



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

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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
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regional network of national fisherfolk organizations, linked by Information and
Communication Technology (ICT) and a compendium of four 4) project profiles for

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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Overview of the findings of the CRFM 'Organizational Needs Assessment Study of Caribbean Fisherfolk Organizations' and its review and comments at the CTA / CRFM / CARDI Regional Workshop on the Findings of Organizational Needs Assessment of Caribbean Fisherfolk Organizations that was held in Belize from October 12 to 14, 2004.
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The CRFM, through its Secretariat, in close collaboration with the Caribbean Fisheries Forum, seeks to arrange for the representation of the region, member states and fishers' organizations at international fisheries fora. There are critical matters involved that should be of central concern to the fisher folk organizations, and therefore warrant their seeking to influence decision making in those areas of concern. Regional fisher folk organizations are among organizations that would have Observer Status on the Forum of the CRFM, and could be invited to participate in meetings of the Forum but would have no voting rights. Even so, there are avenues through which the fisher folk organizations as a united body could influence decision making.
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- Sustainable Integrated Development and Biodiversity Conservation in the Grenadine Islands is a project to facilitate change. The goal of the project is: "The integrated sustainable development of the Grenadine Islands area for the social and economic well being of the people who live there, as a contributor to the national economies, and to conserve their biodiversity." Phase 1 of the project included the development of this participatory strategic plan that will be used as a planning framework for sustainable use of the marine resources and environment in the Grenadines. This plan will also be used to generate the information required to prepare a proposal for the five-year program of sustainable development to be implemented in Phase 2.
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- 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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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**
310. Cochrane, K.L. and B. Chakallal. 2000. The spiny lobster fishery in the WECAF region - An approach to responsible fisheries management. Proceedings of the Sixth International Lobster Conference and Workshop on Lobster Biology and Management. 10-15 September 2000. **1 2 a g**
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.
321. CRFM. 1993. Report of the subproject initiation mission report for the large pelagic, reef and deep slope fishes assessment subproject. CARICOM Fishery Research Document No. 9. March 1993. **1 2 a b d**
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. | 1 2 b d f |
| 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. | 2 |
| 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. | 2 |
| 329. | CRFM. 2001. Report of fisheries data collection and management training workshop, 23rd – 26th October, 2001, Dominican Republic. CARICOM Fishery Research Document. December 2001. | 2 |
| 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. | 1 2 5 a b c d g |
| 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. | 1 2 5 a b c d g |
| 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. | 1 2 5 a b c d g |
| 333. | CRFM. 2001. Review of data collection and management systems of the marine fisheries of the Dominican Republic. CARICOM Fishery Report. CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize. | 2 a b |
| 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. | 2 a 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. | 2 |
| 336. | CRFM. 2002. Expansion of existing data collection systems to capture, store and | 2 5 c d |

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 Eleuthera, 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**
- This paper identifies the challenges (problems/constraints) being faced by the Fisheries Unit in the BVI, it summarises the lessons learned and it attempts to apply these lessons to other aspects of the work of the Unit.
390. Delaney, R., F. Michael and P.A. Murray. 2001. Planning for disaster management and vulnerability reduction in the fisheries sector of Caribbean island states. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 54: 127-135. **2**
- This paper reviews the current status of planning for disaster mitigation in the British Virgin Islands and discusses some of the approaches that should be taken to reduce the vulnerability of the fisheries sector to natural disasters.
391. Delaney, R. and P. Murray. 2002. The importance of emotional intelligence to fisheries management. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 55: 142-154. **2 5 c**
- This paper explores a relatively new concept, that of emotional intelligence and demonstrates that by improving our abilities to relate to people (that is our emotional competencies) we can indeed become more effective fisheries managers.
392. Delaveaux, V. and C. Higgs. 1995. A preliminary analysis of trends in the fisheries of the Bahamas based on the fisheries census (1995). Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 48:353-359. **2 3 5 a b d g**

This paper presents and discusses a summary analysis of the preliminary data obtained from the census, and its role in the future trends of management practices, socio-economic development and jurisdictional aspects of the fishery resources of the Bahamas.

393. Deleveaux, V.K.W. and G. Bethel. 2001. National report on the spiny lobster fishery in the Bahamas. FAO; Rome (Italy) FAO Fisheries Report No. 619, p. 161-167. FIRM/R619. 2001. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-12999). **1 2 5 b c d g**
394. Delgado, C.L., N. Wada, M.W. Rosegrant, S. Meijer, and M. Ahmed. 2003. Fish to 2020: Supply and demand in changing global markets. International Food Policy Research Institute and the World Fish Centre. **2 3 4 a b d e f h**

Fish to 2020 presents the first comprehensive economic analysis of recent rapid changes in the fish sector and gives the outlook for fish in the global food system over the next two decades. Using a state-of the-art model of the world food system. Fish to 2020 examines the pressing problems of fisheries in the context of changing global and national market forces. It reveals that developing countries will shape nearly all growth in the fish industry in the next two decades and describes how new technologies and improved policies in both developed and developing countries can help create a thriving and sustainable fish industry. This book is essential for anyone who wishes to understand the future of the world food system and the crucial role that fish can play.
395. Dennis, G.D. 1992. Island mangrove habitats as spawning and nursery areas for commercially important fishes in the Caribbean. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 41: 205-225. **1**
396. Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Bermuda. 1984. A comprehensive fisheries management and development programme. 44 pp. **2 a b d g**
397. Department of Fisheries, Bahamas. 1992. Department of fisheries annual report 1992: Statistical abstract. Nassau, Bahamas. 85 pp. **2 5 a b c d f**
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- This document is the final version of the report of the second session of the Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, held in Le Robert, Martinique, from 28 to 30 April 2003. Major topics discussed during the session were: the state of fisheries in the WECAFC Region; review of the WECAFC ad hoc working groups' activities; fisheries research in the WECAFC region; the current strategy of WECAFC; and a proposal for voluntary contributions to support the WECAFC ad hoc Working Group on Caribbean Spiny lobster. Among the matters highlighted for consideration by the Commission were: the need to strengthen the linkages between the activities of the various projects in the region and the activities of the ad hoc working groups; promote interaction between scientists, managers and decision-makers by all the working groups; the need for adequate commitment and support for the working groups to maintain their momentum and effectiveness; need for more financial support to facilitate the activities of the working groups, which was a serious limiting factor; and for a benefit/cost analysis of the working group strategy adopted by WECAFC for the delivery of technical assistance. The research priorities identified by the First Meeting maintained their importance as limited progress was made.
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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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In order to increase accuracy in estimating conch consumption within the TCI, an intercept survey was administered to the adult population between July and September 2004. Information collected included individual consumption of conch and other seafood as well as limited demographic information (age, gender, island of residence, nationality). The initial results of the TCI local conch consumption survey suggested an annual consumption level well above the levels indicated in previous studies. Local consumption rates of different marine products are being considered in the management of the resources in the Turks and Caicos Islands. Effective management is therefore dependent on the ability to incorporate a range of information about the stocks concerned.

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Aquaculture is currently considered by the Ministry of Agriculture to be a means of agricultural diversification, income enhancement and import substitution. Efforts have been made by the State to develop the industry through farmer education, infrastructural change, drafting of legislation and the provision of technical services. The strategies

employed have been designed to meet the unique conditions present in a small developing island state. The benefits derived from aquaculture are measured by both economic and social parameters. This paper provides an historical account of aquaculture development in St. Lucia and of the aquaculture industry in St. Lucia to the present.

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The current status of reef fish spawning aggregations by countries and species is presented for the region. The elements of a regional conservation and management strategy for spawning aggregations are presented as well as are suggestions for the dissemination of

information about spawning aggregations in the region.

849. Luckhurst, B.E. and S. Marshallleck. 1995. Current status and assessments of the fisheries for spiny lobster and conch in the CARICOM region. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 48: 73-93. **1 2 a**
850. Luckhurst, B. and S. Marshallleck. 1995. Subproject initiation mission report and background review for spiny lobster and conch. CARICOM Fishery Research Document No. 16. 32 pp + 3 appendices. July 1995. **2 5 a c d f g**

This paper provides a concise overview of the fisheries for spiny lobster and conch in all CFRAMP participating countries as well as an assessment of the relative importance of these fisheries and a summary of the most recent landings figures by country.
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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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948. Mahon, R. and C. Stamatopoulos. 1988. Developing fishery data collection systems for eastern Caribbean islands. Pages 6-16 in: R. Mahon and A.A. Rosenberg (eds.). Fishery Data Collection Systems for Eastern Caribbean Islands. OECS Fishery Report No. 2. **2 a b h**
949. Mahon R. and D. Wilson. 2005. Small-scale fisheries: Past experience and future **2 a**

solutions. Pages 46-62 in: D. Staples and B. Satia (eds.). ACFR - Papers presented at the second session of the Working Party on Small-scale Fisheries. Bangkok, Thailand, 18-21 November 2003. FAO Fisheries Reports No. 735, Suppl.

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| 950. | Mahon, R. and S. Willoughby. 1990. Impacts of low catches on fishermen, vendors and consumers in Barbados. FAO TCP/RLA/8963 Field Doc. 6. 37pp. | 2 5 a b c |
| 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. | 2 |
| 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. | 2 b |
| 953. | Manickchand-Heileman, S.C. and D.A.T. Phillip. 1992. Description and status of the snapper-grouper fishery of Trinidad and Tobago. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 45:189-206. | 1 2 b d |
| | 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. | |
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| 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. | 2 a b g |
| 956. | Marcille, J. 1984. Tuna resources of the Lesser Antilles: Present state of fishing and prospects for development. FAO Fisheries Circular No.787. 33pp. | 1 2 b d |
| 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. | 2 a |
| 958. | Marriott, S.P. 1997. Fisheries institutional reform in developing countries. Marine Policy 21(5): 435-444. | 2 h |
| 959. | Marshalleck, S. 1993. A review of the occurrence of fish spawning aggregations in the Caribbean and the implication for fisheries management. December 1993. | 2 |
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and training workshop. CARICOM Fishery Research Document No. 19. March 1996.

961. Martec Ltd. 1995. Environmental factors affecting fisheries on the Guiana/Brazil continental shelf area. September 1995. (Prepared for Shrimp and Groundfish Subproject Specification Workshop). **1**
962. Martin, L. 2006. Assessment of the King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus cavalla*) fishery of Trinidad and Tobago. Page 11. CRFM News Issue No. 5, July 2006. **1 2 b g**

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**

Resources; Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago) VP. 19 Aug 1992. (CRFM md. bibliogr.: 9 ref. Accession No.: STOCK-11690).

1018. Mooney, B. and Associates, Inc. 1990. Analysis and proposed implementation of a fisheries data collection and management system in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. ICOD contract 481 for Project 870132. 33 pp. **2 h**
1019. Moore, D.R. 1992. Self-regulation by artisanal fishermen in the Caribbean. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 41: 304-309. **2 5 a c g**
1020. Moore, G.K.F., H. Walters and D. Robin. 1992. Report prepared for the Governments of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) on the Implementation of Harmonised Fisheries Legislation in the OECS Region. Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Rome. GCP/INT/466/NOR FL/WECAF/92/17. **2 3 a b f g h**
1021. Morris, K. 1983. Artisanal fisheries in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 36: 15-20. **1 2 a d**
1022. Morris, K. and R. Mahon. 1987. Sharing and exchange of fishery data in the Lesser Antilles: Report of the ad hoc working group of the FAO WECAF Committee for the development and management of fisheries in the Lesser Antilles. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 40: 338-342. **2 3 h**

The overall objective was to discuss and recommend approaches to sharing data among eastern Caribbean countries, particularly the production of subregional data sets for assessment of shared resources.
1023. Morris, K., J. Cruikshank and R. Mahon. 1988. A fishery data collection system for St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Pages 150-163 in: Fishery data collection systems for eastern Caribbean islands. OECS Fishery Report No. 2. 183pp. **2 a b**
1024. Mounsey, R. 1954. Dominica: Improvement and expansion of fishing activities. FAO FI: TCP/DMI/6652: 28pp. **2**
1025. Mounsey, R. 1987. The problems of Dominica's artisanal fishermen. Unpublished Report, FAO Project TRI/82/003: 11 pp. **5 c**
1026. Mulliken, T.A. 1996. Status of the queen conch fishery in the Caribbean. Traffic Bull. Vol. 16(1): 17-28. **1 2 a d g**
1027. Munro, J.L 1974. Assessment of the potential productivity of Jamaican fisheries. Part VI, Research Report Zoological Department., UWI Sci. Rep. ODA/UWI Fish. Ecol. Res. Proj.:52 pp. **1 2 5 a b c d**
1028. Munro, J.L. 1975. The biology, ecology, exploitation and management of Caribbean reef fishes. Part VI - Assessment of the potential productivity of **2 a b d**

Jamaican fisheries. Research Reports of the Biology Department of the University of the West Indies 3(VI). 55pp.

1029. Munro, J.L. 1977. Actual and potential fish production from the coralline shelves of the Caribbean Sea. Proceedings of CICAR-II Symposium on progress in Marine Research in the Caribbean Sea and adjacent regions. FAO Fisheries Report 200: 301-321. **1 2**
1030. Munro, J.L. 1983. Caribbean coral reef fishery resources. ICLARM Studies and Reviews 7. 276pp. **1**
1031. Munro, J.L. 1983. The composition and magnitude of line catches in Jamaican waters. Pages 26-32 in J.L. Munro (ed) Caribbean Coral Reef Fishery Resources. ICLARM Stud. Rev., ICLARM, Manila, Philippines. **b d**
1032. Munro, J.L. 1983. The composition and magnitude of trap catches in Jamaican waters. Pages 33-49 in J.L. Munro (ed) Caribbean Coral Reef Fishery Resources. ICLARM Studies and Reviews 7. **a d**
1033. Munro, J.L. 1984. Coral reef fisheries and world fish production. ICLARM Newsletter 7(4): 3-4. **a d f**
1034. Munro, J. and L. Blok. 2005. The status of stocks of groupers and hinds in the northeastern Caribbean. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 56: 283-294. **1 2 b d**
1035. Munro, J.L., Z. Sary and F.R. Gell. 2001. Escape gaps: An option for the management of Caribbean trap fisheries. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 54:28-40. **2 a**

The use of escape gaps set in the corners of Antillean fish traps is suggested as a management mechanism for the intensive trap fisheries of the Caribbean. Escape gaps could be rectangular or diamond-shaped. Previous investigations have suggested that the effectiveness of traps might decrease when mesh size is increased. Preliminary indications from a series of tests with rectangular escape gaps are that appropriately sized escape gaps are effective in releasing undersized fish but do not significantly decrease catchability of target species.
1036. Munro, J.L. and I.R. Smith. 1984. Management strategies for multi-species complexes in artisanal fisheries. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 36: 127-140. **2 a**
1037. Munro, J.L. and R. Thompson. 1974. The biology, ecology, exploitation and management of Caribbean reef fishes. Part II. The Jamaican fishing industry, the area investigated and the objectives and methodology of the ODA/UWI Fisheries Ecology Research Project. Zoology Department, UWI, Mona. No. 3. 44 pp. **2 a g**
1038. Munro, J.L. and R. Thompson. 1983. The Jamaican fishing industry. Pages 10-14 in: J.L. Munro (ed.) Caribbean coral reef fishery resources. ICLARM **2 a b d f g h**

1039. Munro, J.L. and M. Watson. 1999. Caribbean marine protected areas project: The role of protected areas in fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in coral reef ecosystems. ICLARM. **2**
1040. Munro, J.L and D.M. Williams. 1985. Assessment and management of coral reef fisheries: Biological, environmental and socio-economics aspects. In: Proc. 5th Int. Coral Reef Congress. Tahiti. 4:545-581. **2 5 a c d**
1041. Murray, P.A. No date. A review of existing provisions for the management of small coastal pelagic species within the OECS. **2 a**
1042. Murray, P.A. 1968. Fisheries data collection in St. Lucia - Some perspectives. D.O.F.Report.10pp. **2 a b**
1043. Murray, P.A. 1983. The fisheries of St. Lucia: A status report. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 36: 24-26. **1 2 5 a b c d**
1044. Murray, P.A. 1985. A preliminary look at the status of non-migratory pelagic species of St. Lucia, W.I. In: Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, 1985. National reports and selected papers presented at the fourth session of the working party on the assessment of marine fishery resources. Paipa, Department of Boyacá, Colombia, 29 October - 2 November, 1984. FAO Fisheries Report 327 Suppl.: 290pp. **2**
1045. Murray. P.A. 1994. Fisheries resource management in the OECS: Some perspective. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 47: 123-140. **2 3 h**
1046. Murray. P.A. 1999. A review of the fisheries sector of Anguilla. Background paper prepared for the 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. **2 5 a b c d g h**
1047. Murray, P.A. 1999. Some perspectives in investment and financing for fisheries in 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**
1048. Murray, P.A. 2004. A proposed Common Fisheries Regime for the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). Page 7. CRFM News, Issue No. 1, January 2004. **2**

Background to the proposal for the establishment of a common fisheries regime for the Caribbean. The establishment of a Working Group to develop a draft position on the issue

and to facilitate reporting to the Heads of Government, its composition and objectives and outcomes of the first meeting of this Working Group are summarised.

1049. Murray, P.A. 2006. Regional concerns regarding fisheries subsidies disciplines in the World Trade Organization. Pages 2-3. CRFM News Issue No. 5, July 2006. **1 2 5**
1050. Murray, P.A. and S.B. Barnwell. 1992. The fisheries of the OECS Member States: Some management considerations. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 45:729-742. **2**
1051. Murray, P.A., S.B. Barnwell and A. Clemetson. 1996. A manual of CARICOM procedures for entry and reporting of fisheries data with the Trip Interview Program. CARICOM Special Publication (Draft). 99pp. **2**
1052. Murray, P.A. and A.V. Charles. 1991. Some considerations for increasing landings of the queen snapper, *Etelis oculatus* Val., in the St. Lucian fishery. Pages 75-77 in: WECAFC, 1991. National reports and selected papers presented at the sixth session of the working party on assessment of marine fishery resources. St. George's, Grenada, 15-19 May 1989. FAO Fisheries Report 431 suppl. **2**
1053. Murray, P.A., J. Charles and R. Mahon. 1988. Fishery data collection for St. Lucia. Pages 140-149 in R. Mahon and A.A. Rosenberg. eds. 1988. Fishery data collection systems for the eastern Caribbean islands. OECS Fish. Rep. 2. **2 a b**
1054. Murray, P.A., L.E. Chinnery and E.A. Moore. 1992. The recruitment of the queen snapper, *Etelis oculatus* Val., into the St. Lucian fishery: Recruitment of fish and recruitment of fishermen. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 41: 297-303. **a**
1055. Murray, P., M.P. Crosby and N. Daves. 2001. Promoting long-term sustainable use and conservation of marine resources in the eastern Caribbean - A regional collaborative project. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 54:72-83. **2 h**

This paper is about the initiation of a strategic, collaborative intervention in the eastern Caribbean for coordinating available information that may be utilised in evaluation of candidate sites for coral reef fisheries reserves and other marine protected areas in the region; for improving regional capacity for monitoring and assessing marine habitats and data management to fill priority gaps in information; and developing a coordinated geo-spatial references inventory and data management program of available marine fisheries related information.
1056. Murray, P.A. and C. D'Auvergne. 1990. The fisheries of St. Lucia: Some socio-economic considerations. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 43: 316-319. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-10848) **2 5 a b c**

This paper presents preliminary results of a survey carried out by the Department of

Fisheries of St. Lucia in 1989. This survey was seen as providing information on some of the socio-economic aspects of the industry.

1057. Murray, P.A. and B. Fabres. 1996. The assessment and management of fisheries resources in the eastern Caribbean - Moving boundaries and delimitation. Presented at the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Regional Symposium Ocean Management Related to the Maritime Zones. 24-25 July, 1996. Castries, St. Lucia. 15pp. **a b d f h**

This paper discusses the contribution of fishing to OECS economies, and reviews the resources, aspects of harvesting, fisheries management and boundary delimitation within the OECS.
1058. Murray, P.A., N. Eristhee and V.M. Chase. 2005. Consumer preferences as drivers of fishing effort in the eastern Caribbean. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 56: 179-194. **5 c**
1059. Murray, P.A. and S. Jennings-Clark. No date. A preliminary look at exploitation of the wahoo, *Acanthocybium solandri*, by the St. Lucian pelagic fishery. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 43. **b**
1060. Murray, P.A. and S. Jennings-Clark. 1990. A preliminary look at exploitation of the spiny lobster in the St. Lucian pelagic fishery. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 43: 685-689. **2 b g**

This report presents preliminary analyses of data collected on landings of the spiny lobster, *Panulirus argus*, on the southeast coast of St. Lucia. The study aims at giving local information pertinent to determining management strategies.
1061. Murray, P.A. and W.B. Joseph. 1991. Trends in the exploitation of the wahoo, *Acanthocybium solandri*, by the St. Lucian pelagic fishery. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 44:737-746. **2**
1062. Murray, P.A. and E.A. Moore. 1980. Recruitment and exploitation rate of *Etelis oculatus* Val. in the St. Lucian fishery. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute **2**
1063. Murray, P.A. and K.E. Nichols. 1997. Management issues in the fisheries of OECS Member States. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 50:1053-1064. **2**

This paper looks at three priority issues of seven OECS Member States - inadequate data, habitat degradation and destruction, and destructive fishing methods - and considers their combined impact on fisheries management.
1064. Murray, P.A., K.E. Nichols, V.M. Chase and R. Hodge. 1999. Logical framework analysis as a tool for management of a tropical fishery. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 52: 258-270. **2**

In this paper the utilisation of the Logical Framework Analysis approach for management of the shallow reef and reef fishery of the island of Anguilla in the British West Indies is

considered. Based on the stated goals and objectives of fishery management in that territory, a Logical Framework model is established and the authors suggest that this approach could provide for the comprehensive and holistic view of the industry that is required by Small Island Developing States like those of the eastern Caribbean region.

1065. Murray, P., K.E. Nichols and R. Delaney. 2001. Global climate change: How it might affect the fisheries of the Caribbean's SIDS? Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 54: 112-126. **1 2 a b**

Climate change represents an important additional stress to the many ecological, social and economic systems already affected by pollution, increasing resource demands, globalisation and non-sustainable management practices in the Small Island Developing States of the eastern Caribbean. The principle effects of climate change on fisheries will be felt at national and local levels, as centers of production are altered and changes to the ecosystems occur. In this paper, consideration is given to some of the direct and indirect impacts on the sector as a whole.
1066. Murray, P.A. and E. St. Marthe. 1991. Catches of large pelagics in St. Lucia during 1988. pp. 124-131 in Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission, 1991. National reports and collected papers presented at the sixth session of the working party on assessment of marine fishery resources. St. George's, Grenada. 15-19 May 1989. FAO Fisheries Report 431 (suppl.). **b d**
1067. Nagassar, N. 2000. Frame survey on gillnet fishery of Trinidad and Tobago. Prepared for the National Consultation of the Monitoring and Advisory Committee (MAC) on the fisheries of Trinidad and Tobago. Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources; Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago). 20 p. 28 Sep 2000. (CRFM Inci. bibliogr.: 3 ref. Accession No.: STOCK-12900). **a**
1068. Nakashima, B.S. 1996. A review of biological aspects of the life cycle and fisheries for small coastal pelagic species and *Hirundichthys affinis*. SCPFF Assessment 24: 2-19. **a**
1069. Neal, D. 2005. Goliath grouper stock assessment in Port Honduras Marine Reserve, Belize. Pages 9-10. CRFM News, Issue No. 4, December 2005. **2 b**

The primary objectives of the assessment are to determine the population status of one commercial fish species (*Epinephelus itajara*) through a stock assessment in the Port Honduras Marine Reserve and to facilitate a sustainable harvest volume, based on the results of the stock assessment, to ensure the long-term sustainability of the species.
1070. Necklen, R. 1977. Saint Lucia, development of the fish marketing system. FAO FI: TCP/STL/6651 Field Document 1: 39 pp. **2**
1071. Neilson, J., K. Aiken and R. Mahon. 1996. Potential yield estimates for reef and slope fisheries: A review of approaches and their limitations with special reference to the Caribbean. Proc. Gulf and Carib. Fish. Instit. 46:347-360. **2 a d**
1072. Neilson, J.D., P.A. Murray, J.A. Finlay and J. Rennie. 1999. Wahoo landings in **b**

the Lesser Antilles: Biased samples cause problems for stock assessment. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 46: 346-359.

Using data from the St. Lucia wahoo fishery, the implications of attempting to derive population parameters from length samples of a Type A fishery are discussed. The results show that even when length-frequency samples from the fishery are found to be of little use for stock assessment purposes, they may at least allow inferences or the development of testable hypotheses concerning stock movements and life history. Such insights are particularly important as there is comparatively little published information available on this circumtropical species, which forms the basis of significant commercial and recreational fisheries throughout the world.

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| 1073. | Nembhard, B. 1970. The fishing industry of Jamaica: A report on the 1968 sample survey. Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Kingston, Jamaica. | 1 2 5 a b c d f g |
| 1074. | Nichols, K.E. 1996. The impact of anthropogenic activities on coastal pelagics within the OECS. CFRAMP small coastal pelagics and flyingfish sub-project specification workshop, 11-13 September, 1996. SCPFF Assessment SSW/WP/18. 16pp. | 5 c |
| 1075. | Nichols, K., S. de Beauville-Scott and S. George. 1995. A critical review of the implementation of the management for the Soufriere Marine Management Area: A case study. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 48: 187-199. | 2 |
| 1076. | Nichols, K. and S. Jennings-Clark. 1994. An overview of the conch industry in St. Lucia, West Indies. Pages 25-28 in: R.S. Appeldoorn and B. Rodriguez (eds.). Queen conch biology, fisheries and mariculture. Fundacion Cientifica Los Roques, Venezuela, 1994. 358 pp. | 1 2 5 a c d g |
| 1077. | Nicholson, W. and L. Hartsuijker. 1983. The state of the fisheries resources of the Pedro Bank and south Jamaica shelf. FAO Fish. Report. 228 (Suppl): 2215-254. | 1 2 a b |
| 1078. | Nicholls, K. No date. The impact of anthropogenic activities on coastal pelagic fisheries within the OECS. (Listed on CRFM Publications list but cannot be located). | 5 c |
| 1079. | Nielsen, L.A., B.A. Knuth, C.P. Ferreri, S.L. McMullin, R. Bruch, C.E. Glotfelty, W.W. Taylor and D.A. Schenborn. 1996. The stakeholder satisfaction triangle: A model for successful management. Pages 183-189 in: D.Hancock, D.C. Smith, A. Grant and J. Beumer (eds.) Developing and sustaining world fisheries resources: The state of science and management. Proc. 2nd World Fisheries Congress. Queensland, Australia. 1996. | 5 c |
| 1080. | Ninnes, C. 1994. A review of the Turks and Caicos fisheries for Strombus gigas L. Pages 67-72 in: R.S. Appeldoorn and B. Rodriguez (eds.) Queen conch biology, fisheries and mariculture. Fundacion Cientifica Los Roques, Caracas, Venezuela. | 1 2 5 a b c d g |

1081. Ninnes, C. and P. Medley. 1997. Fisheries assessment and management in the Turks and Caicos Islands. CFRAMP Lobster and conch subproject specification and training workshop proceedings, 9-12 October, Kingston, Jamaica. **2 5 a b**
1082. Norgaard Consultants Inc. 1987. Techno-economic feasibility study on fish processing: Barbados (draft II). UNIDO Project US/BAR/85/152, Proposal No.P86/11 (Unpublished Report). **2**
1083. Nurse, L.A. 1992. Predicted sea-level rise in the wider Caribbean: Likely consequences and response options. P. Fabbri and G.Fierro (eds.). Semi-enclosed seas. Exchange of environmental experiences between Mediterranean and Caribbean countries. Elsevier Science Publishers Ltd; New York (USA). p. 52-78. 153 p. 1992. (CRFM mci. bibliogr.: 40 ref. Accession No.: STOCK-10918). **1**
1084. OAS. 1981. Dominica fisheries project: Summary and conclusions. Department of Social Development, Food and Human Resources, Organization of American States, Washington, DC, SG/Ser.H/VI.2. **1 2 5 a b c d f g h**
1085. OECS. No date. Fishery regimes in the OECS sub-region. Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, sixth meeting of the Authority, OECS paper no.12 AUT 3/84, 37 pp. **2 a b h**
1086. OECS. No date. Island systems management and integrated development planning. Page 33 in: Plan it. OECS Natural Resources Management Unit, St. Lucia. 4p. **1 2**
1087. OECS. No date. OECS agreement establishing common fisheries surveillance zones of participating member states of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. 5p. **2 3 h**
- Agreement relating to the establishment of common fisheries surveillance zones within the waters of participating Member States falling under their jurisdiction for the purpose of surveillance and the enforcement of the fisheries laws of the Member States within those zones.
1088. OECS. No date. OECS agreement on common fisheries zones for vessels of member states of the southern zone of the OECS. 12pp. **2 3 h**
- OECS Agreement consisting of defined Articles related to the decision of the Authority at its nineteenth meeting in June 1991 to extend the common fisheries surveillance zones concept to common fisheries zones for vessels of Member States in order to give further support to the OECS integration movement.
1089. OECS. No date. The OECS coastal resources management initiative (CRMI), The CRMI: A brief. OECS-NRMU, St.Lucia. **2**
1090. OECS. 1990. Report of the second workshop on fisheries management and development. Castries, St. Lucia, May 7-11, 1990. OECS Fishery Unit, **2**

St.Vincent: 67pp.

1091.	OECS. 1992. Report of the third workshop on fisheries management and development. St. Kitts and Nevis. 20-23 July, 1992. Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. 120pp.	1 2 3 5 a b c d e g h
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1093.	OECS. 1994. Fisheries statistical digest number 2. OECS Fisheries Unit Cane Garden, St. Vincent. 89 pp.	2
1094.	OECS. 1994. Report of the fourth workshop on fisheries management and development. Antigua and Barbuda. 10-13, May, 1994. Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. 53pp.	2
1095.	OECS. 1995. Fisheries statistical digest number 3. OECS Fisheries Unit Cane Garden, St. Vincent. 100 pp.	2
1096.	OECS. 1996. Fisheries statistical digest number 4. OECS Natural Resources Management Unit, Morne Fortune, St. Lucia. 96 pp.	2
1097.	OECS. 1997. Review of the performance of the OECS agricultural sector 1995. Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Agricultural Diversification Coordinating Unit. Sixth meeting of the OECS Ministers of Agriculture, Basseterre, St. Kitts, May 13-14, 1997. OECS/MOA 97/06/03.	
1098.	OECS. 1998. Fisheries management plan for the British Virgin Islands. OECS Natural Resources Management Unit. Castries, St. Lucia. 56 pp.	2 5 a b c d g
1099.	OECS. 1999. Fisheries management and development strategy and implementation plan. 11pp.	2
1100.	OECS EAS. 1994. Review of economic performance of the OECS: Lessons, experiences and actions to be taken. EAC 93/22/03/ OECS Economic Affairs Secretariat, St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda. 64pp.	2 5
1101.	OECS/FAO. 1975. Proceedings of the workshop on the harmonization and coordination of fishery regimes, regulations and access agreements in the Lesser Antilles Region, St. Johns, Antigua. September 26 - October 1, 1983. Unpublished MS.	2 3 h
1102.	OECS/FAO. 1984. Proceedings of the workshop on the harmonization and coordination of fishery regimes. July 30 - August 04, 1984, Castries, St. Lucia.	2 3 h
1103.	OECS/ICOD. 1987. Draft report on data collection in the eastern Caribbean. OECS Fisheries Unit.	2

1104. OECS/NRMU. 1999. Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Programme: Fisheries prosecution manual. OECS NRMU, St. Lucia. 132 pp. **2 g**
1105. O'Garro, M. No date. Integrated Coastal Zone Management. A Strategy for the Northern Tip of Montserrat. **2**
1106. O'Garro, M.O.V. 1999. Montserrat Country Paper: Status of the fisheries sector. Background paper prepared for the 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. **2 5 a b c e f**
1107. O'Rielly, A. and K. Clarke. 1993. CFRAMP Training Needs Analysis - Final Report. June 1993. **2**
1108. Ogden, J.C. 1980. Fisheries management and structure of coral reef communities. Proceedings of a workshop on biological basis for reef fishery management. St. Thomas, USVI. **1 2**
1109. Olsen, D.A. 1984. Fishery assessment: St. Kitts/Nevis. Caribbean Development Bank. 32pp. Unpublished manuscript. **2**
1110. Olsen, D.A. and J.C.Ogden. 1984. Management planning for Anguilla's fishing industry. Report to the Eastern Caribbean Natural Area Management Programme. **2**
1111. Olsen, D.A. and R.S. Wood. 1983. The marine resource base for marine recreational fisheries in the Caribbean. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 35:152-160. **1 2**
1112. Orbach, M. 1980. Social and cultural aspects of limited entry. In: B. Rettig and J. Ginter (eds.) Limited entry as a fisheries management tool. University of Washington Press, Seattle. **2 5 c g**
1113. Orbrach, M.K. 1986. An overview of marine social science and fisheries management and development. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 39: 105-112. **5**
- In this paper, the relationship between social scientists and managers and policy-makers is explored and some ways in which this relationship can be made stronger and more productive are suggested.
1114. Oswald, E.O. 1981. The S shaped fishpots of Jamaica. Unpublished report. Fishing Technology Service, Fisheries Industries Division, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. 11pp. **2 a**
1115. Oswald, E.O. 1985. Developing an offshore fishery in Jamaica. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 15: 134-139. **1 2**

1116. Oxenford, H. and W. Hunte. 1986. A preliminary investigation of the stock structure of the dolphin, *Coryphaena hippurus*, in the western central Atlantic. Fishery Bulletin 84:451-459. **2**
1117. Oxenford, H. and W. Hunte. 1984. Migration of the dolphin (*Coryphaena hippurus*) and its implications for fisheries management in the Western Central Atlantic. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 37: 95-111. **2 3 h**
- Dolphin catch data from territories in the region has been gathered. Seasonality of catch has been examined to trace possible migration circuits. This has been supplemented by comparisons of life history data and electrophoretic analysis of dolphin from the southern and northern extremes of the region.
1118. Oxenford, H. and W. Hunte. 1986. Development investigation of the stock structure of the dolphin, *Coryphaena hippurus*, in the western central Atlantic. US Fishery Bulletin 84: 451-460. **2 3 h**
1119. Oxenford, H. and W. Hunte. 1987. Long-term trends in abundance of the dolphin, *Coryphaena hippurus* near Barbados. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 38:510-527. **2**
1120. Oxenford, H., R. Mahon and W. Hunte. 1989. Relative abundance and distribution of adult flyingfish in the eastern Caribbean. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 42: 251-260. **2**
- In this study a visual survey technique was investigated as a means of quantitatively assessing the distribution and relative abundance of flyingfish in the eastern Caribbean and commenting on the feasibility of geographical expansion of the flyingfish fisheries.
1121. Oxenford, H.A. 1989. Historical landings and trends in abundance of billfish at Barbados. ICCAT Collective Volume of Science Papers 32: 398-406. **2**
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1123. Oxenford, H.A. 1994. Movements of flyingfish (*Hirundicthys affinis*) in the eastern Caribbean. Bull. Mar. Sci. 54 (1):49-62. **2 a**
1124. Oxenford, H.A., R. Mahon and W. Hunte. 1993. The Eastern Caribbean Flyingfish Project. OECS Fishery Report No.9. 187pp. **2 3**
1125. Oxenford, H.A., R. Mahon and W. Hunte. 1995. Distribution and relative abundance of flyingfish (Exocoetidae) in the eastern Caribbean. 1. Adults. Marine Ecological Progress Series 117: 11-23. **2 a**
1126. Palacio, J.O. 2006. Past and current methods of community-based coastal resource management in Southern Belize. CARICOM Fishery Research **2 5**

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1127. Palfreman, A. and D. Insull. 1994. Guide to fisheries sector studies. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper 342: 101pp. **2**
1128. Panayotou, T. 1982. Management concepts for small-scale fisheries: Economic and social aspects. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper 228. 53 pp. **2 5 a c**
1129. Pandohee, E. 1993. Reports of the drifting fishery of Tobago, 1987/88-1991/92. Fishing seasons. Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources. 1993. **1 2 a**
1130. Parchment, P. 1998. Co-management and contradiction: A case study of fishery reserve management in Discovery Bay, Jamaica. Research paper for Degree of MSc. In Development Studies, University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica. **2**
1131. Parker, C. 2000. The contribution of inadequate fines to the collapse of the sea egg fishery of Barbados. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 53: 203-217. **1 2 g**
- Using a variety of reference material ranging from press reports to scientific studies, this paper represents a retrospective comparative analysis of the potential revenue derived from sea-egg fishing and coinciding fines.
1132. Patterson, K.R. 1991. An overview of objectives for fisheries management. Fishbyte 9 (1):31-36. **2**
1133. Peacock, N.A. 1974. A study of the spiny lobster fishery of Antigua and Barbuda. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 26: 117-130. **1 2 a d g**
1134. Peacock, N.A. 1975. Marine Resources of the British Virgin Islands. Unpublished MS., BVI Conservation and Fisheries Department. **1 2**
1135. Pears, R. 1996. Conservation and the reef fishery of the Morant Cays, Jamaica. MSc. Thesis. University College London. 95 pp. **1 2 a**
1136. Pears, R., Z. Sary, C. Michaels and J. Stevens. 1996. The offshore artisanal reef fishery of the Morant Cays, Jamaica. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 49:215-237. **2 5 a c**

This study represents the first detailed assessment of the artisanal offshore reef fishery of the Morant Cays. It documents the present status of the fishery by examining catch and effort data to determine catch per unit effort, individual fish weights, catch composition and mean length of the most common species. The study also describes the characteristics of the fishing community, the fishing activities and techniques and the relative proportions of fish within various categories of fish sold, consumed and discarded. Preliminary conclusions are drawn on the degree to which the Morant Cays have been impacted by fishing activities and recommendations are made for appropriate conservation strategies.

1137. Pearse, P.H. 1982. Approaches to economic management of fisheries. Paper presented for the Seminario Internacional sobre la Administracion de los Pesquerias Chilenas, Santiago, Chile, July 26, 1982. **2 5 c d**
1138. Pearse, P.H. 1994. Fishing rights and fishing policy: The development of property rights as instruments of fisheries management. Pages 76-91, in: The State of the World's Fisheries Resources. Proceedings of the World Fisheries Congress Plenary Sessions. International Science Publisher, Lebanon. **2 5 g**
1139. Pena, M. 1998. The application of randomly amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) markers to stock discrimination of the white sea urchin, *Tripneustes ventricosus*, in the eastern Caribbean. MSc Thesis, Marine Resource and Environmental Programme, The University of the West Indies, Barbados. 124pp. **2 a**
- The results of this study suggest that populations of *T. ventricosus* in the eastern Caribbean represent five unique genetic stocks and therefore can be treated as unit stocks from a fisheries perspective. A national approach to managing sea urchin populations in the eastern Caribbean is therefore justified.
1140. Pena, M. 2005. Annotated bibliography related to socio-economic monitoring for coastal management at the Negril Marine Park, Jamaica. (Release 1-July 2005). Negril Coral Reef Preservation Society, Jamaica. 15pp. **1 2 5 a b c g**
- An annotated bibliography related to socio-economic monitoring for coastal management at the NMP. The intention is for the bibliography to be updated at least annually as literature is both produced in the future and discovered from previous studies.
1141. Pena, M. 2006. Annotated bibliography related to socio-economic monitoring for coastal management at the Negril Marine Park, Jamaica. (Release 2 - January 2006). Negril Coral Reef Preservation Society, Jamaica. 20pp. **1 2 5 a b c g**
- An annotated bibliography related to socio-economic monitoring for coastal management at the NMP. The intention is for the bibliography to be updated at least annually as literature is both produced in the future and discovered from previous studies.
1142. Pena M., K. Blackman, C. Hanson, P. McConney and M. Miller. In press. Socio-economic information for managing fisheries in the Negril Marine Park. Proc. Gulf. Fish. Inst. **2 5**
- The NMP is co-managed by the Negril Coral Reef Preservation Society (NCRPS), a multistakeholder non-governmental organization, under a delegation instrument signed by the government of Jamaica in 2002. Government policy emphasizes effective conservation and sustainable livelihoods as key management goals. Fishing is second only to tourism as the major marine economic activity in the NMP. However many habitats are severely degraded, and the park is heavily fished in inshore areas by people suspected to be living in or near poverty. Research was conducted in 2004 and 2005 to incorporate socioeconomic information on these people into the first fisheries management plan (FMP) for the NMP.
1143. Perez, J. 2000. National report: Belize. CARICOM-CFRAMP, Belize City, Belize. **2**

1144. Philbert, M. 1978. Dominica fisheries. Unpublished report for Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Dominica. 14pp. **a b c d f g h**
1145. Phillips, T. 2004. Second meeting of the Working Group on the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime. Pages 3-4. CRFM News, Issue No. 2, July 2004. **2 3**
- 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.
1146. Phillips, T. 2004. Special regional queen conch (*Strombus gigas*) meeting. Page 9. CRFM News, Issue No. 2, July 2004. **2 5 a g h**
- 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.
1147. Phillips, T. 2005. Regional multi-disciplinary workshop on the common fisheries policy and regime. Pages 8-9. CRFM News, Issue No. 3, July 2005. **2 3 5**
1148. Phillips, T. 2005. Regional workshop on the collection and use of demographic information on coastal fishing communities in community-based fisheries and integrated coastal zone management in the Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago, 13-17 June 2005. **2 5 a b c**
- 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.
1149. Picou-Gill, M., J. Woodley, M. Miller, Z. Sary, W. van Barneveld, S. Vatcher and D. Brown. 1996. Catch analysis at Discovery Bay, Jamaica: The status of an artisanal reef fishery. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 44: 706-713. **a**

1150. Pinkerton, E. 1989. Co-operative management of local fisheries: New directions for improving management and community development. University of British Colombia Press, Vancouver. **2 5 c h**
1151. Pitcher, T.J., P.J.B.Hart and D.Pauly. 1999. Reinventing fisheries management. Kluwer Academic Publishers, London. **2**
1152. Pollnac, R. and S. Littlefield. 1983. Sociocultural aspects of fisheries management. *Ocean Development and International Law* 12(3): 209-246. **5 c**
1153. Pollnac, R.B. 1988. Evaluating the potential of fishermen's organisations in developing countries. International Centre for Marine Resource Development, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R.I. **2 5 c**
1154. Pollnac, R.B. 1988. Social and cultural characteristics of fishing peoples. *Mar. Behav. Physiol.* 14: 23-39. **5 c**
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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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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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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.
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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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1244. Sary, Z. 2001. The small scale reef fishery on the central north coast of Jamaica in 2000-2001: A biological and socio-economic survey. 27 p. 2001. (CRFM Accession No.: 13591). **2 5 a c d**
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 12km².
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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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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**
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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.
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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).

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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.
1263. Sen, S. and J.R. Nielsen. 1996. Fisheries co-management: A comparative analysis. Marine Policy 20: 405-418. **2**
1264. Shaul, W. and D. Reifsteck. 1987. Comparison of catches by bamboo and wire fish traps in Jamaica. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 40: 99-107. **2**

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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.

1279. Singh-Renton, S. and R. Mahon. 1993. CFRAMP overview of the annual ICCAT meetings for 1992. CARICOM Fishery Research Document No 11: 29 pp. **2 b**

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.

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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.
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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**
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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**
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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).

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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.
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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.
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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**
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1372. Vidaeus, L. 1986. The St. Vincent fishing industry. UNDP/FAO Caribbean Fishery Development Project. **1 a b c d g**
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**

1375. Villanueva, J. 2006. Regional technical cooperation promotion program (RTCPP). Page 6. CRFM News Issue No. 5, July 2006. **1 2**
- 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**
1380. Walters, H.D., P.A. Murray and W. Pierre. 1990. Preliminary study on the economic and social aspects of small-scale fisheries in St. Lucia. FAO, Rome (Italy) WECAFC/LA/9 0/3/C. 37 pp. Oct 1990. Fishery Economic and Planning Issues in the Lesser Antilles. Kingstown (St. Vincent & Grenadines); Oct 1990. (CRFM mci. bibliogr.: 14 ref. Accession No.: STOCK-10462). **2 5 a c**
1381. Walters, R. 1983. Status of artisanal fisheries in the British Virgin Islands: Problems of development. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries **2 a**

1382. Walters, R. 1989. Establishing a local fisheries management authority for the southeast coast of St. Lucia. Presented at WECAF Working Party on Assessment of Marine Fishery Resources, Sixth Session, Grenada. 8 p. **2 5**
1383. Ward, J.A. and B.E. Luckhurst. 1996. Development of a lobster-specific trap in Bermuda and fisheries management considerations for the re-establishment of a commercial lobster fishery. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 44: 566-578. **2 a**
1384. Waugh, G.T. 1987. Report of the ICCAT swordfish workshop. Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 40: 29-32.

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**
1388. WECAFC. 1983. Current fisheries situation and opportunities for cooperative action in the Lesser Antilles. DM/LA/83/3. **2 h**
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. **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. **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. **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. **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. **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. **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. **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. **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
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.
1422. Wilson, S.B. 1983. A report on the trap fishing industry of Barbados. Division of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs, Barbados. 32 pp. Unpublished manuscript. **1 a d**
1423. Wolfe, R.F. and G.R. Chislett. 1974. Trap fishing explorations for snapper and related species in the Caribbean and adjacent regions. *Marine Fisheries Review* 36 (9): 49-61. **a**

1424. Wood, E.M. 1995. Study of the fishery for queen conch in Haiti. Marine Conservation Society. Ross-on Wye, UK. 57 pp. **2 5 a c d g**
1425. Woodley, J.D. 1994 Facilitating changes in artisanal fishery practice at Discovery Bay, Jamaica. In: J.L. Munro and P.E. Munro (eds.). The management of coral reef ecosystems. ICLARM Conf. Proc. 44. 124 pp. **2 a**
1426. Woodley, J.D. 1994 The Discovery Bay Environmental Management Project Proposal. **2**
1427. WCMC. 1999. Marine statistics for Haiti. 4p. **1 2 a b d**
1428. Wyers, S.C. 1986. An outline of the Caribbean Coastal Management Productivity Project (CARICOMP). Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute 39: 248-250. **2**
- This project addresses the urgent need to investigate the primary factors regulating the productivity of coastal ecosystems in order to estimate the potential yield of shallow water marine resources and to formulate policies for resource use.
1429. Yesaki, M. 1977. Innovations in harvest of pelagic resources. Marine Fisheries Review 39 (3): 14-23. **2**
1430. Youksee, M.D. 1999. Country report. Handling and processing of fish and marine products. Caribbean Fisheries Training and Development Institute (CFTDI); Chaguaramas (Trinidad and Tobago) 21 p. 1999. (CRFM Accession No.: STOCK-13664). **f**
1431. Zarate Lomeli, D.; Saavedra Vazquez, T., J.L. Rojas Galaviz, A. Yanez-Arancibia and E.R. Arriaga. 1999. Terms of reference towards an integrated management policy in the coastal zone of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean. Ocean Coast. Manage. vol. 42, no. 2/4, p. 345-368. 1999. (CRFM Accession No.: 13475). **2 3 h**