

## Stakeholder and institutional analysis





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## CASE STUDY ON SHARED STOCKS OF THE SHRIMP AND GROUND FISH FISHERY OF THE GUIANAS-BRAZIL SHELF

FAO implemented a “Case Study on Shared Stocks of the Shrimp and Groundfish Fishery of the Guianas-Brazil Shelf” (UNGF/INT/001/OPS) between July 2011 and February 2013, with six participating countries (Brazil, French Guiana (EU/France), Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela). The case study was carried out within the framework of the GEF-funded Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) Project. The CLME Project is aimed at assisting Caribbean countries to improve the management of their shared living marine resources, most of which are considered to be fully or over exploited, through an ecosystem approach. A preliminary Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis identified three priority transboundary problems that affect the CLME: unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources, habitat degradation and community modification, and pollution.

The purpose of the case study on Shared Stocks of the Shrimp and Groundfish Fishery of the Guianas-Brazil Shelf was to fill knowledge gaps, contribute to the final CLME Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and to the Strategic Action Programme (SAP), with priority actions to be undertaken to ensure the sustainability of the shrimp and groundfish fisheries. Another objective was to mainstream the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in the management of shrimp and ground fish fisheries. Both objectives were addressed through assessments/studies at the national and regional levels, with the participation of stakeholders and following some of the key steps of the planning process within an EAF framework.

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## **PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT**

This is the report on the stakeholder identification and institutional analysis for the shrimp and ground fish industry in the Guianas-Brazil sub-region, prepared by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) on the countries participating in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem case study on shared stocks of the shrimp and groundfish fishery of the Guianas-Brazil Shelf. Ms. Nicole Leotaud and Ms. Keisha Sandy are gratefully acknowledged.

**CASE STUDY ON THE SHARED STOCKS OF THE SHRIMP AND GROUND FISH  
FISHERY OF THE GUIANAS-BRAZIL SHELF**

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**ABSTRACT**

A desk study was conducted to inform reports on stakeholder and institutional analyses of the shrimp and groundfish fishery in the Guianas-Brazil Shelf. For each of the six countries participating in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) case study on shared stocks of shrimp and groundfish fishery of the Guianas-Brazil Shelf, available documents were examined. The main sources of information were the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), websites of organizations such as the FAO and the CLME project page.

The stakeholder analysis sought to examine the capacities of the organizations involved in the shrimp and groundfish fishery in the sub-region. The study also attempted to define the role of the key stakeholders within the fishery, and assess their capacity, level of influence/importance in the governance of shrimp and groundfish and willingness to participate in the EAF planning process, at the national and regional levels.

The institutional analysis briefly described the policies, plans, laws and agreements of each country. The report describes the current arrangements for inter-sectoral decision-making and provides indications on organizations that could play a role in the mainstreaming of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries in the sub-region.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This is a preliminary draft report on a stakeholder identification and analysis and on institutional arrangements for the shrimp and ground fish industry in the Guianas-Brazil sub-region, prepared by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) under the *Case Study for the Shared Stocks of the Shrimp and Groundfish Fishery of the Guianas-Brazil Shelf* project under the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project (CLME). This case study was coordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This report was prepared to inform a regional workshop to train National Focal Points in stakeholder and institutional analysis and preparation of their draft national communication strategies and was refined at the workshop by country representatives.

The sub-region consists of five independent countries and one overseas territory of France, and four different languages. These countries include Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela, and the languages include English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The stakeholder identification and analysis included both the direct and indirect players involved in the shrimp and groundfish fishery in the Guianas-Brazil Shelf.

Institutions are defined as “the collective governance arrangements for a natural resource, including the stakeholders involved as well as the laws, formal and informal policies, plans and structures that guide how these stakeholders interact”<sup>1</sup>. The study looks at all relevant regional and national laws, agreements, policies and plans relating to shrimp and ground fish resources and coastal/ marine areas.

This study was meant to facilitate and assist in identifying what are the gaps in an effective and participatory governance arrangement for the fishery, with the overall purpose of mainstreaming the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in the management of the fisheries resources.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

For stakeholder identification, a list of various categories of players and actors, from the local to international levels, who can contribute to or impact the shrimp and ground fish fishery was identified. Specific identification of stakeholders in the region under each category was achieved through an examination of available documents dealing with the Guianas-Brazil Shelf and the shrimp and ground fish industry.

For stakeholder analysis, the study began to assess the stakeholders’ technical competency in matters relating to fisheries by looking at their skills, knowledge, abilities and experience. It also examined their capacity for participation in fisheries governance by examining seven elements of capacity for participation as designed by CANARI (Krishnarayan, 2002). These were:

- *World view/philosophy*: Values, attitudes, principles and beliefs of respect for all people and the contribution that they can make. Trust and openness to allow other people to play an equitable role in decision-making.
- *Culture*: Willingness to work with other stakeholders towards shared objectives and a belief that this can be effective.
- *Organizational structure*: Communication channels to receive input, share information, and facilitate discussion, debate and negotiation internally and with partners. Clear definition of roles, functions, lines of communication and mechanisms for accountability.
- *Adaptive culture and strategies*: Practices and policies so that structures and mechanisms can be adapted to respond to changes in the natural resource being managed, the patterns of use of this resource, and the needs, interests, roles and responsibilities of all of the stakeholders involved.

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<sup>1</sup> CANARI, 2010. Facilitating participatory forest management: A toolkit for forest managers in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: CANARI

- *Linkages*: An ability to develop and manage relationships with individuals, groups and organisations. Multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral approaches bringing together government agencies, academia, private sector, NGOs, CBOs, communities and individuals.
- *Skills, knowledge and abilities (competence)*: Technical skills and knowledge in the specific management area on how to effectively facilitate or engage in participatory processes (e.g. communication and interpersonal skills, ability to negotiate, ability to speak clearly and communicate effectively in front of a large group).
- *Material*: Technology, equipment, materials and finance to support the effective implementation of the participatory process, with equitable allocation among stakeholders.

Based on this analysis of roles, responsibilities and capacity, key stakeholders believed to be essential in the implementation of EAF can be easily identified.

Analysis of institutional arrangements was based on specific identification of laws, agreements, policies and plans that are active in the Guianas-Brazil region. This was done by examination of several documents dealing with the Guianas-Brazil Shelf and the shrimp and groundfish industry.

The documents included CLME meeting reports and documents produced on the CLME shrimp and groundfish pilot project. The documents came from sources such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), and the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM). The full list of documents is in the bibliography.

### 3 FINDINGS

#### 3.1 Stakeholder analysis

##### 3.1.1 International stakeholders

Type	Name of organization	Capacity of organization - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
Government	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	-high technical skill, experience and knowledge -traditionally has worked with governments to implement various projects -unsure of strength of partnership with the government	-advisory, technical and financial assistance on agriculture and fisheries-related matters -works in all six territories
Government	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	-high technical skill, experience and knowledge -traditionally has worked with governments to implement various projects -unsure of strength of partnership with the government	-some advice on policy
Government	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	-high technical skill, experience and knowledge -traditionally has worked with governments to implement various projects -unsure of strength of partnership with the government	-advice on policy related to use of the marine environment -6 countries
Government	Other relevant international inter-governmental bodies such as UNESCO, IMO, etc.	-strong technical skills, knowledge and experience -unsure of the relationship with the government	-provides funding for technical assistance, e.g. training -6 countries
Government	OLDEPESCA (Organización Latinoamericana de Desarrollo Pesquero) Latin American Organisation of Fishing Development	-strong technical skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries -unsure of level of participation in fisheries governance -unsure of willingness to participate in fisheries governance	-strengthen and enlarge fishing co-operation in Latin America and the Caribbean (work mainly in the S. American countries) -has both development and research functions in regional fisheries management

<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>Capacity of organization</b> - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
Government	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA/NMFS)	-strong technical skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries -unsure of the willingness to participate in fisheries governance in the region -unsure of the level of participation in fisheries governance in the region	-advisory and technical assistance -assistance in 6 countries
Government	Japanese (JICA), Dutch and other international governments offering assistance	may have strong technical skill, experience and knowledge in fisheries related matters -unsure of willingness to assist with fisheries governance though believed to be willing giving a history of ties to the Dutch government -unsure ability to develop and maintain linkages with other organisations -believed to have their own access to and control over technical and financial resources	advisory, technical and financial assistance -all the countries receive assistance from European and N. American countries
Civil society	Japanese, US and fishers from other countries involved in both shrimp & groundfish and other fisheries in Brazil	-strong technical skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries unsure of skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries governance -unsure of the willingness to participate in fisheries governance	-direct users of the shrimp and groundfish resource -mainly the S. American countries
Civil society	Netherlands Committee for IUCN	has strong technical skills, knowledge and experience -unsure of ability to develop and maintain linkages -unsure of the organisational structure (ability to communicate effectively, share information, facilitate discussions, clear definition of roles and responsibilities in the organisation) -may have greater access to and control of its own technical	-technical and financial assistance and support in environmental matters including fisheries -Suriname

Type	Name of organization	Capacity of organization - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
		and financial resources -unsure willing to participate in fisheries governance, if share goals of the CLME and if would not try to influence the project	
Civil society	Conservation International	- high technical skills - unsure about whether they adapt well in order to successfully engage and participate with national and local actors	- researches sustainable fisheries and exploring the possible benefits of sustainable aquaculture. -French Guiana, Brazil
Civil society	International NGOs involved in sea turtle conservation		
Civil society	EU and ACP countries (consumers)	- unsure whether these actors engage with the regional governing body to determine export quotas - unsure whether wholesale purchasers engage directly with local fishers.	- EU consume approximately 1000 tonnes of shrimp fished in F. Guiana - ACP consumes approximately 108 tonnes of shrimp fished in F. Guiana
Civil society	International NGOs and CSOs involved in marine habitat protection	-may have strong technical skill, knowledge and experience in fisheries-related matters -unsure of their willingness to participate in fisheries governance issues	-potential technical and financial support
Civil society	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	may have strong technical skill, knowledge and experience in fisheries related matters -unsure of their willingness to participate in fisheries governance issues -unsure if the organization has the same goals of the CLME and if would try influence fisheries governance -unsure of ability to develop and maintain relationships with different organizations	-potential technical and financial support/ assistance -Venezuela (no information available on role in other countries)

<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>Capacity of organization</b> - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
Civil society	Other NGOs and CSOs involved in environmental conservation	-may have strong technical skill, knowledge and experience in fisheries related matters -unsure of their willingness to participate in fisheries governance issues -unsure if the organization has the same goals of the CLME and if would try influence fisheries governance	-potential technical and financial support/ assistance
Civil society	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers		-technical (and administrative) support for fishers?
Academia	Universities based in other countries (e.g. University of Miami. Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science(RSMAS))	-strong technical knowledge -unsure of other capacities though believed to have strong organizational capacity with the ability to share information and facilitate discussion -unsure of willingness to participate in fisheries governance in the region	-research assistance and policy advice
Donor agencies	UK Department for International Development (DFID)	-has strong organizational structure -unsure of the strength of the partnerships with other organizations -has strong communication skills and ability to facilitate discussions -has access to and control of its own technical and financial resources	-provides aid and technical assistance -has worked in T&T, Guyana
Donor agencies	Inter American Development Bank (IADB)	high levels of technical knowledge - high levels of participation at local level in sustainable development of resources not sure about specific involvement in Guyana	- Supports efforts by Latin America and the Caribbean countries to reduce poverty and inequality. - Aims to bring about development in a sustainable, climate-friendly way -worked in all 6 countries

<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>Capacity of organization</b> - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
Donor agencies	US Agency for International Development (USAID)	- high levels of technical knowledge and support - unsure of organizations ability to engage and participate with actors on national and local levels	-provides aid and technical assistance -has provided support in Guyana, T&T and Suriname -unsure of support in other countries
Donor agencies	Multinational corporations with interest in the country	-unsure of capacity and willingness to participate in the fisheries governance	-potential source of funding for shrimp and groundfish related projects?

### 3.1.2 Regional organizations

<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>Capacity of organization</b> - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
Government	WECAFC Ad Hoc Working Group on Shrimp and Groundfish Fisheries in the Brazil-Guianas Shelf  Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission(WECAFC)/ FAO	-unsure of the willingness to participate in fisheries governance -strong technical skills, knowledge and experience	regional fisheries body that promotes the effective conservation, management and development of the living marine resources of the area of competence of the Commission, in accordance with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and addresses common problems of fisheries management and development faced by members of the Commission. All 6 countries are members of the WECAFC.
Government	Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat	-strong technical capacity through the CRFM -ability to form and maintain partnerships with various organizations though there are uncertainties about the ability of CARICOM to effectively carry out its mandates	-regional intergovernmental organization that seeks to promote economic integration and improve the member states' leverage in the world economy

Type	Name of organization	Capacity of organization - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-develops policies that are adopted by the individual member states (T&amp;T, Suriname, Guyana)</li> <li>-advisory support</li> </ul>
Government	CRFM Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-very strong technical skills and knowledge</li> <li>-highly experienced</li> <li>-traditionally has facilitated the sharing of information</li> <li>-willing to participate in fisheries governance</li> <li>-willing to facilitate participatory fisheries governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-regional intergovernmental organization that seeks to promote and facilitate the responsible utilization of the region's fisheries and other aquatic resources. This is a Caribbean Community (CARICOM) body</li> <li>-functions in T&amp;T, Guyana, Suriname</li> </ul>
Government	Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-unsure of the technical ability in fisheries but strong in the environmental health matters (including health of the marine habitat)</li> <li>-strong ability to communicate and share information</li> <li>-has control and access to its own technical and financial resources necessary for participatory approaches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-tries to find cost effective measures to environmental health issues in the CARICOM countries (T&amp;T, Suriname, Guyana)</li> <li>-can provide technical and advisory assistance in environmental health/ management including fisheries related matters</li> </ul>
Government	Commission for Inland Fisheries of Latin America (COPESCAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>strong technical skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries</li> <li>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders though believed to strong</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to share information but believed to be strong</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to facilitate discussion</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to develop and manage relationships with other stakeholders</li> <li>-unsure of access to and control of technical and financial resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-promotion of programmes of research and development leading to the rational utilization of inland fisheries resources,</li> <li>-establishing the scientific basis for regulatory and other measures for the conservation and improvement of inland fishery resources,</li> <li>-supporting the development of aquaculture, and</li> <li>-encouraging education and training to reach these objectives</li> <li>-S. American countries</li> </ul>

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<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>Capacity of organization</b> - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
Government	INFOPECA	strong technical skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries -unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders though believed to strong -unsure of the ability to share information but believed to be strong -unsure of the ability to facilitate discussion -unsure of the ability to develop and manage relationships with other stakeholders -unsure of access to and control of technical and financial resources	-portal for sharing information on fisheries in the region -S. American countries
Government	Intergovernmental oceanographic commission (IOCARIBE)	-very strong technical skills and knowledge -highly experienced -unsure of partnerships in fisheries governance	-responsible for the promotion, development and co-ordination of IOC marine scientific research programmes, the ocean services, and related activities, including training, education and mutual assistance (TEMA) in the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (all 6 countries?)
Civil society	Shrimp Trawlers from EU	- high technical skills and experience - unsure about their level of participation and communication with national and local actors - unaware of their relationship, if any with national/local actors	- major extractors of the shrimp resources -French Guiana
Civil society	WWF Guianas	- high technical skills - unsure about whether they adapt well in order to successfully participate with national and local actors	-partner with local communities, private and public sector institutions, international NGOs and funding organizations to achieve nature conservation and sustainable use of the region's natural resources. -work in Suriname, Guyana and Fr. Guiana

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<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>Capacity of organization</b> - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
Civil society	WIDECAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-strong technical knowledge and skill in turtles and TEDs and the possible use in the shrimp &amp; groundfish fishery in the region</li> <li>-has a history of sharing information with others</li> <li>-unsure of organisations willingness to participate in fisheries governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-regional NGO that ensures the recovery and sustainable management of sea turtle populations</li> <li>-applicable to all 6 countries</li> </ul>
Civil society	Fishing fleets from other Caribbean Sea adjacent countries or neighbouring countries (Guyana, Venezuela, Fr. Guiana, Brazil)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may have strong technical skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to work with other organisations</li> <li>-unsure of the organisational structure of the foreign fleets</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-main users of the resource</li> <li>-may have some conflicts with the local users of the resource</li> <li>-applicable to all the countries</li> </ul>
Civil society & private sector	Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-strong traditional knowledge</li> <li>-unsure of willingness to participate in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of capacity for fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of the reach of the organisations</li> <li>-may not have full control and access to its own technical and financial resources</li> <li>-organisation depends on the legal status of national fisherfolk organisations within its membership to carry out its functions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-regional umbrella fisher folk organisation</li> <li>-T&amp;T, Guyana, Suriname</li> </ul>

<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>Capacity of organization</b> <b>- technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management</b> <b>-world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
Civil society	Island Resources Foundation	unsure of technical skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries related matters -strong ability to share information and facilitate discussions -has history of working with other organisations -have the ability to form linkages with other organisations -unsure of access to and control over technical and financial resources, equipment, material, etc.	regional NGO that is source of information relating to the environment and fisheries in the Caribbean -all 6 countries
Civil society & private sector	One Caribbean Media Ltd and other media organizations	may not have technical skills, knowledge, experience in fisheries matters -unsure of ability to share information (if driven by another agenda) -unsure of willingness to be involved in fisheries governance -unsure of history of partnerships with other organizations -has access to and control of its own technical and financial resources	-can potentially share information on shrimp & groundfish fisheries -T&T (unsure if function in other countries in the study)
Civil society	Fish processors	-strong technical knowledge, skills and experience -unsure of the capacity for fisheries governance (willingness to participate, etc.) -access to and control of their own technical and financial resources	-responsibility for the processing and sometimes sale of shrimp and groundfish -all 6 countries

<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>Capacity of organization</b> - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
Civil society	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)  and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	-strong technical knowledge, skills -strong willingness to participate in fisheries governance -strong organizational structure (strong ability to communicate and share information with other stakeholders) -some access to and control of its own technical and financial resources though highly dependent on donor funding -CANARI may not be able to work in the continental countries since outside its mandate	-facilitates participatory management of natural resources (including fisheries) -conducts fisheries research -in Trinidad and Tobago
Academia	Institute of Marine and Coastal Research (INVEMAR)	-strong technical skills, knowledge and experience -unsure of level of participation in the shrimp & groundfish fisheries of the CLME	-some regional research on fisheries in the Caribbean Sea -work in the S. American countries especially Brazil?
Academia	University of the West Indies (UWI): - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) - Dept of Agricultural Economics and Extension - Dept of Life Sciences - Sustainable Economic Development Unit	-strong technical skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries -has participated in fisheries governance -has strong organisational structure with history of sharing information with others -unsure of possible role within Venezuela	-research in fisheries-related matters including governance -provides scientific basis for decision-making -applicable to the CARICOM countries (T&T, Guyana, Suriname)

<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>Capacity of organization</b> - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
Academia	Caribbean Fisheries Training and Development Institute (CFTDI)	-strong technical skills and knowledge -unsure of willingness to participate in fisheries governance	- responsible for providing training and assisting in capacity building for the fishing industry in T&T and the Caribbean -T&T, Suriname, Guyana -unsure if persons from other countries are trained at CFTDI
Academia	Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI)	-very strong technical skills and knowledge -highly experienced -traditionally has facilitated the sharing of information	-promotes the exchange of current information on the use and management of marine resources in the Gulf and Caribbean region -applicable to all 6 countries
Donor agencies	Organizacion Del Sector Pesquero Y Acuicola Del Istmo Centroamericano (OSPESCA)	-strong technical skills, knowledge and experience -unsure of the willingness to participate in the shrimp & groundfish fishery project under the CLME	-research and information; provided some financial support for CLME project -work in Brazil and Venezuela
Donor agencies	European Fisheries Fund (EFF)	- high technical skills - unsure of ability to engage local and national actors	-the main instruments of expenditure under the Common Fisheries Policy. The first objective of EFF is to grant financial assistance to the European fisheries sector during the period 2007-2013 in order to adapt to changing needs. -French Guiana mainly
Donor agencies	Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	-unsure of level participation and engagement with actors in fisheries	- provides funding for development to CARICOM states -work in the T&T, Guyana, Venezuela

### 3.1.3 Brazil

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Government	Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture	-Technical skill, experience and knowledge considering its establishment in 2009 -High qualified staff is being convened, with history in fisheries management	-Responsible for developing and implementing fisheries policies, and currently has a mandate to implement management and regulation measures -Co-ordinate the establishment rules, criteria, standards and management measures for the sustainable use of fishing resources
National	Government	Ministry of the Environment	-Technical skill, experience and knowledge considering its establishment in 2009 -Willingness to participate in fisheries management -World view in aspects related to environmental protection and conservation of natural resources	-Responsible for developing policies on the environment -Under the co-ordination of the Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture, establish rules, criteria, standards and management measures for the sustainable use of fishing resources
National	Government	Brazilian Institute for Environmental and Renewable natural Resources (IBAMA)	-Technical skill, knowledge and experiences in fishery management -History in participatory management and part of organisation's mandate -Willingness to participate in fisheries governance in the Caribbean Sea LME	-Technical support to the Ministry of the Environment for the sustainable use of fisheries resources -Environmental licensing -Inspection and surveillance of fishing activities

<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
National	Government	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio)	-Some technical skills, knowledge and experience in management of marine protected areas --Part of organisation's mandate -Willingness to participate in fisheries governance in the Caribbean Sea LME	-Research, protection, conservation of the natural resources of Brazil -Participatory and conflict management -Environmental education
National	Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply	-Technical skills, knowledge and experience in sanitary and quality control of fisheries products -No technical skill, knowledge and experiences in fishery management	-Mandate to establish rules and criteria for conservation, handling, processing and commercialisation of fisheries products
National	Government	Coast Guard and Navy	-No technical skill, knowledge and experiences in fishery management -Technical skill to inhibit piracy	-Coastal protection and enforcement of maritime regulations
National	Government	Maritime Authority	-No technical skill, knowledge and experiences in fishery management -Technical skill in control and monitoring of fishing boat navigation	-Set regulations regarding the use of the coast, ports, safety on board, etc.
National	Government	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-No technical skill, knowledge and experiences in fishery management -Technical support in international cooperation	-Set the procedures for international projects cooperation and co-ordinate Brazilian institution participation
National	Government	Ministry of Trade and Industry	-No technical skill, knowledge and experiences in fishery management	-responsible for regulating internal and external trade of fisheries product and development of fishing industries
National	Government	Projeto TAMAR: Brazilian Center for	-History of involving coastal communities in sea turtle conservation	-sea turtle conservation project -possible conflict with the shrimp & groundfish

<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
		Protection of Sea Turtles and Research Centre		fishers
National	Government	Inter-ministerial Commission for Marine Resources	-Technical skill, knowledge and experiences in fishery policies -History in participatory management and part of organisation's mandate -Willingness to participate in fisheries governance in the Caribbean Sea LME	-Advice for long-term management of sustainable use of marine resources
National	Government	PETROBRAS	-No technical skill, knowledge and experiences in fishery management -Possible technical cooperation regarding compensations and amendments for the fishing sector	-Oil and gas production in Brazil -Possible user conflict with the shrimp & groundfish users in Brazil
Local	Government	Centre for Research and Management of Fisheries of the North Coast (CEPNOR)	-Organisational structure, capacity and history of participation in shrimp & groundfish fisheries and ability to form and maintain linkages, communication and facilitation discussion with other stakeholders -High importance for fisheries governance -Access to and control over its own technical and financial resources	- Fisheries research that informs management -Research arm of IBAMA for the North Region of Brazil
Local	Government	Secretariat of Fishery and Aquaculture of Pará State	-Organisational structure, capacity and ability to form and maintain linkages, communication and facilitation discussion with other stakeholders -High importance for fisheries governance	-Promotes access and contribute to the implementation of public fishing policies



Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
			-Access to and control over its own technical and financial resources	
Local	Government	Sub-secretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture of Amapá State	-Organisational structure, capacity and ability to form and maintain linkages, communication and facilitation discussion with other stakeholders -High importance for fisheries governance -Access to and control over its own technical and financial resources	-Promotes access and contribute to the implementation of public fishing policies
Local	Government	Federal Rural University of Pará	-Technical and scientific skill for fisheries management -Organisational structure, capacity and ability to form and maintain linkages, communication and facilitation discussion with other stakeholders -High importance for fisheries governance -Access to and control over its own technical resource	-Fisheries research that informs management and implementation of public policies
Local	Government	Federal University of Pará	-Technical and scientific skill for fisheries management -Organisational structure, capacity and ability to form and maintain linkages, communication and facilitation discussion with other stakeholders -High importance for fisheries governance -Access to and control over its own technical resource	-Fisheries research that informs management and implementation of public policies

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
Local	Government	Federal University of Amapá	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Technical and scientific skill for fisheries management</li> <li>-Organisational structure, capacity and ability to form and maintain linkages, communication and facilitation discussion with other stakeholders</li> <li>-High importance for fisheries governance</li> <li>-Access to and control over its own technical resource</li> </ul>	-Fisheries research that informs management and implementation of public policies
Local	Government	Institute Emilio Goeldi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Technical and scientific skill for fisheries management</li> <li>-Organisational structure, capacity and ability to form and maintain linkages, communication and facilitation discussion with other stakeholders</li> <li>-High importance for fisheries governance</li> <li>-Access to and control over its own technical resource</li> </ul>	-Fisheries research that informs management and implementation of public policies
National	Civil Society	National Council of Fishing Industry (CONEPE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Traditional knowledge and experience in fishing;</li> <li>-High importance for fisheries governance</li> <li>-Access to and control over its own technical and financial resources</li> </ul>	-Promote the access of fishing industry to public policies and financial incentives
National	Civil Society	National Confederation of Fishers and Aquacultures' (CNPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Organisational structure, capacity and history of participation in shrimp &amp; groundfish fisheries and ability to form and maintain linkages, communication and facilitation discussion with other stakeholders</li> <li>-High importance for fisheries governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Fishers organizational structure</li> <li>-Promote the access of fishers to public policies and financial incentives</li> </ul>

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
			-Access to and control over its own technical and financial resources	
National	Civil society	Brazilian Association of Trade Industries (ABIA)	-No technical skills, knowledge and experience of the organisations though traditional knowledge and skills believed to be strong -unsure of willingness to participate in fisheries governance	-technical body for consultation on agricultural and fisheries matters
National	Civil society	EMBRATUR – Brazilian Tourism Entity	-No technical skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries management -Organisational structure, capacity and ability to form and maintain linkages, communication and facilitation discussion with other stakeholders -Access to and control over its own technical and financial resources	-tourism -possible conflict with the fishers in the shrimp and groundfish fishery
National	Civil society	Media	-No technical skills, knowledge, experience in fisheries matters -Ability to share information (if constrained by government or if driven by another agenda) -Unsure of history of partnerships with other organisations	-Can potentially share information on shrimp & groundfish fisheries
National	Civil Society	Brazilian Association of Bars and Restaurants	-No technical skill, knowledge and experiences in fishery management -Access to and control over its own technical and	-Promote Brazilian culinary through restaurants and incentive to good quality food

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
		(ABRASEL)	financial resources	
National	Civil Society	Aquatic Mammals Foundation (NGO involved in environmental protection/conservation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-No technical skill, knowledge and experiences in fishery management</li> <li>-Organisational structure, capacity and ability to form and maintain linkages, communication and facilitation discussion with other stakeholders</li> <li>-High importance for fisheries governance</li> <li>-Access to and control over its own technical and financial resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To promote aquatic mammals and their habitat conservation, aiming at the environmental equilibrium</li> <li>-Possible conflicts with fishers and fishing activities</li> </ul>
Local	Civil Society	Pará and Amapá States Fishing Industry Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Strong traditional knowledge and experience in fishing; unsure of the level of scientific knowledge</li> <li>-Weak in fisheries governance and management (lack information, advocacy and communication skills)</li> <li>-Unsure of willingness to participate in management</li> </ul>	-Direct stakeholders
Local	Civil Society	Northern Fisheries Company Association of Brasil (Sinpesca)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organisational structure, capacity and strong traditional knowledge and history of participation in shrimp &amp; groundfish fisheries and ability to form and maintain linkages, communication and facilitation discussion with other stakeholders</li> <li>-Good level of fishing knowledge</li> <li>-High importance in fisheries governance and management, with information, advocacy and communication skills</li> <li>-Willingness to participate in management</li> <li>-Access to and control over its own technical and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Direct stakeholders</li> <li>-Fishing industries organizational representative</li> </ul>

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
			financial resources	
Local	Civil society	State of Pará Fishers Federation	-Organisational structure, capacity and history of participation in shrimp & groundfish fisheries and ability to form and maintain linkages, communication and facilitation discussion with other stakeholders -High importance for fisheries governance -Access to and control over its own technical and financial resources	-Fishers organizational structure -Promote the access of fishers to public policies and financial incentives
Local	Civil society	State of Amapá Fishers Federation	-Organisational structure, capacity and history of participation in shrimp & groundfish fisheries and ability to form and maintain linkages, communication and facilitation discussion with other stakeholders -High importance for fisheries governance -Access to and control over its own technical and financial resources	-Fishers organizational structure -Promote the access of fishers to public policies and financial incentives

3.1.4 French Guiana

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Government	Conseil Regional de Guyane (Regional Council of Guyane)	- high technical ability - unaware of ability or desire to engage local actors in developing fisheries industry	The regional community is involved principally in the areas of economic development, regional planning, education, vocational training, culture and health.
National	Government	Conseil General de Guyane (General Council of Guyane)	- high technical ability - unaware of ability or desire to engage local actors in fisheries management and development	The general council is involved in rural development and the environment
National	Government	French Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Land Management	- high technical ability - unsure about their level of participation and communication with national (council) and local actors - unaware of their relationship, if any with national/local actors	-responsible for conservation and management, including monitoring control and surveillance
National	Government	Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable development, Transportation and Housing	- high technical ability - unsure about their level of participation and communication with national (council) and local actors - unaware of their relationship, if any with national/local actors	engage in sustainable development work in marine and coastal biodiversity

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Government	IFREMER (Institute Français pour l' exploitation de la mer) (French Research Institute for Exploitation of the Sea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high level of Technical skills</li> <li>- Reports and influences French government's approach to fisheries</li> <li>- unsure about their adaptability and philosophy in engaging and participating with national and local actors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-responsible for fisheries research; provides scientific advice on all aspects of fisheries to the French Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>- Working to develop an eco-system based approach to fisheries</li> </ul>
National	Government	Institut de recherche pour le developpement (IRD) (Institute of Development Research)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high technical skills</li> <li>- unsure about whether they adapt well in order to successfully engage and participate with national and local actors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>French research institute which reports to the various Government ministry responsible for the research</li> <li>- researching marine biodiversity in French Guiana</li> </ul>
National	Government	Direction des Services Portuaires (Direction of the Harbour Services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- unsure of impacts on local fisheries</li> <li>- unsure of ability and willingness to engage with fisheries stakeholders on any level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Authority over port areas along the coast</li> </ul>
National	Government	French Guiana Tourism Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- unsure of impacts on local fisheries</li> <li>- unsure of ability and willingness to engage with fisheries stakeholders on any level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Authority over all tourist activities on the coast</li> </ul>
National	Civil society	French Shrimp Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high technical skills and experience</li> <li>- unsure about their level of participation and communication with national and local actors</li> <li>- unaware of their relationship, if any with national/local actors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- major wholesale purchaser of Shrimp</li> </ul>

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Civil society	Fishers from Martinique and Guadeloupe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high technical skills and experience</li> <li>- unsure about their level of participation and communication with national and local actors</li> <li>- unaware of their relationship, if any with national/local actors</li> </ul>	- major extractor of the shrimp resources
National	Civil society	Le Comité National des Pêches Maritimes et des Elevages Marins (CNPMEM) National Committee of Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high traditional knowledge and experience</li> <li>- unsure of level of activity in overseas territories</li> <li>- unsure of level of participation with local actors</li> </ul>	Organisation for professional marine fishers and marine farmers (not including shellfish) to share expertise, protect fishers, promote responsible fishing and sustainable development.
National	Civil society	Shrimp Trawlers from EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high technical skills and experience</li> <li>- unsure about their level of participation and communication with national and local actors</li> <li>- unaware of their relationship, if any with national/local actors</li> </ul>	- major extractor of the shrimp resources
National	Academia	Université des Antilles et de la Guyane (University of the West Indies and Guyana[French])	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high technical capacity</li> <li>- unsure of their role in fisheries in French Guiana</li> </ul>	- Department of Health, Safety and the Environment unsure whether they engage in fisheries research



3.1.5 Guyana

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Government	Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The available technical capacity is moderately high. This Department has always managed fisheries in Guyana, and has retained staff in technical positions with a wealth of knowledge and experience in traditional approaches to managing fisheries.</li> <li>- The Department has a significant ability to participate as it has field officers with responsibility for the far flung regions of the coast.</li> <li>- Engages civil society stakeholders at all levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manage, regulate and promote sustainable development of fisheries</li> <li>-In charge of enforcement of laws and regulations as well as the dissemination of technical information to regional fisheries units.</li> </ul>
National	Government	Fisheries Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High technical capacity, ability to participate in decision making and ability to engage local actors in fisheries</li> <li>- The committee is currently dormant</li> </ul>	Advise the Minister of Agriculture on fisheries policies.
National	Government	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	<p>The organization has fair knowledge and skills to execute its mandate for the enforcement of regulations on general environmental management, management of the coastal zone and biodiversity. It is a relatively young organization with a fair rate of staff retention and a fairly young staff. Agency suffers budgetary constraints and shortage of human capacity. Mostly focused on reducing human impact on the</p>	The agency is responsible for general protection of the marine and coastal ecosystems and specifically for enforcing laws and regulations related to species protection, pollution management, habitat degradation. It is also responsible for ensuring Guyana's commitment to international conventions related to biodiversity protection and pollution.

<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
			natural environment while pursuing economic and social development. The agency had a high level of interaction with national and international stakeholders and values participation.	
National	Government	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	This is a traditional institution with many years of international relations, good staff retention and staff trained for their duty. The organization is not directly involved in the management of fisheries.	Responsible for international access agreements with other nations' fishing vessels.
National	Government	Central Planning and Housing Authority	High capacity for their mandate. They do not have a direct role in the management of fisheries.	Issuance of land use clearance for the establishment of processing plants
National	Government	Guyana Bureau of Standards	The organization has a high capacity to carry out its mandate which is very broad. It has under 30 years of cumulative experience. The organization is not directly involved in fisheries management.	Responsible for establishing and regulating standards of the inputs and outputs of the industry; particularly the quality of gear on sale to the industry, the quality of the processing and the final products.
National	Government	Ministry of Health	This is a traditional institution which has well trained staff and good infrastructure to carry out its role in the fisheries. Units dealing with quality assurance and safety in fisheries are the Veterinary and Public Health Unit, Food and Drug Department and the Environmental Health Unit. Staff generally	Responsible for general health of the Guyanese population and this in various ways relate to fisheries harvest, processing and sale.

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
			have high retention rates. The organization is not directly involved in the management of fisheries.	
National	Government	New Guyana Marketing Corporation	The company has a high capacity to carry out its mandate in marketing. It is relatively young and has mainly young staff. It has lots of infrastructure and is well equipped to support marketing of fisheries products. It is not currently involved in fisheries marketing or management.	Responsible for providing market facilitation services to the private sector for the export of non-traditional agricultural produce which include facilitating local market development, developing and disseminating post harvest technology and providing appropriate market research.
National	Government	Customs and Trade Administration Department, Guyana Revenue Authority	This organization is fairly well equipped and staffed for its role in fisheries management. It is a traditional institution with a wealth of cumulative experience. They are concerned only with ensuring that the revenue that should be derived from the fishing industry is collected, not with the management of the fisheries.	Responsible for the collection of revenue related to the importation and exportation of seafood, registration of coastal vessels and granting concessions on materials and equipment imported.
National	Government	Hydrometeorological Service Division, Ministry of Agriculture	The division has is high technical capacity for its mandate and a wealth of experience as an institution and in its staff. Constrained by human resources and infrastructure to monitor the ocean environment.	Responsible for observing, archiving and understanding Guyanese weather and climate, and providing meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic services in support of Guyana's national needs and international obligations.

<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
National	Government	Institute of Applied Science and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High technical knowledge, skills and necessary infrastructure for carrying out its role.</li> <li>- no fisheries specific capacities</li> <li>- no direct interest in the sector</li> </ul>	Provides laboratory services in testing for heavy metals in fish, fish products, and the environment.
National	Government	Bureau of Statistics - Guyana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High capacity for mandate with a wealth of experience both as an institution and in staff.</li> <li>- no fisheries specific capacities</li> <li>- no direct interest in the sector</li> </ul>	Responsible for the conducting of censuses, the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of certain statistical information and for other matters relating thereto.
National	Government	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New ministry in the Government Structure.</li> <li>- The ministry coordinates a range of other institutions in a top down fashion including the EPA, GFC and GGMC.</li> <li>- Very powerful in the area of environmental management at the policy level and indirectly at the regulatory/management level. This includes coastal and marine environments.</li> </ul>	Established to have responsibilities for forestry, mining, environmental management, wildlife, protected areas, land use planning and coordination, and climate change
National	Government	Guyana Forestry Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High capacity for mandate with a wealth of experience both as an institution and in staff.</li> <li>It is fairly well staffed and equipped to perform its mandate and operates in a semi-decentralized fashion.</li> </ul>	Responsible for advising the subject Minister on issues relating to forest policy, forestry laws and regulations. It administers and manages of all State Forest land. It also develops and monitors standards for forest sector operations and develops and implements forest protection and conservation strategies. All these include mangrove forests

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Government	Guyana Geology and Mines Commission	<p>High technical capacity for the execution of its mandate</p> <p>Engages with civil society and other stakeholders at any level</p> <p>It is fairly well staffed and equipped to perform its mandate and operates in a semi-decentralized fashion.</p> <p>No direct role in fisheries management but its role in managing the environmental implications of mining is critical for the sustainability of the fisheries.</p>	<p>Functions:</p> <p>Promotion of mineral development;</p> <p>Provision of technical assistance and advice in mining, mineral processing, mineral utilisation and marketing of mineral resources;</p> <p>Mineral exploration;</p> <p>Research in exploration, mining, and utilisation of minerals and mineral products;</p> <p>Enforcement of the conditions of Mining Licences, Mining Permits, Mining Concessions, Prospecting Licences (for Large Scale Operations), Prospecting Permits (for Medium and Small Scale operations) and Quarry Licences;</p> <p>Collection of Rentals, fees, charges, levies etc. payable under the Mining Act;</p> <p>Hall Marking.</p> <p>(From website homepage)</p>
National	Government	Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce	<p>Main interest is in utilisation of coastal and marine environment for ecotourism</p> <p>Outside of representing interest, there is no ability to contribute to fisheries management</p> <p>Good ability to interact with other stakeholders</p>	<p>Authority of all tourism activities along Guyanese coast</p>

<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
National	Government	National Agriculture Research and Extension Institute (NAREI) – Guyana Mangrove Restoration Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- low technical ability in this fishery but high technical capacity in mangrove forest ecology</li> <li>- Impact on fisheries may be positive in the provision of habitat</li> <li>- Work with artisanal fisherfolk at landing sites located at or near mangrove interest areas</li> </ul>	To promote sustainable management of mangrove forests through public awareness and education approaches, research programmes, and intensive community involvement (Mission statement)
National	Government	Guyana Defence Force - Coast Guard Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited capacity to enforce maritime and fisheries regulations because of human and other constraints.</li> <li>- Ability to engage other fisheries stakeholders at any level</li> </ul>	Coastal protection and enforcement of maritime regulations
National	Government	Guyana Police force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- not traditional seen as part of the system</li> <li>- good ability to engage</li> <li>- great internal organization</li> <li>- lack of technical and infrastructural capacity</li> </ul>	Responsible for general citizen security
National	Government	Maritime Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High technical ability in relation to mandate.</li> <li>- The organization operates only from a central location</li> <li>- Not directly involved in fisheries management</li> </ul>	Responsible for inspection and issuance of Sea Worthiness Certificates for Vessels, enforces safety regulations and licensing of captains.

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Academia	University of Guyana	<p>-Good technical ability for research in all areas of fisheries management. Capacity for training in marketing, fish biology, ecology, environmental management, business management. Weak in marine sciences and oceanography.</p> <p>- Good ability to participate in fisheries management</p> <p>- High ability to communicate and facilitate discussions with other stakeholders; provide information and advice in relation to the formulation of policy and regulations for fisheries and the general management of the resources and in the marine environment</p>	Involved in and responsible for research and development, and education in all areas related to fisheries management (including <i>et al</i> , fisheries, fish biology, ecology and environmental management, economics and social issue)
National	Academia	Guyana School of Agriculture	<p>- moderate technical ability</p> <p>-No direct role in fisheries management and low capacity to engage.</p>	Technical/vocational (pre-university) training in agriculture and allied areas, including a Certificate in Fisheries Studies.
National	Civil society	Guyana Association of Trawler Owners and Seafood Processors (GATOSP)	<p>- high technical knowledge and experience in fisheries</p> <p>- Participate and engage well with actors at local level and the national level</p> <p>- Significant ability to impact fisheries.</p>	Organized to protect the economic and financial interests of members of the Industrial Fisheries.

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Civil society	Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity in marine turtle ecology</li> <li>- capacity to train at the community level in basic coastal ecology</li> <li>Worked with local, national and international groups for over 10 years</li> <li>- may have conflict with fishers in shrimp and ground fish industry</li> <li>- Capacity to inform in governance in fisheries</li> </ul>	To manage the ecosystem of the Shell Beach Protected Area by promoting the conservation and sustainable utilisation of the resources of the area for the benefit of all stakeholders. (Mission statement)
Local	Civil Society	Fish Vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- may have strong traditional knowledge</li> <li>-direct users of the shrimp and groundfish resource</li> </ul>	Purchase fish and shrimp from the shrimp & groundfish fishers for resale
Local	Civil Society	Cottage Industries (small processing plants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- have good traditional knowledge, skills and experience in fisheries matters</li> <li>main interest is economic</li> </ul>	Harvesters and processors of shrimp and groundfish
Local	Civil Society	Fishers in the shrimp and ground fish fishery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Artisanal</li> <li>- Red snapper (cage boat and Venezuelan long liners)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-strong traditional knowledge and experience in fishing; unsure of the level of scientific knowledge</li> <li>Willing and able to participate in management</li> <li>Main interests is economic, food and culture</li> </ul>	- Harvesters of the shrimp and groundfish resource



<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
Local	Civil society	Fishermen's Cooperative Societies	highly experienced in traditional fisheries issues and have the ability to influence fisheries governance issues Most have a poor track record in managing facilities as a business May not have access to its own technical and financial resources to effectively participate in participatory processes Good ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders	Fishing association with stakeholders involved in the shrimp and groundfish fisheries
Local	Civil Society	Local suppliers of fishing gears and equipment	- Limited or no experienced in traditional fisheries issues. - unsure of the level of scientific knowledge --unsure of the ability to share information and participate effectively in discussions/ debates	Supply fishing gear and equipment
International	NGO	World Wildlife Fund for Nature – Guianas (WWF- Guianas)	- High non-resident technical capacity for ecosystem level work and marine turtles - Have an excellent track record for attracting funding for species/habitat preservation/protection and education. Good experience working on the marine or coastal environment in Guyana.	Support and conservation of marine resources and proper management of the marine environment
International	NGO	Conservation International – Guyana (CI-G)	- High non-resident technical capacity for ecosystem level work and marine turtles - Have an excellent track record for attracting	Support and conservation of marine resources and proper management of the marine environment

<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
			funding for species/habitat preservation/protection and education. - Little experience in work on the marine or coastal environment in Guyana.	
International	Inter-Governmental	UN – Food and Agricultural Organization	- High non-resident and good resident technical capacity for fisheries management including working at the ecosystem level. - Have an excellent track record and experience in working with the fisheries industry and stakeholders in Guyana and the region.	FAO's overall mandate as an organization is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy.
Regional	Inter-Governmental	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)	Excellent knowledge, skills and experience in fisheries and fisheries management. High capacity to engage all stakeholders. Interested in the overall sustainability of the industry	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.
Regional	Inter-Governmental	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC)	Excellent knowledge, skills and experience in fisheries and fisheries management. High capacity to engage all stakeholders. Interested in the overall sustainability of the industry	Facilitate the coordination of 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.

3.1.6 Suriname

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Government	Staatsolie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unsure of the competency in fishing related matters</li> <li>-unsure of the competency in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</li> <li>-may have access to its own technical and financial resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-state oil company</li> <li>-possible conflict between fishing and oil activities</li> </ul>
National	Government	NV Havenbeheer Suriname (Suriname Ports)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unsure of the competency in fishing related matters</li> <li>-unsure of the competency in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</li> <li>-may have access to its own technical and financial resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-marine transportation including fish</li> <li>-possible conflict between fishing and transportation activities</li> </ul>

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Government	Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS)	<p>unsure of the competency in fishing related matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-unsure of the competency in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</li> <li>-may have access to its own technical and financial resources</li> </ul>	-enforces maritime and shipping legislation in Suriname
National	Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	<p>unsure of the competency in fishing related matters though believed to be strong given that it is the ministry responsible for fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-unsure of the competency in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</li> <li>-may not have full control of its technical and financial resources</li> </ul>	-ministry responsible for fisheries governance in Suriname

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Government	Department of Fisheries	<p>unsure of the competency in fishing related matters though believed to be strong given that it is the department with direct responsibility for fisheries management</p> <p>-unsure of the competency in fisheries governance</p> <p>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders</p> <p>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</p> <p>-may not have full control of its technical and financial resources</p>	-government entity with the responsibility for managing fisheries
National	Civil society	Privately-owned shipping companies (e.g. Integra Marine and Freight Services, Continental Shipping Company)	<p>unsure of the competency in fishing related matters</p> <p>-unsure of the competency in fisheries governance</p> <p>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders</p> <p>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</p> <p>-may have access to its own technical and financial resources</p>	<p>-privately owned shipping company</p> <p>-possible user conflicts between fishing and transportation activities?</p>
National	Civil society	Suriname Japan Fishery Ltd	<p>may have strong competency in fishing related matters</p> <p>-unsure of the competency in fisheries governance</p> <p>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders</p> <p>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</p>	<p>-privately -owned seafood company?</p> <p>-processor/ exporter of the shrimp and groundfish resource?</p>

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
			-may have access to its own technical and financial resources	
National	Civil society	STINASU	<p>may have some competency in fishing related matters though unsure of the strength</p> <p>-unsure of the competency in fisheries governance</p> <p>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders</p> <p>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</p> <p>-may have access to its own technical and financial resources</p>	-semi-government organisation with responsibility for nature conservation in Suriname including coastal resources
National	Civil society	STIDUNAL	<p>unsure of the competency in fishing related matters</p> <p>-unsure of the competency in fisheries governance</p> <p>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders though there is a history of working with STINASU for management of a protected area</p> <p>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</p> <p>-may have access to its own technical and financial resources</p>	-CSO involved in the management of a protected area in Suriname

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Civil society	Guianas Seafood N.v.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unsure of the competency in fishing related matters</li> <li>-unsure of the competency in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders though there is a history of participating in WECAFC meetings</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</li> <li>-may have access to its own technical and financial resources</li> </ul>	-seafood company that exports to the US and other countries
National	Civil society	Tourism Union of the Republic of Suriname (TOURS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unsure of the competency in fishing related matters</li> <li>-unsure of the competency in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</li> <li>-may have access to its own technical and financial resources</li> </ul>	-umbrella association for tourism interests in Suriname
National	Civil society	Conservation International (Suriname)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may have some competency in fishing related matters though unsure of the strength</li> <li>-unsure of the competency in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</li> <li>-unsure of the access to its own technical and financial resources</li> </ul>	-NGO that is involved in natural resource conservation in Suriname

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Civil society	Umbrella fisherfolk organisation	strong competency in fishing related matters and in traditional fisheries matters -unsure of the competency in fisheries governance -unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders though traditionally fishers have been unwilling to work with others -unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders -may not have access to its own technical and financial resources	-national association of fisherfolk organisations -may have some conflicts as may represent other fisherfolk interests
National	Civil society	Suriname Seafood Association	may have strong competency in fishing related matters and in traditional fisheries matters -unsure of the competency in fisheries governance -unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders -unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders -may not have access to its own technical and financial resources	-unsure of the role of this organisation though believed to be an umbrella organisation for processors and fishers
National	Academia	University of Suriname	may have strong competency in fishing related matters and in traditional fisheries matters -unsure of the competency in fisheries governance -unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders -unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders	-research in fisheries related matters including governance -provides scientific basis for decision-making



Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
			-may have access to its own technical and financial resources that are necessary for participatory processes	
National	Academia	Anton de Kom University of Suriname	<p>may have strong competency in fishing related matters and in traditional fisheries matters</p> <p>-unsure of the competency in fisheries governance</p> <p>-unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders</p> <p>-unsure of the ability to form and maintain linkages with other stakeholders</p> <p>-may have access to its own technical and financial resources that are necessary for participatory processes</p>	<p>-research in fisheries related matters including governance</p> <p>-provides scientific basis for decision-making</p>

3.1.7 *Trinidad and Tobago*

<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
National	Government	Fisheries Division	-highly skilled, experienced staff	-responsible for management of fisheries and aquaculture (includes research and some training functions)
National	Government	Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs	-organisation delivers integrated services aligned to a changing food and agriculture society -highly skilled, experienced staff	-overarching responsibility for the management of fisheries in Trinidad and Tobago -establishes and implements fisheries related laws and policies
National	Government	Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago (Petrotrin)	--skilled, experienced, knowledgeable personnel in environmental issues	state oil company Petrotrin engages in the exploration, development and production of hydrocarbons and the manufacturing and marketing of petroleum products , and shares the marine environment with fisherfolks
National	Government	Ministry of National Security, Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard	-highly skilled, experienced staff Unsure of the strength of partnerships to successfully execute policies	- provision of a safe and secure inland environment -the national security agencies empowered to conduct fisheries surveillance and to enforce the fisheries legislation applicable to Trinidad and Tobago -monitoring and surveillance of territorial waters

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
		Ministry of National Security (Immigration Division)	-highly skilled and experienced staff for the control of persons entering and leaving Trinidad and Tobago and the issue of travel documents both locally and at Trinidad and Tobago Missions overseas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Issuing of Student Permits</li> <li>- Granting of certificates of Immigration status</li> <li>- Approval of Visas and Visa waivers</li> <li>- Detention/Deportation of immigrants and prosecution for breaches of immigration laws</li> <li>- Granting "Pratique" of Health Clearance of vessels under the Quarantine Ordinance.</li> <li>- Granting shore leave and shore passes</li> </ul>
		Ministry of Planning and the Economy	- Highly skilled and knowledgeable staff for the economic and social development of Trinidad & Tobago by implementing robust economic, social, spatial and gender policies using highly skilled personnel and incorporating dynamic and innovative methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- responsible for the National Framework for Sustainable Development, Economic Planning and Monitoring, National Human Development, National Manpower Planning, Population, Gender Affairs, National Statistics, Town and Country Planning and Urban Development, and Technical Co-operation (Projects and Programmes).</li> <li>- Under the Ministry's portfolio, there are Statutory Boards and other bodies, namely, the Advisory Town Planning Panel, the National Population Council, the Council for Competitiveness and Innovation and the Economic Development Board</li> </ul>
		Ministry of Finance (Customs and Excise Division)	-The Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs, Fisheries Division collaborates with the Marine Interdiction Unit of the Customs and Excise Division	- At-sea fisheries monitoring, surveillance and enforcement.

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
		Tobago House of Assembly (THA)	-The <u>Division of Agriculture, Marine Affairs and Environment (DAMAE)</u> , through its Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries ( <u>DMRF</u> ), has administrative responsibility for Tobago's fishing industry to six miles from shore and for flying fish over a distance of 12-15 miles.	-Collaboration between the <u>DMRF</u> and the Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs, Fisheries Division must be strengthened for effective fisheries management. The development of a rational and feasible national Fisheries Policy must consider the situation in Tobago - The THA has a significant role to play in the gathering of fisheries data for Tobago and in conjunction with the Fisheries Division, clear guidelines will be provided for the type and quality of fisheries data required from Tobago.
National	Government	Seafood Industry Development Company (SIDC)	-has the required technical skills -unsure of the strength of partnerships to successfully execute policies	-encourage the use of what is deemed "low preference" species of fish in the diet of local citizens
National	Government	National Agricultural Marketing Development Company (NAMDEVCO)	-has the necessary marketing skills -unsure of stakeholder involvement in fish marketing and NAMDEVCO's networking system -can provide technical advice and support on marketing fish and fish products	-legally responsible for agricultural marketing including the management of fish markets

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Government	Environmental Management Authority (EMA)	-skilled, experienced, knowledgeable personnel in environmental issues including fisheries -has signed MOUs with several organisations to strengthen partnerships (has culture of working with others)	-provides recommendations on environmental policies including those relating to fisheries possible advocacy role protecting fisheries habitats
National	Government	Institute of Marine Affairs	highly skilled, knowledgeable and experienced personnel -high quality work produced -frequently partners with other organisations on projects	advising Government on a variety of aspects of marine affairs -aid in the development of marine and environmental policy for over 30 years -research on all marine related issues that informs decision-making process - houses the Regional Age and Growth Lab
National	Government	Ministry of Works and Transport (Maritime Services Division)	- highly skilled, knowledgeable and experienced personnel involved in matters pertinent to the fishing industry	- maintenance of channels and navigational aids - implementation of the IMO conventions, as well as several ILO Conventions - responsible for the registration of all fishing craft that operate in international waters - licensing of all fishing vessels operating in the fishery waters of Trinidad and Tobago that are less than 24m in length overall. - is the accreditation agency for maritime training courses offered locally - receives complaints from fishermen concerning damage to their vessels and fishing equipment resulting from the operations of other vessels

<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
National	Government	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	--skilled, experienced, knowledgeable personnel in bilateral and multilateral agreements at regional and international levels	-expand and intensify the country's relation through bilateral and multilateral initiatives including those relating to fisheries
National	Government	Ministry of Trade and Industry	Skilled, experienced, knowledgeable personnel in industrial and service policies such as in fish and fishery products and international trade negotiations including subsidies.	Assist in the growth of trade, business and investment especially the non-energy sector of the economy such as the fisheries
		Ministry of Labour (Cooperatives Division)	-- highly skilled, knowledgeable and experienced personnel involved in matters pertinent to the fishing industry such as fisherfolk organizations	- collaborates with the Fisheries Administration and fisherfolk in promoting the establishment of national fisherfolk organizations (fishing associations, cooperatives) - is the focal point for the implementation of the OSH Act and assistance can be sourced in the provision of safety guidelines for the fishing industry
National	Government	Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs	responsible for monitoring, controlling and regulating the energy and mineral sectors, hence aids in environmental/science (fisheries) policies	-provides recommendations on environmental policies including those relating to fisheries
National	Government	Waste disposal companies (e.g. SWMCOL)	- highly skilled personnel in the sustainable waste collection, treatment, disposal hence avoiding pollution/contamination of water resources	-indirectly assist with waste disposal
National	Civil society &	Private oil and gas	-skilled, experienced, knowledgeable personnel in	-shares marine environment , important to be

<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
	private sector	companies	environmental issues	included in policies decisions
National	Civil society & private sector	Trinidad and Tobago Unified Fisherfolk Organisation (TTUF)	-highly experienced in technical matters related to fishing -weak- many of the primary fisherfolk organisations are still not members of TTUF -unsure of the strength of its voice in governance issues	-legal entity that serves as the national fisherfolk organisation -potential to have majority voice in governance issues
		Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Fishing Association Limited	- has participated in fisheries governance in T&T -highly experienced in technical matters relating to the Industrial Fishery	- effective organizational structures, goals and planned activities that serve the interests of their membership - liaises with the Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs, Fisheries Division on matters pertinent to the industrial fishing industry
National	Civil society & private sector	Fishermen and Friends of the Sea (FFOS)	-has participated in fisheries governance in T&T -unsure of the technical skills, knowledge and experience in the fisheries -unsure of their capacity to participate	-NGO that advocates for the rights of fishermen
		Council of Presidents of the Environment (COPE)	- grouping of autonomous, not-for-profit, non-government organizations and community based organizations representing specialist interests in Environmental Concerns including fisheries related matters	- Lobby in areas of national concern to the environmental movement  - Facilitate external relations, and also liaison between environmental NGOs, CBOs and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago

<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
				- Support the efforts of the local environmental movement
National	Civil society & private sector	Waste disposal companies	- highly skilled personnel in the sustainable waste collection, treatment, disposal hence avoiding pollution/contamination of water resources	- indirectly assist with waste disposal
National	Civil society & private sector	Turtle Village Trust and other sea turtle conservation and tourism interests	-strong skills, knowledge and experience in conservation of sea turtles and other marine animals	-organisations involved in sea turtle conservation and tourism -possible user conflict between turtle conservation and shrimp and groundfish fisheries
National	Civil society & private sector	Trinidad and Tobago Hotel and Tourism Association	-skills, knowledge and experience in tourism and conservation	-possible user conflict between tourism and shrimp and groundfish fisheries
National	Civil society & private sector	Tourism interests (e.g. hotel, cruise ships)	-strong skills, knowledge and experience in tourism, including fisheries activities	possible user conflict between tourism and shrimp and groundfish fisheries
National	Academia	University of the West Indies	-has a history of participating in fisheries governance in T&T -strong skills, knowledge and experience in technical fishing matters	-research and technical advice



<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
National	Academia	University of Trinidad and Tobago	-unsure of the capacity level since the organisation is relatively new but believed to be strong -unsure of the willingness of the organisation to participate fisheries governance	-research and technical advice
National	Academia	Caribbean Fisheries Training and Development Institute (CFTDI)	--skilled, experienced, knowledgeable personnel to deliver training and development programmes to the Fisheries and Maritime Sectors	-legally responsible for providing training and assisting in capacity building for the fishing industry in T&T and the Caribbean
National	Academia	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) and other non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	-skilled, experienced, knowledgeable personnel to promote equitable participation and effective collaboration in managing the natural resources critical to development especially fisheries	-Institutions, policy and practice which reflect a Caribbean model of development based on sustainable use of natural resources to meet the livelihood needs and aspirations of Caribbean people, including the fisheries
National	Donor agencies	Private oil and gas companies	-unsure of the technical skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries issues -unsure of willingness to participate in fisheries governance	-potential source of user conflicts with the fishing industry

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Government	Regional corporations and boroughs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unsure of technical skills, knowledge and experience</li> <li>-unsure of their involvement in fishing related matters</li> <li>-unsure of history of participating with other organisations</li> <li>-may not have access to and control of their own technical and financial resources necessary for participatory processes</li> </ul>	-have some responsibility for local development, e.g. Road development and waste disposal
National	Civil society & private sector	Primary fisherfolk organisations (especially those in areas surrounding the shrimp and groundfish fisheries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-strong traditional knowledge and experience in fishing; unsure of the level of scientific knowledge-</li> <li>weak in fisheries governance and management (lack information, advocacy and communication skills)-</li> <li>unsure of willingness to participate in management</li> </ul>	-local fisherfolk organisations that represent fishers, vendors, etc.-direct stakeholders
Local	Civil society & private sector	Community councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unsure of capacity</li> <li>-uncertain of the willingness to participate in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to share information and effectively communicate with other organisations</li> <li>-unsure of the effectiveness of carrying out mandates</li> </ul>	local body responsible for some development

<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management</b>	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
Local	Civil society & private sector	Fish vendors, fish processors, exporters and importers	strong traditional knowledge and experience in fishing; unsure of the level of scientific knowledge -weak in fisheries governance and management (lack information, advocacy and communication skills) -unsure of willingness to participate in management and their ability to form partnerships	- local body responsible for development in fisheries
Local	Civil society & private sector	Fishing equipment suppliers, builders and repairers	-may lack technical skills, knowledge and experience on fisheries issues -unsure of the willingness to participate in fisheries governance	-- local body responsible for development in fisheries
Local	Civil society & private sector	Local fishers involved in different types of fishing activities	-strong traditional knowledge and experience in fishing; unsure of the level of scientific knowledge- weak in fisheries governance and management (lack information, advocacy and communication skills)- unsure of willingness to participate in management	-direct users of the shrimp and groundfish resource
Local	Civil society & private sector	Local restaurants	-may lack technical skills, knowledge and experience on fisheries issues -unsure of the willingness to participate in fisheries governance	-purchase fish and shrimp from the shrimp & groundfish fishers

3.1.8 Shrimp and Groundfish Fisheries Stakeholders in Venezuela

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Government	National Fisheries and Aquaculture Institute (INAPESCA)	?	-executive organisation responsible for fisheries and aquaculture policies/laws
National	Government	The Socialist Institute for Fishing and Aquaculture (INSOPESCA)	?	-unsure of exact role
National	Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Land	?	-unsure of exact role
National	Government	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	?	-responsible for interactions with countries other than Venezuela
National	Civil society	National Front of Farmers and Fishermen Simon Bolivar	-unsure of the technical skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries -unsure of the willingness to partner with other organisations -unsure of the organisation's structure and ability to communicate/ share information and facilitate discussions	-potential advocate for fishers' rights

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Civil society	Privately-owned media companies (e.g. Grupo Cisneros)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-may not have technical skills, knowledge, experience in fisheries matters</li> <li>-unsure of ability to share information (if constrained by government or if driven by another agenda)</li> <li>-unsure of willingness to be involved in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of history of partnerships with other organisations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-can potentially share information on shrimp &amp; groundfish fisheries</li> </ul>
National	Civil society	Mavesa and other fish processing plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-strong technical skills, knowledge and experience</li> <li>-unsure of the willingness to participate in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of history of participation in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to form linkages with other organisations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-direct users of the fish resource</li> <li>-may have some conflict with the fishers (e.g. price, quality of fish/ shrimp, etc.)</li> </ul>
National	Civil society	Centro de Investigación y Conservación de Tortugas Marinas (CICTMAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-strong technical knowledge and skill in TEDs and the possible use in the shrimp &amp; groundfish fishery in the region</li> <li>-unsure of history of sharing information with others</li> <li>-unsure of willingness to participate in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of organisational structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-sea turtle conservation</li> <li>-may provide information</li> <li>-may have conflicts with the fishers involved in shrimp and groundfish fishery</li> </ul>

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
National	Civil society	Tourism interests (e.g., hotels, cruises, restaurants, etc.)	may not have technical skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries -unsure of willingness to (and history) participate in fisheries governance -unsure of ability to communicate and form linkages with other organisations	purchase shrimp and groundfish for use -may have user conflicts with the shrimp & groundfish fishers
National	Civil society	Provita	unsure of the technical skills, knowledge and experience in fisheries but may be general competency -unsure of the willingness to work with other stakeholders -unsure of the ability to share information and facilitate discussions -unsure of the ability to form linkages with other stakeholders -access to material necessary for participatory processes	nongovernmental organisation involved in environmental protection (may include fish related matters)
National	Academia	Fondo Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (FONAIAP)		- specialised government fisheries research entity

<b>Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Name of organisation</b>	<b>Capacity of organisation</b> - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	<b>Roles, responsibilities</b>
National	Academia	Universidad Simon Bolivar	-strong technical skills, knowledge and experience -unsure of the willingness to participate in fisheries governance -unsure of history of participation in fisheries governance	-research and technical assistance -environmental education
National	Academia	Fundación Científica Los Roques	-strong technical skills, knowledge and experience -unsure of the willingness to participate in fisheries governance -unsure of history of participation in fisheries governance	-research and technical assistance -environmental education
National	Academia	Other research bodies involved in fisheries research	unsure of technical skills, knowledge and experience -unsure of willingness to participate in fisheries governance -unsure of the ability to share information and facilitate discussions but believed to be strong -unsure of their ability to develop and maintain the necessary linkages	-research and technical assistance -policy advice
National	Donor agencies	Private companies	?	-provide financial assistance in the form of grants to shrimp and groundfish activities?
National	Donor agencies	National banks (e.g. Mercantil Banco Universal)	?	-provide financial assistance to shrimp and groundfish activities?

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
Local	Government	State government and city councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unsure of capacity</li> <li>-uncertain of the willingness to participate in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to share information and effectively communicate with other organisations</li> <li>-unsure of the effectiveness of carrying out mandates</li> </ul>	local body responsible for some development including for infrastructure related to fisheries?
Local	Government	Local fisheries management bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unsure of capacity</li> <li>-uncertain of the willingness to participate in fisheries governance</li> <li>-unsure of the ability to share information and effectively communicate with other organisations</li> <li>-unsure of the effectiveness of carrying out mandates</li> <li>-unsure of the access to and control of their own technical and financial resources though believed to be weak</li> </ul>	local entity responsible for implementing the fisheries policies established by the federal government



Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
Local	Civil society	Los Roques Fishing Association and other fishing associations/ cooperatives	<p>may have strong traditional knowledge, skills and experience in fisheries matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-unsure of the ability to share information and participate effectively in discussions/ debates</li> <li>-unsure of ability to form partnerships with other organisations</li> <li>-unsure if effectively represent the fishers</li> <li>-unsure of the access to and control of their own technical and financial resources</li> </ul>	<p>associations of fishers involved in the shrimp and groundfish and other types of fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-may present some conflict if not representing the shrimp and groundfish fishers</li> </ul>
Local	Civil society	Fishers in the shrimp & ground fish fishery	<p>may have strong traditional knowledge, skills and experience in fisheries matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-unsure of the ability to share information and participate effectively in discussions/ debates</li> <li>-unsure of ability to form partnerships with other organisations</li> <li>-may not have access to material (technical, financial resources)</li> </ul>	direct users of the fish resource
Local	Civil society	Fishers involved in other types of fisheries	<p>may have strong traditional knowledge, skills and experience in fisheries matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-unsure of the ability to share information and participate effectively in discussions/ debates</li> <li>-unsure of ability to form partnerships with other organisations</li> <li>-may not have access to material (technical, financial resources)</li> </ul>	may have some conflicts with the shrimp & groundfish fishers

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
Local	Civil society	Fish processors	may have strong traditional knowledge, skills and experience in fisheries matters -unsure of the ability to share information and participate effectively in discussions/ debates -unsure of ability to form partnerships with other organisations	-producers and processors of shrimp and groundfish
Local	Civil society	Fish vendors	may have strong traditional knowledge, skills and experience in fisheries matters -unsure of the ability to share information and participate effectively in discussions/ debates -unsure of ability to form partnerships with other organisations -may not have access to material (technical, financial resources)	purchase fish and shrimp from the shrimp & groundfish fishers
Local	Civil society	NGOs involved in marine/ turtle/ environmental conservation	unsure of the capacity of the organisations -unsure of willingness to participate in governance of the fisheries -unsure of ability to form linkages/ partnerships with other organisations and ability to share information and communicate -unsure of the skills, knowledge and experience in technical fisheries matters	-organisations involved in the protection/conservation of the environment (including the marine environment) -possible conflict with users of the shrimp and groundfish resource -possible source of information and technical assistance

Level of organisation (int'l, regional, nat'l, local)	Type	Name of organisation	Capacity of organisation - technical skill, experience, knowledge in fisheries management -world view, culture in fisheries management	Roles, responsibilities
Local	Civil society	Local businesses	<p>may lack technical skills, knowledge and experience on fisheries issues</p> <p>-unsure of the willingness to participate in fisheries governance and ability to develop and manage relationships with stakeholders</p> <p>-unsure of the willingness to share information and facilitate discussions</p> <p>-should have access to and control over their own technical and financial resources</p>	<p>-potential financial support</p> <p>-potential user conflict with the fishers in the shrimp &amp; groundfish fishery</p>
Local	Donor agencies	Local businesses (e.g. banks, credit unions etc.)	<p>-may lack technical skills, knowledge and experience on fisheries issues</p> <p>-unsure of the willingness to participate in fisheries governance</p>	<p>-potential financial support</p> <p>-potential user conflict with the fishers in the shrimp &amp; groundfish fishery</p>



## 3.2 Institutional arrangements

### 3.2.1 International and regional agreements

Many of the countries bordering the Guianas-Brazil Shelf are party to similar international and regional conventions and agreements such as the United Nations Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the Cartagena Convention and the UN Fish Stocks Agreement. In most of the countries, the ministries responsible for foreign relations would be important to the inclusions in the institutional arrangements for shrimp and groundfish fisheries since these are shared resources.

### 3.2.2 Brazil

**Table 1: Laws and agreements regarding fisheries in Brazil**

Level	Laws, agreements and decrees
National	<b>Decree No.6981, implementing Law No. 10.683 on the synergy between the Ministry of Fishery and the Ministry of Environment regarding the sustainable management of fishery resources</b> -institutes the Technical Commission on Shared Management on Fishery Resources and sets its competences on the regulation of fishery seasons, limits and criteria
National	<b>Decree No. 7.077 implementing Law No. 9.445 of March 1997</b> -defines some economic incentives to be issued to national fishery vessels purchasing diesel oil -defines criteria to obtain the incentives and identifies sanctions for non-compliance with these criteria after obtaining the financial support
National	<b>Law No. 11.959 on Sustainable Development of Fishery and Aquaculture-</b> provides main guidelines for the development of Fishery and Aquaculture, with the view to ease the access to structures and instruments required
National	<b>Law No.11.958 transforming the Secretary of Aquaculture and Fishery into the Ministry for Fishery and Aquaculture, amending Law No. 10.683 of 2003 on Government Institutions and Ministries</b> -regulates the attributions of the National Council on Fishery and Aquaculture, whose aim shall be to provide guidelines for the development and trade of fishery and aquaculture
National	<b>Decree No. 6.915 regulating on provisional Measure 2186/16 on Biodiversity.</b> -regulates the royalties resulting by the exploitation of the biologic resources
National	<b>Law No. 11.909 on natural gas transport activities and other provisions-</b> rules on natural gas transport activities (including their concessions) as well as on the treatment, processing, storing, liquefaction, re-gasification and marketing of natural gas. Particular attention is paid to the regulation of import/export activities and to all infrastructural aspects related to the transport process
National	<b>Decree No. 6.772 amending Decree No. 4.810 of 2003 regulating fishing vessels' operations.</b> -defines rules for fishing vessels operations in Brazilian fishing areas, in the high seas and further to international agreements.

Level	Laws, agreements and decrees
National	<b>Decree No. 6.756 amending Decree No. 3.939 on the Inter-ministerial Commission on Marine Resources (CIRM).</b> (unsure if this is applicable to CLME)
National	<b>Decree No. 6.746 amending the Decree No. 5.474 of 22 June 2005 on the Programme to improve the National Fishing Fleet " Profrota Pesqueira-</b> amends the Decree No. 5.474 of 22 June 2005 on the Programme to improve the National Fishing Fleet " Profrota Pesqueira
National	<b>Decree No. 6.802 amending Decree No.6608 on the National Energy Agency (ANEEL)</b> -amends the list of privatized energy companies
National	<b>Decree No. 6.478 ratifying the 1969 International Covenant on the High-Seas intervention in case of Accidents with Oil Pollution and the 1973 Protocol on Non-Oil Pollutants.</b> -ratifies the International Covenant on the High-Seas intervention in case of Accidents with Oil Pollution signed in Brussels in 1969 and the Protocol referring to non-oil polluting substances, signed in London in 1973
National	<b>Decree No. 4.297 ruling on Ecologic-Economical Zoning of Brazil.</b> -regulates article 9(II) of Law No. 6.938 of 31 August 1981, which established criteria for the Ecologic-Economical Zoning of Brazil (ZEE) as instrument of the National Policy of the Environment. The Decree regulates main objectives and principles, implementation criteria and contents of the ZEE. Particular attention is devoted to the use, collection, safeguard and publication of the data and information.- <b>Decree No. 6.288 amending Decree No. 4.297 ruling on Ecologic-Economical Zoning of Brazil.</b>
National	<b>Law No. 11.380 instituting the Brazilian temporary registry for foreign fishing vessels used by Brazilian fishing cooperatives, enterprises and other national associations.</b> -institutes the Brazilian temporary registry for foreign fishing vessels used by Brazilian fishing cooperatives, enterprises and other national associations. In particular, it rules on Vessels flag requirements, and the functioning procedures for the registry of rented vessels
National	<b>Decree No. 5.583 on fishery sustainable management</b> -compels IBAMA, the Brazilian Institute for Environmental and Renewable Natural Resources, to set provisions for the sustainable management of fisheries according to the relevant guidelines defined by the Ministry for Environment. The Decree defines the specific fields for which IBAMA is allowed delegate to the regulation of fishing activities.
National	<b>Decree No. 5.377 approving the National Policy of Marine Resources (PNRM)-</b> PNRM aims at providing guidelines to a sustainable development of activities including the use and exploitation of all marine resources (alive, mineral and energy resources) within Territorial Sea, Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf. The PNRM provides the basic principles such as, for instance, polluter pays principle, precautionary principle, and biodiversity protection principle. Moreover, it indicates the binding documents and provisions to be followed, the Policy objectives, as well as the implementation strategy

Level	Laws, agreements and decrees
National	<b>Decree No. 5300 Act No. 7.661 establishing National Planning for Coastal Zone Management-</b> implements Act No. 7.661 establishing National Planning for Coastal Zone Management (PNGC). In particular, it adopts measures related to the use and occupation of the coastal areas and defines criteria for the management of the maritime coast.
National	<b>Decree No. 5.231 on the establishment, organization and exploit of Public Fishing Terminals.-</b> rules on the general principles to be used by Federal Public Administration in the establishment, organization and exploit of Public Fishing Terminals. The Decree compels the Special Secretary for Aquiculture and Fisheries, a body belonging to the Brazilian Republic Presidency, to manage all aspects related to the afore said Public Fishing Terminals. Finally, the Decree defines all the admitted activities to be undertaken in the Fishing Terminals as well as the general managing rules, requiring, for instance, a participatory approach in their management by the Fishing Terminals Councils (CTP)
National	<b>Decree No. 5.129 changing the Coastal Guard Service-</b> establishes that the functions carried out by the Coastal Guard Service created by Law No. 2.419 shall pass to the Navy Patrol ("Patrulha Naval"). The aim is to better implement and control the compliance with the laws and regulations applicable within waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, in the Brazilian continental shelf, and in the high sea, honouring the treaties, agreements and international acts ratified by Brazil. The Decree defines Navy Patrol structure and main functions
National	<b>Decree of 5 June 2003, instituting the National Conference on Environment</b> -institutes the National Conference on Environment, to be co-ordinated by the Ministry for Environment. The Decree indicates the date for its first session (28-30 November 2003) and stipulates that the Conference will then define its regular sessions
National	<b>Law No. 1826, DE12/01/1998-</b> rules on the exploitation of fisheriesresources and establish protective measures and control of fish fauna and other measures
National	<b>Article 187 of the Federal Constitution of Brazil</b> -provides for the definition of an agriculture policy and explicitly includes agro-industrial activities, agriculture and livestock, fisheries and forestry
National	<b>Article 225 of the Federal Constitution of Brazil</b> -identifies principles that concerns the environment including the protection of fauna and the ecological management of species and ecosystems (e.g. fisheries)

**Table 2: Plans and Policies regarding fisheries in Brazil**

Level	Policies, plans, agreements
Regional	<b>Constitution of the Centre for Marketing Information and Advisory Services for Fishery Products in Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOPECSA)</b> - provides information and advisory services on the marketing of Latin American and Caribbean fishery products, so that Member States may participate more gainfully in the world fish market-provides assistance in the processing and quality control, in accordance with market needs

### 3.2.3 French Guiana

**Table 3: Laws and agreements regarding fisheries in French Guiana**

Level	Laws, agreements and decrees
Regional	<b>Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)</b> -European Union's policy governing management of the shared fisheries resource. Ensures sustainable balance between resources and their exploitation, including Total Allowable Catch (TAC)
National	<b>La loi de modernisation de l'agriculture et de la pêche (LMAP)</b> Law of Modernisation of agriculture and fishing - This legislation was developed in an attempt to reform the institutional framework of the fisheries sector in accordance with the Plan for Sustainable fisheries
National	<b>Law No. 97-1051 of 18 November 1997 guidance on marine fisheries and mariculture</b> - Guidance sea fishing and marine farming is one of the founding texts of the fisheries policy in France.
National	<b>BIMA Special fishing law</b> - Deals with access to the resource, the extraction and marketing

**Table 4: Plans and policies regarding fisheries in French Guiana**

Level	Plans and Policies
National	<b>Plan for Sustainable and responsible Fisheries</b> - An action plan for sustainable management of fisheries to maintain competitiveness while being environmentally responsible.
National	<b>Direction des pêches maritimes et de l'aquaculture (DPMA)</b> Directorate of marine Fisheries and Aquaculture - provides economic and regulatory monitoring, thus helping sustainable management of marine resources.



## 3.2.4 Guyana

**Table 5: Laws and agreements regarding fisheries in Guyana**

Level	Laws, agreements and decrees
Regional	<b>Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism</b> -established the regional inter-governmental organisation that advises on policy development and technical assistance in the CARICOM countries
National	<b>Fisheries Act 2002</b> -development and management of fisheries to ensure the optimum utilisation of fisheries resources
National	<b>Maritime Boundaries Act 1977</b> -law governing the territorial seas, exclusive economic zone, internal waters and fishery zone
National	<b>Environmental Protection Act</b> -to provide for the management, conservation, protection and improvement of the environment, the prevention or control of pollution, the assessment of the impact of economic development on the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources

**Table 6: Policies and plans regarding fisheries in Guyana**

Level	Policies and plans
National	<b>National Fisheries Management and Development Plan</b> -identifies opportunities for development of the fisheries industry and promotes the sustainable development of fish resources over a ten year period.

**Table 7 Multistakeholder structures and mechanisms in fisheries in Guyana**

Level	Structures, mechanisms
National	<b>Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC)</b> -Cabinet-appointed advisory body comprised of different types of organisations though it seems that mainly government organisations are on the FAC

3.2.5 *Suriname***Table 8: Laws and agreements regarding fisheries in Suriname**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Laws, agreements and decrees</b>
Regional	<b>Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism</b> -established the regional inter-governmental organisation that advises on policy development and technical assistance in the CARICOM countries
Regional	<b>Acuerdo entre el Gobierno de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela y el Gobierno de la República de Suriname sobre Cooperación en materia de desarrollo y manejo de recursos hidrobiológicos marinos</b> -agreement between Suriname and Venezuela re: the use of the marine resources
National	<b>Decree on Marine Fishery, Decree C-14, 1981 (revised in 1992)</b> -will establish regulatory measures -approach should allow fisheries managers to adapt to the changing conditions of exploitation
National	<b>Sea Fishery Decree 1980 (No. C-14)</b> -establishes the types of fishing vessels; regulates foreign fishing

**Table 9: Policies and plans regarding fisheries in Suriname**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Policies and plans</b>
Regional	<b>Regional Sea Turtle Conservation Program and Action Plan</b> -sea turtle conservation programme for the Guianas that will implications for the shrimp & groundfish fisheries
National	<b>Fisheries Management and Law Advisory Programme. Report prepared for the Government of the Republic of Suriname on a review of the fisheries legislation</b>

3.2.6 *Trinidad and Tobago***Table 10: Laws and agreements regarding fisheries in Trinidad and Tobago**

Level	Laws, agreements and decrees
<b>Regional</b>	<b>Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Republic of Venezuela on the delimitation of marine and submarine areas.</b> -settles the limits of the territorial seas, continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones of the Parties and any other marine or submarine area already established or may be established by the Parties, and provides for related matters.
<b>Regional</b>	<b>Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism</b> -established the regional inter-governmental organisation that advises on policy development and technical assistance in the CARICOM countries
<b>National</b>	<b>Fisheries Act (1916) and its amendments</b> -legislation guiding the management of the fishing industry of Trinidad and Tobago -establishes the responsibilities of the Fisheries Division
<b>National</b>	<b>Fisheries Regulations, and Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations, 2002</b> -specifies the types and specifications of nets that can be used in the territorial waters of Trinidad and Tobago; the minimum size of fish that can be caught; and prohibited areas.
<b>National</b>	<b>Fisheries (Control of Demersal Trawling) Regulations, 2004 (L.N. No. 335 of 2004)</b> -places restrictions on demersal trawling for fish and shrimp in certain waters
<b>National</b>	<b>Protection of Turtle and Turtle Eggs Regulations, and (Amendment) Regulations, 2011</b> -prohibits the catching, sale and possession of turtles and turtle eggs.
<b>National</b>	<b>Fisheries (Conservation of Marine Turtles) Regulations</b> -mandates commercial shrimp trawlers to be fitted with Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs).
<b>National</b>	<b>Notification of Type and Specification of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) (L.N. No. 156 of 2007)</b> -defines the standard type and other specifications for turtle excluder device and modifications to the TEDs
<b>National</b>	<b>Notification of Procedures for Resuscitation of Turtles</b> -outlines the procedures for the resuscitation of turtles captured accidentally.
<b>National</b>	<b>Oysters from Ortoire River Regulations</b> -prohibits the taking of oysters from specified areas along the Ortoire River at certain times of the year.
<b>National</b>	<b>Environmental Management Act (2000)</b> allows for participation in development projects through the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process-provides a framework for addressing some fisheries and coastal issues.-Certificate of Environmental Clearance Rules (2001) -establishes the Environmental Management Authority (EMA)

<b>National</b>	<b>Archipelagic Waters and Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1986 (Act No. 24)</b> -declares Trinidad and Tobago an archipelagic State -defines the new areas of marine space appertaining to Trinidad and Tobago in the exclusive economic zone, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
<b>National</b>	<b>Territorial Sea Act, 1969 (Act No. 38), and Territorial Sea (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Act No. 22)</b> -defines the territorial waters of Trinidad and Tobago. provides for a new definition of terms such as "Contiguous Zone" "Internal Waters", and "low-water line", and for new measurement and definition of baselines
<b>National</b>	<b>Continental Shelf (Amendment) Act, 1986</b> -introduces "Continental Margin" as "a submerged prolongation of the land mass of Trinidad and Tobago consisting of the seabed and the subsoil, the slope and the rise of the Continental Shelf"
<b>National</b>	<b>Fish and Fishery Products Regulations (1998)</b> -prescribes general and specific requirements for establishments for the handling of fish and fish products including vessels and for the certification of such establishments
<b>National</b>	<b>Control of Importation of Live Fish Act, 1950</b> -specifies restrictions on the importation of live fish.
<b>National</b>	<b>Cooperative Societies Act</b> -consolidates and re-enacts the laws relating to cooperative societies, credit union societies and agricultural credit societies. -Fishing cooperatives are formed and governed by this act.
<b>National</b>	<b>Fishing Industry (Assistance) Regulations</b> -governs the provision of subsidies in the fishing industry
<b>National</b>	<b>National Agricultural Marketing and Development Corporation Act, 1991 (No. 16 of 1991)</b> -establishes the National Agricultural Marketing and Development Corporation (NAMDEVCO)
<b>National</b>	<b>DRAFT Fisheries Management Bill 2011</b> - on finalization, will repeal the Fisheries Act of 1916 and the relevant sections of the Archipelagic Waters and Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1986. -will provide for the preparation of fishery management plans and will, in accordance with these plans, control and limit access to fish resources through the establishment of a licensing system for both local and foreign fishing vessels.
<b>National</b>	<b>Marine Areas (Preservation and Enhancement) Act 1970</b> - provides for the designation of restricted areas, and the Marine Areas (Preservation and Enhancement) Regulations 1973, require the permission of the Minister to enter and remove fauna from the restricted area. The Act is currently applied only to the management of coral reefs.

**Table 11: Policies and plans regarding fisheries in Trinidad and Tobago**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Policies and plans</b>
<b>Regional</b>	<b>Constitution of the Centre for Marketing Information and Advisory Services for Fishery Products in Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOPECA)</b> -provides information and advisory services on the marketing of Latin American and Caribbean fishery products, so that Member States may participate more gainfully in the world fish market-provides assistance in the processing and quality control, in accordance with market needs
<b>Regional</b>	<b>Draft Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy</b> – provides for the cooperation and collaboration among Participating States in the conservation, management and sustainable utilisation of the fisheries resources and related ecosystems in the Caribbean region in order to secure the maximum benefits from those resources for the Caribbean peoples and for the Caribbean region as a whole. The Draft Agreement was endorsed by the Fourth Meeting of Ministerial Council (with responsibility for fisheries) in May 2011, reviewed by the <b>Council for Foreign and Community Relations (COFCOR)</b> and is currently with the Council for Trade and Economic Development which is expected to forward the document for consideration of the Legal Affairs Committee of CARICOM.
<b>National</b>	<b>Fish and Fish Processing Plan</b> -sustainable use of the fisheries resource and development of a governance framework to support modernisation of the industry -endorses participatory management of the fisheries resource
<b>National</b>	<b>A DRAFT Policy for the Fisheries Sector of Trinidad &amp; Tobago, 2007</b> - includes policy objectives, principles, institutional and legislative framework for fisheries management, critical issues, policies and implementation strategies -currently being reviewed with a view to finalization.

**Table 12 Multistakeholder structures and mechanisms in the fisheries of Trinidad and Tobago**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Structures, mechanisms</b>
<b>National</b>	<b>None currently operational though two previously existed as follows:</b> <b>Monitoring and Advisory Committee of Trinidad and Tobago (MAC)</b> -1997 Cabinet-appointed advisory fishing body with several types of stakeholders (government, civil society, academia, etc.) though tended to be government oriented -no longer operational and expected to be replaced by the Fisheries Advisory Board (FAB) on the promulgation of the new Fisheries Management Act
<b>National</b>	<b>National Monitoring Committee on Foreign Fishing and Related Matters (NMCFFRM)</b> -1991 Cabinet-appointed stakeholder committee that advises the government on matters related to foreign fishing. Shrimp and groundfish fisheries should fall under the mandate of this committee - no longer operational; expected to be replaced by the Fisheries Advisory Board (FAB) on the promulgation of the new Fisheries Management Act

## 3.2.7 Venezuela

**Table 13: Laws and agreements regarding fisheries in Venezuela**

Level	Laws, agreements and decrees
Regional	<b>Agreement between the Government the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Republic of Venezuela on the delimitation of marine and submarine areas.</b> -settles the limits of the territorial seas, continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones of the Parties and any other marine or submarine area already established or may be established by the Parties, and provides for related matters.
National	<b>MAC/DGSPA/No. 46</b> <b>MARNR/DAA/No. 103</b> - joint resolution regulating fisheries
National	<b>MAC/DGSPA/No. 391</b> -regulates trawling fleets' activities
National	<b>Fishing and Agriculture Law 2009</b> -bans trawling
National	<b>Decree No. 1 524 of 3 November 2001</b> -created INAPESCA
National	<b>Resolución N° 83 - Normas técnicas de ordenamiento que regula la pesquería industrial polivalente de costa afuera</b> -regulates offshore fishing activities
National	<b>Decreto Ley N° 6.126/08 - Ley Orgánica de los Espacios Acuáticos</b> -regulates use of the waters surrounding Venezuela
National	<b>Decreto N° 5.930 - Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura</b> -regulates fisheries and aquaculture to sustainability of the resource
National	<b>Acuerdo entre el Gobierno de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela y el Gobierno de la República de Suriname sobre Cooperación en materia de desarrollo y manejo de recursos hidrobiológicos marinos</b> -agreement between Venezuela and Suriname
National	<b>Providencia N° 64 - Regula la pesca de arrastre industrial en el Golfo de Venezuela.</b> -regulates trawling in the Gulf of Venezuela -establishes bans, closed seasons
National	<b>Ley general de marinas y actividades conexas</b>
National	<b>Decreto Ley N° 1.551/01 - Ley de procedimiento marítimo</b> -regulates maritime procedures

**Table 14: Policies and plans regarding fisheries in Venezuela**

Level	Policies and plans
Regional	<b>Agreement Instituting the Latin American Organisation for Fisheries Development (OLDESPESCA)</b> -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 fisheries in the region
Regional	<b>Constitution of the Centre for Marketing Information and Advisory Services for Fishery Products in Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOPESCA)</b> -provides information and advisory services on the marketing of Latin American and Caribbean fishery products, so that Member States may participate more gainfully in the world fish market -provides assistance in the processing and quality control, in accordance with market needs
National	<b>National Agricultural Plan</b>
National	<b>Plan de Pesca Artesanal “Marítima A”</b>
National	<b>Plan de Pesca Artesanal “Marítima B”</b>

#### 4 CONCLUSION

In the six countries along the Guianas-Brazil Shelf, there are many different stakeholders impacting the management of the fishing industry of the region. All the states involved have their own unique mixture of international, regional, national and local actors and The institutional arrangements for the countries are varied. This results in different and unique management opportunities and problems in each country in the region. A main challenge of this desk study was finding credible information about the capacities of the various organizations in the countries, particularly with regards to their level and ability to participate in management. It is expected that the knowledge from representatives of each country participating in the July 2011 regional workshop will supplement the information collected in the desk study.

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This document presents a stakeholder and institutional analysis carried out within the Case Study on the Shared Stocks of the Shrimp and Groundfish Fishery of the Guianas-Brazil Shelf of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project (CLME). It is the third of ten reports that were produced as a result of the case study activities. These documents presents tools that can potentially be used when mainstreaming the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in the management of the shrimp and ground fish resources of the Northern Brazil Shelf Ecosystem.