council, Barbados Marine Trust, CEC, GRENCODA, ART, FUNDAECO, CONAP, GMTCS, NCRPS, NEPT, NEST, BREEF, Dive Operators, Tour Operators,                                | <p>Potential for co-financing;</p> <p>Implementation of necessary institutional, legal and policy governance reforms at the national and regional levels; CLME project promotion, specifically with respect to advancing the achievement of the components of the project; Building cross-sectoral linkages and</p> |
| National                     | National Fisheries Departments/Divisions/Commissions, Fish Processors and traders, Maritime Authorities, Naval Forces/Coast Guard, Ministries of Environment, Ministries of Agriculture, Ministries of Trade and Commerce, National Trust, NGOs, CZMUs, UNIPESCA,                                    |   |

Preliminary Identification of key players

| <b>Levels of interaction</b> | <b>Organizations</b>   | <b>Potential Role(s) in CLME</b>   |
|------------------------------|--|--|
|                              | FENICPESCA, DIGIPESCA, CONAPESCA   | partnerships among advisory and decision-making bodies at the national, sub-regional and regional levels; Encouraging increased ratification and implementation of relevant international agreements<br>Public education, outreach, disseminate and share project results, best practices and lessons learnt; Capacity building for and implementation of management measures and legal, policy and regulatory reforms.<br><br>Participate in developing and implement pilot projects (Flying fish, Reef Fisheries, Lobster, Shrimp and Ground Fish) |
| Sub-regional/Regional        | CARSEA/Cropper Foundation, OECS, CRFM, CERMES, MarGov, ACS, CARICOM, SICA, CTO, CHA, OSPESCA, CFMC, WECAFC, IFREMER, UNEP-CEP, SPAW/RAC, IOCARIBE, ECLAC, OLDEPESCA, INVEMAR, Research Institutions, CaMPAM, CCA |  |
| International                | OAS, FAO, UNDOALOS, ICAAT, CTA, IDRC, OAK, Ocean Foundation, Bill Fish Foundation, IUCN, WW2BW, IOI, UNFSA, ICRAN, NOAA, TNC, WWF  |  |
| local                        | Fishermen Organizations, Fishing Companies, NGOs, CORALINA, Coral Cay Conservation, TCMP, SMMA, Bucco Reef Trust, NCRPS, Diving Associations, MPAs   |  |
| National                     | Fisheries Departments/Divisions/Commissions, Research Institutes, CARICOMP, UWI CMS, IMA, EMA, CZMUs, IBAMA, ACML, Naval Forces/Coast Guard, UNIPESCA, FENICPESCA, DIGIPESCA, CONAPESCA                          |  |
| Sub-regional/Regional        | CRFM, WECAFC, UNEP CEP, MBRS, SICA, OSPESCA, AECI, GCFI, CONFEPESCA, OLDEPESCA, INVEMAR, CERMES, MarGov, UWI CMS, CCCCC, CFMC, CEHI, CANARI  |  |
| International                | FAO, UNEP, WWF, WRI, AGRRA, Reef Check, TNC, ICRAN   |  |

#### 4. Preliminary population of the CLME components partnership diagrams

Information from the session entitled “Populating the Draft Project Component Partnership Diagrams” conducted at the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project Concept/TDA Synthesis Technical Workshop, held from February 28 – March 3, 2007 in Kingston, Jamaica was used to prioritize key partners. This information was further refined by matching the identified potential roles of each of the key players with the respective CLME project components to determine where they fit. Their mandate, current and potential roles were used to identify their individual position in the policy cycle, multi-scaled LME governance framework.

##### 4.2.1. Analysis of transboundary issues and problems relating to the management of LMR and identification of needed actions

**Table 2:** Policy cycle and multi-level governance stakeholders in the analysis of transboundary issues and problems relating to the management of LMR and identification of needed actions

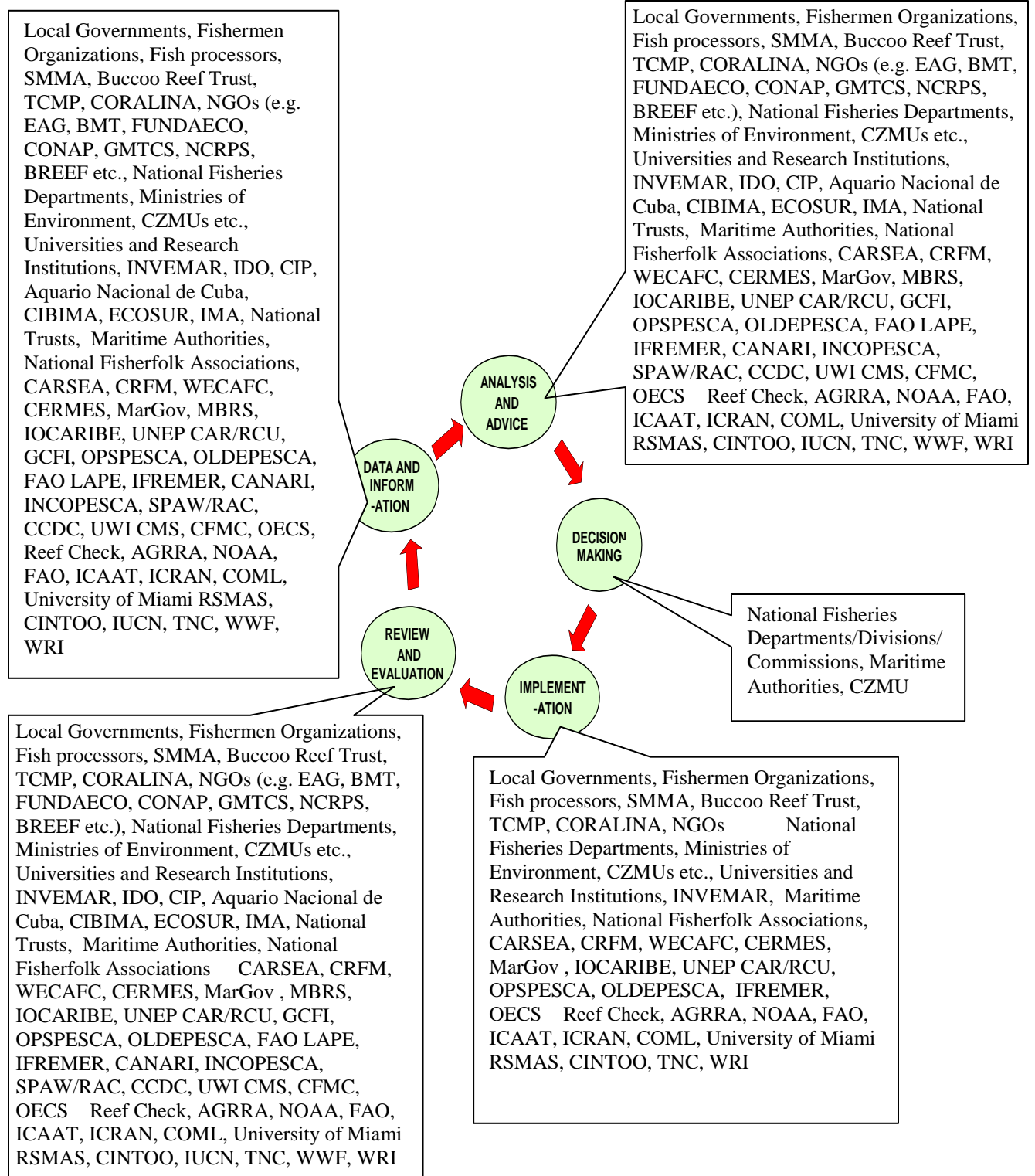
| Stage of the Policy cycle   | Levels   |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|                             | Local  | National   | Sub-regional/Regional  | International  |
| <b>Data and Information</b> | Local Governments, Fishermen Organizations, Fish processors, SMMA, Buccoo Reef Trust, TCMP, CORALINA, NGOs (e.g. EAG, BMT, FUNDAECO, CONAP, GMTCS, NCRPS, BREEF etc. | National Fisheries Departments, Ministries of Environment, CZMUs etc., Universities and Research Institutions, INVEMAR, IDO, CIP, Aquario Nacional de Cuba, CIBIMA, ECOSUR, IMA, National Trusts, Maritime Authorities, National Fisherfolk Associations | CARSEA, CRFM, WECAFC, CERMES, MarGov, MBRS, IOCARIBE, UNEP CAR/RCU, GCFI, OPSPESCA, OLDEPESCA, FAO LAPE, IFREMER, CANARI, INCOPESCA, SPAW/RAC, CCDC, UWI CMS, CFMC, OECS | Reef Check, AGRRA, NOAA, FAO, ICAAT, ICRAN, COML, University of Miami RSMAS, CINTOO, IUCN, TNC, WWF, WRI |
| <b>Analysis and Advice</b>  | Local Governments, Fishermen Organizations, Fish processors, SMMA, Buccoo Reef Trust, TCMP, CORALINA, NGOs (e.g. EAG, BMT, FUNDAECO, CONAP, GMTCS, NCRPS, BREEF etc. | National Fisheries Departments, Ministries of Environment, CZMUs etc., Universities and Research Institutions, INVEMAR, IDO, CIP, Aquario Nacional de Cuba, CIBIMA, ECOSUR, IMA, National Trusts, Maritime Authorities, National Fisherfolk Associations | CARSEA, CRFM, WECAFC, CERMES, MarGov, MBRS, IOCARIBE, UNEP CAR/RCU, GCFI, OPSPESCA, OLDEPESCA, FAO LAPE, IFREMER, CANARI, INCOPESCA, SPAW/RAC, CCDC, UWI CMS, CFMC, OECS | Reef Check, AGRRA, NOAA, FAO, ICAAT, ICRAN, COML, University of Miami RSMAS, CINTOO, IUCN, TNC, WWF, WRI |



## Preliminary Identification of key players

| Stage of the Policy cycle    | Levels   |  |   |  |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| <b>Decision-making</b>       |  | National Fisheries Departments/Divisions/Commissions, Maritime Authorities, CZMU   |   |  |
| <b>Implementation</b>        | Local Governments, Fishermen Organizations, Fish processors, SMMA, Buccoo Reef Trust, TCMP, CORALINA, NGOs   | National Fisheries Departments, Ministries of Environment, CZMUs etc., Universities and Research Institutions, INVEMAR, Maritime Authorities, National Fisherfolk Associations   | CARSEA, CRFM, WECAFC, CERMES, MarGov , IOCARIBE, UNEP CAR/RCU, OPSPESCA, OLDEPESCA, IFREMER, OECS   | Reef Check, AGRRA, NOAA, FAO, ICAAT, ICRAN, COML, University of Miami RSMAS, CINTOO, TNC, WRI            |
| <b>Review and evaluation</b> | Local Govt., Fishermen Organizations, Fish processors, SMMA, Buccoo Reef Trust, TCMP, CORALINA, NGOs (e.g. EAG, FUNDAECO, CONAP, GMTCS, NCRPS, BREEF etc.) | National Fisheries Departments, Ministries of Environment, CZMUs etc., Universities and Research Institutions, INVEMAR, IDO, CIP, Aquario Nacional de Cuba, CIBIMA, ECOSUR, IMA, National Trusts, Maritime Authorities, National Fisherfolk Associations | CARSEA, CRFM, WECAFC, CERMES, MarGov , MBRS, IOCARIBE, UNEP CAR/RCU, GCFI, OPSPESCA, OLDEPESCA, FAO LAPE, IFREMER, CANARI, INCOPESCA, SPAW/RAC, CCDC, UWI CMS, CFMC, OECS | Reef Check, AGRRA, NOAA, FAO, ICAAT, ICRAN, COML, University of Miami RSMAS, CINTOO, IUCN, TNC, WWF, WRI |

## Preliminary Identification of key players



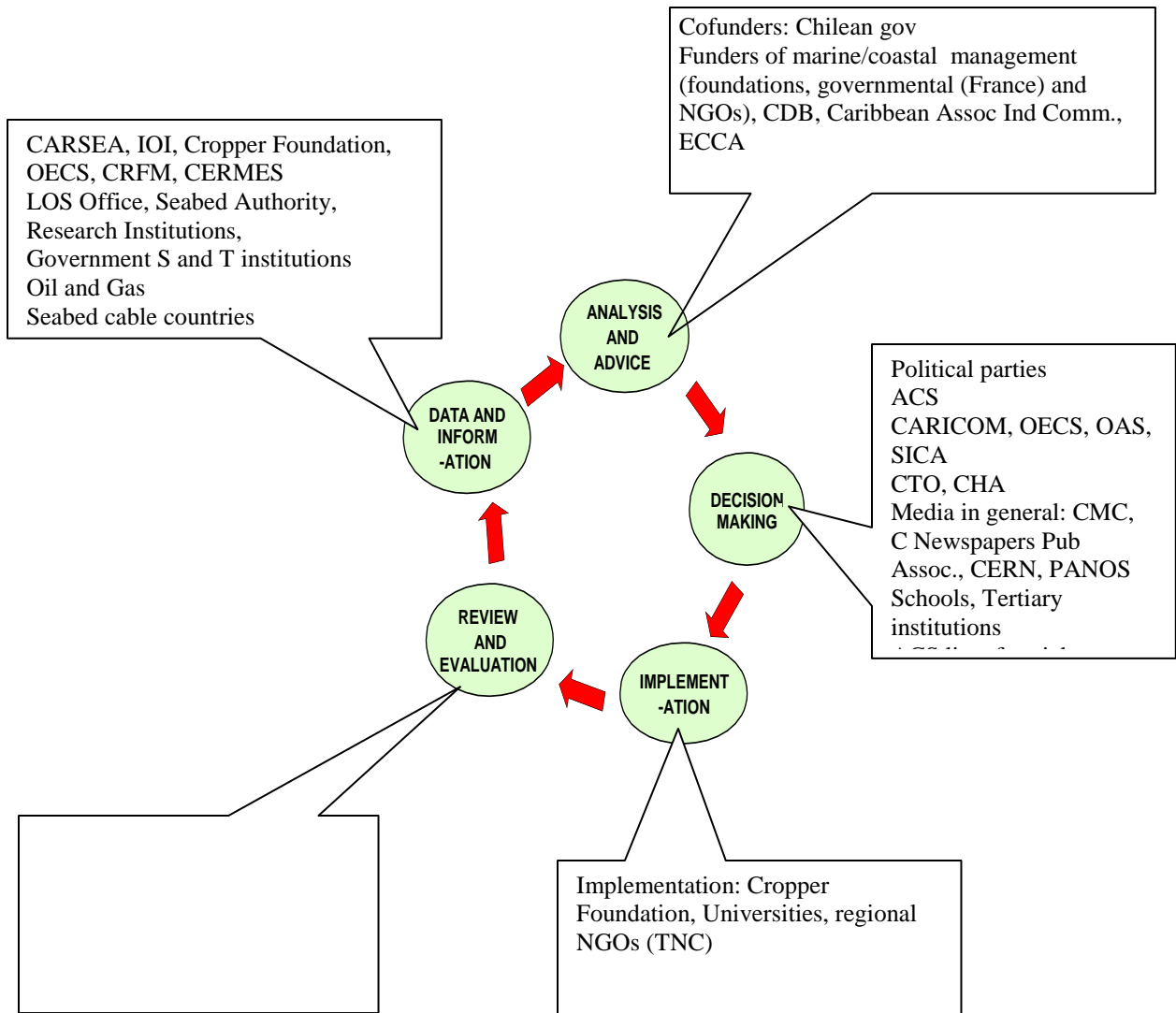
**Figure 1:** CLME policy cycle for analysis of transboundary issues and problems relating to the management of LMR and identification of needed actions.

#### 4.2.2. SAP development and identification of legal, policy and institutional reforms and investments for shared LMR management

**Table 3:** Policy cycle and multi-level governance stakeholders in SAP development and identification of legal, policy and institutional reforms and investments for shared LMR management

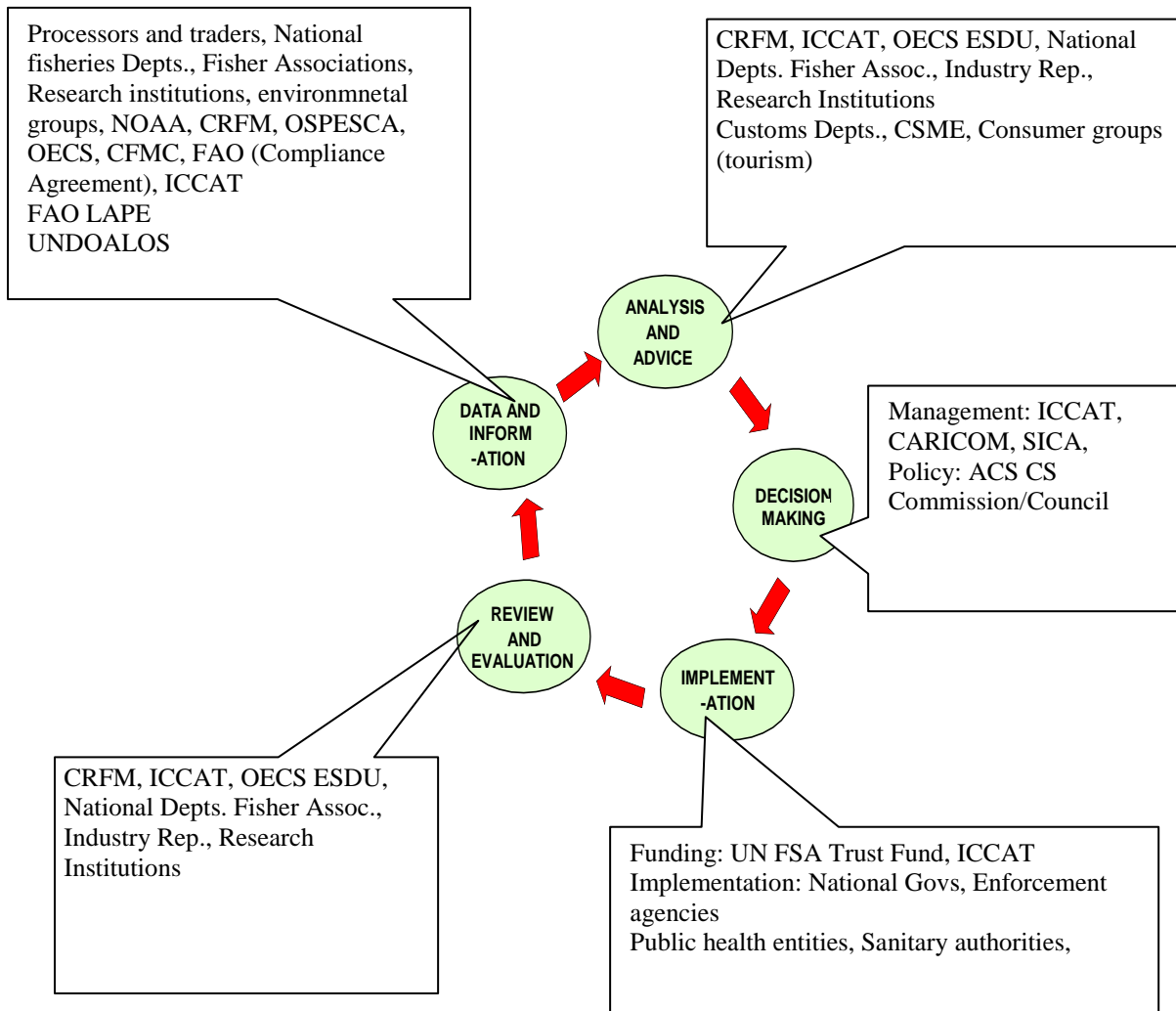
| Stage of the Policy cycle    | Levels   |   |   |   |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
|                              | Local  | National  | Sub-regional/Regional   | International   |
| <b>Data and Information</b>  | Local and national FFOs, Processors and traders, | National fisheries Depts., Fisher Associations, Research institutions, environmental groups, Research Institutions, Government S and T institutions | CARSEA, Cropper Foundation<br>OECS, CRFM, CERMES<br>OSPESCA<br>CFMC<br>Cropper Foundation (CARSEA), GCFI<br>FAO LAPE  | A wide variety of technical entities with expertise in relevant areas<br>IOI<br>LOS Office, Seabed Authority,<br>NOAA<br>FAO<br>ICCAT<br>UNDOALOS |
| <b>Analysis and Advice</b>   |  | National Fisheries and environment Depts. Fisher Assoc., Industry Rep., Research Institutions Customs Depts., , Consumer groups (tourism),          | ACS Caribbean Sea Commission reviews advice provided in response to specific requests to appropriate agencies<br>CRFM, OECS ESDU, CSME<br>CDB, Caribbean Assoc Ind Comm., ECCA  | ICCAT<br>Cofunders: Chilean gov<br>Funders of marine/coastal management (foundations, governmental (France) and NGOs),                            |
| <b>Decision-making</b>       |  | National Fisheries and environment Depts. Fisher Assoc.,  | ACS CS Commission/Council<br><br>CARICOM, OECS, SICA<br>CTO, CHA  | ICCAT, OAS  |
| <b>Implementation</b>        |  | Funding: National Govs, Enforcement agencies<br>Public health entities, Sanitary authorities,   | Funding: National (France-IFREMER),<br>Cropper Foundation, Universities, regional NGOs (TNC)<br>Implementation: CANARI, CRFM, Universities (UWI, etc.) Non-fishery NGOs, capacity building orgs (mgmt training institutes), LAMAs | Funding:CTA, IDRC, foundations (OAK), UN FSA Trust Fund, ICCAT<br>Implementation:   |
| <b>Review and evaluation</b> |  | National Fisheries and environment Depts. Fisher Assoc., Industry Rep., Research Institutions   | Caribbean Sea Commission and technical agencies   |   |

Preliminary Identification of key players

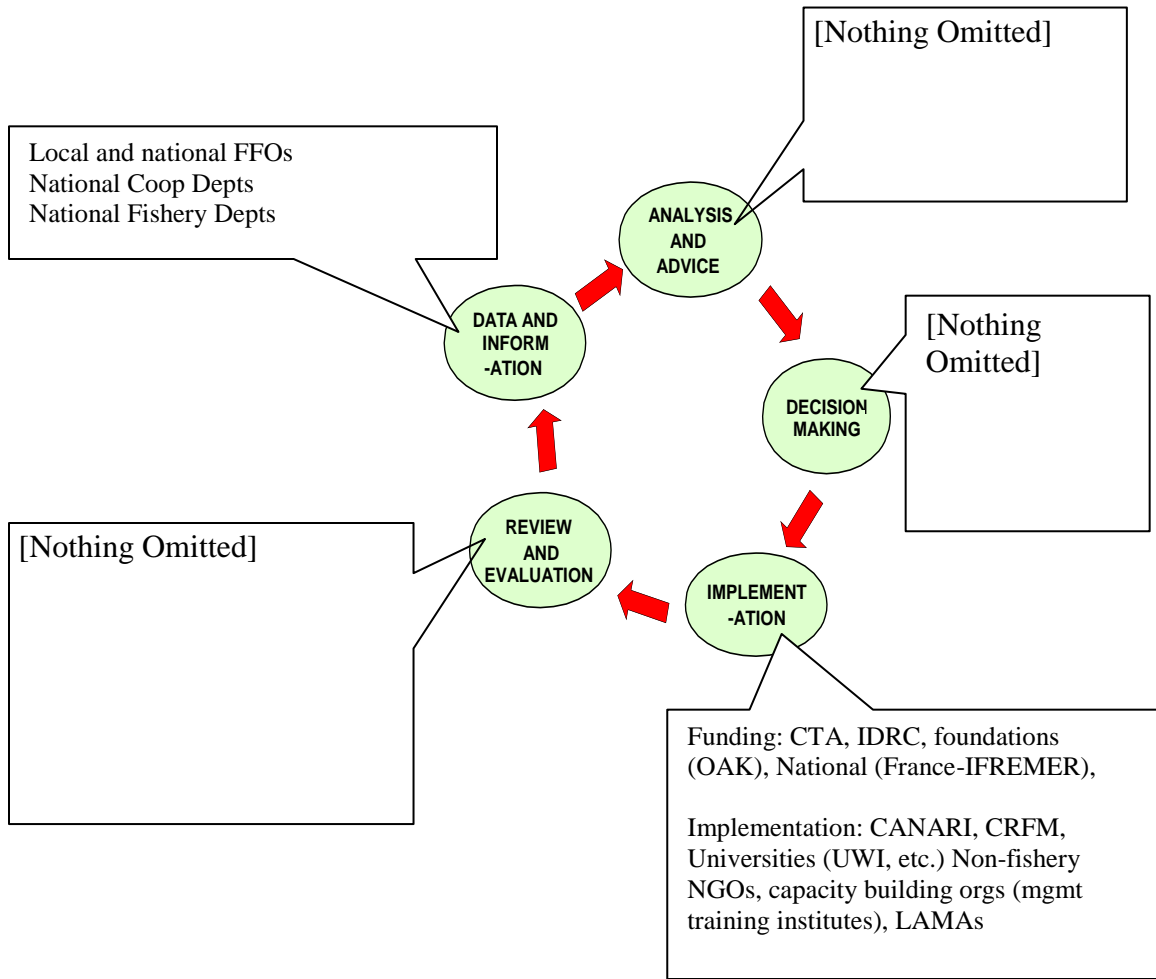


**Figure 2:** CLME Partnership/cofinancing: Promoting ocean governance

Preliminary Identification of key players



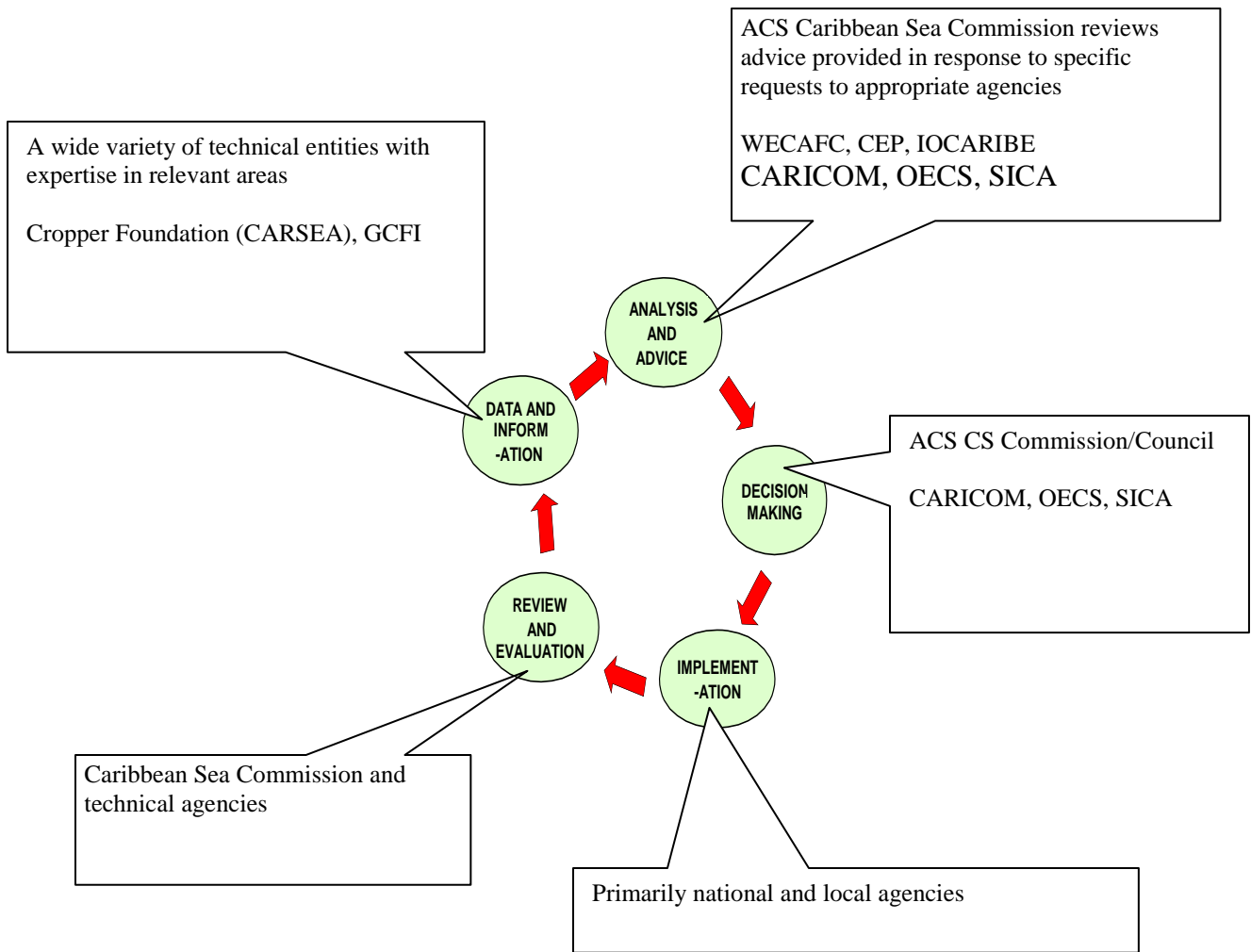
**Figure 4:** CLME Partnership/cofinancing: Large pelagics



**Figure 5:** CLME Partnership/cofinancing: Fisher organisation

## Preliminary Identification of key players

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**Figure 6:** CLME Partnership/cofinancing: Caribbean Sea Initiative, LME level monitoring and reporting

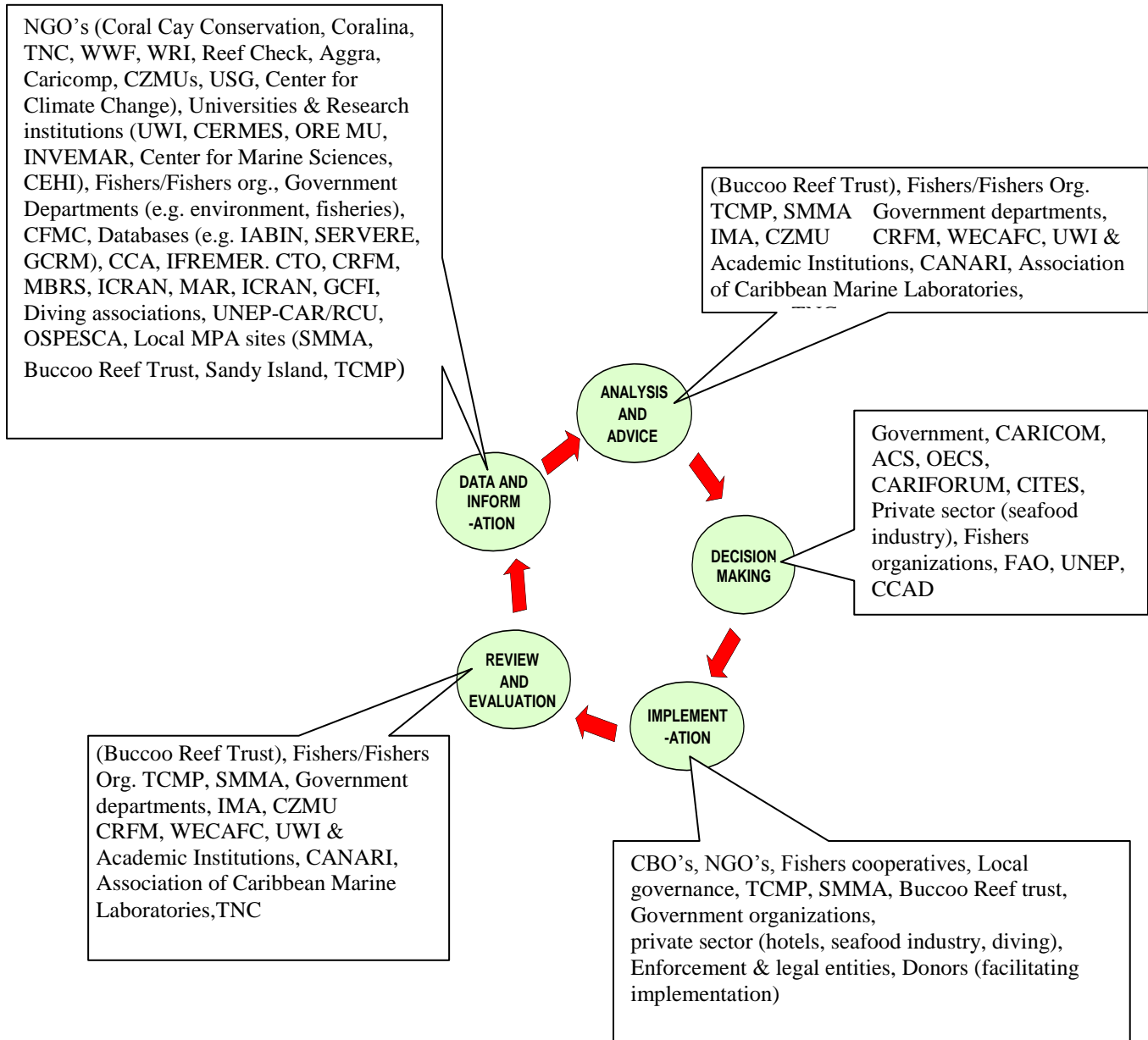
### 4.2.3. Targeted projects demonstrating the strengthening of the policy cycle and early strategic action programme implementation

**Table 4:** Policy cycle and multi-level governance stakeholders in reef fish pilot project

| Stage of the Policy cycle    | Levels   |   |  |   |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
|                              | Local  | National  | Sub-regional/Regional  | International                                     |
| <b>Data and Information</b>  | Local MPA, Coral Cay Conservation, Coralina, Fishers/Fishers org., Diving associations | CZMUs<br>IMA<br>Government Departments (e.g. environment, fisheries),                                     | Universities & Research institutions (UWI, CERMES, ORE MU, INVEMAR, Center for Marine Sciences, CEHI), CFMC, Databases (e.g. IABIN, SERVERE, GCRM), CCA, IFREMER. CTO, CRFM, MBRS, GCFI, UNEP-CAR/RCU, OSPESCA, Caricomp | TNC, WWF, WRI, Reef Check, Aggra ICRAN, MAR, ICRA |
| <b>Analysis and Advice</b>   | (Buccoo Reef Trust), Fishers/Fishers Org. TCMP, SMMA                                   | Government departments, IMA, CZMU   | CRFM, WECAFC, UWI & Academic Institutions, CANARI, Association of Caribbean Marine Laboratories,   | TNC   |
| <b>Decision-making</b>       |  | Government, , Private sector (seafood industry), Fishers organizations                                    | CARICOM, ACS, OECS, CARIFORUM, CITES   | FAO, UNEP, CCAD                                   |
| <b>Implementation</b>        | CBO's, NGO's, Fishers cooperatives, Local governance, TCMP, SMMA, Buccoo Reef trust    | Government organizations, private sector (hotels, seafood industry, diving), Enforcement & legal entities |  | Donors (facilitating implementation)              |
| <b>Review and evaluation</b> | (Buccoo Reef Trust), Fishers/Fishers Org. TCMP, SMMA                                   | Government departments, IMA, CZMU   | CRFM, WECAFC, UWI & Academic Institutions, CANARI, Association of Caribbean Marine Laboratories,   | TNC   |



## Preliminary Identification of key players

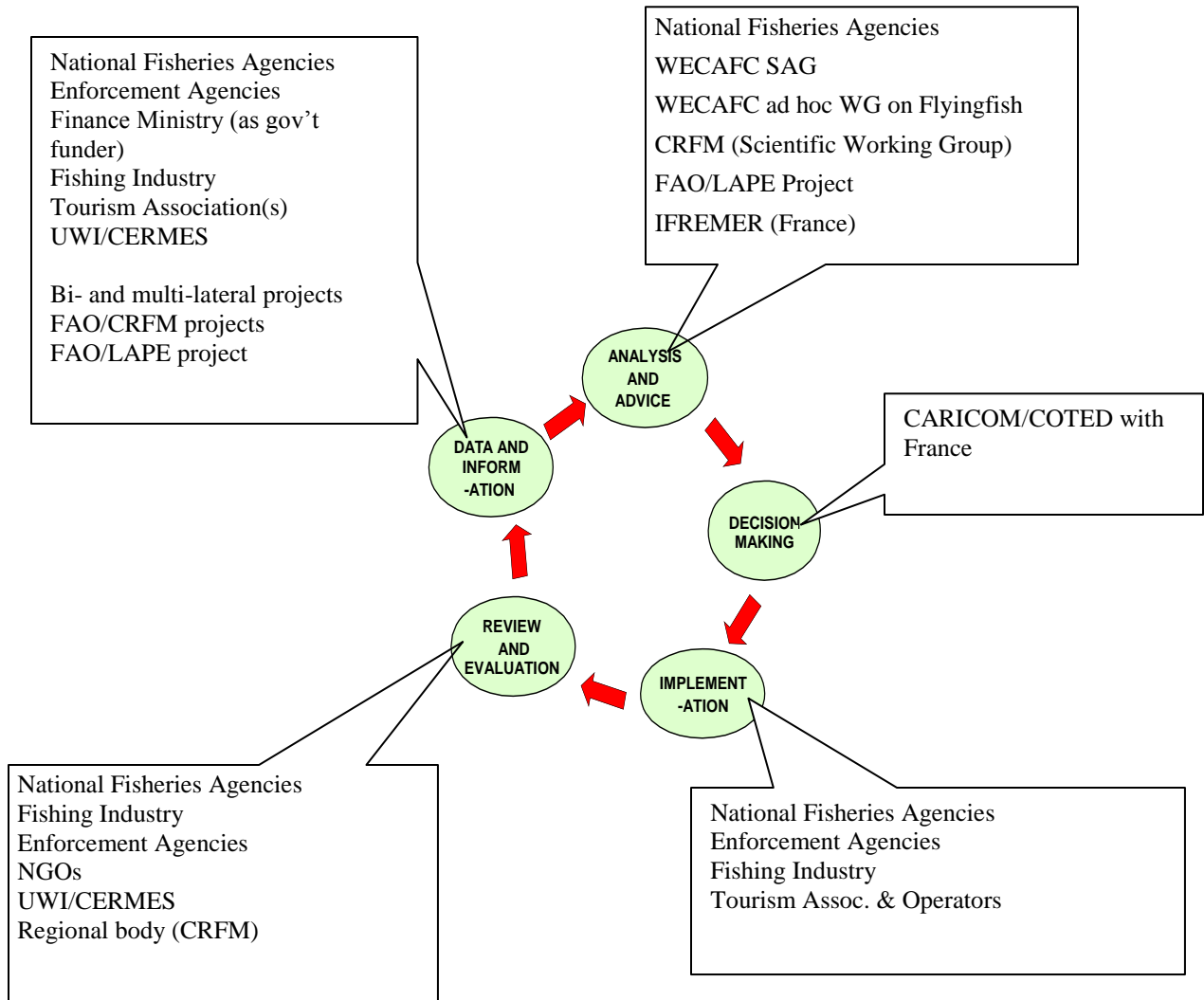


**Figure 7:** CLME Partnership/cofinancing: reef fish pilot project

**Table 5:** Policy cycle and multi-level governance stakeholders in flying fish pilot project

| Stage of the Policy cycle    | Levels                   |   |  |               |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|---------------|
|                              | Local                    | National  | Sub-regional/Regional  | International |
| <b>Data and Information</b>  | Fisherfolk organizations | National Fisheries Agencies/dept.<br>Enforcement Agencies<br>Finance Ministry (as gov't funder)<br>Fishing Industry<br>Tourism Association(s) | UWI/CERMES<br><br>Bi- and multi-lateral projects<br>FAO/CRFM projects<br>FAO/LAPE project                                |               |
| <b>Analysis and Advice</b>   |                          | National Fisheries Agencies/dept.   | WECAFC SAG<br>WECAFC ad hoc WG on Flying fish<br>CRFM (Scientific Working Group)<br>FAO/LAPE Project<br>IFREMER (France) |               |
| <b>Decision-making</b>       |                          | National Fisheries Agencies/dept.   | Caricom/COTED with France  |               |
| <b>Implementation</b>        |                          | National Fisheries Agencies/dept.<br>Enforcement Agencies<br>Fishing Industry<br>Tourism Assoc. & Operators                                   |  |               |
| <b>Review and evaluation</b> |                          | National Fisheries Agencies/dept.<br>Fishing Industry<br>Enforcement Agencies<br>NGOs   | UWI/CERMES<br>Regional body (CRFM)   |               |

Preliminary Identification of key players

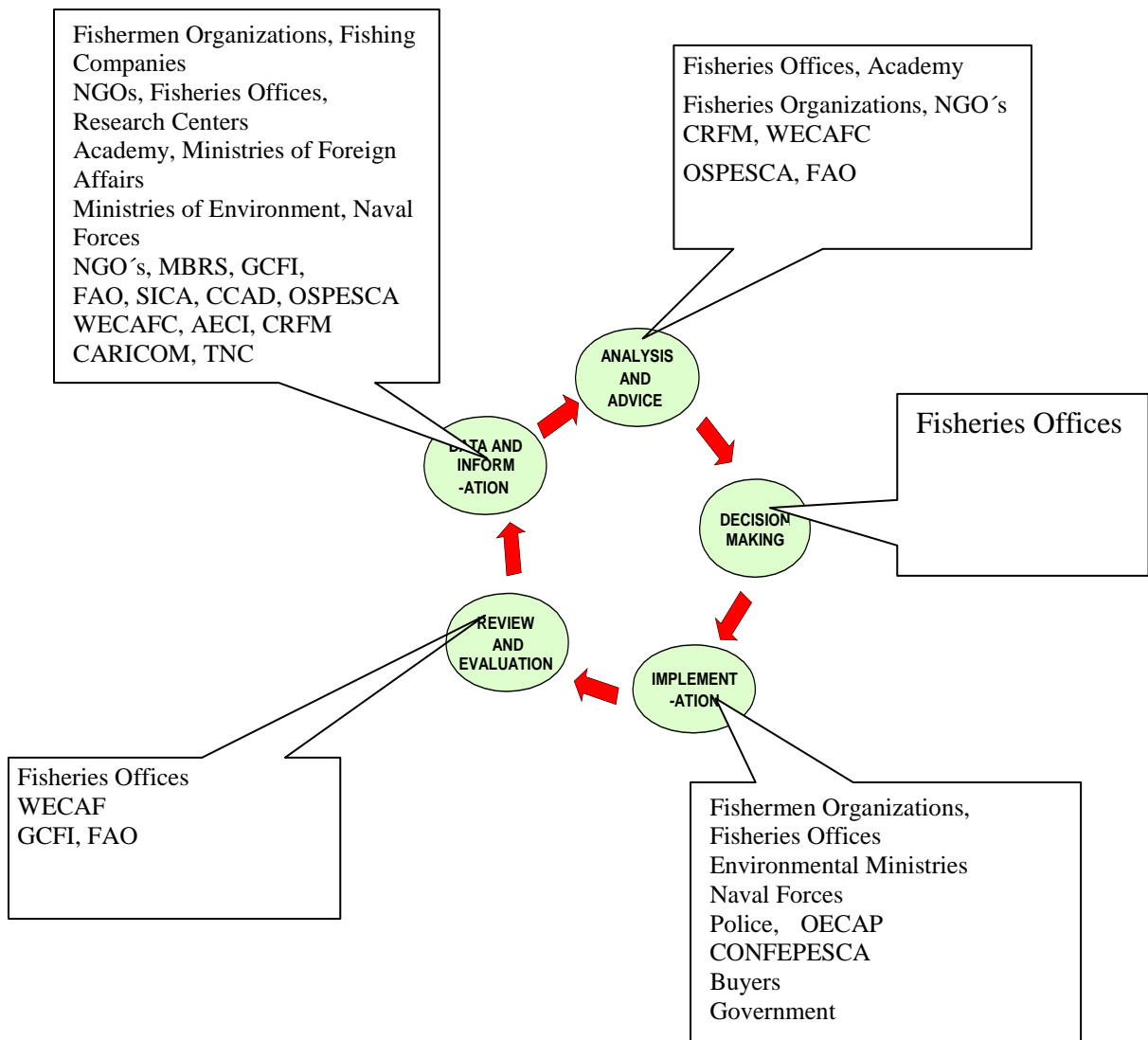


**Figure 8:** CLME Partnership/cofinancing: flying fish pilot project

**Table 6:** Policy cycle and multi-level governance stakeholders in lobster pilot project

| Stage of the Policy cycle    | Levels   |   |  |               |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|---------------|
|                              | Local  | National  | Sub-regional/Regional  | International |
| <b>Data and Information</b>  | Fishermen<br>Organizations<br>Fishing<br>Companies<br>NGOs | Fisheries Offices<br>Research Centers<br>Academy<br>Ministries of<br>Foreign Affairs<br>Ministries of<br>Environment<br>Naval Forces<br>NGO's | MBRS<br>SICA<br>CCAD<br>OSPESCA<br>WECAFC<br>AECI<br>CRFM<br>CARICOM<br>TNC<br>WWF<br>GCFI | FAO           |
| <b>Analysis and Advice</b>   |  | Fisheries Offices<br>Academy<br>Fisheries<br>Organizations<br>NGO's   | CRFM<br>WECAFC<br>OSPESCA  | FAO           |
| <b>Decision-making</b>       |  | Fisheries Offices   |  |               |
| <b>Implementation</b>        | Fishermen<br>Organizations                                 | Fisheries Offices<br>Environmental<br>Ministries<br>Naval Forces<br>Police  | OECAP<br>CONFEPESCA<br>Buyers<br>Government  |               |
| <b>Review and evaluation</b> |  | Fisheries Offices   | WECAF<br>GCFI  | FAO           |

Preliminary Identification of key players



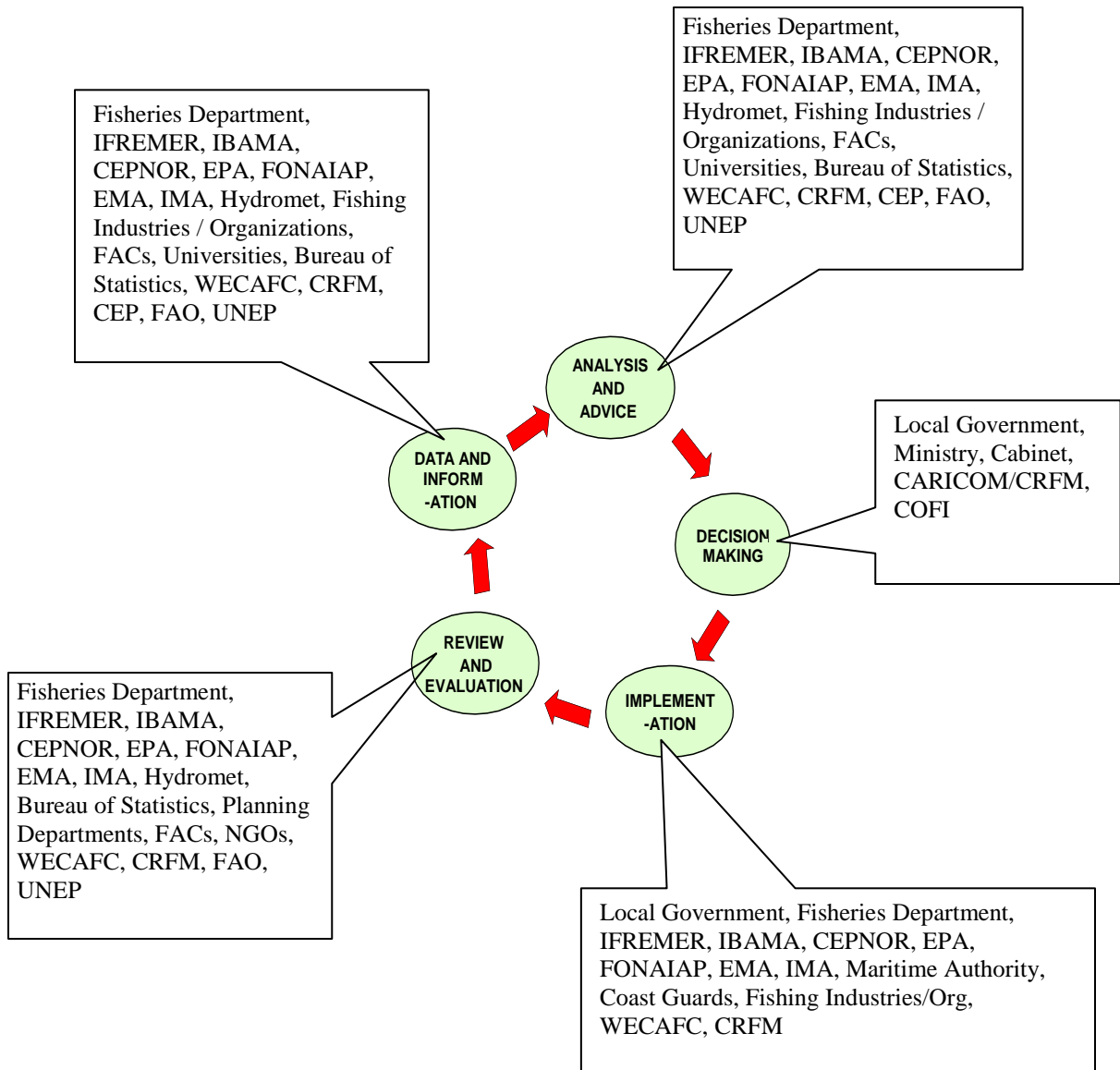
**Figure 9:** CLME Partnership/cofinancing: lobster pilot project

## Preliminary Identification of key players

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**Table 7:** Policy cycle and multi-level governance stakeholders in shrimp and ground fish pilot project.

| Stage of the Policy cycle    | Levels  |   |                       |                     |
|------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
|                              | Local   | National  | Sub-regional/Regional | International       |
| <b>Data and Information</b>  | Fishermen, Fisherfolk Organizations, Local Government | Fisheries Department<br>Maritime Authority<br>IFREMER, IBAMA, CEPNOR<br>EPA, FONAIAP, EMA, IMA,<br>Hydromet, Fishing Industries / Organizations, NGOs             | WECAFC<br>CRFM<br>CEP | FAO<br>UNEP<br>NGOs |
| <b>Analysis and Advice</b>   |   | Fisheries Department, IFREMER, IBAMA, CEPNOR<br>EPA, FONAIAP, EMA, IMA,<br>Hydromet, Fishing Industries / Organizations, FACs, Universities, Bureau of Statistics | WECAFC<br>CRFM<br>CEP | FAO<br>UNEP         |
| <b>Decision-making</b>       | Local Government                                      | Ministry, Cabinet   | CARICOM/CRFM          | COFI                |
| <b>Implementation</b>        | Local Government                                      | Fisheries Department, IFREMER, IBAMA, CEPNOR<br>EPA, FONAIAP, EMA, IMA,<br>Maritime Authority, Coast Guards, Fishing Industries / Organizations                   | WECAFC<br>CRFM        |                     |
| <b>Review and evaluation</b> |   | Fisheries Department, IFREMER, IBAMA, CEPNOR<br>EPA, FONAIAP, EMA, IMA,<br>Hydromet, Bureau of Statistics, Planning Departments, FACs, NGOs                       | WECAFC<br>CRFM        | FAO<br>UNEP         |



**Figure 10:** CLME Partnership/cofinancing: shrimp and groundfish pilot project

## 5. Some thoughts on building partnerships

The fundamental importance of good partnerships as expressions of appropriate governance cannot be over stressed. The general experience with partnerships in sustainable development projects suggest that partnering invariably is somewhat challenging to undertake. It requires time, resources, patience and determination. It is rarely a ‘quick fix’ solution to a problem and sometimes falls short of initial hopes and expectations.

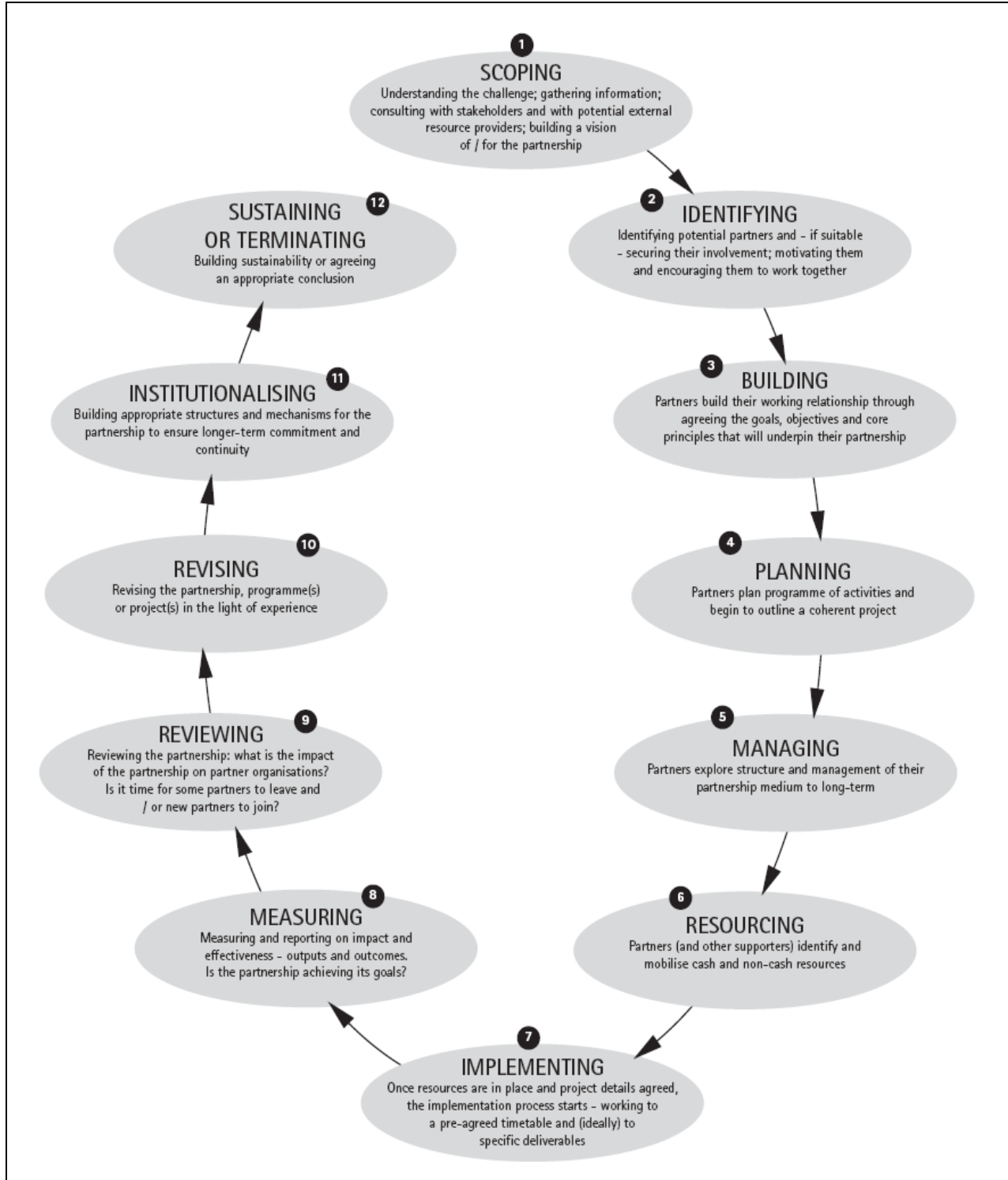
However, it is commonly accepted that only with comprehensive and widespread cross-sector collaboration can we ensure that sustainable development initiatives are imaginative, coherent and integrated enough to tackle the most intractable problems. Working separately, often results in sectors competing with each other and/or duplicating effort and wasting valuable resources. A partnership approach provides a new opportunity for recognizing the qualities and competencies of each sector and finding new ways of harnessing these for the common good.

Good partnerships do not simply arise, they have to be built and maintained. The following are general criteria and steps for building and maintaining partnerships. These criteria are not exhaustive, but are some of the key ones for building successful partnerships.

- Select partners with active, not passive interest.
- Communication is important/key in ensuring buy-in and securing commitments.
- Respect that partners’ capacities will fluctuate due to circumstance beyond their control, but this does not mean that they are not interested.
- Partners will need to assess and understand their potential risks and rewards from being involved and that of their fellow partners as well.
- Prior to formalizing a partnership it is important for partners to consider what resources will be needed (both financial and in-kind).

Figure 11 below provides a general guideline of the process of identifying and building partnerships. It is recognized that each partnership will be unique; the important thing is that each of the phases outlined below should be considered in building partnerships that is balanced and on course to achieving its goals.





**Figure 11:** Phases in the partnering process (Source: The Partnering Tool book available at <http://www.thepartneringinitiative.org>)

## **6. Conclusion**

This is a preliminary attempt at identifying key players in the CLME project and mapping their respective relationships (roles and responsibilities) in the proposed policy cycle, multi-level governance framework of the CLME. The report is in no way a complete representation of all the possible players involved in transboundary living marine resources in the CLME. What it does do however, is to provide an appreciation of the many stakeholders and their respective interests and to identify where there are possible synergistic relationships with the CLME project objectives and activities. This report is a baseline on potential partners. Finally, identifying and building partnerships is not a one time, static activity. During project implementation there will be new stakeholders with common interests, and some of the existing partners may no longer exist. Efforts at constantly identifying, building and maintaining partnerships throughout the project life are critical. No partnership is ever easy, comfortable, secure, safe, quick, and cheap. But with a lot of good management, some good will, and lots of determination. Cross-sector partnerships can work well and may achieve a great deal. It is important to build on shared values, being creative and be willing to take risks.

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## 8. Appendices

### 8.1. Key Institutional Players

The key players are listed by level of interaction (local/national, sub-regional/regional, or International). For each level of interaction, the country, name of Institution, a summary of their respective mandates, roles and responsibilities, and potential role(s) in CLME project are described. Institutions identified were representative of governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental, academic, private sector, NGOs, fisher's organization and community based organizations. A number of local and national institutions are listed in appendices 2 and 3. These are key fisheries related institutions, but no information on mandate and roles and responsibilities were available.

#### 8.1.1. Key Institutional Players at the Local and National levels in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem

##### Antigua and Barbuda

###### The Environment Division, Ministry of Tourism and the Environment

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The mandate of the Environment Division is to ensure adequate protection of the environment of Antigua and Barbuda. The Division is primarily responsible for environmental monitoring and pollution control. Some of its activities include: assessments on the state of the environment; development and implementation of national environmental awareness programs; identify and coordinate the implementation of commitments to International Environmental Agreements; coordinate the development of Environmental Legislation in all areas of environmental management; design and implement a program to protect and enhance the beaches; provide advice to the general public, other government agencies on environmental issues; coordinate the process of conducting environmental impacts assessment for all major developments for both public and private sector.

###### The Barbuda Council

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities** The Barbuda Council's mandate is to oversee the management of Natural Resources in Barbuda through collaboration with the Central Government. The council administers and regulates agriculture, forestry, public health, public utilities, and roads

###### Antigua Marine Trades Association (AMTA)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** AMTAs mandate is to represent its members/businesses on matters of critical interest to marine business. Roles and responsibilities include: promote the growth of all phases of the marine industry in the country of Antigua and Barbuda; promote mutual confidence and cooperation among persons engaged in the marine industry; share experience, ideas, information and improve communication among persons engaged in the industry; press for advantageous legislation and tax measures that will most benefit the industry and people of Antigua and Barbuda; encourage conservation of natural resources, and work towards the use of a fair share of those resources by the marine industry; offer guidance, instruction, and assistance to the boat owners, particularly the visitors

#### The Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force (ABDF) Coast Guard

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The ABDF Coast Guard, endeavor to keep the territorial waters as well as the 200 nautical mile economic zone free from pirates and poachers. The ABDF Coast Guard works closely with the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture with its enactment of the Fisheries Act. Such support includes the search for missing fishing boats and crew and the rescue of fishermen in distress at sea. Additionally, the ABDF assist in the enforcement of the Maritime Act. The Coast Guard is required to play a vital role in oil pollution containment, recovery and management within the marine environment. In so doing, under the National Contingency Plan, the Coast Guard is expected to be the on-scene coordinator in the event of an oil spill clean up.

#### Antigua and Barbuda Marine Association (ABMA)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The ABMA's mandate is to develop, promote and protect the marine industry and environment of Antigua and Barbuda. Roles and responsibilities include: *Government Advocacy:* recommending improvements to facilities and customs and immigration procedures; liaising with various government ministries in providing information and feedback to assist in development of policies; working closely with the OECS and ECLAC in its efforts to develop the yachting industry across the region; communications across the Caribbean Yachting Industry; promotion of Antigua and Barbuda as a Premier Yachting Destination and Premier Vacation Destination through collective marketing, advertising and promotions; *Local Partnerships:* working with the National Parks Association, the Antigua Charter Yacht Meeting, Sailing Week, Antigua Yacht Club and the Ministry of Tourism on events, marketing and strategic issues; *Community Programmes:* to create awareness of the critical importance of the yachting industry and the tourist industry generally to the livelihoods and well being of all areas of the community; engender support for key charitable events or situations in the community; raise awareness of environmental issues and their effect on the community and country.

#### Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Marine Resources and Agro-industries



**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Division's mandate is to develop and manage the fisheries of Antigua and Barbuda. The division designates restricted marine areas to protect areas of natural beauty, as well flora, fauna, and wrecks. The Division also prepares fisheries management plan and fisheries regulations to address a range of fisheries management issues, including seafood standards. Also responsible for enforcement of fisheries regulations as well as patrolling EEZ waters to prevent illegal fishing by foreign vessels

#### Environmental Awareness Group

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** EAG's mandate is to encourage the formulation, development and implementation of policies that promote sustainable development. Its key roles and responsibilities include: Environmental education and awareness building. It receives and disseminates environmental information and works on conservation projects in partnership with the government, private companies, and overseas organizations.

### **Aruba**

#### Environment and Nature, Ministry of Public Health and Environment

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The environmental responsibilities of the central government include the periodic formulation of an environmental policy plan, development of environmental standards, working out the obligations resulting from international treaties and conventions and an Environmental Inspectorate, which monitors and polices compliance to environmental laws and regulations.

### **British Virgin Islands (BVI)**

#### BVI National Trust

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its Mandate is to preserve and manage designated natural and cultural areas in order to improve the quality of life in the British Virgin Islands. The BVI National Parks Trust currently manages 17 National Parks. The British Virgin Islands National Parks Trust operates several programmes that help to fulfill its mandate as a Natural Resources Management Organization. These programmes are varied in scope and nature and cover species and ecosystems restoration, coral reef moorings protection, environmental education and scientific research.

#### B.V.I.Conservation & Fisheries Dept.

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to ensure that the environment, the fishing industry, and the resource base on which they depend is managed in a

sustainable manner for the greatest possible benefit of the people of the British Virgin Islands. The Department is responsible for all aspects of Natural Resources Management and is working closely with Fishermen to manage the fisheries resources, monitoring the natural environment and wildlife, mapping of the Territory's resources, providing information on the environment to the public and developing policies and legislation for managing the natural environment.

## **Bahamas**

### Bahamas National Trust

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Established by an Act of Parliament in 1959, the Bahamas National Trust is mandated with the conservation of natural and historic resources of The Bahamas. Some of the earliest promotion for protecting the environment as the foundation of tourism and the introduction of ecotourism originated from the BNT. The Trust makes vital contributions to fisheries and wildlife management, environmental protection, historic preservation, coastal zone management, sustainable development, environmental impact assessment, game bird management and tourism development.

### Maritime Affairs Authority

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to administer the Bahamas Merchant Shipping Register. The roles and responsibilities include: Promoting, facilitating and encouraging the development of ship registration and maritime administration; Regulate, control and administer all matters related to merchant shipping as provided for under the Merchant Shipping Act or any other law; Assist in the development of the maritime industry; Advise Government of any matter relating to merchant shipping, marine pollution prevention and control, and any other relevant matter

### Bahamas Environment, Science and Technology Commission

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The mandate of the BEST Commission is to advise the Bahamas Government on environmental matters. Such matters include environmental impacts of proposed development projects, recommendations for improving environmental management at the policy and planning level, and other mechanisms for attaining sound environmental management. Roles and Responsibilities include: Serve as the Bahamas national focal point and official point of contact for all international organizations on matters relating to the environment, science and technology; Coordinate matters relating to international conventions, treaties, protocols and agreements relating to the environment; Coordinate the national effort to protect, conserve and responsibly manage the environmental resources of the Bahamas; Develop national environmental strategies and related action plans; Identify suitable scientific and technological advances that can contribute to the development of the Bahamas; Propose legislation to enforce the provisions of the national environmental plans and policies; Represent the Government in discussions and negotiations with representatives of regional and

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international organizations and foreign governments, where appropriate, on matters relating to the environment, science or technology; Serve as a forum which will encourage open dialogue, thereby facilitating the exchange of information and improved communication among the Government agencies and private sector entities responsible for, or actively involved with matters relating to the environment, science and technology; Keep Government informed of the progress of the Commission's work and the outcome of its deliberations with international organizations; Explain and publicize the policies and activities of The Bahamas Government in the areas of the environment, science and technology.

### The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Marine resources

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Ministry has the mandate to enforce the Fisheries Act, including arrest and seizure powers, authority that is currently shared with the Coast Guard. Its roles and responsibilities include the sustainable use of marine resources, the development and sound management of fisheries and aquaculture, the marine ecology, the protection of endangered species and habits, physical and chemical oceanography, and the prevention and combat of marine pollution. Within the framework of the fisheries development, the Department promotes supporting programmes to the fishermen including, *inter alia*, the construction of fishing shelters. It is also responsible for the enforcement of fisheries Legislation.

### Bahamas Reef Environmental Education Foundation (BREEF)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to promote a sustainable relationship between Bahamians, visitors and our Marine Environment. The organization takes an active role as watchdog and advocate for political change, and public educator, it transitioned from being a voluntary entity to a more formalized non-government organization. The main objectives of Breef include: support and implementation of a network of Marine Reserves; protect Fish Spawning Aggregations; and ensure a continued supply of fish and conch for Bahamians.

## Barbados

### Coastal Zone Management Unit, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to advance the knowledge, use, development, conservation and management of the coastal zone and its resources in Barbados. The CZMU is a specialized governmental unit and has evolved from specifically dealing with issues relating to coastal erosion and the application of management strategies for

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dealing with this threat, to marine research and coastal planning. The main responsibility is the integration and general development of the coastal zone. The CZMU is not restricted to coastal defense works, but includes also coastal development in economical, ecological and social terms.

### Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to ensure the optimum utilization of the fisheries resources in the waters of Barbados for the benefit of the people of Barbados through management and development. The Fisheries Act (1993) gives the Division through its Chief Fisheries Officer, responsibility for fishery management and planning.

### Environment Unit, Ministry of Energy and Environment

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Environmental Unit is responsible for environmental policy and international treaties implementation in Barbados. A key responsibility is environmental education.

### Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organizations (BARNUFO)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organizations (BARNUFO) is a secondary, or umbrella, fishing industry organization. BARNUFO's mandate is to fulfill the requirements of its member fisher folk organizations with a view to improving their socio-economic conditions based on sustainable development of fisheries. The members of BARNUFO are the primary fisher folk organizations of Barbados, not the individuals in the industry. BARNUFO sits on the government's Fishery Advisory Committee.

### Barbados Marine Trust

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Dedicated to promoting environmentally and socially sustainable use of the Marine areas of Barbados. The Trust wishes to play a major role in assisting the Government of Barbados in the implementation of marine management initiatives.

## **Belize**

### Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to improve the quality of life for all Belizeans through the responsible management of renewable and non-renewable natural resources and the regulation of the environment, in order to foster the sustainable development of Belize. This is achieved through activities in areas such as protected areas, wildlife, land

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distribution, mineral and non-mineral resources, etc. Through the departments and their interdepartmental committees, the Ministry provides services to both private and public sectors and articulates its activities with NGOs and local

### Ministry of Agriculture: Fisheries Department

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to manage the fisheries and other users of the marine resources. The Fisheries Department provides the country and people of Belize with aquatic resources management with a view to maximizing the benefits to be derived from proper and efficient management.

### Belize Fishermen's Cooperative Association Ltd

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to provide its membership with services and facilities to improve their productivity and additionally to provide education, legal and technical services to its members. Its roles and responsibilities include: Fostering, strengthening and maintaining closer cooperation among the cooperatives; Providing information to member societies pertaining to anything that affected the industry especially efforts that threatened the protected interest among the producers and their relative control over commercial fishery ;Keeping watch over the fisheries laws and regulations and influencing changes for the protection and preservation of the industry; Assisting the cooperatives in areas that would enhance their productivity and survival; The joint purchase and ownership of a fishing boat for the conducting of exploratory fishing and demonstration of new fishing techniques; The publication of a monthly newsletter for the dissemination of information concerning fisheries for distribution to all fishermen; this is now done on a quarterly basis and has gained acclaim locally and internationally; The conducting of educational programs for all personnel at all levels of the fishing cooperative movement countrywide; The preparation of joint programs in marketing and secondary processing

### Coastal Zone Management Authority

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to support the allocation, sustainable use and planned development of Belize's coastal resources through increased knowledge and the building of alliances for the benefit of all Belizeans and the global community. Some of its responsibilities include advising the Minister on all matters related to the coastal zone, and on the formation of policies. Assist in development of programmes and projects; foster regional and international collaboration; commission research and monitoring; in consultation with stakeholders, assist in preparation of development guidelines and review the CZM Plan prepared in accordance with the Act; and maintain the national coral reef and coastal water quality monitoring programmes.

### Belize Barrier Reef Committee

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to act as the National Coordinating Committee for the Mesoamerican Reef Initiative Project and to act as the World Heritage Site Committee. Its roles and responsibilities include: Coordinate and monitor the progress of the Mesoamerican Reef Programme; Develop integrated management plans for the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources; Strengthen local and national capacity for environmental management ; Standardize ecosystem monitoring and facilitate its implementation throughout the region; Strengthen programmes for water quality monitoring and prevention of contamination, especially in transboundary areas; Enhance transnational coordination for harmonization of policies and laws related to the sustainable use of the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System; The Committee will promote intersectoral coordination, fostering those mechanisms that are already working well, and establishing new mechanisms where necessary, both nationally and regionally. It will promote bi-national and regional commissions for the evaluation of projects with transborder implications.

University of Belize: Institute for Marine Studies and Natural Resources Management Program

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Institute of Marine Studies provide facilities for scientific monitoring, research and environmental awareness programs with an immediate focus on shallow water tropical marine ecosystems. The Natural Resources Management Program of the University of Belize is a structured but flexible program that provides students with a balance of theoretical and practical components through project-based field courses, providing training in marine and terrestrial natural resource management and opportunities to help serve the needs of the nation. It also provides advisory services to relevant Government of Belize departments, NGOs, CBOs and the private sector and Offers applied consulting services related to environmental issues.

Belize Audubon Society

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Belize Audubon Society is a non-governmental membership organization dedicated to the sustainable management of our natural resources through leadership and strategic partnerships with stakeholders in order to create a balance between people and the environment. Its main responsibilities include managing protected areas, advocacy, education and awareness.

**Bonaire**

Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** DCNA seeks to safeguard the biodiversity and promote the sustainable management of the natural resources of the islands of the Dutch Caribbean, both on land and in the water, for the benefit of present and future generations, by supporting and assisting the protected area management organizations and nature conservation

activities in the Dutch Caribbean. Some of its responsibilities includes promoting and representing the goals and activities of Dutch Caribbean nature conservation nationally and internationally; providing a central repository for information relating to biodiversity and protected areas, and encouraging communication exchange of such information between organizations within and without the Dutch Caribbean; promoting institutional capacity building, training, partnership-building and where necessary and efficient, technical resource sharing; and promoting educational outreach and public awareness.

### **Brazil**

#### Secretaria de Pesca da Presidencia da República

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to advise the government of Brazil on the formulation of policies and directives for the development and promotion of fishery and aquaculture production and especially, the promotion and execution of available mechanisms, programmes and projects to assist development of artisanal and industrial fishery; also of actions directed at the implementation of infrastructure that will assist production and commercialization of fish and aquaculture. Specific roles and responsibilities include: organizing and maintaining a General Fishing Registry; establish mechanism which will permit sustainable use of highly migratory fishery resources and those that are sub exploited or unexploited; supervise, coordinate and direct activities regarding infrastructure that will assist with the production and circulation of fishes and aquaculture stations or ponds

#### Ministry of Science and Technology – MCT

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** MCT is involved in planning, coordinating, supervising and controlling activities of science and technology, activities of research and development in priority areas and the formulation and implementation of information science and automation policy in Brazil.

#### Special Secretary Aquaculture and Fisheries - SEAP

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Secretaria Especial de Aqüicultura e Pesca – SEAP), attached to the Presidency of the Republic and created by Law No.10.683 of 2003, is the main authority for the management and development of fisheries and aquaculture in Brazil. SEAP is, indeed, vested with advisory, promotional, supervisory and administrative functions. It assists the President in the drafting of policies and guidelines, promotes actions aiming at the construction of infrastructure for the development of fisheries, aquaculture and fish products trade, and implements programmes for the rational development of aquaculture, in cooperation with the Federal District, States and Municipal Authorities. SEAP is also responsible for the upkeep of the General Fisheries Register (Registro Geral da Pesca – RGP), the granting of licences, permits and authorizations for fisheries and aquaculture and shall transfer 50 percent of tax income and licence fees to the

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Brazilian Institute for the Environment (Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente – IBAMA), attached to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Ministério do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis – MMA).

### Institute for Environmental Protection – IBAMA, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources – MMA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its responsibilities mainly concern environmental issues, such as natural resources conservation (including aquatic resources), environmental licences and water quality control. In fact, in 1998, part of the functions related to fisheries, and inherited from SUDEPE, were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento – MAPA), and more precisely to the newborn Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (Departamento de Pesca e Aquicultura – DPA - da Secretaria de Apoio Rural e Cooperativismo – SARC). Eventually, in 2003 said competencies were reassigned to SEAP.

### Secretary of the Marine Resources Interministerial Commission – SeCIRM

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** a governmental agency headed by the Ministry of the Navy which includes representatives of 11 federal ministries. CIRM's Secretariat - SECIRM - provides technical and financial support to the regional and municipal agencies, encouraging the creation of management plans according to a common methodology prepared by a Coordination Group comprised of a number of governmental agencies at the federal level.

## **Cayman Islands**

### Dept. of Environment

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Cayman Islands Department of Environment's mandate is to facilitate responsible management and sustainable use of the natural environment and resources of the Cayman Islands through various environmental activities

## **Colombia**

### Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras (INVEMAR)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** INVEMAR's mandate is to conduct applied research related to the renewable natural resources and of the environment in the coasts and marine and oceanic ecosystems of national interest in order to provide the scientific knowledge necessary for the formulation of policies, decision-making, and the development of plans and projects that they lead to the sustainable management of the resources, including the recovery of



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the marine and coastal environment and to the improvement of its quality. Some of the roles and responsibilities are as follow: Obtain, store, analyze, study, process, submit, coordinate and divulge basic information on oceanography, marine ecosystems, its resources and its process for marine resource knowledge, management and utilization; Carry out follow up of the nation's marine resources especially regarding their extinction, contamination and degradation, to assist environmental authorities to make sound decisions; Carry out studies and investigations jointly with other entities, regarding fix parameters on emission of pollutants, spills and other factors of environmental degradation that can affect the coastal and insular marine environment, or its renewable resources; Collaborate with studies on global changes and all those activities defined by the Ministry of Environment in tune with the development of international environmental policy; Evaluate new techniques and technologies that are intended to be used in the country, regarding its environmental impact upon the marine and coastal ecosystem; Investigate and propose sustainable development alternatives models for the marine and coastal environment

### Colombia Commission for the Oceans

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The commission's mandate is to facilitate the development of policies for the administration and sustainable development of ocean and the coastal areas. The roles and responsibilities includes: Recommending a National Action Plan to the Government to implement the National Ocean Policy and advance its follow up; Serve on the integration forum for sectoral policies related to the utilization, development and conservation of the ocean and coastal spaces, to consolidate the respective National Policy; Recommend an Integral Management System to the National Government for the Ocean and Coastal spaces; serve as National Technical Focal Point before the international organisms, whose mission is to propose and foment sustainable development, use, conservation and research on Ocean and Coastal Spaces, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affaires and the Ministry of the Environment; Advise the National Government on the adoption and design and establishment of international cooperation mechanism regarding the utilization, administration, research and conservation of the ocean and coastal spaces and its resources and in the technical orientation and conformation of official delegations that assist to international fora that deals with these issues; Advise the National Council on Science and Technology regarding the definition of policies to establish research priorities and technological development en the different areas related to the objectives of the National Ocean Policy and Coastal Spaces.

### Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The mandate of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism is to support the production of goods, services and technology, as well as the tourist management, with the purpose of improving its competitiveness, sustainability and stimulating the generation of greater added value. Roles and responsibilities include formulate, adopt, direct and coordinate the general policies in the matter of economic and social development of the country, related to the competitiveness, integration and development of the

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productive sectors of the industry, micro, small and medium company, the foreign trade of goods, services and technology, the promotion of the foreign investment, the internal commerce and the tourism; and to execute the general policies, plans, programs and projects of foreign trade.

### Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its Mandate is to formulate, coordinate and evaluate policies gear toward competitive, equitable and sustainable development for the agricultural and livestock forestry, fishery and rural development processes, with decentralization, and participation criteria, which will contribute to improve quality of life for the Colombian population. Its main roles and responsibilities are the formulation, coordination and adoption of policies, plan, programmes and projects for the agricultural and livestock, fishery and rural development sectors.

### CORALINA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Islands of San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina. Its mandate is to manage the environment and natural resources so as to promote sustainable development in its jurisdiction.

## Cuba

### Instituto de Oceanología de Cuba (IDO)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to establish the scientific basis for the conservation and sustainable use of resources, coastal and marine ecosystems in Cuba and adjacent waters. Its roles and responsibilities include the investigation of biological, physical, chemical and geological processes, the evaluation and monitoring of the biological diversity and the environmental quality and the development of biotechnology and mariculture

### Centro de Investigaciones Pesqueras (CIP)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to investigate and offer scientific services on the handling, culture and industrial processing of aquatic organisms that bring about socioeconomic benefits in a sustainable manner. Roles and responsibilities include: Evaluation of fishing resources and its fluctuations; Development and improvement of biotechnology for the culture of marine species; Development and improvement of technologies of industrial processing of the captures; Programming for the preservation of marine turtles in the

## Preliminary Identification of key players

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Cuban archipelago; Ordering of the industry of processes and improvement of its technologies; Handling of health in aquatic organisms; Technical development of software and information services

### Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Cuban Fishing Industry is based on a carried out strategy of development by the Revolutionary Government and who considers the rational use of the natural resources and the protection of environment.

### Acuario Nacional de Cuba

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The National Aquarium of Cuba is a scientific research center specialized in environmental education and disclosure of the flora, fauna and ecology of the marine environment. Its main objective is to increase both culture and education concerning care, conservation and rational use of sea, its resources, and coasts. The role of Acuario Nacional De Cuba is entwined in its scientific and technical services which included: Programs of Marine Environmental Education; Identification of marine organisms; Training Courses; Providing Technical/Scientific Information

## **Dominica**

### Dominica Water sports Association (DWA)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** DWAs mandate is the promotion and development of watersports in Dominica. The DWA works together to promote the various activities offered by each member. Its role and responsibilities includes: Development of safety and emergency procedures; developing operational guidelines for watersports; Establishing and maintaining a mooring system; Development of marine parks/reserves; Sustaining use of marine resources and minimizing conflict among users; Promoting public awareness and education in marine affairs

### Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment: Fisheries Division

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Fisheries Division is located within the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, and is responsible for fisheries management in Dominica. As part of that responsibility, the Division oversees the management of two marine reserves. Specific responsibilities include: Providing research data on the status of fishery stocks and marine resources; Training in fishing gear methods and technology; Protection of marine coastal resources by setting up marine protected areas (MPA's); Enforcing management measures: closed seasons, size restrictions, mesh size restrictions; Protection of endangered or

## Preliminary Identification of key players

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threatened species; Implementing an integrated approach to coastal zone management; Strengthening institutional, management and human resources within the fisheries sector.

### Dominica Conservation Association

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** A local NGO promoting the conservation of cultural and natural resources of Dominica. It's primarily involved in advocacy and education and awareness initiatives

### **Dominican Republic**

Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Recurso Naturales: Subsecretaria de Recursos Costeros y Marinos; Subsecretaria de Áreas Protegidas y Biodiversidad

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The mandate is to regulate environmental natural resources management in order to achieve a sustainable development for the Dominican Republic. The strategic objective is to merge the environmental dimension into the policies, plans and programmes of the public sector and city halls and private initiatives. Some roles and responsibilities include: Management of environmental quality; Grounds and water; Forest resources; protected areas and biodiversity; coastal and marine resources

Centro de Investigaciones de Biología Marina, (CIBIMA), Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo.

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Research, education and conservation programs regarding coastal and marine resources in the Dominican Republic

### **Grenada**

Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The functions of the Fisheries Division are codified in law by the Fisheries Act (No. 15 of 1986), which provides for the "...*promotion of fisheries in the fishery waters of Grenada...*" The Fisheries Division currently has a 10-year Fisheries Management Plan to guide its programming, though there is no intra-ministerial planning process in place to ensure programme integration. In addition to national programmes, the Fisheries Division participates in a number of international and regional programmes, including the International Convention for Conservation of Atlantic Tunas – Grenada is not a signatory to the convention, but submits data to the Secretariat of the Convention; Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism – Grenada participates in this regional programme as a member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

Carriacou Environmental Committee

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Carriacou Environmental Committee was established in 2001 as a membership-based non-governmental organization (NGO) to focus on environmental issues in Carriacou. In 2002, the institution started working with the Fisheries Division to support the designation of the Sandy Island/Oyster Bed area as a MPA, and became the lead institution for the implementation of the amenity area demonstration project at Sandy Island/Oyster Bed under the Caribbean Regional Environmental Programme (CREP) project

Agency for Rural Transformation

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Agency for Rural Transformation Ltd. (ART) is a Grenadian non-governmental, non-profit, local development organization. The Agency's goal is to promote and assist in the overall development of the marginalized by initiating, coordinating and supporting programs and activities that will provide for a just, participatory and sustainable society. Roles and responsibilities related to natural resources management include building community awareness and encourage action by these communities in regard to their role in natural resource management for sustainable development of their communities and to advocate for appropriate Government Policies.

GRENCODA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** GRENCODA is a legal registered indigenous not for profit, non -partisan, non governmental development Agency committed to development of Grenada's rural communities. The Agency exists to provide guidance and support to rural individuals, families and communities to improve their quality of life. It does this by encouraging people's participation in community based initiatives, which will build self-reliance particularly among small farmers, low-income workers, women and youth. GRENCODA's activities are Community Development, Mobilization and services; Education and training; Institutional strengthening - Human and Financial; Small Business and Entrepreneurial Development.

**Guatemala**

Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Formulate participative environmental and natural resource conservation, protection and improvement policies, and execute them jointly with the legal competent authorities, respecting the national and international normative framework existing within the country. Formulate policies for the improvement and

## Preliminary Identification of key players

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modernization of the decentralized administration of the Guatemalan protected areas system, as well for the development and conservation of the country's natural patrimony, including State's territorial reserve areas. Formulate, in coordination with the Ministry of agriculture, live stock and food, policy regarding the conservation of the fishery resources and soil establishing principles for their order, conservation and sustainability, ensuring their effective compliance. In coordination with the Council of Ministers, include the environmental component within the formulation of governmental economical and social policy, guaranteeing the inclusion of the environmental variable and ensuring the achievement of sustainable development.

### UNIPESCA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** UNIPESCA (National Union of Fishermen Conservationist), non governmental organization of Spanish fishermen. Its mandate is the defense and the protection of the aquatic ecosystems.

### Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, (CONAP).

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** CONAP seeks to ensure the conservation of biological diversity through protected areas protected and other mechanisms of conservation in situ and ex situ, and to maintain the generation of environmental services for the economic and social development of Guatemala for the benefit of the present and future generations through design and execution of policies, strategies, norms and necessary incentives, and of promoting the coordination and cooperation of the actors related With the management of the biodiversity of Guatemala.

### Fundación para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservación – FUNDAECO

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Seeks to conserve and protect nature and the environment for the social and economic welfare of present future generations of Guatemalans. FUNDAECO is involved in protected areas management and financing, ecotourism, education and awareness, community empowerment and development; and implementing sound policies and laws for the conservation of natural resources.

### Fundación Mario Dary, FUNDARY

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** FUNDARY seeks to improve with the participation of all the actors, the sustainable management of the natural resources of Guatemala, through political, technical, and financial support.

## Guyana

Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** GMTCS was mandated primarily for the promotion of in-situ conservation, and restoration of the four species of marine turtles that nest in Guyana. As a result of its designation as a Lead Agency by the EPA for the establishment of the Shell Beach Protected Area, GMTCS broaden its mandate to: The Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS) set up as an NGO, to handle grants, establish no-fishing zones, and continue the education programs.

Ministry of Fisheries, crops and Livestock: Department of Fisheries

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to manage, regulate and promote the sustainable development of the nation's fishery resources for the benefit of the participants in the sector and the national economy. Responsibilities include: Ensuring the observance of all legal and administrative requirements by all entities in the Fisheries Sub-Sector and to recommend changes or new regulations when necessary; The acquisition and dissemination of technical information and inputs within the Sub-sector; and Liaising with Regional Fisheries Units in relation to artisanal fishery and aquaculture development; Passing on technical information and obtain feedback by way of demonstrations, seminars, workshops, field visits and exhibitions.

Environmental Protection Agency

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** To promote, facilitate and coordinate effective environmental management and protection; and the sustainable use of Guyana's natural resources. Roles and responsibilities include: Serve as the overall coordinating body to facilitate the implementation of the activities cited in the plan to be implemented by the stakeholders in Integrated Coastal Zone Management; Environmental education; Research; Environmental Impact Assessment review; Monitoring and Enforcement

**Haïti**

The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is the promotion of agriculture and rural development and the conservation and utilization of natural resources. The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development has prime responsibility for protecting natural resources

### Ministry of Environment

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Establishes and implements national strategies that consider social, economic and environmental sustainability in Haiti. Some of its main responsibilities include: Develop socio-economic indicators for measuring social, economic and environmental changes; Strengthen broad educational and professional curricula for a national environment-related-education (ERE) curriculum and extend these basic principles to the public-at-large; establish a legal and institutional framework which incorporates international conventions into the national juridical spectrum.

### **Honduras**

#### DIGEPESCA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to strengthen state's responsibility regarding fishery, marine and national water activities, in its different phases, catch, fish culture, industrialization, stocking, transport and internal and external commercialization, and through multidisciplinary research in order to know the true availability of the resources to promote a sustainable exploitation and obtain from these the best benefit from an economical and social viewpoint, according to the potential offered by the resource and the country's economical and social conditions. Roles and Responsibilities include: propose and to execute plans for the fishing sector and the aquaculture; multidisciplinary investigation of the fishing resources and aquaculture and necessary studies for the knowledge of the sector according to the approved objectives; identify and implement suitable measures of arrangement for the operation and use of the resources and to dictate the necessary norms that they regulate the exercise of the fishing activities and aquaculture, to control its fulfillment according to the fishing policy and to apply the sanctions that correspond in case of infractions properly verified; establish and to administer to aquaculture stations of experimental production and other facilities of aquaculture investigation; grant license and permissions for the fishing operation and the exercise of the aquaculture according to the approved norms; propose specific regimes of promotion of the fishing activity and the aquaculture in its different stages and to advise in those of general character that involve these activities; participate in the evaluation of projects that involve fishing and the aquaculture; promote the industrialization and internal and external commercialization of products of the fishing and aquaculture; take part in the regulation, coordination with other specialized authorities competent, of the import and export of fishing products and aquaculture, on the basis of the applicable legal dispositions; support artisan fishing and the organization of the artisan fishermen; provide fisheries statistical information; participate and to advise on the health and quality of the fishing and aquaculture production; participate in the international negotiations related or that affects to the fishing activity and the aquaculture; create permanent or temporary consultative or advisory commissions; maintain fluid relations with all the centralized or decentralized governmental organisms, whose decisions affect directly or indirectly to the fishing activity and aquaculture; participate, within the area of its competition, in the study, elaboration and execution of all type of action that other



governmental organisms make in regard to their specific competitions and that affects of some form to the fishing activity or aquaculture in their different stages; promote the transference of technology and the qualification of personnel for the fishing activity and aquaculture in all its stages; administer the rights, rates, tariffs, fines and any type of income that the legislation determines; fulfill and to enforce the referring laws and regulations to the fishing, aquaculture and the protection of the fishing and hydro-biological resources.

### **Jamaica**

#### Negril Environmental Protection Trust (NEPT)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** NEPT was formed by citizens of the Negril and Green Island watersheds to consider land-based sources of pollution affecting the marine and coastal ecosystems. The organization was mandated to lobby for declaration of a protected area, and to develop a plan for the environmental management of this protected area in order to achieve a better quality of life for present and future generations. Its roles and responsibilities include planning, coordinating and implementing environmental activities based on its six programme areas: Environmental Education/Communication, Sustainable Community Development, Protected Area Management, Lobbying and Financial Independence/Sustainability

#### Negril Coral Reef Preservation Society (NCRPS)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The mandate of the Negril Coral Reef Preservation Society is to protect and preserve coral reef ecosystems, locally, regionally, and globally, through education, research, training, monitoring, lobbying, and the creation of marine protected areas. Since 1990 NCRPS has focused on the establishment of a Marine Protected area in Negril as a means to ensure special protection for threatened but exquisite natural marine resources, especially coral reefs. NCRPS has implemented many successful projects since their inception such as broad ranged public education programmes and the development of a Junior Ranger Training Programme involving the training of teachers and students for official course certification. Other projects include installation and maintenance of reef mooring buoys for reef protection and demarcation buoys for marking a safe swim zone in Long Bay, Negril. The Negril Coral Reef Preservation Society has also contributed to the sustainability of the community through much intense research. A research project in the establishment of artificial reefs has been conducted, as well as comprehensive coral reef research and a monitoring programme which includes underwater videography and still photo coral reef monitoring, rapid reef assessments, benthic community mapping, algae productivity studies etc. They have also established a pilot programme in the cultivation of sea moss as a remedial intervention in recycling nutrients in coastal waters and as a viable means of livelihood for local fishermen and farmers.

#### Jamaica Environmental Trust

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to ensure the best possible stewardship of Jamaica's natural environment through a range of programmes designed to protect natural resources, increase environmental awareness and advocate in civil society and ensure inclusion of environmental issues in national development planning. Responsibilities include: developing and implementing a comprehensive island wide, action-oriented environmental education programme within the formal education system; developing and implementing effective public education and advocacy campaigns on a variety of issues aimed at a range of audiences; engaging children and young people to become activists and advocates for environmental issues; strengthening organizational capacity and addressing sustainability issues

#### National Environmental Planning Agency

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to promote sustainable development by ensuring protection of the environment and orderly development in Jamaica. Its primarily responsible for granting Environmental Permits and Licenses, Subdivisions and Development Applications; Utilization of Agricultural Lands; CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna) permits; Hunters' Permits. NEPA also: Prepares National Physical Plans, Town and Parish Development Plans and Parish Development Orders; Facilitate integrated watershed management; Facilitate biodiversity conservation and management; Develop standards, guidelines and codes of conducts for proper environmental management; Give advice on land use planning and development; Prepare national environmental and planning policies, management plans and strategies to achieve sustainable development; Development state of the art environmental and land use database systems; Declare and manage directly or through delegation, terrestrial and marine Protected Areas; Engage in continuous and extensive public education programmes to increase the nation's awareness of environmental literacy ; Respond to citizens' complaints about pollution incidents; breaches of environmental laws; breaches of planning and development laws

#### Ministry of Land and Environment

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to promote the sustainable development of Jamaica by effectively managing the environment and natural resources through strategic planning, policy formulation and implementation and the utilization of appropriate technology. The role of the Ministry is to provide advice to the Minister on land management and administration, planning and environmental policy and ensure that policies and legislation are consistent with the government's strategic direction on such matters as local government reform and international treaty obligations. In order to ensure that land and environmental policy issues are given proper consideration in government decision-making, the Ministry has a broad responsibility for reviewing policy and legislative proposals of all government ministries and departments. The Ministry routinely responds to public inquiries as well as requests for assistance in resolving issues related to land use, development and environmental approvals, applications and orders. There are also several Executive Agencies, Statutory Bodies and major programmes for which the Ministry has portfolio responsibility.

### Fisheries Division

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Fisheries Division is responsible for the conservation and sustainable utilization of the Jamaica Fisheries resources in a manner that ensures optimum social and economic benefits to Jamaica. This is achieved through proper fisheries management involving research, monitoring of environmental quality, education and training, enforcement, licensing and registration, data collection and community outreach. The two major branches are marine and Aqua-Culture.

### National Environmental Societies Trust (NEST)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The National Environmental Societies Trust (NEST) was established as an umbrella organization and network for Jamaican environmental non-governmental organizations and community organizations engaged in conservation, sustainable community development and environmental education. NEST provides developmental assistance for NGOs and civic action groups towards ensuring effective solutions to environmental problems at national and community levels

## **Mexico**

### CONAPESCA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Institution committed to the legality, quality and transparency conducive to competitive and sustainable development of the fishery and marine culture sector in order to increase Mexicans welfare. Roles and responsibilities include: Formulation, coordination and execution of the programs of promotion of the fishing activities and aquaculture, with the participation of the administrative units of the commission, as well as of other dependencies on the public federal administration, the state and municipal governments and the productive sector; Arrange political and programs that promote the productive joint and the integration of productive chains fishing species and aquaculture in coordination with other dependencies; To develop programs that they encourage to the organization of fishing producers and aquaculture that raise his economic efficiency, productiveness and competitiveness, in coordination with other dependencies on the public federal administration, state and municipal governments or other competent institutions; To promote and to coordinate the actions tending to raise the consumption of fishing products and aquaculture in the Mexican population with dependencies on the public federal administration, governments estate; To encourage programs that promote the development, the transference and adoption of technologies aquaculture, with criteria of sustainability, in coordination with the public, private and federal sectors; To promote the culture of marine species with the participation of intermediate organisms; To coordinate the program of promotion to the project development of small scale in interior and coastal waters that they help to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the rural sector. To coordinate the processes of modernization and progress in the operation of the centers aquaculture property of the federal government; To

establish programs for the development of the health aquaculture in coordination with the public, private and social sectors; To coordinate the actions for the granting of incentives destined for the fishing sector and aquaculture in coordination with the public, private and social sectors.

### Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is ensure the protection, restoration and natural conservation of the ecosystems and resources, and goods and services, with the purpose of causing its advantage and sustainable development. Roles and responsibilities include: To promote the sustainable development, as well as to lead and to evaluate the environmental policy and of natural resources, with the participation of the society; To promote the recovery, conservation and sustainable advantage of the forest resources and environmental services; To conserve the most representative ecosystems of the country and their biodiversity, specially the subject species to some category of protection, with the participation of all social sectors; To stop and to revert the loss of natural capital as well as the contamination of the systems that maintain the life (water, air and grounds): To ensure the fulfillment of the environmental legislation and natural resources by means of inspection instruments and monitoring, promotion of the voluntary participation and a quick and expeditious justice; To formulate, to orchestrate, to evaluate and to spread to policies for the protection of environment and the sustainable advantage of the natural resources, in a frame of integrity, ,transparency and institutional improvement; To promote the restoration and sustainable advantage of the forest resources; To conserve the ecosystems and their biodiversity; To regulate the protection of environment and the sustainable advantage of the natural resources; To promote and to watch the fulfillment of the environmental legislation and the natural resources; To rationally administer the resources assigned to the sector in a frame of institutional improvement.

### El Colegio de la Frontera Sur - Unidad Campeche (ECOSUR) Laboratorio de Pesquerías Artesanales

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** El Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR) is a public institution of scientific research and graduate studies. It has the mandate of contributing to the sustainable development in the southern border of Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, through the creation of knowledge and formation of human resources in connection with the social and natural sciences. Main focus of the institution is artisanal fisheries and marine biology. The three research areas: Biodiversity conservation; Society, culture and health; Alternative production systems.

The Department of Aquatic Resources Management is dedicated to studies related to artisanal fisheries, with researchers in the campuses of Campeche, Villahermosa and Chetumal. The Department of Aquatic Ecology and Systematics is entirely based in the Chetumal campus. Its researchers are involved in studies of aquatic flora and fauna, from continental water to the oceanic zone. Primary interests include zooplankton, continental and reef fishes, benthos and contamination. Priority is given to studies on threatened and endangered species, mainly marine turtles and manatees, as well as coral reefs.

### Pronatura

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Pronatura's mandate is the conservation of flora, fauna and priority ecosystems promoting society's development in harmony with nature. They conserve species and ecosystems through: Environmental education, research and monitoring, habitat conservation, support to natural areas management, outreach and communication, community development and alternative productive projects, training, community participation and volunteerism, planning for conservation, and political influence. They work on local, regional and national scales. They work with the communities that live within or closely to natural areas, with land owners and resource users, with city inhabitants for them to understand the value of nature, with the government: Municipal, state and federal levels, and with other organizations looking for sustainable development alternatives.

### Instituto Nacional de la Pesca

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Coordination, Development and Establishment of Scientific and Technologic Research Applied to Fisheries and Sustainable Development.

### Departamento de Recursos del Mar

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Departamento de Recursos del Mar is one of the three departments of CINVESTAV Merida Unit. Its goals are to do research in fishery resources, aquaculture and marine ecology. The main focus areas are fisheries, aquaculture and marine ecology.

## **Montserrat**

### Montserrat National Trust

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** This is a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation and enhancement of the island's historical sites and natural environment. The Trust has been a leading agency in the development of the island's tourism products.

## **Nicaragua**

Ministerio del Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARENA)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Promote, propose and direct environmental national policies and in coordination with respective sectoral Ministries, the sustainable use of the natural resources. Responsibilities include: Promote environmental quality regulations and supervise its compliance; Administrate the Environmental Impact Assessment System; Guarantee the incorporation of impact assessment analysis in municipal and sectoral development plans and programmes; Control polluting activities and supervise the national registry of physic-chemical substances which affect or harm the environment; Administrate the country's protected areas system, with its respective buffer zones. Promote y propose strategies, policies and norms for its creation and management; Supervise the compliance of the country's international environmental agreements and commitment. Coordinate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the international environmental projects and programmes, regarding state's territorial and boundary interest; Coordinate aid for the prevention and control environmental disaster, emergencies and contingencies and the prevention of environmental crime; Formulate and propose environmental education programmes content

La Federación Nicaragüense de Pescadores Artesanales. FENICPESCA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Organization representative of fishermen and fishing producers and artisanal aquaculture, along the coasts of Nicaragua.

Administración de Pesca y Acuicultura, Ministry of Industry and Commerce

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Ministerio de Fomento Industria and Comercio (MIFIC) with support of the specialized department Administración de Pesca y Acuicultura, performs the following responsibilities: (1) supports policies relating to the rational use of sustainable extractive fishing resources and shrimp farming; (2) applies and monitors technical regulations about the practices of fishing and shrimping, as well as security and protection together with the Ministries of the Environment and Natural Resources, and of Labor and of Health; 3) supports, revises, qualifies, and informs applications for fish exploitation; (4) supervises the activities and the execution of the obligations of the concessionaire and other users of the resource; (5) authorizes the establishment of processing plants; (6) applies the sanctions specified by law; (7) participates in coordination with the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources in evaluating environmental impacts; and (8) initiates and implements programs to develop fishing

The University of the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua (URACAAN)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** seeks to infuse the human resources of indigenous peoples and ethnic communities of the Nicaraguan Caribbean coast with technical, intellectual, and moral capacities that empower us, enable us to self-management skills, and to become full participants in our regional multiethnic autonomy process. With URACAAN is the

research institute **Natural Resources and Environment Institute (IREMADES)**, which operates autonomously. IREMADES has active projects in both Bluefields and Siuna areas. It is monitoring a dredging project in Bluefields Bay and in Siuna has undertaken a soil-use study in the Rio Wani microbasin. IREMADES began its work with a study of a participatory research methodology for community work on natural resources

### **Panama**

#### Dirección General de Recursos Marinos y Costeros de la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to act as the supreme maritime authority of the Republic of Panama, to accomplish the rights and give fulfillment to the responsibilities of the Panamanian State within the framework of the United Nations Agreement over rights of Sea, 1982 and other laws and regulations in force. Its roles and responsibilities include: To manage, promote, regulate, project and assume the strategies, norms, plans and programs that are related to the functioning and developing of the Maritime Sector; To promote, coordinate and assume the National Maritime Strategy; To manage the registry of Panamanian vessels; To promote and coordinate development plans of the national ports system, exploit and operate port services and control those that are not directly operated ; To safeguard the national interests on maritime spaces and interior waters; To manage and preserve marine and coastal resources; To observe attentively for the strict fulfillment of treaties, agreements and international instruments pertinent to maritime matters ratified by Panama; To maintain the signs and aids to navigation system updated for the safe passing of vessels through the maritime spaces of Panama; To render fulfillment of norms in force over crew, formation, title documents, and safeguard of seafarers.

### **Puerto Rico**

#### Department of Marine Sciences

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to promote a greater understanding of the marine environment within the core areas of marine biology, marine chemistry, marine geology and marine physics. The specific goals of the department are to increase knowledge in the marine sciences, to train graduate students in the marine sciences, and to serve the community. Original research by both faculty and students is the central focus of the department's program, and emphasizes the complementary and mutualistic relationship among these goals. The Department offers Master of Marine Sciences and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in Marine Sciences covering both the full breadth of the discipline and the specialization needed to develop specific technical and analytical skills within a larger scientific context. The program seeks to produce graduates with a solid background in marine sciences who are able to critically analyze problems and offer solutions through the application of scientific knowledge and research. Marine scientists are trained for careers in teaching, research, development and resource and environmental management.

## **Saint Lucia**

### Soufrière Marine Management Association Inc.

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to contribute to national and local development, particularly in the fisheries and tourism sectors, through the management of the coastal zone of Soufriere, based on the principles of sustainable use, cooperation among resource users, institutional collaboration, active and enlightened local participation, and equitable sharing of benefits and responsibilities among stakeholders. Roles and responsibilities include: conserve the coastal and marine resource base of Soufriere; enhance the equitable economic, social and cultural benefits generated from the sustainable use of the coastal and marine resources of Soufriere at the local and national levels; manage the conflicts that may occur among uses and users of the coastal and marine resources in Soufriere.

### Department of Fisheries

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to promote self-sufficiency through increased production of Marine and Aquaculture products, and to develop the fishing industry and implement measures to ensure its sustainability. Roles and responsibilities include: Modernization of the fisheries infrastructure and fishing vessels; The use of improved fishing gear and methods; Regulation of fishing gear; Protection of marine biodiversity; Regulation of other marine based activities so as to mitigate negative impacts on the fishery sector and ensure the overall educational advancement of fishers; Development of appropriate fresh water marine aquaculture programs; Maintain or restore populations of marine species at levels that can produce the optimal sustainable yield as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors, taking into consideration relationships among various species; Preserve rare and fragile ecosystems, as well as habitats and other ecologically sensitive areas, especially coral reef ecosystems, estuaries, mangroves, sea grass beds, and other spawning and nursery areas; Protect and restore endangered marine and freshwater species; Promote the development and use of selective fishing gear and practices that minimize by-catch of non-target species and the capture of juveniles; Prevent the use of destructive fishing gear and methods; Take into account traditional knowledge and interests of local communities, small-scale artisanal fisheries and indigenous people in development and management; Develop and increase the potential of living marine resources to meet human nutritional needs, as well as social, cultural, economic and development goals in a manner that would ensure sustainable use of the resources; Ensure effective monitoring and enforcement with respect to fishing and other aquatic resource uses; Promote relevant scientific research with respect to fisheries resources; Ensure that the fishing industry is integrated into the policy and decision-making process concerning fisheries and coastal zone management; Promote a collaborative approach to freshwater and marine management; Co-operate with other nations in the management of shared and highly migratory fish stocks.

### St. Lucia National Trust



**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Saint Lucia National Trust established for the specific purpose of preserving buildings, objects of historic and architectural interest and areas of natural beauty together with their animal and plant life, for present and future generations. It is the responsibility of the Trust to manage parks, nature reserves and historical and archaeological sites, either owned or vested in them and to provide recreational and educational opportunities within these areas for residents and visitors. Other roles and responsibilities include: Advocacy and promoting conservation; Conserving representative elements of the natural and cultural heritage; Encouraging research on the cultural and natural resources of the country; Identifying and documenting prehistoric, historic, archaeological, architectural and traditional objects, buildings, monuments and places of natural beauty with their flora and fauna; Coordinate and exchange information on National Parks and Protected Areas and related matters within government, non-governmental organizations, members of the public and with international organizations and also with such bodies having aims and objectives similar to the Trust.

Sustainable Development and Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** To foster a sustainable approach to the development of Saint Lucia through the coordination and promotion of a process of integrated, participatory planning; coordination and oversight of environmental planning and management and the promotion of science and appropriate technologies. The core programmes and responsibilities of the department are: Environmental Management; Environmental Policy Development & Coordination; Energy Planning; Coastal Zone Management; Integrated Development Planning; Science & Technology; The department also offers services such as: Training workshops; Public education/awareness programmes; Talks at schools on environmental issues; Support work of researchers and students; Technical advice/extensive promotion

**St. Kitts and Nevis**

Fisheries Management Unit

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Department of Fisheries is responsible for the management of the fisheries resources in the territorial waters of St. Kitts and Nevis.

Department of Physical Planning and Environment (DPPE)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The DPPE functions as both the lead agency for planning in St. Kitts and the lead agency for environment and protected areas management in St. Kitts and Nevis.

#### The Ocean Foundation

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Ocean Foundation's mandate is to support, strengthen, and promote those organizations dedicated to reversing the trend of destruction of ocean environments. This is done through: Expert education and advice for donors; Philanthropic tools and Financial support  
**St. Maarten**

#### Nature Foundation of St. Maarten

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to protect nature, while in the process strengthening its economical and educational value, and potential of its natural resources. Its roles and responsibilities include management, education, awareness and protection.

#### Carmabi Foundation

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is undertaking applied research on conservation and ecological management-related topics, involving marine and terrestrial research. The Carmabi Foundation was founded in 1955 as the Caribbean Marine Biological Institute and was initially fully financed by Dutch development funding. Now our foundation is being financed by the local and central government. In the early years the staff research Initial responsibility was especially directed toward fisheries research and aquaculture. Aquaculture experimentation included the spiny lobster, the green turtle, shrimp, tilapia, mullet, and brine shrimp. Later research program was refocused on the ecology of the coral reefs and protection of reef resources and adapted to emphasize applied natural resource research and de-emphasize pure academic marine research. Since then, staff research has been redirected to conservation and ecological management-related questions and also involves significant terrestrial research. Today, as the CARMABI Foundation, biological research remains a core activity and provides the basis for the organization's three other major areas of activity, namely: Advice and consultation to government; Education; Natural resource management

#### **St. Vincent and the Grenadines**

##### Fisheries Division

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Fisheries Division is responsible for the overall management of the fisheries sector, a mandate supported by the following legislative

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instruments: Maritime Areas Act, 1983; Fisheries Act, 1986; Fisheries Regulations (No. 8 of 1987); Fish Processing Regulations, 2001; and High Seas Fishing Act, 2001. Roles and responsibilities include: review of marine conservation areas; marine turtle conservation; provide technical support to the development of marine parks, in particular the Tobago Cays Marine Park; and collaborates with a wide range of national institutions and stakeholders, in addition to regional institutions.

### Marine Parks Board

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Marine Parks Board was established under the provision of the Marine Parks Act (1997), which sets the roles and responsibilities of the Board as: employ persons for the effective management of Marine Parks; issue permits; preserve and enhance the natural beauty of Marine Parks; promote scientific study and research in Marine Parks; and regulate the use of Parks and be responsible for zoning within the Parks. The Board is currently responsible for the management of the Tobago Cays Marine Park. The Board is currently working with the Fisheries Division to prepare a management plan for the marine park, and is collaborating with the Fisheries Division and the Office of the Prime Minister in the implementation of the OPAAL project

### Environmental Services Unit – Ministry of Health and Environment

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Environmental Services Unit shares responsibility for environmental matters with the Environmental Health Division. However, unlike the Environmental Health Division, the functions of the Environmental Services Unit are not supported by any particular legislative instrument. The Unit was established to function as a coordinating mechanism for environmental matters. Its roles and responsibilities thus far are: Functioning as the national focal point for a number of multilateral environmental agreements – Biodiversity Convention, Climate Change Convention, Biosafety Protocol, Land Degradation Protocol, Montreal Protocol, Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Basel Convention, MARPOL Convention, and the Cartagena Convention; The Unit coordinated the preparation of the first and second national reports for biodiversity and land degradation, and the first national report on climate change ;Promotion of environmental awareness; Coordination of the preparation of the National Environmental Management Strategy. The Environmental Services Unit participates in initiatives dealing with protected areas, and is currently working with The Nature Conservancy on a number of issues, one of which is the design of a programme to address the obligations under the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas.

## **Suriname**

### Maritime Authority of Suriname

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Maritime Authority is established as a corporation under article 3 in the framework of privatization of public services. The

Corporation's mandate is to ensure safe and efficient maritime traffic from and to Suriname in accordance with international conventions ratified by Suriname and the supervision and control on maritime navigation in accordance with laws of Suriname. The Corporation renders services to sea going vessels with regard to exportation and importation of goods.

## **Trinidad & Tobago**

### Institute of Marine Affairs

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to conduct fundamental and applied research in marine affairs to ensure the sustainable use of the natural resources of Trinidad and Tobago; to make the results of such research available to the Government for the formulation of coherent and consistent policies in the conservation and management of the marine and related resources; and to respond to general needs for information and collaboration with all sectors of Trinidad and Tobago and the wider Caribbean. The roles and responsibilities include: conduct research and development on the marine and related resources of Trinidad and Tobago, the Caribbean and adjacent regions; conduct research and development on the marine environment and other areas that impact upon the environment of Trinidad and Tobago, the Caribbean and adjacent regions; study the multiple uses of the sea and coastal zones, their resources and use potential in Trinidad and Tobago, the Caribbean and adjacent regions and to evaluate and promote such studies with a view to minimizing possible conflicts which may result from such uses; establish at the Institute an information centre for collection and dissemination of information relating to economic, social, technological, scientific, environmental and legal developments in the marine areas and coastal zones of the Caribbean and adjacent regions; provide information and advice to the Government in its formulation of policies relating to the marine and other related aspects of the environment; respond to technical enquiries and questions made by policy-making organs of the Government, private sector organizations and individuals; organize training courses and projects that foster and encourage regional and international collaboration in exploitation of the marine and other related aspects of the environment; advise on the development and optimum utilization of the marine and coastal resource potential of Trinidad and Tobago

### Environmental Management Authority (EMA)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The EMA is committed to protecting and conserving the natural environment to enhance the quality of live by promoting environmentally responsible behaviour, development of enforcement of environmental legislation, encouragement of voluntary compliance and the use of economic and other incentives. In accordance with the EMA Act 2000 the general functions are to: Make recommendations for a National Environment Policy; Develop and implement policies and programmes for the effective management and wise use of the environment, consistent with the objects of the EM Act; Coordinate environmental

## Preliminary Identification of key players

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management functions performed by persons in TT; Make recommendations for the rationalization of all governmental entities performing environmental functions; Promote educational and public awareness programme on the environment; Develop and establish national environmental standards and criteria; Monitor compliance with the standards criteria and programmes relating to the environment; Take all appropriate action for the prevention and control of pollution and conservation of the environment; Establish and coordinate institutional linkages locally, regionally and internationally; Perform such other functions as are prescribed; Undertake anything incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the foregoing functions.

### Fisheries Division

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Fisheries Division is a sub-sector of the Trinidad & Tobago Ministry of Food Production and Marine Resource, and is charged with the responsibility of overseeing all aspects related to the sustainable management and development of the fisheries sub-sector. The Division is specifically responsible for: the assessment, management and conservation of the marine fisheries resources of Trinidad & Tobago; providing specialized information services on marine fisheries of Trinidad & Tobago; providing extension services to the fishing industry and aquaculture; training fishermen, persons involved in marketing and aquaculturists on fishing methods and gears, fish handling and processing; administering the fisheries regulations, in accordance with the existing Fisheries Act and other relevant legislation; Developing and revising fisheries legislation where appropriate. In addition, the Division collects and analyzes fisheries data and information. These information sources are offered to the public. The library also mounts mini-exhibitions each year with the objective of increasing general awareness of special or current events and topics of special interest. The information services offered by the Fisheries Division are: FisMIS (Fisheries Management Information System); in-house marine computerized database; Fisheries Division library. The Division maintains several databases, including scientific data on commercial fisheries and extensive bibliographic data on fisheries studies, reports and documents with special reference to the Caribbean and Trinidad & Tobago. The Division responds to requests for information locally, as well as from abroad, by conventional and electronic means.

### Buccoo Reef Trust (BRT)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** is a non-profit organisation, registered in Trinidad and Tobago and the USA that was specifically created to assist in addressing the threats facing Tobago's marine environment and to explore opportunities for the sustainable development of marine tourism, fishing and aquaculture in the Caribbean region as a whole. Its aim is to build and operate a Marine Research Centre as an internationally recognised institution of research and education on tropical reef ecosystems and sustainable aquaculture. BRT develops

capacity in the area of tropical marine sciences to enable people to protect the marine environment while ensuring sustainable use of the region's aquatic resources.

## **Venezuela**

### INAPESCA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The purpose of obtaining the responsibility and sustainable advantage, in agreement with the effective legal framework, executing the policies in the matter, dictated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Earth, to promote, to develop and to coordinate the activities of the sector, based on the profit of the objectives contained in the economic and social development plans of the Nation. Some of the roles and responsibilities currently being executed are: Innovation of the fishing ordering to guarantee the participation of the communities in the nourishing security. Technical attendance for artisan fishermen and aquacultures interested in asking for credits to fondafa; Qualification of the artisan fisherman, small rural aquaculture and their familiar group; Installation of communitarian farms for marine cultures (mejillón, ostras, artemia and shrimp) ; Incorporation of organized the artisan fishermen and its familiar group in cooperatives to the social security system; Organization of artisan fishermen and aquacultures in associations of cooperatives; Responsible for water bodies of public use (dams, coastal lagoons parameters and lagoons); Inventory of resources hidrobiológicos of Republic Bolivarian of Venezuela for aquaculture.

## **8.1.2. Key Institutional Players at the Sub-Regional/Regional Level in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem**

### Caribbean Conservation Association

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** CCA's mandate is to inform and influence decision-making to guide the region towards sustainable and equitable development thereby enhancing the quality of life of all Caribbean peoples. CCA works to ensure that Caribbean Peoples' voices and unique perspectives are brought into decision-making for Sustainable Development in the region. CCA's core responsibilities include Environmental Education and awareness; Communications, Information management and dissemination; Capacity Building and technical assistance; and Mobilizing civil society and NGOs.

### The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** CDERA's mandate is to make an immediate and coordinated response to any disastrous event affecting any Participating State, once the state requests such assistance. The Agency has refocused its attention on Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) which is a new thrust in disaster management for

the 21st Century. It focuses on all cycles of a hazard, involving all sectors of the society, and concentrating on all hazards. Some of its roles and responsibilities include: Training for Disaster Management Personnel; Development of model training courses and products including audiovisual aids ; Institutional Strengthening for Disaster Management Organizations; Development of model Disaster Legislation for adaptation and adoption by Participating States; Development of model policies and guidelines for use in emergencies; Contingency Planning; Resource mobilization for strengthening disaster management programmes in Participating States; Improving Emergency Telecommunications and Warning Systems; Development of Disaster Information and Communication Systems; Education and Public Awareness

### Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** CERMES seeks to make a significant contribution to sustainable development in the Caribbean region. CERMES provides graduate students with advanced training in policies, mechanisms and techniques for sustainable use and management of natural resources; conducting research that is relevant to natural resource and environmental management; providing guidance, consultancy and professional services to regional governments, NGOs and the private sector on environmental matters; taking the lead in hosting and coordinating regional environmental initiatives and projects; heightening public awareness on matters of environmental importance through outreach activities; building capacity of private-sector and government decision-makers through short courses and training workshops

### Marine Resources Governance in the Eastern Caribbean Project (MarGov)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** MarGov is research project of CERMES that seeks to understand marine resource governance related to small-scale fisheries and coastal management in the eastern Caribbean using complex adaptive system (CAS) and social-ecological system (SES) concepts. MarGov will examine how present and planned marine and coastal resource governance initiatives can become more adaptive and resilient to the benefit of diverse stakeholders at various scales in the eastern Caribbean. This has potential lessons for the wider Caribbean and beyond. This project is the start of a major research programme on coastal and marine resource governance in the Caribbean that contributes towards sustainable development. The objectives of the project are:

- Construct a conceptual framework for applied research on marine resource governance;
- Investigate small-scale fisheries governance in the eastern Caribbean using cross-scale network analyses;
- Increase the capacities of research partners to undertake and use their own research;
- Facilitate the incorporation of the research results into initiatives related to marine resource governance for fisheries;
- Establish applied research into marine resource governance as a new demand-driven programme

United Nations Development Programme

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** UNDP Barbados is a sub-regional, multi-country office, serving the independent countries and British Overseas Territories in the Eastern Caribbean. Its mandate is to support these countries individual and collective development goals as well as achieve results and outcomes that support sustainable people-centered development. UNDP provides assistance within the scope of its five practice areas which includes: Democratic Governance - National and Regional Priorities; Poverty Reduction - National and Regional Priorities; Crisis Prevention and Recovery - National and Regional Priorities; Energy and Environment; HIV/AIDS.

Food and Agriculture Organization Sub-regional Office: WECAFC

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** WECAFC coordinates research, encourage education and training, and assist its members in establishing rational policies to promote the rational management of resources that are of interest for two or more countries. The Commission has an advisory management function but has no regulatory powers. Some of its main actions include promoting and assisting in the collection of national statistics and biological data relating to fisheries in general and the shrimp fisheries in particular; and to provide for the compilation and dissemination of these data on a regional basis; facilitate the coordination of national research programmes and to promote, where appropriate, the standardization of research methods; promote the interchange of information relating to the fisheries of the region; promote and coordinate, on a national and regional basis, studies of the effect of the environment and of pollution on fisheries, and studies of appropriate methods of control and improvement; promote and assist the development of aquaculture and stock improvement; encourage education and training through the establishment or improvement of national; and regional institutions and by the organization of training centres and seminars; assist Member Governments in establishing rational policies for the development and utilization of the resources consistent with national objectives and the conservation and improvement of the resources.

Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** CRFMs mandate is to promote and facilitate the responsible utilization of the region's fisheries and other aquatic resources for the economic and social benefits of the current and future population of the region. The roles and responsibilities of the CRFM includes: providing technical and advisory services to member States in the development, assessment, management and conservation of fisheries resources, and in the implementation of bilateral and international instruments; facilitating the management, conservation and development of shared fisheries resources of the Caribbean region either



through attainment of competence over the resources or through cooperation with competent fishery institutions; supporting the institutional capabilities of member States in a wide-range of areas, including: policy formulation; registration and licensing systems; information management; resource monitoring, assessment and management; monitoring, control and surveillance; and harvest and post-harvest technologies; developing and maintaining relations with national, regional and international agencies, and organizations organizations that have an impact on the fisheries within the region; promoting and supporting programmes to establish, facilitate and strengthen research; promoting and encouraging technical cooperation, information exchange and networking among States; and promoting and facilitating human resource training and development; promoting and facilitating the development of aquaculture

### Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre coordinates the Caribbean region's response to climate change. The Centre is the key node for information on climate change issues and on the region's response to managing and adapting to climate change in the Caribbean. The mandate of the Centre is to improve the ability of Caribbean people living in communities at risk from climate change to adopt more sustainable lifestyles. It does this through the provision of services designed to improve knowledge of climate change and foster adaptation to the effects of climate change. These services include: *Clearing House-Information exchange* which engages stakeholders in accessing and sharing information; *Community Projects* –The Centre seeks to conceptualise, develop, and implement projects which result in behaviour change through a participatory process involving the communities as partners; *Joint Programmes* – Regional and international agencies, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other civil organizations will find a ready and receptive partner for climate change projects at the Centre; *Environmental Scanning* – The Centre has access to the necessary information and expertise to identify climate-related threats. It uses this information to help its stakeholders, including regional governments, private sector businesses, financial institutions, and voluntary organizations, to develop and implement adaptation strategies based on scenarios developed by the Centre. The Centre would also be an integral part of any regional early-warning system; *Climate Change Curricula* – Climate change is increasingly becoming a field of specialisation within the realm of environmental and sustainable development. The Centre has access to the expertise to take curricula-related programmes from concept to implementation. The Centre can also monitor and evaluate existing and new programmes; *Training* – The Centre will develop appropriate courses for different organizations and levels of management in issues related to climate change. This includes technical areas, like proposal writing and negotiations; *Trust Fund* – The Centre has established a Trust Fund as a mechanism to provide support in situations where external funds are not readily available, or are difficult to mobilise within the allotted time frame.

### Mesoamerican Barrier Reef Systems Project Coordinating Unit

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The goal of the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System Project mandate is to enhance protection of the unique and vulnerable marine ecosystems

comprising the MBRS, and to assist the countries of Mexico, Belize, Guatemala and Honduras to strengthen and coordinate regional policies, regulations, and institutional arrangements for the conservation and sustainable use of this global public good. Roles and responsibilities include assisting the participating countries in strengthening and coordinating national policies, regulations and institutional arrangements for the conservation and sustainable use of this global public good. The regional objectives of the MBRS Program, agreed to by the four participating countries, are to: (a) strengthen Marine Protected Areas; (b) develop and implement a standardized data management system of ecosystem monitoring and facilitate the dissemination of its outputs throughout the region; (c) promote measures which will serve to reduce non-sustainable patterns of economic exploitation of MBRS, focusing initially on the fisheries and tourism sectors; (d) increase local and national capacity for environmental management through education, information sharing and training; and (e) facilitate the strengthening and coordinating of national policies, regulations, and institutional arrangements for marine ecosystem conservation and sustainable use.

### Caribbean Conservation Cooperation

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to ensure the survival of sea turtles within the Wider Caribbean basin and Atlantic through research, education, training, advocacy and the protection of the natural habitats upon which they depend. The Caribbean Conservation Corporation (CCC) is a not-for-profit, 501(c) 3 organization CCC is involved in sea turtle research and conservation through research, habitat protection, public education, community outreach, networking and advocacy.

### INCOPECSA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Promote and coordinate the fishery and aquaculture sector in order to achieve conservation, utilization and sustainable use of aquaculture and marine biological resources as well as to do follow up and applied the legislation for fishery development, marine catch and avoid contamination of the marine and aquaculture resources. Roles and Responsibilities include: manage socioeconomic support for artisan fishermen; order the access and the advantage of the fishing and aquaculture resources; Investigation and Technological Transference; promote the commercialization and industrialization of the fishing and aquaculture resources; Institutional modernization; promote the harbor and fishing infrastructure; Organizations of producers; Conservation of the coastal marine ecosystems

### OSPESCA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** OSPESCA promotes the creation of a regional and developmental model for fisheries and aquaculture to maximize social benefits for local population of its member countries. It promotes coordination and sustainable development in the fishery and aquaculture sectors within the framework of the Central American Integration System. This is done by defining, approving, policies, strategies, programmes and regional

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projects dealing with fisheries and aquaculture. Two regional bodies act as advisors to OSPESCA these are the Aquaculture and Fishing Entrepreneurs Organization (OECAP) and the Central American Small Scale Fishers Confederation (CONFEPESCA).

### SPAW/RAC

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The SPAW Programme supports activities for the protection and management of sensitive and highly valuable natural marine resources. This Sub-Programme is responsible for the regionalization of global conventions and initiatives such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), and the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) as well as for the implementation of the Caribbean component of the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN). SPAW Programme activities are implemented with the assistance and support of the Regional Activity Centre (RAC) for SPAW in Guadeloupe under the auspices of the Government of France. The Centre was established to assist the CEP with the implementation of the SPAW Protocol. The mandate of the SPAW-RAC is to contribute to the improved management of specially protected areas and wildlife in the Wider Caribbean Region. The RAC works under the mandate of the Contracting Parties to the SPAW Protocol and under the overall coordination of UNEP-CAR/RCU.

### Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Sustainable Development unit

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The objectives of the Community are: to improve standards of living and work; the full employment of labor and other factors of production; accelerated, coordinated and sustained economic development and convergence; expansion of trade and economic relations with third States; enhanced levels of international competitiveness; organization for increased production and productivity; achievement of a greater measure of economic leverage and effectiveness of Member States in dealing with third States, groups of States and entities of any description and the enhanced co-ordination of Member States' foreign and foreign economic policies and enhanced functional co-operation.

### Caribbean Coastal Data Centre, the University of the West Indies

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** A regional data archiving, management and access centre, the CCDC now archives and manages data from local and regional monitoring programs, which includes CARICOMP, CPACC (Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change project), AGRRA (Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico Rapid Reef Assessment program) dataset from Jamaica and Mexico and CWIP (Coastal Water Quality Improvement Project). Roles and responsibilities includes: To provide data archival support to various regional and international marine monitoring programs, including error-checking and data entry; To design and develop appropriate databases to facilitate easy retrieval of data and the

exploration of relationships in the datasets; To disseminate data on a timely basis to facilitate the production of reports and summaries as required by the monitoring programs; To act as a focal point for communication, facilitating discussion between CARICOMP Site directors and the Steering Committee as well as other individuals and agencies; To create links with global monitoring programmes such as GCRMN and data archiving centres such as ICLARM's ReefBase and National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

### United Nations Environment Programme Caribbean Environment Programme (UNEP/CEP)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** CEP promotes regional cooperation for the protection and development of the marine environment of the Wider Caribbean Region. The Action Plan for the CEP contains several interdependent components to promote regional cooperation. Assessment activities identify the problems that need priority attention in the region. Regional agreements are negotiated to strengthen cooperation among States in addressing the identified problems in a given region. They also provide an important tool for national policy makers to implement national control activities. Management activities, aimed at controlling existing environmental problems and preventing the development of new ones, are one of the means by which States fulfill their treaty obligations. Coordinated assessment activities then continue to assist Governments by providing scientific information by which to judge whether the legal agreements and management policies are effective. The Caribbean Regional Co-ordinating Unit (CAR/RCU), created in 1986 serves as Secretariat to the CEP. The CEP has four main sub-programmes:

- Assessment and Management of Environment Pollution (AMEP).
- Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW).
- Information Systems for the Management of Marine and Coastal Resources (CEPNET).
- Education, Training and Awareness (ETA).

### University of the West Indies Centre for Marine Sciences

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Engages in research, graduate teaching and outreach in Caribbean Marine Sciences, with an emphasis on understanding and managing coastal and marine resources within the EEZ of Jamaica. Roles and responsibilities include studies on the status and ecology of important coastal ecosystems including coral reefs, sea grass beds, mangrove forests, estuaries, lagoons and embayments. The Caribbean Coastal Data Centre serves several programmes, including Caribbean Coastal Marine Productivity (CARICOMP) and Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC), handling physical and biological data sets from the wider Caribbean region.

### OLDEPESCA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The main purpose of the Organization is to meet Latin American food requirements adequately, making use of Latin American fishery resource potential for the benefit of Latin American peoples, by concerted action in promoting the constant development of the countries and the permanent strengthening of regional cooperation in this sector. To this end, the objectives of OLDEPESCA are as follows: To promote adequate utilization of fishery resources, preserving the marine and freshwater environment through the application of rational policies for the conservation of resources; To encourage and strengthen the Latin American cooperation in the development of the rational exploitation of sea and freshwater fishery resources, for the benefit of the peoples in the region; To increase substantially a food supply of sufficient nutritional value, the prices, preparation and presentation of which are in keeping with the needs of the low-income inhabitants of the region; To increase in the same manner, consumption of marine and freshwater products in the region; To encourage, similarly, export diversification and expansion; To promote marketing systems to expand the regional exchange of products of the sector; To promote generation of jobs and improvement of incomes, through greater social and economic development of the communities related to the fish of the region; To improve and strengthen the productive, institutional, organizational and human resources capacity of the sector; To promote and organize utilization of the joint negotiating capacity of the Latin American region, as well as to determine, identify and channel international, technical and financial cooperation, through concrete regional coordination and cooperation within the scope of the sector.

### Caribbean Fishery Management Council

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Caribbean Fishery Management Council (CFMC) is one of eight regional fishery management councils, established under PL 94-265, known as the Magnuson-Stevens Act (the Act) or Sustainable Fisheries Act as amended in 1996, for the conservation and orderly utilization of the fishery resources of the United States of America and the Caribbean, particularly Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands.

The Caribbean Fishery Management Council is responsible for the creation of management plans for fishery resources (FMPs) in waters off PR and the USVI. FMPs are submitted to the US Secretary of Commerce for approval and implementation in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) upon approval of the Federal Regulation (CFR). Local Governments adopt compatible legislation for the conservation of the fishery resources within local waters around Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands.

### Organization of Eastern Caribbean States: Environment and Sustainable Development Unit

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The OECS is an inter-governmental organization dedicated to economic harmonization and integration of human and legal rights, and

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the encouragement of good governance between countries in the Eastern Caribbean. The Environment and Sustainable Development Unit of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS-ESDU) is the entity within the OECS Secretariat that is responsible for the provision of natural resource and environmental management services to the member states of the OECS. The mandate of the OECS-ESDU is to: Assist Member States in all matters pertaining to the sustainable use of natural resources to ensure the sustainability of livelihoods of the peoples of the OECS. The mission of the OECS-ESDU is: "To be a dynamic facilitator for effective management of natural resources for sustainable development in the OECS sub-region through collaboration with and among member states".

### Caribbean Environmental Health Institute

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** CEHI was set up in 1982, as a project, in response to the need seen by the Region's Ministers of Health to address in an organized manner, the environmental health concerns of the people of the English-speaking Caribbean. provide technical and advisory services to its members in all areas of environmental management, including water supplies, liquid waste and excreta disposal, solid waste management, water resource management, coastal zone management including beach pollution, air pollution, occupational health, vector control, agricultural pollution and pesticide control, disaster prevention and preparedness, natural resource conservation, environmental institution development and socio-economic aspects of environmental management; prepare and keep inventories of education and training programmes (especially those in related disciplines), regional experts and other related human resources; promote and collaborate in the planning and programming of symposia, workshops, and on-the job training in member states; conduct courses, seminars, symposia and other workshop at either the institute or other selected regional institutions; arrange and accept grants for financing scholarships and fellowships to facilitate the training of nationals of member states; act as a regional reference centre for the collection and dissemination of technical and scientific information, and a focal point for various environmental monitoring networks for the collection and dissemination of environmental data, especially health-related, in the Region; promote and coordinate applied research relevant to the environmental problems of the region as identified by member states; estimate the provision of engineering, public health laboratory and other related environmental services for member states in accordance with their desires; promote uniformity in professional practices, design, standards and technical methods in programmes formulated for the improvement of environmental health and environmental management; and; promote activities which to assist in implementing the environmental health strategy.

### Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to create avenues for the equitable participation and effective collaboration of Caribbean communities and institutions in managing the use of natural resources critical to development. It is an independent technical and research organisation, which analyses and promotes the participatory management of natural resources in the islands of the Caribbean. For more than twenty years, the Institute has developed

a thorough knowledge of issues related to participatory management. The results of its research and analysis in this field have been disseminated throughout the Caribbean region through publications, technical assistance and training.

### ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to contribute to the economic development of Latin America and reinforcing economic relations among the countries of the region and between them and other nations of the World. The Scope extended to include the Caribbean counties and the objective of promoting the region's social development. The responsibilities of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) includes: Provides substantive secretariat services and documentation for the Commission and its subsidiary bodies; Undertakes studies, research and other support activities within the terms of reference of the Commission; Promotes economic and social development through regional and sub regional cooperation and integration; Gathers, organizes, interprets and disseminates information and data relating to the economic and social development of the region; Provides advisory services to Governments at their request and plans, organizes and executes programmes of technical cooperation; Formulates and promotes development cooperation activities and projects of regional and sub regional scope commensurate with the needs and priorities of the region and acts as an executing agency for such projects; Organizes conferences and intergovernmental and expert group meetings and sponsors training workshops, symposia and seminars; Assists in bringing a regional perspective to global problems and forums and introduces global concerns at the regional and sub regional levels; Coordinates ECLAC activities with those of the major departments and offices at United Nations Headquarters, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations with a view to avoiding duplication and ensuring complementarily in the exchange of information; The programme of works is conducted through the following substantive divisions: Economic Development; Social Development, International Trade and Integration, Production Productivity and Management, Statistics and Economic Projections, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements, Natural Resources and Infrastructure and Population, together with Women and Development Unit, the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Special Studies Unit

### Association of Caribbean States (ACS)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Convention Establishing the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) was signed on 24 July 1994 in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, with the aim of promoting consultation, cooperation and concerted action among all the countries of the Caribbean, comprising 25 Member States and three Associate Members. Eight other non-independent Caribbean countries are eligible for associate membership. There are five Special Committees on : Trade Development and External Economic Relations; Sustainable Tourism; Transport; Natural Disasters; and Budget and Administration. There is also Council of National Representatives of the Special Fund responsible for overseeing resource mobilization efforts and project development. The objectives of the ACS are enshrined in the

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Convention and are based on the following: the strengthening of the regional co-operation and integration process, with a view to creating an enhanced economic space in the region; preserving the environmental integrity of the Caribbean Sea which is regarded as the common patrimony of the peoples of the region; and promoting the sustainable development of the Greater Caribbean.

### Cropper Foundation/ CARSEA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Cropper Foundation is a not-for-profit philanthropic organisation committed to Caribbean development across a range of disciplines and sectors. A family foundation of modest resources, the Foundation seeks to catalyze activities in its various programmes by bringing together other like-minded individuals and organisations to work towards common objectives that contribute to the public good. The Foundation fulfills its mission through implementation of the following programmes:

- Policy and Practice for Sustainable Development
- Education for Sustainable Development
- Support for Caribbean Writing
- Support for Youth Education and Leadership
- Peace, Justice and Equity

### Association of Marine Laboratories of the Caribbean (AMLC)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** AMLC is a confederation of more than 30 marine research, education, and resource management institutions endeavoring to encourage the production and exchange of research and resource management information, advance the cause of marine and environmental education in the region, and facilitate cooperation and mutual assistance among its membership. Its responsibilities include: To advance common interests in the marine sciences; to encourage the exchange of research results; to foster cooperative research projects; to expose students to established scientific methods; to participate in decisions made by national and international organizations concerning the marine environment.

### Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to promote the exchange of current information on the use and management of marine resources in the Gulf and Caribbean region.

From its beginning, GCFI has endeavored to involve scientific, governmental, and commercial sectors to provide a broad perspective on relevant issues, and to encourage dialogue among groups that often operate in relative isolation from one another. The primary activity of GCFI is its annual meeting devoted to technical presentations and workshops on current issues relevant to the use and management of marine resources in the Gulf and Caribbean region.



## WIDECAST

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Its mandate is to provide Wider Caribbean governments with updated information on the status of sea turtles in the region, to provide specific recommendations for the management and recovery of endangered, threatened, and vulnerable sea turtle stocks, and to assist governments in the discharge of their obligations under national law and international agreements; and to promote a regional capability to implement scientifically sound sea turtle management and conservation programs, enabling a collective regional response to reversing population declines. WIDECAST was founded in 1981 by Monitor International, in response to decisions arising from a meeting convened jointly by the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA) and World Conservation Union (IUCN) non-governmental organizations in the Caribbean region. The WIDECAST network, with Country Coordinators in more than 40 Caribbean nations and territories, has linked scientists, conservationists, resource managers, resource users, policy-makers, industry groups, educators and other stakeholders together in a collective effort to develop a unified management framework.

## IFREMER

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Is the French research Institute for the exploitation of the sea. Its roles and responsibilities include: Ensure better knowledge, assessment, value enhancement and streamlining in the exploitation of marine resources; Improve knowledge and means to protect and restore the marine environment; Enhance the socio-economic development of the maritime world; Enhance the socio-economic development of the maritime world; Provide assistance to the government, public authorities and organisations concerned with scientific, technical or economic research; Provide assistance to the government, public authorities and organizations concerned with scientific, technical or economic research; Create and manage facilities of national interest (fleet); Gather, disseminate and enhance national and international oceanographic information; Gather, disseminate and enhance national and international oceanographic information; Contribute to implementing of agreements and conventions for international cooperation in the marine field; Contribute to implementing of agreements and conventions for international cooperation in the marine field.

## CTO

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** CTO, the premier regional tourism association, and is comprised of government and private sector operatives in the tourism industry across the Caribbean. CTO collects and disseminates research and data on the development of the regional industry and the distribution of this data.

### 8.1.3 Key Institutional Players at the International Level in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem

#### Reef Check

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** Reef Check is an international non-profit organization whose mandate is to educate the public and governments about the value of coral reefs and rocky reef ecosystems and the crisis facing them. Its roles and responsibilities include: Create a global network of volunteer teams, trained and led by scientists, that regularly monitor and report on reef health using a standard method; Facilitate collaborative use of reef health information by community groups, governments, universities and businesses to design and implement ecologically sound and economically sustainable solutions; Stimulate local action to protect remaining pristine reefs and rehabilitate damaged reefs worldwide especially through the creation of Marine Protected Areas; create partnerships among community volunteers, government agencies, businesses, universities and other non-profits; educate the public about the value of reef ecosystems and the current crisis affecting marine life;

#### The Nature Conservancy

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Nature Conservancy is a conservation organization working to protect the most ecologically important lands and waters around the world for nature and people. The mandate of The Nature Conservancy is to preserve the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. The Nature Conservancy has developed a strategic, science-based planning process, called Conservation by Design, which allows identify the highest-priority places—landscapes and seascapes that, if conserved, promise to ensure biodiversity over the long term. Conservation by Design allows achieving meaningful, lasting conservation results. The Nature Conservancy has five priority conservation initiatives to address the principal threats to conservation at the sites where they work, focusing on fire, climate change, freshwater, marine, invasive species and forests. TNC has several projects and conservation activities in the Caribbean.

#### The Ocean Conservancy

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Ocean Conservancy promotes healthy and diverse ocean ecosystems and opposes practices that threaten ocean life and human life. Through research, education, and science-based advocacy, The Ocean Conservancy informs, inspires, and empowers people to speak and act on behalf of the oceans. In all its work, The Ocean Conservancy strives to be the world's foremost advocate for the oceans. The Ocean Conservancy restores sustainable American fisheries, protect wildlife from human impacts, and conserve special ocean places and reforms government for better ocean stewardship. Further the OC is responsible for activities such as the international coastal cleanup, good mate and storm drain sentries.

### The Ocean Foundation

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Ocean Foundation's mission is to support, strengthen, and promote those organizations dedicated to reversing the trend of destruction of ocean environments around the world. The Ocean Foundation carries out its mission through expert education and advice for donors; philanthropic tools and financial support and mentoring of groups working in the field

### The Marine Stewardship Council

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) is an independent non-profit organisation that promotes responsible fishing practices. Its role is to recognize, via a certification programme, well-managed fisheries and to harness consumer preference for seafood products bearing the MSC label of approval.

### The Bill Fish Foundation

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Billfish Foundation (TBF) is a non-profit organization dedicated to conserving and enhancing billfish populations around the world. TBF's comprehensive network of members and supporters includes anglers, captains, mates, tournament directors, clubs and sportfishing businesses. TBF is involved in research, education and advocacy for bill fish conservation around the world.

### Census for Marine Life (COML)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** A growing global network of researchers in more than 80 nations engaged in a ten-year initiative to assess and explain the diversity, distribution and abundance of marine life in the world's oceans - past, present and future. COML Assess and explain the changing diversity, distribution, and abundance of marine species from the past to the present, and project future marine life. Three large questions define the tasks of the Census: What did live in the oceans? What does live in the oceans? What will live in the oceans? Globally, scientists collaborating in CoML are mining historical and environmental archives, typically since about the year 1500, to write a History of Marine Animal Populations (HMAP), quantifying how fishing and environmental fluctuations changed what lived in the oceans. Fourteen cooperative international Ocean Realm Field Projects as well as affiliated national efforts are exploring the diversity, distribution, and abundance of what lives in six ocean realms from tidal zones to deep trenches. The observers in the field projects, as well as HMAP, deposit their data in the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS), a global georeferenced database about marine species, accessible on the web with tools for visualizing relations among species and environments. The Future of Marine Animal Populations (FMAP)

## Preliminary Identification of key players

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network integrates the extensive Census-generated data in mathematical models to predict how environmental and human influences will change what will live in the oceans.

### WW2BW Initiative

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** support dynamic partnerships that promote sustainable environmental management within the Caribbean region as a whole. WW2BW seeks to encourage healthy, well-managed and productive marine and coastal ecosystems that support stable and secure economies and livelihoods in coastal countries. Its overall objective is to promote sustainable development through facilitating, developing and strengthening partnerships to address issues such as integrated watershed management, marine ecosystem-based management, environmentally sound marine transportation, and sustainable tourism in the Wider Caribbean. WW2BW works within the following four thematic areas: integrated watershed management, environmentally sound marine transportation, sustainable tourism, and marine ecosystem-based management.

### University of Miami RSMAS

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science at the University of Miami is involved in applied and basic marine and atmospheric research. Rosenstiel School researchers are involved in climate change science, remote sensing technology, ecosystem-based fisheries management, improved understanding of coastal and deep-sea ocean processes, and numeric modeling.

### Center for Integrated Ocean Observation (CINTOO)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** CINTOO is part of an international collaboration of oceanographers and climate scientists. Their goal is to better understand the biological, chemical and physical processes that take place in the ocean, and the ocean's role in regulating the Earth's climate.

### GEF/UNDP/IMO Global Ballast Water

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The GEF/UNDP/IMO Global Ballast Water Management Programme (GloBallast) is assisting developing countries to reduce the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens in ships' ballast water, implement the IMO ballast water Guidelines and prepare for the new IMO ballast water Convention. Responsibilities include the development of a plan to enact legal reforms, identification of a plan to establish criteria for vulnerable areas, a stakeholder involvement plan and a monitoring and evaluation plan.

### IOC (UNESCO)- IOCARIBE

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** IOCARIBE can be envisaged as an international networking system created by the Governments of Member States, for the coordination and promotion of marine and coastal sciences and associated operational services in the region. Its main roles and responsibilities include: Foster the generation of knowledge, sharing of information, expertise and experience on the wider Caribbean and its coastlines; Assist Member States to develop their capacity to formulate national policies and plans to meet their needs in marine science and technology; Reinforce and broaden scientific co-operation, regionally and internationally through networking and institutional arrangements with organizations operating within and without the region, for example, UN bodies, IGOs, NGOs, the scientific community; Provide regional the input to global ocean sciences and observation programmes; and to Promote and facilitate implementation of IOC global science programmes and ocean services at the regional level.

### The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** An inter-governmental fishery organization responsible for the conservation of tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas. Roles and responsibilities include: Compilation of fishery statistics from its members and from all entities fishing for these species in the Atlantic Ocean; Coordination of research, including stock assessment, on behalf of its members; Development of scientific-based management advice; Providing a mechanism for contracting parties to agree on management measures, and Producing relevant publications.

### International Maritime Organization

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** IMO's mandate is to develop and maintain a comprehensive regulatory framework for shipping and its remit today includes safety, environmental concerns, legal matters, technical co-operation, maritime security and the efficiency of shipping. IMO's specialized committees and sub-committees are the focus for the technical work to update existing legislation or develop and adopt new regulations, with meetings attended by maritime experts from Member Governments, together with those from interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Result s is a comprehensive body of international conventions, supported by hundreds of recommendations governing every facet of shipping. There are, firstly, measures aimed at the prevention of accidents, including standards for ship design, construction, equipment, operation and manning - key treaties include SOLAS, the MARPOL convention for the prevention of pollution by ships and the STCW convention on standards of training for seafarers. Then there are measures that recognize that accidents do happen, including rules concerning distress and safety communications, the International Convention on Search and Rescue and the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation. Thirdly, there are conventions, which establish compensation and liability regimes - including the International Convention on Civil

Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, the convention establishing the International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage and the Athens Convention covering liability and compensation for passengers at sea. Inspection and monitoring of compliance are the responsibility of member States, but the adoption of a Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme is expected to play a key role in enhancing implementation of IMO standards. IMO has an extensive technical co-operation programme, which identifies needs among resource-shy Members and matches them to assistance, such as training. IMO has founded three advanced level maritime educational institutes in Malmö, Malta and Trieste. IMO plays a key role in ensuring that lives at sea are not put at risk and that the marine environment is not polluted by shipping - as summed up in IMO's mission statement: Safe, Secure and Efficient Shipping on Clean Oceans.

### IUCN-ORMA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Union's mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. The priority of the Union's current Programme (2005–2008) is to build recognition of the many ways in which human lives and livelihoods, especially of the poor, depend on the sustainable management of natural resources. In its projects, the Union applies sound ecosystem management to conserve biodiversity and builds sustainable livelihoods for those directly dependent on natural resources. The Union is actively engaged in managing and restoring ecosystems and improving people's lives, economies and societies.

### International Ocean Institute (IOI)

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** A knowledge-based non-governmental, non-profit international organisation devoted to the sustainable development of the oceans. Its main responsibilities include ensuring the sustainability of the Ocean as "the source of life", and to uphold and expand the principle of the common heritage as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; and to promote the concept of *Pacem in Maribus* and its management and conservation for the benefit of future generations.

### NOAA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** NOAA is a federal agency focused on the condition of the oceans and the atmosphere. Its mandate is to understand and predict changes in the Earth's environment and conserve and manage coastal and marine resources to meet economic, social and environmental needs in the US. It plays several distinct roles within the Department of Commerce. Its roles and responsibilities include supplying Environmental Information Products on climate, ecosystems and commerce. NOAA provides environmental stewardship services for national coastal and marine environments. In coordination with federal, state, local, tribal and international authorities, NOAA manages the use of these environments,

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regulating fisheries and marine sanctuaries as well as protecting threatened and endangered marine species. Its also involved in applied scientific research.

### The International Seabed Authority

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** is an autonomous international organization established under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the 1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Authority is the organization through which States Parties to the Convention shall, in accordance with the regime for the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (the Area) established in Part XI and the Agreement, organize and control activities in the Area, particularly with a view to administering the resources of the Area.

### CTA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** CTA is an ACP-EU institution working in the field of information for development. We operate under the ACP-EU Cotonou Agreement and our headquarters are in The Netherlands. CTA has been given the mandate of improving the flow of information among stakeholders in agricultural and rural development in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Its work focuses on three key areas: providing information products and services (e.g., publications, question-and-answer services and database services; promoting the integrated use of communication channels, old and new, to improve the flow of information (e.g., e-communities, web portals, seminars, and study visits; building ACP capacity in information and communication management (ICM), mainly through training and partnerships with ACP bodies.

### AGRRA

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment (AGRRA) Program is an international collaboration of scientists and managers aimed at determining the regional condition of reefs in the Western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. AGRRA has developed an extensive regional database on Caribbean coral reef condition, providing valuable baseline data for scientists and government officials responsible for selecting marine protected areas and maintaining their condition. AGRRA conduct capacity training workshops, field assessments, data analysis and prepare results for publication and press releases.

### ICRAN

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) is a global partnership of coral reef experts working to halt and reverse the

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decline of the health of the world's coral reefs. It is a collective coral reef conservation and research program that combines scientific, cultural and economic perspectives. Building on existing coral reef research, conservation and management programs, it is designed to act on local, regional and international levels. ICRAN provides a strategic network to support coral reef conservation by enabling the partners to focus their efforts through communication and shared resources. ICRAN and its partners created a globally integrated action plan to manage and protect coral reefs, based on recommendations from the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). The International Coral Reef Action Network is a coordinated response to ICRI's urgent call to protect coral reefs.

### OAS

**Mandate and Current Roles and Responsibilities:** The Organization of American States (OAS) brings together the nations of the Western Hemisphere to strengthen cooperation on democratic values, defend common interests and debate the major issues facing the region and the world. The OAS is the region's principal multilateral forum for strengthening democracy, promoting human rights, and confronting shared problems such as poverty, terrorism, illegal drugs and corruption. It plays a leading role in carrying out mandates established by the hemisphere's leaders through the Summits of the Americas.

### **8.2. List of other local and national stakeholders institutions in the CLME (information on mandate and responsibilities is not available).**

| <b>Country</b> | <b>Institutions</b>   |
|----------------|---|
| Haiti          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Panos-Haiti / PNUD-Haiti</li><li>• Antillean Fisheries Company/ Frantz Aimé Fisheries Service</li></ul> |



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| Country  | Institutions   |
|----------|--|
| Honduras | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretaria de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG)</li> <li>• Marina Mercante, Empresa Nacional Portuaria (ENP), Centro</li> <li>• Universitario Regional del Litoral Atlántico ( CURLA)</li> <li>• Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH)</li> <li>• Secretaria de Defensa, (FFAA), Fuerzas Navales</li> <li>• Ecológica Hondureña para el Desarrollo Sostenible (REHEDES)</li> <li>• Fundación Cuero Salado (FUCSA)</li> <li>• Fundación Capiro y Calentura y Laguna de Guaimoreto (FUCAGUA)</li> <li>• Mosquitia Pawisa Apiska (MOPAWI)</li> <li>• Cuerpo de Conservación (CCO)</li> <li>• PROLANSATE</li> <li>• Bay Island Conservation Association (BICA)</li> <li>• Movimiento Indígena Miskita (MASTA)</li> <li>• Fundación Hondureña para los Arrecifes Coralinos (HCRF).</li> </ul>   |
| Mexico   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PRONATURA Veracruz</li> <li>• PRONATURA Noreste</li> <li>• PRONATURA Península de Yucatán</li> <li>• Ducks Unlimited de México, A.C. (DUMAC)</li> <li>• Green Peace - México</li> <li>• WWF-México</li> <li>• Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza</li> <li>• Defenders of Wildlife – México</li> <li>• Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas</li> <li>• Universidad del Noreste</li> <li>• Universidad Veracruzana - Centro de Ecología y Pesquerías</li> <li>• Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco</li> <li>• Universidad Autonoma de Campeche (UAC)</li> <li>• Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán</li> <li>• Universidad Marista de Mérida</li> <li>• Universidad de Quintana Roo</li> <li>• Centro de Ecología, Pesquerías y Oceanografía del Golfo de México (EPOMEX) - UAC</li> <li>• Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV)- IPN. Unidad Mérida</li> <li>• Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social- Unidad Golfo</li> <li>• Instituto de Ecología A.C.</li> <li>• Centro de Investigación Científica de Yucatán (CICY)</li> <li>• Instituto Oceanográfico del Golfo y Mar Caribe - Secretaría de Marina</li> <li>• Estación Oceanográfica de Tampico. Secretaría de Marina</li> <li>• Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR)</li> <li>• Instituto Tecnológico del Mar (ITMAR) -Veracruz</li> </ul> |

## Preliminary Identification of key players

| Country   | Institutions  |
|-----------|---|
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instituto Tecnológico del Mar (ITMAR) -Campeche</li> <li>• Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología(ICMyL)- UNAM. Est. Quintana Roo.</li> <li>• Centro de Estudios Tecnológicos del Mar</li> <li>• Centro Regional de Pesquerías México</li> </ul>   |
| Guatemala | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centro Estudios del Mar Guatemala (CEMA)</li> </ul>  |
| Panama    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centro de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología (CCML)</li> <li>• Mesoamerican Biological Corridor of Atlantic Panama</li> <li>• Ocean Embassy</li> <li>• Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI)</li> <li>• Universidad de Panamá</li> </ul>   |
| Venezuela | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Escuela de Ciencias Aplicadas del Mar-Universidad de Oriente (ECAM-UDO)</li> <li>• Estación de Investigaciones Marinas de Margarita. EDIMAR</li> <li>• Instituto Oceanográfico de Venezuela</li> <li>• Venezuela Institute for Scientific Research [Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas] (IVIC)</li> <li>• Venezuelan Navy (ARBV)</li> </ul> |
| Suriname  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries</li> <li>• Ministry of Natural Resources</li> <li>• University of Suriname</li> </ul>  |

### 8.3. List of fisher folk organizations in the CLME (information on mandate and responsibilities not available) (Taken from CRFM Needs Assessment report of Caribbean Fisher folk organizations).

| Countries/Organisations   |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Antigua &amp; Barbuda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St. John's Fishermen Coop Society LTD</li> </ul> </li> </ol> |

## Preliminary Identification of key players

| <b>Countries/Organisations</b>       |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| • Barbuda Fishermen Coop Society Ltd |  |
| 2. Barbados                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barbados National Union Fisher folk Organisation</li> <li>• Barbados Fishermen COOP Society Ltd Bridgetown</li> <li>• Oistins Fisher folk organisation</li> <li>• Consent Bay Sea Moss Farmers &amp; Processors Association</li> <li>• Weston Fisher folk Association</li> <li>• Sand Pit Fisher folk Association</li> <li>• Pelican Fisher folk Association Fisher folk Association</li> <li>• Northern Fisher folk Association</li> <li>• Payne’s Fisher folk Association</li> <li>• Pile Bay Fisher folk Association</li> <li>• Speightstown Fisher folk Association</li> <li>• Ten Bay Fisher folk Association</li> </ul> |
| 3. The Bahamas                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Andros South Andros Cooperative Society</li> <li>• Northern Andros</li> <li>• North Abaco fishermen Association, Fox Town</li> <li>• Northern Bahamas fishermen Association ,Grand Bahamas</li> <li>• Mortgage (Ramp) Vender Association, New Providence</li> <li>• Potter’s Cay Vender Association, New Providence</li> <li>• Arawak Vender Association, New Providence</li> <li>• Coral Harbor Fishermen’s Association, Sleuthera</li> <li>• Cat Island Cooperative</li> <li>• Little Harbor Mangrove Cay Fishing Cooperative</li> </ul>  |
| 4. Belize                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belize Fishermen Cooperative Association Ltd., Belize City</li> <li>• National Fishermen Producers Cooperative Society Ltd., elize City</li> <li>• Caribeña Producers Cooperative Society Ltd., San Pedro</li> <li>• Placencia Producers Cooperative Society Ltd.</li> <li>• Northern Fishermen cooperative society Ltd., Belize City</li> </ul>  |
| 5. Dominica                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St. Mark’s Industries Cooperative, Scotts Head</li> <li>• Newtown Fisheries Cooperative, Roseau.</li> </ul>   |

## Preliminary Identification of key players

| <b>Countries/Organisations</b> |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
|                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dominica Fisheries Cooperatives Society Ltd.</li> <li>• Cooperative Society Ltd., Roseau Central</li> <li>• Conlisbistre Fisheries Cooperatives Society Ltd.</li> <li>• Vielle Case Fisheries Cooperatives Society Ltd.</li> <li>• Marigor Fisheries Cooperatives Society Ltd.</li> <li>• South Eastern Fisheries Cooperatives Society Ltd.</li> <li>• Fond St. Jean Fisheries Cooperatives Society Ltd.</li> <li>• St. Peters Fisheries Cooperative Society Ltd</li> </ul>  |
| 6. Grenada                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Southern Fishermen Cooperative ,Grand Mal Bay, Fortenay</li> <li>• St. John’s Cooperative Society Ltd., St.George’s.</li> <li>• St. Mark’s Cooperative Society Ltd., St. Mark’s Bay</li> <li>• St. Patrick fishermen cooperative Association, Sauteur’s Bay</li> <li>• Soubise fishermen cooperative , Greenville</li> <li>• Mehout fishermen cooperative ,St David</li> <li>• Petite Martinique fishermen cooperative</li> <li>• St. David fishermen’s Association, St David’s Point.</li> </ul>  |
| 7. Guyana                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper Corentyne Co-operative Society Ltd., No. 66 Village, Corentyne, East Coast Berbice</li> <li>• Corentyne Pin Leine Fishermen Cooperative Society ltd., Whim Village, Corentyne, Berbice</li> <li>• Rosignol Fishermen Cooperative Society Ltd.</li> <li>• Lower East Coast Fishermen Cooperative Society Ltd.</li> <li>• Greater Georgetown Fishermen Cooperative Society Ltd., Meadow Bank, Georgetown</li> <li>• Essequibo Islands/West Demerara Federation of fishermen’s cooperative Society Ltd. (West bank/Upper West Coast/Lower West coast/Leguan &amp; Wakenaam)</li> <li>• Parika Fishermen’s Cooperative Society Ltd., Parika Village, West coast Demerara</li> <li>• Charity fishermen’s Cooperative Society Ltd.</li> <li>• Lima Fishermen’s Cooperative Society Ltd., Lima, Essequibo Coast</li> <li>• Morawhanna Fishermen’s Cooperative Society Ltd. Region 1.</li> </ul> |
| 8. Jamaica                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jamaica Cooperative Union Lt, Kingston</li> <li>• North Eastern Island Fishermen’s Cooperative, Port-Antonio, Portland</li> <li>• Aloa Fishermen’s Cooperative , Discovery Bay, St. Ann</li> <li>• Montego Bay Fishermen Cooperative, St. James</li> <li>• Old Harbour Bay Fishermen’s Association, St. Catherine</li> <li>• Half Moon Bay Fishermen Cooperative Society, St. Catherine</li> </ul>   |

Preliminary Identification of key players

| <b>Countries/Organisations</b>     |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
|                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome Beach Fishers Association, Clarendon</li> <li>• Barmouth Beach Fishers Association, Clarendon</li> <li>• Rock Point Fishers Association, Clarendon</li> <li>• Calabash Bay Fishermen’s Cooperative, St. Elizabeth</li> <li>• Rae Town Fishermen’s Cooperative, Kingston</li> <li>• St. Mary’s Fishermen’s Cooperative</li> <li>• Gillings Grully Fishermen’s Cooperative, Westmoreland</li> <li>• Port Royal Fishermen’s Cooperative, Kingston</li> <li>• Negril Fishermen’s Cooperative</li> </ul>                            |
| 9. St. Kitts and Nevis             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capisterre Fishermen’s Marketing and Supplies Cooperative Society, Dieppe Bay</li> <li>• Sandy Point Fishermen’s Marketing Supplies Ltd.</li> <li>• Old road Fishermen’s Marketing and Supplies Cooperative Society, Basseterre</li> <li>• Nevis Fishermen’s Marketing and Supplies Cooperative Society, Charlestown</li> </ul>  |
| 10. St. Lucia                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goodwill Fishermen’s Cooperative Society Ltd., Vieux Fort</li> <li>• Laborie Fishermen’s Cooperative Society Ltd</li> <li>• Choiseul Fishermen’s Cooperative Society Ltd</li> <li>• Soufriere Fishermen’s Cooperative Society Ltd.</li> <li>• Canaries/Anse La Raye Cooperative Society Ltd</li> <li>• Castries Fishermen’s Cooperative Society Ltd</li> <li>• Gros Islet Fishermen’s Cooperative Society Ltd</li> <li>• Dennery Fishermen’s Cooperative Society Ltd</li> <li>• Micoud Fishermen’s Cooperative Society Ltd.</li> </ul> |
| 11. St. Vincent and the Grenadines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goodwill Fishermen’s Cooperative Society Ltd.</li> </ul>   |
| 12. Trinidad and Tobago            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The All Tobago Fisher folk Association (ATFA)</li> <li>• National Organisation of Trinidad and Tobago</li> <li>• Cedros Fishing Cooperative Society Ltd</li> <li>• Erin Fishing Cooperative Society Ltd</li> <li>• Almooring Fishing Cooperative Society</li> <li>• North Coast Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd.</li> </ul>   |

## Preliminary Identification of key players

| <b>Countries/Organisations</b>   |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Moruga/La Ruffin Fishing Society Ltd.</li><li>• San Fernando Fishing Cooperative Society Ltd., Matelot</li><li>• Orange Valley Fishing Cooperative Society Ltd</li><li>• Tobago Fishing Cooperative Society Ltd</li><li>• Tobago Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd</li></ul> |