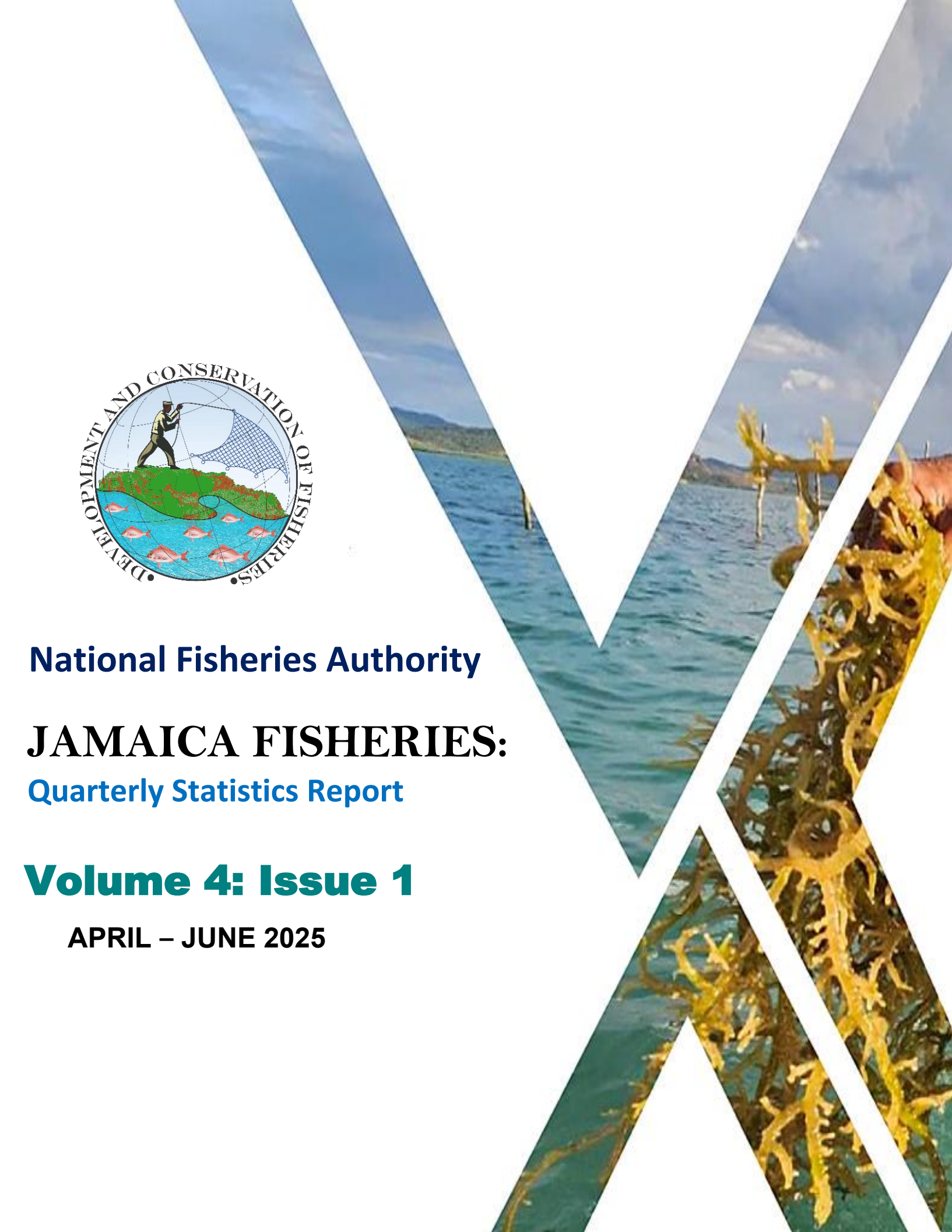


National Fisheries Authority

JAMAICA FISHERIES:

Quarterly Statistics Report

Volume 4: Issue 1

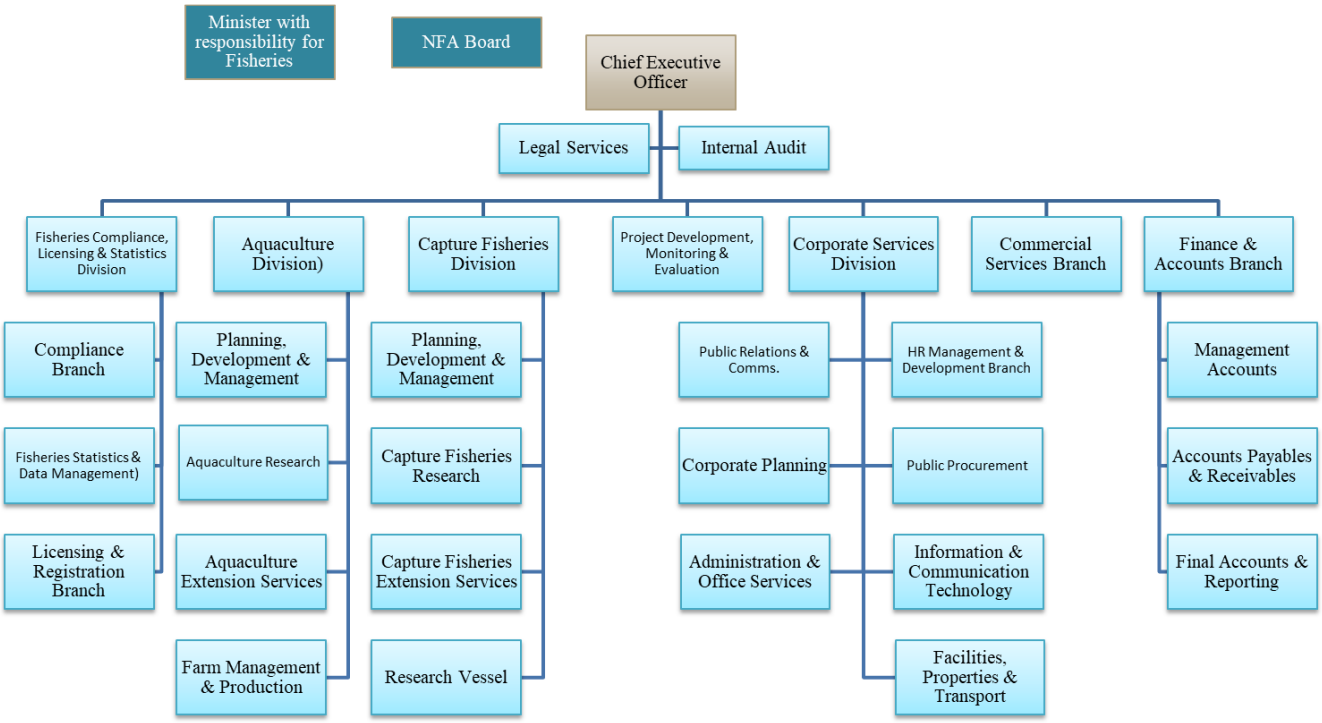
APRIL – JUNE 2025

Our Vision

The NFA is a model of excellence in capture fisheries and aquaculture management and development.

Our Mission

To facilitate the sustainable development of the Jamaican fisheries sector, including aquaculture, through effective and efficient management, regulation, administration, and participatory governance for the benefit of all Jamaicans.



CEO's Message

I am pleased to present to you the Jamaica Fisheries Quarterly Statistics Report Volume 4 Issue 1. As we reflect on the first quarter of the 2025/2026 fiscal year, I am filled with immense pride in the collective achievements of the National Fisheries Authority and the entire fisheries community.

This report is a testament to the resilience, dedication, and forward-thinking spirit that defines our sector. The significant growth in licensing, including a remarkable 46% year-over-year increase in fisher licences for May, and the enhanced compliance measures are not just statistics; they represent a stronger, more accountable, and more sustainable fisheries industry for Jamaica.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to our dedicated staff, our government partners, and, most importantly, our fishers (Artisanal and Industrial), who are the backbone of this industry. Your commitment to sustainable practices and your willingness to embrace new technologies like the IrieFins platform are paving the way for a brighter future. The NFA remains steadfast in its mission to facilitate the sustainable development of our fisheries, and with your continued support, I am confident that we will achieve our vision of becoming a model of excellence in fisheries management. Let us continue to work together to ensure that our marine resources are managed wisely for the benefit of all Jamaicans.

Dr Gavin Bellamy JP
Chief Executive Officer

Photo 1: NFA's CEO, Dr Gavin Bellamy, in discussion with local Fishers in one of his field

Principal Director's Message

The first quarter of 2025/2026 has been exceptionally productive for the units under my purview, and I am delighted to share the highlights of our collective efforts.

The issuance of 676 new and 1,667 renewed fisher licences, alongside a 37.4% increase in new vessel licences, is a direct result of the hard work of our licensing team and the success of our in-field sessions and online platform. These numbers reflect a growing trust in our systems and a shared commitment to a well-regulated fishery.

Our Compliance Unit has been equally diligent, conducting 1,817 site visits—a remarkable 29% increase from the previous year—and expanding our joint operational patrols by 141%. This heightened presence is crucial for safeguarding our valuable marine resources. Furthermore, the wealth of data our statistics and data management team has collected on key species like lobster and conch is the bedrock of our scientific approach to fisheries management. I am incredibly proud of my teams for their dedication and professionalism. Their work is fundamental to ensuring that our fisheries are not only productive but also sustainable for the long term. We will continue to innovate and collaborate to build on this success in the quarters to come.

Dr Zahra Oliphant (PhD, JP)
Principal Director

Photo 2: Dr Zahra Oliphant, Principal Director, Fisheries Compliance, Licensing and Statistics Division, being interviewed on the JIS Think Tank session.

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Photo 3: (L-R) Dr Gavin Bellamy – NFA CEO, Hon Floyd Green – Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Mining, Hon. Frank Witter – State Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Mining at NFA's Bowden Research Facility, St. Thomas.

About the NFA

The National Fisheries Authority (NFA) was established as a body corporate, pursuant to Section 5(1) of the Fisheries Act, 2018, with the mandate to manage and develop fisheries and aquaculture. The Authority is, therefore, the sole body with the responsibility of ensuring that there is conservation of Jamaica's fisheries, collection, compilation, and analysis of statistics for the sector, monitoring, control and enforcement of activities related to fisheries and aquaculture; as well as, granting of licences, authorisations and permits and allocation of fishing rights and quotas for all who intend to fish in Jamaica's waters.

Our Mandate is to be responsible for the sustainable management and development of fisheries and aquaculture in accordance with the provisions of the Fisheries Act, 2018.

Core Values

- Integrity
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Fairness
- Professionalism
- Respect

Our Goals:

- To conserve and achieve optimal production of capture fisheries resources in Jamaica's fisheries waters.
- To increase and diversify fish production through Aquaculture to increase food and nutritional security, and economic growth.
- To improve fish production and quality along our value chain to enable socio-economic benefits.
- The NFA will become a world-class, knowledge-driven and sustainable organisation.

Q1 2025/26 AT A GLANCE

2,463.75 TONNES – FINFISH
213.99 TONNES – ** MARINE
169.84 TONNES – AQUACULTURE

1,962 LOBSTER BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES
1,198 CONCH BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

676 NEW FISHER LICENCE ISSUED
1,667 RENEWED FISHER LICENCE
52% FISHER LICENSE RENEWAL RATE

PRODUCTION VALUE
USD 2.8M – AQUACULTURE
USD 93.6M – FINFISH
USD 98.2M – ** MARINE

157 JOINT OPERATIONS (JDF&JCF)
1,817 SITE VISITS EXECUTED
157 INSPECTIONS EXECUTED
25.6 lbs PRODUCTS SEIZED

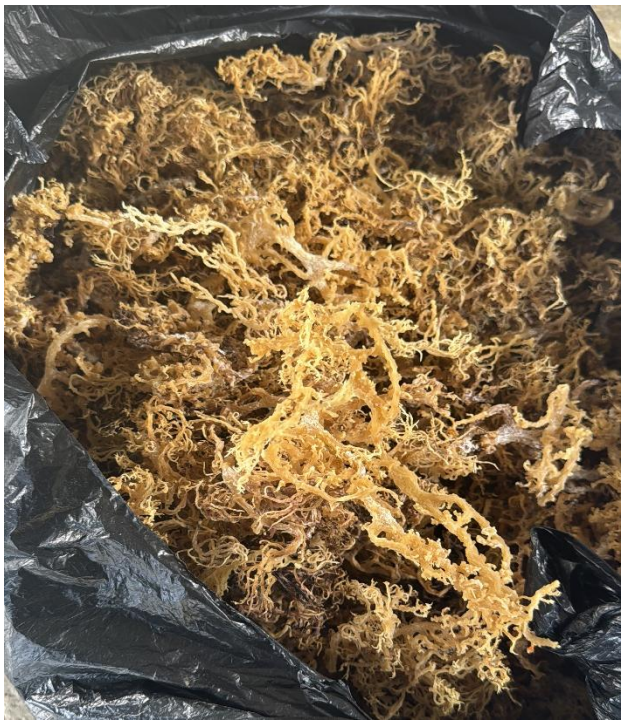
2,130 MALE FISHERS LICENCE ISSUED
213 FEMALE FISHERS LICENCE ISSUED

708 LANDING SITES VISITED
180 AQUACULTURE FARM VISITS
16 IN-FIELD LICENSING SESSION

3,000+ IRIE FINS USERS
3,615 INSTAGRAM FOLLOWERS
3,525 FACEBOOK FOLLOWERS
2,565 TIKTOK FOLLOWERS
136 X (Formerly Twitter)

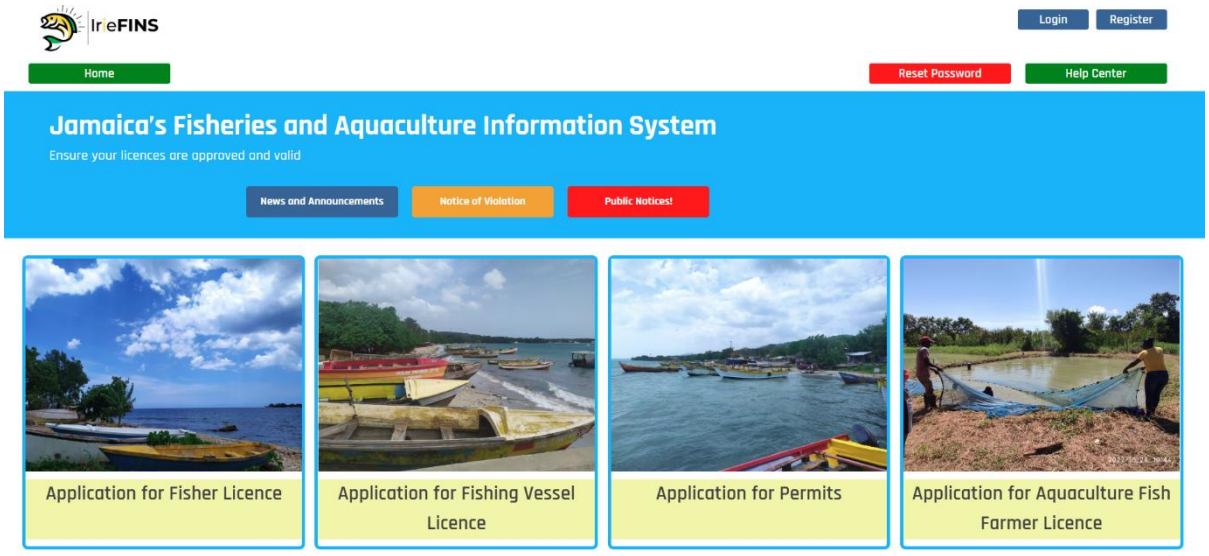
142 NEW VESSEL LICENCE ISSUED
548 RENEWED VESSEL LICENCE

** MARINE (Incl. Lobster, Conch and Sea Cucumber)



NFA SEA MOSS FIELD ACTIVITIES
BOWDEN RESEARCH FACILITY
ST. THOMAS

REGULATORY PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW



Fishing Vessels

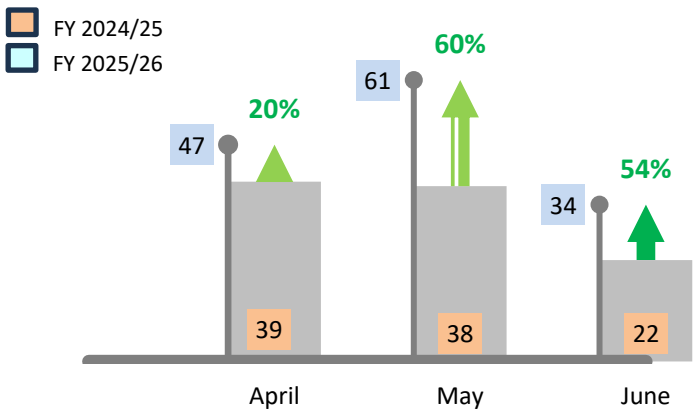


Figure 1: New vessel licence issued, Q1 2024/25 VS 2025/26

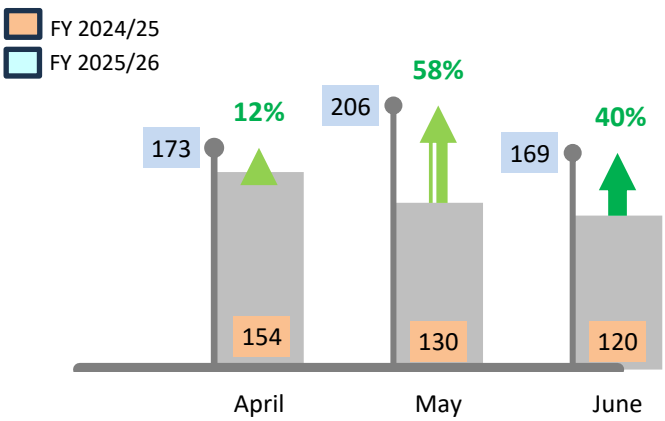


Figure 2: Renewed vessel licence issued, Q1 2024/25 VS 2025/26

The quarter ended June 2025 shows a resilient rebound in Jamaica's vessel licensing activity relative to the corresponding year performance, with total licences rising from 503 in FY2024/25 to 690 in FY2025/26. This reflects broader participation, as both new licences and renewals grew each month from April to June, led by May's notable gains. The quarter's total represents a year-over-year increase of 37.4% for new licences and 58.0% for renewals, contributing to a stronger combined cadence across April (new 39, renewals 154), May (new 61, renewals 206), and June (new 34, renewals 169).

New licences climbed from April to May before easing in June, illustrating a clear uptick in entrants into the licensing system. Specifically, new licences rose from 39 in FY2024/25 to 47 in FY2025/26 in April, then to 61 in May and 34 in June, yielding a May YoY surge of 60.0% and an overall Q1 new-licences count of 132 (47+61+34) versus 39 (April) + 38 (May) + 22 (June) = 99, a YoY increase of 33.3% across the quarter. This indicates a stronger onboarding of new vessels and a revitalized licensing pipeline.

Renewals followed a parallel trajectory, with May again registering the strongest YoY improvement and June maintaining momentum. Renewals rose from 154 in April, 173 in May, and 169 in June for FY2025/26 versus 173, 154, and 120 in FY2024/25, respectively, translating to a May YoY increase of 54.0% for renewals and an overall Q1 renewals count of 512 versus 447 in the same months last year, a 14.6% uplift. The renewals pattern provides a stable base for quarterly licensing activity and, together with the rise in new licences, supports a healthier overall quarter.

Looking ahead to Q2, if the current pace holds—especially the May peak and the solid finish in June—total licences should remain above last year's level and near the Q1 pace. A practical projection places Q2 totals around 650–720 licences, with roughly 135–155 new licences and 470–540 renewals. July will be watched closely to confirm whether June's momentum persists and whether renewal activity remains robust. These dynamics point to a positive trajectory into the next quarter, with continued sensitivity to onboarding and renewal cycles and a continued emphasis on improving both new entries and on-time renewals.

Photo 4: Sample of Licensing Session poster.

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ARTISANAL	207	253	192	**652**
INDUSTRIAL	1	6	5	**12**
RECREATIONAL	10	6	3	**19**
**CAY	2	0	0	**2**
SPORTS CHARTER	0	2	3	**5**
TEMP VESSEL CERTIFICATE	0	0	0	**0**
CONCH	0	0	0	**0**
TOTAL	**220**	**267**	**203**	**690**

Table 1: NUMBER OF BOAT LICENCES ISSUED BY CATEGORY, APRIL TO JUNE 2025.

** Cay Licences are issued at the start of the year.

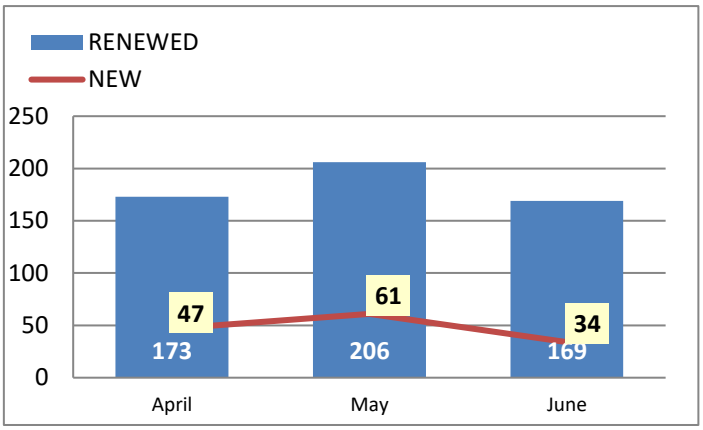


Figure 3: Vessel license issued per month in Q1 - FY 25/26.

Table 1 provides a concise quarterly snapshot of licensing activity by vessel category, which is essential for understanding the fleet composition. The total licences issued across April–June amount to 690, with artisanal vessels driving the majority (652 total across the quarter), representing 94.5% of all licences. Artisanal licensing peaks in May (253) and remains dominant throughout (April 207, June 192), reinforcing the heavy artisanal footprint on the overall sector. Industrial, recreational, and sports charter categories account for a smaller share of the total, with 12 (1.7%), 19 (2.7%), and 5 (0.7%) licences, respectively, for the quarter. The "Temporary Vessel Certificate" and "Conch" categories show negligible activity (0 licences in all three months, 0% impact). Overall, the table signals a stable licensing base with a strong artisanal footprint, informing quota planning, targeting enforcement, and monitoring of entry/exit dynamics within the sector.

Fisher Licences

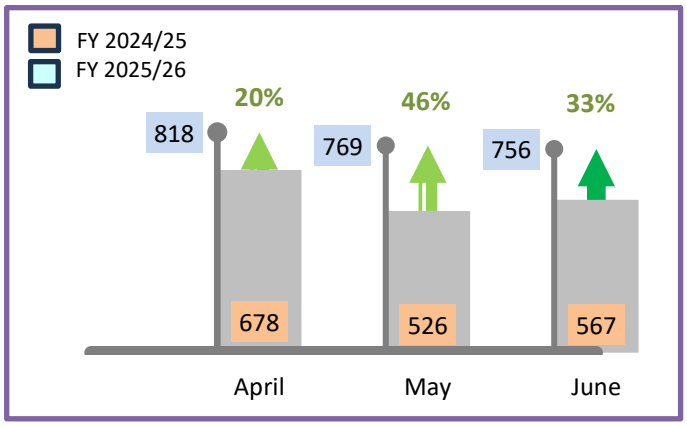


Figure 4: The total number of Fisher licences issued YOY, Q1 - FY 25/26 vs FY 24/25.

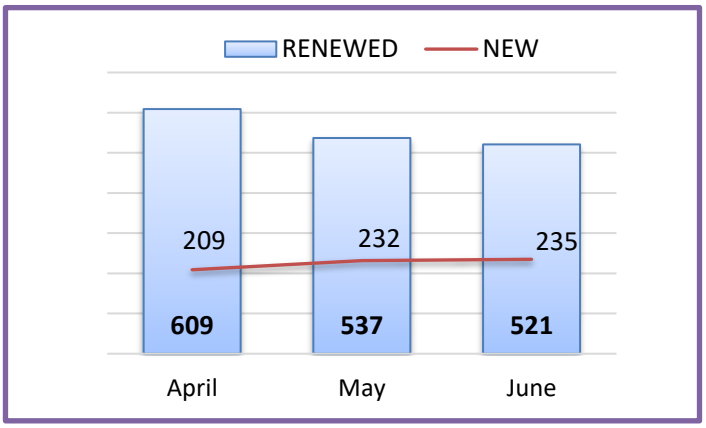


Figure 5: The number of Fisher licences issued new and renewed in Q1 - FY 25/26.

Figure 4 represents the total number of individual fisher licences issued, with FY 2024/25 highlighted in orange and FY 2025/26 highlighted in blue. In April FY 2024/25, 678 licences were issued and 818 for FY 2025/26, representing a 20% year-over-year increase for the quarter. In May FY 2024/25, 526 licences were issued and 769 for FY 2025/26, indicating a 46% YOY rise for Q1 comparisons. In June FY 2024/25, 567 licences were issued and 756 for FY 2025/26, showing a 33% YOY increase. Across the three months, the FY 2025/26 figures consistently add to the total, and May exhibits the strongest year-over-year growth, followed by June and April.

Figure 5 compares renewed versus new fisher licences issued in Q1 2025/26. Across April, May, and June, renewal licences remain higher than new licenses each month: April shows 609 renewed compared with 209 new; May shows 537 renewed versus 232 new; June shows 521 renewed versus 235 new. In terms of growth, renewals remain consistently strong, with relatively small month-to-month fluctuations (April to May declines from 609 to 537, followed by a slight dip to 521 in June). New licences show a steady upward trend, rising from 209 in April to 232 in May and 235 in June, indicating growing interest over the quarter and an increased sensitization campaign. Overall, renewals dominate the total licensing activity each month, with the combined quarterly renewals totaling 1,667 compared with 676 new licences; therefore, renewals represent 71% of total licenses issued in Q1.

YEAR	% renewing license from the previous year
2017	
2018	19%
2019	26%
2020	24%
2021	25%
2022	20%
2023	38%
2024	59%
**2025	45%
	Average: 32%

** Jan-Jun

Table 2: FISHER & VESSEL LICENCES RENEWAL % ISSUED FROM 2018-2025. (EXCLUDING TEMPORARY PERMITS).

Photo 5: Ms. Shannel Brown (Senior Licensing Officer) conducting an in-field licensing session.

From 2018 to 2019, the renewal rate YoY rose from 19% to 26%, then to 24% in 2020, 25% in 2021, and 20% in 2022, indicating a modest, fluctuating renewal environment. A notable uptick occurs in 2023 with a 38% rise, followed by a dramatic jump to 59% in 2024, signaling a strong improvement in renewals and potentially the result of the online platform Iriefins. The projected 45% for 2025 (January–June) suggests continued momentum, though it sits below the 2024 peak. The average renewal-rate movement of 32% over the period points to a rising trend in renewals, which can be interpreted as improved sensitization, in-field sessions, increased compliance monitoring, and increased usage of the online platform. For the industry, these movements imply increasing confidence and sustainability, with potential implications for licensing revenue, regulatory planning, and investment.

Photo 6: Fisher who participated in the pelagic fishing training facilitated by the National Fisheries Authority, showing his deep-sea catch (Marlin).

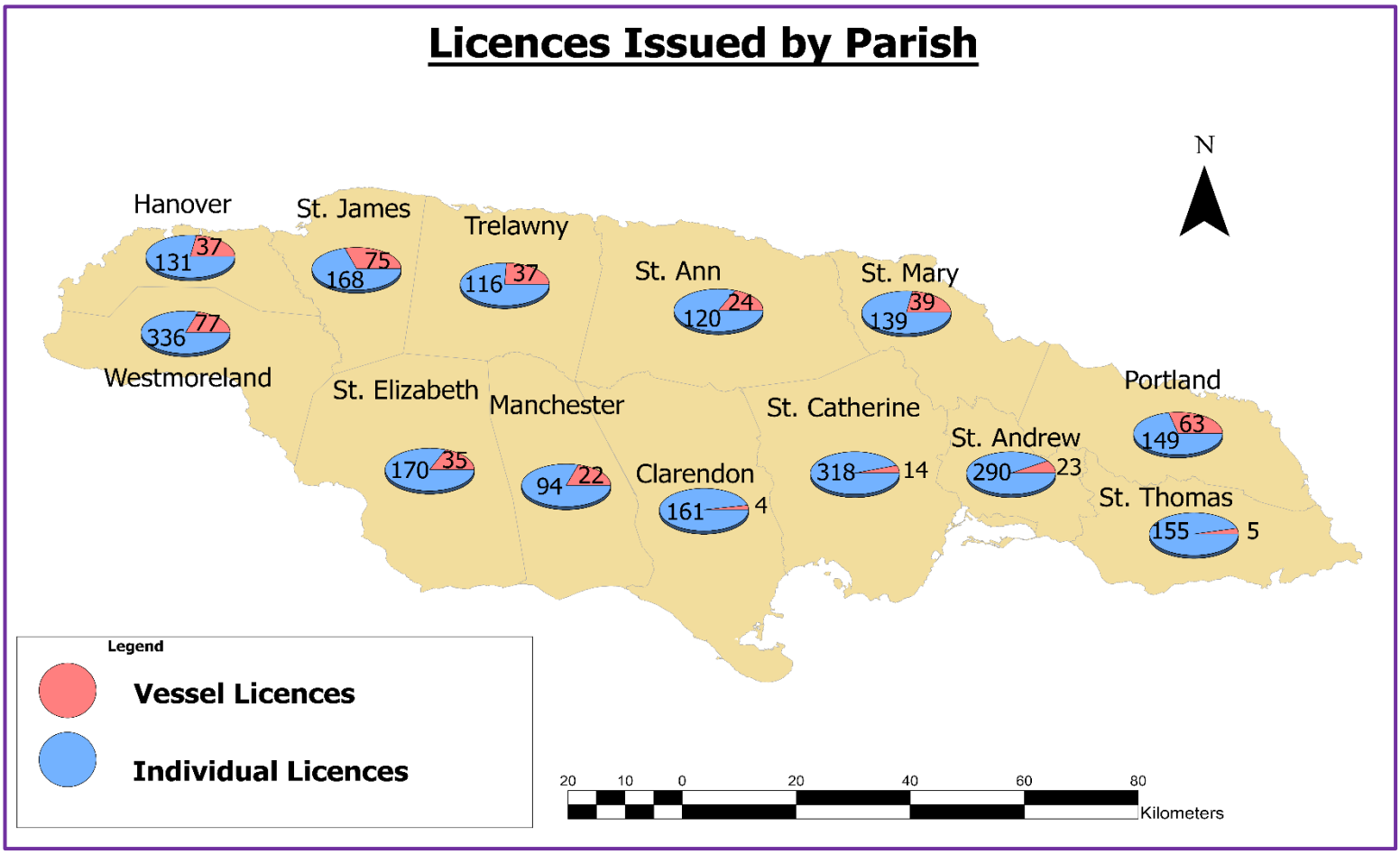


Figure 6: Vessel and Individual Licences issued by parish in Q1

Compliance

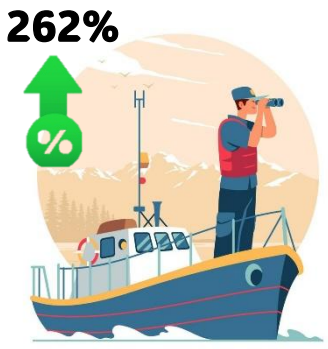


Photo 7: Dedicated sea patrols against the quarterly target.

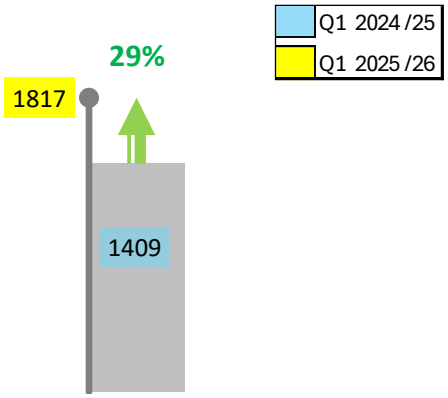


Figure 7: Site visits conducted by the Compliance Unit YOY, Q1 2024/25 vs Q1 2025/26.

40 Compliance Officers Islandwide

Fisheries compliance shows clear improvement YOY. This quarter recorded a 29% increase over the prior quarter, rising from 1,409 to 1,817 inspections. The gain suggests stronger enforcement commitment. Enforcement capacity is supported by 40 officers operating across the island, providing broad geographic coverage. To sustain this trend, maintain consistent field presence, ensure reliable data capture at inspections, and monitor whether higher compliance reduces violations and supports sustainability goals.

The overall increase in site visits demonstrates the Compliance Unit's commitment to ensuring that the Fisheries Act and its regulations are adhered to within the fishing sector.

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	**2025	TOTAL
$2,642,000	$180,000	$1,145,000	$9,156,000	$4,806,700	$2,320,000	$185,000	$20,434,700

** January - June

Table 3: FINES FOR OFFENCES UNDER THE FISHERIES ACT – 2018, FROM 2019 TO **2025.

Table 3 displays the data on fines collected from breaches of the Fisheries Act from 2019 to 2025. The total amount collected over these years is $20,434,700. The highest annual collection was in 2022, with $9,156,000, representing a significant increase from $1,145,000 in 2021. For the year 2024, $2,320,000 was collected in fines, representing 11% of the total of $20,434,700 over the 6 years. In Q1 2025, overall activity showed notable increases vs. Q1 2024. Court hearings rose from 6 to 9 (+50%), inspections executed grew from 104 to 157 (+51%), and joint inspections (JCF & JDF) increased from 12 to 29 (+141%). Site visits climbed from 1,387 to 1,817 (+31%), and JMD $45,000 in fines for Q1 were recorded, thus giving an accumulative ½ year total of JMD $185,000. 0 (−100%).

The 2025 quarter also shows higher activity in specific categories, but with a trade-off in compliance outcomes. Seizure of items increased from 16 lbs to 25.6 lbs (+60%). Site visits increased from 1,387 to 1,817 (+31%), and the associated inspections by parish largely expanded in several regions (e.g., Kingston & St. Andrew inspections rose from 20 to 25 (+25%), St. Catherine from 23 to 12 (−48%), Clarendon from 1 to 30 (+ 2900%), and St. Mary remains steady at 3 (0%).

Compliance Sites Visited and Inspections Conducted by Parish

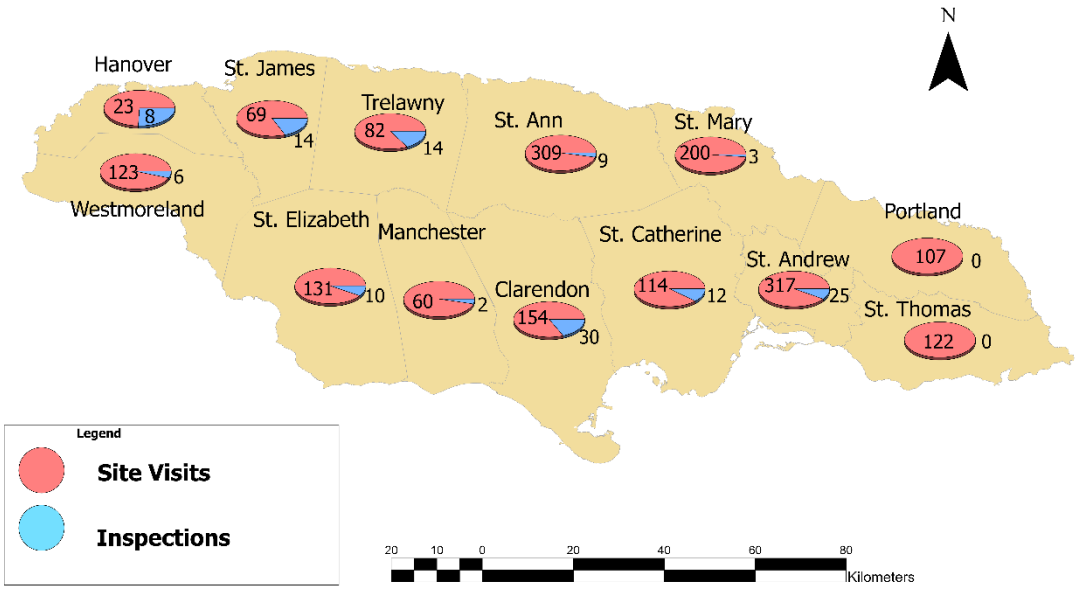


Photo 8: Members of the Compliance team posting Conch Closed Season declarations.

Figure 8: Compliance site visits and inspections performance conducted in Q1 2025/26 by parish.

FUN FACTS ABOUT SEA MOSS

1. **What it is**

- Sea moss is a red alga (Kappaphycus alvarezii; formerly *Eucheuma cottonii*) widely cultivated or harvested from the wild for a variety of uses.
- It's part of the global seaweed sector, which produces roughly 35,000 tonnes annually and generates over USD 1.1 billion (FAO, 2024). Red sea moss accounts for about 40% of this production.

2. **A versatile "super food"**

- Rich in vitamins and minerals, sea moss is celebrated for supporting heart health, skin, and hair wellness.
- It's used directly as food or beverages, and as a source for food additives.

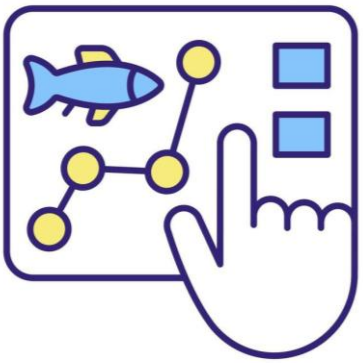
3. **Value beyond nutrition**

- Carrageenan and agar-agar extracts from sea moss serve as gelling agents with anti-ageing, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory properties.
- In cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, sea moss components are prized ingredients for high-end products.
- It also shows potential in medical contexts for antiviral and anticancer properties.

4. **Jamaica's environmental fit**

- Jamaica offers clean, warm coastal waters (approx. 26–29°C) with abundant sunlight and nutrients, supporting robust growth of sea moss on sand, coral rubble, and patch reefs down to about 10 meters.
- Growth is fast: sea moss can reach market-ready status within a 5–6 week growing cycle, enabling rapid returns on investment.

FISHERY PRODUCTION STATISTICS



Marine Production

The data collection system for the artisanal fisheries is predicated on landings at individual beaches, with the average number of days fished per month being 20 days. The fishing beaches are sampled in accordance with the annual sampling plan, and based on the data collected, production estimates are computed. The artisanal fish production is diverse and includes finfish species (such as snappers, parrotfish, jacks, grunts), lobster, and conch.

Data collection during the period under review recorded 520 species of fish being caught, compared to 405 species over the previous quarter (Q4 2024/25), reflecting an 28% increase. The coastal pelagic species including Sardines (*Sardinella* spp.), Black Jacks (*Caranx lugubris*), and Herring (*Opisthonema oglinum*) continue to account for most of the catch. The popular food fish Snapper showed high species diversity with over eleven different species being identified, including Dog, Glasseye, Grey, Lane, Mutton, Red, Silk, Vermillion and Yellowtail.

PARISH	SNAPPER	PARROT	DOCTOR	DOLPHIN FISH	JACK	GRUNT	BARACUDA	TUNA	MACKEREL	GROUPER	WRENCHMAN	TARPON	BUTTER FISH	KING FISH	MARLIN
St. Ann	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
St. Mary	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
St. James	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Trelawny	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Westmoreland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
St. Elizabeth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Clarendon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Manchester	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
St. Catherine	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Portland	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
KSA	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Hanover	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
St. Thomas	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X

Table 4: COMMON FISH VARIETY CAUGHT PER PARISH IN Q1 2025/26.

Table 4 shows the common fish varieties caught per parish in Jamaica during the first quarter of 2025/26. Snapper and Parrot Fish were the most common as they were caught in all the Parishes. Most fish varieties are caught across various parishes, suggesting a diverse fishing landscape in Jamaica. Notably, Dolphin Fish and Grouper are only caught in a few parishes. The presence or absence of certain species in specific parishes indicates potential differences in resource availability and ecological conditions.

		Marine Finfish Production Estimate			Value Summary			Value Summary USD		
	Month	Weight (MT)	Qtrly Fig (MT)	Quarter	Estimated Value J$	Qtrly Estimate J$	Quarter	Estimated Value USD	Qtrly Estimate USD	Quarter
2025	January	1,404.15		4th Quarter FY24/25	3,172,406,541.88		4th Quarter FY24/25	20,335,939.37		4th Quarter FY24/25
	February	845.61			1,925,311,531.56			12,246,749.77		
	March	1,753.81	**4,003.57**		3,946,139,997.83	**9,043,858,071.27**		25,399,974.24	**57,982,663.38**	
	April	993.18		1st Quarter FY25/26	2,246,063,277.05		1st Quarter FY25/26	14,384,010.74		1st Quarter FY25/26
	May	791.10			1,798,443,303.42			11,457,242.17		
	June	679.47	**2,463.75**		1,531,784,762.19	**5,576,291,342.66**		9,840,580.51	**35,681,833.42**	
	TOTAL		**6,467.32**			**14,620,149,413.93**			**93,664,496.80**	

Table 5: ESTIMATED MARINE FINFISH PRODUCTION (MT) AND VALUE (USD), 2025.

In Q1 2025/26, Jamaica's marine fish production saw a strong year-over-year increase compared to Q1 2024/25. Total production for the quarter (April–June) rose to 2,463.75 metric tons (MT) from 2,015.48 MT in the previous year, representing a 21% increase. While April and May recorded increases—April rose by 154% (from 390.79 MT to 993.18 MT) and May by 6% (from 744.16 MT to 791.10 MT)—the month of June recorded a decline in production by 24%, moving from 893.29 MT in Q1 2024/25 to 679.47 MT in Q1 2025/26, this was attributed to the south coat experiencing severe weather challenges in the form of Hurricane Beryl.

The value of marine fish production in Q1 2025/26 exhibited a robust performance, with a total estimated value of $35,681,833.42 USD (April: $14,384,010.74; May: $11,457,242.17; June: $9,840,580.51), a 46.8% increase compared to $28,551,739.96 USD in Q1 2024/25 (April: $5,515,775.54; May: $10,448,151.05; June: $12,587,813.37). April's value saw the most dramatic year-on-year growth, jumping by 160.7% from $5,515,775.54 in 2024/25 to $14,384,010.74 in 2025/26. May's value increased by 9.7% compared to the previous year, while June saw a decline of 21.8%. Despite June's decrease, the exceptionally strong performance in April and solid growth in May drove the overall value for Q1 2025/26 significantly higher, underscoring a period of improved returns for Jamaica's marine fish sector.

Fishery	FY 2024/25			FY 2025/26			Total	% Composition
	January	February	March	April	May	June		
Atrisanal finfish	1,404.15	845.61	1,753.81	993.18	791.10	679.47	**6,467.32**	96.80
Sea Cucumber	6.52						**6.52**	0.10
Industrial Conch					48.86	77.1	**125.96**	1.89
Industrial Spiny Lobster*	26.33	6.95	48.23				**81.51**	1.22
Total Marine Production	**1437.00**	**852.56**	**1802.04**	**993.18**	**839.96**	**756.57**	**6,681.31**	**100**

** Reported weight for whole, tail and head meat*

Close Season

Table 6: Marine fish production (MT) trend by fishery type, 2025.

A comparison of Jamaica's marine production by species for Q1 2025/26 (April–June) versus Q1 2024/25 (April–June) shows significant shifts in output. Artisanal finfish led the overall increase, with production rising from 1,818.84 MT in Q1 2024/25 to 2,463.75 MT in Q1 2025/26—representing a robust 35.4% increase. In contrast, industrial conch saw a decline, dropping from 154.55 MT to 125.96 MT, an 18.5% decrease. Industrial spiny lobster production also fell, moving from 110.19 MT in Q1 2024/25 to 81.51 MT in Q1 2025/26, a 26.1% reduction. Sea cucumber production remained absent in both periods, due to the closed season.

Looking at the broader period from January to June, Jamaica's total marine production grew from 3,459.16 MT in 2024/25 to 6,681.31 MT in 2025/26, an impressive 93.2% increase. This remarkable growth was primarily driven by the expansion in artisanal finfish landings, which offset the declines observed in industrial conch and lobster. The data point to a shifting dynamic in Jamaica's fishery sector, with artisanal finfish becoming increasingly dominant, reflecting adaptability and resilience among small-scale fishers amid changing conditions in the industrial fisheries segment.

Fishery	FY 2024/25			FY 2025/26			Total	% Contribution
	January	February	March	April	May	June		
Atrisanal finfish	20,335,939.37	12,246,749.77	25,399,974.24	14,384,010.74	11,457,242.17	9,840,580.51	$ 93,664,497	95.36
Sea Cucumber	161,052.48						$ 161,052	0.16
Industrial Conch					$ 1,454,264	$ 2,294,046	$ 3,748,310	3.82
Industrial Spiny Lobster*	$ 210,668	$ 55,607	$ 385,891				$ 652,166	0.66
Total Marine Production	**$ 20,707,660**	**$ 12,302,357**	**$ 25,785,865**	**$ 14,384,011**	**$ 12,911,506**	**$ 12,134,626**	**$ 98,226,025**	**100.00**

Table 7: Estimated value (USD) for marine fish production (MT) by fishery type, 2025.

Aquaculture Production

The tilapia production performance for April–June shows a clear YoY decline when comparing 2025 to 2024. Specifically, the 2024 Q1 (April–June) output was 173 metric tons, while 2025 Q1 registered 169.84 metric tons, representing a drop of 3.16 metric tons or about 2% year over year.

		Tilapia Production Estimate			Value Summary JMD			Value Summary USD		
	Month	Weight (MT)	Qtrly Fig (MT)	Quarter	Estimated Value J$	Qtrly Estimate J$	Quarter	Estimated Value USD	Qtrly Estimate USD	Quarter
2025	January	35.85		4th	51,373,200.88		4th	327,217.84		4th Quarter FY24/25
	February	49.00		Quarter	70,217,205.95		Quarter	447,243.35		
	March	58.50	143.35	FY24/25	83,830,621.00	205,421,027.83	FY24/25	533,953.00	1,308,414.19	
	April	38.50		1st	55,170,661.93		1st	351,405.49		1st Quarter FY25/26
	May	56.42		Quarter	80,850,098.46		Quarter	514,968.78		
	June	74.92	169.84	FY25/26	107,360,675.72	243,381,436.11	FY25/26	683,825.96	1,550,200.23	
	TOTAL		313.19			448,802,463.94			2,858,614.42	

Table 8: ESTIMATED TILAPIA PRODUCTION (MT) AND VALUE (USD), 2025.

Even though tilapia production was lower in April–June 2025 (169.84 MT) than in 2024 (173 MT), the value per ton actually improved. The total USD value increased 5% year over year (from $1,472,768 USD in 2024 to $1,550,200 USD in 2025). The value per ton rose from about $8,498 USD per MT to about $9,127 USD per MT, a roughly 7% increase. This suggests that, on a per-unit basis, prices were better in 2025 even though there was less overall volume. The stronger USD rate in 2025 ($157) compared with 2024 ($155) should boost USD revenue, but it wasn't enough to offset the volume drop in these months.

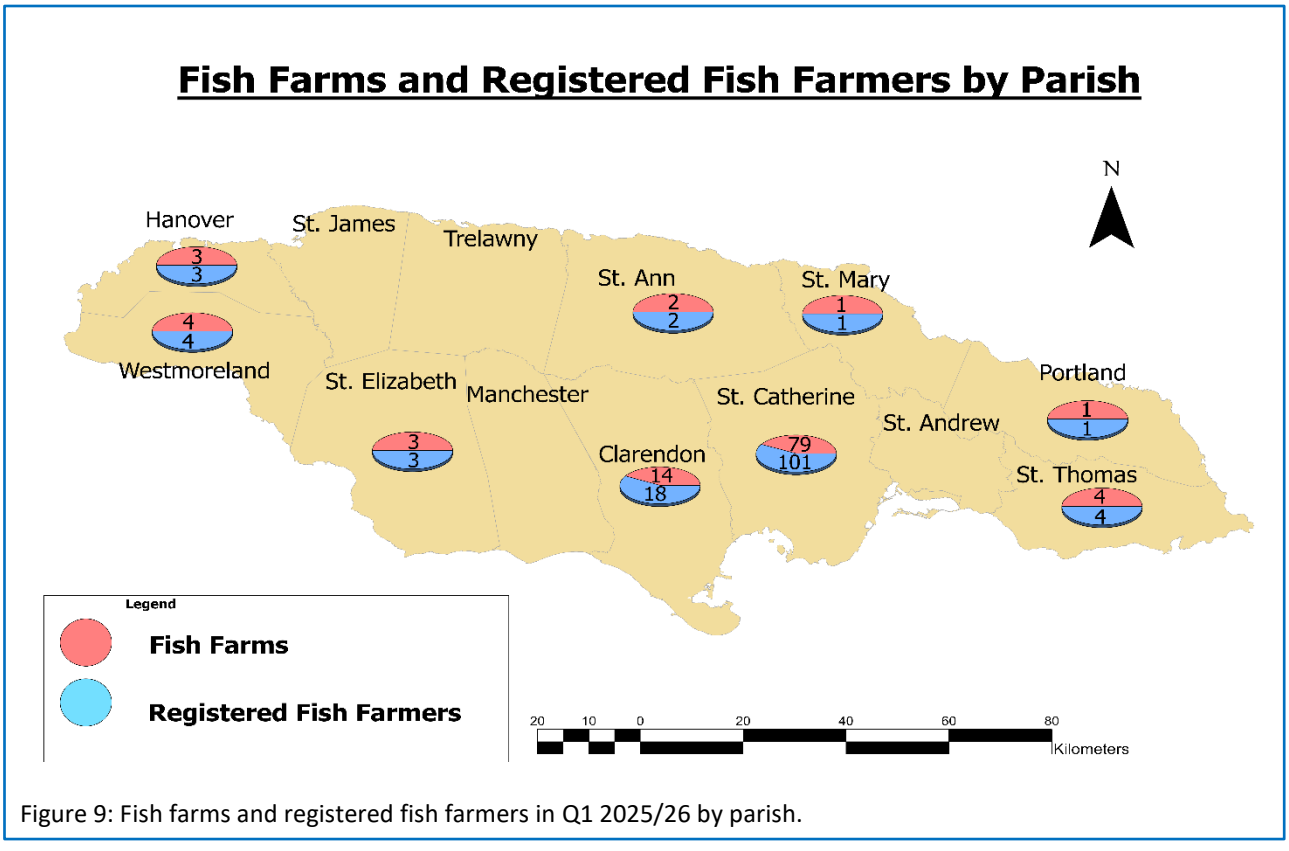


Figure 9: Fish farms and registered fish farmers in Q1 2025/26 by parish.

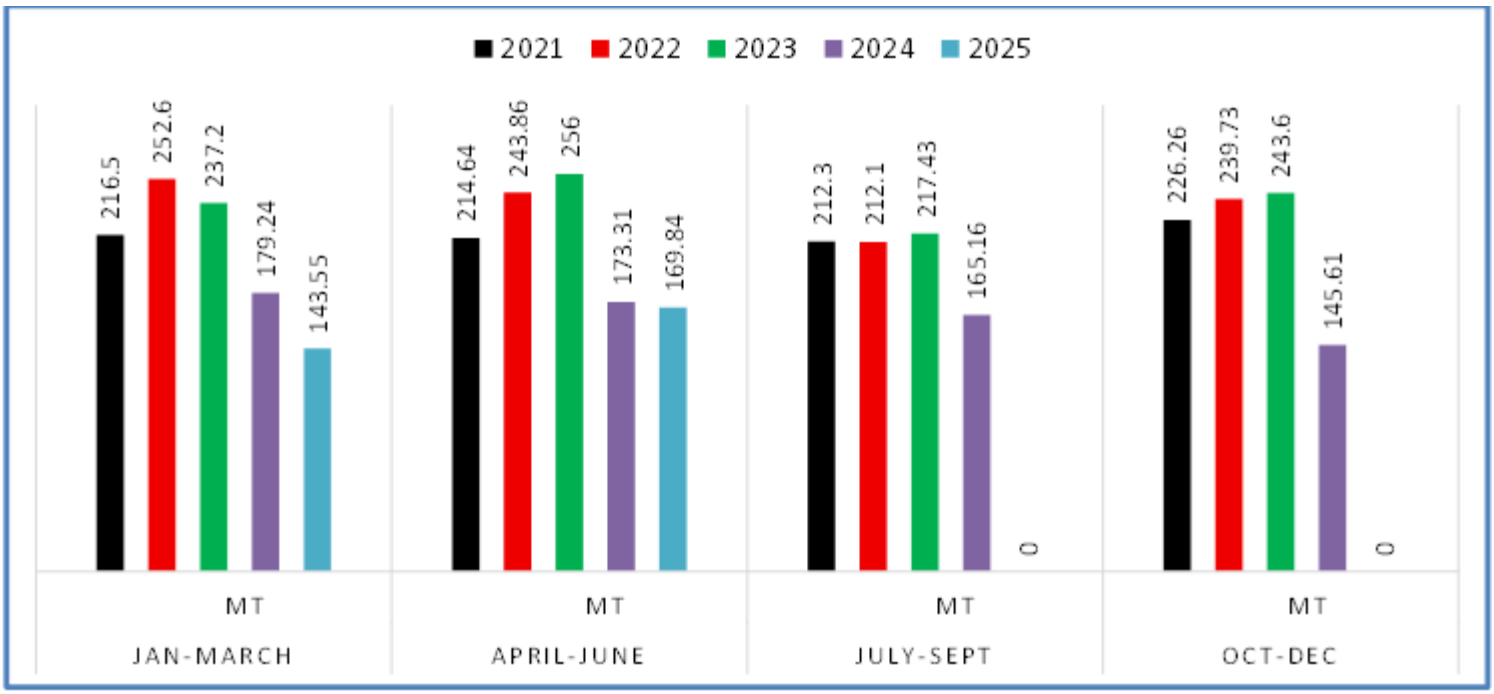


Figure 10A: Aquaculture tilapia quarterly production, 2021 to 2025.

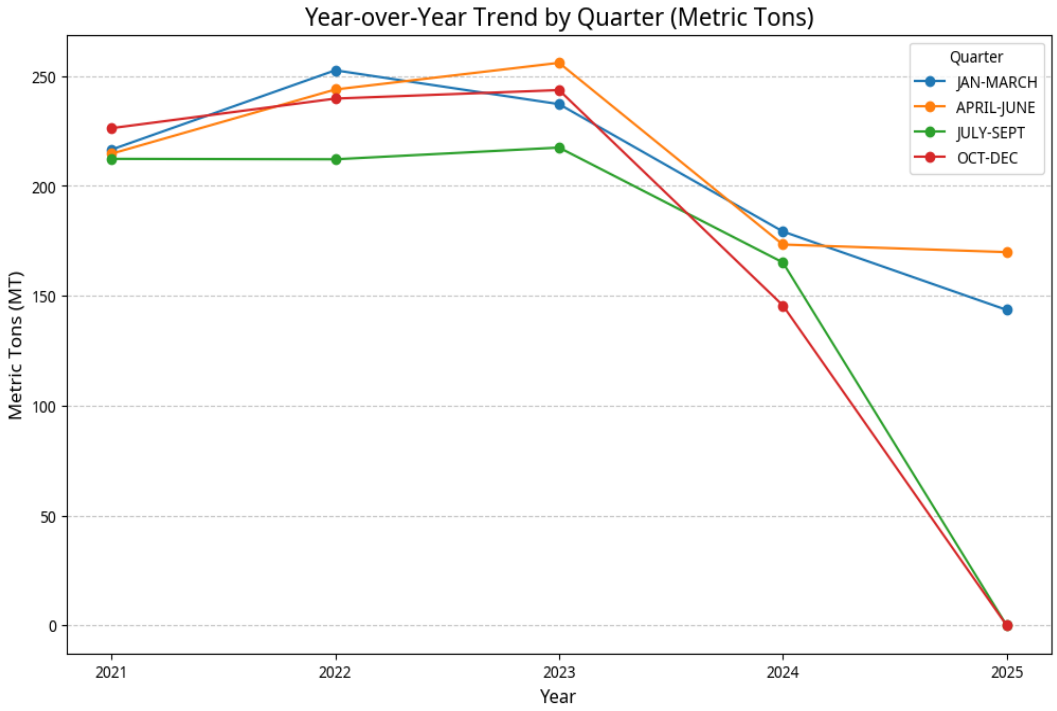


Figure 10B: Aquaculture year-over-year trend by quarter, 2021 to 2025.

A review of quarterly aquaculture fish production from 2021 to 2025 reveals a significant cycle of expansion and contraction. As detailed in the bar chart, production peaked in 2022 and 2023, with output in the April-June quarter reaching a high of 256.00 metric tons (MT) in 2023. This period of strong performance was followed by a sharp and rapid decline across all quarters, a trend clearly visualized by the steep downward trajectory in the line chart. For example, production in the October-December quarter fell by 40% from 243.60 MT in 2023 to 145.61 MT in 2024. The data for 2025 indicates a continued contraction in the first half of the year, with zero values for the latter half signifying that production figures have not yet been reported for those periods.

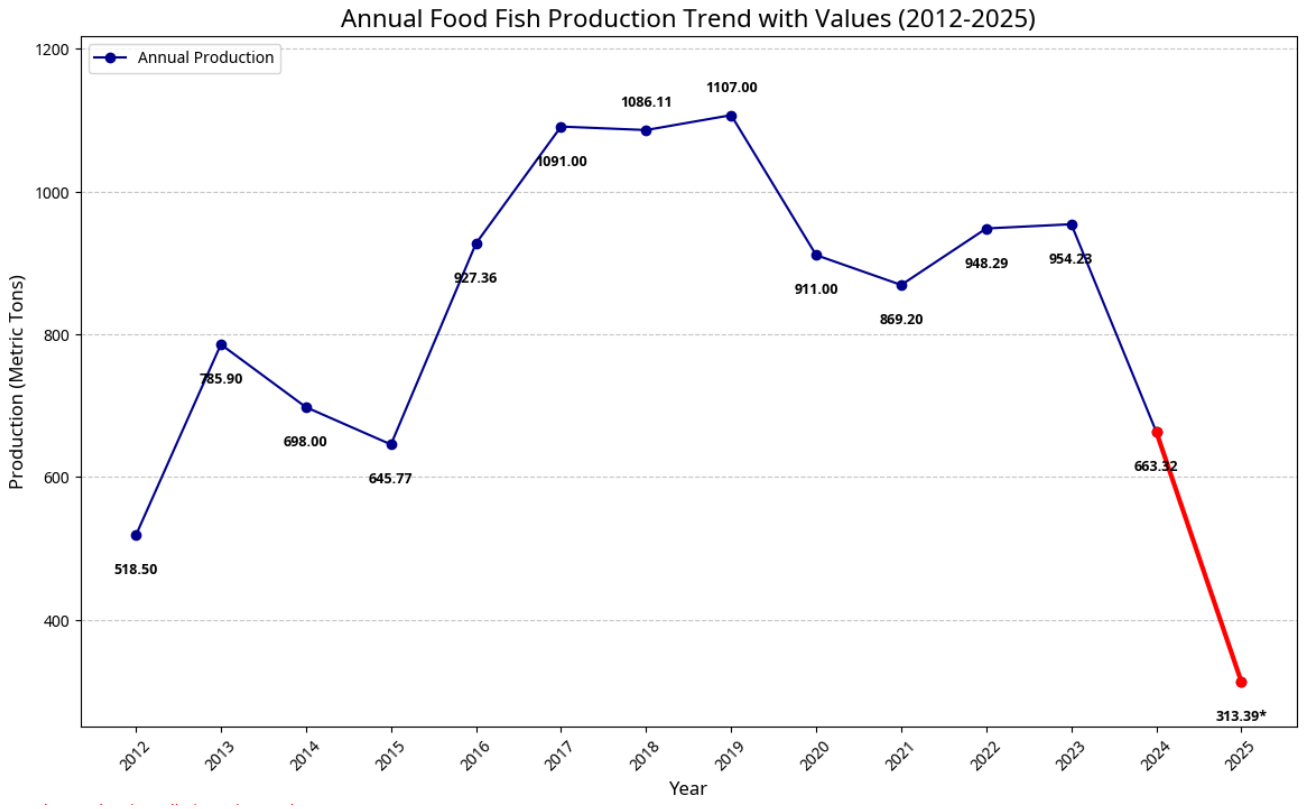


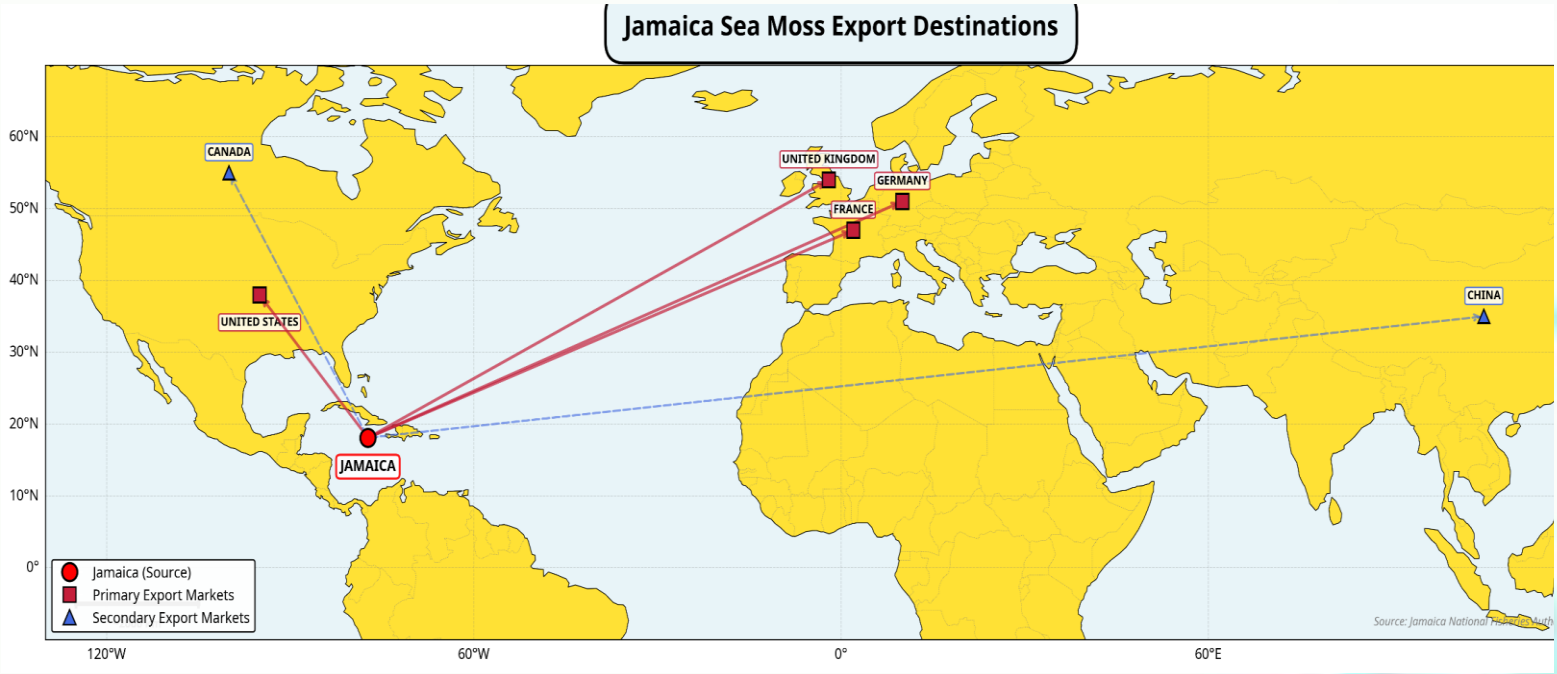
Figure 11: Aquaculture production in MT from 2012 to 2025.
* 2025 – January - June

Pond production capacity increased with 581 acres in operation—6.9% above the 565-acre quarterly target. The plan was to renovate 2 ponds for the quarter, but instead, 12 were completed for this period (600% of the planned renovations). Prawn seedstock improved markedly, as post-larvae output reached 96,000 against a 50,000 target, a 92% increase over the quarterly goal. Human capital development also strengthened, with 21 prospective fish farmers trained versus a target of 10, amounting to a 110% achievement of the training objective for the quarter. Collectively, these percentages reflect meaningful gains across capacity, infrastructure, seed supply, and skills, illustrating that the team is laying the foundational work to support the sector's rebound and sustained growth in Jamaica's aquaculture.

Photo 9: (L) Alex Clarke, Senior Aquaculture Research Officer with the NFA, demonstrates freshwater prawns raised at the Aquaculture Division ponds in Twickenham Park, St. Catherine.

FUN FACTS ABOUT SEA MOSS

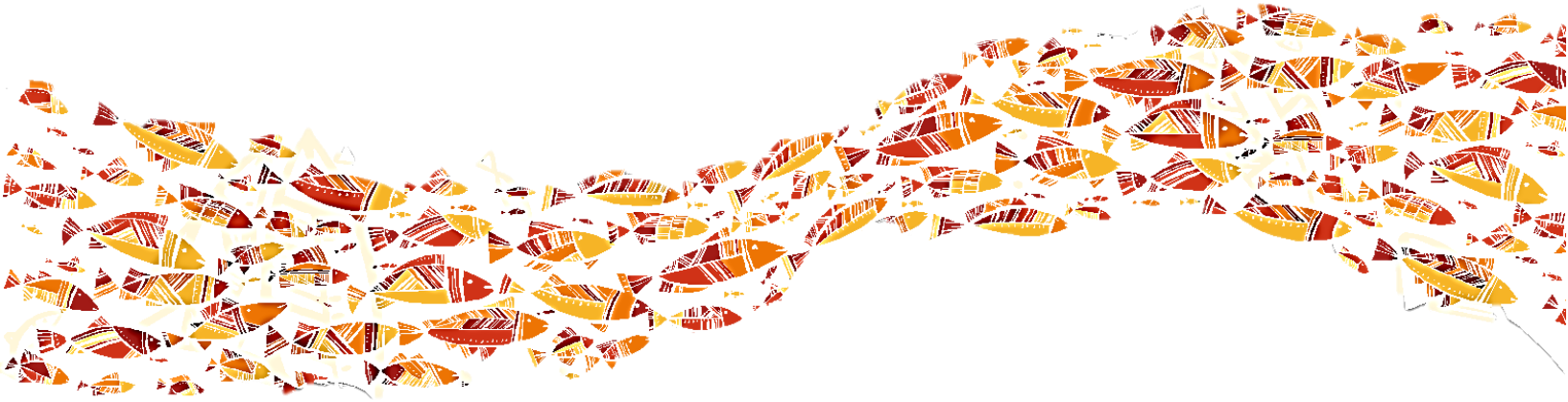
Sea moss farming presents a lucrative opportunity with low initial setup costs. The primary expenses involve acquiring rope and wooden posts, totalling approximately $9,000. A farmer can expect a significant return on this investment, with the choice between selling the sea moss wet or dry impacting the overall profitability. While both methods are profitable, selling wet sea moss proves to be the more financially rewarding option.



Based on the provided data, selling wet sea moss generates a profit of $357,860, which is $138,060 more than the $219,800 profit from selling the dried equivalent. This difference is further highlighted by the profit margins, with wet sea moss yielding a 97.55% profit margin compared to 96.07% for dry sea moss. The following table provides a clear comparison of the profitability of the two methods.

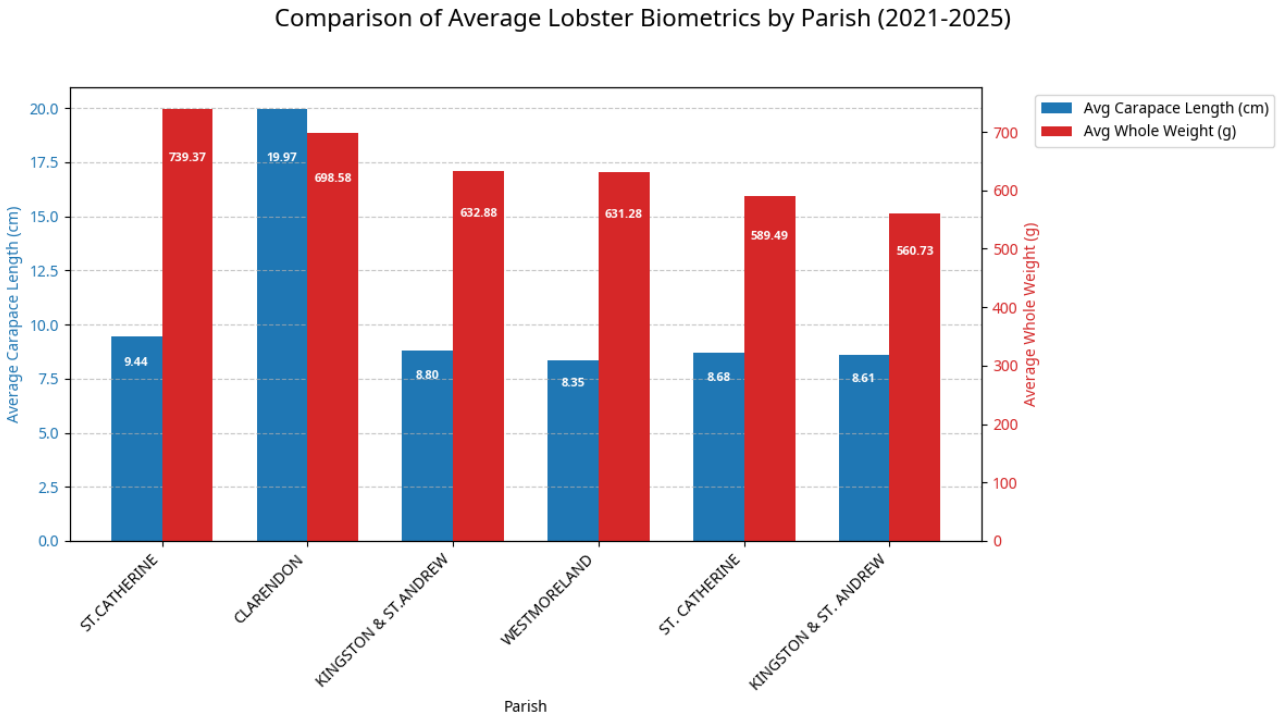
Item	Revenue ($)	Costs ($)	Profit ($)	Profit Margin (%)
Wet Sea Moss	366,860.00	9,000.00	357,860.00	97.55%
Dry Sea Moss	228,800.00	9,000.00	219,800.00	96.07%

BIOLOGICAL DATA
MARINE SPECIES



Lobster

Between 2021 and 2025, the study compiled 5,747 whole-lobster records across six parishes, with sampling heavily weighted toward Westmoreland (about 74.7%) and Kingston & St. Andrew (about 8.7%). Each record includes biometric measurements—Carapace Length, Tail Length, Telson Length, Body Depth Length, and Whole Weight—along with collection year, parish, and sex/maturity status. Across all records, the average carapace length is 9.06 cm, and the average whole weight is 634.93 g, reflecting a dataset dominated by smaller individuals due to the sampling distribution.



Temporal patterns reveal fluctuations in size and weight over the five years. The heaviest average weight occurs in 2021 (approximately 674.93 g), while the highest average carapace length appears in 2025 (about 13.78 cm). Notable extremes include the highest observed carapace length of 905.00 cm in Clarendon (2021) and the heaviest specimen of 7,056.00 g. Gender comparisons show that males are, on average, heavier (677.57 g) but have a slightly shorter average carapace length (9.04 cm) than females (579.72 g and 9.08 cm, respectively), suggesting reproductive factors may elevate female weight.

Annual sex ratios indicate a generally male-skewed population with substantial year-to-year variation: 2021 (M: F ≈ 1.85:1), 2022 (≈ 1.79:1), 2023 (≈ 1.22:1), 2024 (≈ 0.37:1, female-dominated), and 2025 (≈ 1.07:1). The ratio's marked shift in 2024 could reflect sampling differences or genuine changes in population structure. Across years, carapace length and whole weight are positively correlated (larger lobsters tend to weigh more), and the bulk of observations cluster in the smaller range (carapace length ~7–10 cm, weight < 1000 g), with large, heavier specimens being relatively rare. Westmoreland's heavy sampling influences the observed size distribution, resulting in a dense cluster of smaller individuals in the data.

Overall, the dataset provides a coherent time-series view of lobster biometrics by year, parish, and sex/maturity status, highlighting clear size–weight growth patterns and notable interannual variation in sex ratio and body metrics. Future analyses should explore relationships between maturity stages (T, D, E, S) and biometric measures within years and parishes and adjust for uneven sampling to better infer true population dynamics and reproductive health.

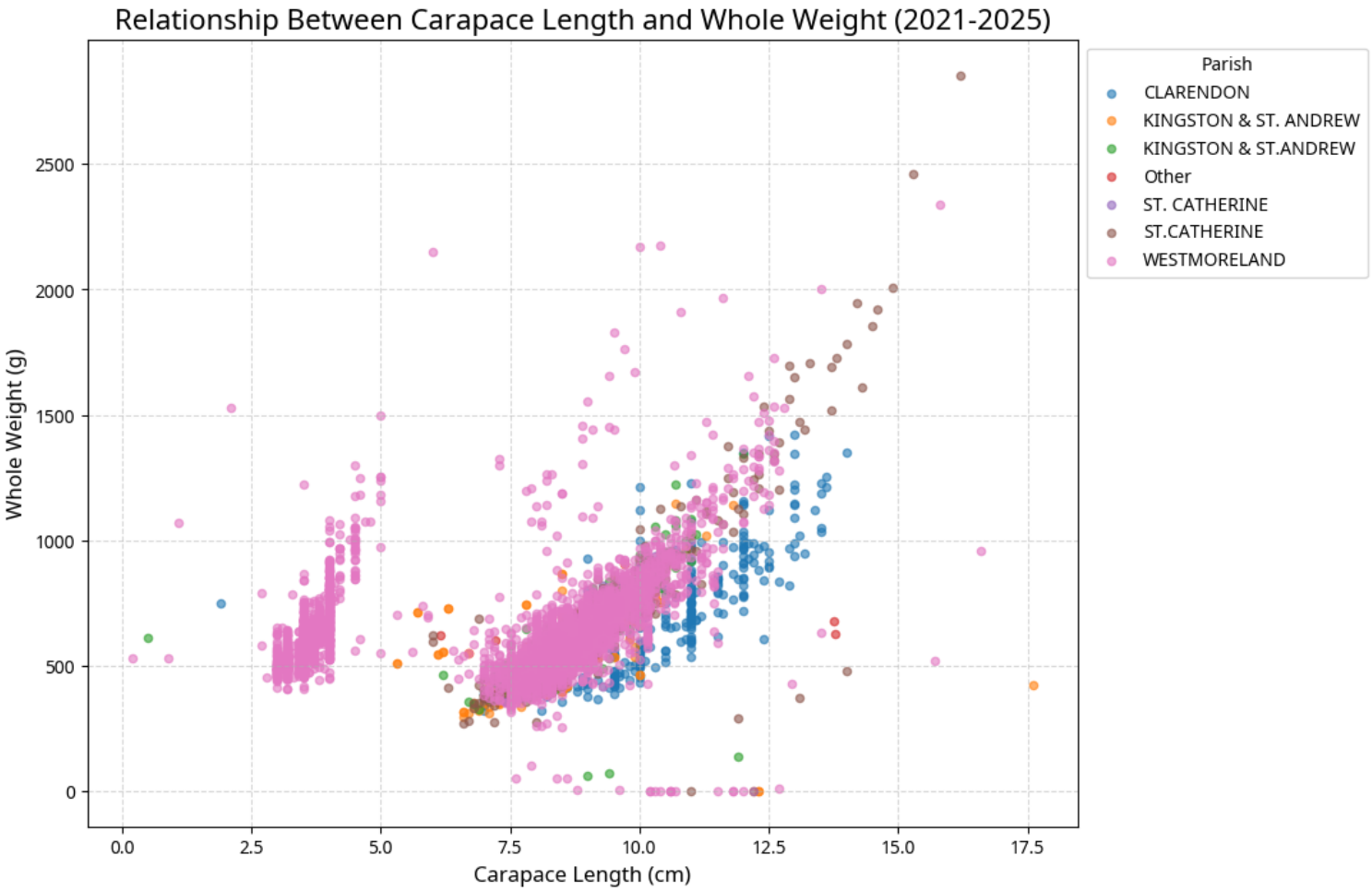


Figure 13: Relationship between carapace length and whole weight (2021-2025).

The scatter plot reveals a strong positive relationship between carapace length and whole weight, as larger lobsters tend to weigh more, typical patterns for growth data. Overall, the points show a clear upward trend, indicating that carapace length is a good predictor of weight. Most observations cluster in the lower-left region (carapace lengths around 7–10 cm and weights under 1000 g), reflecting a high density of smaller individuals. Fewer data points appear in the upper-right region, corresponding to the larger and heavier specimens. The parish colour-coding shows that sampling from different parishes aligns with the same general trend but contributes to different parts of the size distribution; notably, Westmoreland—being the most sampled parish—dominates the dense cluster of smaller lobsters.

Gender	Avg_Carapace_Length_cm	Avg_Whole_Weight_g
F	9.08	579.72
M	9.04	677.57

Table 9: AVERAGE CARAPACE LENGTH AND WHOLE WEIGHT PER GENDER.

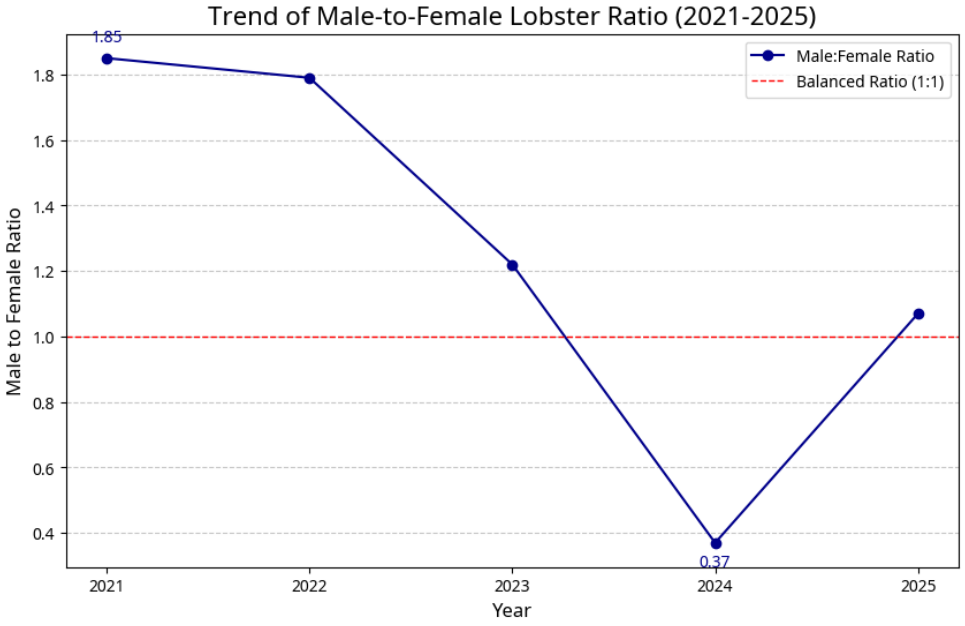


Figure 14: *Analysis of Male-to-Female Ratio Trend (2021–2025).*

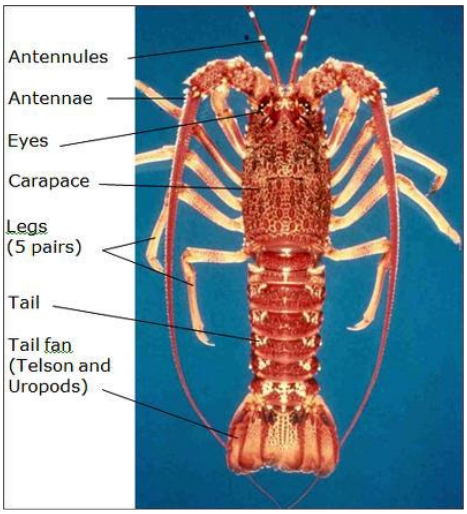


Photo 10: Labelling of a Caribbean spiny lobster. *Image credit: factanddetails*.

The male-to-female ratio in the sampled lobster population exhibits substantial year-to-year variability, reflecting dynamic changes in gender composition or sampling conditions. In 2021, the population was strongly male-dominated, with a ratio of 1.85 males for every female. This dominance gradually diminished in 2022 (1.79:1) and 2023 (1.22:1), moving toward a more balanced sex structure. A dramatic shift occurred in 2024, when the ratio dropped to 0.37:1, indicating a pronounced female dominance in the samples (approximately 2.7 females for every male). This year-over-year change represents an 80% decrease in the male-to-female ratio from 2021. In 2025, the trend partially reversed, with the ratio rising to 1.07:1, the most balanced value observed across the period, indicating nearly equal numbers of males and females in the sample. Overall, the 2021–2025 window shows high volatility in sex ratio, suggesting potential shifts in population dynamics or changes in sampling strategy, location, or effort across years.

The observed sharp decline in the male-to-female ratio from 1.22:1 in 2023 to 0.37:1 in 2024 is best explained by changes in sampling methodology or timing rather than a rapid biological shift in the population. While biological factors related to reproduction and movement can influence sex ratios, such a pronounced year-to-year change is unlikely to arise from natural population dynamics alone, suggesting sampling biases played a major role.

Conch

The biological sampling and analysis of conch landed and processed by our fishers is a critical part of the robust management of our most valuable fishery to ensure its sustainability. Biological monitoring of catch composition, sizes, weights, and processing levels provides vital indicators of stock health and the conditions in which the product is being sold to markets. This first quarter biological sample commenced in May and continued into June, coinciding with the first set of landings for the 2025 queen conch fishing season.

A total of 2273 processed and unprocessed individual conch samples were taken at conch landing sites and processing plants for the period. The total sample consisted of 1038 (46%) males and 1235 (54%) females, representing the close to 1:1 ratio necessary for supporting healthy reproductive activity for the population. Measurements of individual conch included "dirty" weight, where the animal is simply removed from the shell, and "50% clean" weight, which is the processing level where the shell, viscera, and opercula are removed. The "50% clean" processed weight is significant because individual quotas and export permits awarded to fishers each season are based on this processed weight. Total dirty weight ranged from 40g to 360g with a mean of 121.5g. The total 50% clean processed conch weight ranged from 34g to 306g with a mean of 105g. These mean values represent a rough conversion from "dirty" unprocessed weight to "50% clean" weight of 0.86, or in other words, a 14% loss in body weight from "dirty" to 50% clean processed weight. Based on the conch sample data provided, the male-to-female ratio is 1:1.19 (or approximately 0.84:1 when expressed as male: female). This represents a close to 1:1 ratio, which is indeed necessary for supporting healthy reproductive activity in the conch population. The slight female bias (54% vs 46%) is within the acceptable range for maintaining population health.

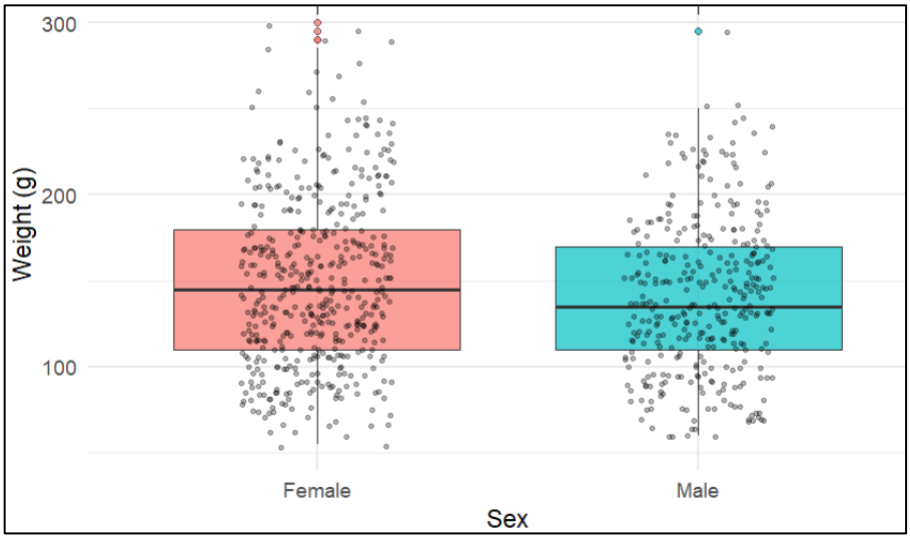


Figure 15: Boxplot comparison of Queen conch "dirty" weights by sex from a sample of 2273 individuals.

By sex, unprocessed dirty weight was on average larger for females than males, with an average of 148.9 g versus 140.8 g for males. Statistical test (two-sample t-test) confirmed a significant difference between the groups, with females approximately 8 g larger than males (95% confidence: 1.5 g and 14.7 g). The Wilcoxon test also indicated a significant difference in weight distributions between female and male queen conch. Sex-Based Weight Dimorphism and Statistical Significance ($p<0.05$).

SEA MOSS PRODUCTS

FROM JAMAICA & THE CARIBBEAN

NATURE'S SUPERFOOD IN MULTIPLE FORMS

R — RAW DRIED SEA MOSS
ANGEL BRAND • JAMAICA
WILDCRAFTED WHOLE SEAWEED
SUN-DRIED & READY TO SOAK
JM

S — SEA MOSS GEL
JAMAICAN ROOTS • JAMAICA
PRE-MADE GEL FOR SMOOTHIES
READY TO USE DAILY
JM

S — SEA MOSS POWDER
ISLAND TWIST • JAMAICA
FINELY GROUND SUPPLEMENT
EASY TO MIX ANYWHERE
JM

S — SEA MOSS CAPSULES
SUNSHINE HERBS • JAMAICA
CONVENIENT PILL FORM
DAILY MINERAL BOOST
JM

I — IRISH MOSS DRINK
JCS & OTHERS • CARIBBEAN
TRADITIONAL BEVERAGE
REFRESHING & NUTRITIOUS
JM

WHY SEA MOSS?

- 92+ ESSENTIAL MINERALS
- BOOSTS IMMUNITY
- SUPPORTS DIGESTION
- HEALTHY SKIN & HAIR

SUSTAINABLY HARVESTED FROM CARIBBEAN WATERS
JAMAICA • ST. LUCIA • DOMINICA • OTHER CARIBBEAN ISLANDS

SOCIOECONOMIC OVERVIEW

This section provides an analysis of the fisher population data spanning 15 months (April 2024 – June 2025). The primary objective is to dissect gender distribution, identify temporal trends, and interpret the socio-economic implications for the fishing industry. The data reveals a sector characterized by significant gender disparity, seasonal fluctuations, and notable overall growth. While the number of both male and female fishers has increased, the industry remains overwhelmingly male-dominated, with men constituting approximately 90% of the workforce. This analysis highlights critical areas for consideration, including the economic drivers of participation, potential barriers for female engagement, and the long-term sustainability of the industry in the face of growing labor involvement.

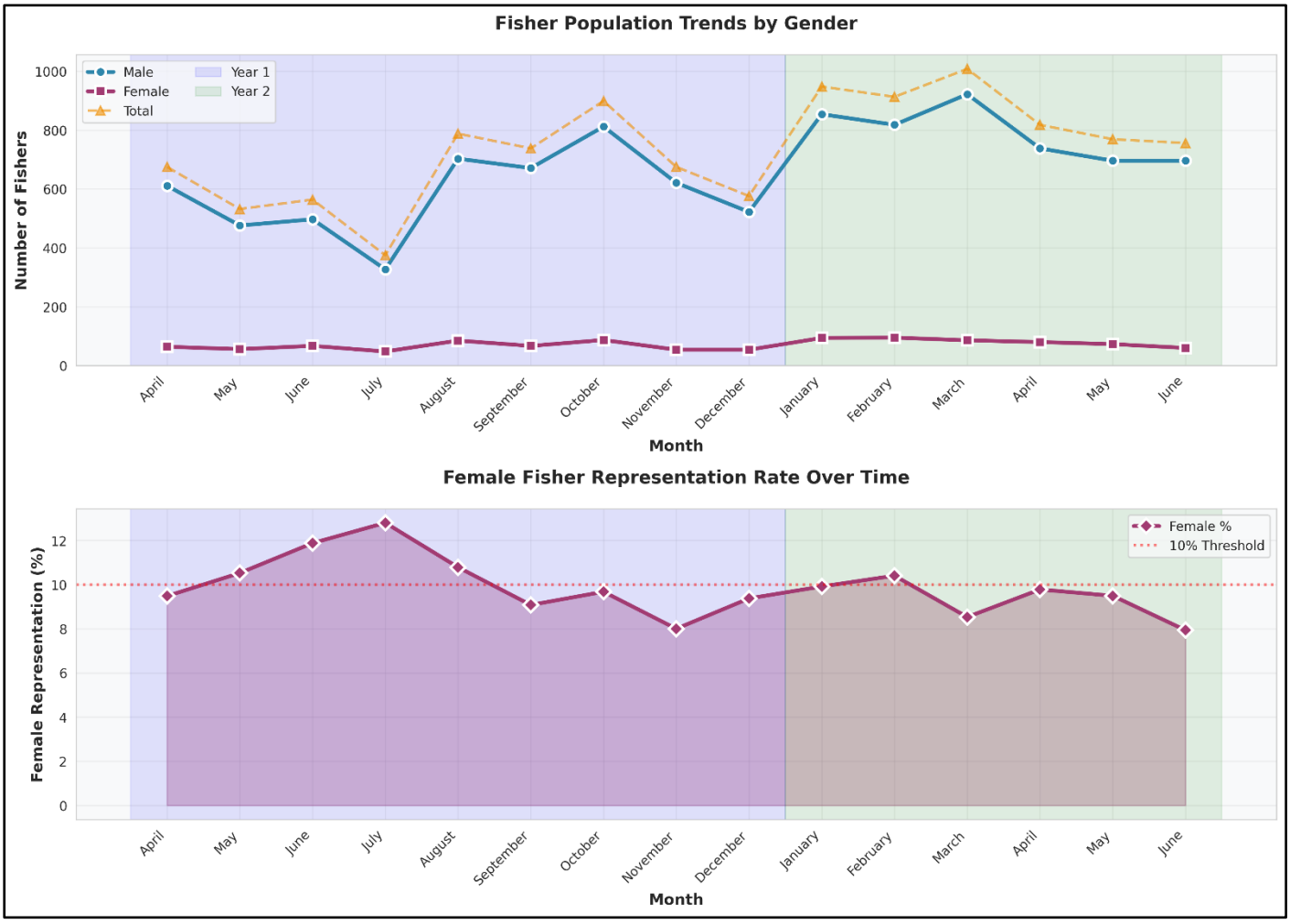


Figure 16A & 16B: Line chart showing the absolute growth in male, female, and total fishers over the 15 months.

The data indicate a growing industry. The average number of fishers increased substantially from Year 1 to Year 2. Both male (+35%) and female (+26%) cohorts expanded, signalling that fishing is becoming an even more critical economic activity in Jamaica. This growth can be a double-edged sword:

•Positive Economic Impact: More individuals engaged in fishing can translate to increased local income, food security, and economic activity.

•Risk of Overfishing: A rapid increase in fishing effort, if unmanaged, can put immense pressure on fish stocks. Without corresponding sustainability measures, this growth could lead to resource depletion, threatening the long-term viability of the very industry people depend on.

The trend of increasing participation necessitates a proactive approach from local authorities or fisheries management bodies to ensure that the harvest remains sustainable. The rate of increase for males is faster than for females. This means that while the industry is expanding and creating opportunities for both genders, it is becoming even more concentrated with men. There is no overall decrease; rather, the entire sector is experiencing significant growth. The only decreases observed are seasonal, with July being the month of lowest participation for both genders.

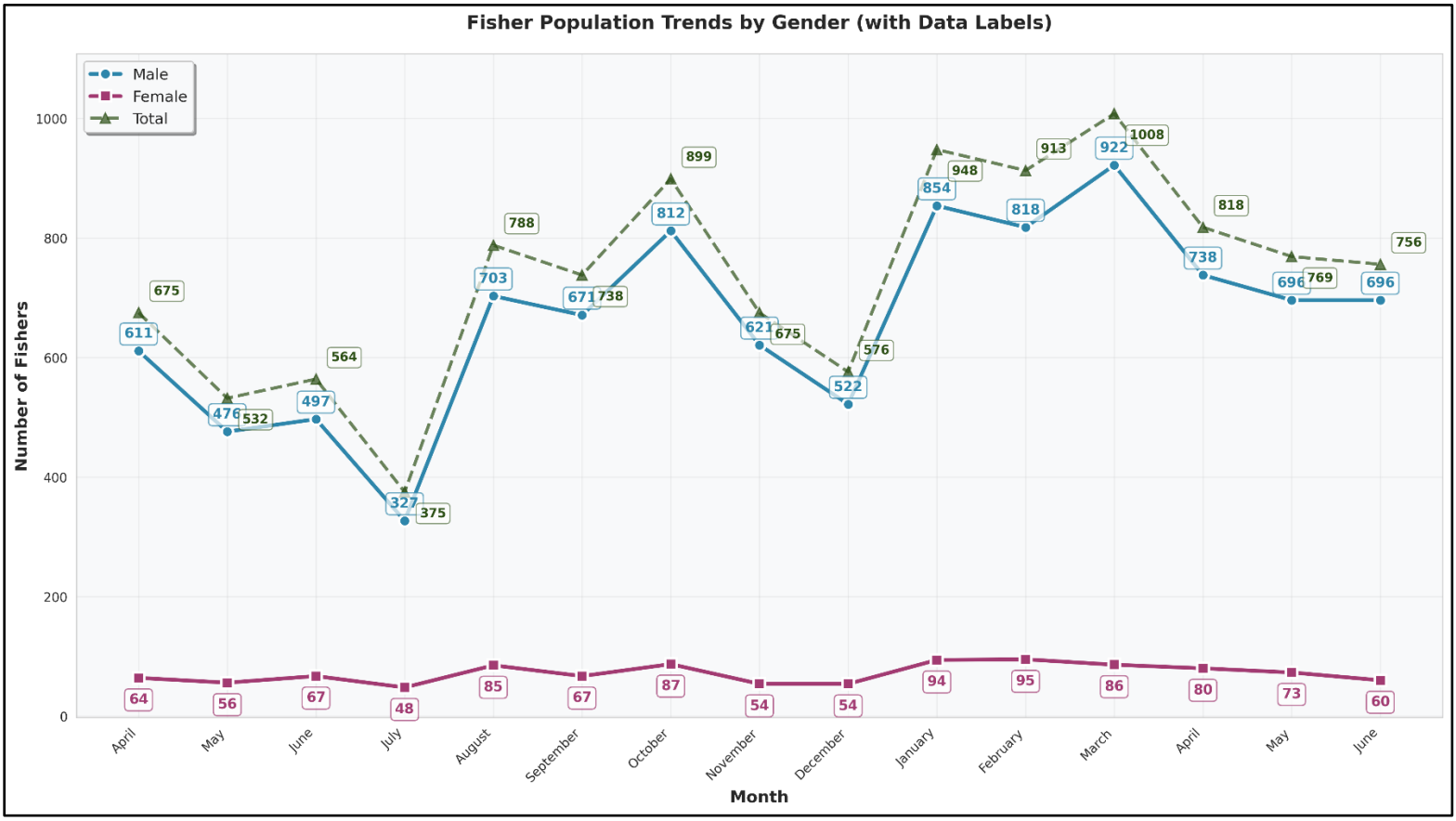


Figure 17: Multi-line graph highlighting all three metrics (Male, Female, Total) to show overall growth patterns.

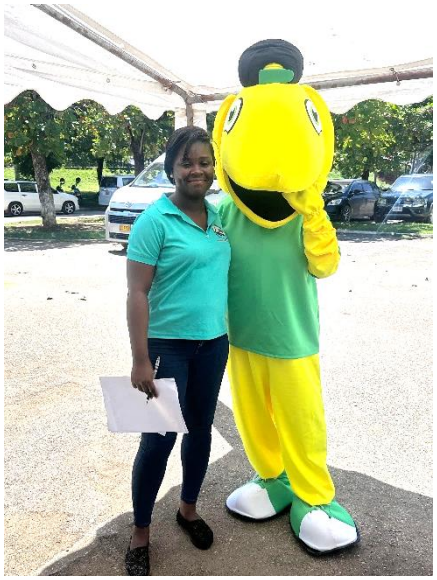


Photo 11: Mrs Kemeisha Plummer (Sr. Director Licensing & Registration) strikes a pose beside the IrieFins mascot.

Photo 12: Ms Shanique Elliot (Sr. Licensing & Registration Officer) conducting licensing activities at one in-field session.

Age

This report presents a detailed statistical analysis of the fishery sector, with a focus on the demographic trends of new and renewing fishers between the first quarters of the 2024-25 and 2025-26 fiscal years. By examining the data provided on the age distribution of individuals entering and continuing in the profession, this analysis aims to uncover key trends, assess the sector's growth, and identify the implications for its long-term sustainability. The report integrates statistical summaries and data visualizations to offer a comprehensive overview of the workforce dynamics at play.

The fishery sector has demonstrated growth over the past year. The total number of active fishers (both new and renewed) increased from 1,876 in Q1 2024-25 to 2,341 in Q1 2025-26, representing a 24.8% year-over-year increase. This growth is driven by a notable rise in both new entrants and the retention of existing fishers.

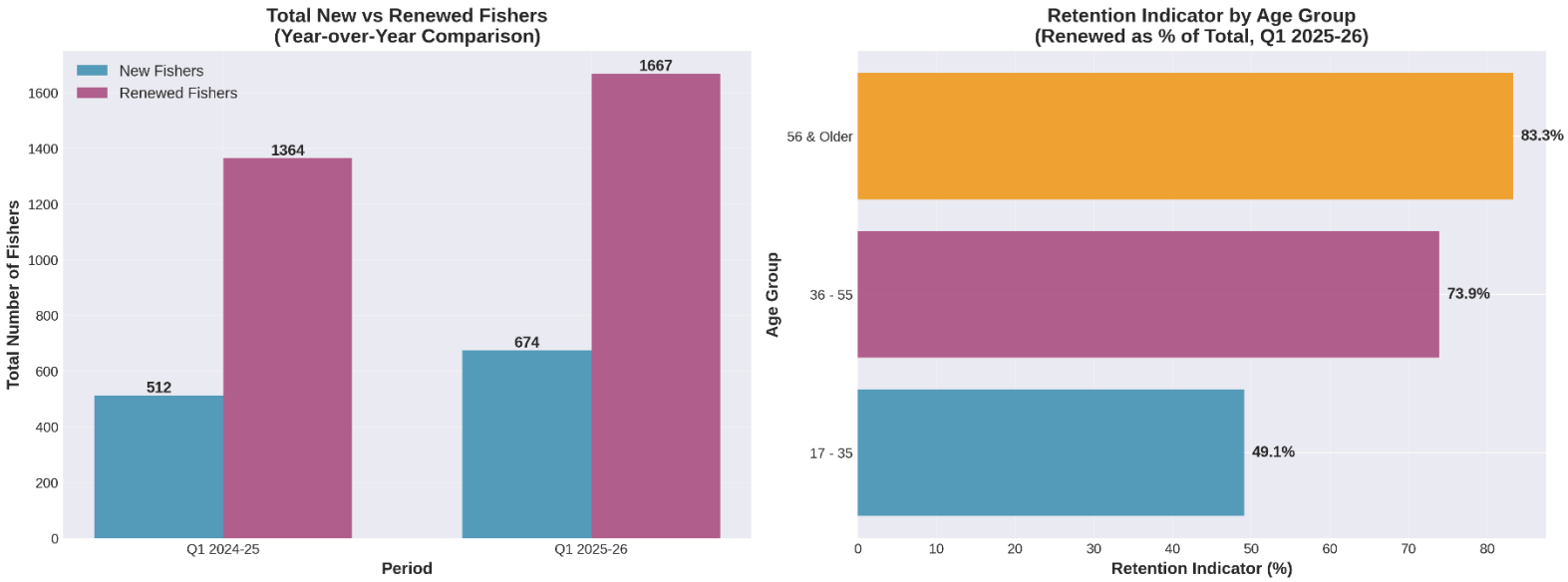
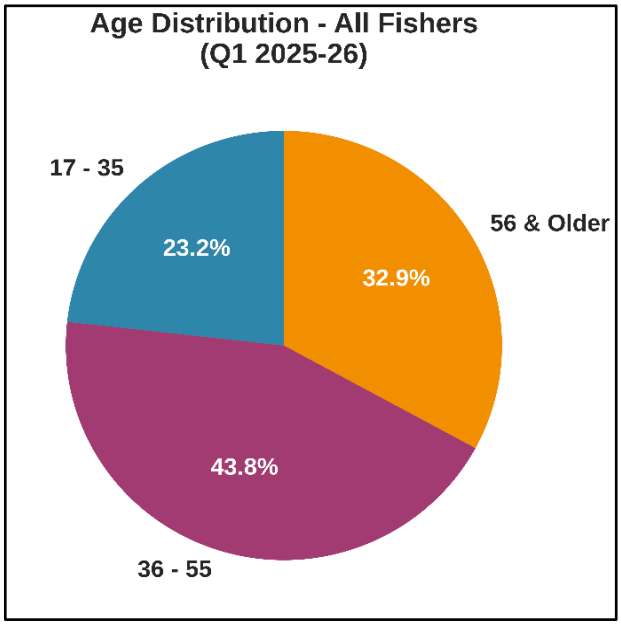


Figure 18: New and Renewed Fishers by age group: Q1 2024-25 vs. Q1 2025-26.

As shown in Figure 18, the number of new fishers grew by 31.6%, from 512 to 674, while the number of renewed fishers increased by 22.2%, from 1,364 to 1,667. This indicates a healthy influx of new talent and a strong retention of the experienced workforce.

Photo 13: Female fisher out at sea to engage in fishing



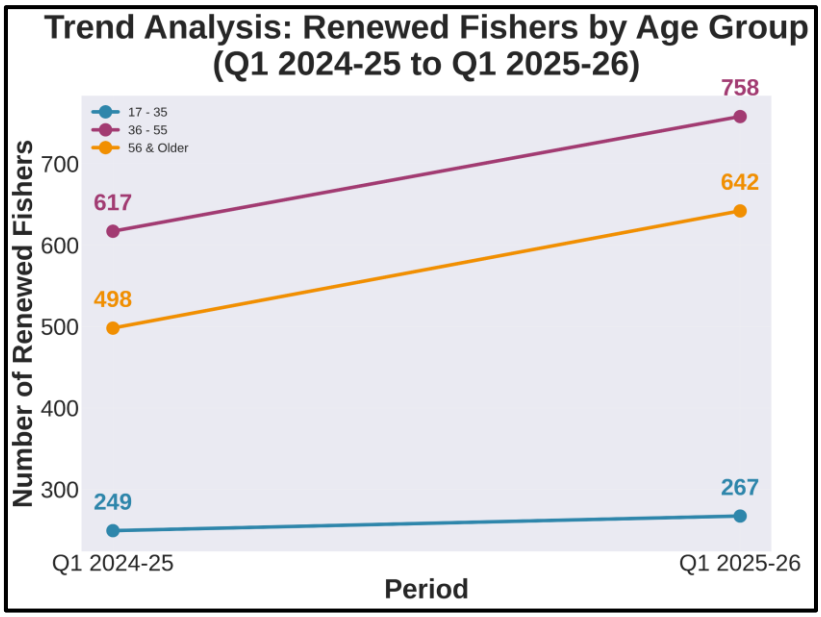


Figure 18A & 18B: Age distribution of all Fishers (Pie Chart) and Line chart showing renewed fisher licence by age group.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Status

The data reveals a notable volatility in the fishing sector's contribution to the national economy over the seven years from 2018 to 2024. In absolute terms, the fishing sector's GDP ranged from a low of USD 90.16 million in 2021 to a remarkable peak of USD 209.68 million in 2023, before settling at USD 207.53 million in 2024. This represents more than a doubling of output between 2021 and 2023, suggesting a period of significant expansion or recovery. As a percentage of total GDP, fishing's contribution fluctuated between 0.60% and 1.08%, with the highest proportional contribution occurring in 2023. This spike in 2023 is particularly striking, as it represents both the highest absolute value and the highest percentage contribution throughout the entire period, indicating that the fishing sector grew at a faster rate than the overall economy during that year.

GDP Contribution Based on Basic Prices (excluding taxes and subsidies on products) - $'Million							
Total GDP	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	15,650.65	15,810.81	13,880.88	14,670.67	17,100.04	19,420.00	20,586.00
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1,014.84	1,018.94	1,004.30	1,087.60	1,185.94	1,117.90	1,752.70
Fishing	94.58	111.02	109.04	90.16	116.29	209.68	207.53
% Contribution of fishing to Agriculture	9.32%	10.90%	10.86%	8.29%	9.81%	18.76%	11.84%
% Contribution of fishing to total GDP	0.60%	0.70%	0.79%	0.61%	0.68%	1.08%	1.01%

Table 9: GDP CONTRIBUTION (USD $' MILLION) BY THE FISHERIES SECTOR TO AGRICULTURE AND JAMAICA'S GDP.

When examining the fishing sector's position within the broader Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing category, the data shows considerable variation in its relative importance. The sector's contribution to this parent category ranged from 8.29% in 2021 to 18.76% in 2023, with the 2023 figure representing a dramatic increase that nearly doubled the sector's share compared to previous years. This suggests that while the overall Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing sector grew modestly from $1,117.90 million in 2023 to $1,752.70 million in 2024, the fishing component experienced disproportionate growth in 2023 before moderating in 2024. The decline in fishing's share of the agriculture sector from 18.76% in 2023 to 11.84% in 2024, despite maintaining a high absolute GDP value, indicates that other components of the agriculture sector (particularly forestry and general agriculture) experienced substantial growth in 2024, outpacing the fishing sector's performance.

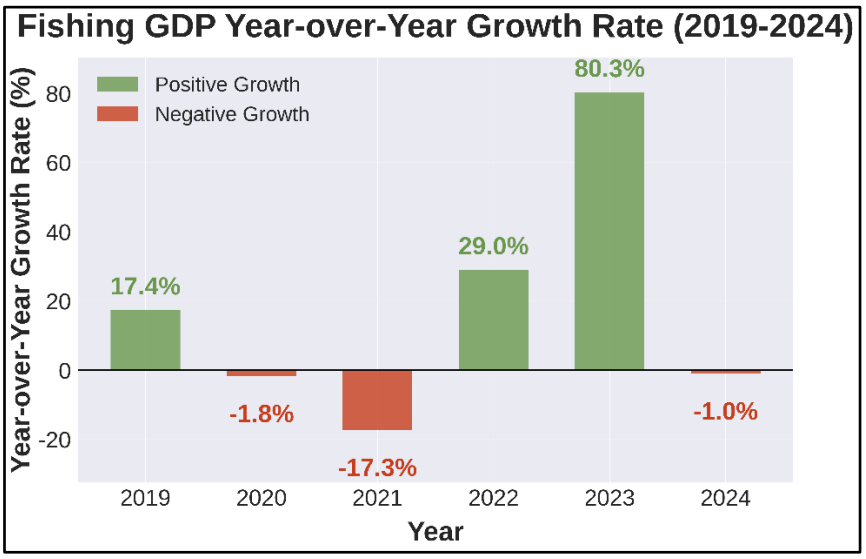


Photo 14: Male fish vendor displaying his fresh fish for sale.

Fish Price Index

The locally supplied market for fish is dominated by reef fish species, such as the common parrot, grunt, and snappers, caught by the artisanal fleet. Offshore pelagic species such as Kingfish, Dolphinfish and Tunas make up the second most important group targeted by local fishers. Despite several lost fishing days due to bad weather over the quarter, prices for these fish groups remained stable compared to previous quarters, averaging around $1000/lb. There were, however, regional differences among parishes where, for instance, St. Mary, Trelawny, and St. James, located in the north, had higher average and modal prices compared with parishes located in the south. Westmoreland and Kingston & St. Andrew had the overall lowest prices across parishes for the most important fish groups. In terms of value, Snappers were the highest, followed by Parrots, Grunts, Jacks, and the offshore pelagic species. This is indicative of customer preferences for locally caught reef fish and deep slope species over offshore pelagic species.

PARISH	SNAPPERS		PARROTS		GRUNTS		JACKS		TUNAS		KINGFISH	
	AVERAGE	MODE	AVERAGE	MODE	AVERAGE	MODE	AVERAGE	MODE	AVERAGE	MODE	AVERAGE	MODE
CLARENDON	908	1000	791	1000	766	1000	940	1000				
HANOVER	893	1000	712	1000	782	1000	886	1200	770	800		
KNG & ST. AND	868	1000	800	800	555	700	825	1000			700	800
MANCHESTER	967	1000	622	600	789	1000	928	1000	900	1000		
PORTLAND	989	1200	879	1000	767	800	828	800	643	500	750	800
ST. CATHERINE	1233	1000			700	700	400	400				
ST. ELIZABETH	933	1000	944	1000	763	1000	1000	1000				
ST. MARY	1274	1200	1095	1200	1027	1200	725	600	540	500		
ST. THOMAS	999	1000	968	1000	960	1000	863	1000			790	800
ST.ANN	992	1000	944	1000	898	1000	854	1000				
ST.JAMES	1170	1200	1186	1200	1122	1200	1154	1200	1160	1200		
TRELAWNY	1107	1200	1140	1200	1125	1200	1103	1000	1000	1200	1200	1200
WESTMORELAND	955	1000	464	500	504	500	891	1200	660	600		

Table 10: Average and most common (modal) prices (JA$/lb) of select fish groups targeted by artisanal fishers during the period Apr. – Jun. 2025.

FUN FACTS ABOUT SEA MOSS

Sea Moss Production Summary Bowden Bay Research Station

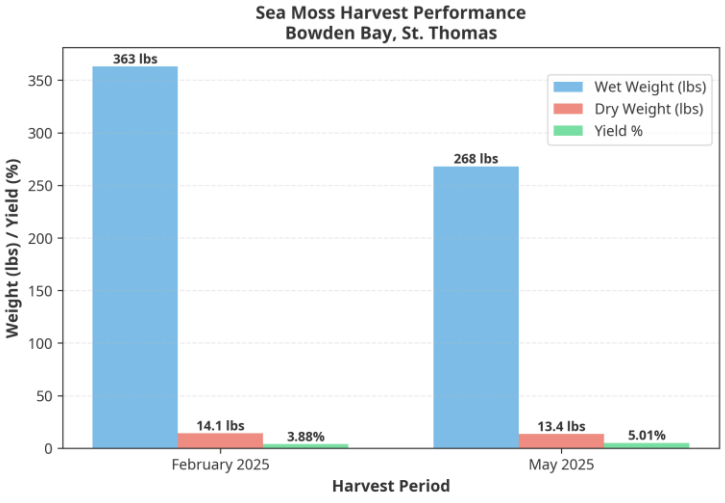
Executive Overview:

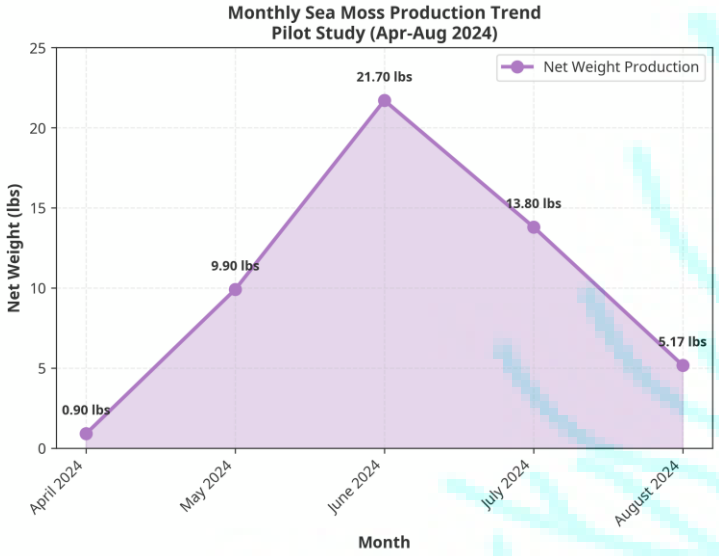
The Bowden Bay research station in St. Thomas, Jamaica, has been conducting systematic sea moss cultivation and monitoring since 2023. This summary presents key production metrics and yield analysis from recent harvests and ongoing pilot studies, demonstrating the viability of sea moss aquaculture in Jamaican waters.

Recent Harvest Performance

The research station has documented significant harvest activities in 2025, with data showing consistent production yields:

Harvest Period	Wet Weight (lbs)	Dry Weight (lbs)	Yield %
February 2025	363	14.1	3.88%
May 2025	268	13.42	5.01%
Average Yield	—	—	**4.45%**





Pilot Study Production Data (April–August 2024)

The extended pilot study, conducted from April to August 2024, tracked monthly production across ten cultivation strings. Key findings include:

Total Production: 51.47 lbs. of net weight across the five months.

Peak Production: June 2024 with 21.70 lbs., representing 42% of total pilot production.

Average Monthly Production: 10.29 lbs.

Production Range: 0.90 lbs. (April) to 21.70 lbs. (June)

Key Production Insights Yield Efficiency: The average drying yield of 4.45% indicates that approximately 1 pound of dried sea moss is obtained from 22.5 pounds of harvested wet weight. This conversion rate is consistent with industry standards for Euchema and Gracilaria species commonly cultivated in Caribbean waters.

CONCLUSION

The first quarter of the 2025/2026 fiscal year has demonstrated a period of significant and encouraging growth for Jamaica's fisheries sector, underscoring a promising trajectory for the year ahead. The data presented in this report reflect a revitalised industry, with notable increases in both vessel and fisher licensing serving as primary indicators of sector participation and confidence. The robust year-over-year growth in vessel licensing, with new licenses increasing by 37.4% and renewals surging by 58.0%, points to the success of targeted initiatives. This positive trend is further confirmed by the increase in fisher licenses, which saw a remarkable 46% year-over-year jump in May, contributing to a total of 2,343 licenses issued in the quarter. This expansion not only strengthens the regulatory framework but also provides a more accurate and comprehensive picture of the fishing fleet, which is crucial for effective management and resource allocation.

In conjunction with the growth in participation, the quarter was marked by a substantial improvement in compliance and enforcement activities. The 29% increase in site visits, totalling 1,817 for the quarter, alongside a significant 141% rise in joint operations with the JDF and JCF, highlights the National Fisheries Authority's unwavering commitment to upholding the Fisheries Act. While the 60% increase in seizures (from 16 lbs to 25.6 lbs) may initially seem punitive, it reflects a more vigilant and effective enforcement presence, which is essential for deterring illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. The expansion of compliance activities, with total inspections rising by 51% to 157, ensures broader coverage and reinforces the message that sustainable practices are a shared responsibility for the long-term health of our marine ecosystems.

The economic contribution of the fisheries sector remains a cornerstone of Jamaica's blue economy, and the production values for the quarter—USD 93.6 million for finfish and USD 98.2 million for total marine production—underscore its importance. The detailed biological data collected for key species like lobster and conch are invaluable for informing stock assessments and management decisions. The strong positive correlation observed between carapace length and whole weight in lobsters, for example, provides a scientific basis for size limits and other conservation measures. This commitment to data-driven, evidence-based management is what will ensure the long-term sustainability of our fisheries, balancing economic opportunities with the critical need for conservation.

Looking ahead, the National Fisheries Authority will continue to build on the momentum of this quarter. The focus will remain on strengthening compliance, expanding the use of technology to streamline licensing and data collection, and fostering a culture of co-management with our fishers. The challenges of overfishing and climate change require constant vigilance and adaptive management strategies. The data and trends presented in this report, from licensing growth to enhanced enforcement, provide a solid foundation for navigating these challenges. With the continued collaboration of all stakeholders, we are confident that Jamaica's fisheries sector will continue to thrive, providing food security and economic prosperity for generations to come.

National Fisheries Authority

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