



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



WECAFC-FIRMS Data workshop

St. Kitts and Nevis, an overview on the
Fisheries and Marine Resources inventory

Issues, challenges and lessons learned focusing to data collection, data gaps and deficiencies, and capacity

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Outline

Day 1

- Profile of fisheries and marine resources for the country
- Brief overview for the focus fisheries
- Issues, Challenges & Lessons learned

DAY 2 & 3

- Type of available data for the focus fisheries:
 - Queen conch
 - Flyingfish
 - Lobster
 - Others
- Sources and quality of Information
- Potential indicators in support of the Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs)

Profile of fisheries and marine resources for the country

Geographical overview	EEZ extension	20,400 km ²
	National boundaries	St. Kitts and Nevis
Maritime Domain	Main international agreements	UN Fish Stocks Agreement FAO Port State Measures Agreement FAO Compliance Agreement
	Joint management plans	None
General figures on production sector	Catches	275 tons
	employments	697
Available fisheries in the country	National fleet	315
	Foreign fleet	None
Stocks assessed		None
Trends and issues		Growth of ocean pelagic fishery due to use of FADs.

Brief overview for the focus fisheries

Country overall production: 275 tons

Fishery	Percentage from overall country production
Queen Conch	24%
Flyingfish	N/A
Lobster	5%
Ocean Pelagic	13.5%

DAY 2-3

The following slides will be not presented but used in day 2& 3 and for the workshop report)

Type of available data for: Queen conch

Marine Resource

- No stock assessments.

Fishery

- Fishery area: Saint Kitts and Nevis shelf.
- Characteristics of the fishing ground: Shallow inshore waters (<50 m), soft bottom with clean sand and sea grass.
- Harvested resources: *Strombus gigas* (queen conch).
- Means of production : Artisanal, 27 fisherman operating 9 fishing vessels that fly the flag of St. Kitts and Nevis (2014)
- Exploitation : 66 tons landed at a value of \$1,312,500.00 XCD/year.
- Post-harvest use: Meat sold domestically and exported to the United States
- Management: The Department of Marine Resources uses non binding compliance measures such as size limits, which ensure juvenile protection.
- Trend of the fishery : Fluctuating

Type of available data for: Lobster

Marine Resource

- No stock assessments

Fishery

- Fishery area: Saint Kitts and Nevis shelf
- Characteristics of the fishing ground: Shallow inshore waters (<50 m) of seagrass beds and coral reefs.
- Harvested resources: *Panulirus* spp. (spiny lobster)
- Means of production : 630 artisanal fishermen operating 315 traditional fishing vessels that fly the flag of St. Kitts and Nevis.
- Exploitation : 14 tons landed at a value of \$566,288.00 XCD/year.
- Post-harvest use : Meat sold domestically and exported to St. Maarten
- Management: The Department of Marine Resources uses non binding compliance measures such as a minimum trap mesh sizes of 2 inches to ensure juvenile protection.

Trend of the fishery : Fluctuating

Type of available data for: Ocean Pelagic Fishery

Marine Resource

- No stock assessment

Fishery

- Fishery area: Saint Kitts and Nevis waters
- Characteristics of the fishing ground: Oceanic
- Harvested resources: Scombridae (large tuna and mackerels), Istiophoridae (billfishes), Coryphaena hippurus (dolphinfish), Xiphias gladius (Swordfish)
- Means of production: Artisanal, 40 fishermen operating 16 traditional fishing vessels that fly the flag of St. Kitts and Nevis.
- Exploitation : 36.7 tons landed at a value of \$959,360.00 XCD/year
- Post-harvest use: Marketed locally
- Management: The Department of Marine Resources uses non binding compliance measures.
- Trend of the fishery: Fluctuating

Sources and quality of Information

- Queen conch: logbooks, survey, purchase records
- Flying fish: N/A
- Lobster: logbooks, survey, purchase records
- Ocean Pelagic: logbooks, survey, purchase records

Potential indicators in support of the Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs)

Fishery indicators		
	Exploitation	Socioeconomic
Indicator Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Catch</i> • <i>Effort</i> • <i>Nominal Effort</i> • <i>Fishing Capacity</i> • <i>Fleet Size</i> • <i>Production</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Economic Performance</i> • <i>Employment</i> • <i>Participation</i> • <i>Utilization</i>
Measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Catch</i> • <i>Number of Ports</i> • <i>Landed Volume</i> • <i>Fleet Tonnage</i> • <i>Fleet Power</i> • <i>Number Vessels</i> • <i>Number Fishing Unit</i> • <i>Trawling Hours</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gross Value Added</i> • <i>Landed Value</i> • <i>Landed Average Price</i> • <i>Landed Global Value</i> • <i>International Market Global Value</i> • <i>Number Fishermen</i> • <i>Per Capita Consumption</i> • <i>Domestic Human Consumption</i> • <i>Shared in Animal Protein</i>

Issues, Challenges and Lessons learned

Issues & Challenges

- Data gaps
 - Biological data (lengths, ages, life history)
- Technical capacity (knowledge/information/training)
- Legal/Policy/Institutional provision (Passing of new Fisheries Bill pending)

Lesson learned

- Building capacity to collect biological data is crucial as this dataset is necessary in order to accurately assess the state or fishery resources.
- Establishment and enforcement of new fisheries legislation ensures effective management of fisheries and marine resources.

Thank You!
Gracias!
Merci!