

<b>FISHERY COUNTRY PROFILE</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b>	<b>FID/CP/AGO</b>  December 2007
<b>PROFIL DE LA PÊCHE PAR PAYS</b>	<b>Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture</b>	
<b>RESUMEN INFORMATIVO SOBRE LA PESCA POR PAISES</b>	<b>Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación</b>	

## THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

### 1 General geographic and economic data

Area:	486,213m <sup>2</sup>
Coast line:	2,700 km
Population (2006):	16.56 million
GDP current (2006):	US\$ 45.16 billion
GDP Agriculture and Fisheries (2006):	21.1% of GDP

### 2 Fisheries data

2003	Production	Imports	Exports	Total Supply	Per Caput Supply
	tonnes liveweight				kg
Fish for direct human consumption	211 539	19 093	6 793	213 199	15.7
Fish for animal feed and other purposes	10 640	-	-	-	

<b>Estimated Employment (2004)</b>	31 000
Industrial sector	11 000
Artisanal sector	20 500
<b>Trade (2006)</b>	
Estimated value of fisheries exports (2005):	US\$ 213 948 000
Estimated value of fisheries imports (2006):	US\$ 61 500 000

### **3 Fishery areas and main resources**

#### **Marine fisheries**

Angola has a coastline of about 1 650 km long. Two diverging current namely, the Angola current with its warm water from the north and the cold Benguella Current in the south creates a strong up-welling with a high productive ecosystem for marine resources.

The area from Lobito to the mouth of the Cunene River, also known as the Southern fishing zone is by far the most productive of Angola's fishing zones, with an abundance of horse mackerel , sardines , tunas and a range of demersal species including hake. The Central fishing zone stretches from Luanda to Benguela and yield mainly sardinellas, horse mackerel and demersal species. The Northern fishing zone extends from Luanda to Cabinda and has a large density of horse mackerel and sardinellas and a smaller proportion of demersal species.

In 1977, the total potential of its marine fisheries sector was estimated at more than 700 000 tonnes per annum. In 2003 the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) established for demersal species was 57 600 tonnes and 160 000 tonnes for pelagic species. The most important resources are various marine demersal and pelagic fish including pilchard and the Cape and Cunene horse Mackerel (*Tranchurus capensis* and *T.trecae*). Sardinellas (*Sardinella aurita* and *S.maderensis*) are fished in parallel with horse mackerel. The rest of the catch are mainly demersal spp. and some deep water crustaceans. The demersal species consist of Hake ( *Merluccius polli* and *M.capensis*) and the large eye dentex spp. Tunas are caught at certain times of the year whilst some marine shrimp are also harvested from the Angolan waters.

Inland fisheries: Angola has several high value freshwater fish species, exploited by about 255 fishers. *Tilapia* sp is among the most important and abundant fresh water fish found in Angola. Other species include the catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) and fresh water prawns (*Macrobrachuin rosenbergii*).

Some aquaculture ponds have been established in the country side, but due to lack of investment, proper training and the impact of civil war have seriously limited developments in the sub sector.

**Table 3: Main fisheries resources of Angola**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Main species</b>	<b>Fishing gear</b>	<b>Distribution area</b>
Pelagic	Horse Mackerel	Trawl, seine	Whole coast (5°-17° 15'S), but mostly in South (13°S-17°15'S)
	Sardinellas	Purse seine	Whole coast (5°-17° 15'S), but mostly centre (9° 05'S-13°) and north (5°S-9° 15'S)
	Tunas	Longline	Whole coast (5°S-17° 15'S)
Demersal	Sparidae, Scianidae, Merllucidae	Trawl, gillnet	Whole coast (5°S-17° 15'S)
Crustaceans	Shrimp	Trawl	Centre (9° 05'S-13°)
	Crab	Trap	Centre (9° 05'S-13°) and south (13°S-17°15'S)

Sources: FAO

#### **4 Fishery Sector structure**

##### *Overall fishery sector*

#### **4.1 Marine sub-sector**

**Capture fishery-** Angola's capture fisheries is comprised of the marine and the inland sectors. The marine capture fisheries are further divided into industrial and artisanal sectors.

##### **4.1.1 The industrial sector**

This sector targets the commercial fish species comprising of the horse mackerel, sardinella, tunas, shrimps, deep sea red crab, lobsters and other demersal fishes. The sector lands some 170,000 MT from some 200 fishing vessels. Purse-seining and trawling are the most common fishing technique.

Overexploitation and change in hydrological conditions have strongly impacted on fish landings which was previously estimated at 370 000 tonnes annually, including 285 000 tonnes of small pelagics species and 55 000 tonnes of various demersal species and 7 000 tonnes of deep water shrimp.

Resources assessment in 2002 showed that a major portion of the small pelagic species, namely the sardinellas were under utilized while horse mackerel stocks had reached a critical stage of over exploitation, requiring immediate intervention in term of effective resources management measures.

#### **4.1.2 The Artisanal fishery**

There is a large artisanal fishing fleet in Angola. In 2005, some 31 528 people earned their living from the fisheries sector out of which 22 521 operated in the artisanal sector, using 3 000 to 4 500 boats (mainly without any engine). The Institute for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IPA) promotes quality and efficiency improvements programmes for the artisanal sector located mainly around Luanda and Benguela.

Artisanal fishing activities are scattered along the coast, with 102 regular landing sites identified. Benguela and Luanda provinces have the best fishing areas and scope for further expansion exist.

The Institute for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries (IPA) is doing a great job to develop the sector, particularly in terms of improving quality, increase landings and improving the standard of living of the artisanal fishing communities. According to IPA survey data, artisanal catches in 2002 exceeded 100 000 tonnes, almost double the reported catch of 2001. Artisanal fishers also exploit the high value demersal species such as groupers, Snappers, sea breams, croakers and the spiny lobster.

#### **4.1.3 Aquaculture**

The development of aquaculture in Angola is a strategy adopted by the Angolan Government through the Ministry of Fisheries for the alleviation of poverty. In this context, some aquaculture ponds have been established in the country. Furthermore, in 2004, the National Fishery Research Institute in collaboration with the Artisanal Institute carried out an assessment to determine new potential areas for aquaculture. In 2005, the Council of Ministers approved by decree n° 39/05/ 6 of June, the development of aquaculture in Angola and decree n° 9/06 refers to the Plano de Ordenamento das Pescas e da Aquacultura.

Aquaculture in Angola is still in its infancy with focus mainly on the small scale inland fresh water aquaculture practiced by both fishing communities and the private sector. Rural fish farming with native species has been developed in some provinces.

A commercial private enterprise started operations in 2002 on the Kifangondo river in the Bengo province, using the tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) from Brazil. A second aquaculture farm was started on the Kwanza River in 2005 but is still at development stage.

#### **Table 4: Angola: total fisheries production in tonnes**

Species	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Cephalopods	191	122	42	-	390	508	442	293	2,500	1,891
Crustacean	1,94	1,220	2,181	1,718	2,776	2,523	3,554	4,758	6,153	4,399
Demersal marine fish	9,21	10,590	11,276	6,940	25,080	28,540	33,678	58,812	86,393	88,310
Freshwater & diadromous fish	7,00	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000
Marine fish Others	64,541	44,922	80,633	74,578	43,038	32,185	30,788	80,741	78,416	20,302
Pelagic marine fish	49,524	59,927	37,683	57,068	85,865	106,043	163,889	101,916	72,345	86,637
Total	132,413	122,781	137,815	146,304	163,149	175,799	239,351	254,519	254,807	211,539

Source: FAO FISHSTAT 2005

#### 4.1.3.1 Means of fishing / production

**Table 5. Evolution in catches (tonnes) by the national fleet by sector between 1998 and 2001**

Gear	1998	1999	2000	2001
Purse seine	55 309	78 170	134 630	129 790
Trawl	29 849	42 844	45 212	43 264
Longline tuna	835	2 692	1 078	231
Long line (fishhook)	2 710	6 693	2 542	8 949
Crab trap	692	460	646	836
Shrimp	5 099	940	2 908	2 860
Artisanal fishery	26.065	27.957	39 890	50 416
<b>Total</b>	<b>157 149</b>	<b>169 800</b>	<b>232 510</b>	<b>246 519</b>

Sources: GEPE -Ministry of Fisheries, Angola

Fishing in the Angolan waters is carried out by foreign fishing vessels, mainly from China, Korea, and Spain) operating through leases or in Joint venture with Angolan enterprises. Under the new Law on Aquatic Biological Resources and related regulations, foreign fishing vessels are not allowed to fish in Angolan waters except for leases and joint venture, which has become customary.

The Angolan fishing fleet is comprised of the following:

**Demersal fisheries:** In 2006, 40 industrial fishing vessels (18-93 M) were licensed, out of which, 24 were national fishing vessels and 16 foreign owned. Demersal trawlers caught sea breams, groupers, snappers, croakers, hakes and horse mackerel (as by catch). There has been a sharp decline in the number of fishing vessel lately. In 2001 59 fishing vessels were in operation.

**Pelagic fisheries:** In 2004 the Ministry of Fisheries introduced management measures for the preservation of horse mackerel, hence no licences were issued for this fishery. To

supply the domestic market, the government authorized the importation of 50 000 tonnes of horse mackerel from neighbouring countries.

**Purse-seine fishery:** 110 purse-seiners (15-35 m) were licensed in 2006. Ninety six were national semi industrial fishing boats and 9 were foreign-flagged vessels (industrial fishery). The purse-seine fleet targets only small pelagic species (sardinellas, pilchard, horse mackerel and others).

**Shrimp fishery:** The shrimp fishery was operated by 29 fishing vessels in 2006 (32-42 M), out of which 12 were locally owned and 17 foreign owned.

**Tuna fishery:** The tuna fishery occurs in deep water, with 16 (35-76 M) foreign owned industrial fishing vessels.

Total production in 2004 was just over 230 000 tonnes, of which 100 000 tonnes are estimated to come from the artisanal sector. The semi-industrial and industrial fisheries are based at four ports, Namibe, Benguela, Porto Amboim and Luanda.

A stock assessment carried out in 2002 showed that the small pelagic species (sardinellas) were under utilized while the stock of horse mackerel had reached a critical stage of over exploitation, requiring immediate intervention in term of effective resources management measures.

**Table 6:** Artisanal fishing fleet according to the fishing gear (quantities)

Year	Maritime fleet					Inland fleet	Total
	Gillnets	liners	Surrounding nets	others	Total	Canoe	
2004	250	150	NA	32	432	50	482
2005	30	26	15	13	84	250	334

Sources: Resolution 9/06 .Angolan Ordination Plan

## 4.2 Inland sub-sector

Angola has no big lakes but some rivers flowing through its territory with several high value fresh water species. Tilapia sp. is the most important and abundant freshwater fish. Other species include catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) and the fresh water prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*). Inland fisheries are mainly for subsistence, however it has great potential for increase production and presently accounts for 6 000 tonnes annually. This sector is the largest contributor to employment in rural area as it involves about 7 000 full time fishers.

## **5 Post harvest use**

### **5.1 Fish utilisation**

About 70% of the total marine landings (200,000 MT in year 2000) are distributed in fresh or frozen form on the domestic markets. Only 20% undergoes further transformation, mainly in salting and drying plants situated in the southern provinces ( Luanda, Namibe, Benguela and Kwanza sul). Some 41 000 tonnes (25%) are deep frozen, mainly in Luanda; 6 000 tonnes are dried or salted (Benguela, Luanda and Namibe, ) and less than 1 000 tonnes are canned in the Namibe province. Smaller quantities are transformed into fish meal in the Namibe province.

Women are responsible for most activities related to fish processing and sales. A small part of the landings is converted to fishmeal and fish oil, even though the processing capacity is much higher. The canning industry for tuna and pilchard is less developed. Larger quantities of frozen fish may be found in the Luanda province because of the industrial freezing vessels.

### **5.2 Fish markets**

#### **5.2.1 Domestic market**

Fish is part of the traditional diet in Angola and consumption has reached 15kg annually per caput. Landings from the artisanal fishery are usually sold on the beach to the small number of traders (mainly women) who transport it to the markets or processing plants. There are a number of larger markets near the cities and towns where fish is also sold to the population. The main local markets for fish products in Angola are located in Luanda, Benguela and Namibe provinces. Most of the fish are sold fresh, dried or salted. However, the distribution of fish to the population has been strongly affected by the civil war.

#### **5.2.2 International Market**

Only 5% of the national production is exported to foreign markets. The main species for export is the deep-water shrimp exported to the Spanish market and the high value white fish to the EU, mainly Spain. Other major market includes France and Asia (Japan, Korea, Hong Kong) in recent years. Very few processing companies aim for exports, and much of the catch are frozen on board and shipped directly to export markets. Foreign companies are involved in this trade to a large extent.

A large proportion of dried and smoked fish are also exported to neighbouring countries in the region especially the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Namibia however the quantities are unknown because of the informal trade involved.

In 2004 the Ministry of Fisheries introduced new management measures for the preservation of horse mackerel. In this context, about 26 806 tonnes of frozen mackerel

was imported from South Africa, Namibia, Mauritania, and Chile in 2006. (GEPE, Ministry of Fisheries, Angola).

### **5.3 Economic role of fisheries in the national economy**

The contribution of fisheries and agriculture products to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was estimated at 15,6 % in 2005 and 21,1 % in 2006, second only to the oil industry which contributed 50 % to GDP. Furthermore, the role of fisheries in providing employment and income to the population and its contribution to the socio-economic well being of many Angolans cannot be underestimated.

### **5.4 Demand and supply**

The current consumption of fish is estimated at around 15 kg per head per year, well above the recommended 14 kg by World Health Organisation. There is considerable potential to increase local sales for fresh, dried or otherwise processed fish. Nearly one third of the required animal protein for the population comes from fish. The fish-animal protein ratio for Angola was at 29% in 2003 (FAO).

### **5.5 Trade**

The most important export commodities are crustaceans, cuttlefish and frozen fish. Both exports and imports have shown an increasing trend over the past ten years in spite of the civil war that prevailed in Angola.

#### ***Food security***

The fishing industry contributes significantly to food security in the country. Presently, around half of the population is dependent on the fishing industry for their livelihood, specially in the artisanal fishery. Therefore the Angolan fisheries is viewed as a significant economic tool to alleviate poverty and marginalization of poor people. In 2003, the government adopted a strategic programme for poverty reduction. One of the underpinning points of the programme relates to food security and adequate access to food.

To increase fish production for human consumption, the Government of Angola has also embarked on a campaign to improve fish handling and processing in the country and observe hygiene standards. In this context, a resolution was approved by the council of Ministers by Decree n° 22/06, about the hygiene and sanitary requirements for fishery products. This decree established that the fisheries industry needs to introduce the HACCP programme for all processing of fishery products.

Furthermore, the implementation of the National System of Inspection for fishery products and other work programmes are planned in collaboration with the industries, artisanal fishery and fishery communities in order to improve fish processing conditions

and the quality of the final product. All these efforts aims at reducing post harvest losses and increase fish availability for human consumption.

## **5.6 Employment**

The Angolan fishing sector employed around 31 500 people. It is estimated that about 11 000 people are employed in the industrial sector out of which 1 699 are women. In 2005, 30 people were reportedly employed in the deep sea Crab fishery, 890 in the demersal trawl fishery and 856 in the pelagic fishery. The Purse Seine fishery had more that 5 690 people actively involved in that fishery. In addition, more than 20 000 people are involved in the artisanal fishing sector.

The long term perspective of the Ministry of Fisheries is to increase the number of employment in the fishing sector through the development of the industrial, artisanal and aquaculture sectors in the coming years.

## **5.7 Rural development**

The artisanal fisheries have traditionally been a subsistence activity developed by the population living along the coast and has been transmitted from generation to generation. In order to escape the ravages of the war, many people moved from the interior zones of the country to the coastal zones for safety reason (Luanda, Namibe, Benguela and Kwanza Sul). The main activities in these cities were related to fishing operations and processing of salted, dried and smoked fish.

# **6 Fishery sector development**

## **6.1 Development prospects/strategies**

The strategies adopted by the Angolan Government for the development of fishery sector relates to the:

- Organisation and modernisation of the semi-industrial and industrials fishing fleet and fish processing industries;
- Support for the sustainable exploitation of the continental and maritime artisanal fishery;
- Development of the marine and inland aquaculture;
- Creation of infrastructure for fish landings and conservation;
- Improvement of the fish distribution chain for frozen, salted and dried fish;
- Improvement of fish quality assurance and inspection system;
- Construction of ports infrastructures; and
- Capacity building and valorisation of human resources

### **6.1.1 Main constraints to development**

Major constraints affecting the sector are:

- lack of inputs such as basic infrastructures (ports, electricity, water, telecommunications and financial services);
- Lack of modern fish processing plants for canning and fish meal and other infrastructures for cod storage, salting and drying of fish;
- Insufficient equipment for salt extraction;
- Lack of training and capacity building for the private and government sectors; and
- Poor implementation of the project relating to the Fish Academy in the Namibe Province.

### **6.2 Research**

The Marine Research Institute was set up to cater for technical and scientific support for the development of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. Some of the projects undertaken relates to:

- Gear Selectivity
- Assessment of migratory stocks
- Marine environmental assessment
- Fish Stock assessments
- Improvement of traditional technologies
- Processing and new product development

### **6.3 Education**

The long term vision of the Ministry of Fisheries is the promotion of sustainable and responsible fisheries. Investments are planned for the renovation of Angola's small and obsolete fishing fleet. Training in Angola is insufficient, with only a medium-level school in the Namibe Province and Luanda, CEFOPESCAS. The Ministry is planning to build basic-level schools in Cabinda, Zaire, Benguela and Kuanza Sul; medium-level schools in Luanda and in the Benguela Province. A Fishery Academy in Namibe Province has also been planned.

The Fisheries and Aquaculture Master Plan establishes a program of capacity building for high, medium and at basic levels for the public and private sectors in subjects relating to the fishing industry.

Furthermore, in June 2005, Angola and Namibia concluded a bilateral agreement within SADC for training cooperation in the fields of fishing and aquaculture. Namibia will offer training facilities for Angolan crews and officers (to operate industrial and semi-industrial fishing vessels), for fisheries inspectors and observers and for aquaculture technicians. All courses will be sanctioned by internationally recognized certificates.

## **6.4 Foreign aid**

The Angolan Fishery Sector has benefited from technical assistance from several countries and International Organizations, including the European Union (EU), Norway (through NORAD) and from United Nations agencies such as FAO, UNDP, The African Development Bank and IFAD.

## **7 Fishery sector institutions**

The Ministry of Fishery has the responsibility to control all activities relating to the fishing, salt production and processing.

Organisational structure of the Ministry of Fishery consist of the following:

- Minister
- Two deputy Ministers
- General Secretary
- Cabinet of International Interchange
- Information and Documentation Centre
- Legal Cabinet
- Cabinet of Inspection
- National Service of Fiscalisation
- Statistical, Planning and Study Cabinet,
- National Cabinet for fishing and Resources Protection
- National Cabinet for Infrastructure and Marketing

The following autonomous Institutes/organisations also fall under the purview of the Ministry of Fisheries:

- Institute for the Development of the Fisheries Industry
- National Fishery Research Institute
- National Institute for Development of Aquaculture and Artisanal Fishery
- National Institute for the Support of Fishery Industries
- Fisheries Schools

## **Regional fisheries arrangement**

Angola is member to the following organizations:

- SEAFO (South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization convention): SEAFO provides a management regime, ensuring long-term conservation and sustainable use of fish resources on the high seas of the South East Atlantic Ocean. The Convention entered into force in April 2003.

- SADC: Angola adhered to the SADC Fisheries Protocol. The Protocol establishes a type of most-favoured nation clause between SADC and other fishing nations. It does not rule out preferential treatment for SADC vessels, Angola's national law provides for preferential access for SADC vessels to Angolan fishery resources.
- COPACE (Fisheries Commission for the Eastern Central Atlantic Region). The COPACE, a subsidiary body of the FAO, aims at promoting optimum utilization of living aquatic resources through proper management and development of fisheries and fishing operations, and improvement of related processing and marketing activities. Although it has played an important role in research and development for the developing coastal States of the region, it has no regulatory function.
- INFOPECHE (Intergovernmental Organisation for marketing and advisory services for fish product in Africa). INFOSA, the regional unit of INFOPECHE in the SADC region is implementing one project funded by the Common Fund for commodities and relates to the improvement of marketing in the artisanal and industrial sectors
- COMHAFAT (Ministerial conference of fisheries cooperation among African states bordering the Atlantic ocean)
- ICCAT (International Commission for conservation of Atlantic Tuna)

Angola is an observer of:

- COREP, (Fishery Committee of the Gulf of Guinea)

## **8 General legal frameworks**

The Government of Angola has introduced new legislations in many sectors, including fisheries and marine resources.

Angola adopted a new Law on Aquatic Biological Resources (Law 6-A/04) in October 2004, which replaced the previous Legislation on fisheries ( Law 20/92). The new legal framework aims at establishing "regulatory measures that seek to guarantee the sustainable conservation and utilization of the aquatic biological resources existing in the waters under the sovereignty of the Angolan State, as well as general bases for the exercise of activities related to them, particularly fishing and aquaculture activities.

The legislation covers territorial waters, the Exclusive Economic Zone, tidal waters, estuaries and inland waters. It also covers the activities of Angolan fishing vessels on the high seas (without prejudice to the laws of other States) when fishing in waters under other States' jurisdiction.

## **9 Management applied to the main fisheries**

The main fisheries policy objectives developed by the Angolan Ministry of Fisheries with support from the World Bank relates to sustainability and privatization. A higher share of Angolan participation in the industry is actively being promoted. Annual licenses, quotas and TAC's forming a per-vessel system are the major management instruments. License fees are higher for foreign vessels. Supervision of fishing activities (except for high-seas tuna fisheries) is by satellite link through a vessel monitoring centre based at the Ministry of Fisheries. All vessels must be equipped with the required transponders. Angola possesses three patrol boats and collaborates in surveillance activities with Namibia and South Africa under a SADC regional programme.

### **9.1 Main goals/objectives**

The Government's objective is to create and consolidate a positive macroeconomic state, using financial, fiscal, legislative and administrative reforms and mechanisms, to build the necessary impetus and motivate the private sector to contribute in rebuilding the national productive base.

The fishery sector is expected to play a major role in the overall attainment of the national objectives for social and economic rebuilding, thus contributing to the national productive effort and helping to relieve poverty and reinforce food safety. The specific and immediate objectives for the sector is derived from the overall Government objectives, with particular emphasis on improving the standard of living of the population, promoting fish supply and maximizing net incomes from fisheries.

#### **9.1.1 Specific objectives of the fishery sector**

For the fishery sector, the Government of Angola has adopted a number of objectives to be achieved over the next decade:

- guarantee rational exploration of the aquatic biological resources inside of the limits of biological sustainability and protect the aquatic environment.
- legislate to protect aquatic biological resources and guarantee their application.
- create enabling mechanisms and financial and fiscal conditions.
- promote training, capacity building and development of expertise in the fisheries sector.
- promote improvement of the economic infrastructure and social basis of the sector.
- promote development of artisanal fishery.
- promote development of the industrial productive fisheries sector.
- promote development of aquaculture.

- promote development of salt production.
- promote reliable supply of fishery products to the population.
- maximize benefits from responsible use of living aquatic resources.
- promote port infrastructure construction.

## **9.2 Institutional arrangements**

### **9.2.1 Rights-based approaches to fisheries management**

Fishing rights (FRs) within Angola's EEZ may be granted, individually or collectively, to nationals or foreigners if they are associated with nationals in companies with majority Angolan ownership. Without prejudice to the provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the SADC Fisheries Protocol and other international agreements to which Angola is party, the law provides that Angolans shall have preferences for fishing rights. FRs in territorial waters is granted to Angolan or other SADC nationals from member states with which there is reciprocity. Concessions may be extended to fishing companies from other SADC member states with which reciprocity exists. Rights for artisanal fishing and on international rivers or inland waters under Angolan jurisdiction are granted only to Angolan nationals.

Fishing rights are granted for a period of 20 years, and may be transferred with the approval of the Ministry. FRs are allotted by open competition; however, preference is given to Angolan nationals (without prejudice to the terms of international agreements to which Angola is party) and to those who have land-based processing and sale installations. Owners of FRs may use fish quotas as credit guarantees, with the authorization of the Ministry. All cargoes must be declared, even those transhipped at sea. A vessel monitoring system has been introduced.

### **9.3 Management measures**

The Law on Aquatic Biological Resources caters for a highly comprehensive system to manage and monitor fisheries in Angola's waters including its Exclusive Economic Zone of 200 nautical miles. Its effectiveness in preserving fish stocks and managing fisheries for the mutual benefit of Angolans and foreign partners will depend on the effectiveness of the management and monitoring mechanisms that can be put in place by the Government.

Under the Law, the Ministry of Fisheries determines total allowable catches (TACs) for each species annually ( mainly for hake, horse mackerel, sardinellas, pilchard, crabs and shrimp) . TACs are carried forward annually unless specifically changed. TACs may be reduced by an executive decree if new scientific data show risk of reduction, extinction or non-renewal of species or zones, or in emergency.

Fish quotas are attributed as percentages of TACs for each species or zone, subject to payment of a periodic charge. Quotas may be reduced proportionally if TACs are

reduced; they may also be increased if new boats are purchased or other improvements made, to the extent the overall TAC is not already exhausted.

The legislation also provides for the Government to restrict fishing of species near extinction or whose sustainability is in danger. This includes identification of degraded marine or aquatic areas and definition of rehabilitation measures; definition of marine or inland protection areas; identification of polluting activities and adoption of preventive measures; definition of fishing methods to be used for each type of fishery; measures to prevent or reduce excessive capacity; and in general, any measures to secure long-term food security.

Licensing of Angolan flagged vessels for fishing on the high seas is carried out by the Ministry of Fisheries. Attribution of high-seas fishing licences to foreign flag vessels is forbidden as is transshipment of catch at sea. Under the new Law on Aquatic Biological Resources and related regulations, foreign vessels may not fish in Angolan water, hence leasing or joint ventures have become the norm.

In order to monitor fisheries, the Ministry may use fishing log books, monthly information books, observer programmes, local community observer programmes, and continuous monitoring equipment. Captains must keep on-board fishing log books, monthly information books, the fishing licence/certificate for the ship, the seaworthiness certificate and an authenticated copy of fishing rights title. Catches must be unloaded in Angolan ports unless otherwise agreed upon in the fishing rights title. All cargoes must be declared, even those transhipped at sea. As noted above, a satellite tracking system/Vessel Monitoring System has been introduced.

### **9.3.1 Tariff protection and other incentives**

- Angola's tariffs on fresh fish are high, reflecting protection of the sector.
- Fuel subsidies are extended to small-scale (artisanal) fisheries under Decree 25/98.
- Health and sanitary regulations on fisheries are contained in Decrees No. 297/96, (preparation and sale of salt for human consumption); Decrees 13/99, establishes standards of production and quality inspection for fish products; Decrees 14/99, relates to regular inspection programme for fishing vessels and fish processing plants; Decree 37/02, approves a monitoring system for health and sanitary control/quality of fish products; and Joint Executive Decree 44/02, establishes chemical and microbiological standards for analysis of fish products.
- A further regulation on health and sanitary requirements for fish products, including fish farming is underway.

## **10 Fishing communities**

Table 7: List of some of fishing communities recognised as Cooperatives and/or Associations.

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>NAME OF COMUNITY</b>
Cabinda	Pescaria Josy Mar
Zaire	Pescaria Kibucul
Bengo	Pescaria cabo Ledo
Luanda	Pescaria do Buraco
K Sul	Mulheres Tranformadoras
Benguela	Pescaria COAPESCA
Namibe	Pesca Artes
Kuando Kubango	Pesca Cuelei
Lunda Sul	Pesca Txitxi
Huambo	Pescaria arte Chapanga