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### GENERAL REPORT OF THE SECOND STRUCTURAL SURVEY ON THE PERUVIAN ARTISANAL FISHERY 2003-2005. AT REGIONS TUMBES, PIURA, LAMBAYEQUE, LA LIBERTAD, ANCASH, LIMA, ICA, AREQUIPA, MOQUEGUA AND TACNA

Carlota Estrella, Jesús Fernández, Gladis Castillo y Carlos Benites

#### ABSTRACT

These are the results of the “Second Structural Survey on Artisanal Fisheries along Peruvian Littoral” (In Spanish; Segunda Encuesta Estructural de la Pesquería Artesanal Peruana en el Litoral – II ENEPA), executed by the IMARPE between October 2003 and May 2005. Results on analysis of artisanal vessels coverage made in April 2009 are presented as well. It was estimated the population of fishermen and the number of vessels involved in this activity. Furthermore, there are other important aspects of artisanal fishing activities such as fishing gear and fishing methods as well as social, economic and demographic variables, and even the marketing, and fishing infrastructure available.

The survey covered a total of 122 sampling points along the coastline, including small fishing areas, fishing ports, beaches and fishing-related towns, an estimated of 37,727 artisanal fishermen and 9,667 boats. Comparing with the I ENEPA, this result represents an increase of 34.3% and 54.2% of fishermen and boats respectively.

The largest fishermen populations were found in Piura (45%), Lima (14.9%) and Arequipa (11.1%), while regions such as La Libertad (3.2%) and Lambayeque (3.8%) have the lowest number of fishermen. We determined the socio-demographic profile of the Peruvian fishermen, based on a relatively-young person profile (30 to 49 years - 46,8%), and assuming that have passed at least one year of secondary education (54%), and is married or not (68,2%) with 2 children (16.4%).

Piura is the region with the largest number of vessels (30.3%), followed by the regions of Lima (20.5%) and Ancash (14.6%). In general, the Peruvian artisanal fleet is composed firstly by boats (56.7%) and “lanchas” (20%), dominating the vessels of 6.0 to 8.0 m in length (68.5%), with capacities between 2 - 5 tons (33.5%). In their fishing operations mainly used “Cortina” (40.2%) and the “Pinta” (20.6%), varying between fishing seasons.

During the coverage analysis of artisanal fishing vessel in 2009, there were 10.385 artisanal vessels which represented an increase of 7.4% compared to that recorded in the II ENEPA. The structure of the fleet remains the same behavior, predominantly vessels between 2 - 5 tons (34,9%) of storage capacity, and the use of fishing arts such as “Cortina” (32,7%), “Pinta” (23.4%) and diving (13.7%) in greater proportion.

Also, the survey allowed receiving information about the problems for the artisanal fishermen during their activities. They showed that the presence of sea lion (17.8%), the poor financial support to fishermen (16.5%), scarcity of aquatic resources (15.4%) and lack of fishery infrastructure (12.1%) are its main problems. On this last point has been found that of 107 landing sites considered (except the fishing-related towns), 25 of these have complete infrastructure, 28 partial infrastructure, and the remaining 54 have no fisheries infrastructure.