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National Report on the Status of Fisheries and Aquaculture in SAINT LUCIA

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1. INTRODUCTION

Saint Lucia is in the archipelago of islands in the Eastern Caribbean (see Figure 1) and has a land area of 617 km² and a population of approximately 182,000 people (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2015). The island is surrounded by a coastal shelf area of 522 km^2 and a coastline that extends for 158 km (Walker, unpublished data). Saint Lucia's fisheries sector consists of commercial and recreational marine wild-capture fisheries, marine and freshwater aquaculture, and post-harvest activities. In addition, marine-tourism activities such as sports fishing, SCUBA diving, and snorkeling are also administered under Saint Lucia's Fisheries Regulations. The policy guidance for the sector is outlined in the National Policy for the Fisheries Sector of Saint Lucia 2020 – 2030.

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Figure 1. Map of Saint Lucia

The geographical scope of the fishery waters in Saint Lucia extends from the nationally defined shoreline and includes all marine waters within the limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone of Saint Lucia.

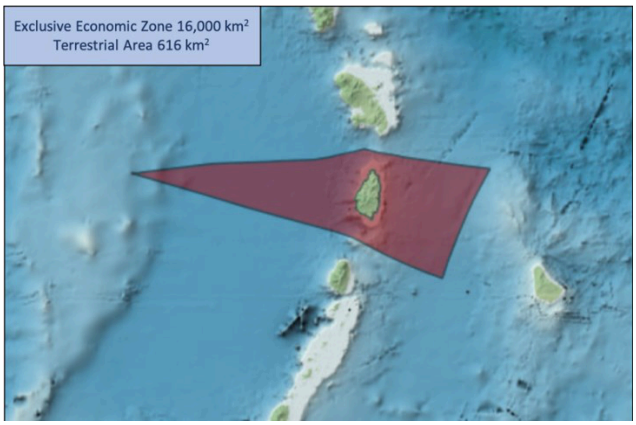

Figure 2. EEZ of Saint Lucia subject to delimitation of maritime boundaries in accordance with international law.

The fisheries sector has been a major form of employment and revenue in the coastal communities (The World Bank, 2019) providing livelihoods to over 1800 fishers and fish farmers at the primary level and, which is estimated at 0.62% of the national labour force (GOSL, 2023). It provides livelihoods along with offering immense opportunities for employment generation for people along the value chain, especially for youth and women, and for meeting national food and nutritional security and foreign exchange earnings.

Saint Lucia's wild marine capture fishery

The marine wild-capture commercial fishery in Saint Lucia is small-scale artisanal in nature comprising coastal and deep-water demersal fisheries, and coastal and offshore pelagic fisheries. Offshore pelagic fish species such as dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*), and tuna species (*Thunnini* spp.), account for an estimated 60% of the weight of fish landed annually; while queen conch, *Strombus gigas*, and Caribbean spiny lobster (*Panularis argus*) are the main high-value fisheries.

The fishing effort is characterized using mainly open (undecked) fiberglass-reinforced pirogues (76%) and traditional dug-out canoes (12%) without sleeping accommodations. The average length of the fiberglass pirogues is typically 6 – 7 m long, carrying on average, a crew of three (3) people. Given the nature of the fishing vessel, fishers return to shore daily at the end of a fishing trip. A fishing trip is typically 3-8 hours duration for six (6) days a week. The majority of fishers are engaged in non-specialised fishing; therefore, fishers target multiple fishery species on a single fishing trip using a combination of non-mechanised trolling lines, longlines, hand lines, traps, nets, and in the case of queen conch, SCUBA gear. Fishers have also become more experienced in the construction, deployment, and utilization of moored fish aggregating devices (mFADs), supporting the contribution of large oceanic pelagic to national fish landings.

There are time series data available on the total estimated landed weight and ex-vessel value of wild marine capture fish for over 40 years. The total estimated weight of wild marine capture fish landed from 1981 to 2022 is 53644.38mt. The annual landings of wild marine capture fish for the past 10 years (2013 to 2022) averaged 1563.08mt. The landings in 2022 were 120.42mt below the 10-year average; likewise, the number of fishing trips was 4,214 trips less than the 10-year average; however, the ex-vessel value of fish landed in 2022 was $199,642.08 USD above the 10-year average. This is an indication that the overall value of fish is high.

There appears to be some recovery after the sharp decline in fish landings experienced in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. Available data for 2022 show that the aggregate volume of wild marine capture fish increased by 4.3 percent to 1,442.7 tonnes, following growth of 8.9 percent in 2021 (GOSL, 2023). The estimated fishing effort (tonnes per trip) continues on an upward trend over the years. Also, the combined value of landings of wild marine capture grew by 17.9 percent to approximately $9,657,545.49USD in 2022 owing to the higher volumes and unit prices.

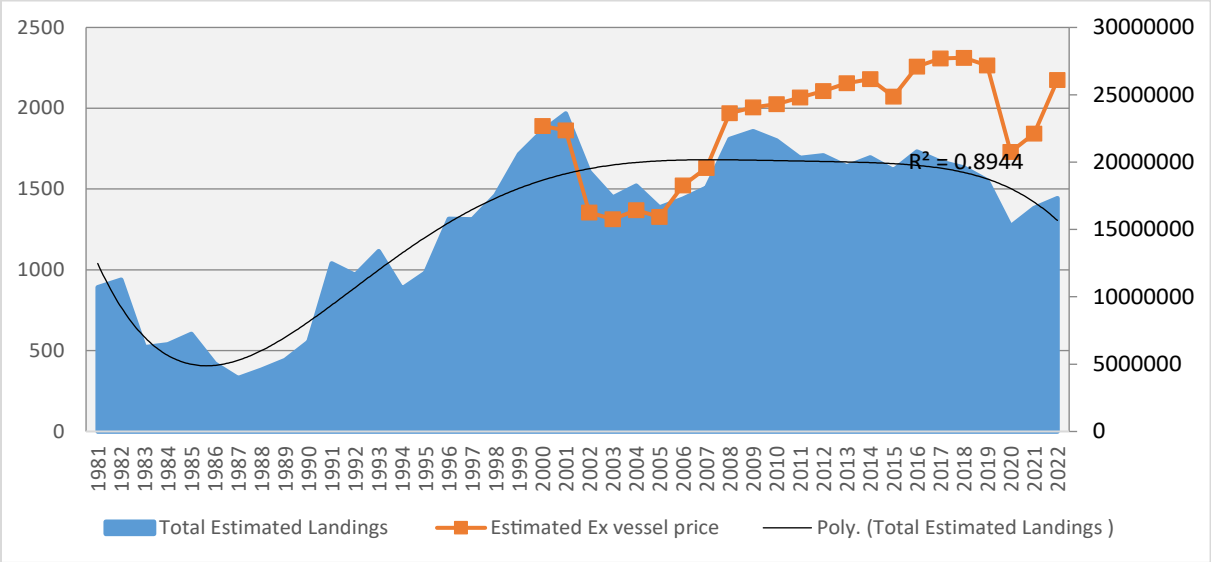

Figure 3. Total estimated landed weight and ex-vessel value of wild marine capture fish for over 40 years

Although a yearly variation is observed in the landings trend, the high season for the offshore pelagic fishery usually extends from December to May, with the highest landings being recorded from January to April. Furthermore, the coastal fishery consists of the capture of demersal species, such as the Caribbean spiny lobster, and other small, coastal pelagic fish.

There has been an increase in the number of people entering the sector over the last couple of years and as of 2022, there were 1,748 registered fishers, the majority of which were males (1641) (Figure 4). Further, the majority of fishers are within the 38 – 47 years and 48 – 57 years age ranges.

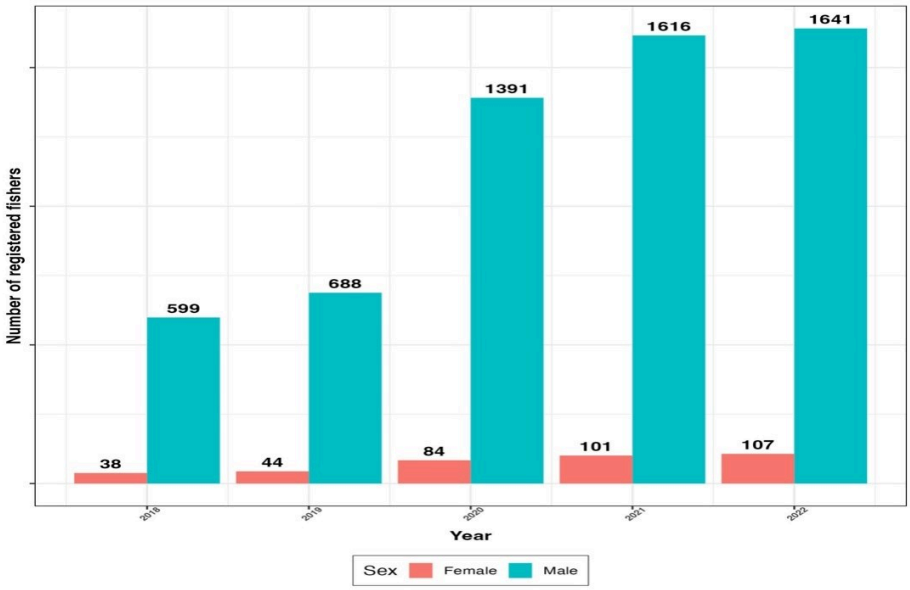

Figure 4. Total number of fishers registered by the Department of Fisheries from 2018-2022

Of the registered fishers, 553 were owners of licensed fishing vessels. Likewise, the majority were male (479). Only 3% of vessel owners are within the youth age range (18 – 27 years). Fifty-six (56) percent of the 107 female registered fishers in 2022 were boat owners.

Saint Lucia's marine and freshwater aquaculture

Tilapia, namely *Oreochromis niloticus* and *O. mossambicus*, the giant freshwater prawn, *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*, and seamoss, mainly *Kappaphycus alvarezii* or *Eucheuma cottonnii,* commonly known as seamoss, are the species commercially grown in the aquaculture industry in Saint Lucia. Freshwater species production is primarily through growth in earthen ponds operated through manual inputs; however, aquaponic systems have been established at certain locations, especially schools. The industry is supported by the national hatchery that meets the demand of 85 registered farmers. Seamoss, on the other hand, is grown in coastal bays in two (2) main areas, Praslin Bay (Figure 5) and Savannes-Bay.

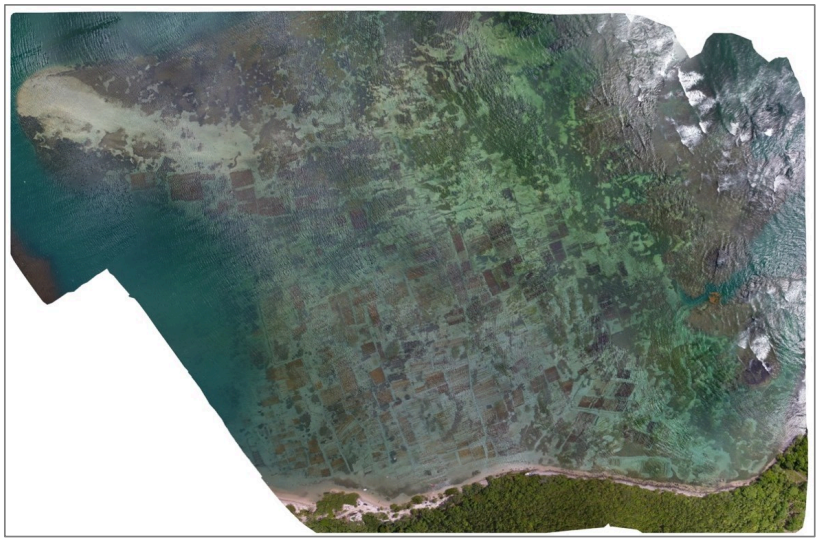

Figure 5. Map of Praslin showing seamoss farms (shown as the brown rectangular grids on the map) (Map provided by MOA drone team)

The freshwater aquaculture sector continues to contribute to the GDP of the country with earnings from the aquaculture sector amounting to $76,774 USD in 2022. Currently, the total area under aquaculture production is 18.61 ha, with 39 ponds being used for tilapia production and 46 ponds used for freshwater prawn production. The seamoss sector has, on the other hand, received more attention over the years with more people joining this sector because of associated job loss due to COVID-19. Seamoss production increased from 102,542.52kg in 2019 to 201,299kg in 2022, with earnings surpassing $2,157,889 USD in 2022. As of 2022, the sector has been able to register 398 seamoss farmers.

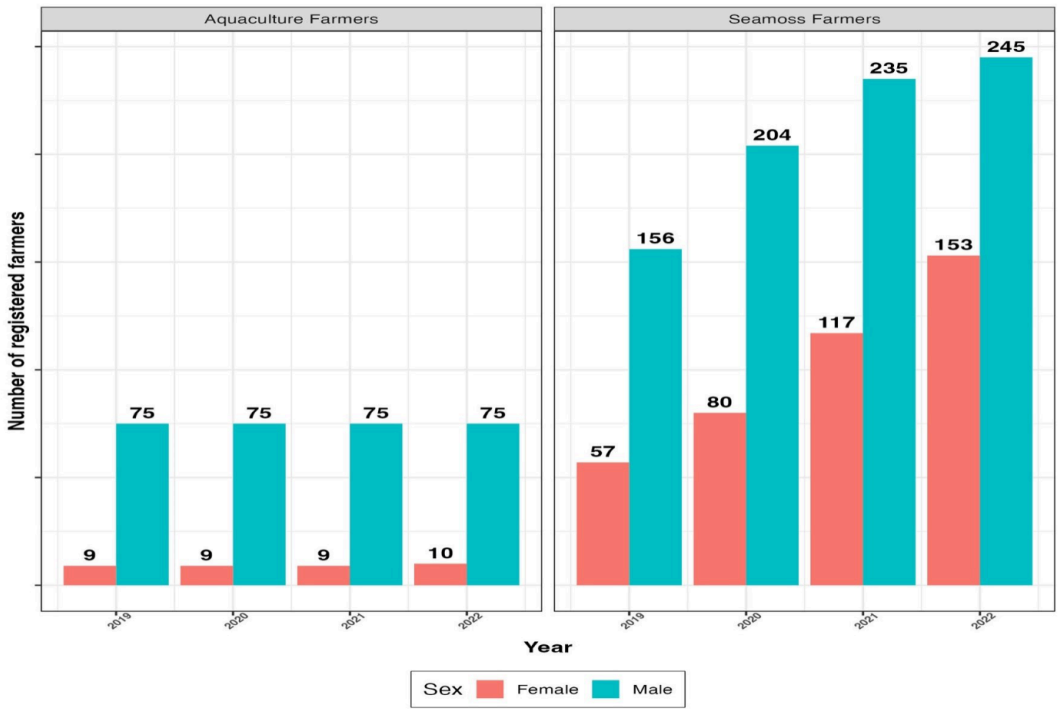

Figure 6. Total number of aquaculture and seamoss farmers registered by the Department of Fisheries from 2019-2022

2. FISHING COMMUNITIES

Currently, the Department records information from multiple sites around the island, however, there are ten (10) main landing sites on the island where catch and effort data are collected regularly by the Department's data collectors. These landing sites also have an active Fisher Co-operative that works with their members in providing technical and administrative support, such as facilitating their quarterly fuel rebate.

Table 1. Landing sites in Saint Lucia

Landing site	No. of licensed vessels (2022)	Registered fishers (2022) (male / female)	Main age range	Main Fish species (2021)	Main Gear used (2021)	Special Features
Gros-Islet Landing site	67 active fishing vessels	130 registered fishers (124 male fishers, six (6) female fishers)	38-47 years age range, with the number of fishers decreasing rapidly with age	Queen conch, Caribbean spiny lobster, squirrelfish, hogfish, and great barracuda	SCUBA diving gear and fishing pots	Queen conch is frequently caught and landed by divers from Gros-Islet, and as such, many of the cleaners at the site clean and package the meat for sale.
Castries Landing site	47 active fishing vessels	130 registered fishers (127 male fishers, three (3) female fishers)	38-57 years age range	blackfin tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, great barracuda, and flyingfish	trolling, handline, bottom-line, and gill nets	The fish is currently not processed past cleaning and filleting; however, Lucian Blue Ocean Seafoods Inc. is located near the site, and this establishment purchases fish from the fishers for resale.

Anse La Raye Landing site	24 active fishing vessels	76 registered fishers (70 male fishers, six (6) female fishers)	28-37 years, with no registered fisher being older than 77 years	almaco jack, ballyhoo, blackfin tuna, skipjack tuna, and bigeye tuna	trolling, gillnets, handlines, fish pots, and beach seine	
Soufriere Landing site	38 active fishing vessels	105 registered fishers (99 male fishers, six (6) female fishers)	48-57 years age range	blackfin tuna, ballyhoo, amberjack, dolphinfish, and skipjack tuna	trolling, palangre, and gillnets	This landing site is located to the West of the island and fishers who fish within the area are guided by the regulations that are enforced within the Soufriere Marine Managed Area (SMMA).
Choiseul Landing site	29 active fishing vessels	79 registered fishers (77 male fishers, two (2) female fishers)	48-57 years age range	blackfin tuna, dolphinfish, squirrelfish, coney, and jacks	Trolling, fish pots and handlines	Recently, the Choiseul Fishers Co-operative opened "Choiseul Fisheries Seafood" at the fisheries complex, where seafood products are obtained from the fishers.
Laborie Landing site	32 active fishing vessels	99 registered fishers (95 male fishers, four (4) female fishers)	38-47 years age range	yellowfin tuna, blackfin tuna, skipjack tuna, squirrelfish, queen conch and coney	vertical lines and fish pots	

Vieux-Fort Landing site	132 active fishing vessels	386 registered fishers (350 male fishers, 36 female fishers)	38-57 years age range	dolphinfish, almaco jack, wahoo, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna	trolling, handline, and bottom line	
Savannes-Bay Landing site	20 active fishing vessels	68 registered fishers (63 male fishers, five (5) female fishers)	38-47 years age range	squirrelfish, ocean surgeonfish, parrotfish, filefish, and grunts	trolling, pots, and handline	This landing site is found within the boundaries of the Point Sable Environmental Protected Area (PSEPA) in the South of the island
Micoud Landing site	37 active fishing vessels	122 registered fishers (114 male fishers, eight (8) female fishers)	38-47 years age range	dolphinfish, yellowfin tuna, almaco jack, skipjack tuna, and triggerfish	trolling, pots, and handline	
Dennery Landing site	88 active fishing vessels	326 registered fishers (303 male fishers, 23 female fishers)	48-57 years age range	dolphinfish, almaco jack, triggerfish, yellowfin tuna, and wahoo	trolling, handline, and scoop net	

3. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The Department of Fisheries' mission is to promote the sustainable development of Saint Lucia's fisheries sector through participatory management and sustainable use of fishery resources. To achieve this goal, the Department is guided by the provisions of Fisheries Act Cap 7.15 of the Revised Laws of Saint Lucia. The Fisheries Act is Statutory Instrument No 10 of 1984 and the Fisheries Regulations is Statutory Instrument No. 9 of 1994. Collectively these form the basis for fisheries development and management.

The legislation makes provision for:

- **The conservation of the marine ecosystem:** The Department has established Marine Reserves and Fishing Priority Areas (FPA) around the island, both of which have contributed to the conservation of marine ecosystems and ecologically valuable species found on the island. Moreover, the Act has made it possible for the establishment of Marine Managed Areas, one of which is found in Soufriere and has proven to be effective in ensuring that multiple users can operate within the area (including yachters, SCUBA dive operators, and beach users).
- **The sustainable use of species:** As part of the conservation measures outlined in the Regulations, certain species, such as lobsters and queen conch are subject to biological controls, such as weight limits and closed seasons, to ensure that the stock can regenerate. Also, certain fisheries such as the sea urchin fishery, are only opened post Departmental abundance surveys at key sites on the island.
- **Gear restrictions:** There are also gear restrictions applied to nets and other fishing gear to reduce the likelihood of undersized organisms and juvenile fish being caught.
- **Regulation of access to the fishery through a license and permit system:** Fishers are to present their fishing gear and safety equipment used throughout the year for inspection, and after successful inspection, new fishers can be registered, and their vessels licensed. Further to this, restrictions on engine size are also implemented. Also, the licensing of SCUBA diving operators and sports fishers falls within the mandate of the Department. In so doing, the Department can better regulate the use of our marine ecosystems while managing the user's extractive capabilities.
- **Promotion of research:** The Act provides strict guidelines that outline the application process for people who are interested in Saint Lucia's territorial waters to ensure that there is compliance with the local rules and regulations that are in place to preserve the biodiversity of Saint Lucia.

In addition to the Act, the Department follows several inter-departmental policies that ensure that resource users are functioning in a safe and sustainable manner.

- **Data Management Unit (DMU):** Supporting decisions with respect to the conservation and management of fisheries resources depends on the compilation of data relating to the fisheries sector through reliable data management systems. Charged with the responsibility to collect, process, compile/collate, store, analyze and disseminate fisheries statistics, the DMU provides information to determine the performance of the fisheries sector. The Unit also coordinates the collection and storage of Aquaculture

statistics and continues to revise and develop suitable sampling techniques for the estimation of national fish production since 1981.

- **Extension Unit:** Transferring scientific information complemented with traditional knowledge in rural fishing communities through various educational methods/procedures is key to promoting the development and enhanced capacity of the actors in the fisheries sector. It entails capture fishery gear construction and development technology transfer, rural development, best post-harvest practices, and processing. These are geared towards improving sustainable fishing practices thereby increasing income, increasing production efficiency, and overall improving livelihoods.
- **Resource Management Unit (RMU):** Enhancing the resilience of our marine ecosystems and coastal communities depends on healthy marine species and their associated ecosystems. However, a variety of complex issues involving many interests, perspectives, and stakeholders impact the sustainable management of Saint Lucia's marine resources. To meet these challenges, RMU employs broad science-based, interdisciplinary approaches for the sustainable utilization and equitable and orderly access to marine living resources through improved management and regulation.
- **Aquaculture Unit:** Through the development of the Agricultural Policy Framework and Strategy 2016-2021 and the Fisheries Plan 2013 -2021, the Government of Saint Lucia has expressed its commitment to the expansion and development of the aquaculture sub-sector. Aquaculture encompasses a very wide range of different aquatic farming practices concerning species and offers a wide range of options for diversification of avenues for enhanced food production and income generation in rural and sub-urban areas

4. INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK GUIDING THE FISHERIES SECTOR

The Department of Fisheries is guided by the provisions of the Fisheries Act, Cap 7.15 of the Revised Laws of Saint Lucia which form the basis for fisheries development and management on the island. Under this Act, certain species are subject to biological controls, such as size limits and closed seasons, to ensure that the stock can regenerate. Moreover, the Department is guided by the regulations outlined in several other documents, most notably the Fisheries Plan. Also, the Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Fisheries Sector which is a cross sectoral adaptation document focuses on key areas of the fisheries sector, including aquaculture and the different adaptive and mitigative measures that could be implemented to deal with the changing climate.

Table 2. Other relevant national policies and lead agencies

Policy Guidance	Lead Agency
Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Fisheries Sector (Fisheries SASAP) 2018-2028 (2018)	Department of Fisheries Department of Sustainable Development
Saint Lucia National Ocean Policy (2019)	Department of Sustainable Development National Ocean Governance Committee
National Social Protection Policy (2015)	Department of Social Transformation

Saint Lucia National Quality Policy (Draft)	Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards Ministry of Commerce, Manufacturing, Business Development, Co-operatives and Consumer Affairs.
Saint Lucia National Tourism Policy (2003)	Department of Tourism
Proposed Revised National Land Policy (2015)	Department of Physical Development
National Food Safety Policy	Department of Environmental Health
Saint Lucia Agricultural Policy Framework and Strategy (2016)	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security, Rural Development

In addition, the Department incorporates the following frameworks into its management measures:

I. Castries Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing [2010]
II. Regional Strategy, Action Plan, and Proposal for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Fisheries and Aquaculture in the CARICOM Region [2013]
III. Regional Strategy for the Control of the Invasive Lionfish [2014] and application of associated Best Practice Manual for the Control and Mitigation of the invasive lionfish in the Wider Caribbean Region
IV. Improving the Outlook for Caribbean Coral Reefs: A Regional Plan of Action 2014 – 2019
V. St. George's Declaration on Conservation, Management and Sustainable Use of the Caribbean Spiny Lobster (*Panulirus argus*) [2015]
VI. Five-Year Work Plan for Aquaculture Development in the Caribbean [2016]
VII. The CRFM Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Agenda (2016-2018) [2016, extended for another year up to 2019]
VIII. Model Protocol for the Management of Extreme Accumulations of Sargassum [2016]
IX. Regional Queen conch fishery management and conservation plan
X. Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy

Further to this, the Department is also guided by the recommendations made by regional and international bodies such as: Western and Central Atlantic fisheries Commission (WECAFC), The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM).

5. RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Table 3. Research, education and training initiatives that have been undertaken by the Department of Fisheries

Training Initiatives	• Since 2011, the Department of Fisheries has supported four (4) staff members in participating in the UNESCO GRO-Fisheries Training Programme, formerly United Nations Fisheries Training Programme (UNU-FTP), with two (2) officers receiving training in Sustainable Aquaculture and the other two (2) in Fisheries Stock Assessment. • Officers have been able to participate in regional cetacean and shark research that is being conducted by the Caribbean Cetacean Society (CCS) and Beneath The Waves • Officers from the Department have benefitted in several regional training activities hosted by the CRFM, including training in the use of R software, construction and management of mFADs to name a few. • Officers have received training in coral reef restoration and have supported the Saint Lucia's Divers Association with the fragmenting and out planting of several staghorn and elkhorn corals islandwide.
Education Initiatives	• With support from the Japanese government, many of the Department's Fisheries Extension officers have been able to travel to Japan to receive training from Japanese experts in fish handling, and gear design • Fisheries staff have received scholarships to participate in graduate programs at various universities including The University of the West Indies, Dalhousie University, Universities in Japan and training institutes in Australia • The Department has supported the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College by presenting to the students at various events about the importance of marine life and environmental preservation. Additionally, these presentations are also done at various summer camps throughout the year
Research initiatives	• In 2021, Saint Lucia was exposed to severe coral loss due to Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease (SCTLD). The Department conducted a research assessment to investigate the extent of the damage caused by this disease and was able to gain support from various partners, including the Saint Lucia Divers' Association and MPA Connect, in determining the most effective remedial actions • The Department has been working on various adaptive solutions to the present threat of Climate Change on our marine environment. This includes testing alternative growing methods of seamoss to cope with increasingly adverse weather systems; establishing artificial reefs that would promote the

	creation of nurseries for juvenile marine species, and, by promoting coral restoration initiatives such as coral fragmentation and transplanting exercises. The deployment of artificial reefs around the island has been supported by JICA, and a research paper has been written illustrating the results. • The Department has supported the Saint Lucia's Divers Association with the BioRock project, which focuses on the growing of coral fragments on rebar structures and encouraging growth by using electricity. This activity has shown great potential, exhibiting similar favourable growth results like Grenada, where the project was piloted.

6. KEY DEVELOPMENTS TRENDS OVER THE LAST 20 YEARS

Table 4. Key developments in Saint Lucia's Fisheries sector

	Activity/Outcome
Improvement in the construction, deployment, maintenance and management of mFADs	• The DOF worked closely with fishers and Fisher Co-operatives in the different communities to expose fishers to varying FAD styles and the benefit that FADs play in reducing the pressure on coastal fisheries. • As of 2022, the Ministry has supported the Department in constructing and deploying over twenty (20) mFADS in the territorial waters of Saint Lucia • As part of the recently concluded CC4FISH project, the Department was able to create a draft FAD management plan, which has gained support from many fishers. • Several community FAD groups were created so that co-management could be fostered in communities.
Improvement in safety at sea measures by fishers	• Fisheries Extension Officers host frequent training sessions with fishers to show them the correct way to use their VHF radios to communicate while at sea. Fishers are also shown navigational skills that have helped in reducing incidences of fishers who are lost at sea. • The Department of Fisheries, with support from various donors, has provided fishers with various safety equipment such as life jackets, flares, and radios. • Various mobile apps, such as the FEWER, have been introduced to fishers in an attempt to reduce incidents at sea • Saint Lucia has a contract with DIGICEL (Saint Lucia) Ltd. to supply Marine Satellite Tracking Units and provide tracking services for fishing vessels to provide real-time location, mapping, and reporting via a web-based interaction over GPRS in relation to each Unit. This initiative is in the pilot phase and the Department has received interest from many boat owners to participate in this exercise.

	• The Government of Saint Lucia has adopted the Caribbean Oceans and Aquaculture Sustainability Facility (COAST) as a parametric Disaster Risk-Financing instrument for fishers. This insurance is triggered once the threshold is reached post-natural disaster, such as post-cyclone.
Improvement in Data collection processes	• Officers from the Department receive frequent training in collecting accurate fisher landings data. The data collectors from the Department are provided with sessions and materials that make the fish identification easier thus allowing fish to be classified to a species level. • The Department has improved its data collection process by increasing the number of landing sites that are sampled and amending the number of days that data is collected (data is now collected fifteen (15) random days during the month and data collectors collect information from every other vessel that returns to port). • The Department has received support from FAO to improve data collection, storage and sharing via a new regional database system, "CALIPSEO". The Department will be piloting this system in September 2023. • Also, the Data Management Unit has also received support from the CRFM and the Fisheries Technology (Icelandic company) in the use of another cloud-based storage platform, "The Fisheries Manager". The database will be piloted in Saint Lucia for 2 years.
Improvement in habitat monitoring activities	• Over the years, officers have received extensive in-water training, with many Fisheries officers attaining SCUBA diving certification. This has in turn made underwater visual assessments easier for the Department to conduct. • Officers have received training in using drone technology and have been able to utilize the maps to calculate the dimensions of various freshwater ponds on islands that are used by aquaculture farmers
Improvement of Aquaculture production and market enhancement	• With support from the Taiwanese, Chinese, and Japanese governments, the Department of Fisheries has been able to intensify aquaculture production over the years. The Union Hatchery facility was handed over to the DOF by the and has now become the central office that provides tilapia fingerlings and giant freshwater prawn post larvae to farmers for culture. • The Aquaculture Unit has over the years introduced alternative species that have resulted in higher yields and higher global demand from consumers. This has resulted in Saint Lucia being one of the highest exporters of seamoss in the OECS countries. • An export development plan was developed and executed by Export Saint Lucia in late 2018 to assist the industry to meet international requirements. This plan resulted in the export of seamoss to the United Kingdom and the United States and incorporated export

	promotions in various countries thus positioning the product as one of the world's best (Serieux, unpublished data).
Improvement in gender equality in the fisheries sector	• The Fisheries Administration in Saint Lucia has a designated Gender Focal Point and one of the board actions in the operational plan for the Gender Focal Points system is to develop, implement and monitor the implementation of National and Sector -specific Gender Action Plans. Saint Lucia has a draft Action Plan for Gender Equality and Youth Empowerment for the Fisheries Sector (GenFish Plan) Plan which was drafted by EnGen Collaborative, the consulting team of the CRFM Mainstreaming Gender Initiative in November 2020

7. PROJECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE SECTOR

The Department of Fisheries aims to integrate all components of the Fisheries sector value chain with other areas like agriculture, tourism, trade, and coastal and oceans development to meet the goals of "Blue Economy". The Department also demonstrates another step in Saint Lucia's commitment towards achieving the United Nations 2030 Agenda and more specifically, Sustainable Development Goal 14, which is to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources and Sustainable Development Goal 2, which is to achieve food security and promote sustainable agriculture. The Department has been responding to the needs of the Fisheries Sector through initiatives including the provision of fisheries infrastructure, concessions to fisherfolk and fisherfolk organisations, promoting self-sufficiency to advance the social and economic status of fisherfolk and their families as well of enhancing the opportunities for production of fisheries products to enhance national food security. However, the sector faces numerous challenges and threats including climate change and variability, coastal development, unsustainable fishing practices, pollution, habitat degradation. These effects are having a profound, and in sum, adverse, impact on the economic, social, and environmental aspects of the people who depend on the resources. Therefore, the Department recognizes the importance placed on sustainability and profitability, and the combined importance of the production and ancillary sub-sectors and shared responsibilities, and as such, plans on improving the sector by aligning Departmental targets to focus on the following thematic objectives:

- Priority 1: Ecosystem Health and Integrity
- Priority 2: Managing Climate and Disaster Risks
- Priority 3: Social and Cultural Development
- Priority 4: Stakeholder Capacity and Role in Decision Making
- Priority 5: Institutional Support
- Priority 6: Capture Fisheries
- Priority 7: Aquaculture
- Priority 8: On shore Infrastructure and Ancillary Services
- Priority 9: Market Access and Expansion

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