

FISHING PORTS IN TUNISIA

- **The Fishing Ports and Facilities Agency**
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The Fishing Ports and Facilities Agency

- The Agency was created in 1992. It's a public establishment with moral personality and financial independence.
- The Agency is under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries.
- It provides the needed facilities for the seamen, such as the establishment of vessels in port basins and the use of spaces and equipments in return for the extraction of provisions seized by the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance of 23 April 2018.

The Agency Headquarter
located in the fishing port of
LA GOULETTE



The Tasks

- The Agency shall undertake the following tasks:
 - Exploitation, management, **maintenance** and development of marine fishing ports.
 - Disposal of the port public domain
 - Provision of services for fishing boats in return
 - To act as a maritime police for sea fishing.
 - Contribute to the study of construction projects and expansion of ports

Network fishing ports

- APIP agency manages 41 fishing ports extended over 1,300 kms along the coastline with an average of one port each 32 kms. They are capable of receiving 150,000 Tons of fish per year, eligible to meet the development of production.
- The 41 Tunisian fishing ports are classified as follow:
 - 12 Deep-sea fishing ports: designed for deep-sea fishing and tuna fishing, as well as Coastal fishing boats and hunting light boats.
 - 20 Coastal fishing ports, including 2 ports able to harbor deep-sea fishing vessels, blue fishing boats and coastal fishing vessels.
 - 09 shelter sites.

Components of sea ports

Infrastructure

- Port infrastructure includes wharves, docks And wave barriers, whose primary functions are to protect fishing vessels when anchored or supplied with fishing supplies, as well as to provide spaces for the exploitation and practice of fishing activities.
- It consists of:
 - Fixed wharves: More than 14.000 meters
 - Floating wharves: More than 12.000 meters
 - Rocky protective barriers: more than 41.000 meters
 - Basins: about 198 hectares
 - Flatbed areas: about 181 hectares



Components of sea ports

Harbor basin cleaning equipments

Three dredging units

- A semi-hydraulic dredge
- Two mechanical units composed of excavators on pontoons.







DRADGING

DRADGING METHODES ACTUALLY USED ARE :

- EXTRACTING SEDIMENTS
- TRANSPORTATION OF THE SEDIMENTS SOMETIMES FAR AWAY WICH NEEDS A HIGH COST AND MORE TIME
- ENVIRONNEMENTS PROBLEMS.
- AUTORISATIONS FROM THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONNEMENT IS NEEDED

DRADGING

- AS WE KNOW THE SEDIMENT THAT THE SEDIMENT IN THE PORT IS A RESULT OF THE MARINE CURRENT AT 70% OF THE VOLUME APPROXIMATIVELY.
 - THE METHOD USED CINSIST TO PUT SEDIMENT IN SUSPENSION : THE COHESION BETWEEN THE GRAINS OF SEDIMENTS IS ELIMINATED WITH A NEW MIXITURE THAT CAN BE EJECTED OUTSIDE
- > SOME FIRMS HAVE DEVELOP THIS METHOD
- > LIKE VAN OORD AND NAMED THE NATURAL WAY OF DREDGING:
WATER INJECTION DREDGING



**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**