
AFRICA**CAMEROON**

The Cameroon fishing industry has three sectors: the continental fishery, the coastal fishery, and the high seas fishery; including trawlers, motorized dugouts, and line fishermen. The bulk of production, about 13,000 MT per annum, is from the coastal fishery, which is becoming increasingly industrialized. Small Cameroon ships are constantly plying the country's 300 kilometres of coastline, and Douala, Limbe, Kribi and Tiko are the main ports in Cameroon. Total consumption of fish and seafood products rose to more than 150,000 tonnes in 1992, an increase over 1991. Refrigeration facilities for seafood products fall short of the demand in Cameroon. According to FAO statistics, Cameroon had a spiny lobster nominal catch of 4 MT each year from 1988-1991. Imports into Cameroon are estimated at 100,000 tonnes of fish, and 1,000 tonnes of shrimp per annum, however, imports are not expected to increase in the short term given currency devaluations. Lobster products are not imported into Cameroon in significant quantities, and demand is not expected to increase in the near future.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Fishing is an important sector in Côte d'Ivoire, providing direct employment to 70,000 people, and contributing 7 percent of the agricultural Gross Domestic Product. Because its continental shelf has little in the way of resources, Côte d'Ivoire imports more than 60 percent of its seafood requirements. As the main source of protein in Côte d'Ivoire {70 percent}, fish and seafood is consumed in large quantities. Per capita consumption is approximately 20kg per annum, an increase from 10kg per person in 1960. Total imports declined by 22 percent in 1992 to a level of 167,004 MT, a decrease from 214,770 MT in 1991, and 200,209 MT in 1990. There is a limited harvest of spiny lobster by Côte d'Ivoire vessels which amounted to a total of 3 MT in 1991.

The total value of imports was Cdn\$120 million in 1992, a decrease from Cdn\$170 million in 1991. Three main import categories are: fresh tuna {70,000 MT per year}; coarse fish {135,000 MT}; and mackerel {12,000 MT}. Lobster products are not imported into Côte d'Ivoire in significant quantities, and demand for lobster is not expected to increase in the near future.

MOROCCO

With 3,500 kilometres of coastline, Morocco possesses a wealth of fish resources. Pelagic species constitutes Morocco's most abundant coastal seafood resource. Total marine production in Morocco totalled 590,769 MT in 1992. Morocco vessels do harvest lobster, both spiny {84.6 percent}, and European lobster {15.4 percent}. Total nominal catch for lobster was 39 MT in 1991, consisting of 33 MT spiny, and 6 MT European lobster.

From 1981 to 1990, Moroccan consumption of fresh fish averaged 135,518 MT per year. Over the past five years, the annual average has been 155,297 MT, indicating an upward trend in consumption. Moroccan per capita fish consumption is approximately 8kg per year, with significant regional disparities. Moroccan fish and seafood exports rose to 149,138 MT in 1992, with 90 percent heading to Japan, Spain, Italy, Portugal and France, with Japan accounting for 40 percent of total Moroccan exports. Morocco had exported lobster products to France prior to 1991 {100 kilograms}, but these exports have since ended.

NAMIBIA

The Namibian fishing fleet harvests an EEZ area of about 160,000 square miles of ocean. In this region of the ocean lies the confluence of the cold Benguela current from the south with the warm weaker current from Angola to the north. Rock lobster is harvested by Namibia with landings of 100 MT in 1993, a decrease from 400 MT in 1992. Total Allowable Catch {TAC} for rock lobster was at 2,000 MT in 1990, but due to over-exploitation of the resource, the TAC for rock lobster was reduced to 100 MT by 1993. Rock lobsters are harvested by smaller boats in Namibia from the port of Luderitz, but the fishery is somewhat depressed due to the scarcity of mature rock lobster. The Government of Namibia is monitoring the rock lobster situation to ensure future harvesting will not inhibit resource growth to maximum potential.