



African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States

5th meeting of ACP Ministers responsible for fisheries & aquaculture

Effectively managing our fisheries : The way ahead for ACP sustainable fisheries

Milton Haughton

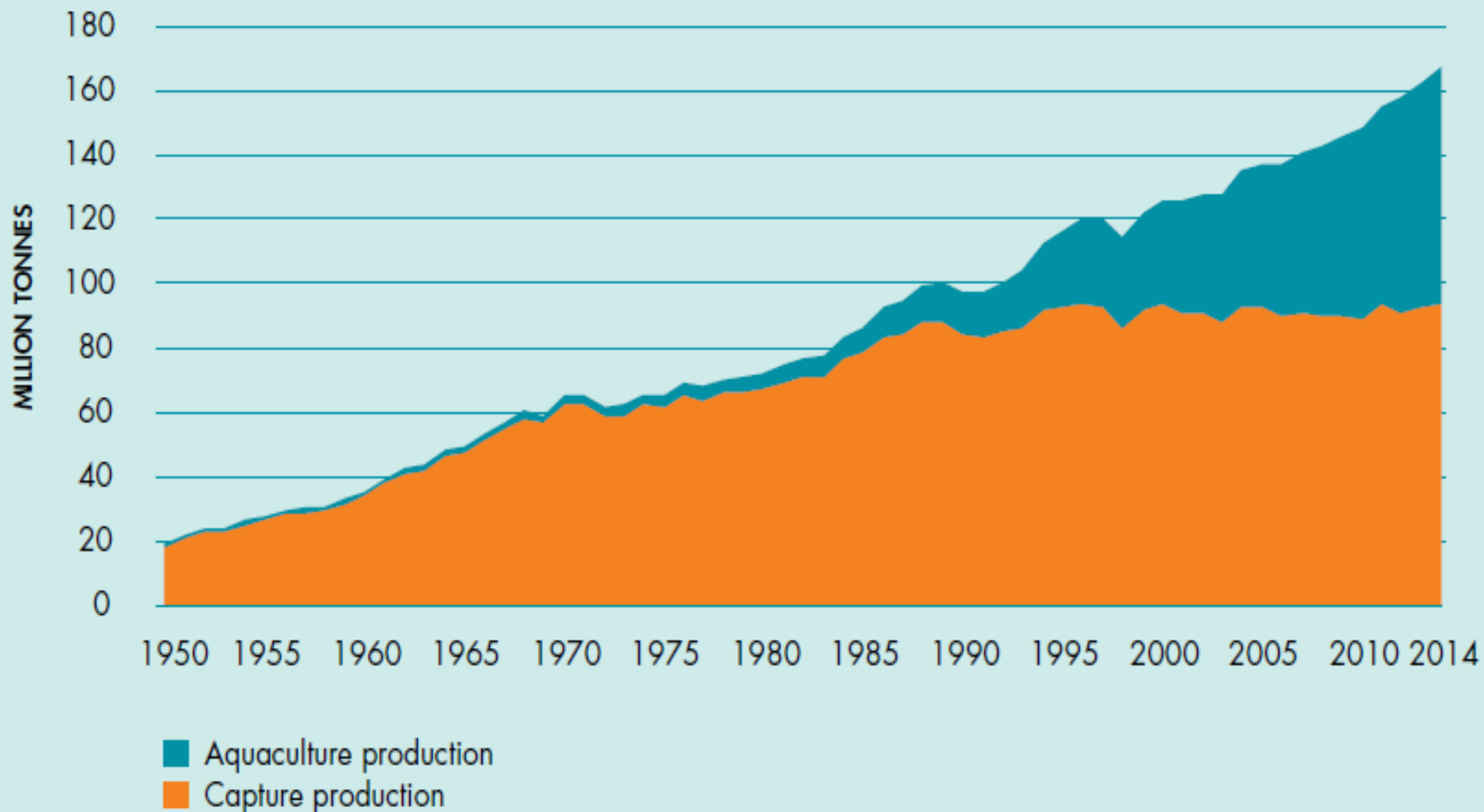


Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism

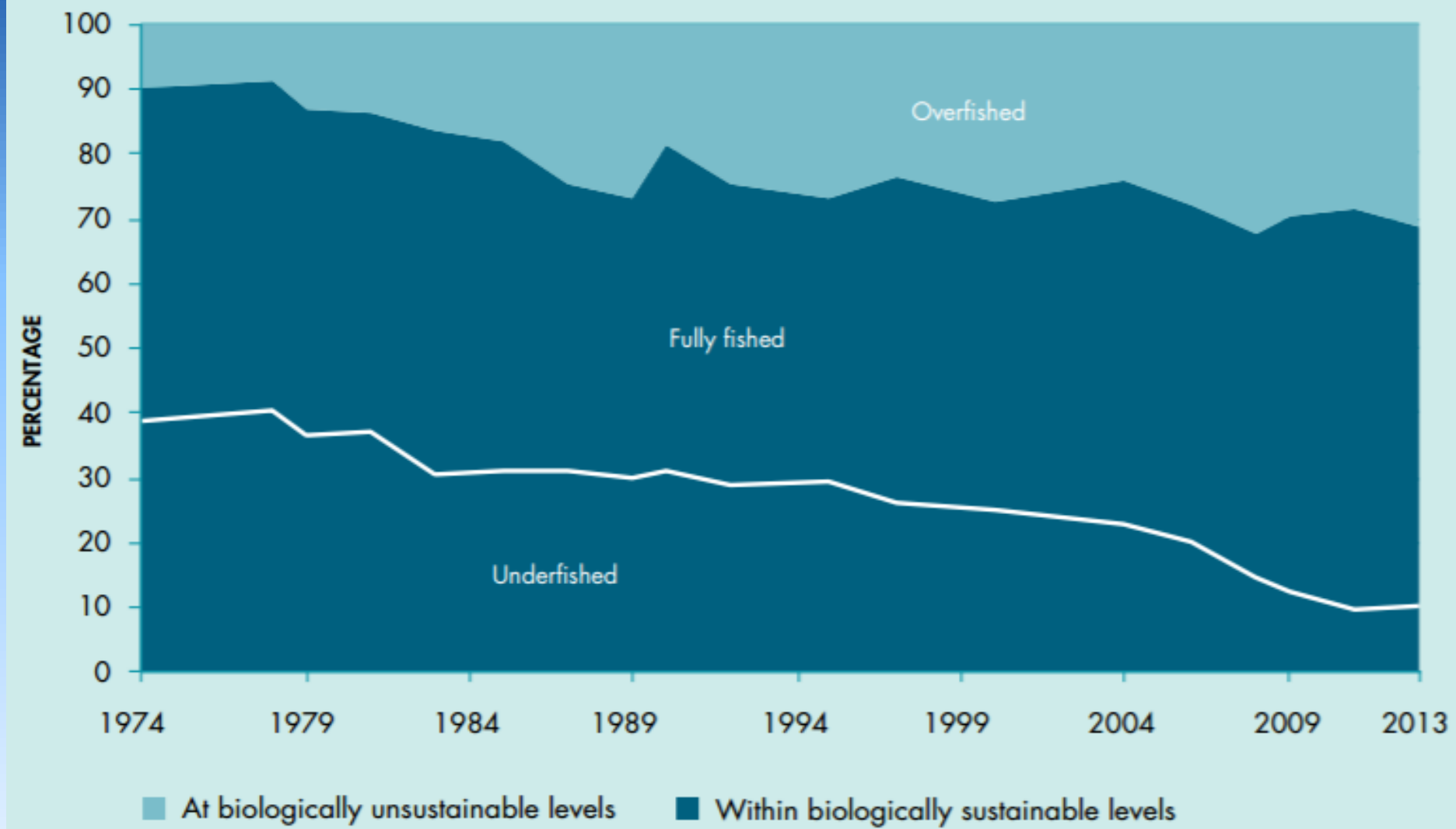


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WORLD CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION



GLOBAL TRENDS IN THE STATE OF WORLD MARINE FISH STOCKS SINCE 1974

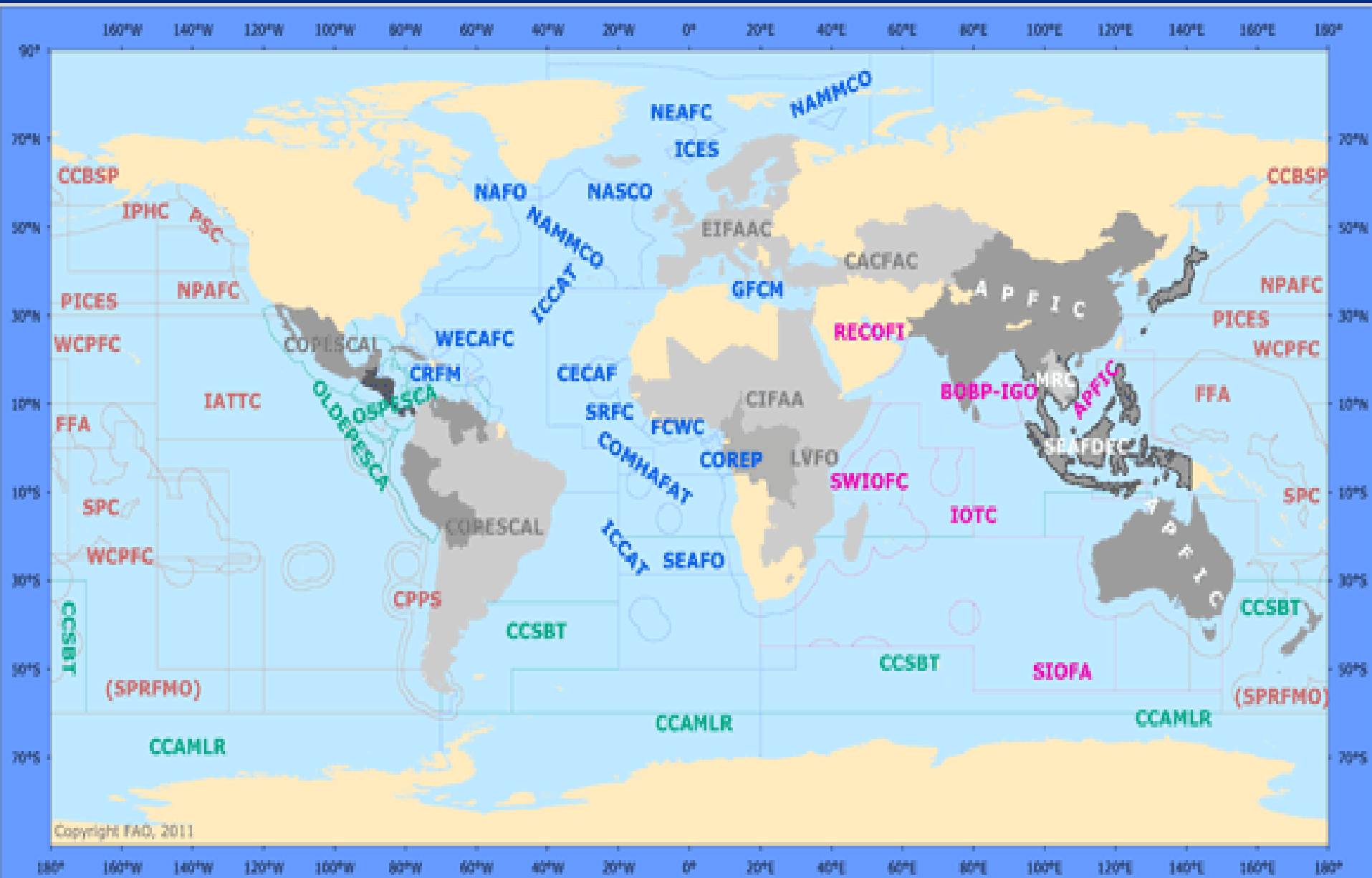


Notes: Dark shading = within biologically sustainable levels; light shading = at biologically unsustainable levels. The light line divides the stocks within biologically sustainable levels into two subcategories: fully fished (above the line) and underfished (below the line).



Source: FAO SOFIA (2016)

RFBs/RFMOs (Source FAO)



CORE FUNCTION OF RFMO

- Allow States to discharge their legal duty to cooperate & to set appropriate conservation & management measures to ensure sustainable use of living marine resources

State of Global Fisheries

1. Declining state of world's oceans and fisheries has been on global agenda for decades
2. Efforts at cooperation at international & regional levels, have not delivered results strong enough to ensure health of oceans & their ecosystems
3. Poor state of the world's fish stocks suggests that current conservation and management measures remain inadequate
4. **BUT - progress is being made** – RFMO Review and reform (e.g. ICCAT, NAFO)
5. *Gap between global framework & national implementation particularly for developing states*
6. *Limited cooperation with Fisheries & environment*

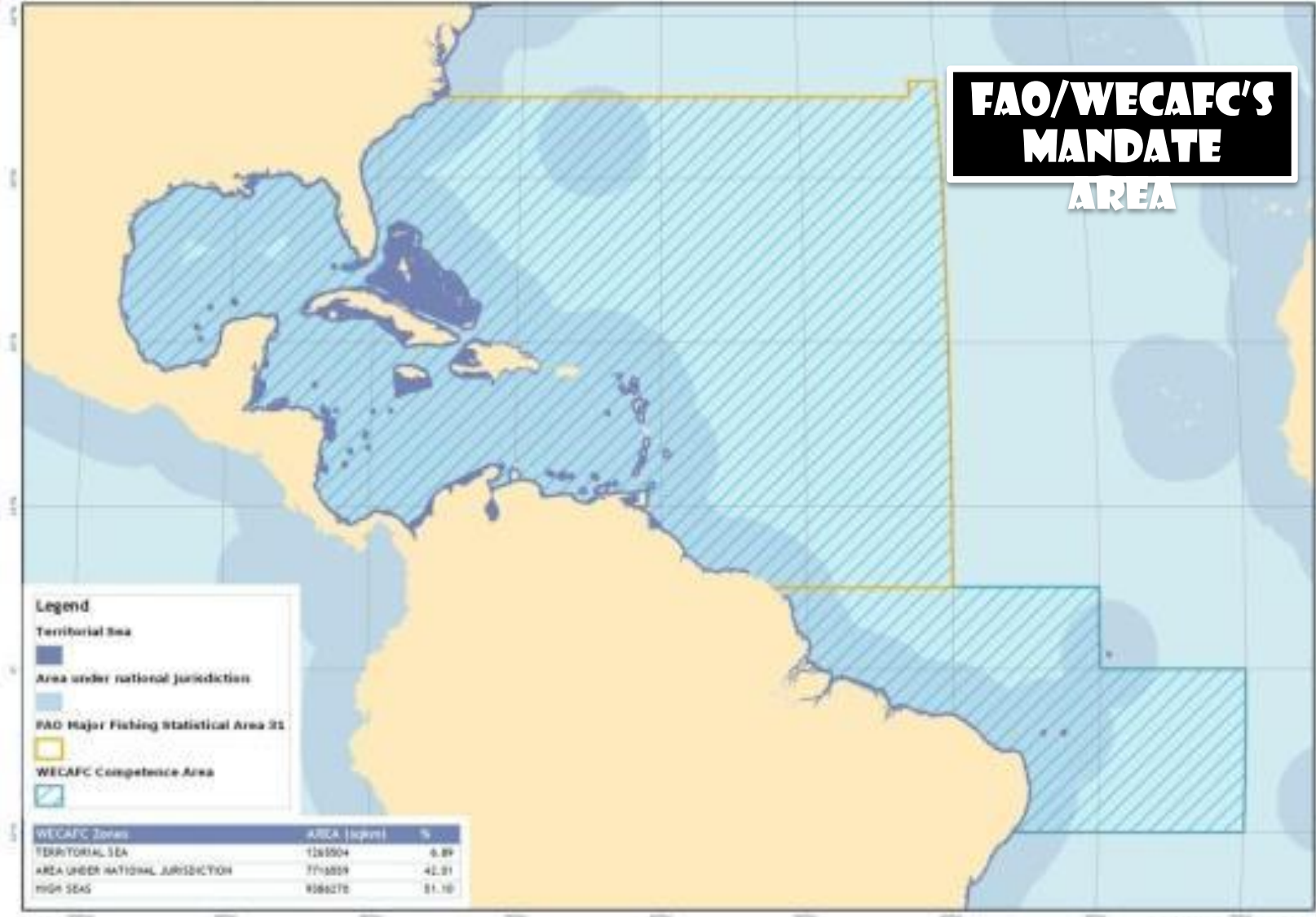
WHY Reform necessary

- Continued degradation dire consequences
- More effort is required to achieve sustainable oceans and profitable fisheries
- Optimum sustainable benefits - social, economic, nutritional
- Protect and conserve fish stocks, marine environment & ecosystems from degradation arising from various threats

Sustainable Development Goal: Target 14.4

- **Target 14.4** by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, IUU fishing and destructive fishing practices and **implement science-based management plans**, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce **maximum sustainable yield** as determined by their biological characteristics

FAO/WECAFC'S MANDATE AREA



Legend

- Territorial Sea
- Area under national jurisdiction
- FAO Major Fishing Statistical Area 31
- WECAFC Competence Area

WECAFC Zones	AREA (sqkm)	%
TERRITORIAL SEA	128504	6.89
AREA UNDER NATIONAL JURISDICTION	776059	42.91
HIGH SEAS	986276	51.10



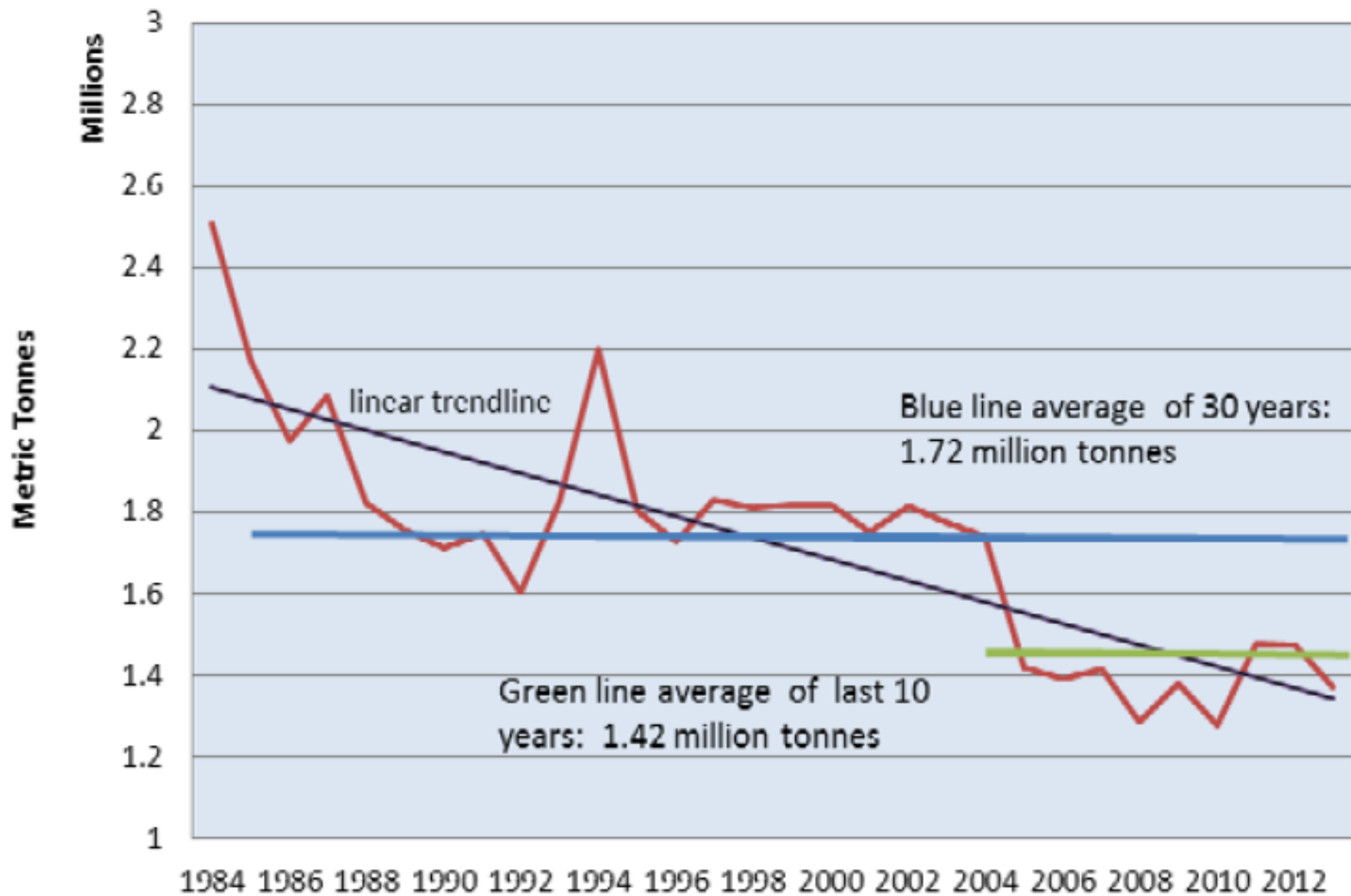
Projection: Robinson
Central Meridian: 60 W



FAO/WECAFC Region

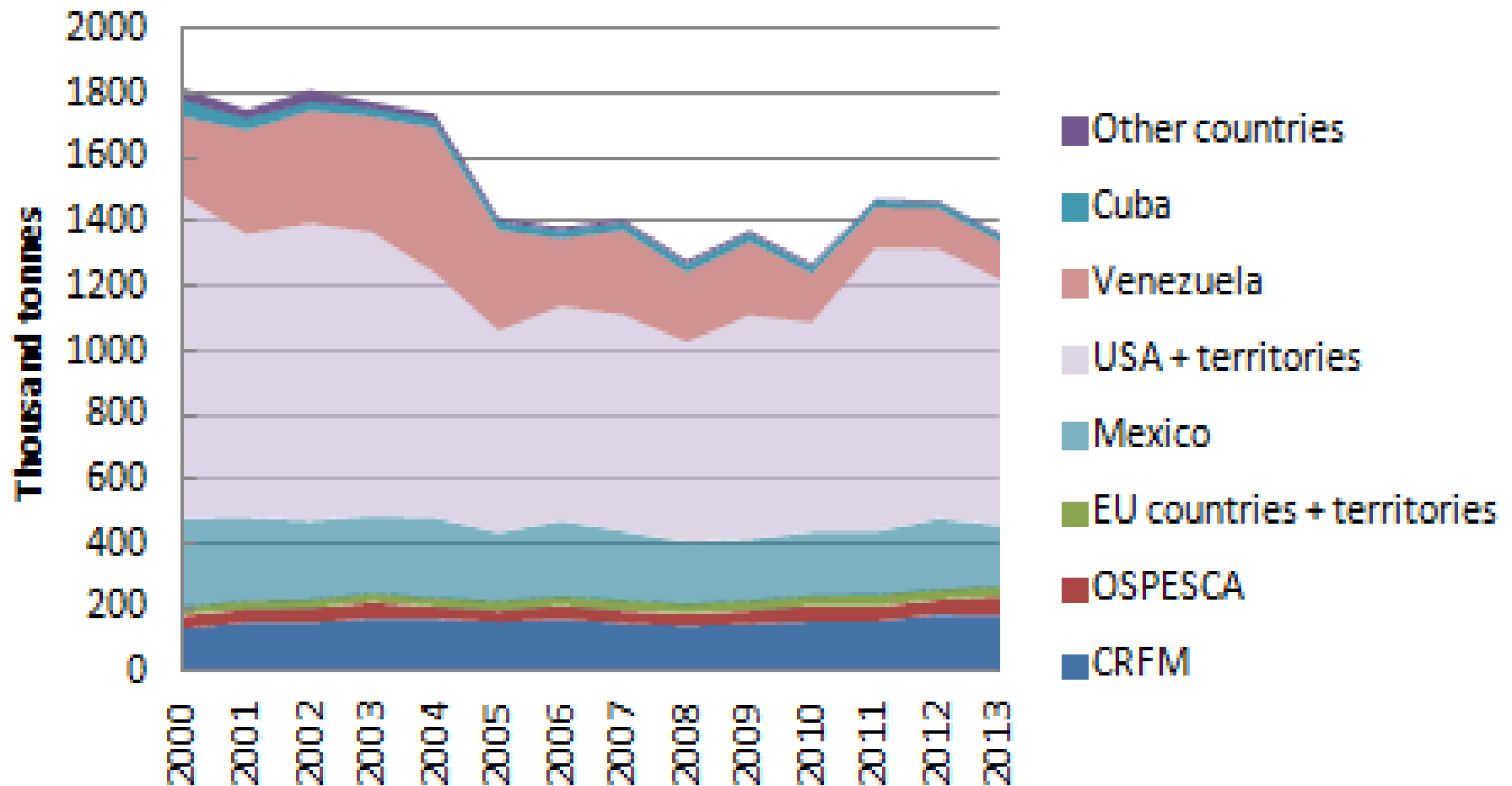
“The region is one of the most overexploited fisheries regions in the world. Many commercially targeted fish stocks are overfished or fully exploited at present. Fish production is currently around 1.4 million tonnes, which is 300 thousand tonnes below the 30 year average.”

- Source: FAO 2016

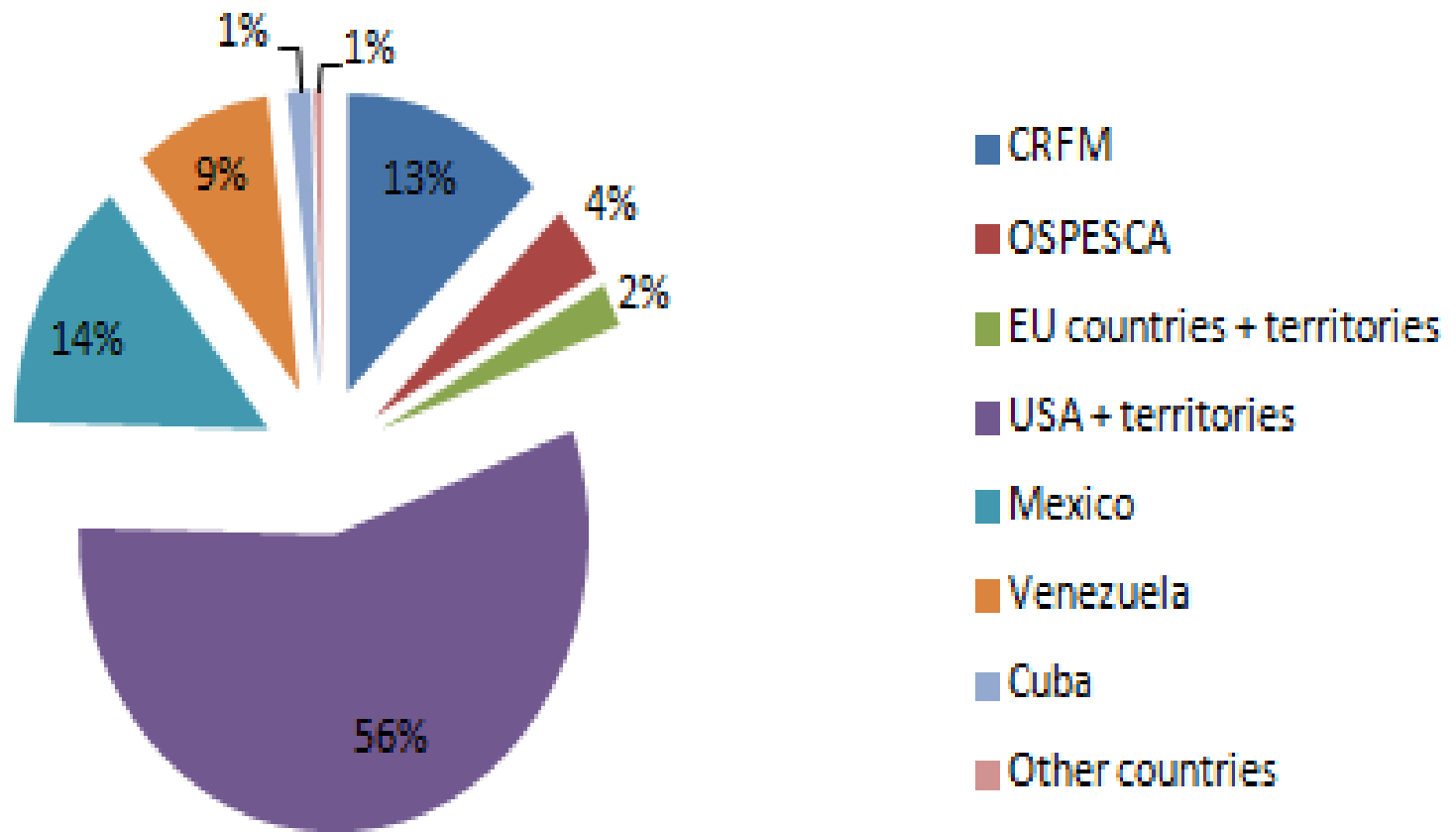


Source: data derived from FAO FishStatJ (October 2015)

Capture Fisheries Production Area 31 (main producing countries) 2000 -2013



Total capture fisheries production in 2013 by main producers (Area 31)



CRFM Statistics and Information Rep 2012

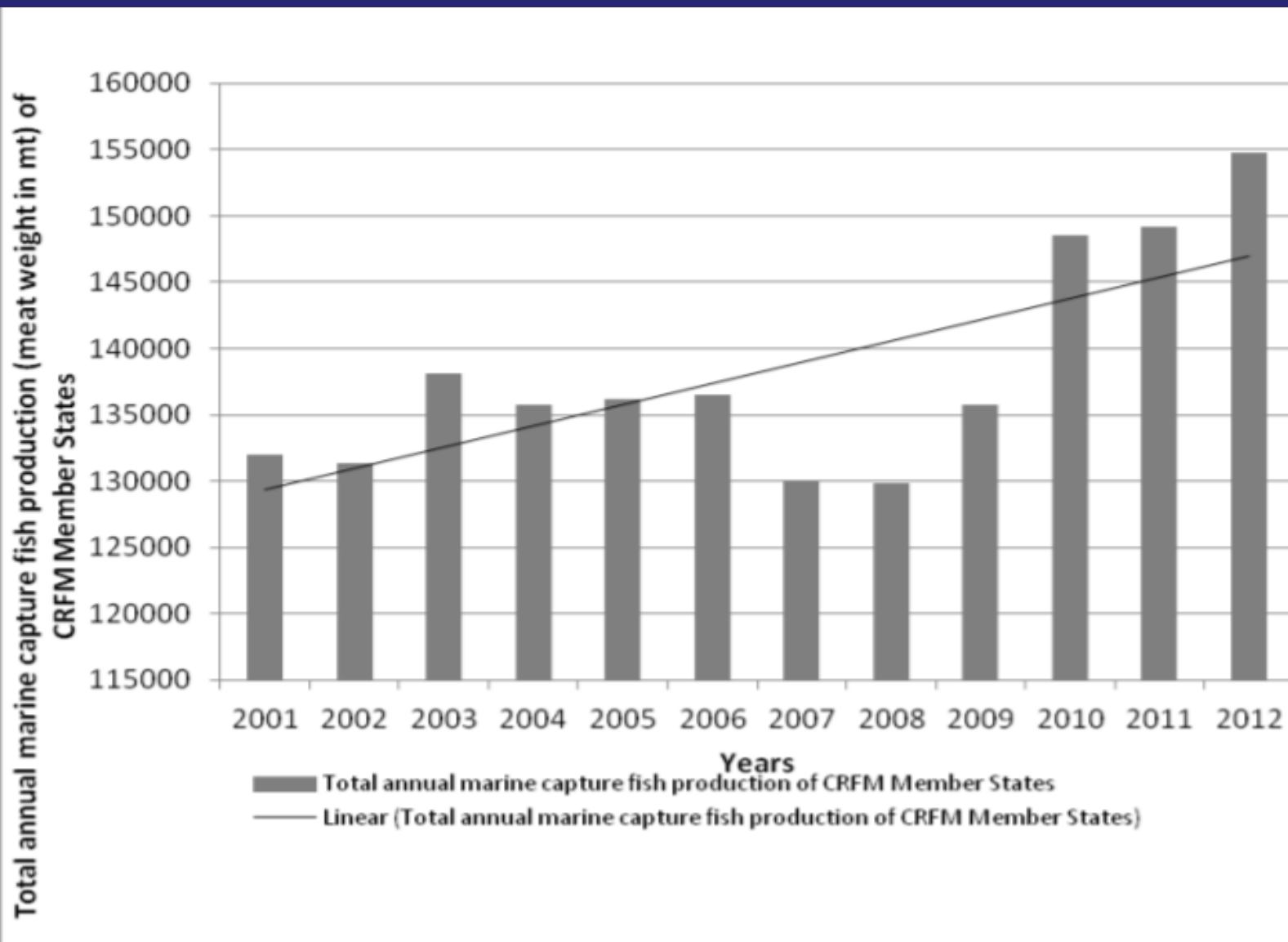


Figure 4. Annual total capture fish production (meat weight in mt) of CRFM States for period 2001 – 2012

Strategically Importance

- ❑ Employment – 180,000
- ❑ Economic opportunities & social well-being of coastal communities
- ❑ Production (domestic) 161,000 MT
- ❑ Trade
 - Export high value species
 - Export earnings 70-75,000 mt (USD 300-350 million)
 - Main market –USA
 - Import – 60,000- 70,000 mt
- ❑ 25,000 fishing boats
 - Mainly small-scale
- ❑ Food & nutrition security,
- ❑ Per capita ~ 32kg



MAINLY SMALL-SCALE/ ARTISANAL

- ❑ Small, open, outboard engine powered boats
- ❑ Fish traps, diving, seine & other nets, lines, etc.
- ❑ Operate from several landing sites
- ❑ Nearshore –coastal waters



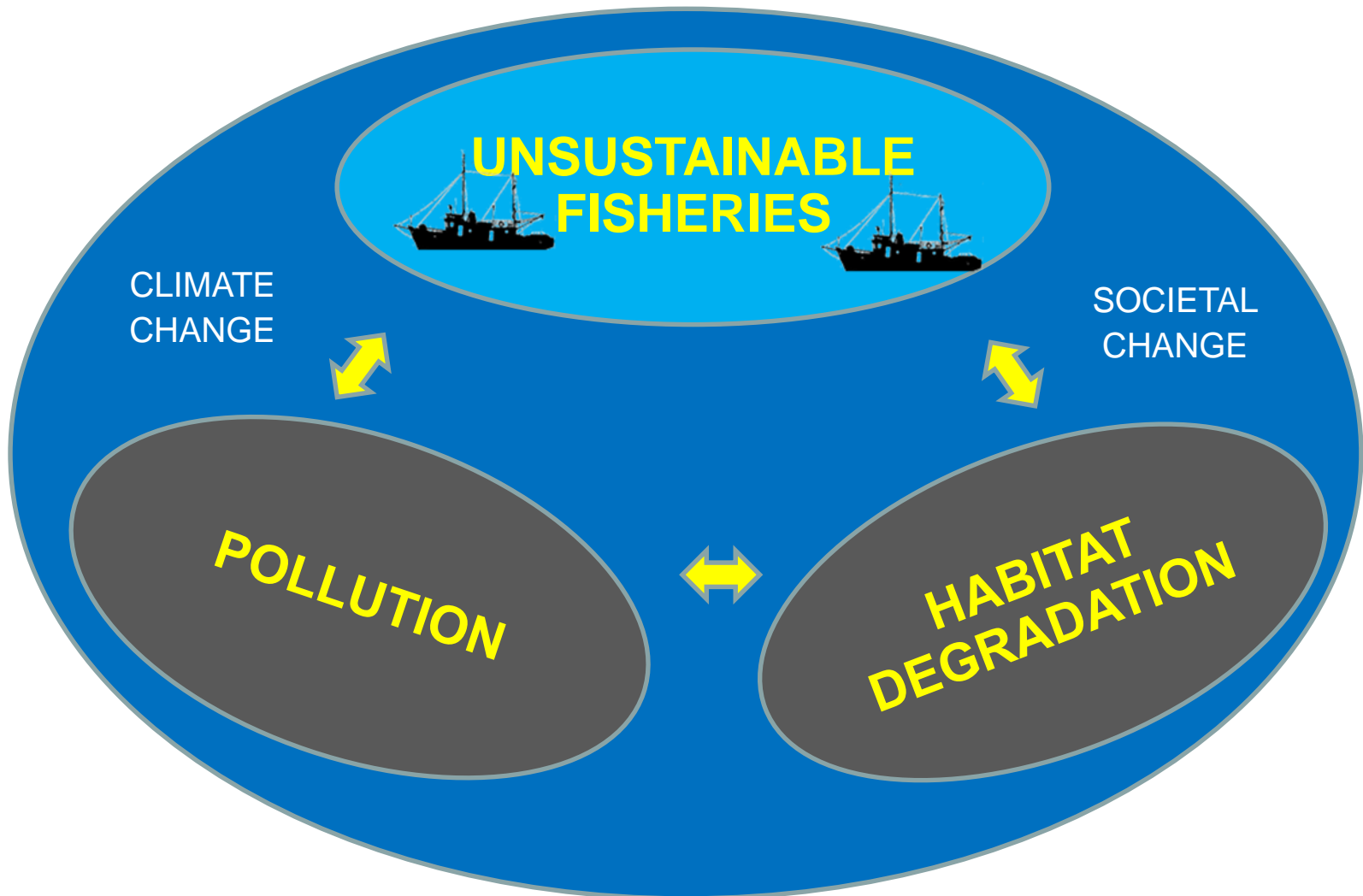
State of Resources

- ❑ *Most commercially targeted species are fully or overexploited*
 - *Coral reef species*
- ❑ *Most resource assessment into lobster, conch, shrimp, flyingfish*
- ❑ *Ocean-wide large pelagics assessed by ICCAT*
- ❑ *Regional large pelagics status unknown*
- ❑ *Some under/unexploited species not making optimum contribution to economies*



CLME TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSES:

3 KEY PROBLEMS



CLME - ROOT CAUSES

1. *Weaknesses in GOVERNANCE*
2. *Limited HUMAN & FINANCIAL resources;*
3. *Inadequate KNOWLEDGE (DATA & SCIENCE)*
4. *Inadequate public **AWARENESS** & **INVOLVEMENT***
5. *Inadequate consideration of the **VALUE** of **ECOSYSTEM** goods & services*
6. ***POPULATION GROWTH** & **CULTURAL** pressures;*
7. *Trade & **EXTERNAL DEPENDENCY***

Management Challenges

- Resource Management - major challenge
- overfishing, degradation of essential habitats and ecosystems, IUU fishing, Climate related
- Capacity varies significantly
- Governance: Participatory, transparent, accountability
- Ecosystem approach
- Management support: scientific information, enforcement, performance evaluation.

Fisheries Governance Framework in Region

FAO/WECAFC Membership

WECAFC Members outside CARICOM and OSPESCA

Brazil

Colombia

Cuba

European Union

France

Guinee

Japan

Korea, Republic of

Mexico

Netherlands

Spain

United Kingdom

United States of America

Venezuela

CRFM

Antigua & Barbuda

Bahamas

Barbados

Belize

Dominica

Grenada

Guyana

Haiti

Jamaica

Saint Kitts & Nevis

Saint Lucia

Saint Vincent & the
Grenadines

Suriname

Trinidad and Tobago

OSPESCA

Belize

Costa Rica

Dominican
Republic

Guatemala

Honduras

Nicaragua

Panama

UK OT:

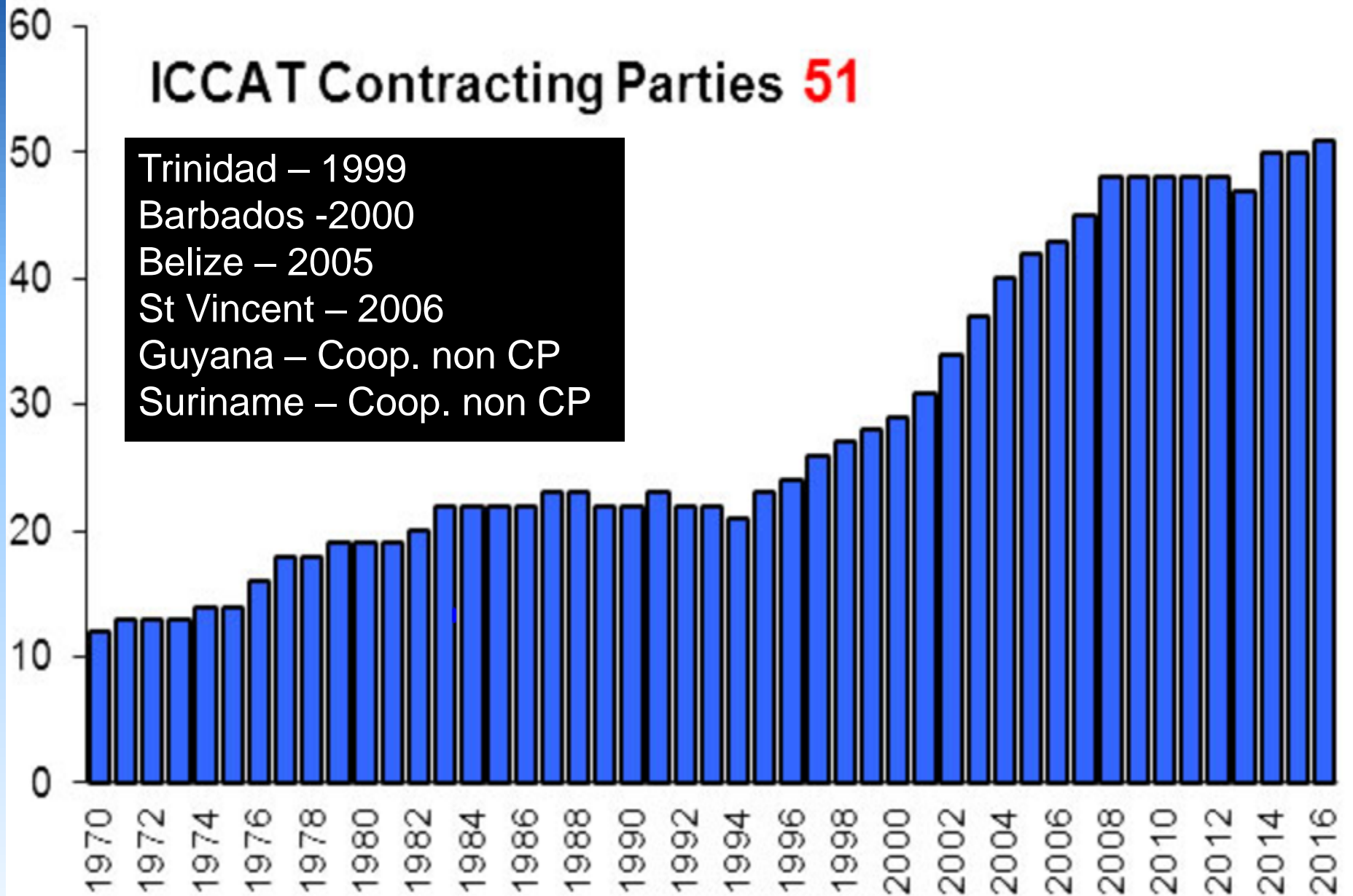
Anguilla

BVI

Montserrat

ICCAT Contracting Parties **51**

Trinidad – 1999
Barbados -2000
Belize – 2005
St Vincent – 2006
Guyana – Coop. non CP
Suriname – Coop. non CP



Global treaties: Fisheries governance

COUNTRY	UNCLOS	Straddling Stocks	Compliance Agreement	Port States Agreement
Antigua & B	2/02/1989			
Bahamas	29/07/1983	16/01/1997		7/10/2016
Barbados	12/10/1993	22/09/2000	26/10/2000	2/2/2016
Belize	13/08/1983	14/07/2005	19/7/2005	
Dominica	24/10/1991			6/5/2016
Grenada	25/04/1991			17/6/2016
Guyana	16/11/1993			7/3/2016
Jamaica	21/03/1983			
St Kitts & N	7/01/1993		24/6/1994	9/12/2016
St Lucia	27/03/1985	9/08/1996	23/10/2002	
St Vincent &	1/10/1993	29/10/10		23/6/2016
Trinidad & T	25/4/1986	13/10/2006		

Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy

- Principles & standards for sustainable fisheries & trade
- Prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing
- Strengthen, harmonise & modernize legislation
- Protect & conserve fish stocks & ecosystems

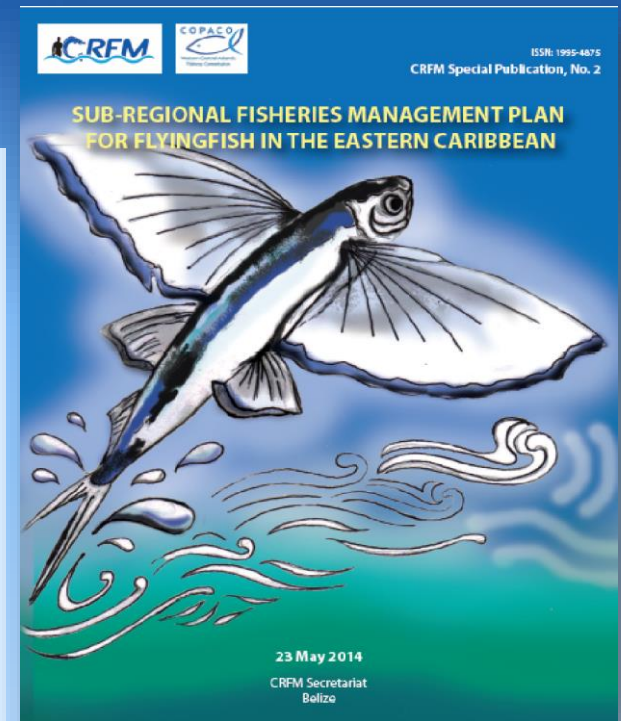


Other CRFM Policy Instruments

- Castries Declaration on IUU Fishing**
- St George's Declaration on Spiny Lobster**
- Flyingfish Management Plan**
- Strategy & POA on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management in fisheries and aquaculture**
- Regional Coral Reef Action Plan**
- Regional Strategy on MCS to combat IUU**
- Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Agenda**
- Manual on FAD Fisheries**
- Model legislation, regulations, protocols & Manuals to strengthen capacity for sanitary & phyto-sanitary systems**

Flyingfish Management Plan

- ❑ Very Important small pelagic fishery
- ❑ Stable fisheries – not overfished but many challenges for long-term
- ❑ 7 States (Barbados, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent/ Grenadines, Martinique)
- ❑ FMP developed over several years
- ❑ Adopted 2014 by CRFM Council
- ❑ **FMP implemented by States**
- ❑ 1st review of implementation (2016)
- ❑ CLME+ Project funding supporting implementation e.g **evidence-base, catch documentation & traceability**



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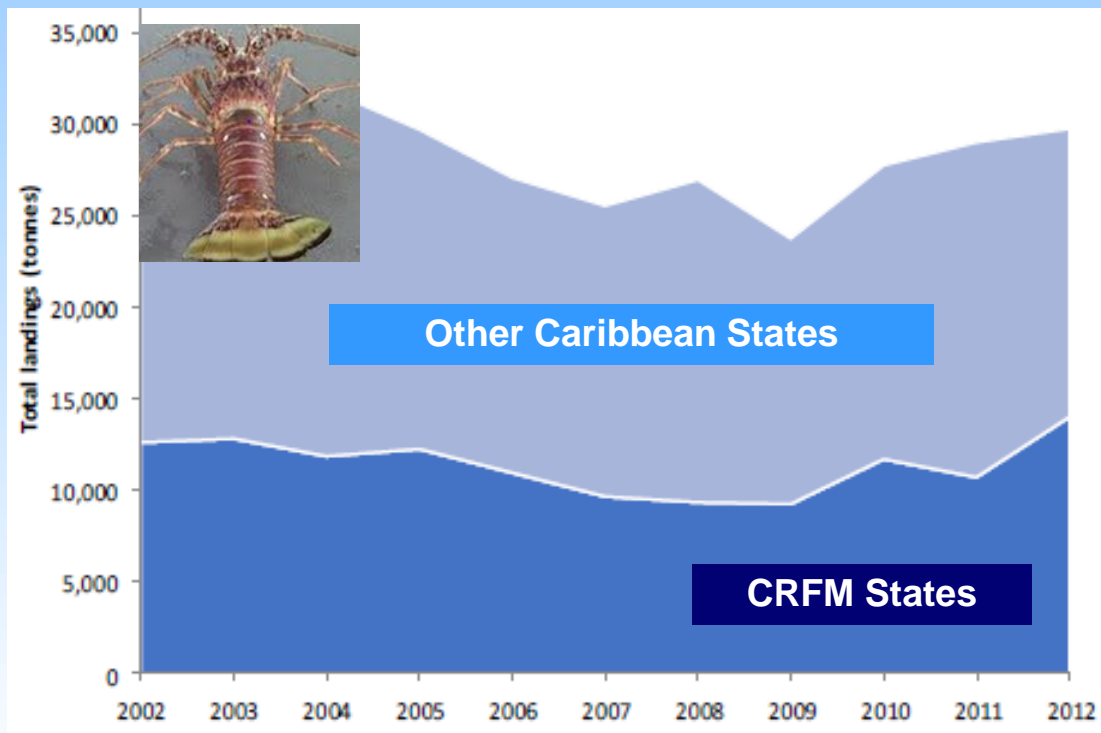
CRFM Technical & Advisory Document Series
Number 2016 / 01

**IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (2014-2015):
Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan
for Flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean**

February 2016
CRFM Secretariat
Belize

Management of Caribbean Spiny Lobster

- ❑ Most important commercial species – **highly traded, IUU fishing**
- ❑ St. Georges Declaration on Conservation, Management and Sustainable Use of the Caribbean Spiny Lobster (*P. argus*)
- ❑ Joint WECAFC/CRFM/OSPESCA Regional Lobster FMP
- ❑ Joint Lobster Working Group



A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO
IMPLEMENTING
THE ST. GEORGE'S DECLARATION
ON
CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT
AND
SUSTAINABLE USE OF
THE CARIBBEAN SPINY LOBSTER
(PANULIRUS ARGUS)

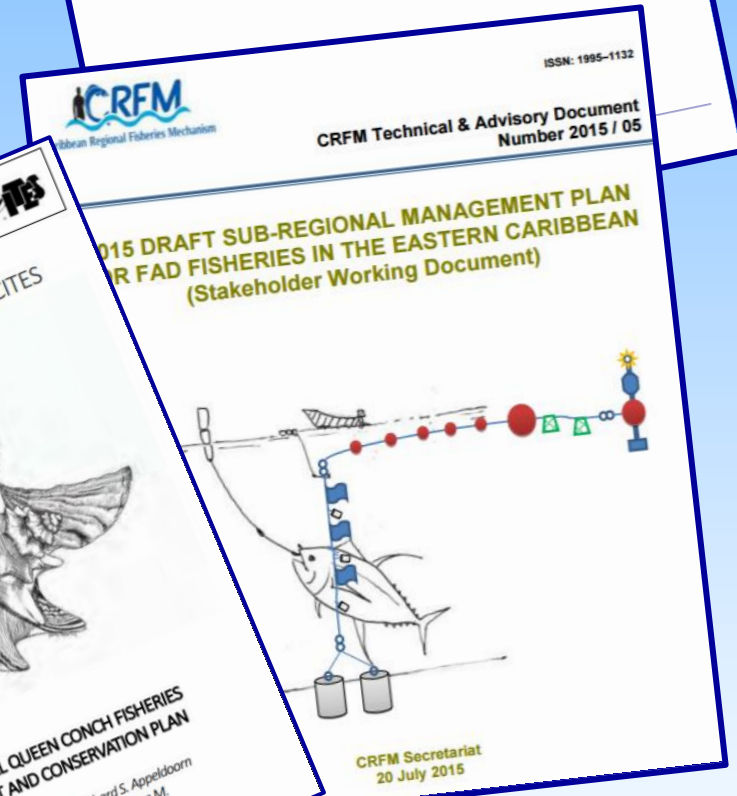



Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism

CRFM Secretariat
Belize
www.crfm.net
2017

Other Fisheries Management Plans and Instruments

- ❑ Joint Regional Queen Conch Fisheries Management Plan
- ❑ FAD Fisheries Management Plan (Draft)
- ❑ Blackfin Tuna Fisheries Management Plan (Draft)



Climate Change & Disaster Management

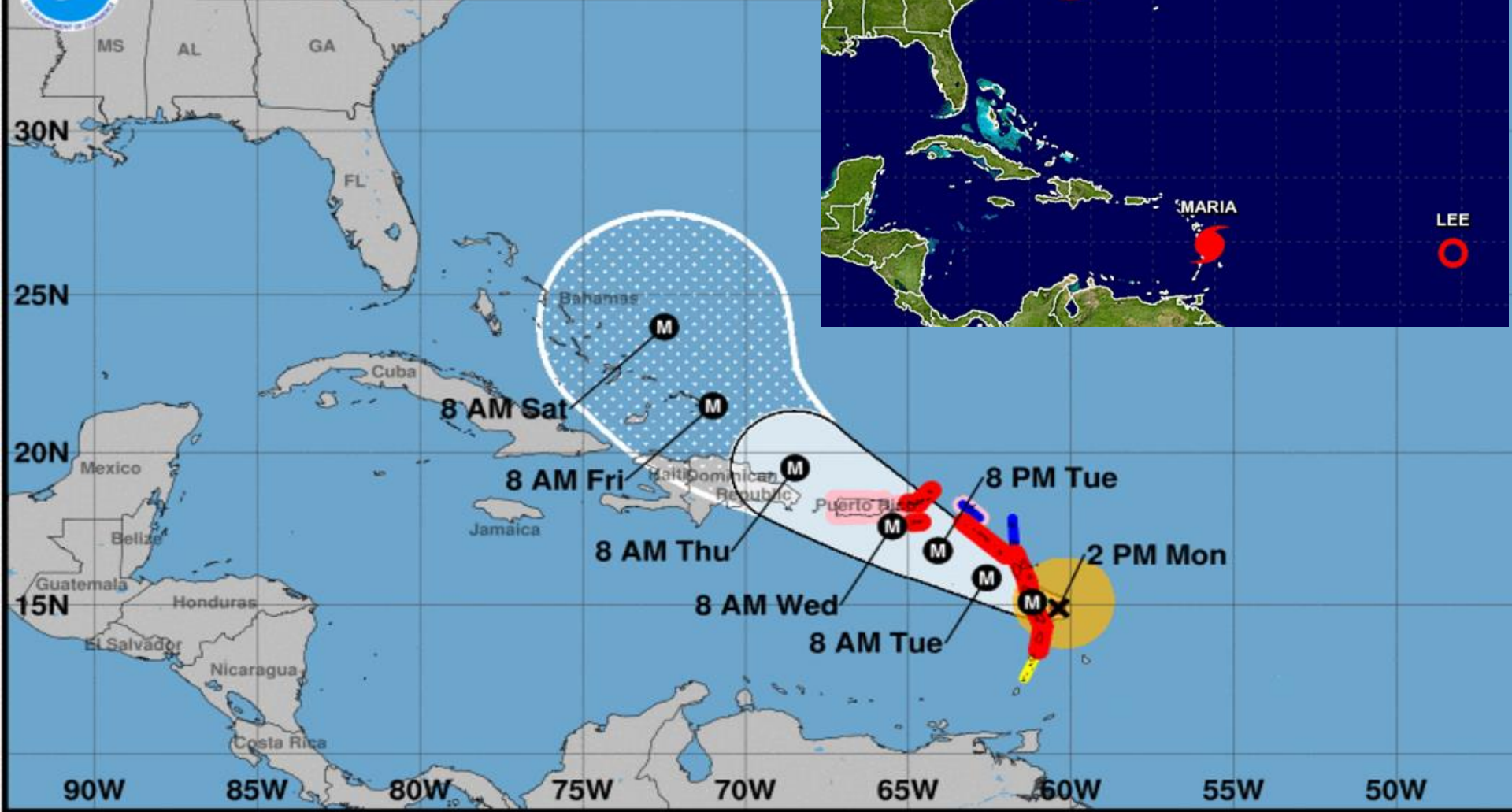
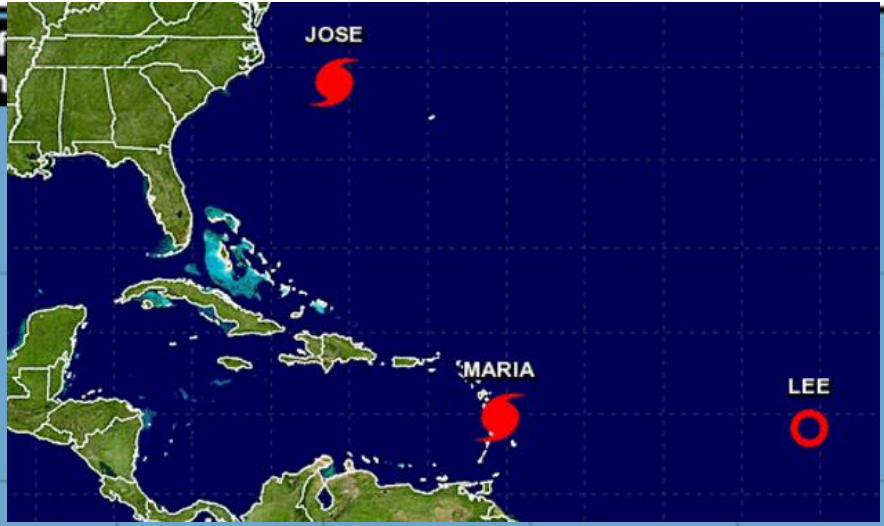
Climate change and disaster risk management are recognized as core development challenges in the Caribbean requiring special attention by policy makers



Photo :NOAA Sept 8, 2017



Note: The cone contains the probable path of the size of the storm. Hazardous condition



Hurricane Maria
Monday September 18, 2017
2 PM AST Intermediate Advisory 9A
NWS National Hurricane Center

Current information: x
Center location 14.9 N 60.4 W
Maximum sustained wind 125 mph
Movement WNW at 10 mph

Forecast positions:
● Tropical Cyclone ○ Post/Potential TC
Sustained winds: D < 39 mph
S 39-73 mph H 74-110 mph M > 110 mph

Potential track area:	Watches:	Warnings:	Current wind extent:
Day 1-3 Day 4-5	Hurricane Trop Stm	Hurricane Trop Stm	Hurricane Trop Stm

Climate Change & Disaster Management

- Storms and hurricanes
- Warming waters - Coral bleaching
- Sargassum Seaweed
- Acidification



Climate Change & Disaster Management

Risk Insurance for fisheries sector

- US sponsored COAST Initiative
- Parametric insurance linked to best practices in fisheries management & DRM

Grenada	Fish landing sites and fisheries complexes: USD 17.497 million; fishing fleet: USD 25.954 million. Total: 43.5 million.
Antigua and Barbuda	Fishing fleet: USD 18.1 million
Barbados	Fishing fleet: USD 32.0 million
St. Kitts and Nevis	Fishing fleet: USD 10.4 million
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Fishing fleet: USD 9.5 million

Capacity Building

- High Priority for our countries
- Public & private sector focus – CNFO
- Partnerships Agreements:
 - United Nations University
 - Univ of the West Indies
 - IOI/Dalhousie: Marine Law and Policy
 - ANCORS, Univ of Wollongong, Australia
 - 3 regional workshops to date
 - VIMS – Univ of Virginia
 - University of Florida
 - Univ. of Belize
 - FAO
 - Projects – eg EU funded SPS Measures Project

Summary

- ❑ Small scale fisheries but significant variation
- ❑ Important for food security, employment, trade etc
- ❑ Most stocks fully /over exploited; few under-utilized
- ❑ Need policy space for sustainable development
- ❑ Regional cooperation to improve fisheries management and overcome capacity constraints
- ❑ Steady improvement in fisheries management –
 - ❑ FMP & policies adopted and being implemented
- ❑ But challenges remain - old and new:
 - ❑ Human, institutional capacity & policy
 - ❑ Data and information for decision-making
 - ❑ Financial resource limitations
 - ❑ Climate change & DRM

Key Priorities Areas

- ❑ Strengthening fisheries governance & management:
 - ❑ Effectively regulate fishing capacity & harvesting,
 - ❑ Prevent overfishing & ensure stocks are within biologically sustainable limits, and are resilient
 - ❑ Improve evidence –based decision-making
 - ❑ Combat IUU fishing – strengthen MCS & cooperation
 - ❑ Eliminate harmful subsidies (overfishing & over capacity)
 - ❑ Improve trade capacity & competitiveness
 - ❑ Protect marine environment, ecosystems, habitats
 - ❑ Stakeholder involvement, public awareness
 - ❑ Climate change and disaster risk management
 - ❑ Building partnerships
 - ❑ Regional cooperation imperative
- ICCAT participation, FAO/WECAFC reorientation, CRFM, OSPESCA

Conclusions – Fisheries Management

- data & scientific for evidence based decisions
- Develop & implement ecosystem-based FMP
- Strengthen governance framework for management – legislation & institutional capacity
- Harmonised management measures shared species
- Improving public awareness & involvement
- Sustainable financing
- Value chain approach
- Better coordination: fisheries & environment
- Climate change adaptation
- Capacity building to achieve above
- Partnerships – Within ACP & outside



Thank you

- ❑ www.youtube.com/TheCRFM
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Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism



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