

## Análisis de impacto de políticas públicas para el desarrollo local en comunidades costeras y rurales: El caso de la pesca en San Blas, Nayarit

*Impact analysis of public policies for local development in coastal and rural communities: the case of fishing in San Blas, Nayarit.*

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### Resumen

Para un sin número de comunidades y espacios locales en México, las actividades económicas primarias conforman la base de su crecimiento y desarrollo tanto económico como social. Esto es particularmente cierto en localidades costeras a lo largo y ancho de México, y dentro de esta realidad se encuentra la pesca en el estado de Nayarit. A nivel socioeconómico, la pesca esencialmente se ha convertido para muchas familias de bajos recursos en una fuente de nutrición, empleo e ingresos, de esta forma, esto representa para las comunidades costeras un reto clave para el sustento de millones de familias, no solo en México y Nayarit sino también en muchos países con economías emergentes que han llevado agresivos procesos de reconversión económica derivado de los impactos en la economía mundial. Sin embargo, la importancia socioeconómica por lo general se monitorea a nivel macroeconómico – PIB- instrumento que no refleja los ingresos de la pesca a nivel comunidad o familia (pesca en pequeña escala). Por esto, el presente estudio busca caracterizar la actividad pesquera como estimulador del crecimiento y desarrollo económico y social en el municipio de San Blas, Nayarit. Para lograr esta caracterización, este trabajo analiza el impacto de la implementación de políticas públicas orientadas a

estimular la actividad pesquera en Nayarit sobre los niveles de la actividad económica del municipio de San Blas. En la etapa en que se encuentra el presente estudio, la evidencia muestra que dada la importancia socioeconómica del sector, el impacto de las políticas públicas sobre la actividad es todavía tangencial y subestima la oportunidad que representa para el desarrollo de San Blas, Nayarit.

**Palabras clave:** impacto, desarrollo local, pesca

### Abstract

For a number of communities and local areas in Mexico, the primary economic activities are the basis for growth and both economic and social development. This is particularly true in coastal localities throughout Mexico, and within this reality is fishing in the state of Nayarit. A socioeconomic status, essentially fishing has become for many low-income families a source of nutrition, employment and income, thus this represents for coastal communities a key challenge for the livelihoods of millions of families, not only in Nayarit and Mexico but also in many emerging economies that have led aggressive processes of economic restructuring derivative impacts on world economy.

**Key words:** impact, local development, fishing

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### Introduction

The primary economic activities are the basis of both economic growth and social development of a number of communities and local areas in Mexico. Particularly in coastal communities fishing is an activity that is an important source of food, employment and economic benefits to those who are related to this sector. In recent years, world fisheries have become a sector of the food industry with a dynamic evolution and coastal states have sought to take advantage of opportunities in response to the growing international demand for fish and fish products.

Fishing represents an element of development that takes place in coastal areas of Mexico and the world. This element of the development is important to evaluate because the food

quality protein sphere provides hundreds of millions of people, and it is these areas which capture about 45 percent of fishery resources for human consumption (Poggie and Pollnack , 1991). Therefore, to socioeconomic status, fishing has become for many low-income families a source of nutrition, employment and income. This represents a key challenge for the livelihoods of millions of families not only in Mexico and Nayarit, but also in many emerging economies have taken aggressive economic conversion processes. Thus, this work seeks to characterize fishing as a growth and economic development in the town of San Blas, Nayarit.

Despite the economic, social and nutritional benefits of fishing, there is little information on the contribution of fisheries to livelihoods and economies in developing countries. In this context it is important to emphasize that, in principle, the fishermen and their families in communities characterized by living in conditions of poverty. At the same time, it is recognized that fishing in coastal and rural communities can generate economic development locally. And it is in this aspect, this paper seeks to assess the impact of public policies for the promotion of fishing activities on local economic development, and thus make a contribution to expand consistently scientific analysis of information surrounding the fishing in Mexico, particularly in the town of San Blas, Nayarit.

Currently, although organizations, national, international and non-governmental recognize that fishing is a key development in the coastal towns instrument, the impacts of sector policies underestimate their potential for development and a lack of specific guidelines for the promotion and the process individuals, groups, organizations achieve economic and social development in the case of San Blas, Nayarit.

With this objective, the present research is structured as follows. In the first part, the social and economic importance of fisheries as a basis for growth and development in coastal and rural locations and its importance to food security and the state of fisheries worldwide and international organizations linked to features sector. On the other hand, in the second part the international experiences are described, competitive sectors and some successful cases are discussed in the implementation of policies in the fisheries sector to promote economic development through sector. Después, in the third part the current status of fisheries in Mexico described their economic gross domestic product contribution, and a review of fisheries areas as they have been structured by the Ministry of Agriculture, rural

Development and Fisheries to determine the elements that takes into account of the federal government to design and implement public policies to develop sector. En quarter an impact assessment of the fisheries sector in the economy presents the state of Nayarit. This allows the program keeps característicasque sector as one of the main economic activities of the municipality of San Blas and relate to the policies implemented at national, state and local levels to promote the pesquera. Finalmente activity, this allows to develop a brief discussion of the empirical results found in the review of public policies and the foundations on which these are structured to encourage and promote the sustainable development of fisheries.

### **Relevance Fishing Sector**

The importance of fisheries can be seen worldwide, as the per capita consumption of edible fish reached a new record high in 2008, providing income to subsistence fishermen and small-scale food to thousands of millions of consumers. The FAO (2010) published in the document entitled "The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2010" that the fishing industry is a source of income and livelihood for hundreds of millions of people worldwide. Employment in the sector has increased in the last three decades with a growth rate of 3.6% since 1980 Besides fishing contributes to food security in developing countries, poverty reduction, development and livelihood. Fishing is considered a very important activity for sustainable development at mundial.El Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Article 1.2 FAO, in its introductory paragraph, "recognizes the nutritional, economic, social, cultural and environmental importance of fishing. "In turn, Article 6.2 provides that the fisheries includes "food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable development."

Fishing is one of the primary activities, involving other-commercial productive processes such as industrialization or transformation, transport, drinking and other activities that are of potential benefit to surrounding communities, allowing them to be an engine for development the three productive sectors, such as farm-processing, marketing and servicing (Bravo, Martinez, Morales and Ramirez, 2009) .It estimated that for every person employed in fishing there are three other jobs in secondary activities, including post-harvest phase, with a total of 180 million jobs throughout the fishing industry. In addition, each worker has been charged with three dependents or family, therefore the primary and secondary sector supports the livelihoods of about 540 million people, 8.0% of the world population

(FAO, 2010). Employment in the fisheries sector has grown faster than population and employment in agriculture tradicional. Según FAO, 90 percent of the 38 million people engaged in fishing in the world can be classified as producers small scale. It is estimated that another 100 million people are employed directly or indirectly in fishing and small-scale aquaculture. In addition, there are millions of other rural dwellers involved in seasonal or occasional. La most fishermen and farmers live in developing countries, primarily in Asia, a continent that has experienced the largest increase in recent decades countries. In 2008 85.5% of fishermen and farmers living in Asia, followed by Africa (9.3%), Latin America (2.9%), Europe (1.4%), North America (0.7%) and Oceania (0.1%). China being the largest number of fishermen and fish farmers.

#### International Experiences in the Fisheries Sector

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) recognizes the nutritional, economic, social, cultural and environmental importance and interests of all those who are related to the sector. Should be conducted in a responsible manner, as their nutritional, economic, social, cultural and environmental importance is recognized. Fishing has become a key area for developing economies because it improves livelihoods, exports, food security and economic growth. Processing and distribution of seafood are an important source of employment especially for countries desarrollo. A internationally competitive sectors include: the rise of Chile as a major producer of Atlantic salmon, the development of high cages sea bream in the Mediterranean, the expansion of channel catfish farming in the USA and increasing competition from Vietnam, rising Asia and Latin America in the supply of tilapia to North American markets, and within countries, gradual shift of production from one region to another, such as in Thailand (catfish and shrimp ) and the USA (channel catfish), and the comparative advantages been clear. The regional growth in aquaculture, both dominated by China in recent decades, according to the recorded figures, is likely to change with the opportunity to change, international investment and expanding knowledge base and its mobility. There will be increasing to areas with good natural resources trend, the production potential of lower cost and / or access to growing international and regional markets, and a strong emphasis on economic growth and trade (Muir et al. 1999b) . Fishing has masalla evolved from its contribution to growth and employment as it is an important

source of food security for nutrient demand worldwide, for example, 37% of the total production of fishery products entering the international market for human and animal consumption. In this flow of global trade with Indonesia China play a leading role in the fishing industry. In 2006, the FAO for 79% of world fish production came from developing countries, which have promoted the creation and implementation of public policy to promote the industry, and become suppliers of world trade. Specifically, these policies have been aimed at strengthening fisheries laadministración funcional suestructura, and fisheries management. For example, Iceland, New Zealand and Namibia are countries that represent successful experiences in strengthening systems of fishing rights and incentives for responsible stewardship. In Southeast Asia has supported the promotion of the Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations, for its acronym in English) "rights-based fisheries." In Africa the promotion of rights-based fisheries was adopted at the summit on "Fish for All" (Nigeria, 2005), the Heads of State of the NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development). Turn on Peru fishing is shifting made a rights-based and is expected to finance a social safety net for fishermen approach.

The European Community on November 8, 2000 through the Communication to the Council and European Parliament stipulated that the fisheries sector has to play a significant role in the fight against poverty, the main development objective of the European Community. In the context of the European Economic Community, the design of policies to promote the fisheries sector includes different levels of governance, so the community has sought to ensure consistency between fishing related activities to complement the policies of the Community and the Member States. The principles of the European economic bloc seresumen below:

- Solidarity with developing countries
- Commercial interest, keeping the importation of large quantities of fish in response to the demand of European consumers and ensuring consumer protection
- The economic and social interest, supporting certain communities by European fishermen continued fishing activities in the waters of third countries
- Environmental concerns, as the oceans and seas are a global resource and common heritage of mankind.

These objectives were developed by the Commission on the one hand, to developing countries where fishing is a priority in the development strategy and, secondly, for countries that have signed a fisheries agreement with the Community.

#### Current status of fisheries in Mexico

Fishing in Mexico has an economic, social and nutritional value with strong regional impacts on its potential has contributed to solving food problems and generating jobs. Its great potential is that Mexico has 11, 592 miles of coastline of which 8475 are for the Pacific Coast and 3117 Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (INEGI, 2010), including islands and an exclusive economic zone (EEZ ) of 3 million square kilometers. The Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA) estimated that the fisheries and aquaculture sector in 2009 contributed 1.7 million tons of marine products with an increase of 10 percent compared to 2008 and amounted to Mexico seventeenth as producer in the world. In 2010, according to data from SAGARPA, the fisheries sector produced 0.87% of GDP and employed 0.65% of the national working population (equivalent to 276.185 people). That is, 273.187 people were employed in fishing, 250.159 of them in marine capture and 23,028 persons or controlled aquaculture systems. Due to the nature of the activity and socio-demographic structure of our country which has many rural communities-this sector is experiencing strong informal activity in both coastal and inland waters (Juarez et al., 2007). According to authors such as Juarez, Escobar and Moon (2007) fishing in Mexico is performed in three main geographical areas: 1) the Pacific coast; 2) Gulf coast and the Caribbean; and 3) water continentales. Cifras estimated 2006 (CONAPESCA) show that the Pacific coast in the capture of 79% of the volume of fisheries production was performed; on the coast of the Gulf and Caribbean concentrated about 19% of the volume and only 2% in inland waters.

Fishing activity, by its nature, focuses much of the activity in some states (Sonora, Sinaloa, Baja California Sur, Nayarit, Veracruz)-within which the study-area is located with significant regional impacts. In recent years, some species of high market value such as shrimp, prawn, crab-, abalone and tilapia have shown an increased demand in international markets represented excellent market opportunities, and other more traditional (such as tuna and sardine) continue to face strong demand in the domestic market and to a lesser extent the market internacional. La National Commission of Aquaculture and Fisheries

(CONAPESCA) in turn defines Mexico for five fishing regions, according to aquaculture their vocation, their characteristics and development opportunities (SAGARPA, 2007):

Region I: North Pacific (Baja California to Nayarit)

Region II: South Pacific Centre (Jalisco to Chiapas)

Region III: Northern Gulf of Mexico (Tamaulipas and Veracruz)

Region IV: Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean (Tabasco to Quintana Roo)

Region V: Centro

The strengthening of the regional administration was notable between 1970 and 2010, when at the aggregate level, Mexico developed the fisheries sector at different levels, for example, expansion of fisheries infrastructure, development of new fisheries and increase achieved consumption per capita (12.81kg) of fishery products for the 2010 in 1976 the EEZ was established in 1982 and ratified UNCLOS. In 1995 remembers the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the FAO. Derivative instruments that implements Mexico Fisheries Policy from 1995 and develops standards officers.

The National Commission of Aquaculture and Fisheries in its report "Fisheries and aquaculture in Mexico: paper, main achievements and challenges" mentioned that Mexico is a country with great potential for aquaculture and mariculture that can develop in the coming years, activities are an opportunity for growth and economic development of the nation. Currently ranks 16 in global fish production and aquaculture position 26 (Statistical Yearbook of fisheries and aquaculture, 2010) On the agreed projections SAGARPA, 2030 production be around 2.75 million tonnes per year, this scenario is based on the assumption of having an organized sector that contributes to double domestic food production.

Added to this, the CONAPO estimates that by 2030 Mexico will have 121 million people and if the fishery and aquaculture production does not grow-not mentioned this scenario is true it is very likely that the supply of seafood is insufficient. Por Thus, according to CONAPESCA SAGARPA as a decentralized body, has the function of implementing policies, programs and regulations that lead to sustainable development of the country's fisheries and aquaculture sector and organizing its mission under the strategic objectives: to help improve the socioeconomic conditions of marginalized rural and fishing communities, increasing the contribution of healthy fish products, encourage development, make an



orderly and sustainable resources and strengthen the operation and institutional structure of the fisheries sector.

To support the activity CONAPESCA defines three guiding principles:

- Ordinance. Correct structural problems on capitalization, overcrowding and exploitation.
- Growth. Develop potential resources: inland fisheries and aquaculture.
- Competitiveness. Strengthen product and eco-efficiency system.

All this, according to the regulations of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO) and considering the technical proposals of FAO and CONAPESCA.

Under the LGPAS management actions are a set of public policy instrument:

- Permits and Concessions
- Rules and regulations
- Fisheries management programs

programs:

- Planning for strategic resource
- Coastal Planning
- Reducing fishing effort
- Aquaculture Planning
- Linking productive

Management actions:

- Identification and control effort pequero
- Monitoring of catch quotas for some fisheries
- Implementation of economic and modern methods of small vessels
- Use innovations and methods based on the best available science

Fishing in Nayarit

Nayarit coast is characterized by 1,600 kilometers of coastline, the presence of swamps and lagoons, the largest being Laguna de Agua Brava. The total fish production in the state has had a better since 2000 but a Gulf of California level is state occupies a small proportion of fish production in the five states.

Table 1 Characteristics of the municipality of San Blas, Nayarit.

Región hidrológica Huicicila RH13, cuenca Huicicila-San Blas y subcuenca San Blas. 72.3% de la superficie municipal. RH12 Lerma-Santiago, cuenca: río Santiago-Aguamilpa
Se localiza en la zona ecológica del Trópico Seco, provincia del Delta del Río Grande de Santiago y sistema eco geográfico de San Blas
Costa noroccidental del Pacífico Mexicano dentro de "Marismas Nacionales" (WWF) 10,000 ha (7.1%) pertenece a San Blas
Ecosistema de Humedales. Sistema más productivo de la biosfera
Complejo de humedales Tecapán-Agua Brava-Marismas Nacionales, entre Sinaloa y Nayarit: canales de madera, llanuras de inundación, lagunas, <b>manglares</b> , <b>esteros</b> , lagunas costeras y <b>marismas</b> . Sistema más importante del Pacífico Mexicano
Manglar más extenso del Pacífico Mexicano
Clima cálido subhúmedo con lluvias en verano

Source: based on data published in INEGI, 2011 Development.

San Blas is the municipality with the highest number of fish farms according to data released by SAGARPA in the document called Panorama Agricultural and Fisheries 2011. The town of San Blas represents 3% of the state area is the northwest coast of Mexican Pacific classified into "National Wetlands" (WWF) and has the wetland systems which is the most productive biosphere system, also has the largest mangrove forest of the Mexican Pacific. The economically active population (EAP) accounts for 33.8% (14,148 people) of the population, 12,320 were men, 1,828 were women. 51.4-% of the labor force is employed in the primary sector, 36.0% in the tertiary sector and 11.4% in the secondary sector. The primary sector according to the Industry Classification System North American (NAICS) includes: Agriculture, Livestock, Harvesting; Fishing.

The state ranked fourth nationally in 2009 instead of volume production of shrimp, scallop and sea bass and the fifth largest producer of tilapia. The shrimp fishery is the most important state with a value of 304 million 889 thousand equivalent to 8000 tons of which

571 pesos 97.2% was captured in three municipalities: Tuxpan (41.8%); Tecuala (28.5%) and San Blas (26.9%). During 2000 and 2009 shrimp production averaged 7.1% annual growth, but in 2009 suffered a contraction of 7.4%. As for fishing for crappie an annual rate of 17.1% growing beyond one hundred percent, Tepic contributed with 67.9% of the value of the cichlid is observed. Bass production grew at an annual rate of 11.6% from 2000 to 2009, growing to 23.6% for the last year. San Blas, Santiago Ixcuintla, Tuxpan and Tecuala provided the total production. The scallop fishery was the fourth most important species, Santiago and San Blas Ixcuintla contributed 91.2% of production (SAGARPA, 2011) was the tenth. Nayarit first importance to fisheries production volume in 2009 were the most important species shrimp, tilapia, sea bass and oyster. Municipalities dedicated to the sector are: San Blas, Tuxpan, Banderas Bay, Santiago Ixcuintla, Tecuala and Tepic (SAGARPA, 2011).

Considering the above, the municipality of San Blas, Nayarit pudiera encontrarse entre los fish production leading not only the state but also the Gulf of California, given the characteristics mentioned above, however, although advances in production are reported, the results are not projected to an area with productive features which makes questioning what role do public policies focused on the industry if there?, government agencies nationwide whose rules and policies are well defined and aligned to the technical requirements of FAO ¿what part is the ruling? Are the deficiencies are government or privately or both?

To answer the above questions was carried out a review of the implemented policies focused on municipal fisheries sector and its alignment with state plans and nacionales. En the National Development Plan 2005 - 2011, the State de Desarrollo Rural Program was established and Productive Chain Agriculture, fisheries and Aquaculture-Forestry-Forestry (PREDEREP) in order to promote the development and competitiveness of the sector and bring comfort to the Nayarit. The plan was developed from the recognition that the primary sector accounts starting base point to drive development (Nayarit State Development Plan, 2005). The State Development Plan (EDP) provides that the priority is the best use of potential in each of the regions according to their natural vocation. For its part, the National Development Plan 2007 - 2012 (NDP) defines the agricultural and fisheries sector and a strategic priority for the country's development as a provider of food consumed by families

and secondly, as a supplier of raw materials for food manufacturing and processing industries, positioning it as a major generator of foreign exchange to maintain a dynamic exportador. The 2007-2012 National Development Plan (NDP) is organized into five areas of public policy. Axis 2, competitive economy that generates jobs, and objectives 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 the Sectoral Agricultural and Fisheries Development (PSDAP) follows. These objectives indicate, among other things, the need to ensure food for the entire Mexican population, raise the level of human development and heritage of communities in rural and coastal areas through diversification of economic activities. Also, ensure legal certainty and the push for comprehensive modernization of the fishing industry to make it competitive. The Agricultural Sector Program Development and Fisheries (PSDAP) is organized around five objectives and strategies to guide the development of the fisheries and aquaculture sector. These objectives are consistent with the NDP on the integration of rural areas with high and very high marginalization dynamics of national development. It raises the strengthening of rural aquaculture projects by small-scale investment in inland and coastal waters, to create aquaculture production units that contribute to improving the nutrition of the population and encourage participation in social activities PED 2011-current económicas.El 2017 structure their policies in three areas: governance, quality of life and overall development. The fisheries sector corresponds to the axis of integral development, which aims to lay the foundation for increasing the competitiveness of the state of Nayarit in the national and strategic context Internacional.Denomina development opportunities identifying seven cluster or value chain, placing the fisheries sector in sixth under the name of "seafood and aquaculture" .The particular line of action is the development of organic shrimp farming. PED current priorities are energy and tourism sector; apart from fishing and its importance in coastal and rural communities, despite being defined as a priority sector by the Plan Nacional de Desarrollo.Las strategies for Sectorial and Regional economic growth are mentioned in general terms, without defining actions specific to each sector. On Organization lists the following sectors:

- Organization of producers
- Consolidate partnership arrangements producer
- Promote and strengthen various forms of organization
- Institutional support:

- Streamline the use of public support to producers
- Support the creation of productive projects
- Reform of the legal framework: agriculture, fisheries and forestry

The decree of the State Congress May 25, 2011 Law Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for the State of Nayarit which sets the following objectives:

- I. Establish the basis for the promotion and sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture in the State;
- II. Regular planning and management of fisheries and aquaculture activities of the entity;
- III. Promote and ensure the health and safety fishing and aquaculture;
- IV. Promote the organization and training of fishermen and fish farmers to expand their access to credit for production;
- V. To promote and support scientific and technological research in the field;
- VI. Promote coordination actions between state and municipal authorities, where the participation of fishermen and farmers and their organizations is ensured, and
- VII. Organize and promote the marketing of fisheries and aquaculture, and their goods and services.

Aligned with these goals in turn the municipal development plan specifically states that in the town's economy is based on farming, fishing and tourism fishing industry. San Blas has a variety of species of scales with possibility of commercial export features and operating conditions to produce shrimp, oysters, clams, crabs, because it has a estaurino system around 3000 hectares. Strategies to make better use of productive potential are to strengthen the infrastructure and production systems in the stages of harvesting and processing of fishery products, as existing marketing mechanisms, strengthen the organization of the fisheries sector, through, advisory, technical, training and financing. Improve regulation and oversight services. Consolidate the port of San Blas as an industrial fishing center.

### **Discussion of Results**

In Mexico, the federal policy for the fisheries sector and its sustainable development estáorganizada on strategic areas including chain integration and value addition. There is no denying that there has been progress and a growing demand from industry to international, national and state level, but when comparing the results of the producciónpesquera in the town of San Blas with certain policies and strategies and lines of action, evidenced a very

different reality of policy outcomes and expected scenarios. So you could say that there is a failure in the implementation, execution and control of políticas destinadas to promote the development of the fisheries sector. Policies do expect future success but it seems that no real options to the fishing industry, as most of these policies were designed based on experimental advances solamente. También there to highlight progress regarding the work of the SAGARPA and CONAPESCA in their desarrollo shan identified productivas como chain integration a viable strategy to increase the competitiveness of individual firms, and the challenges of global markets. A first effort in this direction is the support for la conformación Committees System Product (CSP) by species and when there federativa. Hasta CSP entity formed for tilapia, catfish, oyster, shrimp farming y trucha. Of these, there has been more progress with CSP tilapia. In 2004, the first state committees se conformaron tilapia in Jalisco, Tabasco and Yucatan, followed by those of Colima, Sonora, Veracruz, Sinaloa and Oaxaca, and they are hacerlo Nayarit and Campeche. However, all these organizations are training and voluntary participation, so it is important that the producer or fisherman to be clear on the benefits that can be achieved for your participation incentive. The (marine and aquaculture) fisheries sector in Mexico has high potential, particularly aquaculture is seen as an activity with good potential both commercially in placing high value on the international market, as well as artisanal level its role as a generator of income for communities in poverty. The government has undertaken strategic management to strengthen the sector, including the actions are: regulation of the activity of defining general guidelines for a sustainable exploitation while meeting higher quality standards and international environmental commitments. It has reformed its institutional framework to address more effectively the challenges of the sector on two fronts: the commercial marine fisheries and aquaculture production of high-value species. Although government policies have improved the profitability of the sector and have led to a certain level of development, government support has not covered all support needs. The industry growth requires financial support, but also significantly, regulations that encourage, and planning and appropriate legislation.

## **Conclusion**

The balance derived from the analysis of the empirical evidence presented throughout the present work shows that governments and organizations at all levels recognize the importance of the fisheries sector and its potential to foster local development. Also, the analysis showed that detambién mobilize the sector in order to take advantage of fishery resources can positively impact on the welfare of the population that is immersed in the economic dynamics of coastal and rural local spaces Mexico and the state of Nayarit , as in the case of the municipality of San Blas which was the object of study in this research. San Blas is a district that has an abundance of natural resources with development potential that would result in economic and social benefits to the population.

Evidence shows that given the economic importance of the sector, the impact of public policy on the activity is still tangential and underestimates the opportunity it represents for the development San Blas, Nayarit. Although San Blas is among the top three municipalities in the fishing sector at the municipal level has been slow to develop due to lack of infrastructure and product processing, outdated methods for capturing and lack of access roads; other causes are lack of inputs, lack of diversification and the catch is concentrated on shrimp and oysters; also the lack of organization of producers and inadequate marketing of products, irregularities in the sale of production, causing high prices the previous consumidor.Lo exposes that despite the absence of specific policies for the sector, the results do not are those proposed in the plans and programs that are instrumental in the implementation of public policies, thus arguably a failure in the implementation and execution of policies and a lack of monitoring and evaluation. Leaving behind a sector with high potential for development.

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