



**Tenure and User Rights in Fisheries 2018
Achieving Sustainable Development Goals by 2030
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**HISTORY AND EXPERIENCES WITH LIMITED ACCESS FISHERIES (INPUT AND
OUTPUT CONTROLS) -THE CASE OF THE SMALL PELAGIC FISHERY IN ANGOLA**



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Socioeconomic importance of the fishery

- Food, employment, income of foreign currency.
- Export – more than 65 thousand Tonnes and
- Estimate value above 34 thousand USD
- Contribution to the GDP - minimum (around 3%)
- 85% of total fish production is consumed domestically (Veras, 2016)
- Highest domestic fish consumption of the SADC region -11.1kg/person (Sumaila, 2016)

Socioeconomic importance of the fishery

- The pelagic fishery ->1500 workers directly involved in activities
- Fish production of the pelagic fishery - more than 200,000 Tonnes per year
- Only 25% of pelagic fish production ->for non-human consumption
- Policies and immediate interventions – encourage maximization and diversification of the economy.

Characteristics of the fleet segment

UCE			
	ARTISANAL	SEMI-INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL
Lenght (Metres)	0-14	14,1-20	>20 Metres
Engine Power (HP)	0-210 HP	210-500 HP	>500 HP

The commercial Fishery

- Industrial and Semi-industrial fleets -> carried out mainly by foreign vessels leased to, or in joint venture
- Fishing activities last for about 200 days a year
- Fishing trips of short duration - 12-24 hours (semi-industrial)
- And 3-5 days for industrial purse seines and pelagic trawls

The most important pelagic species



Trachurus trecae



Sardinella aurita



Trachurus capensis



Sardinella maderensis

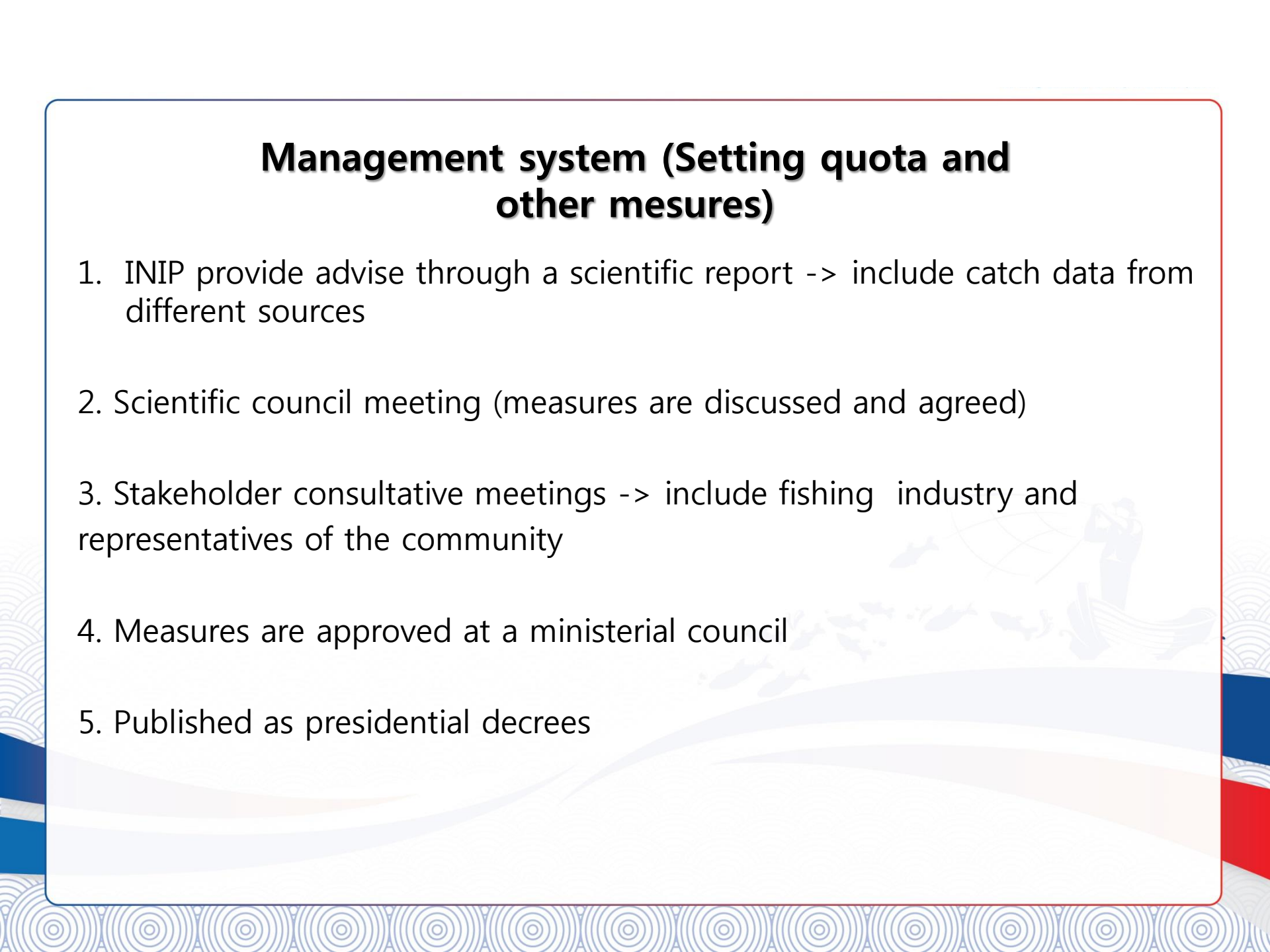
Species	Status	Year of assessment
Cunene Horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus trecae</i>)	Over exploited	2015
Cape Horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus capensis</i>)	Moderate	2015
Round sardinella (<i>Sardinella aurita</i>)	Underexploited	2015
Flat sardinella (<i>Sardinella maderensis</i>)	Underexploited	2015

Source: National Institute of Fisheries Research (INIP)

Management of the fishery and rights-based approach

- **Management authority:** Ministry of Fisheries and the Sea (MINPESMAR)
Among the supporting Directorates/Institutions:
- National Directorate of Fisheries (DNP) -> design, direct and implement fisheries policies and secure sustainability of fisheries resources,...
- The Institute of Fisheries Research (INIP) - research activities, quality control of fishery products and by-products.
- National Surveillance Directorate (SNFPA) – inspection, control of fishing activities, prevent and repress irresponsible practices...,

Management system (Setting quota and other measures)

1. INIP provide advise through a scientific report -> include catch data from different sources
 2. Scientific council meeting (measures are discussed and agreed)
 3. Stakeholder consultative meetings -> include fishing industry and representatives of the community
 4. Measures are approved at a ministerial council
 5. Published as presidential decrees
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Management Measures Applied

Law of the Aquatic Biological Resources with respect to Fisheries Management (Art 8, 9 e 10 of Chap I, Section I)

I. Effort control measures (input control)

(no. vessels, traps)

II. Harvest control measures (Output control)

(seeks to limit catches);

III. Technical Measures -> closed areas, allowed fishing gears & minimum size of harvested fishes



Management measures for pelagic Species

Management Measures	Description
Licensing	The allocated quota should not exceed the established TACs. IVQ, Tax in \$ per ton is imposed on harvest quota. No other vessel can be registered when the TAC for each fishery is reached.
Mesh size regulations	Purse seines: 25-30mm
Closed seasons	Horse Mackerel : April, May and June for the entire coast, except, 13 ^o Degree of Latitude South
Restricted fishing zones	No fishing activity is allowed in Estuaries
Monitoring, Control and Surveillance	All industrial and semi-industrial fishing vessels independent of gear type should have VMS and GPS installed and observers on board



Rights-based approach: allocation and characteristics

- Strict procedural protocol is observed prior to licensing of a vessel and be given harvesting quota.
- The DNP initially grants fishing rights to all interested parties meeting the requirements: technical capacity in form of concession rights which have a validity of up to 20 years.
- Survey estimates form the basis for recommendation on the TACs (fixed by executive decree)

Rights-based approach: allocation and characteristics

- Priority -> operators with land-based infrastructure (such as processing plants), proven capability, record of responsible behaviour & others
- **Restrictions when** - activities threaten sustainability of the resources, target endangered species, pose negative impacts on the environment.
- **Guidelines or principles observed:** Includes transference of a property (especially fishing vessel or land-based facility) holding fishing right,
- Termination of charter contracts, vessel's breakdown and others;
- The terms of authorization are determined by the competent Minister's executive decree (Art 12).

Contribution rights-based approach to sustainability

The new policies and regulations

- Ensure that the best possible scientific advice is achieved & incorporated.
- Closed seasons to allow stocks to replenish,
- Restriction of the vessels in areas of greater recruitment
- Undertake cruise surveys to map eggs and larvae distribution
- The process to establishment MPAs is in progress
- Contingency plans for managing oil spills, invasive alien species and other forms of pollution

International cooperation

- Angola counts with international support in creating strategies that promote responsible management of marine resources
- Ratified the SADC Fisheries Protocol -> promotes responsible and sustainable use of resources,
- Other Regional and international entities include the Benguela Current Commission (BCC) SEAFO, ATLAFCO , ICCAT, INFOPECHE
- Commitment to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

Economic viability of the fishery

- Fish production -> increasing trend which seems to correspond to the objectives set of increasing productivity.
- Only limited number of fishmeal and fish oil factories can operate to guarantee sustainability of resources and food supplies
- Programs are carried out to encourage production and export of these products,
- Including technical support to potential investors, fuel subsidies and foreign exchange availability to address import needs

Challenges and Reccomendations

1. Semi-industrial fish landing sites still not well organized
2. Collection and management of fisheries data
3. Data reporting is still deficient
4. Expand the installation of VMS in all fishing Vessels
5. Stakeholders participation should be encouraged

Thank you for your attention!!!

Obrigado pela atenção!!!

Gracias por su atención!!!

Merci pour votre attention!!!

