



Concept Note

Data-limited Assessment of Groundfish Stocks in the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem

5 May 2026

Data-limited Assessment of Groundfish Stocks in the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem

Activity: 5 days

Dates: 3 – 7 August 2026

Venue: Georgetown, Guyana

Cooperating Parties: CRFM, Guyana Department of Fisheries, Suriname Department of Fisheries, Trinidad and Tobago Fisheries Division, FAO-EAF4SG, FAO/WECAFC Shrimp and Groundfish Working Group.

1. BACKGROUND

The fisheries in the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem (NBSLME) region are characterized by a multi-gear, multispecies, and multinational approach, utilizing fishing methods that range from industrial to artisanal, depending on the level of mechanization (Booth et al., 2001). In addition to groundfish, sardine (*Sardinella* sp.) and tuna are also harvested. While the volume of the tuna catch is relatively small, its economic value remains significant (Heileman, 2008).

The shrimp resources within the NBSLME support one of the world's most significant export-oriented shrimp fisheries. Specifically, the shrimp trawl fishery off Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Suriname, is considered one of the region's most valuable fisheries. The area targets several larger penaeid shrimp species, including the southern brown shrimp (*Farfantepenaeus subtilis*), pink spotted shrimp (*F. brasiliensis*), southern pink shrimp (*F. notialis*), and southern white shrimp (*Litopenaeus schmitti*), as well as the smaller seabob (*Xiphopenaeus kroyeri*). However, it is important to note that the distribution and abundance of these species vary considerably across the different countries in the region.

The groundfish resources in this region, including species such as red snapper (*Lutjanus purpureus*), weakfish (*Cynoscion* sp.), whitemouth croaker or corvina (*Micropogonias furnieri*), and sea catfish (*Arius* sp.), are crucial both economically and socially. Among these, the red snapper is the most important due to its widespread distribution and high export value. Groundfish supports the livelihoods of local fishing communities and contribute significantly to the national economies of Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. However, like many other countries, these countries face challenges in maintaining sustainable fisheries due to environmental changes, and limited scientific data on the health of their fish stocks.

The true status of many species in the region remains uncertain. Where assessments have been carried out, evidence of overexploitation is apparent, particularly for the southern red snapper

(*Lutjanus purpureus*)¹. This species is showing declining catch rates and smaller sizes, signalling the strain on its population. Recent trends in catch per unit effort and other analyses suggest that corvina (*Micropogonias furnieri*) has been overexploited in certain areas, with its stock levels indicating exploitation beyond the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). Similarly, lane snapper (*Lutjanus synagris*), bangamary (*Macrodon ancylodon*), and sharks are also exhibiting signs of overfishing. A noticeable decline in the average size of some groundfish species raises concerns about the sustainability of the fisheries. The increasing capture of smaller individuals may be hindering recruitment to the spawning stock. For example, in Brazil, immature southern red snapper makes up over 60% of the catch. Trawl nets and Chinese seines are capturing bangamary at ages well below their maturity. While some deep-slope demersal and pelagic species remain underexploited and hold potential for further development, the uncoordinated and unregulated bottom trawling for shrimp and groundfish threatens to damage vulnerable marine habitats and disrupt ecosystem functions. The current open access “freedom to fish” approach is contributing to the degradation of pristine areas and important spawning grounds for aquatic species, further undermining key habitats through trawl fishing practices.

Guyana: According to the National Consultation Report from Guyana, the shrimp and groundfish fisheries play a significant role in the country's economy and contribute to national food security and nutrition. These fisheries are both economically and culturally vital for Guyana. In 2010, the industry produced 45,072 tonnes of seafood, with 16,038 tonnes exported, generating approximately 9 billion Guyana dollars (~USD 43 million) in export value. The fisheries sector accounted for about 3% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (FAO, 2013a). However, in 2023 the industry produced 36,396 tonnes of seafood valued at US \$54 million² and the fisheries sector accounted for about 0.5% of the country's Gross Domestic Product³.

Suriname: In Suriname, fish production reached 32,964 tonnes valued at approximately USD 41 million (at ex-vessel prices) in 2022. Fish exports amounted to 27,035 tonnes in 2022, valued at USD 32.6 million. The export values show a decrease from USD 10.4 million in 2019 to USD 2.5 million in 2023⁴.

Trinidad and Tobago: In Trinidad and Tobago, the most significant species landed by volume is croaker, which accounts for about three-quarters of the catch from gillnets. This is followed by shrimp and weakfish (a group of closely related species in that weakfish feed on shrimp). Shrimp landings hold the highest value, ranging from TT\$ 25-30 million / [USD 3.7- 4.4 million] per year,

¹ CLME+ Sub-Project # 2: EAF for the Shrimp and Groundfish Fishery, https://clmeplus.org/app/uploads/2020/06/CLME_SCM1_Item-5.3-CLME-Annex-4-Shrimp-and-Groundfish-Sub-Project.pdf.

² Ministry of Agriculture Guyana, 2024. Fisheries production increased by 37.8% in 2023 – Min. Mustapha. <https://agriculture.gov.gy/2024/06/26/fisheries-production-increased-by-37-8-in-2023-min-mustapha/>

³ Bureau of Statistics Guyana. <https://statisticsguyana.gov.gy/subjects/national-accounts-and-production/contribution-gross-domestic-product-guyana-2012-to-2023/>

⁴ Source ITC database <https://mas-admintools.intracen.org/accounts/activation.aspx?u=2d27005b-a81e-4baa-b727-946ee242645d>

while trawl bycatch has a significantly lower value. Industrial shrimp trawling in the region has the highest bycatch-to-shrimp ratio (FAO, 2013c).

The development of a comprehensive shrimp and groundfish stock assessment programme is critical to ensuring that these countries can manage their fisheries sustainably, maintain ecological balance, and ensure economic stability. Currently, these countries lack sufficient capacity in advanced stock assessment methods, which hinders their ability to monitor and manage shrimp and groundfish populations effectively. The following interventions are required:

- Capacity building in stock assessment techniques will equip local experts with the necessary skills to collect, analyse, and interpret data, providing data-driven insights that are crucial for informed decision-making.
- Enhanced Regional Cooperation: Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago are located on the northeast coast of South America, sharing maritime boundaries. Training in stock assessment will enhance their ability to collaborate on transboundary fisheries management, ensuring that fish populations are managed in a way that considers the entire ecosystem and migratory patterns across borders.
- Compliance with International Standards: Many international organizations and agreements, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and regional fisheries management organizations, recommend or require countries to conduct regular stock assessments. By having local experts trained in these methods, Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago can better aligned with international best practices and regulations.

CRFM Continental Shelf fisheries Working Group training and capacity building efforts

In 2024, FISH4ACP and EAF4SG collaborated with the CRFM-CSWG to organize a training workshop in Guyana to enhance the technical expertise of Data Managers from Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago in basic statistics. The key focus of the training program was stratified sampling, data analysis and reporting, and Calipseo data management system⁵. The training workshop enabled the participants to learn how to collect accurate and reliable fisheries data, to analyse data using various statistical methods, and interpret data to inform fisheries management decisions and high-quality report preparation. At the training, participants agreed that there was a need for capacity building in fish stock assessment using data-limited tools such as JABBA in R for enhancing the capacity of data managers to undertake stock assessments (CRFM 2024).

In 2025, the CRFM-CSWG convened a training and capacity-building workshop on Data-limited Assessment of the Groundfish Stocks of Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, in Paramaribo, Suriname, from 31 March to 04 April 2025. The event was held in collaboration with the EAF4SG Project (Enhancing capacity for the adoption and implementation of EAF (An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries) in the shrimp and groundfish fisheries of the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem), the FISH4ACP Project (Sustainable Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chains in African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries), the Fisheries Department

⁵ <https://www.ffaprojects.org/communications/fisheries-statistics-and-data-analysis-training/>

of Suriname, the Fisheries Department of Guyana, and the Fisheries Division of Trinidad and Tobago. The specific objectives of the training workshop were to: review and clean groundfish data for Guyana and Suriname; enhance stock assessment knowledge among data managers from Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago; apply data-limited software tools in R for stock assessment, focusing on at least one groundfish species per country; and improve groundfish data collection methods for Trinidad and Tobago for stock assessment (CRFM 2025).

The training workshop was facilitated by Dr. Paul Medley, Independent Fisheries Stock Assessment Consultant, and Dr. Tomas Willems, Head of Research and Statistics, Suriname Fisheries Department. During the workshop, the following preliminary assessments were conducted:

- Suriname - Preliminary assessment of the Acoupa weakfish (*Cynoscion acoupa*) fishery in fishblicc, using length frequency data
- Suriname - Preliminary assessment of the Barracuda (*Sphyraena guachancho*) fishery using length frequency data collected by fisheries observers at the industrial landing sites
- Suriname – Preliminary assessment of the Surinamese gillnet and trawl data for *Cynoscion virescens*, an assessment was conducted in fishblicc using length frequency data from the gillnet and trawl fisheries
- Trinidad and Tobago - Preliminary assessment of the White Salmon (*Cynoscion leiarchus*) fishery was conducted using fishblicc and length frequency data from the artisanal and non-artisanal shrimp trawl fisheries
- Trinidad and Tobago - Preliminary Assessment for Shrimp from Artisanal & Non-Artisanal Trawl Fleets, the assessment was conducted in JABBA using combined landings data for five shrimp species (*Farfantepenaeus subtilis*, *F. notialis*, *Litopenaeus schmitti*, *Xiphopenaeus kroyeri*, *F. brasiliensis*) caught in the artisanal and non-artisanal (single stern, and double-rigged) trawl fleets in Trinidad and Tobago's Gulf of Paria.

This CSWG 2026 stock assessment meeting aims to build on the training and assessments of 2025, to continue the use of data limited stock assessment methods, using data from the groundfish fisheries of Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Suriname, and other members of the FAO/WECAFC Shrimp and Groundfish Working Group. This meeting will also be an opportunity to include members of the FAO/WECAFC Shrimp and Groundfish Working Group Task Force who are tasked to focus on a regional stock assessment of *Lutjanus purpureus* and *Cynoscion acoupa*. These two species are of significant social and economic importance across the region. Building the capacity of Data Managers with statistical tools and methodologies, and data-limited stock assessment methods will further enhance the region's ability to assess and manage fish stocks effectively.

2. OBJECTIVE

The primary aim of this workshop is to enhance the use of length data in providing management advice.

The workshop will train participants in the collection and analysis of length data, and in developing technical management advice using the length data analyses. The advice would address appropriate precautionary adjustment of harvest levels consistent with management objectives, as well as subsequent monitoring of any management controls. Training in management advice would cover

appropriate practical controls, such as technical gear changes, closed areas and seasons, as well as overall effort and catch limits.

3. EXPECTED OUTPUTS

- Improved stock assessment capacity among data managers from the NBSLME, as evidenced by their enhanced knowledge and application of stock assessment methods and data-limited software tools in R.
- Stock assessment reports produced for completed assessments.
- Improved groundfish data collection methods, featuring updated protocols to support more accurate stock assessments.
- Enhanced understanding of the use of length-based assessment methods to support fisheries management decision-making.
- Increased capacity to apply precautionary approaches in recommending harvest adjustments and management measures using Management Strategy Evaluations.
- Increased capacity to develop appropriate fisheries management controls, including gear modifications, closed seasons/areas, effort controls, and catch limits.

4. SCOPE OF THE STOCK ASSESSMENT WORKSHOP

4.1 Data Preparation and Review

Available length data should be prepared and reviewed before the workshop. Recent length data are of most interest, but older historical data may be useful to define reference points.

Two types of data will be prepared for the training workshop:

1. Simulated data: This will be used to help develop skills of participants and illustrate how data collected in different ways may be used to answer different questions. This avoids the limitation placed on how past data have been collected and their limited corollary information. This will enable trainees to plan future data collection and analyses for enhanced management advice. This also allows participants to apply their skills even if the data they are able to bring to the meeting are limited.
2. Country data: Available length data from each country should be prepared beforehand. This would include historical and recent information. Note that it may be possible to collect samples just before the meeting. While any analysis of new data collected over a short time period would be preliminary, it would allow attendees to carry out initial analyses and prepare their methods before completion of a data collection programme.

4.2 Stock assessment methods

While an overview of different methods will be provided, the aim would be to focus on one or two techniques appropriate to the data countries are able, in practice, to collect.

- Time series models: Length structured models (possibly applied in some cases of sufficient data)
- Static models: fishblicc - estimating multigear selectivity (can be tried in all cases)
- Integrated models: Data-limited version of SS3 (not used in this workshop)

Focus will be on the fishblicc package⁶ because it is suitable for data-limited short time series data collection typically found in Brazil-Guianas shelf and in the Caribbean. So, for example, if length data have been collected in pulses (e.g. mid-1990s and 2020-24), static methods can be used to compare different periods. (Applying a time series through these periods would be difficult due to missing information.)

This fishblicc method allows proposals and modelling of different selectivities and multiple gears and can lead to innovative more appropriate advice than just blanket reductions in fishing effort and catch. fishblicc allows length data to be broken into multiple categories (fleets) and time periods. This allows a range of flexible analyses that have not been available before. However, alternative more suitable methods may be applied dependent on data preparation findings.

4.3 Introduction to Management Strategy Evaluations

Participants will be introduced to simple simulations used to consider uncertainty in the stock assessment results. Uncertainty is a dominant factor in fisheries science, but difficult to deal with. Understanding and communicating uncertainty remains a challenge. Simulations offer the best opportunity to take a complex issue and reduce it to simpler forms to improve the management response to the scientific advice. The simulations will run on the outputs produced from the stock assessment analyses.

There is new software undergoing trials, applying the same consistent approach previously introduced for JABBA, running simulations projecting the stock using the stock assessment outputs. The simulations are based on the stock assessment models. For JABBA this is simply the production model. For fishblicc it is a more complex age/length structured model with a few additional assumptions (growth parameter K and a stock-recruit relationship). The central objective of these MSE-lite approaches is to properly consider uncertainty in the scientific advice to management. This can only be done by incorporating some sort of decision-making mechanism into the stock assessment process.

The simulation software makes implementing the simulations relatively simple. As a result, training will focus on understanding the simulations and simulation output, and on considering how to model the decision-making process to address risk.

4.4 Activities

Online meetings should be conducted separately with each country to review what data they may bring to the meeting. This will also provide an opportunity to compile historical data, new data that have been collected recently or plan rapid data collection to fill any gaps before the meeting itself.

⁶ Other methods could be applied: LBSPR, LBB and LCCC should produce the same or very similar results as fishblicc for a single gear assuming logistic selectivity. However; fishblicc offers more flexibility beyond this simple scenario.

Primarily analysis of length data will be assessed in providing advice to fisheries management. The meeting will take place in Guyana from 3rd to 7th August 2026.

It is envisioned that the capacity building programme will have two phases. See details in Annex 1 Provisional Agenda.

Phase 1: On-line data preparation (1- 2 sessions)

Phase 2: In-person assessment workshop (5 days)

Day 1: Opening ceremony, Overview of length data and review of fishblicc, country presentations

Day 2 & 3: Country data analysis and stock assessment

Day 4: Harvest Control Rules (HCR), MSE work using fishblicc stock assessment

Day 5: Field trip

The meeting will be facilitated by the CRFM Secretariat and the EAF4SG project.

5. PARTICIPANTS

Representatives from the Fisheries Department of Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname and other representatives from the FAO/WECAFC Shrimp and Groundfish Working Group and Task Force will be invited to participate in the capacity building training. It is anticipated that a maximum of 21 stakeholders will participate in the meeting.

6. PARTNER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The CRFM Secretariat will collaborate with the Suriname Fisheries Department, Guyana Fisheries Department, Trinidad and Tobago Fisheries Division, FAO/WECAFC Shrimp and Groundfish Task Force, and the EAF4SG project in the delivery of the Shrimp and Groundfish Assessment workshop in Guyana. CRFM and EAF4SG will provide financial and technical assistance for arranging the workshop.

The Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Continental Shelf Fisheries Working Group (CSWG) seeks to foster the sustainable use of continental shelf resources and their associated ecosystems. This is achieved through the review and analysis of fisheries and related data, which are then used to develop appropriate management strategies. These strategies are designed to align with ecosystem-based, precautionary, and participatory approaches to fisheries management.

The EAF4SG project, financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund with US\$1,776,484.00, aims to promote the adoption and implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in the shrimp and groundfish fisheries within the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem (NBSLME). The project supports the implementation of the CLME+ Strategic Action Programme (SAP), specifically Strategy 6, which focuses on the development and application of EAF for the shared shrimp and groundfish resources of the NBSLME. The project involves the participation of Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, countries that rely heavily on the shared shrimp and groundfish resources for their socio-economic development. However, many of these fisheries have been overexploited, with some stocks nearing collapse. Furthermore, these fisheries pose a threat to marine biodiversity and critical habitats due to the incidental capture of non-target species and damage to benthic habitats. The project aims to

overcome several key barriers to the broader adoption and implementation of EAF management in these fisheries, including: 1) insufficient data and information for EAF at national and sub-regional levels; 2) weak governance and management at national and sub-regional scales; 3) lack of incentives to encourage behavioural changes toward EAF adoption in small-scale fisheries; and 4) limited knowledge and poor accessibility of EAF-related information. In the present training programme, the EAF4SG project provides both technical assistance and partial financial support to address these challenges.

Communication and visibility activities aim to raise awareness of the work being done by the various partners on **groundfish fisheries** assessment. This activity will be done in accordance with the **EAF4SG** and **CRFM** guidelines, and will include a joint Press Release, banner for the meeting room, video clip of field trip, and interviews with various stakeholders for the creation of a video log. These media products will be posted on the **CRFM**, **EAF4SG**, Fisheries Departments social media pages. All products will carry the logos of all partners. Support for this activity will be provided by the **CRFM** Communication Officer (communications@crfm.int) and **EAF4SG** (Fisheries.Proj@sta.uwi.edu).

The roles and responsibilities of the persons, who will be involved in the preparation or physically present at the consultation are mentioned below:

Person	Institution	Role	Responsibilities	Contact
Sandra Grant	CRFM Secretariat Belize	Coordinator	Meeting coordination	sandra.grant@crfm.int
June Masters	CRFM Secretariat St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Resource Person	Assist in the groundfish stock assessment and reporting	June.masters@crfm.int
Adele Ramos	CRFM Secretariat Belize	Communication	Develop press releases, banner	communications@crfm.int
Denzil Roberts	Fisheries Department Guyana		Host the meeting	bertz99@yahoo.com
Tomas Willems	Fisheries Department Suriname	Resource Person	Presentation of groundfish fisheries data collection methodology	tomaswillems@gmail.com
Paul Medley		Consultant	Training in stock assessment	paulahmedley@gmail.com
Nerissa Lucky	EAF4SG	Project Coordinator	Meeting Coordination	Fisheries.Proj@sta.uwi.edu
Pamela Gibson	CRFM Secretariat St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Admin support Rapporteur	Document the training programme session	pamela.gibson@crfm.int
Dr. Marcelo Vasconcellos	FAO, Rome	Resource Person		marcello.vasconcellos@fao.org

7. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

The estimated budget for financing the cost of the capacity building training for the CRFM-CSWG working group and FAO/WECAFC SGWG is a maximum of **USD 57,650** (Annexes 2 and 3).

It is anticipated that the local arrangements, will be supported by the Fisheries Department of Guyana, however, the costs associated with the activities will be cost-shared between the CRFM

and EAF4SG. The anticipated expenditure is tentative; the total budget may change based on the flight cost.

Note: The cost envisaged is only for the capacity building training program, not for the assessment of groundfish fisheries by the external consultant.

8. OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

The training programme represents an essential investment in the sustainable management of marine resources of Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. By building local capacity, enhancing regional cooperation, and ensuring data-driven decision-making, the programme will not only help safeguard the marine environment but also support the economic and social well-being of local communities dependent on groundfish fisheries.

9. REFERENCES

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Annex 1: PROVISIONAL AGENDA

CRFM Continental Shelf Fisheries Working Group (CSWG) Data-limited assessment of groundfish stocks in the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem

3-7 August 2026
Georgetown, Guyana

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Virtual Meeting (dates TBD)

At least one virtual session with each country to review data before the meeting.

In-person (3 – 7 August 2026)

Morning session: 9:00 – 12:30

AM Coffee break at 10:30 – 11:00

Lunch break: 12:30 – 13:30

Afternoon session: 1:30 – 4:30 with

PM Coffee break at 15:00 – 15:15

Notes:

Times are for guidance only. Time will be allocated as needed during the workshop, in response to questions and observations from participants/stakeholders throughout the workshop.

Workshop Schedule

Time		Description	Responsibility
Monday			
0900	0930	Opening Ceremony	
0930	1030	Management objectives and goals - MSY concepts - Indicators and Evaluation (length data) - Other considerations	Tomas
1030	1100	Coffee break	
1100	1230	Overview of length data - Data collection and sampling - Types of analysis	Tomas / Paul
1230	1330	Lunch	
1330	1500	Length data review by country Each country 20 minutes reviewing data collection, possible analyses and management objectives	Country representatives
1500	1600	Review of fishblicc	Paul
1600	1700	Analyses of simulated data and calculations	Paul / All
Tuesday			
0900	1030	Analyses of simulated data and calculations	Group
1030	1100	Coffee break	
1100	1230	Country Data Analysis and Stock Assessment	Group

1230	1330	Lunch	
1330	1700	Country Data Analysis and Stock Assessment	Group
Wednesday			
0900	1030	Country Data Analysis and Stock Assessment	Group
1030	1100	Coffee break	
1100	1230	Country Data Analysis and Stock Assessment Presentations	Group
1230	1330	Lunch	
1330	1500	Harvest Control Rules and Lite Management Strategy Evaluation Introduction to BIBCRE: fishblicc	Paul / Tomas
1500	1700	MSE work using fishblicc stock assessments	Group
Thursday			
0900	1030	Designing HCR: Indices and Controls - CPUE - Mean Length - Fleet/Selectivity management - Effort/Fishing mortality - Catch limits	Paul / Tomas
1030	1100	Coffee break	
1100	1230	MSE work using fishblicc stock assessments	Group
1230	1330	Lunch	
1330	1700	MSE work using fishblicc stock assessments	Group
Friday			
0900	1230	Mentoring/Complete analyses/Follow up	Group
1230	1330	Lunch	
1330	1600	Field Visit	Group
1600	1700	Wrap Up	

Annex 2: Workshop Budget (based on the quotation from Grand Coastal Inn)

Workshop expenses	nights	cost/ night	number	TOTAL	CRFM	EAF4SG	Comments
Accommodations	6	182	15	16,380	3,276	13,104	Using the quotation from Grand Coastal Inn (Annex 3)
Per diem (minus accommodations) ¹	6	70	15	6,300	1,260	5,040	*DSA \$252-182
Per diem (CRFM HQ staff in transit)	2	250	1	500	500		
Per diem (CRFM SVG staff in transit)	1	200	2	400	400		
Per diem Resource Person	6	200		1,200	1,200		
Conference facilities²		1,214	5	6,070	6,070	-	including lunch, coffee break, equipment
Field trip	1	1000	1	1,000		1,000	transportation + water + snacks
Flights							
Suriname	1	700	4	2,800		2,800	
Belize	1	2000	1	2,000	2,000	-	SG
St. Vincent	1	1200	2	2,400	2,400	-	JM, PG
Trinidad	1	800	4	3,200		3,200	
UK	1	2000	1	2,000		2,000	Paul Medley
Rome	1	2000	1	2,000		2,000	
Resource Person	1	800	1	800	800		
Communications		1000	1	1,000		1,000	Banner, tshirts
contingency (20%)		9600	1	9,600	3,200	6,400	uncertainty with air travel
TOTAL				57,650	21,106	36,544	TOTAL

*1 Prices are subject to change based on the final selection of the hotel and Per Diem rates

*2 Conference facilities include the conference room, coffee break, lunch, equipment (TBD)

Number of participants

Sl No	Organization	Day1-5
1	CRFM representative	3
2	International consultant	1
3	Fisheries Department Guyana	4
4	Fisheries Department Suriname	4
5	Fisheries Department Trinidad and Tobago	4
6	EAF4SG	2
8	FAO/WECAFC Shrimp & Groundfish	3
	TOTAL	21

Annex 3: Analysis of quotations received from Grand Coastal Inn, Pegasus Suites & Corporate Center, and Ramada Hotel

Analysis of quotations received from Grand Coastal Inn, Pegasus Suites & Corporate Center, and Ramada Hotel								
Item	Qty	Grand Coastal Inn		Pegasus Suites		Ramada		Comments -Grand Coastal Inn
		USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	Comments - Pegasus Suites
Accommodation - room rate (includes breakfast, taxes & service charges) (15 persons x 6 nights)	90	182.00	16,380.00	228.00	20,520.00	228.00	20,520.00	Rate includes tax, breakfast, complimentary Wifi, Cable television and use of pool. Rate includes tax, breakfast, Wifi and free parking. (Email of 21/4/26 confirm that breakfast is complimentary)
Conference room rental (daily rate)	5	350.00	1,750.00	637.25	3,186.25	467.70	2,338.50	Daily rate includes: Podium, Wall screen, and wifi access. Daily rate includes: Tax, Podium & microphone
Lunch & snack breaks (per person rate) (20 persons x 5 days)	100	43.15	4,315.00	53.60	5,360.00	48.65	4,865.00	Daily rate of \$43.15 includes: Morning break (2 savory, 1 sweet, coffee, tea or local fruit juice), Afternoon break (coffee only), One (1) 20oz bottled water and Lunch (2 meats (chicken & fish), 2 side orders, Daily rate of \$53.60 includes: Morning break (2 snacks, coffee, tea & juice), Afternoon liquid break (coffee, tea & juice); Lunch (2 meats (chicken & fish), 3 sides & dessert)
Conference equipment rental (daily rate)**	5		-	103.30	516.50			Daily rate of US\$48.65 includes: Morning coffee break (1 savory, 1 sweet, sliced fruit, coffee, tea & juice); Lunch (2 meats (chicken & fish) 2 sides, salad & dessert)
Airport transfers	6	62.00	372.00	50.00	300.00			Rental of sound system with wireless microphone for use at the podium, 3 cordless microphones and 6 extension cords
								US\$62.00 per trip (1-3 persons)
								1-2 persons US\$50.00 per trip
Total			22,817.00		29,882.75		27,723.50	

The CRFM is an inter-governmental organization whose mission is to “Promote and facilitate the responsible utilization of the region’s fisheries and other aquatic resources for the economic and social benefits of the current and future population of the region”. The CRFM consists of three bodies – the Ministerial Council, the Caribbean Fisheries Forum and the CRFM Secretariat.

CRFM members are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

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