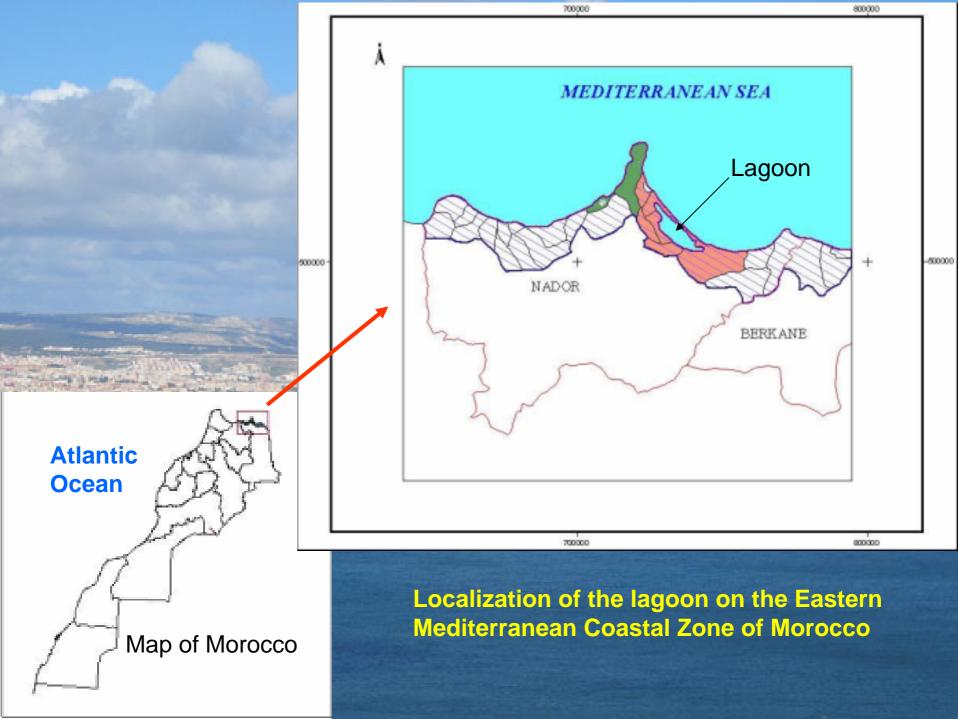
Fishing and aquaculture in the socioeconomic context of a coastal Mediterranean lagoon

Abdellatif Khattabi, Ph.D.
Ecole Nationale Forestière d'Ingénieurs
BP. 511, Tabrikt SALE, MOROCCO
Tel: +212 61 21 08 54

reil, a. khattahi@amail.a.

Email: a_khattabi@email.com

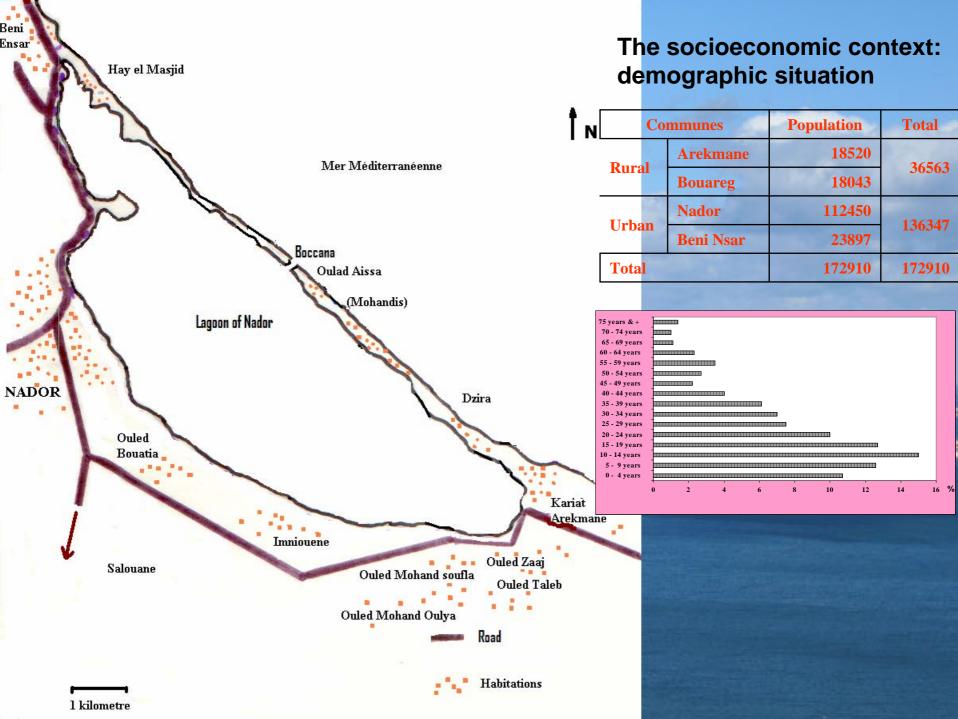




Zone of biological and ecological importance

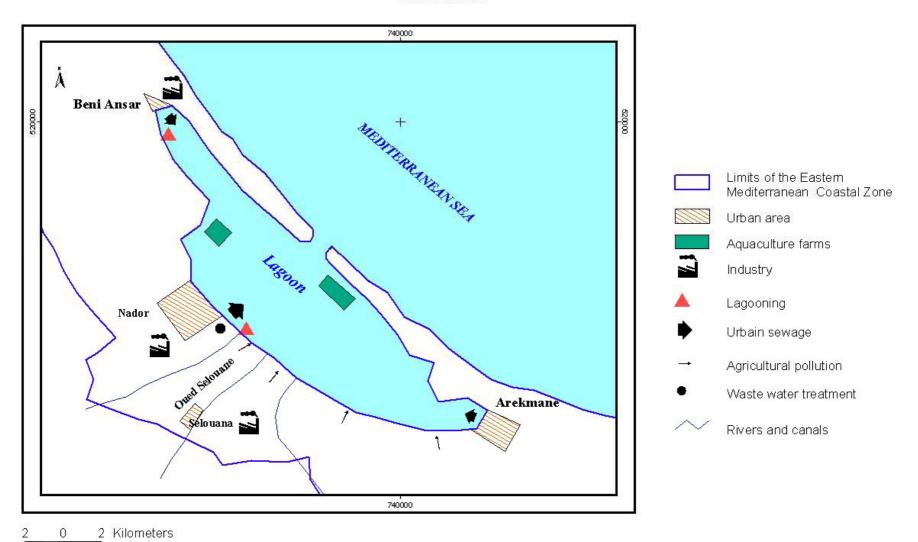




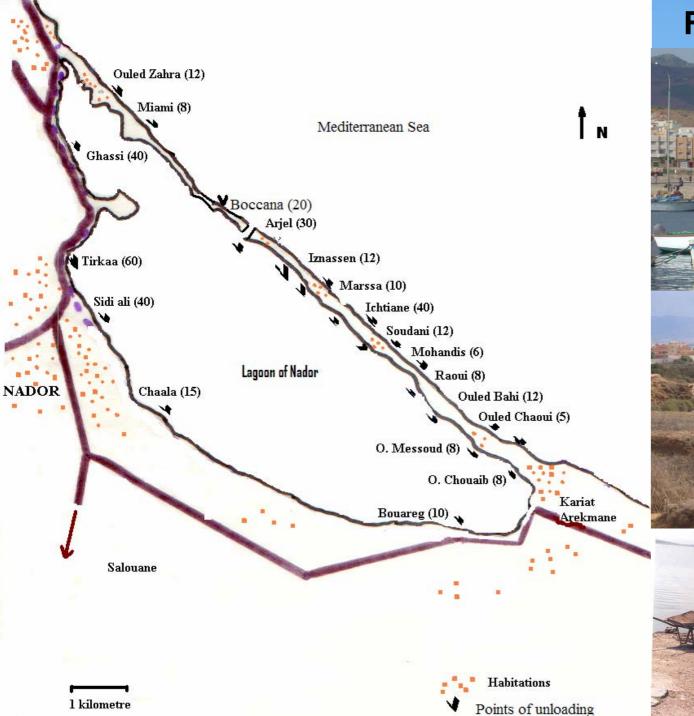


The socioeconomic context: human activities

THE LAGOON



- Collect and analysis of secondary data and identification of main stakeholders
- Census of fishing boats and their distribution around the lagoon
- Survey (questionnaire) among 60 fishermen in three unloading points
- Discussions with groups and semi structured interviews with key informants
 - Socio-demographic characteristics of fishermen
 - Production and commercialization of fish
 - Income estimation
 - Problems and constraints









Part of the lagoon	Fishing days/year (%)	% in the lagoon
East strip	46	60
West strip	31	20
South part	30	100
- Charles and Aller Annual Control		

Length of fishing boats: varies from 4 to 6 m

Powering engines: 4 to 8 HP

Fishing techniques: 40% 'tremail' and 60% 'palanza'

Number of fishermen per boat in average: 2

- ➤ Quantity of fish: 1378 Tons/year (all species confound)
- ➤ Monetary value: 28 Million DH/year (2.8 million US dollars)
- ➤ Part coming from the lagoon: 58% of the total quantity (1.6 Million US dollars)

- ➤ Boats productivity varies from 2580 to 8875 kg/year
- >Yearly income per boat varies from 6500 to 8600 US dollars
- > Yearly net income per fisherman: varies from 2500 to 3500 US dollars

Aquaculture activity

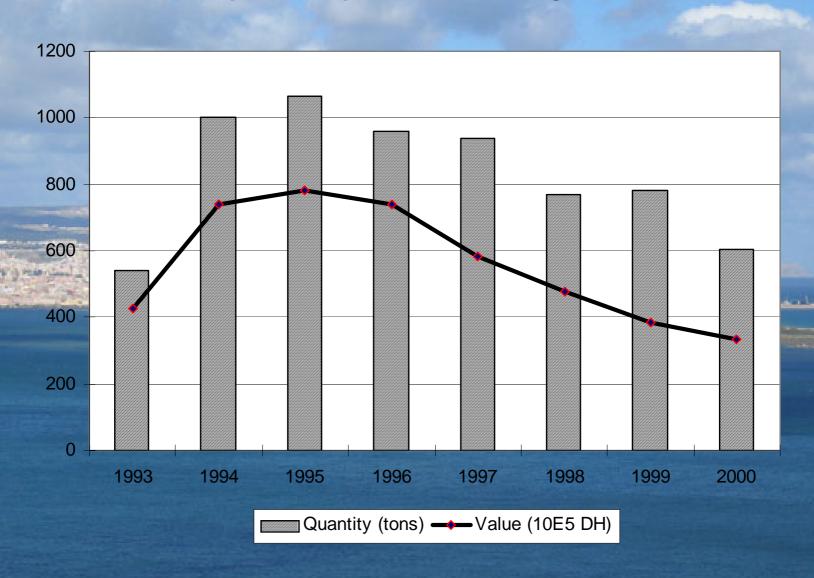
One production unit in the lagoon

Species produced: Sparus auratus, Dicentrarchus labrax, Anguila anguila, Ostrea edulis, ...

Produces more than 75 % of the whole national production



Aquaculture production in the lagoon



Problems and constraints of the fisheries activities

- Decline of the fishing revenue by 70% during the last decade
- Decline of the productivity of aquaculture by 40%
- Impossibility of producing shellfish

Problems related to the water quality of the lagoon Problems related to the stock of fish (over harvesting) Problems related to natural phenomena (wind erosion)

....









Environmental and socioeconomic costs

- Costs of the lost fishing productivity (loss of income)
- * Costs of change in the social life (unemployment, emigration, ...)
- Costs of the lost potential of shellfish production
- Costs of the decrease on the aquaculture productivity
- *Extra costs induced in the aquaculture production (expansion of the cycle of production, etc.)
- * Health costs induced by the low quality of fish
- * Health costs induced by the low swimming quality of the lagoon
- ❖ Costs induced on the tourism activity due to the degradation of the scenery and of the water
- Costs induced on the ecosystem functioning, its goods and services
- LOSS of biodiversity; etc.

Need for an integrated management

Urbanization

Industry

Agriculture

Fisheries

Tourism

Harbor activities

Nature protection