



Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Secretariat

## **Bibliography**

### **Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for CARICOM: Review of social, economic and linkage issues**

Maria Pena

Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES)  
Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences  
The University of the West Indies

Prepared for the CRFM Secretariat, Belize City, Belize

**2006**

**Acknowledgements:**

Technical assistance to review and finalise the draft bibliography of the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Secretariat was provided by the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of the West Indies (UWI) Cave Hill Campus, Barbados.

**Citation:**

Pena, M. 2006. Bibliography. Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for CARICOM: Review of social, economic and linkage issues. Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Secretariat, Belize City, Belize. 153 pp.

## Acronyms and abbreviations

AGGRA	Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment
BFCA	Belize Fishermen Cooperative Association
BVI	British Virgin Islands
CaMMP	Coastal and Marine Management Program
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARISEC	CARICOM Secretariat
CCA	Caribbean Conservation Association
CCAM	Caribbean Coastal Area Management
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CEP	Caribbean Environment Programme
CERMES	Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies
CFMC	Caribbean Fisheries Management Council
CFMU	CARICOM Fisheries Management Unit
CFP&R	Common Fisheries Policy and Regime
CFRAMP	CARICOM Fisheries Research and Management Program
CFTU	CARICOM Fisheries Technical Unit
CFU	CARICOM Fisheries Unit
CHOG	CARICOM Heads of Government
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COTED	Council for Trade and Economic Development
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CRFM LPWG	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism Large Pelagic Working Group
CRFM RSWG	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism Reef and Slope Fisheries Working Group
CRFM SCPWG	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism Small Coastal Pelagic Working Group
DOF	Division of Fisheries
DOSP	Dalhousie Ocean Studies Programme
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FON	Friends of Nature
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICLARM	International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFM	Institute for Fisheries Management and Coastal Community Development
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IMA	Institute of Marine Affairs
IOCARIBE	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Sub-commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions

ISER	Institute of Social and Economic Research
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LPRSF	Large Pelagics, Reef and Slope Fishes Assessment
NRMU	OECS Natural Resources Management Unit
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OFCoMP	Oistins Fisheries Co-management Pilot Project
RAPA	Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific
SCPFF	Small Coastal Pelagic Flyingfish Fisheries
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SLGFA	St. Lucia Game Fishing Association
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission
WFD	World Food Day

## Introduction

At the Fourteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting of the CARICOM Heads of Government (CHOG) held in Trinidad and Tobago, 14-15 February 2003, proposals from the Government of Barbados on 'the imperative of elaborating a Common Fisheries Regime' were considered and endorsed with the CARICOM Secretariat (CARISEC) mandated to undertake the necessary consultations and propose a framework for consideration at the Twenty-Fourth Meeting in July 2003.

At the first Caribbean Fisheries Forum meeting in Belize on 27 March 2003 it was determined that the Caribbean Fisheries Forum/Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), being the regional fisheries body established by CARICOM, would establish a Working Group, under Rule 11, to implement the mandate from the CHOG and report to them through the Ministerial Council.

Three Meetings of this Working Group were held and at the Third Meeting, 29-30 November 2003, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the need for consideration of the social, economic and linkage issues relating to the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime (CFP&R) was highlighted. As such, it was decided that these issues, including those identified at the 2003 Trinidad and Tobago Meeting, which could affect the establishment of the CFP&R should be reviewed and elaborated on, using existing information. It was therefore agreed that a ***Study to Review and Elaborate on the Social, Economic and Linkage Issues that Could Affect the Establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for the Caribbean Sea*** be undertaken by a team of resource persons drawn from the Fisheries Department of Trinidad and Tobago, UWI-CERMES, OECS - ESDU and the CRFM Secretariat.

A Terms of Reference for the study was drafted and approved by the Regional Multidisciplinary Workshop on the CFP&R, 18-19 April 2005, in St. Kitts and Nevis. The Working Group Members agreed that as part of the methodology for preparing the Study, the compilation of a bibliography of available, relevant material related to the subject of the Study was required. A first draft was compiled by the CRFM Secretariat based on information provided from FISMIS, CRFM Library, Working Group Members, etc. This draft was reviewed and discussed at the First Meeting of the Working Group on 19 March 2006, with the Meeting recommending that the services of a Resource Person should be engaged to review and finalize the draft bibliography using criteria determined by the Group.

Maria Pena, project officer at CERMES, reviewed, edited and finalized the bibliography. Building on the draft bibliography compiled by the CRFM Secretariat, primary references relevant to the Study were obtained from CERMES' collection of scientific journals, notably the Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (volumes 32, 36-37, 39-40, 42-56); CERMES technical reports, MSc research papers and policy perspectives; the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) website; the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) website (all documents provided on the publications page); the Barbados Fisheries Division; Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission reports and studies; curriculum vitae and personal reference collections of fishery scientists and experts, etc. Documents available from the CRFM library are indicated by a CRFM accession stock number. Secondary references were then obtained from bibliographies within relevant published and unpublished scientific articles. Where possible, abstracts of the bibliographical references cited have been included however several entries, copies of which were not accessible at the time, need to be annotated.

As dictated by the Terms of Reference (TOR) for review and finalisation of this bibliography, references are primarily Caribbean in content covering all CARICOM Member States. Additionally,

the bibliography includes references relevant to CARICOM Associate Members. General literature relating to fisheries, fisheries policy, socio-economics and co-management have also been included as they may prove to be useful background material and may provide key insights and lessons learned that may be of relevance to the current Study.

Relevance of the references to the main criteria provided by the CRFM for review and finalization of the draft bibliography has been indicated by a numeric and alphabetic code denoting theme and sub-sections, respectively, since this was thought to be the most efficient way of indicating relevance as many of the documents address numerous themes and sub-sections. The alphanumeric code assigned was based on the title of each reference and where present, the abstract. For some entries, a code has not been assigned due to the absence of an abstract and an explicit title. However, given the title, these references may be useful to the Study.

The five themes provided as main criteria for review - ecological sustainability; management effectiveness; regional governance; international governance; and socio-economics and equity – have been assigned numbers 1 to 5, respectively. Subsections under each theme - artisanal, inshore fisheries and fishers; semi-industrial and industrial fisheries; monitoring and measuring socio-economic change; monitoring and measuring the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to national economies; excess capacity in fisheries in the region; global trade in fish and fish products; access and entry requirements to fisheries, especially under common fisheries policy arrangements; and developing strategic alliances and partnerships – have been assigned letters *a* to *h*, respectively (see key below). This alphanumeric code of relevance can be found on the right-hand side of each reference in bold text.

### Key to Reference Relevance Code

Theme	Code
Ecological sustainability	1
Management effectiveness	2
Regional governance	3
International governance	4
Socio-economics and equity	5

  

Sub-section	Code
Artisanal, inshore fisheries and fishers	a
Semi-industrial and industrial fisheries	b
Monitoring and measuring socio-economic change	c
Monitoring and measuring the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to national economies	d
Excess capacity in fisheries in the region	e
Global trade in fish and fish products	f
Access and entry requirements to fisheries	g
Developing strategic alliances and partnerships	h

This bibliography is a work in progress. The sources previously mentioned all provided a substantial number of references which has been by no means exhausted in this bibliography. Given the number of resource person days allocated in the TOR, a limit to the number of sources and entries had to be set.

Some documents have been cited more than once since they have been found in multiple locations. Some entries are incomplete due to improper citation in primary documents or personal collections. Internet addresses are given for documents that can be downloaded from the internet. In general, documents relating to regional and international governance are not well represented in the bibliography.

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BFCA, the member cooperatives have the ability of bargaining for concessions from  
governments, and are able to influence decision-making through dialogue, lobbying,  
negotiations and effective use of their membership on the National Fisheries Advisory  
Board. The BFCA's leadership represents the member organizations in all negotiations and  
consultations with government and other relevant organizations, and has developed  
networks and alliances to access external funding for projects to the benefit of its member  
organizations. The BFCA remains the only appropriator organization in the region that  
consistently accepts invitations, or invites itself to decision-making fora. It is one of a few  
that vehemently protest, when decisions are made without their involvement. Elements of  
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implementation, to build the capacity of the region's fisher folk organizations and empower them for the co-management of the region's fisheries resources. The overall goal is to establish a network of self-reliant and capable organizations, effective in advocacy and sufficiently empowered to assert themselves in the sustainable co-management of the region's fisheries resources.

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- This is the first of a four-part policy brief that focuses on coastal resource co-management. Lessons are drawn from the Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project implemented by the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA) and CERMES’ Coastal Resources Co-management Project (CORECOMP). Information related to these projects can be obtained from the CCA and CERMES web sites ([www.ccanet.net](http://www.ccanet.net) and [www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes](http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes)). In this policy brief we provide an overview of key concepts and findings based on research and pilot projects.
- The first policy brief explains some of the definitions and concepts used in research on co-management, outlines the case studies and literature review from which lessons were learnt, discusses the conditions that favour and constrain comanagement, and provides a policy perspective on the future of coastal resource co-management in the Caribbean.
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- An approach that emphasizes enabling self-organisation and adaptive capacity through empowerment, learning and response systems and promoting positive, equitable, transparent interaction among stakeholders is proposed as a foundation for governing fishery systems. It is likely to be valid for all fisheries systems, but most immediately useful for application in small-scale fisheries where complexity is highest and options for control are least feasible. Pursuit of this approach requires an emphasis on new skills in those whose role it is to promote good governance; essentially a shift in emphasis from technical to 'people' skills. However, it goes beyond this to include new processes that include a large component of 'letting go' of past control systems to allow space for self-organisation, while attempting to ensure that it follows a positive path.
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289. Charlier, P., L. Samson-Pawironadi and Y. Babb-Echteld. 1994. National report of Suriname.
290. Charlier, P. and M. Thakoersingh. 1986. A survey of the fishery statistical data system at the Central Market, Paramaribo. Manuscript Report, Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Suriname. 27 pp. **2 a b**
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- This study was undertaken to provide some basic information on the crab and shrimp stocks of the south coast of Jamaica.
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295. Christensen, V. and R. Mahon. 1997. Researchable issues relevant for large marine ecosystems, with special reference to the Caribbean. ACP-EU Fisheries Research Initiative, Proceedings of the Third Dialogue Meeting, Caribbean, Pacific and the European Union, Belize City, Belize, 5-10 December, 1996. ACP-EU Fisheries Research Report No. 3: 79-100. **1 2 3 5 a b c d h**
296. Christophersen, K.A., F. Homer and S.J. Grant. 1997. Sustainable interventions for Negril fisher families. Prepared for USAID/Jamaica, Development of **2 5 a c d**

297. Clare, G. 1995. CFRAMP community involvement implementation. June 1995. **2**
298. Clark, C.W. 1980. Towards a predictive model for the economic regulation of commercial fisheries. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 37: 1111-1129. **2 b d**
299. Clark, C.W. 1985. Bioeconomic modelling and fisheries management. John Wiley & Sons, New York. 291 pp. **2 a b d f**
300. Clark, J.R. 1992. Integrated management of coastal zones. FAO; Rome (Italy) FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 327, 167 p. 1992. (CRFM mci. bibliogr.: 88 ref. Accession No.: STOCK-12818). **1 2**
301. Clark, S.A., J. Danylchuk and B.T. Freeman. 2003. The harvest of juvenile queen conch (*Strombus gigas*) off Cape Eleuthera, Bahamas: Implications for the effectiveness of a marine reserve. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 56: 705-714. **1 a**  
  
In order to better understand the potential effectiveness (with respect to queen conch) of a proposed fully-protected marine reserve off Cape Eleuthera, a shell midden and an area of the shoreline adjacent to a suspected nursery ground were visually surveyed to assess the age of conch being harvested. Visual surveys of live queen conch near Cape Eleuthera were also conducted to determine the extent of a suspected nursery ground. This paper reports on the results of these surveys.
302. Clavijo, I.E., W.J.Tobias and C.A.Jennings. 1986. Virgin Islands commercial fisheries research and development. Unpublished Annual Report on Project 2-411-R-2 for the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act (PL 88-309): 14 pp. **1 2 b d g**
303. Clemetson, A. and K.A. Aiken. 1996. A preliminary investigation of fishery catch and effort on the Jamaican south coast and on Pedro Bank. Proceedings Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 44: 714-736. **1 2 a b**
304. Clerveaux, W. and D. Cox. 2001. Turks and Caicos Islands conch visual survey. Grand Turk, Turks and Caicos Islands, Department of Environment and Coastal Resources. Upubl. MS. 7 pp. **1 2 a**
305. Clerveaux, W. and A. Danylchuk. 2003. Visual assessment of queen conch (*Strombus gigas*) stocks in the Turks and Caicos Islands. Proceedings Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 54: 250-258. **1 2 a**
306. Clerveaux, W. and T. Fisher. 2004. Socio-economic and demographic concerns in fisheries and coastal area management in Turks and Caicos Islands case study, August 2004. CARICOM Fishery Research Document. **2 5 a b c**
307. Clucas, I.J. 1981. Fish handling, preservation and processing in the tropics: Part

1. Report of the Tropical Products Institute, G144: 144pp.

308. Clucas, I.J. 1982. Fish handling, preservation and processing in the tropics: Part 2. Report of the Tropical Development and Research Institute, 145: 144pp.
309. Clucas, I. and F. Teutscher. 1999. Report and proceedings of FAO/DFID expert consultation on bycatch utilization in tropical fisheries. Beijing, China, 21-28 September 1998. Natural Resources Institute (NRI), University of Greenwich; Kent (UK). 329 p. 1999. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-12348). **2 b**
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311. Collins, T. and R.Mahon. 1988. The importance of speculator inputs and iceboat landings to total monthly catches at Oistins, Barbados. FI: TCP/RLA/6776 Field Document No.1: 6p. **1 2**
312. Collymore, M. 2000. Preliminary investigation of genetic variation in wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) from the Western Central Atlantic, using randomly amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) markers. MSc Thesis, Natural Resource Management Programme, The University of the West Indies, Barbados. 69 pp. **2 b**
- The RAPD technique was used to carry out a preliminary investigation of the stock structure within the western central Atlantic. This technique did not detect genetic stock structure.
313. Comitas, L. 1962. Fishermen and cooperation in rural Jamaica. PhD dissertation. Columbia University, New York, New York USA. 383 pp. **5 a b c**
314. Commonwealth of Dominica. 2001. Fisheries (Marine Reserve) Regulations, Statutory Rules and Orders No. 7 of 2001. 3 p. **2 3 g**
315. Commonwealth Secretariat. 1984. Report by participants to the training course on exclusive economic zone management for the Caribbean region. Commonwealth Secretariat, Jamaica 2-18 April, 1984. **2 3 g h**
316. Constantine, S. 2002. RAPD analysis of genetic variation in Wahoo, *Acanthocybium solandri*, in the Western Central Atlantic. MSc Thesis, Natural Resource Management Programme, The University of the West Indies, Barbados. 96pp. **2 a**

In this study, genetic diversity within and among wahoo populations in the western central Atlantic was investigated to test a single stock hypothesis for wahoo in the region. Homogeneity among the populations in western central Atlantic support a one stock hypothesis. A regional approach to managing wahoo populations in this region would therefore seem justified at this time.

317. Constantine, S. 2004. Small coastal pelagic feasibility study. Page 11. CRFM News, Issue No. 1, January 2004. **2 a**
- Announcement of a pilot study of jacks and robins in the small coastal community of Clare Village, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The pilot study is a precursor to a proposed regionwide research effort targeting small coastal pelagics, with jacks and robins as the prime focus. It has been designed in a way that would facilitate the determination of the scientific procedures to be employed in the larger scale study. It is intended to facilitate the identification of errors in experimental procedures and conditions, and thus help ensure that the desired outputs would be obtained during the second phase of the project.
318. Cooper, A. 2000. A preliminary study of the fishery for cero mackerel (*Scomberomorus regalis*, Bloch) in Jamaican waters. Pages 149-155. **1 b d g**
319. Cooperation Francaise. 1994. Elements of environmental policy in the Lesser Antilles. Environment Management and Land Use Program: 19 pp. **2**
320. Corless, M., B. Hatcher, W. Hunte and S. Scott. 1996. Assessing the potential for fish migration from marine reserves to adjacent fished areas in the Soufriere Marine Management Area, St. Lucia. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 49: 71-98. **1 2 a b d**
- This paper reports on the preliminary results of the mark-recapture experiments conducted within the context of a broader study of the effect of a recently established marine management area of the fish and fisheries of Soufriere, St. Lucia. The objectives of the research were to provide initial measures of reef fish dispersion in both reserve and non-reserve habitats, and to compare these across commercially important fish taxa, and to apply these results assessing the potential of marine reserves to enhance the availability of catchable fish in adjacent areas through emigration.
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322. CRFM. 1994. Report of the subproject specification workshop for large pelagic, reef and deep slope fishes assessment. CARICOM Fishery Research Document No. 13. June 1994. **1 2 a b d**
323. CRFM. 1995. Subproject initiation mission report and background review for shrimp and groundfish. Draft. Shrimp and Groundfish Resource Assessment Unit. CARICOM Fishery Research Document No. 18. May 1995. **1 2 a**
324. CRFM. 1996. Report of the Joint Meeting of the CFRAMP Shrimp and Groundfish Subproject Specification Workshop and Fourth WECAFC Ad Hoc Shrimp and Groundfish Working Group of the Guiana-Brazil Shelf. Shrimp and Groundfish Resource Assessment Unit. CARICOM Fishery Research Document No. 22. March 1996. **1 2 a**
325. CRFM. 1998. National reports and selected papers presented at the Regional Fishery Management Planning Workshop, 22 - 24 April, 1998, Christ **1 2 3 5 a b c d e g h**



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| 326. | CRFM. 2001. A regional overview of spiny lobster ( <i>Panulirus argus</i> ) resources in CARICOM/CARIFORUM countries, July 2001. CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize.  | <b>1 2 b d f</b>       |
| 327. | CRFM. 2001. First workshop of regional experts to develop the Caribbean Fisheries Management DataBase Software Programs. Workshop Report – July 25th – 27th, 2001, Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. CARICOM Fishery Research Document No. 26.                              | <b>2</b>               |
| 328. | CRFM. 2001. Fisheries management data system terminal workshop. The Way Forward. A review and planning session, 25 - 28 November, 2000, Castries, St. Lucia. CARICOM Fishery Research Document No. 25.   | <b>2</b>               |
| 329. | CRFM. 2001. Report of fisheries data collection and management training workshop, 23rd – 26th October, 2001, Dominican Republic. CARICOM Fishery Research Document. December 2001.   | <b>2</b>               |
| 330. | CRFM. 2001. Report of the multi-disciplinary survey of the fisheries of the Bahamas (May 2001).Funded by the Commission of the European Union under Lomé IV - Project No. 7: ACP: RPR: 385. CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize. May 2001. 99pp.                             | <b>1 2 5 a b c d g</b> |
| 331. | CRFM. 2001. Report of the multi-disciplinary survey of the fisheries of the Dominican Republic (March 2001). 87pp. Funded by the Commission of the European Union under Lomé IV - Project No. 7: ACP: RPR: 385. CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize.                         | <b>1 2 5 a b c d g</b> |
| 332. | CRFM. 2001. Report of the multi-disciplinary survey of the fisheries of Suriname (January 2001). CARICOM Fishery Report. Funded by the Commission of the European Union under Lomé IV - Project No. 7: ACP: RPR: 385. CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize. March 2000. 47pp. | <b>1 2 5 a b c d g</b> |
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| 334. | CRFM. 2001. Second workshop of regional experts to develop the Caribbean Fisheries Management Data Base Software Programs; Workshop Report, 6th – 10th November, 2001, Kingston, Jamaica. CARICOM Fishery Research Document No. 27. CFTU 2001.                                       | <b>2 a b</b>           |
| 335. | CRFM. 2001. Strategic review for upgrading the organizational and institutional arrangements and capabilities of the department of fisheries in the Guyana (July 2001). CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize.   | <b>2</b>               |
| 336. | CRFM. 2002. Expansion of existing data collection systems to capture, store and  | <b>2 5 c d</b>         |

manage social and economic data from the fisheries sector (August 2002).  
CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize.

337. CRFM. 2002. Regional overview of queen conch (*Strombus gigas*) resources in CARICOM/CARIFORUM Countries, July 2001. CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize. **1 2 a**
338. CRFM. 2002. Report of fisheries data collection and management training workshop, 18th – 25th March, 2002, Belize City. March 2002. Integrated Caribbean Regional Agriculture and Fisheries Development Programme- Fisheries Component (EU funded). Project No. 7:ACP:RPR:385. CARICOM Fishery Research Document. CARICOM Fisheries Unit Belize City, Belize C.A. **2**
339. CRFM. 2002. Report of the capacity training workshop for fisheries field officers, 22nd – 27th July, 2002, Dominican Republic Fisheries Data Collection and Management Training Workshop, Suriname. November 2002. **2**
340. CRFM. 2002. Report of the strategic review for upgrading the organizational and institutional arrangements and capabilities of the department of fisheries in the Bahamas (October 2002). CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize. **2**
341. CRFM. 2002. Strategic review for upgrading the organizational and institutional arrangements and capabilities of the department of fisheries in Haiti – Draft report (August 2002). CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize. **2**
342. CRFM. 2003. Report of the 2002 Joint Meeting of the CRFM Large Pelagic Fisheries Working Group (CRFM LPWG), the CRFM Reef and Slope Fisheries Working Group (CRFM RSWG), and the CRFM Small Coastal Pelagic Fisheries Working Group (CRFM SCPWG). CARICOM Fishery Report No. 10: 179pp. **1 2 a b d g**
343. CRFM. 2003. Strategic plan for the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism. CARICOM Fishery Research Document. October 2003. **2**
344. CRFM. 2004. CARDI / CRFM Secretariat: Organizational needs assessment research of the Caribbean fisherfolk organizations (Funded by the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA)). CRFM Secretariat Belize City, Belize. November 24, 2004. CARICOM Fishery Research Document. 47pp. **2 5 c**

As a continuation of the capacity building programmes targeting the fisher folk organizations, the CRFM conducted an Organizational Needs Assessment of the fisher folk organizations in the region, with the survey aspects concentrated in nine of the member states, namely, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Trinidad & Tobago. The instruments used to gather data were a Key Informant and Organization Members' Interview Schedules, complemented by documentary materials. The main purposes were to identify the weaknesses and strengths of the

organizations and their needs, in order to generate strategies for addressing the constraints that hinder their development and find ways to strengthen them.

345. CRFM. 2004. Glover's Reef Marine Reserve data collection plan (Part 2), Belize by Sandra Grant, June 2004. CARICOM Fishery Research Document. **2 a**
346. CRFM. 2004. Glover's Reef Marine Reserve fisheries boat census 2004 (PART 1), Belize by Sandra Grant, June 2004. CARICOM Fishery Research Document. **5 a b c e**
347. CRFM. 2004. Report of the first meeting of the Pro Tem working group on institutional strengthening of the Caribbean fisherfolk organizations, 22 - 23 June, 2005, Guyana. Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism Secretariat October 31st, 2005. 17pp. **2 5 c**  
  
This is the report of the first meeting of the Pro-tem Working Group on Institutional Strengthening of the Regional Fisherfolk Organisations, held from June 22nd to 23rd, 2005, in Guyana. The proceedings of the Meeting were guided by a draft Terms of Reference for the Pro tem Working Group on Institutional Strengthening of the Regional Fisherfolk Organisations and a draft Strategy and Medium Term Action Plan for the Institutional Strengthening of Regional Fisherfolk Organisations. The substantive outputs of the Meeting are a revised and refined Terms of Reference and Mode of Operation for the Pro Tem Working Group and a modified Strategy and Medium Term Action Plan. The Medium Term Action Plan is presented separately as a compendium of five (5) Project Profiles, with estimated budgets to cover the period 2006 – 2010.
348. CRFM. 2004. Report of the shrimp and groundfish workshops conducted in Guyana (November 2003), Belize (December 2003), Trinidad and Tobago (January 2004). CARICOM Fishery Research Document. May 2004. Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism, Belize City, Belize. **1 2 a b e g**  
  
Three workshops were conducted concerned with shrimp and groundfish resources in the Caribbean region. The main aim of the workshops was to carry out stock assessments on the shrimp and groundfish resources identified as most important by the participating countries. As well as stock assessments, some training was undertaken. The individual stock assessment reports have a standard format. The format is attempting to serve two purposes: to make scientific reports easier to maintain as part of a management plan and to improve readability. In particular, management advice has been summarised to make it easier for managers to understand. The focus of the assessments is to provide scientific advice pertinent to making management decisions. This set of workshops focused on those territories that exploit their shrimp and groundfish resources. These countries were Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Haiti was to be involved in the workshop held in Belize, but was unable to send a participant.
349. CRFM. 2004. The consideration of socio-economic and demographic concerns in fisheries and coastal area management and planning. Belize case study. CRFM Secretariat. 30pp. Unpublished. (Electronic and hard copy available). **2 5 a b c**
350. CRFM. 2004. The consideration of socio-economic and demographic concerns in fisheries and coastal area management and planning. Dominica case study. CRFM Secretariat. 27 pp. Unpublished. (Electronic and hard Copy available). **2 5 a b c**

351. CRFM. 2005. Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism Annual Report. April, 2003 - March 31, 2004. Towards sustainable development of fisheries for the people of the Caribbean. November 9, 2005. Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism, Belize City, Belize. **2 5**
352. CRFM. 2005. Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism: Progress and financial report. April 1st, 2005 - June 30th, 2005. Funded by Members and Associated Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). Report #1 - CRFM. August 25, 2005. 38pp. **2 5 a b c g h**
- This report covers the first quarter of the second year of the Medium Term Plan of the CRFM (2004/ 05 – 2006 / 07. The activities of the Medium Term Plan as reflected in the agreed Priority Areas include the development of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for CARICOM, the promotion of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS), the development of fisheries management plans, implementation of mechanisms for shared resources, human resource development, strengthening of fishers' organizations, and support for standards and related requirements for global trade.
353. CRFM. 2005. CRFM / FAO / MALMR regional workshop on the collection of demographic information on coastal fishing communities and its use in community-based fisheries and integrated coastal zone management in the Caribbean. CARICOM Fishery Research Document. June 2005. **2 5 c**
354. CRFM. 2005. Project Report: Review of the current situation on IUU fishing and monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) in the fisheries sector of the CARICOM/ CAROFORUM Region and a strategy for enhancing the effectiveness of MCS and a proposal for a project to enhance the effectiveness of MSC. CRFM Secretariat. 64 pp. Unpublished. (Electronic and hard copy available). **2 a b h**
355. CRFM. 2005. Report of the First Annual CRFM Scientific Meeting. CRFM Fishery Report No. 11. 318p. Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism Secretariat, Belize City, Belize. ISBN # 976-8165-14-6.
356. CRFM. 2005. The consideration of socio-economic and demographic concerns in fisheries and coastal area management and planning. Jamaica case study. CRFM Secretariat. 29 pp. Unpublished. (Electronic and hard copy available). **2 5 a b c**
357. CRFM. 2005. The consideration of socio-economic and demographic concerns in fisheries and coastal area management and planning. St. Lucia case study. CRFM Secretariat. 41 pp. Unpublished. (Electronic and hard copy available). **2 5 a b c**
358. CRFM. 2005. The consideration of socio-economic and demographic concerns in fisheries and coastal area management and planning. Trinidad and Tobago Case Study. CRFM Secretariat. 69 pp. Unpublished. (Electronic and hard copy available). **2 5 a b c**
359. CRFM. 2005. The consideration of socio-economic and demographic concerns **2 5 a b c**

in fisheries and coastal area management and planning. Turks and Caicos case study. CRFM Secretariat. 22 pp. 2005.

360. CRFM. 2006. Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism: Progress and financial report. July 1st, 2005 – September 30th, 2005. Funded by Members and Associated Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). Report #2 - CRFM. February 9, 2006. 46pp. **2 5 a b c g h**

This report covers the second quarter of the second year of the Medium Term Plan of the CRFM (2004 / 05 – 2006 / 07). The activities of the Medium Term Plan as reflected in the agreed Priority Areas include the development of A Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for CARICOM, the promotion of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS), the development of fisheries management plans, implementation of mechanisms for shared resources, human resource development, strengthening of fishers' organizations, and support for standards and related requirements for global trade.

361. CRFM. 2006. Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism: Progress and financial report. October 1st – December 31st, 2005. Funded by Members and Associated Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). Report #3 - CRFM. March 16, 2006. 41pp. **2 5 a b c g h**

This report covers the third quarter of the second year of the Medium Term Plan of the CRFM (2004/ 05 – 2006 / 07). The activities of the Medium Term Plan as reflected in the agreed Priority Areas include the development of A Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for CARICOM, the promotion of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS), the development of fisheries management plans, implementation of mechanisms for shared resources, human resource development, strengthening of fishers' organizations, and support for standards and related requirements for global trade.

362. CRFM. 2006. Report of the first ad hoc legal working group on the preparation of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime, February 20 - 21, 2006, Guyana. CARICOM Fishery Research Document. May 2006. **2 3 5 a b c d e f g h**

363. CRFM News. 2004. A scoping study aimed at identifying the challenges to the management of the coastal fisheries on the west coast of Dominica. Page 11. CRFM News, Issue No. 2, July 2004. **2 5 a**

A summary of MSc research (University of Hull, England) by H.B. Guiste which examines the findings of a scoping study for the possible adaptation of the co-management concept and the systems management approach as an option for management of the west coast fisheries of the Commonwealth of Dominica. The results suggest that whereas the co-management model itself provides a good opportunity and a possible alternative to the conventional command and control management system that currently obtains, there were significant challenges and problems to be dealt with before such an approach could have any meaningful effect.

364. CRFM News. 2004. Economic analysis of the shrimp trawl fishery of Trinidad and Tobago with management implications. Page 11. CRFM News, Issue No. 2, July 2004. **2 a b d**

A summary of Master of Marine Management Graduate Project (Dalhousie University, Canada) by L. Ferreira (1998) which provides some background on the shrimp trawl fishery in terms of its economic importance to the country, a description of the trawler

fleets and their operations, as well as previous and ongoing research initiatives on the fishery. It examines the management issues, the Government's management objectives and the management regime currently in place.

365. CRFM News. 2004. Improving national databases: The development of the Caribbean Fisheries Information System (CARIFIS). Page 10. CRFM News, Issue No. 1, January 2004. **2**  
  
Summary of the review and upgrade of the Trip Interview Programme (TRIP) and License and Registration System (LRS) software programs to the CARIFS program. The article describes the training provided for trainers in the program.
366. Crown Agents of Overseas Governments and Administrations. 1990. Institutional strengthening of the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Barbados. Final Report, Vol 1, Technical Co-operation ATN/SF-2474 BA, St. Nicholas House, Sutton, Surrey. **2**
367. Cullingham, C.P. 1995. Legal and institutional aspects of integrating the fisheries division into the development planning and approval process. FI: DP/INT/91/007. Report of the International Legal Consultant. 37pp. **2**
368. Cunningham, B.M. Jr. 1993. Pelagic piracy - A Caribbean response. Presented to the Third Caribbean Conference on Eco Tourism. Cayman Islands, May 4-5. 18 pp. **2**
369. Czekaj, D. 1984. Report of travel to Barbados, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Turks and Caicos Islands, 10 March to 8 April, 1984. Unpublished Report, FAO, Rome: 27 pp. **2 h**
370. D'Auvergne, E.C.U.I., P.A. Murray and J. Sparks. 1986. Nesting of the leatherback turtle on Grand Anse beach, St. Lucia: A preliminary look. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 39:244-247. **1 2**  
  
The objective of the program was to attempt, by weekly night watches and by tagging and recapture methods, to assess the nesting population on that beach, as well as to ascertain whether or not other sea turtle species nested on that beach.
371. Dahl, C. 1997. Integrated coastal resources management and community participation in a small island setting. Ocean and Coastal Management 36 (1-3): 23-45. **2 5 a b c**
372. Dalhousie Ocean Studies Program. 1982. Integration of marine space in national development strategies of small island states. Case of Caribbean States of Grenada and St. Lucia. Nova Scotia, Canada. **2**
373. Dalhousie Ocean Studies Program. 1984. Development and ocean management in the eastern Caribbean. The case of Leeward Islands. Nova Scotia, Canada. **2**
374. Dalhousie Ocean Studies Program. 1984. Ocean use and resource development **2**

and management in the eastern Caribbean. Basseterre, St. Kitts.

375. Dalhousie Ocean Studies Program. 1985. Management and utilisation of marine resources of the British Virgin Islands. Nova Scotia, Canada. **1 2 a b g**
376. Dammann, A.E. 1980. Caribbean reef fish: Fish traps and management. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 40: 126-137. **1 2 a g**
377. Danylchuk, A.J. 2003. Fisheries management in south Eleuthra, Bahamas: Can a marine reserve help save the Holy Trinity? Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 56: 169-178. **1 2 5 a c d**  
  
In recognition of certain pressures, a fully-protected marine reserve is proposed for south Eleuthera, and its boundaries are to encompass suspected conch nursery grounds and numerous patch reefs inhabited by spiny lobster and juvenile grouper. Although the establishment of this reserve is a crucial step towards maintaining local stocks of the 'holy trinity', efforts are also needed to spur sustainable economic growth in south Eleuthera. Without alternative sources of income and food for south Eleuthera communities, optimal benefits of the marine reserve cannot be feasibly obtained.
378. Darroux F. 1986. Final Report on the OAS Sponsored 1985 Fisheries Statistical Programme. MS origin UK. **2**
379. Davenport, W.H. 1956. A comparative study of two Jamaican fishing communities. PhD dissertation. Yale University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. 464 pp. **5 c**
380. David, K.R. 2006. A frame survey of the marine, artisanal fishery in Guyana. MSc Thesis, Natural Resource and Environmental Management Programme, The University of the West Indies, Barbados. 44 pp. **2 a**  
  
This study sought to update the 1997 frame survey in those regions where marine artisanal fishing takes place. Landing sites were visited to establish vessel counts as well as to ascertain the gear types being used. This study also highlighted the changes that have taken place in the artisanal fishery since 1997.
381. David V. R. 1992. Some considerations for the development of a computerised fishing vessel registration and licensing database applicable for use by OECS Member States. MS origin UK. **2 a b g**
382. Davidson, L. and K. Gjerde. 1989. An evaluation of international protection offered to Caribbean coral reef and associated ecosystems. Greenpeace International, Washinton D.C. and Marine Policy Paper. Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, pp 1-90. **1 2 4 a**
383. Davis, M. and M. Pollard. 1992. CFRAMP WID Action Plan.
384. Dean, J.M. and C.Woodley. 1994. A report on a workshop on the genetics of highly migratory oceanic pelagic fishes: Bluefin tuna. ICCAT Working Document. SCRS/94/76. 20 pp. **2 3 b h**

385. DeBeauville-Scott, S. 1994. An overview of recreational fishing in Saint Lucia, West Indies. *Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute* 47: 306-317. **2 5 a c d**
386. DeBeauville-Scott, S. 2002. The sea urchin fishery of St. Lucia, West Indies: A Challenge to Management Authorities. *Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute* 55: 1013. **2 a g**
- Poster presented at 55th Annual GCFI. The paper discusses how factors such as manpower, constraints within key agencies, weak collaborative arrangements among key institutions, large number of harvestable areas, and poor memory of past events, can affect the effectiveness of management authorities.
387. Deford, G. 1970. Transition in Trinidad: Fishing in a peasant village. Thesis: Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. B.A. Mar 1970. Unpublished. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-11684p). (Electronic and hard copy available). **5 a c**
388. DeGeorges, P.A. 1989. An integrated approach to development of commercial fishing and mariculture in Belize. *Fisheries Annex Commercialization of Alternative Crops Amendment* (505-0008). Unpublished MS. **2 a b d g**
389. Delaney, R. 2000. Managing the managers - Changing the emphasis of fisheries management. *Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute* 53: 218-226. **2 a b**
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| <p>These guidelines have been produced to supplement the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. These guidelines attempt to make EAF operational by recognizing that this approach is a way to implement many of the provisions of the Code and achieve sustainable development in a fisheries context. They provide guidance on how to translate the economic, social and ecological policy goals and aspirations of sustainable development into operational objectives, indicators and performance measures.</p> |   |                                  |
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This paper presents background information on the context of the MPA management of Laughing Bird Caye National Park (LBCNP) and Gladden Spit Marine Reserve (GSMR), current outcomes and performance of the co-management arrangement between the NGO, Friends of Nature (FON) and the Forest and Fisheries Department in Belize; and performance of the co-management, lesson learned and conditions for successful implementation of co-management. This paper also outlines the successes and challenges of FON's experience with the co-management arrangement thus far.

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Inhabitants of the Grenadine Islands area are highly dependent on the marine environment for sustainable livelihoods. The area has the potential to sustain these livelihoods while contributing to the national economies and to regional and global biodiversity conservation. These potentials are presently being eroded by unplanned and uncoordinated development and continuing negative impacts of the resource users, both extractive and non-extractive. There is a need to reorient the stakeholders in the Grenadines towards

sustainable use of the marine resources. Land-use issues have bearing on this too, and a holistic approach is needed. This reorientation will involve full engagement of the stakeholders in the process, including strengthening their capacity to take part in planning and decision-making processes, as well as in the implementation of the plans.

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926. Mahon, R., G.A. Kong and K.A. Aiken. 1992. The status of the conch fishery on the shelf and banks off the south coast of Jamaica. *Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute* 45: 955-971. **1 2 5 a c d e**  
 Given the history of overexploitation of conch throughout the Caribbean, the Fisheries Division of Jamaica, the University of the West Indies and the CARICOM Fishery Resource Assessment and Management Program undertook to conduct a preliminary evaluation of the status of the fishery; and develop management options for consideration by the conch fishing industry and by the Minister of Agriculture, including an evaluation of assessment requirements for the conch resource in the area. The preliminary assessment of the fishery was reviewed at two meetings by participants in the conch fishery of Jamaica. The meetings resulted in a consensus on appropriate actions for management which were then drafted into a preliminary management plan. The information on which this paper is based was acquired by accessing records of the Fisheries Division and Statistical Planning Unit, Government of Jamaica and by interviewing several commercial and small-scale fishermen and processors. The meetings with the industry served as a further source of information as drafts of the preliminary assessment and fishery management plan were reviewed.
927. Mahon, R., G.A. Kong and K.A. Aiken. 1996. The status of the conch fishery on the shelf and banks off the south coast of Jamaica. *Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute* 45: 844-855. **1 2 a d**
928. Mahon, R. and S. Mahon. 1987. Seasonality and migration of pelagic fishes in the eastern Caribbean. Pages 192-278 in R. Mahon, ed. Report and proceedings of the expert consultation on shared fishery resources of the Lesser Antilles region. FAO Fisheries Report No. 383. **2 b**

929. Mahon R. and P. A. McConney. 2004. Harvest sector. Pages 45-78 in: R. Mahon and P. McConney (eds.). Management of large pelagic fisheries in CARICOM. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No 464. 149pp. **2**
930. Mahon, R. and P. McConney. 2004. Management of large pelagic fisheries in CARICOM countries. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 464. FAO, Rome. 149pp. **2 b**
931. Mahon, R. and P. McConney. 2004. Managing the managers: Improving the structure and operation of fisheries departments in SIDS. Ocean and Coastal Management 47: 529-535. **2**
932. Mahon, R., P. McConney, J. Parks and R. Pomeroy. In press. Reconciling the needs of fisheries and conservation in coral reefs. Proceedings of the Fourth World Fisheries Conference. **2 a**
933. Mahon, R., F. Murphy, P. Murray, J. Rennie and S. Willoughby. 1990. Temporal variability of catch and effort in pelagic fisheries in Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia and St Vincent: with particular reference to the problem of low catches in 1989. FAO FI: TCP/RLA/8963 Field Document 2: 74 pp. **b**
934. Mahon, R. and P. Murray. 1992. Mission to explore the potential for CFRAMP participation in the activities of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). CARICOM Fishery Research Document No. 2: 13 pp. **2**
935. Mahon, R. and P. A. Murray. 1992. The CARICOM Fisheries Resource Assessment and Management Program. ICCAT Coll. Vol. Sci. Pap. 39: 683-685. **2 3**
936. Mahon, R. and H.A. Oxenford. 1999. Precautionary assessment and management of dolphinfish in the Caribbean. Scientia Marina 63(3-4): 429-438. **2 b**
937. Mahon, R., H. Oxenford and W. Hunte. 1986. Development strategies for flyingfish fisheries of the eastern Caribbean. Proceedings of an IDRC-sponsored workshop at the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill, Barbados. October 22-23, 1985. IDRC- MR128e: 148pp. **2**
938. Mahon, R., H. Oxenford and W. Hunte. 2000. Flying fishes, with particular emphasis on the fourwing flyingfish, *H. affinis*. **a b**
939. Mahon, R. and C. Parker. 1999. Barbados sea eggs: Past, present, and future. Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Barbados Fisheries Management Plan: Public Information Document No. 1: 15 pp. **1 2 a d g**
940. Mahon, R. and C. Parker. 1999. Synopsis of technical and fisherfolk information on sea eggs, *Tripneustes ventricosus*. In: Mahon, R. and S. Almerigi. Final report for community-based sea urchin management. Prepared for Barbados **1 2 5 a c d g**

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| <p>This document provides an inventory and review of some of the environmental, social and economic information that can be found on the Grenadines. It is hoped that it will be useful to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), community members, and any other parties with any active interest in the area. This inventory is not considered to be complete as it has been based on what has become available, rather than on a systematic bibliographic search.</p> |  |                        |
| 942.  | Mahon, R., J. Rennie, R. Ryan and S. Singh-Renton. 1994. Billfish catch and effort data from Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. ICCAT Collective Volume of Scientific Papers 41: 431-441.   | <b>b</b>               |
| 943.  | Mahon, R. and A.A. Rosenberg. 1988. Fishery data collection systems for eastern Caribbean islands: Proceedings of an OECS/ICOD workshop (Holetown, Barbados, June 15-19, 1987). OECS Fisheries Report No. 2: 185 pp.   | <b>2</b>               |
| 944.  | Mahon, R., B. Scotland and M. Scipio. 1996. Concept paper for a regional fisheries management advisory mechanism. Funded by the CARICOM Fishery Resources Assessment and Management Program: 85 pp.  | <b>2 3</b>             |
| 945.  | Mahon, R. and S. Singh-Renton. 1992. Report of the CARICOM Fisheries Resource Assessment and Management Program (CFRAMP). SCRS/92/154. 7pp.  | <b>2 3</b>             |
| 946.  | Mahon, R. and S. Singh-Renton. 1999. Potential for development of fisheries for large pelagics in the Western Central Atlantic region: Getting our share of the tuna salad. 13 p. Apr 1999. CARICOM Symposium on the Sustainable Utilization of Fisheries and Other Ocean Resources. St. John's (Antigua); 26 Apr 1999. (CRFM mci. bibliogr.: 33 ref. Accession No.: STOCK-12006). | <b>1 2 b d f g</b>     |
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| 951. | Mahon, R. and D. Younglao. 1991. A preliminary study of natural fishery management areas in the WECAFC region. FAO Fisheries Report No. 431 (Suppl.): 172-185.   | <b>2</b>         |
| 952. | Manickchand-Heileman, S.C. and D.A.T. Phillip. 1992. Assessment and status of the snapper and grouper fishery of Trinidad and Tobago. Technical Report. Project for the establishment of data collection systems and assessment of the fisheries resources. GORTT/FAO/UNDP.TRI/91/001. | <b>2 b</b>       |
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|      | The aim of this paper is to describe the fishery for snappers and groupers and to report on its present status in Trinidad and Tobago.   |                  |
| 954. | Manickchand-Heileman, S.C. and D.A.T. Phillip. 1992. Preliminary stock assessment for the fishpot fishery of Tobago. Technical Report, Project for the Establishment of Data Collection Systems and Assessment of the Fisheries Resources. FAO/UNDP: TRI/91/001/TR12. 38pp.            | <b>1 2 a</b>     |
| 955. | Manwaring, G. and P. Fanning. 1993. Report of the subproject specification workshop for data and information and licensing and registration systems. CARICOM Fishery Research Document. No. 10. March 1993.  | <b>2 a b g</b>   |
| 956. | Marcille, J. 1984. Tuna resources of the Lesser Antilles: Present state of fishing and prospects for development. FAO Fisheries Circular No.787. 33pp.   | <b>1 2 b d</b>   |
| 957. | Marin, A. 2001. Conch data collection programme and research activities. Draft. Proceedings of the CFRAMP lobster and conch terminal workshop, The way forward. 16-17 July 2001, Juan Dolio, Dominican Republic.   | <b>2 a</b>       |
| 958. | Marriott, S.P. 1997. Fisheries institutional reform in developing countries. Marine Policy 21(5): 435-444.   | <b>2 h</b>       |
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In March 2006 at the CRFM Second Annual Science Meeting held in Port of Spain, the CRFM Large Pelagic Fish Resource Working Group completed an assessment of the king mackerel (*Scomberomorus cavalla*) fishery of Trinidad and Tobago. King mackerel is important in commercial and recreational fisheries throughout its geographic range in the Western Atlantic from Massachusetts (USA) to Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). It is highly valued among finfish species in Trinidad and Tobago and is even targeted at local, annual game fishing tournaments. Information on probable stock structure of the species, length frequency data and fishing mortality are provided.
963. Martin, R. 1983. Regulations necessary for the protection and management of common resources. Antigua and Barbuda Fishermen Association. **2 a b g**
964. Martin, R., E. Royer, R. Mahon, and A. A. Rosenberg. 1988. A fishery data collection system for Antigua and Barbuda. pp. 60-70. In: R. Mahon and A.A. Rosenberg [ed.]. Fishery data Collection Systems for Eastern Caribbean Islands. OECS Fishery Report No. 2. **2 a b**
965. Mateo, J. and M. Haughton. 2001. A review of the fisheries sector of Haiti with recommendations for its strengthening. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 54: 60-71. **2 a b d**
966. Matthes, H. 1952. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Formulation of a fisheries development programme. Technical Cooperation Programme, FAO Rep.FI:TCP/STV/2201 (MF), Field Document 1: 190p. **2 a b d e f g**
967. Matthes, H. 1984. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Formulation of a fisheries development programme. FAO Field Doc. 1FI: TCP/STV/2201 (MF). 187 pp. **2 a b d e f g**
968. Mathew, S. 2001. Small-scale fisheries perspectives on an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management. Reykjavik Conference on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem, Reykjavik, Iceland, 1-4 October 2001. 18pp. **2 a**
969. Matton, E. 1982. Markets for frozen small pelagic fish. FAO Fish. Tech. Pap. (221): 131pp. **f**
970. McCay, B.J. and S. Jentoft. 1996. From the bottom up: Participatory issues in fisheries management. Society and Natural Resources 9: 237-250. **2 5 c**

971. McConney, P. 1987. Small-scale fisheries planning in Barbados: The roles of information exchange and participation. MES Thesis, Dalhousie University, Halifax. 138 pp. **2 5 a c h**
972. McConney, P. 1995. Fishery planning in Barbados: The implications of social strategies for coping with uncertainty. PhD Thesis. University of British Colombia. 344pp. **2 5 a c**
973. McConney, P. 1996. Contribution of social science to understanding catch and effort data from the Barbados fishery for flyingfish and large pelagics. CFRAMP; SCPFF Assessment SSW/WP/16. 16 p. Aug 1996. (CRFM mci. bibliogr.: 35 ref. Accession No.: STOCK-10891). **2 5 a c**
974. McConney, P. 1996. Current issues in the management and development of the fishing industry in Barbados. Prepared for the national consultation on agriculture, 25-26 January 1996. 10 p. Jan 1996. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-12762). **2 a b h**
975. McConney, P. 1996. Social strategies for coping with uncertainty in the Barbados small-scale pelagic fishery. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 49:99-113. **2 5 b c**
- This paper describes research addressing the lack of information in terms of the social relations and organisation in the pelagic fishery, in order to recommend the most feasible approach to introducing fishery planning and management. The three components and sequential stages of the research concerned the uncertainties perceived by fisherfolk, the social strategies they used for coping, and the implications of these for co-management.
976. McConney, P. 1997. Using common science in co-management. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 50:1115-1121. **2 5 c**
- This paper introduces an entire re-thinking of the approach to fishery science under the rubric of common science. Common science is an approach based on common sense and simple fishery science that provides common ground for all stakeholders to contribute in a meaningful to fisheries co-management.
977. McConney, P. 1998. Climate for co-management. Paper presented at the Common Property Conference of the International Association for the Study of Common Property. Vancouver, British Colombia, Canada. **2 5 c**
978. McConney, P. 1998. Creating conditions for community-based small-scale fisheries management in the Caribbean. **2 5 a c h**
979. McConney, P. 1999. Organising fisherfolk in Barbados without completing a clean round. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 52:290-299. **2 5 c h**
- This paper reviews the Fisherfolk Organisation Development Project that was implemented between June 1997 and July 1999 in Barbados. Features of the project and its results are analysed in relation to a framework of factors derived from the literature on co-management and institutional analysis. Some alternative approaches and future options for

extending the work of the project into a long-term programme are explored.

980. McConney, P. 2000. Only partnerships work. International Collective in Support of Fishworkers. Samudra Report No. 25: 10-13. **2 5 c h**
981. McConney, P. 2000. Seeing past the vision for fisheries in the OECS region. Pages 3-9 in: Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Sep. 2000. OECS Fisher. OECS Natural Resources Management Unit. Castries, St. Lucia. 43 pp. **2 3 h**
982. McConney, P. 2002. A small island developing states (SIDS) and social science perspective. In D. Greboval. Comp. Report and documentation of the International Workshop on Factors Contributing to Unsustainability and Overexploitation in Fisheries. Bangkok, Thailand, 4-8 February 2002. FAO Fisheries Paper No 672. FAO, Rome. 173pp. **1 2 5 a b c h**
983. McConney, P. 2003. Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project: Grenada case study: Legislation of beach seine traditional rules at Gouyave. Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 72 pp. **2 5 a c g**

This case researched how fisheries stakeholders and the government may approach legislation of traditional fishery rules in the case of Gouyave, a west coast town known as the fishing capital of Grenada, where beach seining for coastal pelagics and small-scale longlining for tunas are very interactive fisheries. A variety of conflicts have arisen out of these interactions.
984. McConney, P. 2003. Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project: Grenada case study: The lobster fishery at Sauteurs. Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 67 pp. **2 5 a c d**

This case is situated in the northern rural town of Sauteurs set in the agricultural parish of St. Patrick's in Grenada. It was selected as an example of an attempt to co-manage a valuable inshore fishery with fairly well defined resource and community boundaries, but at a location remote from the fisheries authority. The fisheries regulations of Grenada prohibit the use of nets for harvesting lobsters, and the use of trammel nets for any species. Prior to these regulations the fishermen of Sauteurs on the mainland, and Isle de Ronde offshore, used trammel nets for harvesting lobster. As the regulations were introduced the fishermen received reprieves from government to allow them time to switch to alternative gear on their own. However, trammel nets remained the primary gear for lobster harvest, with no evidence of alternatives being introduced by the fishers themselves. In 2001, the government of Grenada decided to no longer tolerate illegal fishing with trammel nets, but wanted a collaborative phase-out to include the Fisheries Division introducing alternative and acceptable fishing gear. A co-management pilot project was initiated for this purpose.
985. McConney, P., A. Atapattu and D. Leslie. 1998. Organising fisherfolk in Barbados. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 51:299-308. **2 5 c h**

This paper describes how through intensive fieldwork, attention to history and socioeconomic factors, provision of training and information, formation of linkages with credit institutions and other means, the formation or strengthening of nine fisherfolk organisations and the establishment of a national coordinating council was accomplished.

The next phase of incorporating these organisations into participatory fisheries management or co-management is also described.

986. McConney, P., L. Bunce and G. Bustamante. 2003. Human system connectivity: A need for MPA management effectiveness. *Gulf and Caribbean Research* 14(2): 199-201. **2 5**
987. McConney, P. and R. Mahon. 2005. Size matters: Scaling management and capacity to achieve sustainability in SIDS. *FAO Fisheries Report No. 782*: 293-306. **2**
988. McConney, P., R. Mahon and H.A. Oxenford. 2003. Barbados case study: The Fisheries Advisory Committee. Report of the Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project. Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 76 pp. **2**
989. McConney, P., R. Mahon and C. Parker. 2003. Barbados case study: The sea egg fishery. Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project. Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 74pp. **2 5 a g**

The sea urchin fishery of Barbados has a long history of command-and-control regulation, primarily closed seasons, which have largely been ignored by participants in the fishery. It is a low capital fishery for nearshore sedentary animals that are vulnerable to overfishing. In many ways it seems to be a prime candidate for community-based coastal resource co-management, and in St. Lucia this has been tried with some success. However, Barbados has proven to be quite different in terms of attitudes towards property rights and access, patterns of settlement and community, and attitudes towards regulation. In recent years there have been increasing efforts by several governmental and non-governmental agencies to introduce aspects of co-management. The focus has been mainly upon collaboration in data collection, driven by the fisheries authority, and local and foreign academic researchers. Enforcement, compliance and the reluctance to treat the contravention of the fishery regulations as a serious offence have all contributed to the uncertainty in this fishery.

One of the key conditions for this pre-implementation case to succeed with consultative or collaborative co-management is the strengthening of the capacities of the fisheries authority and fisherfolk organisations to work in management separately and together. For the fisherfolk organisations this means gaining the confidence and active participation of members, while the capability of government enforcement agencies and the judiciary to enhance enforcement would encourage industry participants to view the State as a serious and committed co-management partner.

990. McConney, P., R. Mahon and R. Pomeroy. 2003. Belize case study: Fisheries Advisory Board in the context of integrated coastal management. Report of the Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project. Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 73 pp. **2 h**

Belize has a Fisheries Advisory Board (FAB) that has been a powerful force in fisheries development since its establishment along with the Fisheries Department in 1965. The FAB has persisted since then without being legally institutionalized. However, despite this longevity, it has not been well documented as an example of national level consultative co-management. This case was selected as an example of an enduring multi-stakeholder consultative fisheries committee, in contrast to the situation in Barbados and most of the eastern Caribbean islands.

991. McConney, P. and M. Pena. 2004. Events and institutional arrangements in the management of the 2003 Barbados sea egg fishing season (15 September – 15 October). Coastal Resources Co-management Project (CORECOMP). Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies, University of the West Indies Cave Hill Campus, Barbados. 38 pp. **2 a h**
- This report continues the process of documenting and analysing the sea egg fishery with observations and recommendations on events, policies, strategies and processes. The report may assist in guiding the establishment of successful co-management, or at least in determining the most appropriate approaches and institutional arrangements if co-management is feasible. The following sections provide a very brief overview of the fishery, and then focus on the events of the 2003 fishing season from preparation to post-evaluation, supplemented by several appendices. Concluding observations and recommendations suggest what next steps may be considered in the co-management of the Barbados sea egg fishery.
992. McConney, P. and M. Pena. 2005. Summary of events in the 2004 Barbados sea egg season (15 – 30 September 2004). Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies. The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, Barbados. 17pp. **2 a**
- This report provides a brief overview of events related to the 2004 sea egg (sea urchin) fishing season supplemented by appendices. It documents the events, making a few observations, and provides recommendations for improving the management of the Barbados sea egg fishery with emphasis on co-management arrangements. This report continues the programme of action research and information sharing outreach that the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) has been undertaking in collaboration with the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO).
993. McConney, P., R. Pomeroy and R. Mahon. 2002. Caribbean Coastal resources management - Part 1. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 55: 119-131. **2**
- This paper introduces some interim findings from the Coastal and Marine Management Program (CaMMP) of the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA), and refers to previous and continuing work by other researchers.
994. McConney, P, R. Pomeroy and R. Mahon. 2004. Caribbean coastal resources management - Part 1: Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 55: 119-131. **2**
995. McConney, P, R. Pomeroy and R. Mahon. 2003. Guidelines for coastal resource co-management in the Caribbean: Communicating the concepts and conditions that favour success. Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project. Report of the Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 56 pp. **2**
996. McConney, P, R. Pomeroy and R. Mahon. 2005. Caribbean coastal resources management - Part 2: Guidelines for success. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 56: 71-86. **2**

997. McConney, P.A. 1983. Fisheries development planning and institutional arrangements: An overview. Unpublished MS. **2 h**
998. McConney, P.A. and R. Mahon. 1998. Introducing fishery management planning to Barbados. *Ocean and Coastal Management* 39: 189-195. **2 a b d g h**
999. McConney, P.A., A. Watson and E. Williams. 2002. Promotion of fisherfolk participation in fisheries management planning in Barbados. Pages 189-211 in: IDRC/CFU-IOI-LAVAL (eds.). *Balancing people and resources: Interdisciplinary research and coastal areas management in the wider Caribbean*. Editorial Fundacion UNA. **2 5 a b c**
1000. McField, M. 2000. Evaluation of management effectiveness: Belize Marine Protected Areas System. Report to the Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute, 21 pp. **2**
1001. McGoodwin, J.R. 1985. Study of the socio-economic and cultural aspects of the fishing industry in St. Lucia. Norway Funds-in-Trust FAO/GCP/STL/004/NOR, Field Document 1, FAO, Rome. 34pp. **2 5 a b c**
1002. Medina Pizzali, A.F. 1980. Saint Lucia, fish processing: A report prepared for the assistance in the development of fishing harbours and shore-based facilities, fishing technology and fish processing project. FI: TCP/STL/4401: 26pp.
1003. Medley, P.A.H. and C.H. Ninnes. 1999. A stock assessment for the conch (*Strombus gigas* L.) fishery in the Turks and Caicos Islands *Bulletin of Marine Science* 64 (3): 399-406. **2 a**
1004. Mikalsen, K.H. and S. Jentoft. 2001. From user-groups to stakeholders? The public interest in fisheries management. *Marine Policy* 25: 281-292. **5 c**
1005. Mike, A. and I.I.G.Cowx. 1996. A preliminary appraisal of the contribution of recreational fishing to the fisheries sector in north-west Trinidad. *Fisheries Management and Ecology* 3: 219-228. **2 d**
1006. Mike, A.J. 1993. A survey of the recreational/part-time fishery of the north-west peninsula of Trinidad. Thesis: The University of Hull, UK. B. Sc. 88 p. Sep 1993. (CRFM bibliogr.: 16 ref. Accession No.: STOCK-10983). **2 5**
1007. Miller, G.W. 1976. A look at the artisanal fisheries development project and the status fisheries development in Grenada including comments and recommendations for the establishment of a plan to ensure continued growth. Appraisal report on AFDP for Grenada prepared by CDB, 14 pp. **2 a**
1008. Miller, M., E. Bartley, D. Grant, C. Hanson, R. Kelly, J. Masters and P. McConney. In press. Towards a fisheries management plan for the Negril Marine Park, Jamaica. *Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute* **2 5**

Currently there is no fisheries management plan (FMP) for the Negril Marine Park (NMP). The paper contributes to the formulation of the NMP's first FMP. It examines one of the elements vital to the development of a FMP: the participation of fishers. Miller *et al.*, (2005) summarise information from various fisheries consultation meetings and provide insights on the lessons learned through this participatory process involving fishers and key fisheries stakeholders.

1009. Miller, M., Z. Sary, J. Woodley, M. Picou-Cill and W. van Barneveld. 1996. Visual assessment of reef fish stocks in the vicinity of Discovery Bay, Jamaica. *Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute* 44: 636-650. **2 a**  
  
The goal of this research is to provide an estimate of the total fish abundance along the northern shore of Jamaica in the area fished by Discovery Bay fishermen. These data will serve as a baseline for future monitoring to detect changes that occur in the reef fish stocks.
1010. Miller and Miller Ltd. 1993. Draft report on the preparation of a licensing and registration manual for use with CFRAMP's LRS software package. Miller and Miller Ltd., Belize City, Belize. 95 pp. **2 g**
1011. Mills, A.P., N. Eristhee and A. Llewellyn. 2005. GIS in fisheries management in the British Virgin Islands: Issues and practicalities. *Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute* 56: 395-410. **2**
1012. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives. 2002. Statistical report. Belmopan, Belize. **2**
1013. Mitchell, A. 1992. A survey of the import industry and local lobster fishery of Barbados. *Advance Dipl. In Resource Management and Environmental Studies*, Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies. University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, Barbados. 74 pp. **a d f**
1014. Mitchell, A. 1994. Notes on the local fishery and import trade for spiny lobsters in Barbados. *Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute* 46: 121-135. **2 a d f**  
  
This study attempts to document the past and present state of the local lobster fishery, and present lobster trade for the first time, comment on possible management measures and to suggest areas of further research needed to help assess the state of lobster populations around Barbados.
1015. Mohammed, E. 1996. A preliminary investigation of fishing operations in the flyingfish fishery off Tobago (1988-1995). *SCPFF Assessment* 19: 27pp. **2 e**
1016. Mohammed, E. 1996. Small coastal pelagics and flyingfish fisheries in Trinidad and Tobago national report. *SCPFF Assessment* 13: 16pp. **1 2 a d g**
1017. Mohammed-Pandohee, E. and C. Chan A Shing. 1992. Report of the final workshop of the Eastern Caribbean flyingfish project, Barbados, August 4-6, 1992. Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine **2**



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- A summary of the Second meeting of the Working Group on the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime is provided. The aim of the Meeting was to continue the discussions on the establishment of the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime as well as prepare a progress report for the Seventeenth Meeting of the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED), June 14 – 17, 2004, and for onward submission to the next Conference of Heads of Government (CARICOM) Meeting in July 2004.
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- In keeping with a request by member states seeking to address the CITES recommendations regarding their queen conch fisheries, the CRFM Secretariat held a Special Regional Queen Conch Meeting, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, from March 11 to 12, 2004. The objective of the Workshop was to review the situation with regard to the management of the queen conch fisheries in CRFM member states, using the latest information on assessment and management measures being taken. Further, to determine a strategy and plan for the effective management of the queen conch through greater networking and partnership, research, regulation and enforcement, and involvement of the stakeholders in the management process, to ensure the long-term sustainable exploitation of the queen conch resources and a better quality of life for the resource users. This article provides a summary of the outcomes of the Workshop.
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- The article provides a summary of this regional workshop and its outcomes. The aim of the Workshop was to review the findings the recently concluded country case studies on the status of coastal zone and fisheries resources management, the incorporation of socio-economic and demographic indicators in selected Caribbean countries (Belize, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and the Turks and Caicos Islands), and the comparative study on the use of demographic indicators in coastal area and fisheries management between the Caribbean and selected countries (Malaysia and the Philippines) in Southeast Asia. This would facilitate making recommendations for the strengthening of integrated coastal zone and community based fisheries management in the Caribbean and on the collection and use of demographic information on coastal fishing communities.
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The purpose of this paper is to focus the attention of biologists, fisheries managers and public officials on the precarious state of grouper stocks in much of the western central Atlantic. Data necessary for effective management of grouper are identified, and the need for stock monitoring and assessment to be standardised and co-ordinated, on a region-wide basis is emphasised.
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The aim of this paper was to assemble information and anecdotal accounts to document trends in landings and to focus attention on the need to manage this species. Factors that may be responsible for the declines noted are explored; monitoring and research needs are discussed; and management options are identified.
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1230. Salmon, G.S. 1958. Report on the fisheries industry in the countries served by the Caribbean Commission (Translated from French). Expanded Technical Assistance Program, FAO Report No.781. 86 pp. **1 2 5 a b c d f g**
1231. Salton, M. 2004. National consultation on the draft fisheries management plan for the fisheries of Haiti. Pages 4-5. CRFM News, Issue No. 2, July 2004. **1 2 5 a b g**  
  
The Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Haiti, in collaboration with the CRFM Secretariat, held a National Consultation on the Draft Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) for the Fisheries of Haiti in Port- Au- Prince, on the 24 and 25 May, 2004. The objectives of the Consultation were to discuss and elaborate the FMP, using the participatory approach, to obtain stakeholder input in its finalization; to examine the institutional

requirements needed for management of the fisheries; and to determine an appropriate mechanism for continued consultation between Resource Managers (Government) and other Stakeholders on the management and development of the fisheries of Haiti. Main issues/problems affecting the management of the fisheries in Haiti were identified – socio-economic and environmental conditions- and recommendations for refinement of the draft FMP were made.

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CRFM News, Issue No. 1, January 2004.  
  
A National Consultation on the development of a Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) for the Marine Fisheries of The Bahamas was held in Nassau on the 6-7 November 2003. The purpose was to discuss and improve the draft FMP for The Bahamas prepared by the CRFM. The target participants of this collaborative effort by The Bahamas Department of Fisheries and the CRFM Secretariat, included stakeholders in the fisheries sector such as senior officers from ministries responsible for fisheries, foreign affairs, tourism, education, quality control, enforcement, as well as small-scale and industrial fisheries operators and relevant fishers.
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1234. Samalsingh, S., H. Oxenford and J. Rennie. 1994. A successful smallscale longline fishery in Grenada. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 46:3-21. **2 a d**  
  
The main objectives of this study are to document the development of the small-scale longline fishery of Grenada, to describe the current small-scale longline fishing technique used by this fishery, and to determine the present value of the fishery as well as the typical catch rates, species composition, and seasonal variation in availability of the target species. It is hoped that by documenting this fishery for the first time, useful information will be provided for the development of other local longline fleets in the region.
1235. Samlalsingh, S. and E.Pandohee. 1992. Preliminary stock assessment for flyingfish fishery of Tobago. Tech. Rep. of the Project for the Establishment of Data Collection Systems and Assessment of Fisheries Resources FAO/UNDP: TRI/91/001. 41pp. **2 a**
1236. Samalsingh, S., E. Pandohee and E. Caesar. 1991. The flyingfish fishery of Trinidad and Tobago. International Development Research Centre (IDRC); Ottawa (Canada) 21 p. Nov 1991. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-7683). **a c d f g**
1237. Samalsingh, S., E. Pandohee and E. Caesar. 1993. The flyingfish fishery of Trinidad and Tobago. In: Oxenford, H.A., R. Mahon and W. Hunte. (eds.). The eastern Caribbean flyingfish project. OECS Fishery Report No. 9. **a c d f g**
1238. Sandeman, I.M. and J.D. Woodley. 1994. Jamaica north coast fisheries improvement project - Final report to the Canadian International Development Agency. CIDA No. 504/13778. 36 pp. **2 a b h**
1239. Sandersen, H.T. 1995. Co-management in Caribbean fisheries - The case study **2 5 a b c**

of St. Lucia. Nordland Research Institute, Norway. 24 May 1995. (CRFM mci. bibliogr.: 64 ref. Accession No.: STOCK-10586).

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1241. Sary, Z. 1994. Responses of an overexploited Caribbean trap fishery to the introduction of a larger mesh size in Discovery Bay, Jamaica. MSc Thesis, Marine Resource and Environmental Management Programme, The University of the West Indies, Barbados. 113 pp. **2 a**
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1243. Sary, Z. 2001. The small-scale fishery on the central north coast of Jamaica in 2000-01: A biological and socio-economic survey. ICLARM Caribbean/Eastern Pacific Office Technical Report. **2 5 a c d**
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1245. Sary, Z., M. Miller, W. van Barneveld, M. Picou-Gill and J. Woodley. 1996. Facilitating change in artisanal fishery practice: The two-for-one trap exchange programme at discovery Bay, Jamaica. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute44: 283-296. **2 a**
1246. Sary, Z., J.L. Munro and J.D. Woodley. 2001. Status report on a Jamaican reef fishery: Current value and the costs of non-management. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 54: 98-111. **2 a e**  
  
The reef fishery on the north coast of Jamaica is one of the most intensely overfished in Caribbean. This paper provides an updated status report of the fishery on a segment of the north coast with a fishing area of about 12km<sup>2</sup>.
1247. Sary, Z., H.A. Oxenford and J.D. Woodley. 1997. Effects of an increase in trap mesh size on an overexploited coral reef fishery at Discovery Bay, Jamaica. Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser. 154: 107-120. **2 a**
1248. Sary, Z., M. Picou-Gill, M. Miller, W. van Barneveld, J.D. Woodley and I. M. Sandeman. 1992. Effects of the increase in trap mesh size on the Discovery Bay fishery. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 45:686-708. **2 a**

The present paper reviews the further progress of a mesh exchange programme initiated by the Fisheries Improvement Project to increase the average mesh size of the fish traps used



in Discovery Bay, Jamaica; and examines catch data for any changes that could be attributed to the exchange programme.

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1250. Satney, A.O. 1999. International and regional fish marketing: Perspectives for the OECS. In: Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, 1999. Symposium on the development of a Fisheries Management and Development Strategy for the OECS Region. Administrative Centre, Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 14-16 April 1999. Symposium Report. Natural Resources Management Unit, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Castries, St. Lucia. **2**
1251. Saul, H. 1998. CARICOM Fisheries Resource Assessment and Management Programme (CFRAMP): Project monitoring and evaluation. Marine Policy 22(6): 477-491. **2**
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1253. Scheibling, R.E. and P.V. Mladenov. 1987. The decline of the sea urchin *Tripteneustes ventricosus*, fishery of Barbados: A survey of fishermen and consumers. Marine Fisheries Review 49: 62-69. **5 a c**
1254. Schmidt, P.J. 1990. An economic evaluation of tourism and conservation: A case study of the Hol Chan Marine Reserve, San Pedro, Belize. BA Thesis, The Colorado College, Colorado, NV. **5 c**
1255. Schmied, R.L. 1985. Marine recreational fisheries development in the Caribbean. Why and how? Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 38: 688-706. **5 c**
1256. Schmied, R.L. 1986. The nature and extent of marine recreational fishing and associated development efforts in the Caribbean. Gulf Carib. Fish. Inst. 39: 37-52. **2 5 c h**  
  
This paper discusses the extent to which marine recreational fishing has been or is being developed as a visitor attraction/activity in the various Caribbean countries, and the extent to which tourism and fisheries development personnel are interacting and cooperating. Unique organisational or development techniques should be noted along with any major MRF development constraint reported to the various countries.
1257. School for Resource and Environmental Studies. 1974. Fisheries development in the English-speaking Caribbean: A handbook of information. Unpublished MS, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada. 85pp. **2**
1258. Scialabba, N. 1998. Integration of fisheries into coastal area management. N. **2**

Scialabba (ed.) Integrated coastal area management and agriculture, forestry and fisheries. FAO guidelines. FAO; Rome (Italy) p. 151-191. 256 p. 1998. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-12116).

1259. Scott, N. The current status and management options for the mammalian fishery in Barrouallie, St. Vincent, West Indies. MSc Thesis, Marine Resource and Environmental Management Programme, The University of the West Indies, Barbados. pp **2**
1260. Scott, S.W. 1998. Strategy for improving the marketing of locally produced seafood in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. OECS Fisheries Unit and Ministry of Trade, Industry and Agriculture. St. Vincent and the Grenadines. 36 pp. **2 f**
1261. Sedberry, G.R., H.J. Carter and P.A. Barrick. 1992. A comparison of fish community structure between protected and unprotected areas of the Belize reef ecosystem: Implications for conservation management. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 45: 95-127. **1 2**  
  
This paper reports the results of a visual census survey used to compare the relative abundance and community structure of fishes in foreereef, reef cut and backreef habitats between protected and unprotected areas of the Belizean coral reef complex.
1262. Selliah, N., H. Oxenford and C. Parker. 1999. Selecting biodegradable fasteners and testing the effects of escape panels on catch rates of fish traps. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 52: 634-653. **2 a**  
  
This study attempts to test various biodegradable fasteners on a sprung mesh door (the modified Dowridge Design proposed by the Fisheries Division) for suitability in providing fish traps with an effective escape panel. This study also investigates the effects of the chosen fasteners and escape panel design and the approved identification marks on the catch rates of trap fishers in Barbados.
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The objectives of this study were to determine if there is a significant difference between catch compositions and wire and bamboo traps and which species are most affected.
1265. Shepard, M.P. 1991. Fisheries research needs of small island countries. International Centre for Ocean Development, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 71 pp. **2**
1266. Shleser, R.A., D.E. Alston and R.H. Arthur. 1992. Status and opportunities of shrimp farming in the Caribbean islands. Pages 1-6 in Sandifer, P.A. eds. Shrimp culture in North America. World Aquaculture Society. **1 2**

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1270. Singh-Renton, S. No date. CFRAMP large pelagic fish tagging program. CARICOM Fishery Special Publications. CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize. **2 b**
1271. Singh-Renton, S. 1992. A CFRAMP perspective on the Second Billfish Workshop, Southeast Fisheries Center, Miami, Florida, July 22-29, 1992. CARICOM Fishery Research Document No. 5. October 1992. **2 b**
1272. Singh-Renton, S. 1994. Preliminary determination of migration patterns of small tuna and tuna-like species in Caribbean waters. CARICOM Fisheries Resource Assessment and Management program (CFRAMP) Large Pelagic, Reef and Slope Fishes Assessment Subproject Specification Workshop, St. Kitts 18-26 January 1994. LPRSF Assessment SSW/WP/32: 14 pp. **2 3 b h**
1273. Singh-Renton, S. 1996. Report on CFRAMP fish tagging exercise - 17 July 1996 – Dominica. **2**
1274. Singh-Renton, S. 1996. Report on CFRAMP training workshop on large pelagic fish tagging. April 1996. **2**
1275. Singh-Renton, S. 2001. Report of the 2000 Caribbean Pelagic and Reef Fisheries Assessment and Management Workshop. June 5-7, 2000, Caribee Beach Hotel, Barbados. Pelagic and Reef Fish Resource Assessment Unit, CARICOM Fisheries Resource Assessment and Management Program. Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. CARICOM Fishery Report No. 9: 134pp. CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize, May 2001. ISBN 876-8165-12-x **2 a b d g**
1276. Singh-Renton, S. 2004. Flags of convenience and the large pelagic fishing industry. Pages 1-2. CRFM News, Issue No. 2, July 2004. **1 2 3 4 b e g h**

With growing international concern about the status of stocks of tuna and tuna-like fishes within the Atlantic and other oceans, international management bodies, such as the International Commission for Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), have been imposing stricter management regulations to reduce effective fishing effort on these highly prized fish resources. These new regulations have placed considerable pressure on member governments, particularly in those industrialized, developed nations that have operated heavily over-capitalized tuna fisheries for a number of years. Several nations have

increased their fishing vessel registration fees and taxes in an effort to encourage a desired number of fishing vessel owners to give up the business. However, some vessel owners have opted to give up the flag of the home state instead. However, without adequate and fully operational (Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems in CRFM countries, many of which lie so close to each other, illegal fishing by FOC vessels is likely proceeding unhindered, scooping up essential fish resources within national waters, on which the local industry may solely be dependent. The finite gain in employment as a result of allowing (Flags of Convenience) FOCs to use ports within the region, and allowing them to traverse national waters, must therefore be weighed carefully against the losses.

1277. Singh-Renton, S. 2004. ICCAT 2003 – Belize and St. Vincent and the Grenadines get trade sanctions lifted and Guyana. Page 4. CRFM News, Issue No. 1, January 2004. **2 4 a b g**

Review of the trade sanctions imposed (in the 1990s), and the lifting of these sanctions on Belize, St. Vincent and the Grenadines (in 2004) with respect to re-flagged vessels and the target of Atlantic tuna and billfish species. Guyana's application for ICCAT Co-operating Party Status and the successful attainment of this in 2003 is also mentioned in the article.

1278. Singh-Renton, S. 2005. The Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem Project (LAPE): Phase I by the Fisheries Department, St. Lucia. Pages 10-11. CRFM News, Issue No. 3, July 2005. **1 2**

The Department of Fisheries, working with The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and other Fisheries Divisions within the region, is presently conducting a project within the Lesser Antilles known as the "Scientific Basis for Ecosystem-based Management in the Lesser Antilles including Interactions with Marine Mammals and Other Top Predators"; the "Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem Project" or "LAPE Project". The results of the overall study will be used to develop an information system made up of many different models of the Lesser Antilles pelagic sub-ecosystem. This information system can in turn be used to plan and measure the likely impacts of different ecosystem-based fishery management strategies. Eventually, the project seeks to develop a management plan for the responsible and sustainable use of fisheries resources, while providing the countries involved with the skills needed to continue such management long after the project's completion.

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1280. Singh-Renton, S. and R. Mahon. 1996. Catch, effort and CPUE trends for offshore pelagic fisheries in and adjacent to the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of several CARICOM states. CARICOM Fishery Report Number 1. 72 pp. **2 3 a b h**

1281. Singh-Renton, S., R. Mahon and P. McConney. 2001. Management of tunas and tuna-like species in CARICOM countries: Recent trends urge a new perspective and approach. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 54: 175-187. **2 b**

In this paper a view of the current situation regarding large pelagic fisheries in CARICOM countries, as well as recent developments and trends in regional and international

management approaches applied to Atlantic tuna and tuna-like fisheries, including issues concerning the application of catch allocation criteria is provided. An approach for fulfilling the needs of developing large pelagic fisheries in CARICOM countries, including obtaining a fair share of these resources and ensuring compliance with the pertinent international fisheries agreements is outline.

1282. Singh-Renton, S., R. Mahon and P. McConney. 2003. Small Caribbean (CARICOM) states get involved in management of shared large pelagic species. *Marine Policy* 27(1): 39-46. **2 3 h**
  
1283. Singh-Renton, S. and J. Neilson. 1994. Potential yield of large tuna and billfish resources in CARICOM marine areas: A preliminary estimation. Presented at the CFRAMP Large Pelagics, Reef and Slope Fishes Assessment Subproject Workshop, St. Kitts and Nevis, January 1994. LPRSF Assessment SSW/WP/19: 37 pp. **3 b h**
  
1284. Siriila, E. 1994. Principles for integrated coastal zone management in the OECS Sub-region. A discussion paper. Prepared for the OECS/NRMU Castries, St. Lucia. Environment and Coastal Resources Project (ENCORE), World Wildlife Fund Project Office. 30pp. **2**
  
1285. SLGFA. 1994. Records of the St. Lucia Game Fishing Association - 1972 to 1994. P.O. Box 281, Castries, St. Lucia, West Indies. **a**
  
1286. Smikle, S. 1995. Conch and lobster fisheries of Jamaica. In: Conch and lobster subproject specification and training workshop, 9-12 October, Jamaica: CARICOM Fisheries Management Unit, Belize City, Belize. **2 a d g**
  
1287. Smikle, S. 1997. Conch and lobster fisheries of Jamaica. CARICOM Fishery Research Document No. 19: 46-55. **2 a d g**
  
1288. Smikle, S. 2002. Assessing the potential for a trap fishery on the Alice Shoal. MSc Thesis, Natural Resource Management Programme, The University of the West Indies, Barbados. 222 pp. **2 a**  
  

Biological fish stock assessment models were applied to data collected during experimental fishing surveys on a remote offshore bank (the Alice Shoal Jamaica-Colombia Joint Regime Area). The assessment utilised holistic methods to estimate the standing stock biomass of the fish community on top of the bank, as well as for the most abundant species caught by the traps.
  
1289. Smikle, S.G. and R.S. Appeldoorn. 2002. 2002 estimates of abundance and potential yield for the Pedro Bank queen conch population, Unpublished report of the Fisheries Division of Jamaica, Ministry of Agriculture. **a**
  
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1291. Smith, A.H. 1988. Commercial cultivation of *Gracilaria* SSP used for food in **a d**

the West Indies. Workshop - Univ.S.Paulo/Int.Foundation for Science.

1292. Smith, A.H. 1994. A collaborative approach to monitoring Caribbean reefs. Community and the environment: Lessons from the Caribbean 3. CANARI/Panos Institute, Washington, D.C. 8p. **2 a h**
1293. Smith, A.H. 1997. Seamount cultivation in the West Indies. CANARI Guideline Series. 21 pp. **a d**
1294. Smith, A.H. 2000. Seamount Cultivation in the West Indies. CANARI 23pp. **a d**
1295. Smith, A.H. and F. Berkes. 1991. Solutions to the tragedy of the commons: Sea urchin management in Saint Lucia, West Indies. Environmental Conservation 18 (2):131-136. **2 a d g**
1296. Smith, A.H. and S. Koester. 2001. A description of the sea urchin fishery in Laborie, St. Lucia. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute and DFID Natural Resources Systems Programme. Project Document No. 4. **1 2 a d g**
1297. Smith, A.H. and R. Walters. 1991. Co-management of the white sea urchin resource in St. Lucia. Proc. IDRC Workshop on Common Property. Winnipeg, Canada. 12pp. **1 2 5 a c d g**
1298. Smith, F.G.W. 1948. The spiny lobster industry of the Caribbean and Florida. Caribbean Research Council. Fisheries Series No. 3. 49 pp. **a d g**
1299. Smith, T. 1986. A short history of recreational fishing and its association with tourism in Bermuda: 1930-1986. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 39: 72-74. **5 a c**
1300. Smith De Pass, C. 1980. Report of fishing activities at St. Kitts & Nevis - Diagnosis and recommendations. **2**
1301. Soefstad, L.T. 2005. Coastal and marine resources in the Caribbean: Local co-management and regional knowledge management. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 56: 45-56. **2 5 c**
1302. Soomai, S. No date. Country report - Trinidad and Tobago. **1 2 a b d f g**
1303. Soomai, S. No date. Study report - Trinidad and Tobago. **1 2 a b d f g**
1304. Soomai, S. 2003. Attendance report. Seminar on fisheries development and environment. Yokohama International Centre (YIC), Yokohama, Japan. 7 - 23 February 2003. Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources, Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago). 21 pp. vp. Mar 2003. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-13827). **2**
1305. Soomai, S. 2003. Attendance report. Seminar on fisheries development and environment. Yokohama International Centre (YIC), Yokohama, Japan, 7 **2**

February - 23 February 2003. Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources; Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago) 17 pp. vp. Jan 2003. (CRFM mci. bibliogr.: 16 ref. Accession No.: STOCK-13828).

1306. Soomai, S. 2004. Status of coastal zone and fisheries/aquatic resources management and the incorporation of demographic and socio-economic considerations/ indicators: Trinidad and Tobago. CARICOM Fishery Research Document. August 2004. **1 2 5 a c d g**
1307. Soomai, S. 2005. Reduction of by catch and discards in the shrimp trawl fishery of Trinidad and Tobago. Pages 4-5. CRFM News, Issue No. 3, July 2005. **1 2 b g**

In Trinidad and Tobago, the Government's policy directions for the management of the trawl fishery favour strategies which minimize the amount of by catch taken. To this end, Trinidad and Tobago is participating in a global Project EP/GLO/201/GEF "Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling, through the Introduction of By-catch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management". The project seeks to reduce the negative environmental aspects of bottom trawling through the removal of barriers to the introduction of environmentally friendly gear and fishing practices. Activities under the project will result in a better understanding of the interactions between shrimp-trawl fishing gear and the environment. Technical information obtained will be used in considering the feasibility of introduction of alternative fishing methods, BRDs and of management measures such as closed seasons and closure of fishing grounds. The Project will favour selection of any gear technology and fishing operations which reduces by-catch by 50% or more, while ensuring the economic feasibility of trawling. The scientific information gathered under the project will be used to develop management plans, legislation and monitoring measures.
1308. Soomai, S. 2005. The institutional and administrative basis of coastal zone and fisheries management in Trinidad and Tobago. Pages 7-8. CRFM News, Issue No. 3, July 2005. **2**

Review of the existing situation regarding the institutional and administrative basis of coastal zone and fisheries management in Trinidad and Tobago suggests the importance of consolidating all sectoral components of coastal zone planning under one umbrella and the establishment of an adequately funded and dedicated administrative unit to develop this area. There may also be the need to enact appropriate legislation to govern the coastal zone. Directed efforts must also be made to conduct interdisciplinary research to guide the management of coastal and fisheries resources and to ensure the well being of coastal communities.
1309. Soufriere Regional Development Foundation. No date. Preliminary agreement on the use and management of marine and coastal resources in the Soufriere region. Saint Lucia. **2**
1310. Soufriere Regional Development Foundation. 1994. Soufriere Marine Management Area. Agreement on the use and management of marine and coastal resources in the Soufriere region. St. Lucia. 25pp. **2**
1311. Stamatopoulos, C. No date. Basic concepts and approaches in sample-based fishery survey (prepared for Statistical Training Workshop). **2**

1312. Stephenson, A. 1987. Anguilla fisheries development plan, 1987-1997. Draft report, Anguilla Management of Marine Resources, 31 pp. **2 a b d g h**
1313. Stephenson, A., C. Gumbs, R. Mahon, and A. A. Rosenberg. 1988. A fishery data collection system for Anguilla. Pages 50-59 in: R. Mahon and A.A. Rosenberg (eds.). Fishery Data Collection Systems for Eastern Caribbean Islands. OECS Fishery Report No. 2. **2**
1314. Stevenson, D.E., Chapman, R.W. and G.R. Sedberry. 1997. Stock identification in Nassau grouper, *Epinephelus striatus*, using microsatellite DNA analysis. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 50:727-749. **2**
- The primary objective of this study was to identify any stock separation which may exist among localised populations of Nassau grouper within the western tropical North Atlantic. The existence of population structuring would tend to refute the notion that extensive dispersal, and consequently, high gene flow are among spawning aggregations.
1315. Stevenson, D.K. 1978. Management of a tropical pot fishery for maximum sustainable yield. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 30: 95-112. **2 a**
1316. Stevenson, D.K. 1981. A review of marine resources of the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission Region. FAO Technical Paper 211. 132pp. **1 2**
1317. Stickney, R.R. and C.C.Kohler. 1977. Overfishing: The Haiti experience. NAGA 9(3): 5-7. **2 a b e**
1318. Stoner, A.W. and M. Ray. 1996. Queen conch, *Strombus gigas*, in fished and unfished locations of the Bahamas: Effects of a marine fishery reserve on adults, juveniles and larval production. Fisheries bulletin 94(3): 551-565. **1 2 a**
1319. Storey, K.W. 1983. Aspects of the biology and fishery of the flyingfish, *Hirundichthys affinis*, at Barbados. MPhil Thesis, University of the West Indies, Barbados. 161 pp. **a**
1320. Straker, L.E. 2001. The assessment of the reef fishery of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, using red hind (*Epinephelus guttatus* L.) and coney (*Cephalopholis fulva* L.) as indicator species. Thesis: University of Hull, UK. M.Sc. 102 p. Sep 2001. (CRFM mci. bibliogr.: 77 ref. Accession No.: STOCK-13930). **2 a**
1321. Stromme, T. and G. Saetersdal. 1989. Surveys of the fish resources in the shelf areas between Suriname and Colombia. Institute of Marine Research, Bergen. **1**
1322. Sturm, M. and M. Julien. 1983. Studies of the mackerel fishery of Trinidad. Part 1: The present status of the mackerel fishery of Trinidad. IMA Rep. No. 13, 28 pp. **2 a d g**



1323. Sturm, M., de L., M. Julien and P. Salter. 1984. Exploitation and biology of the mackerel fishery in Trinidad. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 36: 142-151. **2 a d g**
- This paper is based mainly on data collected by the Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Food Production from 1964 to 1981. It describes the exploitation of the mackerel fishery in Trinidad and provides information on the commercial value of the fishery, fishing methods, catch trends and seasonal abundance. A summary of work done in 1981 and 1982 on the biology of both species is also presented.
1324. Suarez-Caabro, J.A. 1990. An overview of the fisheries of the Caribbean and adjacent seas. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 43: 292-305. **1 2 5 a b c**
- The significance of fisheries of the Caribbean region is discussed in relation to environmental and geographical influence. Historical information provides insight into the importance of fisheries in relation to other industries.
1325. Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme. No date. New Directions In Fisheries. A series of policy briefs on development issues. Reducing Fisherfolk's Vulnerability Leads to Responsible Fisheries. [http://www.sflp.org/ftp/dload/policybrief/PB01\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.sflp.org/ftp/dload/policybrief/PB01_Eng.pdf) **2 5 c**
1326. Sutherland, A. 1986. Caye Caulker: Economic success in a Belizean fishing village. Westview Press, Boulder and London. **2 5 c**
1327. Tahindro, A. 1997. Conservation and management of transboundary fish stocks: Comments in light of the adoption of the 1995 Agreement for the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Species. Ocean Development & International Law, 28:1-58. **2 3 h**
1328. Tassara, C. 1994. Pesca artesanal, acuicultura y ambiente. Experiences y perspectivas de desarrollo. [Artisanal fishing, aquaculture and environment. Experiences and growth perspectives] CISP - Mormon; Marianna Doing (Rome). 489 p. 1994. Las Politicas de Desarrollo de la Pesca Artesanal en America Latina y el Caribe. Rome (Italy); 24 May 1993. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-11348). **1 2 a d**
1329. Tewfik, A. No date. Regional overview of queen conch (*Strombus gigas*) resources in the CARICOM/CARIFORUM countries (1st Draft). Proceedings of the CFRAMP lobster and conch terminal workshop, The way forward. 16-17 July 2001, Juan Dolio, Dominican Republic. In prep. **a**
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1331. Tewfik, A., S. Archibald, P. James and I. Horsford. 2001. Antigua and Barbuda queen conch abundance survey (1999). CARICOM Fishery Report No. 7. **2 a**

30 pp.

1332. Thebaud, O. 1997. Transboundary marine fisheries management. Recent developments and elements of analysis. *Marine Policy* 21: 237-253. **2 3 h**
1333. Theile, S. 2001. Queen conch fisheries and their management in the Caribbean. Technical report to the CITES Secretariat. TRAFFIC Europe, Brussels, Belgium. **2 a g**
1334. Theile, S. 2003. Status of the queen conch, *Strombus gigas* stocks, management and trade in the Caribbean: A CITES review. *Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute* 56: 675-696. **a f**
1335. Theisen, T.C., W. Lanier and J.D. Baldwin. 2003. Population structure of wahoo, *Acanthocybium solandri*, in the western Atlantic, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. Poster presented at *Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute* 56: 848. **a**
1336. Thomas, A.D., A.C. Potts, E. Nichols and F. Mukhida. 2001. National report of Trinidad and Tobago: Pelagic and reef fishes - Tobago. Pages 114-119 in: S. Singh-Renton (ed.). *Report of the 2000 Caribbean Pelagic and Reef Fisheries Assessment and Management Workshop*. CARICOM Fishery Report 9. **1 2 a b d**
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The main outcome of the workshop is the formulation of a Caribbean Fisheries Agenda on

Globalisation (CFAG). The agenda is meant to help Caribbean countries to prepare their fishery industries, fisheries and other relevant Government administrations for the challenges of globalisation.

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This presentation describes some promising results and future directions of the Fisheries Improvement Project, including a movement towards the establishment of a fisherman's co-operative society.
1360. van der Elst, R. G. Branch, D. Butterworth, P. Wickens and K. Cochrane. 1996. How can fisheries resources be allocated? Who owns the fish? Pages 307-314 in: D. Hancock, D.C. Smith, A. Grant and J.P. Beumer (eds.) Developing and sustaining world fisheries resources: The state of science and management. Proc. 2nd World Fisheries Congress. Queensland, Australia. 1996. **2**
1361. van der Meeren, S. 1998. The lobster fishery of Barbuda - A socio-economic study. OECS Natural Resources Management Unit. Castries, Saint Lucia. 52 pp. 1998. (CRFM mci. bibliogr.: 17 ref. Accession No.: STOCK-12419). **5 a c**
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Report No. 252, 31 p. 1998. (CRFM Accession No.: 12627).

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1371. Vidaeus, L. 1984. The Grenada fishing industry. UNDP/FAO Caribbean Fishery Development Project 16 M 6. **1 a b c d g**
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1373. Vidaeus, L. 1987. The St. Lucia fishing industry. UNDP/FAO Caribbean Fishery Development Project. 28pp. **1 a b c d g**
1374. Vieira, A., K.L. Black, J.D. Woodley and Z. Sary. No date. The Discovery Bay Fishery Reserve: Its development, management, monitoring plans and current status. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 48: 241-255. **1 2**

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- The Regional Technical Cooperation Promotion Program (RTCPP) is a program under the Regional Fisheries Training Project (RFTP) sponsored by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and targeting fisheries personnel in the Caribbean. The RTCPP provides training in Marine Engineering, Marine Fisheries Resource Management, Capture Fishery Technology and Fishing Gear Development, Seafood Technology and Marketing, and Fisheries Technology. The program's main objective is to assist and provide relevant training in fisheries to the Caribbean countries. An overview of a training workshop and its results held in Belize in February 2006 is provided.
1376. Villegas, L. 1975. Review of status of fishery statistics and fishery research capabilities in the WECAFC project area. WECAF Reports No. 2. Western Central Atlantic Fish Commission. 26 pp. **2**
1377. Villegas, L. and A.Gragovich. 1973. The Guianas - Brazil shrimp fishery, its problems and management aspects. Pages 60-70 in: J.A.Gulland and B.J.Rothschild (eds.). Penaeid shrimps -Their biology and management. Fishing News Books, England. **2**
1378. Wade, B.A. and E.A. Ariola. 2001. A perspective on the implications of USA fisheries policies on the Belize fishing industry. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 54: 147-155. **3 h**
- Fisheries and other related policies of the USA over the years have influenced and thus impacted the fishing industries in Belize and the Caribbean, particularly in the aspects of trade and the development of traditional fisheries. As a result, several of Belize's fisheries policies and enabling legislations have been structured to make the most of the US and other available markets. Compliance with policies formulated or supported by the US, have also highlighted Belize's political will to support global efforts in the sustainable management of fisheries stocks and the conservation of endangered species. This has increased Belize's eligibility for foreign aid to facilitate its own national efforts in fisheries management. However, the implementation of these policies has had some negative impacts on the fishing industry due mainly to financial and human resource constraints of the fishing cooperatives and Government of Belize for institutional strengthening and capacity building. Compliance has also led to negative cultural responses such as restriction and in some instances the prohibition of traditional fishing for certain species.
1379. Walters, H.D. 1984. Strategies for handling small Caribbean island fishery problems. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 37: 151-153. **2**
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An overview of the results of the ICCAT workshop on swordfish. The objective of the workshop was to assess the status of stocks of swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean. This was later expanded to include the Mediterranean based in additional data and research results provided by Italian scientists. Twenty-five working documents were submitted to the workshop and are available from ICCAT. National scientists provided a description of swordfish fisheries in their respective countries.
1385. Weber, D. 1968. Report to the Government of British Honduras (Belize) on investigations into marine fisheries, particularly spiny lobsters and shrimp resources. Rep. FAO/UNDP/ (TA) 2541. 28 pp. **a**
1386. Weber, M. 1989. Socioeconomic importance of sea turtles: Incidental capture. In: L. Ogren, F. Berry, K. Bjorndal, H. Kumpf, R. Mast, G. Medina, H. Reichart, R. Witham, (eds.) Proceedings of the second Western Atlantic turtle symposium. October 12-16, 1987, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. US. Department of Commerce, NOAA, NMFS; Panama City, FL (USA). NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-SEFC. No. 226, p. 50-3. 401 p. Jun 1989. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-12406). **2 5 a c**
1387. WECAFC. 1980. Proposal for a regional fishery development project for the Lesser Antilles. WECAFC/80/18. **2 h**
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1389. WECAFC. 1990. Fishery economic and planning issues in the Lesser Antilles. FAO; Rome (Italy) WECAFC/LA/90/3. 4 p. May 1990. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-10486). **2**
1390. WECAFC. 1991. Report of the fourth session of the committee for the development and management of fisheries in the Lesser Antilles. Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 31 October - 7 November 1990. FAO; Rome (Italy) FAO Fisheries Report No. 455, FIPL/R455 (TRI) 95 p. 1991. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-11604). **2**
1391. WECAFC. 1995. Report of the 3rd workshop on the biological and economic **2 5 b c**

modelling of the shrimp resources of the Guyana-Brazil Shelf, Paramaribo, Suriname, 22-25 June 1992. FAO; Rome (Italy) FAQ Fish. Rep. no. 526, FIRM/R52 6. 31 P. 1995. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-10346).

1392. WECAFC. 1996. Report of the fourth meeting of the WECAFC ad hoc shrimp and groundfish working group of the Guiana-Brazil Continental Shelf and CFRAI'4P shrimp and groundfish project specification workshop. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 8-12 January 1996. FAO; Rome (Italy) FAQ Fish. Rep. no. 544, FIRM/R544. 48 p. 1996. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-10679). **2 b**
1393. WECAFC. 1997. National report and selected papers presented at the fourth meeting of the WECAFC ad hoc shrimp and groundfish working group of the Guianas-Brazil continental shelf and groundfish subproject specification workshop, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 8-12 January 1996. FAQ; Rome (Italy) FAQ Fish. Rep. no. 544, suppl., SLAC/R544 suppl. 248 p. 1997. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-11988). **2 b**
1394. WECAFC. 2000. Trends in the production, utilisation, consumption and marketing of fish in the member countries of WECAFC. [7 p.]. 2000. Regional Workshop on the Effects of Globalization and Deregulation on Fisheries in the Caribbean. Castries (St. Lucia); 4 Dec 2000. Extracted from WECAFC/IX/99/3 E - Foundations for Technical Co-operation in Fisheries Management and Development in the WECAFC Region. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-12857). **f**
1395. WECAFC. 2003. Current strategy of WECAFC: A discussion paper. Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, Eleventh Session. WECAFC Lesser Antilles Fisheries Committee, Eighth Session. St. George's, Grenada, 21-24 October 2003. WECAFC/XI/03/9E. 5p. PDF available at [ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI\\_9E.pdf](ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI_9E.pdf). **2**  
  
The Commission, during its Ninth Session in September 1999, adopted a new strategy to organize its work and provide technical assistance to its members with a view to achieving sustainable fisheries. At the centre of this strategy is the working group approach. This document reviews the accomplishments achieved through this new strategy and identifies the constraints which the Commission is facing.
1396. WECAFC. 2003. Draft work programme of WECAFC, 2003-05. Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, Eleventh Session. WECAFC Lesser Antilles Fisheries Committee, Eighth Session. St. George's, Grenada, 21-24 October 2003. WECAFC/XI/03/10E. 5p. PDF available at [ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI\\_10e.pdf](ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI_10e.pdf). **2**
1397. WECAFC. 2003. Intercessional activities and follow-up actions. Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, Eleventh Session. WECAFC Lesser Antilles Fisheries Committee, Eighth Session. St. George's, Grenada, 21-24 October 2003. WECAFC/XI/03/6E. 5p. PDF available at [ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI\\_6e.pdf](ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI_6e.pdf). **2**



This document reviews eight main FAO projects in the region that were implemented during the last biennium providing information on project outputs. These projects reviewed are: TCP/RLA/0069 – Development of Standards for the Construction and Survey of Small Fishing Vessels (October 2000 – September 2001); TCP/RLA/0070 – Preparation for an Expansion of the Domestic Fisheries for Large Pelagic Species January 2001 – March 2002); TCP/RLA/0071 (A) - Assistance to Health Management in Shrimp Aquaculture in Latin America (January 2001 – May 2003); TCP/JAM/2901 (A) – Development of a Policy Framework and Strategic Plan for Sustainable Fisheries Management (October 2002 – December 2003); TCP/GUY/2802 (A) – Support for the Integration of Aquaculture into Farming Systems [in Guyana] (July 2002 – September 2002); GEF/UNEP/FAO Project – Reduction of environmental impact from tropical shrimp trawling through the introduction of by-catch reduction technologies and change of management (February 2002 – January 2007); GCP/RLA/140/JPN – Scientific Basis for Ecosystem-based Management in the Lesser Antilles Including Interactions with Marine Mammals and Other Top Predators (June 2002 – June 2007) and TCP/ANT/2902 (A) – Assistance in Fisheries Legislation (July 2003 – January 2004).

1398. WECAFC. 2003. Progress in the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in the WECAFC Region. WECAFC Lesser Antilles Fisheries Committee, Eighth Session. St. George's, Grenada, 21-24 October 2003. WECAFC/XI/03/7E. 11pp. PDF available at <http://www.fao.org/fi/meetings/wecafc/11thsess/default.asp>. **2 h**

The document reviews the progress made in the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in the region served by the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC).

1399. WECAFC. 2003. Status and trends of fisheries and aquaculture in the WECAFC Region. Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, Eleventh Session. WECAFC Lesser Antilles Fisheries Committee, Eighth Session. St. George's, Grenada, 21-24 October 2003. WECAFC/XI/03/3E. October 2003. 17pp. PDF available at [ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI\\_3e.pdf](ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI_3e.pdf). **1 2 a b d**

This document examines recent and longer-term trends in fishery production and in fishery product use and trade in the WECAFC region. It also considers a number of issues whose appropriate treatment would have a positive impact in maintaining and improving the sector's contribution to the wider economy. A brief discussion of selected topics of regional and international importance is also included.

1400. WECAFC. 2003. Strategies for increasing the contribution of small-scale capture fisheries to food security and poverty alleviation in the WECAFC Region. Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, Eleventh Session. WECAFC Lesser Antilles Fisheries Committee, Eighth Session. St. George's, Grenada, 21-24 October 2003. WECAFC/XI/03/4E. October 2003. 10pp. PDF available at [ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI\\_4E.pdf](ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI_4E.pdf). **2 a d**

This paper outlines characteristics of small-scale capture fisheries, and considers the constraints and opportunities that may affect their contribution to food security and poverty reduction. It is suggested that there are now good reasons to re-consider the role of small-scale fisheries in contributing to food security and poverty alleviation, and the Commission is invited to review a number of strategies aimed at increasing this contribution. Governance issues are considered fundamental to the success of these strategies. In

addition, special attention is recommended in the collection of adequate information and assessing the trade-offs between policy options. The costs and benefits of different policies must be carefully articulated in terms of their absolute and distributional impacts on food security and poverty alleviation. Finally, the importance of cross-sectoral and inter-agency approaches and solutions for addressing poverty and food security issues is recognized.

1401. WECAFC. 2003. Summary report of the activities of the WECAFC ad hoc working groups. Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, Eleventh Session. WECAFC Lesser Antilles Fisheries Committee, Eighth Session. St. George's, Grenada, 21-24 October 2003. WECAFC/XI/03/5E. 6p. PDF available at [ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI\\_5e.pdf](ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI_5e.pdf). **2**
1402. WECAFC. 2003. The status of fisheries resources in the Western Central Atlantic Region. Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, Eleventh Session. WECAFC Lesser Antilles Fisheries Committee, Eighth Session. St. George's, Grenada, 21-24 October 2003. WECAFC/XI/03/2E. October 2003. 13pp. PDF available at [ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/wecafcx\\_i\\_7e.pdf](ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/wecafcx_i_7e.pdf). **1 2 a b**  
  
This document reviews the trends in the recorded landings of marine species in the WECAFC area, identifying any features of particular interest or concern to the WECAFC member countries. It then summarises the available knowledge on the status of the resources of the WECAFC region and of fisheries management. The information indicates that, as in the past, there is very high uncertainty about the status of even the more important fisheries resources of the region. This situation puts many of the resources, and the fisheries dependent on them, at risk through over-exploitation.
1403. WECAFC. 2003. Use of monitoring control and surveillance (MCS) in fishing as integral part of fisheries management in the WECAFC region. Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, Eleventh Session. WECAFC Lesser Antilles Fisheries Committee, Eighth Session. St. George's, Grenada, 21-24 October 2003. WECAFC/XI/03/12E. 13 pp. PDF available at [ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI\\_12E.pdf](ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/wecafc/11thsess/WECAFCXI_12E.pdf). **2 g**  
  
This document considers the impact the various international legal instruments have had on the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of fishing vessels (MCS) and how modern equipment is changing the type and effectiveness of MCS that is implemented. The introduction of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) is one of the technologies that have attracted much attention in recent years, but there are other tools that are becoming available to the MCS practitioners. These developments are reviewed and recommendations made to enable the member countries of the Commission to make informed decisions on their MCS provisions. There are also recommendations with regard to the regional cooperation that can be undertaken in MCS.
1404. Whiteleather, R.T. and H.H. Brown. 1945. An experimental fishery survey in Trinidad, Tobago and British Guiana, with recommended improvements in methods and gear. Pages 1-130. Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, Washington D.C. **2**
1405. Wiles, D.W. 1948. The fisheries of Barbados and some of their problems. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 1: 65-69. **a b d g**

1406. Wiles, D.W. 1957. Fisheries in St. Vincent. In: Report and recommendations for development of St. Vincent. Barbados. **a b d g**
1407. Wiles, D.W. 1959. Mechanisation of the Barbados fishing fleet. W.I. Fishery Bulletin 4:1-12. **2**
1408. Wilkins, R. 1983. The St. Kitts-Nevis fishery: A summary of the existing situation and constraints and requirements affecting development. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 36: 34-36. **2 a b d g**
1409. Wilkins, R. 1997. Conch and lobster fisheries of St. Kitts. CARICOM Fishery Research Document No. 19: 56-57. CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize. **1 2 5 a c d g**
1410. Wilkin, R.M., M.H. Goodwin and G. Waugh. 1984. Spiny lobster management program in St. Kitts/Nevis. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 37: 87-90. **2 a**
1411. Williams, C.M. 1990. The role of women in fisheries in Antigua and Barbuda. Diploma thesis. Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies, University of the West Indies, Cave Hill, Barbados. 106 pp. **5 a b c**
1412. Williams, E., P. McConney and A. Kinch. 2002. Participatory processes for involving fisherfolk in Barbados fisheries management planning. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 53: 367-377. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-13992). **2 5 a b**
- This paper examines the inputs and outputs of the participatory process prior to drafting the 2001-2003 Fisheries Management Plan for Barbados.
1413. Williams, S. 1999. The socio-economic potentials of women in Riverine small-scale fisheries in Nigeria. **5 c**  
[http://www.skk.uit.no/WW99/papers/Williams\\_Stella\\_B.pdf](http://www.skk.uit.no/WW99/papers/Williams_Stella_B.pdf)
1414. Williams, S. 2000. Economic potentials of women in small-scale fisheries in West Africa. 6pp. **5 c**  
<http://oregonstate.edu/dept/IIFET/2000/papers/williams.pdf>
1415. Willoughby, S. 1989. The fishing industry of Barbados. Division of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs, Barbados. 15 pp. Unpublished manuscript. **1 2 5 a b c d g**
1416. Willoughby, S. 1993. The flyingfish fishery of Barbados. In: Oxenford, H.A., R. Mahon and W. Hunte. (eds). The Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Project. OECS Fishery Report No. 9. **1 2 5 a c d g**
1417. Willoughby, S and R.G. Cecil. 1999. Evolution of the fisheries fleet in Barbados: Causes and implications. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 52: 271-284. **b**

The objective of this paper is to trace the evolution of the Barbadian fishing fleet from the 1950s to the present, focusing on the vessels that were successfully introduced to, and retained by, the fishing fleet over the past fifty years and on the factors that may have been responsible for the success.

1418. Willoughby, S., J.D. Neilson and C. Taylor. 1992. The depth distribution of exploited reef fish populations off the south and west coasts of Barbados. *Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute* 45: 57-68. **2**  
  
This paper reports the findings of a survey mounted by the Fisheries Division of Barbados to determine the availability and distribution of fish resources that could be exploited using traps set in relatively deep water. In particular, the size and species-related aspects of the depth preferences of demersal fish off the south and west coasts of Barbados are described, as is the overall relationship of biomass versus depth.
1419. Wilson, J. 1999. Country Report Summary Paper. In: Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, 1999. Symposium on the development of a Fisheries Management and Development Strategy for the OECS Region. Administrative Centre, Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 14-16 April 1999. Symposium Report. Natural Resources Management Unit, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Castries, St. Lucia. **2**
1420. Wilson, J. 1999. Fuel and financial savings for operators of small fishing vessels. *FAO Fisheries Technical Paper*. 70 pp. **2 a b**
1421. Wilson, J.D.K. and P.A. Murray. 1999. The changing face of fisheries in the economics of OECS member states. *Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute* 52:300-312. **2 5 a b c d**  
  
Fisheries continue to play an important and sometimes underrated part in the economies of OECS Member States, providing both full-time, part-time and seasonal employment, contributing significantly both to domestic food security and national GDP. Offshore resources and larger pelagics are felt to have the best potential for increased exploitation and present an identifiable path for technical and economic diversification. The subregional fisheries sector is now managing to attract private investment from persons who with few traditional links with fishing, are bringing a new level of professionalism to it. There has, in recent years, been a significant investment in fisheries infrastructure in the OECS sub-region, contributing to a transformation process in some Member State fisheries. In some areas moves have been made to manage existing resources, but the existing technologies are inadequate to take up the challenge of resource management and the exploitation of new resources. Additionally, national policy statements and objectives for fisheries need to be further developed and clarified to assist the implementation of national fisheries strategies.
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