ABSTRACT

Background:
Madagascar is an Isle and with more than 5000km of coasts and numerous stretch of water, the sector of fishing takes an important place in the country’s economy. That fishing is the principal activity of the Vezo, population of the south-West of Madagascar who are known to experiment the small scale fishery. Nowadays, the aquaculture is developing in the Ranobe’s bay. It encloses 13 villages of fishers which include Andrevo, all in the longer of the South west coast. Before, if fishing product’s evacuation to customer village faces serious problems due to the lack of transportation, conservation of products and the damage of terrestrial road, an urban planning of road infrastructure project of the RN9 (Route National 9) was realized which aims to eliminate and improve the bad condition of the secondary road of South West’s region of Madagascar on offering an infinite link and secured conditions of good’s circulation. Seaweed farming and sea cucumber farming also compose an alternate income, constant for fisher’s family and contribute to fishing pressure’s decreasing with diversifying the activities in the village. That’s why this research concerning: the dynamic of halieutic and aquatic activities in the village of Andrevo was done. The main objective is to understand the working of these activities for a sustainable development of fishery and aquaculture on that area. Specifics goals consist to analyze the level of this village’s exploitation on identifying and characterize the primary actor of this activity and also the gears which are employed, following the dynamic of fishery and aquaculture, especially the fishing effort, catch and the plane of production, defining commercialization’s structure of products and finally identifying problems which underlay this action.

Methods:
The working had begun with consultation of books for collecting information related with the topic and the survey zone firstly and secondly to complete essential data for understanding the operation of fishing and aquaculture in this area. Social, economical research and a follow-up have been made on adopting the simple sampling strategy. That field work was distributed on two activities such as: socioeconomic enquiry which includes individual interview, household survey and focus group for the fishers and fishing activity monitoring which set the fishing effort monitoring and catch monitoring during 7weeks of survey, on 28th of October till 20th of December 2017.

Data processing was done with the help of an informatics support on following the ordering of survey guidelines saved on a data base in an excel spreadsheets and STURGE formula.

Results:
Person meted are actor of small fishing and aquaculture activity (fishermen, fish and sea food whole sealer, collecting, subcollecting, retailer, farmers and consumer), as well as the head of the area. 8 types of different gear are used by fishermen such as: gillnet, harpoon, fish line, beach Seine, bottom Seine locally called Draoto, fish rifle, mosquito and longline. On average, 236.3 dugouts (all gear mixed-up) exist per day to do fishing. 50 species contained by 35 families was listed. The middle capture by dugout per day change about 7.50 kg. On the other hand, aquaculture is an alternative activity of fishing. If the production of seaweed varies from 9000 to 70000kg per year, the sea cucumber depends to the quantity of delivered organisms.
The using of *Draoto* and the absence of equipage relative on the exploitation of halieutic resources activity were identified as responsible of rarefaction of resources. These anomalies could be reduced if the exploitation is made on a regular basis taking in account the standard of fishers living.

**Conclusion:**

This survey leaded at the village of Andrevo, Rural Township of Manombo Sud, District of Toliara II, South West Region, made us to understand the working of halieutic and aquaculture activities on this area. As it aims to study the dynamic of small scale fishery and the aquaculture in this village, this study had allowed to pull the important points on the general organization of the village resident, socioeconomic characteristics of fishers and especially the fishing effort and catches from inquiry outcome and the monitoring of fishing activity. No any dugouts modernization or gear has been found. However, the fishing presents a dynamic which is noticed within the practical of this trade and the results of its activity.

The development of aquaculture is promoted thanks to the existence of exports products like red alga(*Rhodophyceae*) and sea cucumber on account of the presence of favorable area for this activity especially the buoyant market by the way of exporting society as Indian Ocean Trepang (IOT) and Companie de Peche Frigorifique de Toliara (COPEFRITO). The village of Andrevo takes up the third place in the production of alga within Toliara’s region with an annual production raise from 9.435t on 2014 to 71.825t on 2016.

Otherwise, the insufficiency of material, the increasing scarcity of resources and the fall in prices of products are the major problems which halieutic and aquatic sectors encounter in this village. It’s due to the use of destructive gears and practical, the monopolization of the market by some subcollecting and the non-enforcement of regulations owing to the non-respect of the local regulation called *Dina*. Therefore different Non Governmental Organization (NGO) had been brought to help fishers in technical training within sight of the development such as: Reef Doctor, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Blue Ventures (BV), Transmad and the Vondronolona Ifotony (VOI). In short, fishers affirmed that there is no confrontation concerning the multiple use of space occupancy between these two socioeconomic activities which are fishing and aquaculture.