



## Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profiles

### Grenada



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#### Source of information

- United Nations Geospatial Information Section <http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/english/htmain.htm>
- Imagery for continents and oceans reproduced from GEBCO, [www.gebco.net](http://www.gebco.net)

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#### Additional information

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# Part I Overview and main indicators

*Part I of the Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profile is compiled using the most up-to-date information available from the FAO Country briefs and Statistics programmes at the time of publication. The Country Brief and the FAO Fisheries Statistics provided in Part I may, however, have been prepared at different times, which would explain any inconsistencies.*

## Country brief

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Prepared: May 2019

Over the past decades the fishing industry in Grenada has evolved from one that was essentially artisanal to a more commercialized fishery, harvesting a tropical multispecies stock. Today, the fisheries sector has become a major source of employment and income, a significant contributor to food supply and food security, and a foreign exchange earner. The fisheries sector contributed 31 percent of the agricultural GDP and 1.5 percent of the national GDP in 2012.

In 2017 annual catches estimated by FAO amounted to 2 550 tonnes. About 70 percent of the reported landings are of tuna and tuna-like fishes, most notably yellowfin and Atlantic sailfish. Catches of Caribbean spiny lobster in 2017 were estimated at 30 tonnes, well below the peak catches of over 72 tonnes in 1999 but on an increasing trend in comparison to previous years. There has been no reported commercial aquaculture production in Grenada for the last decade.

In 2017 there were about 3 500 fishers, 86 percent of them full-time. In 2017 the fleet was estimated at 804 fishing boats with 90 percent motorized. In the last decade and a half, outboard motors have become very common, although they have been found to be expensive to operate compared to boats powered by in-board diesel engines. During the last few years, successful attempts were made to expand large pelagic fisheries, and this has led to a growing number of longline boats. The secondary sector involves 70 vendors, 13 boatbuilders, 5 exporters with plant facilities and 5 exporters.

Annual per-capita fish consumption in Grenada was estimated at 27.9 kg in 2017. The fish catch in Grenada is mainly marketed fresh, fresh on ice and, to a lesser extent, frozen. There are six main market centers on the island of Grenada and one on Carriacou. Seasonal supply, species preference and the limited buying power of the consumers affect fish marketing. Import levels reflect certain traditional preferences for processed fish. A part of the production is exported intra-regionally to islands such as Martinique and Guadeloupe, especially from the Island of Carriacou. In 2017, exports of fish and fish products were estimated at USD 5.2 million and imports at USD 2.7 million.

### **Membership in Regional Fishery Bodies**

- Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)
- International Whaling Commission (IWC)
- Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC)

## General geographic and economic indicators

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**Table 1 – Geographic and Economic Data - Grenada**

		Source
Shelf area	2 709km <sup>2</sup>	Sea Around Us Project: <a href="http://www.seaaroundus.org/">http://www.seaaroundus.org/</a>
Length of continental coastline	121 km	World by Map: <a href="http://world.bymap.org/">http://world.bymap.org/</a>
Fisheries GVA (2012)	1,4% National GDP	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM): Statistics and Information Report 2012

\*Value converted by FAO as per UN currency exchange rate

		Source
Country area	340 km <sup>2</sup>	FAOSTAT. 2013
Land area	340 km <sup>2</sup>	FAOSTAT. 2013
Inland water area	0 km <sup>2</sup>	Computed. 2013
Population - Est. & Proj.	0.108 millions	FAOSTAT. 2018
Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) area	25 670 km <sup>2</sup>	VLIZ
GDP (current US\$)	1 186 millions	World Bank. 2018
GDP per capita (current US\$)	10 640 US\$	World Bank. 2018
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added	5.19 % of GDP	World Bank. 2018

## FAO Fisheries statistics

Table 2 in this section is based on statistics prepared by the FAO Fishery Information, Data and Statistics Unit and disseminated in 2019. The charts are based on the same source but these are automatically updated every year with the most recent statistics.

**Table 2 — FAO fisheries statistics — Grenada**

			1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017
<b>EMPLOYMENT (thousands)</b>			<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.50</b>
	<b>Aquaculture</b>		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Capture</b>		<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.50</b>
		<i>Inland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Marine</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.50</i>
<b>FLEET(thousands boats)</b>			<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.8</b>

**Source: FAO Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics**

1) Due to roundings total may not sum up

**Please Note:** *Fishery statistical data here presented exclude the production for marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, sponges, pearls, mother-of-pearl and aquatic plants.*

*Part II of the Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profile provides supplementary information that is based on national and other sources and that is valid at the time of compilation (see update year above). References to these sources are provided as far as possible.*

## Production sector

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Grenada is an archipelagic sovereign state consisting of the island of Grenada and several of the southern Grenadines. The archipelagic state of Grenada contains about a dozen islands of which four are inhabited (Grenada, Carriacou, Petite Martinique and Isle De Ronde). Most of the population of these islands live on or near the coast. Grenada is located northwest of Trinidad and Tobago, northeast of Venezuela, and southwest of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

There is little documentation on the Grenada fisheries prior to the 1980s. Up until 1974, Grenada and the associated smaller islands were British colonies and received assistance from the colonial Development and Welfare Programme. Fisheries development occurred under the administration of the Director of Fishery Investigations in the British West Indies.

## Marine sub-sector

### Catch profile

Like most of its Caribbean neighbours, Grenada has a complex multi species fishery, with a mix of large and small pelagics, a wide spread of demersal species (reef fish and deepwater snapper) and some high value vulnerable fisheries (lobster, conch and turtle). Table 4 shows the species composition of Grenadian landings. The importance of two pelagic species at opposite ends of the size spectrum – yellowfin tuna and big eye scad (jacks) is evident. Bigeye scad landings have shrunk enormously during the past years. Overall production is stable, but the recent introduction of Fish Aggregation Devices (FADs) has led to a huge increase in yellowfin landings on the east coast, yet to be recorded by official statistics.

### Landing sites

There are forty-five (45) fish landing sites around the islands. Seven, are primary landing sites with fish market and port facilities (Grenville, Melville Street, Gouyave, Victoria, Duquesne, Sauteurs and Hillsborough in Carriacou); thirty-seven (37), are secondary landing sites (beaches/bays without infrastructure) and one tertiary landing site at Grand Mal where two of the four fish processing plants are located. Primary landing sites are strategically located so as to provide a variety of functions – fish marketing, storage, ice making, berthing of vessels and also act as a focal point to facilitate fisheries management in gathering fisheries data and conducting surveys. The main landing sites categorised by percentage of landing are Grenville (25%), Gouyave (22%), Carriacou and Petite Martinique (18%), Grand Mal (12%), Melville Street (11%), other secondary sites (8%), Victoria (2%), Duquesne and Sauteurs (1% each).

### Fishing practices/systems

The fishing sub-sector is predominantly small-scale commercial. As a result of opportunities in the oceanic pelagic fishery, the policy within the past ten to fifteen years has been to expand production from this fishery by facilitating the upgrade of capacity of the fleet.

The fisheries in Grenada are much diversified, and include the following specifications:

Upscale Fishing Vessels purchase of weekly supplies of fuel, ice, food, fishing equipment, fishermen services, vessel maintenance services etc. These vessels mainly target yellowfin tuna. Small Fishing Vessels purchases of daily supplies of fuel, ice, food, fishing equipment, repair and maintenance services etc. These boats also target yellowfin tuna. Subsistence Fishers providing opportunity for formal and informal trade in fish in exchange for other goods and services at the village level. Small Scale Commercial fishers and vendors trading fresh fish with small scale fish exporters, restaurants etc. Fisheries-based Marine Services-Providers trading their services with tourists. Coastal (Sightseeing) Tour Operators: coupling snorkeling with sightseeing.

## **Main resources**

The principal resource is yellowfin tuna, which according to the Chief Fisheries Officer is not overexploited. The yellowfin fisheries also produce some so-called by-catch, such as sharks, other tunas, and other billfish. The resource status of small tunas, dolphinfish and mackerels is unknown. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) assessments indicate that large tunas and billfishes are either fully exploited or overexploited. For demersal resources, the fishing area to the north of Grenada is exploited beyond maximum sustainable yield. For the beach seining small pelagic fisheries, the production has been reliable and robust over the years.

## **Management applied to main fisheries**

The Grenada Fisheries Act (1986) and Regulations (1987), which are based on the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) harmonized legislation, govern the activities of the Grenada Fisheries Division. With respect to community involvement in fisheries management, the 1986 Fisheries Act calls for: Section 2: The Chief Fisheries Officer to prepare and keep under review a Fisheries Management and Development Plan. Section 3: The Chief Fisheries Officer shall consult with the local fishermen, local authorities, other persons affected by the fishery plan and with any Fishery Advisory Committee appointed under section 5. Section 5: Minister may appoint a Fishery Advisory Committee to advice on the management and development of fisheries. Section 11: Local fishing vessels must have a valid license. Section 19: The Minister may designate an area as a local fisheries management area, and may designate any local authority, fishermen's co-operative of fishermen's association or appropriate body representing fishermen in the area as the Local Management Authority for that area. Where there is no appropriate body representing fishermen in the area, the Minister may promote the formation of such a body. Section 20: The Local Management Authority shall make by-laws regulating the conduct of fishing operations in the designated area. They must be approved by the Minister. Section 21: The Minister may declare a fishing priority area. Section 23: The Minister may declare a marine reserve.

## **Management objectives**

The management objectives are to guarantee sustainable fisheries, for the benefit of the society of Grenada. With regard to the tuna fisheries, the management objective is to cooperate with members of ICCAT, particularly Caribbean states, to assess, protect and conserve large pelagics and to promote development of the large scale offshore fishery. For the demersal fisheries, the management objective is to promote stock recovery of the inshore fishery and to maximize catches of deep slope fisheries within the limits of potential yield. For the inshore pelagic fisheries, the management objective is to encourage co-management and maintain the artisanal nature of the fishery.

## **Management measures and institutional arrangements**

Specific management measures include Licensing of tuna boats to facilitate management, for the demersal fisheries, a four-month closed season is imposed for all shellfish annually, mesh size restrictions for active (e.g., gillnets) and passive gear (e.g., fish pots), for the artisanal fisheries a licensing system is imposed for nets and restrictions on mesh sizes. A traditional user right system exists.

## Fishing communities

Fishing communities are an important part of the society of Grenada, especially outside the capital city. Some fishing communities are suffering from climate change and increasing sea levels. Climate change is impacting on fisheries and it is causing damage on the coast. Climate change seems to be the responsible for some drop in production. Also coral bleaching was reported as an effect of climate change. There is also some negative impact visible of higher sea temperature on pelagic and reef fish.

## Inland sub-sector

Inland fishery is restricted to harvesting fresh water crawfish and a half dozen species of finfish within small streams, which is carried out solely on a subsistence basis. However, while contribution from this activity is very small when compared to marine fishery, several rural families depend on this resource for the supply of valuable protein. The fishing technology employed is mainly handline and spear gun, and no boats are required to conduct this activity.

## Aquaculture sub-sector

Aquaculture is not existent, there have been some experiments with *Macrobrachium* farming in the past, but the production has stopped. There is practically no inland water reserve, apart from one volcanic lake, which is a naturalistic park, therefore no fish culture is possible in the area. The marine areas are not very good for aquaculture, in addition climate change leading to sea level increases would make any investments in brackish water ponds very risky. On the East Coast, the Atlantic Ocean does not allow any sea aquaculture, due to high waves. The West Coast could be more indicated, but there are conflicting uses, such as for the Cruise Ships and the touristic industry in general.

## Recreational sub-sector

There is an active recreational fishery which is conducted along the west coast and to the north of mainland Grenada which targets species such as billfishes, wahoo and dolphin. Grenada is part of the FAO Caribbean Billfish Project. One of the Project's objectives includes improving formal linkages between fisheries and tourism authorities, recognizing the value available through sustainable eco-tourism oriented around fishing activities.

## Post-harvest sector

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### Fish utilization

Annual per-capita fish consumption in Grenada was estimated at 28.7 kg in 2011 and 27.9 kg in 2017, a diminution from the 34 kg of the 1990s. However, even with the slight decrease in recent years, fish consumption in Grenada is still one of the highest in the Caribbean, and in the American continent overall.

The fish catch in Grenada is mainly marketed fresh, fresh on ice and, to a lesser extent, frozen. Fish is present in the market, and consumers are plentiful. Fish consumption is on average twice a week, with cured herring a staple food in the food basket. This herring is used in rice dishes, to add some flavour and some protein to a simple dish. The consumption of cured herring and saltfish dates back to the times of slavery when these types of products were the cheapest protein food that could be found on the market by the sugar cane plantation owners. The food habit stayed with the Grenadian people, as also in many other islands of the Caribbean.

Freshwater fish consumption is almost nil, which indicates that the islands have not yet been targeted by tilapia from China or pangasius from Viet Nam. In view of the fact that the majority of the Grenadian catch are pelagic fish, and that the imports are also mainly pelagic, this type of species represents almost half of the fish consumption in Grenada, with 17 kg per capita consumption. Second major species group are demersal fish, which represents a supply of 7.4 kg on average.

The bycatch from the yellowfin long lining, that is sharks, sailfish, mahi mahi and other billfish, are sold on the domestic market. Being bycatch, they are handled on board without use of ice, and also their introduction in the market is done without icing. Being one of the preferred species in the hotel and restaurant market, some adding of value through icing, and proper handling both on board and during the transport could be very beneficial.

## **Fish markets**

Grenada has 5 major landing sites and markets, all built and refurbished with Japanese assistance. The peak harvest season is January to May when bigger boats catch yellowfin for export to USA, while smaller boats supply domestic market. Bigger boats stay at sea for 4 -5 days, smaller boats do their trips, going out early in the morning coming back to the port at 4-5 pm.

The Ministry of Health is carrying out quality control at the landing sites and in the markets. The clients of the market are general public including hotels, restaurants cruises and school feeding and prison feeding. The market administration send the information of the volume traded every month to the fisheries division, an average 500 pound per day to reach 1000 pound in good days.

The fish vendor in the main markets (Melville Street and Grenville) are purchasing directly from the fishing boats. Their weekly turn over depends on the season, but is between 150 lbs and 4000 lbs. The fish from these two markets is mainly towards the local population, with not more than 20% going to tourists (including direct sales, restaurant and hotels' purchases. Main sales season are Christmas and Eastern. The market authority does not record prices at which the fish is sold in the market.

## **Socio-economic contribution of the fishery sector**

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### **Role of fisheries in the national economy**

Fisheries play an important role in the Grenadian economy. Official figures show a contribution of 1.4% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), while unofficial estimates indicate about double this figure. Fish is one of the few products for which the island is self-sufficient. Fisheries represent a safety net, also considering that after hurricanes generally fisheries recover quicker than other economic sectors.

### **Trade**

Imports were quite stable at US\$2.6 million over the years, with about 700 tonnes of seafood imported every year. Overall the country has a good policy for food security by exporting high value fish and importing low value products, which gives a positive trade balance of US\$5 million net earnings. In live weight equivalent imports are higher than exports, with 1 200 tonnes imported and 1 000 tonnes exported.

Imported fish supplies are predominated by the species: herrings, alewives, saithe, pollock, haddock and hake, sourced from Canada, Norway and the United States of America. These imports provide security of supply to the tourist services food providers and also to the general public. Limited quantities of salmon, cod, snappers, lobsters, shrimps and oysters are also imported to substitute for a number of seasonal or other shortages in



local-fish supply.

In line with consumption patterns in other Caribbean countries, the main product imported is cured herring from Canada, both in fillets and whole form. In addition, Thailand supplies canned seafood, mainly mackerel and tuna. The United States of America is the second major exporter to Grenada in value terms, and the third in quantity terms, the exports are mainly frozen fish, with herring as the main species exported.

Total exports from Grenada have increased in recent years, from US\$5.6 million in 2012 to US\$7.5 million in 2016, although it has decreased back to US\$5.2 million in 2017. The 2016 increase was mainly caused by more fresh tuna in the Grenadine fish exports. The United States of America take more than 90% of total seafood exports from Grenada. The bulk of this is fresh fish, and especially fresh yellowfin. In quantity terms, about 1 000 tonnes of seafood are exported from Grenada every year. Grenada is number 11 supplier of fresh yellowfin to the United States of America market. The unit value of Grenadian yellowfin exports is USD 7.00/kg, one of the lowest values for this type of products in the United States of America market.

Grenada is thus a net exporting country of fishery products, with exports three times the import value.

## **Food security**

Fisheries contribute significantly to food security and it will continue to do so in the future since the marine space is about fifty times the size of the land, and offers immense opportunities for exploitation of its living resources. Government is also providing development assistance to the industry in order to cause the retail price of fish to be more affordable to the domestic consumer.

The Grenada Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan 2013-2018 makes ample reference to sustainable fisheries, underlining the importance of fishery products for food security.

## **Employment**

The fishing industry continues to play a critical role in providing sustainable employment opportunities for the workforce, especially for the youth. Currently, there are 3 500 fishers employed and another 400 persons employed in the secondary sector such as marketing, transport, boat building etc. In times of crisis, fisheries are an important safety net for the Grenadian population.

## **Rural development**

Most of the rural communities are fishing communities, therefore fisheries plays a fundamental role in rural development.

## **Trends, issues and development**

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### **Constraints and opportunities**

The open access policy of Grenada and the recent introduction of FADs in the tuna fisheries, give way to worries about the future of the yellowfin tuna fisheries in the country. On the other hand, the introduction of FADs led to bumper catch of yellowfin and landings on the East Coast (Grenville) in recent months, creating a completely new opportunity for the sector. The promotion of this product with the local companies who can export to the United States of America should be fostered.

The possibility of Grenada to export to the European Union (EU) is a great opportunity (Grenada and Antigua and Barbuda are the two only countries among the Caribbean islands that are on the list I of the EU, that means they can export to the EU) seems not to have resulted in substantial exports. More research should go into the possibility of shipping fresh yellowfin also to the EU, or export some of the so-called by-catch, such as swordfish and mahi mahi.

School feeding programmes are sponsored by the Grenadian government, and fish seems already to be a part of the programmes. As each school is allowed to buy individually, it is difficult to assess the type of products that are used in school feeding at the moment, but some value added products could be designed especially for this market segment.

Another great potential is improved salting and drying of small pelagic and tuna by catch, which is already carried out, but could be improved and expanded. The country imports a lot of saltfish and cured herring, which in part could be replaced by domestic production.

## **Government and non-government sector policies and development strategies**

The Government of Grenada has implemented a policy aiming to develop the fisheries sector and to increase its contribution to income, employment and foreign exchange earnings. The country is actively promoting the application of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in its fisheries management and is interested in the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF). The Government's main efforts concentrate on the following challenging issues

How to increase production from the migratory oceanic pelagic resources in the medium and long-term. The strategy encourages private entrepreneurs to use larger ice-boats (30-45 foot) that have proven to meet cost/benefit requirements. Capture fisheries as an avenue for agricultural diversification. Engage in human resource development of fishers by administering training in appropriate fishing technology, safety at sea, business and financial management, and to encourage participation in social security. Encourage increased harvesting of underutilized and unutilized species for export and domestic consumption. Increased collaboration with neighbouring island states in relation to their involvement in fisheries, through Grenada's membership in the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and the implementation of the Caribbean Common Fisheries Policy.

## **Research, education and training**

### **Research**

While there is no national institution engaged in basic research, ad hoc applied research is conducted in collaboration with the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), St. George's University, University of the West Indies and FAO.

### **Education and training**

There is an ongoing programme of education targeting fishers (fishermen, fish vendors, processing plant workers etc.) in areas of fishing technology, safety at sea, navigation, quality control and plant sanitation, which is geared towards enhancing skills and competence within the sector.

## **Foreign aid**

Grenada participates in the CLME+ Project, a 5-year project (2015-2020) implemented by the United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP) and co-financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). This project assists participating countries from two Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) in improving the management of their shared Living Marine Resources through an Ecosystem-Based Management approach.

Grenada also participates together with 6 neighbouring Eastern Caribbean countries in the CC4FISH, financed by the GEF. There are three project components: increased awareness and understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerability for effective climate change adaptation in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, improved resilience of fisherfolk and coastal communities and aquaculturists, and climate change adaptation mainstreamed in multilevel fisheries governance. The project will be implemented from 2016-2020.

Grenada participates in the Caribbean Billfish Project is a 1.95 million USD project component of the GEF-funded, World Bank implemented, Ocean Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation Models for Innovation and Reform. The Caribbean Billfish Project aims to develop business plans for one or more long-term pilot projects aimed at sustainable management and conservation of billfish within the Western Central Atlantic Ocean. The divergence in value between the commercial and recreational subsectors represents a significant 'entry point' and opportunity for conservation and value creation which this project aims to exploit. The completed business plans will incorporate the economic, technical and financial rationale and feasibility to attract investment involving private and public capital. The 3- year Caribbean Billfish Project consists of the following 4 components: 1. Generating value and conservation outcomes through innovative management. 2. Strengthening regional billfish management and conservation planning. 3. A functional and responsive Consortium on Billfish Management and Conservation. 4. Business plans developed for pilot investments in sustainable management and conservation of billfish.

Grenada received substantial assistance from Japan for the building and refurbishing of the fish markets around the country.

## Institutional framework

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Fisheries Governance is entrusted to a Fisheries Division (Fisheries Management Unit) as lead agency which is responsible for management and development within the sector. The Division comes under the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries & the Environment, and its authority for execution of management functions is derived from **Grenada Fisheries Act, 1986**, with subsequent amendments as appropriate.

In order to fulfil its mandate the Fisheries Division carries out the following functions: Extension Services, Fishing Technology, Data Management, Marine Protected Areas Management, Resource Assessment and Management, among others. Government facilitates management and development of the sector by maintaining onshore support infrastructure facilities for marketing of fish, such as, cold storage, ice making, marine safety communication and provision of general service to fishing communities. The Fisheries Division also maintains close collaboration with Coast Guard, Customs, Ports Authority and other relevant agencies for enforcement of law and regulations, while fishermen's organisations are engaged in ongoing consultations on fisheries management issues. Eight fish market centres are strategically located around the islands to deliver various services, but fish is also landed at thirty-seven other landing sites. These are categorised as primary (with market and port facilities), secondary (beaches/bays without infrastructure), and tertiary (processing plants).

## Legal framework

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The Grenada Fisheries Act 1986 provides for the development and management of fisheries in the fishery waters of Grenada. It consists of 46 sections divided into five Parts. Preliminary (I); Fisheries Management and Development (II); Marine Protected Areas and Conservation Measures (III); Enforcement (IV); General

(V). "Fishery waters" in this Act shall comprise the waters of the territorial sea and of the exclusive economic zone, and the internal waters and the archipelagic waters, as defined in the Territorial Sea and Maritime Boundaries Act and any other waters over which Grenada claims fisheries jurisdiction. "Fishing" includes the searching for fish. The Minister shall take such measures as (s)he thinks fit to promote the management and development of fisheries and may appoint a Chief Fisheries Officer and such other Fishery Officers as may be necessary. The Minister may also appoint a Fisheries Advisory Committee to advise on the management and development of fisheries. The Chief Fisheries Officer shall prepare and keep under review a plan for the management and development of fisheries in the fishery waters. The Act also provides for fishery access agreements and makes provision for foreign fishing licences and for local fishing licences. The remaining provisions of Part II regulate fishing licences in general. The Minister may, by Order published in the Gazette, declare any area of fishery waters to be a fishing priority area and may declare Marine Protected Areas. The Minister may also designate an area as a local fisheries management area. The Government may lease land including areas of the foreshore and sea-bed for the purposes of aquaculture. The Act also prohibits certain methods of fishing. **Fisheries (Marine Protected Areas) Order (Cap. 108)**. These Order, made under the Grenada Fisheries Act, declares the marine areas specified in the First and Second Schedule to be Marine Protected Areas (Marine Protected Area and Multi-Zone Management System) and declares that the Fisheries (Marine Protected Areas) Regulations, 2001 shall apply to those areas.

**Fisheries (Marine Protected Areas) Regulations (Cap. 108)**. These Regulations provide rules relative to marine protected areas, i.e. areas declared as such by the Minister by Order under section 23 of the Grenada Fisheries Act, 1986, which may be either a marine park, a marine reserve, a marine sanctuary or a marine historical site or a combination of any of those. The Regulations also: concern the composition of the Management Authority for Marine Protected Areas and the Management Committee for Marine Protected Areas; provide with respect to enforcement; prescribe forms and fees for purposes of the Act; and define offences. The rules for protected areas concern general prohibitions in Marine Protected Areas and specific rules for each kind of protected area. They provide, among other things, with respect to: taking of any animal or plant by any method on land or at sea; introduction of alien species; access to protected areas; and designation by the management authority within a marine park or marine reserve of zones including fishing zones, in which commercial fishing in accordance with Part V of the Fisheries Regulations and recreational fishing from the shoreline or from piers or jetties or small drifting craft, using light tackle of not more than 30 pounds breaking strain, is permitted.

**Fisheries Regulations 1987 (S.I. No. 9)**. These Regulations implement the Grenada Fisheries Act of 1986 (No.15 of 1986). The regulations are divided into seven Parts. Preliminary (I); Fisheries Advisory Committee (II); Foreign Fishing Vessels (III); Local Fishing Licences (IV); Fish Processing Establishment Licences (V); Fishery Conservation Measures (VI); Miscellaneous Provisions (VII). Fourteen Schedules are attached to the Regulations.

**Fisheries (Fishing Vessels Safety) Regulations 1990 (S.R.O. No. 3 of 1990)**. The text consists of 8 regulations, i.e.: Short Title (1); Interpretation (2); Application (3); Safety Equipment (4); Power to Inspect Vessels (5); Obstruction of Officers (6); Minimum of Number of Crew (7); Failure to Carry Prescribed Equipment Number of Crew (8).

More information at: **FAOLEX legislative database**

## Regional and international legal framework

Grenada is a member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the British Commonwealth of Nations, and member of the OECS. Grenada is member of the CRFM. Grenada is member of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) and of the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

Since April 1991, Grenada is Party to the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. The country has not ratified the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement, the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement and 2009 FAO Port

State Measures Agreement.

Grenada is since October 2017 Contracting Party of ICCAT.

## Annexes

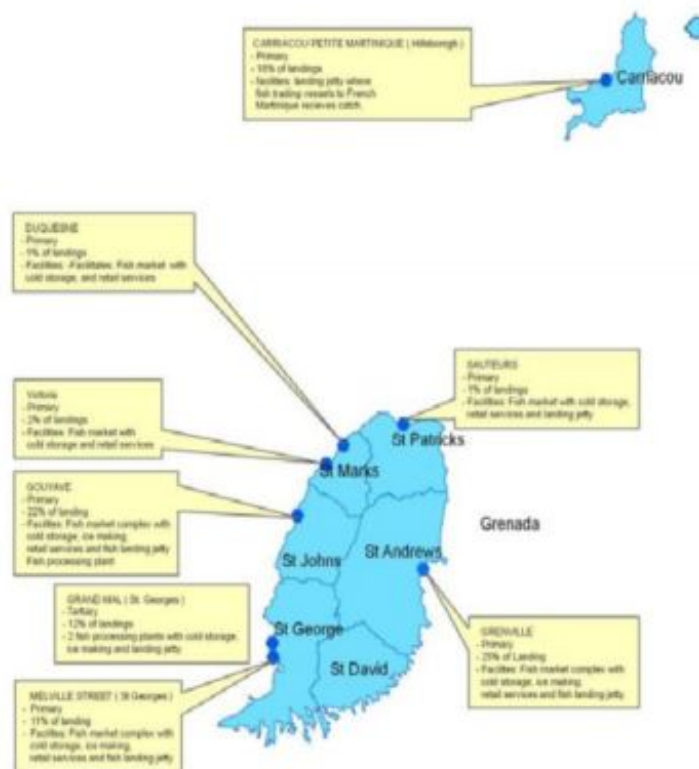
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### Acronyms

<b>CARICOM</b>	<b>Caribbean Community</b>
<b>CC4FISH</b>	<b>Climate Change Adaption in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector</b>
<b>CLME</b>	<b>Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem</b>
<b>CRFM</b>	<b>Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism</b>
<b>EAF</b>	<b>Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries</b>
<b>EC\$</b>	<b>East Caribbean Dollar</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>European Union</b>
<b>FADs</b>	<b>Fish Aggregation Devices</b>
<b>FAO</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b>
<b>GDP</b>	<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>
<b>GEF</b>	<b>Global Environment Facility</b>
<b>ICCAT</b>	<b>International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas</b>
<b>IWC</b>	<b>International Whaling Commission</b>
<b>JICA</b>	<b>Japan International Cooperation Agency</b>
<b>LME</b>	<b>Large Marine Ecosystems</b>
<b>OECS</b>	<b>Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>US\$</b>	<b>United States of America Dollar</b>
<b>WECAFC</b>	<b>Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission</b>



## Distribution and characteristics of main landing sites



## References

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## Additional information

### FAO Thematic data bases

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- [FAO Country Profile](#)
- [Marine Resources reports \(FIRMS\)](#)
  - [Blue shark - North Atlantic](#)
  - [Marine resources - Western Central Atlantic](#)
  - [Serra spanish mackerel - Coastal areas of Trinidad](#)
  - [Sharks - Global](#)
  - [Shortfin mako - North Atlantic](#)
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  - [Tuna and tuna-like species - Global](#)
- [Fishery reports \(FIRMS\)](#)
  - [World : Deep-sea fisheries : 2009](#)
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- [FAOLEX legislative database](#)
- [Database on Introductions of Aquatic Species](#)
- [Regional Fishery Bodies \(RFB\)](#)
  - [Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism \(CRFM\)](#)
  - [International Whaling Commission \(IWC\)](#)
  - [Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission \(WECAFC\)](#)
- [FAO Fishing Vessels Finder \(FVF\)](#)

### Publications

- [List of relevant FAO publications](#)

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