

# FISHING PORTS IN TUNISIA

**APIP**

# **The Fishing Ports and Facilities Agency**

- **- Submitting of The Fishing Ports and Facilities Agency**
- **Tasks**
- **Network fishing ports**
- **Components of sea ports**
- **Port services**
- **Development Strategy and Goals**

# Submitting of 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 seamans, 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

- Our Agency manage 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

\* and two mechanical units composed of excavators on pontoons.



# SEMI-HYDRAULIC DRADGE



# SEMI-HYDRAULIC DRADGE



# MECHANICAL DRADGING



# DRADGING

- DRADGING METHODES USED ACTUALLY ARE SUPPOSED EXTRACTING SEDIMENTS. TRANSPORTATION OF THE SEDIMENTS SOMETIMES FAR AWAY IT COST GENERALLY A LOT OF TIME AND MONEY ADD TO ALL OF THIS ENVIRONNEMENT PROBLEMS.
- AND WE MUST OBTAIN AUTORISATIONS FROM THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONNEMENT EVERY TIME.

# DRADGING

- AND ALL OF US KNOW THAT THE SEDIMENT WHAT WE WENT TO EXTRACT IS RESULT OF THE MARINE CURRENT AT 70% OF THE VOLUME APPROXIMATIVELY.
- I AM TRAINING TO DO THE INVERSE OF THIS PHENOMEN.
- WE TRY TO PUT SEDIMENT IN SUSPENSION WITH ANY MEAN POSSIBLE.
- THE COHESION BETWEEN THE GRAINS OF SEDIMENTS IS ELIMINATED AND WE HAVE A NEW MIXTURE THAT CAN BE SUBMITTED TO THE INVERSE CURRENT.

# DRADGING

- SOME FIRMS HAVE DEVELOP THIS METHOD
- LIKE VAN OORD AND NAMED THE NATURAL WAY OF DREDGING:

**WATER INJECTION DREDGING**



ITS ALL FOR THIS STEP

- THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION