

THE EU-ANGOLA FISHERIES AGREEMENT AND FISHERIES IN ANGOLA

Kees Lankester¹, September 2002

The first fisheries agreement between the European Community and Angola was signed in 1987. Protocols were renewed normally every two years. In July 2002 the European Commission announced the latest agreement with Angola, from here on the "Agreement". It will last for two years: August 2002 – August 2004. The previous Agreement ran from May 2000 to May 2002 and was extended by three months to 2 August 2002 to allow negotiations to be completed.

The 2002/2004 EU-Angola fisheries agreement

The new agreement is more or less a continuation of the previous ones, with the inevitable negotiations for changes in the details. The financial contribution by the European Union has increased by about 10%. *NOTE: The new agreement was still not formally approved by the European Commission at the time of writing this document, but changes are expected to be minor.*

	2000/2002	2002/2004	Notes
Annual cost for EU	€ 13,975,000	€ 15,500,000	Paid by taxpayers
- specific measures	29%, i.e. € 4mil.	35% i.e. € 5,5mil	
Costs for shipowners			
- shrimp vessels	€ 58/GRT/month	€ 52/GRT/month	Full use for 4 months implies an average of € 62,000/vessel Full use for 6 months implies € 462,000 for all vessels
- demersal vessels	€ 205/year/GRT	€ 220/year/GRT	
- tuna per tonne caught	€ 25	€ 25	

- There is a catch limit of 5000 tonnes for shrimp vessels, while the agreement states that all the limits may be raised on the basis of a joint decision of the two parties and when shipowners are prepared to contribute to the improvement of the Angola's fisheries industry. For none of the other species are catch limits specified. **This is not in line with sustainable fisheries!**
- A brief evaluation in terms of license use in the 2000/2002 agreement showed that all licenses for EU-vessels were actually used for shrimp and tuna fishing. Vessels for demersal species did not use all licenses (72%). The licenses for small pelagics fishing (2 for Ireland) were not used.
- In addition to agreement costs for the European taxpayers, shipowners have to pay license fees themselves.

Fishing opportunities for EU vessels in Angola waters in the old and new Agreement are:

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The specified arrangements in the Angola-EU fisheries agreement include:

- A programme of satellite monitoring for all EU-vessels will continue;
- No fishing within the 12 miles coastal zone;
- Biological rest period: A biological rest period for shrimp may be put in place in the light of current scientific surveys. This remains to be determined;
- The support measures for the fishing sectors concern quality control programme (to allow higher export values), improve scientific knowledge of the fisheries and the resources, surveillance programmes, non-industrial fisheries, institutional support and fisheries education.

Observations

- Sustainable fisheries management requires a long-term management regime with clear objectives and instruments to achieve these objectives. No reliable reference points exist for fish stocks in Angolan waters subject to fishing under this agreement. Namibia and South Africa do have several fisheries management regimes in place for some of the species (for example hake) in Angolan waters. The agreement does not have maximum allowable catches based on scientific advice on fishing pressure, since all limits for fishing opportunities may be increased when the shipowners contribute to the improvement of Angola's fishing industry.
- In April 2002, the convention on the conservation and management of fishing resources in the South East Atlantic was signed by the EU, Namibia, South Africa, Angola, the United Kingdom, Norway, Iceland, the United States and Korea. The convention should create a new regional fisheries organisation, the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (OPASE). The provisions in this agreement should form the basis for fisheries and their management. It would be of interest to analyse the Agreement in the light of the newly signed agreement.
- No Total Allowable Catches (TACs) are determined in the Agreement. The fisheries on small pelagic species appear to be managed by TACs for the overall density estimates.

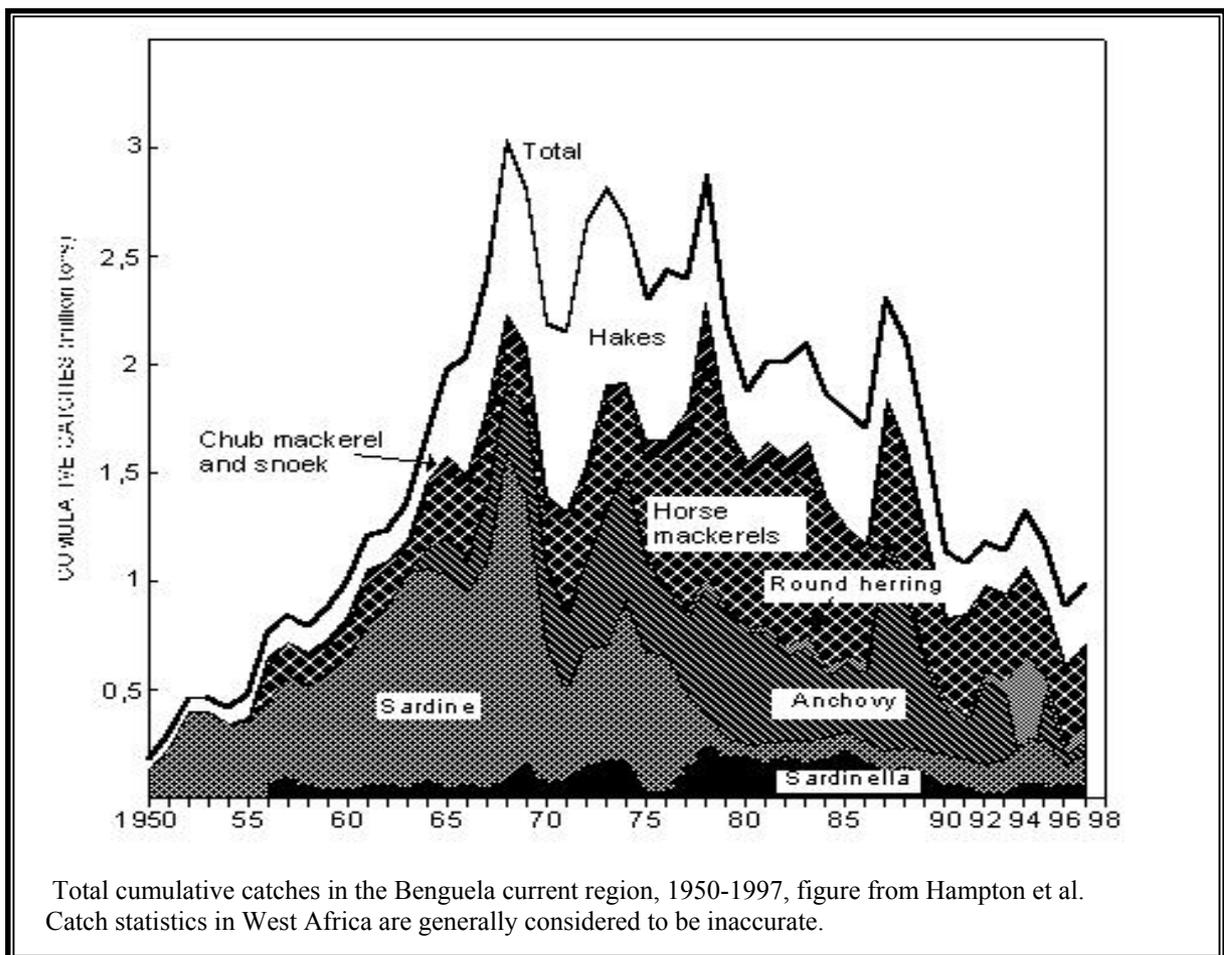
- The FAO had announced in 1999 that there should be a reduction in the effort of shrimp fishing. The only biological rest period described in the new agreement is that shrimp fishing may be subject to such a rest period in the light of scientific surveys. There are currently no other biological rest periods in place.
- The fishing zone for all types of vessels is beyond 12 nautical miles from the coastline.
- Minimum mesh size in the new Agreement remains to be 50mm for shrimp fishing and 110 mm for demersal fishing.
- In the new Agreement, a programme to develop the non-industrial fishing and the fishing communities has been given a boost with € 1million to € 1.15m.
- There is little infrastructure in Angola to manage the agreement, not for monitoring and surveillance nor for any of the other items that require control. If Angola does not demonstrate a minimum infrastructure, the EU itself could condition its own vessels to fish with such terms. For example, fishing for shrimp can be highly inefficient. Estimates from around the world are that for each kilogram of shrimp 2- 9 kilos (!) are thrown overboard, usually shrimp of unmarketable size. It is likely that there is a lot of bycatch in the fisheries for demersal species as well. Angola and the EU should agree to collect estimates of these proportions.
- There is currently little export of fish products from Angola to the EU; this is equally due to the lack of infrastructure in Angola.
- It is evidently in the interest of both Angola and the EU to develop SUSTAINABLE fisheries. There have been few if any publications of the evaluation of the previous agreement. For example, what has been the expenditure of the financial compensation for the measures as earmarked in Article 3 of the 2000/2002 agreement? It is unclear how the reporting scheme in the previous Agreement has been used for such an evaluation. Learning from the experience in previous agreements could improve the effectiveness and reliability of the measures in the agreement. This calls for full and transparent accountability for expenditure of the access fees. In the future, the EU should only consider new agreements on the basis of a proper evaluation of the existing agreements.
- The biggest potential threat for the small fishermen in Angola currently is formed by the fact that EU trawlers (for shrimp and demersal species, these are all Spanish vessels according to the agreement) may not be respecting the coastal zone. Possible consequences of this are similar to elsewhere in West Africa: These trawlers can ruin the gear of the locals and they can run over the traditional small Angolan boats (chata's). The VMS-system should demonstrate that this such interference not occur.
- There is no structure for developing an industry in Angola using foreign cash flow like the cash from the Agreement. The amounts provided in the EU-Angola agreement for assisting in this surely cannot alleviate this problem.
- Not using all of the license opportunities in the previous agreement (see page 1 on the bottom) implies that part of the access that was paid for with EU-taxpayers money was merely lost.
- For the Angola fishing agreement, a protocol on for Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) with satellite tracking was signed with Angola in Luanda in July 2000. It is not known how this protocol relates to the EC Regulation 1489/97 requiring all vessels exceeding 24 metres to comply with the VMS satellite monitoring system. This regulation concerns the requirements for tracking

devices, frequency of position reporting, data transmission formats, technical failure procedures, access to data bases by the Commission and administrative arrangements. There is a requirement that all vessels are equipped with satellite transponders for such a system. If indeed all EU-vessels in Angola waters demonstrate to be subject to such a tracking system, this can be a good example for fisheries elsewhere. In principle, all vessels, including distant water fleets, should be monitored in such a system.

- Several EU Member States have indicated their need to reduce the public fees in future fisheries agreements and to increase the shipowners contributions. The current Agreement goes against the attempt to reduce subsidies in these agreements. The level of the contribution has been increased by 10%. Moreover, the shipowners contribution has remained the same for pelagic trawlers and even decreased for shrimp vessels.
- The Member States must certify to the Commission the tonnage registrations (this is a paragraph in the previous agreement). Member States could equally certify the guarantee of the catch statistics and other necessary for management of the fisheries.
- In summary, the above points strongly indicate that the new Agreement is NOT based on good governance, that it does NOT apply the precautionary approach, that it does NOT meet all scientific advice that was available, and it does NOT have provisions for the impact of the agreement on socio-economic and environment conditions.

Benguela current: stock status and catch information

The Benguela Current is one of the world's major eastern-boundary current systems, and is rich in pelagic and demersal fish populations, driven by intense coastal upwelling. These populations have been heavily exploited by man, particularly since the Second World War. Total fish catches in the south-east Atlantic climbed rapidly during the 1950s and 1960s, with the development of hake, sardine, anchovy, horse mackerel and sardinella fisheries (see figure) and a valuable fishery for rock lobster in both Namibia and South Africa. The total annual catch peaked at over 3 million tonnes in 1968, but it subsequently declined to a level of around 2 million tonnes in the 1970s. This was largely attributable to major declines in sardine catches off both Namibia and South Africa, which were only partly compensated by increased (largely foreign) catches of hake and horse mackerel off Namibia. Total annual catches in the region subsequently dropped further to around 1.2 million tonnes in the 1990s, with a further sharp decline in catches of Namibian sardine in the second half of the 1970s, and the cessation of foreign trawling for hake and horse mackerel off Namibia after her independence in 1990. Since the 1960s there has also been a dramatic decrease in rock lobster catches, particularly off Namibia, where catches are now some two orders of magnitude below their peak in the 1960s. It is believed that most of these declines have been due to overfishing, although some of the major fluctuations have probably been influenced to a greater or lesser extent by the large-scale environmental perturbations that have occurred periodically in the system during this period.



Fish species in Angola

Horse Mackerels ‘Carapau du cap’ and ‘Carapau de Cunene’, Cape and Cunene horse mackerel (*Trachurus capensis* and *T. trecae*) are the most abundant fish species in Angolan waters. In the past these species were primarily used for manufacturing of fishmeal, but the species are of high quality and acceptable for human consumption. Mackerels are consumed fresh but are also preserved (salted and dried).

Sardinellas (*Sardinella aurita* and *Sardinella maderensis*) are fished in parallel with horse mackerel. Between 1955 and 1973, the Sardinella catches fluctuated between 60,000 and 100,000 MT, but this can vary. In the past the sardinellas were used for fishmeal by the ex-Soviet fleet, but the Dutch industry PFA intending to fish in Angola under the EU-Angola agreement freezes sardinella almost exclusively for human consumption.

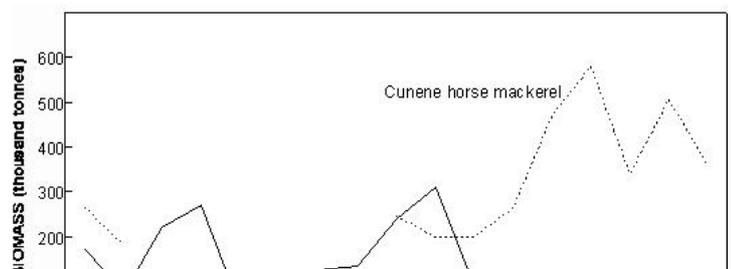
Hake (*Merluccius polli* and, in the extreme south, *M. capensis*). The range of these species extends over South Africa and Namibia. The large eye *Dentex* is another important demersal species. Both stocks of cape hake were heavily depleted in the 1960s and ‘70s. High value white fish with markets in Europe and the US.

Big tunas [Portuguese/English/scientific name] atum/bluefin (*Thunnus thynnus*), albacora/yellowfin (*T. albacares*), patudo/bigeye (*T. obsesus*), and voador/albacore (*T. alalunga*) are found further offshore, along the edge of the continental shelf. These are highly prized fish found in Angola at certain times of the year.

Smaller tunas are gaiado/skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), bonito (*Sarda sarda*), judeu/frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*) and merima/little tuna (*Euthynnus alleteratus*) are found at a certain time of the year on the narrow coastal shelf between Lobito and Port Alexandre. are taken by pole and line vessels and undoubtedly feature as by-catch from the seiners. The small tunas are migratory and are most commonly caught in Angolan waters between October and January.

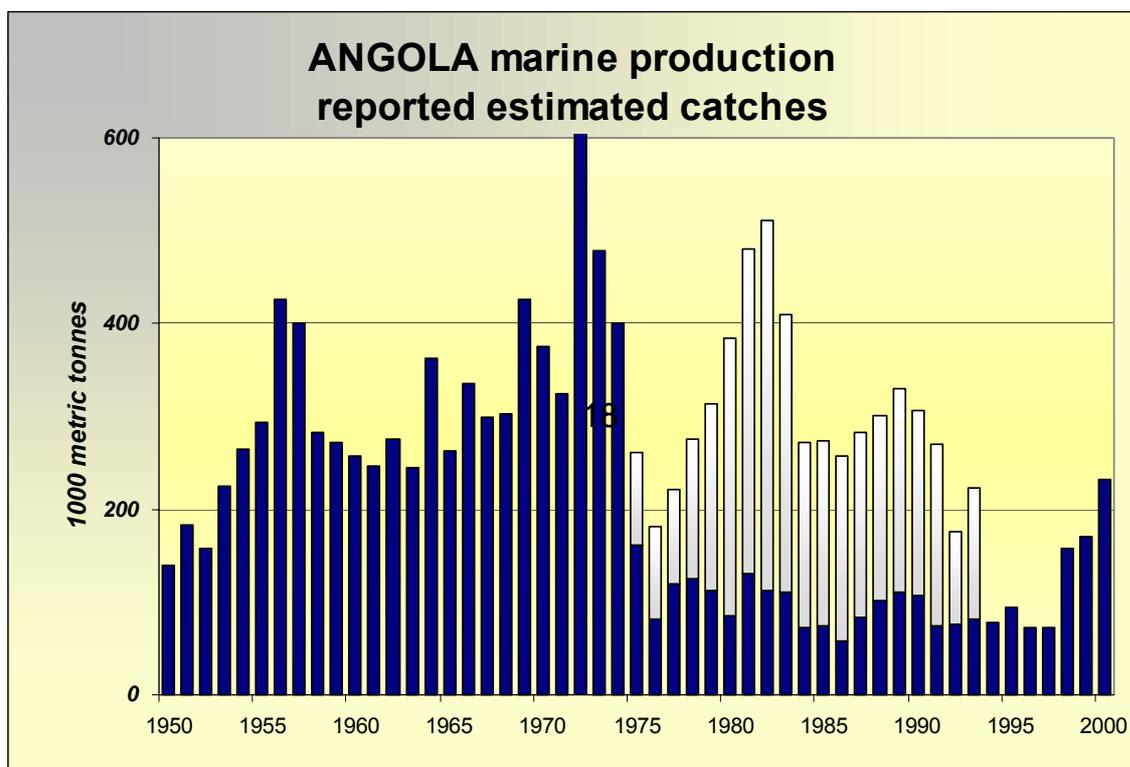
Stock status in Angolan waters

In Angola, sardinellas, horse mackerels and sardine have been assessed acoustically since 1985 from the original and the new *Dr Fridtjof Nansen* as part of the Norwegian aid programme. In the absence of reliable catch statistics, management recommendations have been based solely on trends in the survey estimates. The fisheries are managed by TAC, with no distinction between the two sardinella or two horse mackerel species. At a recent international workshop on the management of small pelagic fish in Angola, Congo and Gabon, attempts were made to estimate Maximum sustainable Yield (MSY) for the region’s sardinella and *T. trecae* stocks using surplus production models for the former and an age-structured model for the latter. CPUE indices needed in these models were derived indirectly from the acoustic survey data and information on total catches. The sardinella models placed the MSY at more than double the catch in recent years (around 60,000mt) suggesting that these species are currently underexploited. In contrast, the (less reliable) horse mackerel model suggested that the current level of catch of around 60,000mt per annum is approaching the species’ sustainable level. The workshop emphasised, *inter alia*, the need for reliable direct CPUE indices for all the species considered, the collection of fleet and country-specific length frequency data, and the need for an effective monitoring, control and surveillance system in Angola and its northern neighbours.



Biomass estimates from bottom-trawl and acoustic surveys for sardinellas/hake species (Hampton et al.)

Hake off Angola (*Merluccius polli* and, in the south, *M. capensis*), have been investigated in the course of various bottom-trawl surveys conducted by R.V. *Goa* between 1970 and 1992, the old and new *Dr Fridtjof Nansen* between 1984 and the present, and recently, by chartered fishing vessels. As a part of these studies, the other major groups of demersal species in Angolan waters (Dentex, croakers and groupers) have also been investigated. In the absence of reliable fisheries statistics for any of these species in Angolan waters, stock assessments and TAC recommendations have been based on trends in the survey estimates using holistic models. With improved commercial catch data it will be possible to incorporate CPUE data into the analysis. Separate TACs are set for the two hake species and for different groups of other demersal fish. Other forms of control include effort limitation, the prohibition of trawling close to the coast, and minimum size limits.



Estimates of the Angola fish production, based on reported catches. - Blue bars: FAO-database, data for 1998-2000 from statement of Angolan Fisheries Minister; - white bars: various anecdotal sources and potential USSR-catches, with some extrapolations. Notes: Catch volumes collapsed with the end of the Soviet Union in 1992. For developing nations catch estimates are generally considered to be inaccurate. The end of the independence war was in 1975.

There are three main types of fishing in Angola: large-scale industrial fishing, semi-industrial fishing and artisanal fishing. After independence, the annual catch dropped for several years, before peaking in 1982. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1992 led to a sharp decrease in catch volumes of small pelagics. Recently catch levels started to increase again. Currently it is estimated that there are about 50 Russian vessels in all West African waters from Morocco down to Angola.

Foreign fleets known to fish in Angolan waters are from the EU, Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Japan, Nigeria and Cape Verdes. There is virtually no surveillance, so it is unclear how many fleets from other nations or pirates are present. Catch statistics are equally unreliable. In July 2002 it was announced that a Russian fleet is allowed to catch 300,000 MT, this will be mostly small pelagic species like horse mackerel.

The national “industrial” fleet consists of about 200 vessels (10 seiners, 25 trawlers, 100 liner/gill netters and 27 pole line vessels). Many vessels are not in use due to lack of repairs and maintenance and the absence of spare parts.

There is a large artisanal fleet in Angola. In different sources, the estimates of the number of fishermen range from 15,000 - 25,000, using 3000-4500 boats. In the early 1990's, 40-50% would have been motorised. From recent studies it is suggested that the number of fisheries workers was around 30,000 in 1992 and 50,000 in 1998. Some of these were partially employed in fisheries. All estimates are likely to be not reliable.

Main features of the artisanal fisheries sub-sector today in Angola can be summarised as follows:

- a) “Chata’s”, small open boats with or without out-board engine but no in-board engine, operated on a daily basis;
- b) Diverse but simple and reliable fishing technologies with the capacity to access and exploit efficiently almost all the fish resources of the continental shelf and of the upper margins (200-400 m) of the crest of the continental slope, generally with no or only reduced negative impact on the environment;
- c) catch per trip of 150-550 kg, less than the half of that in the past;
- d) No mechanised equipment for fishing or navigation;
- e) Low capital intensity per vessels, per fisherman’s job and per landed fish;
- f) High labour intensity per unit of landed fish;
- g) In the case of well operated units of production, high financial and socio-economic returns on investment, with potential for optimal equity in revenues sharing and distribution; and
- h) Reduced need for specialised infrastructure on shore.

In the past, many of the artisanal fishers used to work through co-operatives. Some of these co-operatives were very well managed and used to keep accurate records of the quantity, quality and value of fish passing through their systems. Artisanal fishing is now difficult because of lack of inputs. Usually fishermen organise themselves in groups to ensure that they can fish. A group of individuals who own one or more boats, nets or sails, go fishing together. They divide the catch between them. The boats used by artisanal fishers are usually made of wood and are 5-6 m long. Usually the catch is dried or salted, in more urban regions there is a limited market for fresh fish. Currently it is very hard to obtain salt, as there is none offered. Fishermen have no financial capacity to invest in materials and working capital. There is no tradition of credits to be paid back to support investments.

Management of fisheries in Angola

There are effectively no restrictions on catches in the large artisanal fishery in Angola, partly because of the difficulty in enforcing regulations. Consideration has however been given to protecting the

interests of small-scale fishermen by prohibiting trawling close to the coast, which can severely disrupt small-scale fishing operations. The issue has not been resolved and remains a source of conflict between industrial, semi-industrial and artisanal fishermen in Angola.

Management of the tuna fisheries in Angola and South Africa is carried out in line with ICCAT regulations. Although not yet a member of ICCAT, Namibia is also following these regulations, and implements effort control over both national and foreign vessels. The commercial line fishery for snoek and angling species in Namibia is at present unrestricted, but recreational catches of angling species are controlled by closed areas and bag limits. Planning and managing fisheries is limited by the lack of information on resource and the catches. Socio-economic factors contribute to this problem, thus preventing a development towards sustainable fisheries.

Marketing is hampered by the complete lack of infrastructure. Access to the coastal areas and to the rich agricultural hinterland areas is limited due to landmines, security and road conditions. It is being suggested that a strong domestic market is apparent.

Recent observations suggest that competition and conflicts between artisanal and industrial fishing in the coastal waters of Angola are rapidly increasing. One of the concerns that have been expressed is the fact that Spanish trawlers come too close to the coast. They would thus compete with the traditional fleet. The VMS in the Agreement should enable confirmation of such cases. There is hardly management capacity to protect artisanal fisheries from unfair competition by industrial fishing vessels, there are inappropriate legal and administrative frameworks and enforcement procedures. Thus, there is a need for policy implementation and reinforcement of protectionist measures.

The biggest apparent problem for the Angolan fishermen is that Spanish trawlers are fishing too close to the coast, both for shrimp and demersal fish species. Possible consequences of this are similar to elsewhere in West Africa: They can ruin the gear of the locals and they can run over the chata's.

There is a substantial engagement of the Angola government in industrial and commercial enterprises. This may prevent fishermen's business initiatives and the development of co-operatives.

Fishing zones:

The *Northern fishing zone*: from Luanda to the mouth of the Congo River, has large densities of horse mackerels and sardinellas, with a smaller proportion of demersal species.

The *Central Fishing Zone* extends from Luanda to Lobito, it may yield mainly sardinellas horse mackerels and demersal species.

The *Southern Fishing Zone* from Lobito to the mouth of the River Kunene is by far the most productive zone. The fish caught here are horse mackerels, sardines, tunas and demersal species.

Local markets

Luanda and Candida urban areas are the main markets. There is a strong demand for fish in the domestic market. There are two other areas with factories: *Namibe* has one processing plant with irregular supplies. In the area are another 10-15 factories that are not operating. Most of the factories are difficult to recover. In the Lobito area there are several plants operating either for salted or frozen fish.

Institutions

The Angola Ministry of Fisheries and Environment (**MPA**). Fisheries Minister of Angola is Ms Fatima Jardim. Scientific research in fisheries is the responsibility of Ministry of Fisheries and is carried out by the National Direction of Fish Processing Industry ('Direcção Nacional da Industria Transformadora do Pescado', **DNITP**) and the Fisheries Research Centre ('Centro de Investigação Pesqueira', **CIP**). The Directorate of Surveillance (Direcção Nacional de Fiscalização) falls under the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment.

The Artisanal Fisheries Development Institute (**IPA**, 'Instituto do Desenvolvimento das Pescas Artesanais') is the main government body for artisanal fishing. IPA has its headquarters in Luanda, but has representatives in all major coastal provinces. It is closely linked with the Ministry of Fisheries. The IPA Director is named directly by the Minister of Fisheries.

Poverty in Angola

Social conditions in Angola are bad after decades of internal conflict. By 1999, about 3 million people had been displaced by civil war and 300,000 people were in refugee camps. As a consequence, about 9 million persons are living in absolute poverty and more than 40% of these poor household heads are headed by women. The majority has less than eight years of education. The UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) for Angola in 1999 was 0.45, where life expectancy was 42 years, income per capita was US\$270, and the illiteracy rate was 58%, all of which ranked the country as a low human development country. There is great disparity in income and educational levels between Luanda and the hinterland. With the recent peace it is hoped that this can improve. The disproportional income between urban and rural areas is notable. Poverty is substantial in urban areas, but in the rural areas the share of moderately and extremely poor people is almost twice as much compared to urban areas (78% and 40%, respectively).

Oxfam International estimated last year that there are 70-90,000 amputated victims of landmines in Angola, mostly women and girls that have to venture out on the firewood or other material. Hence working the land is often not possible.

Development NGOs working on fisheries in Angola

There are few reports of development NGOs having worked in the past decades on fisheries issues in Angola, be it for the traditional fleet or otherwise. CARE has a 13-year track record of working in Angola on urban and rural development. CARE, Development Workshop and the Association for Rural Agricultural Development (ADRA) are driven by early successes and the shift from a strictly humanitarian assistance approach to aim for more sustainable economic development. Micro-finance is increasingly considered as a tool in the economic development process rather than a mere transfer of goods or money. Loan recovery and sustainability issues have gained importance. Some schemes are now being experimented with.

Government agencies co-operation on fisheries with Angola

[Note: Most of the below information is drawn from Hampton et al.]

In Angola, the Swedish and Danish International Development Agencies (SIDA and DANIDA) have in the past given considerable assistance in building infrastructure for fisheries research and development, with a particular recent emphasis on artisanal fisheries, while in Namibia, the Icelandic International Development Agency (ICEIDA) has provided assistance to the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), mainly in the operation of Namibian research vessels and the training of officers and crew. ICEIDA has also supported the SADC Fisheries Sector Co-ordinating Unit in Windhoek. DIFD, the UK Department for International Development, has developed a fisheries information system for MFMR and is currently investigating ways of improving the collection of fisheries statistics in the whole of the Southern African region. The Japanese government built and donated R.V. *Welwitschia* to the Namibian government, and made a small vessel (R.V. *Matsuyama Maru*) and researchers available for specific research projects for a two-year period. Namibia has also received training assistance from a number of countries and donor agencies and the FAO, the latter in the form of stock assessment courses and advice by expert consultants. The FAO has also actively supported courses in South Africa. Despite all this, it is interesting to note that lack of infrastructure is currently still considered one of the major problems, so it is unclear what happened to the above sums of money.

The EU funded from its 8th EDF a programme to develop Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) in the entire SADC-area (Southern Africa). The SADC-programme is managed in Namibia and is supposed to lead to more comprehensive integration amongst the coastal states. In addition, DFID is contributing US\$ 2.7m to a regional fisheries information system in the SADC-programme. Separate funding exists for a 10-year assessment programme (BENEFIT) in the Benguela ecosystem. Finally, GEF contributed US\$ 14m for development of sustainable management in the ecosystem. The region as a whole is also to receive assistance through a three-year European Union – funded international collaborative project on environmental conditions and fluctuations in the distribution of small pelagic fish in the Benguela (code-named ENVIFISH). The partners are Angola, Namibia, South Africa, Germany, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the European Union Joint Research Centre in Ispra, Italy, and the FAO.

The French government is currently supporting a bilateral study with South Africa, aimed at providing new tools and information for the regional assessment of pelagic fish resources in the Benguela. The project, code-named VIBES (Variability of exploited pelagic fish resources in the Benguela ecosystem in relation to Environment and Spatial aspects) involves collaboration between the French Research Institute for Development Co-operation (formerly ORSTOM, now IRD), M&CM, UCT and other universities and research institutes in South Africa and France. It is to be extended and expanded into the region through affiliation with the BENEFIT Programme.

The African Development Fund (ADF) is currently projecting a programme for artisanal fisheries in Angola. Finally, the EU EDF-programme also foresees the drafting of a regional protocol on foreign fishing, including both South-South (*i.e.* between neighbouring coastal states) and North-South agreements (fishing by EU, Japan, Russia etc). This is a potentially promising tool for sustainable fisheries.

Organisations and programmes that can be relevant for fisheries in Angola

CECAF, the Fisheries Commission for the Eastern Central Atlantic Region, was started in 1967 in accordance with the FAO constitutive act and in application of an FAO council resolution. It includes ten coastal countries including Angola and ten non-African countries operating in the region. CECAF has been dormant for many years and is therefore not considered as influential. Recently, a scientific working group on small pelagics was re-installed in CECAF. This group attempts to improve the scientific basis for quota of small pelagic species.

ICCAT is the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna. ICCAT is an active Commission regulating fisheries of tuna and bill-fishes in the entire Atlantic. Angola has been a member of ICCAT since 1976. Tuna species form the main thrust of the Agreement.

SADC (Southern African Development Community) is formed by coastal states, currently formed by Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and Tanzania.

SEAFO is the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation, a convention in the process of being set up in compliance with UN-conventions.

SFLP is the Sustainable Livelihood Fisheries Programme, applying to artisanal fisheries in twenty countries in West Africa. It is run by FAO out of Benin and financed by the UK development agency DFID. Angola is the most southern country of this programme. SFLP is a continuation of a programme funded by DANIDA (Denmark), which was called IDAF (integrated development of artisanal fisheries in West Africa).

Acknowledgements

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