

*“LME GOVERNANCE WORKSHOP,
6TH – 10TH MARCH 2006”*

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NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

CARACTERIZATION OF ANGOLA



OCEANOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE ANGOLA COAST

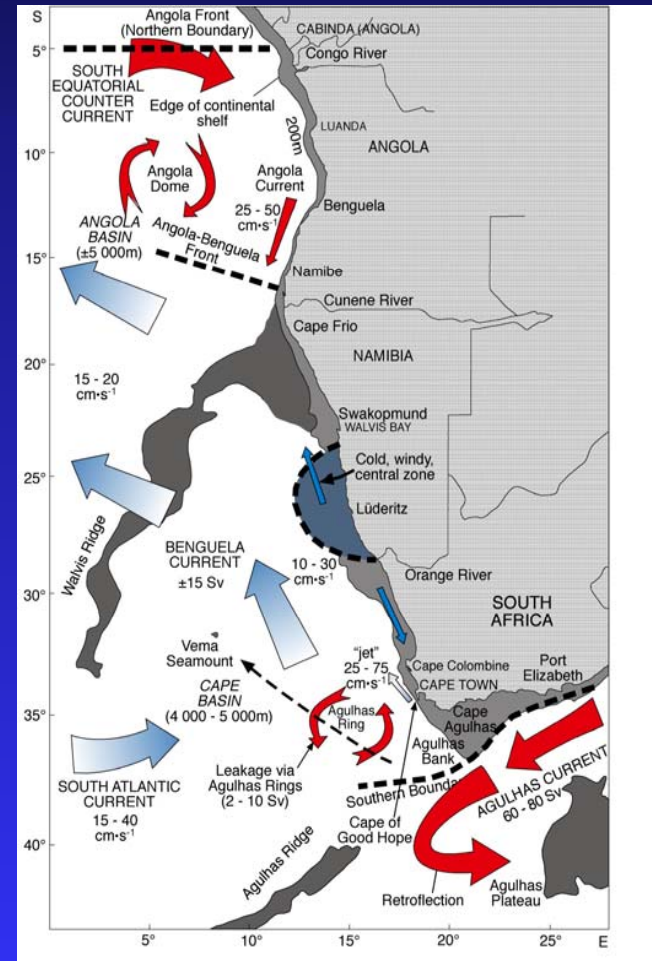
CURRENTS AND BOUNDARIES

Angolan Current (warm)

Benguela Current (cold)

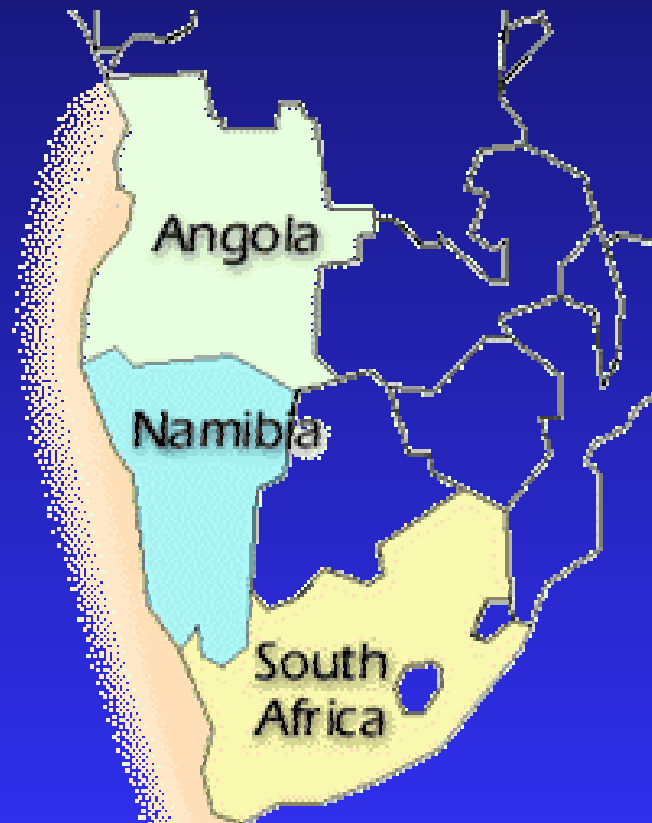
Aghulas Current (warm)

EEZ's of Angola, Namibia
and South Africa



THE TWO LME's

BENGUELA CURRENT LME



THE GUINEA CURRENT LME COUNTRIES



Overview of fishery Sector

Semi industrial Fishery



Industrial fishery



Artisanal fishery



The Government of Angola has adopted a number of objectives to be achieved over the next decade within the fisheries sector:

- To guarantee rational exploration of the aquatic biological resources inside the limits of biological sustainability and to protect the aquatic environment.
- To legislate to protect aquatic biological resources and to guarantee their application.
- To create enabling mechanisms and financial and fiscal conditions.
- To promote training, capacity building and development of expertise in the fishery sector.

The Government of Angola has adopted a number of objectives (Cont)

- To promote improvement of the economic infrastructure and social basis of the sector.
- To promote development of the artisanal fishery.
- To promote development of the industrial productive fisheries sector.
- To promote development of aquaculture.
- To promote development of salt production.
- To promote reliable supply of fishery products to the population.
 - To maximize benefits from responsible use of living aquatic resources

Main management tools

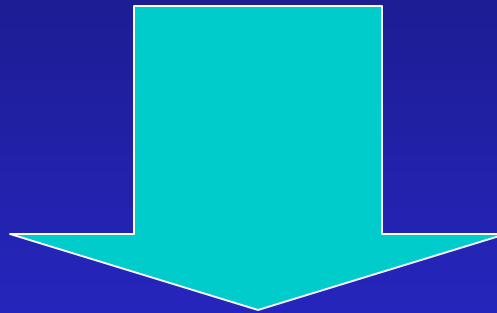
APPROVEMENT OF THE NEW LAW OF THE FISHERY SECTOR IN ANGOLA (Law N° 8/A/04 The 8 Of October)

- ❖ *Law fully consistent with the implementation of an ecosystem approach.*
- ❖ *Stated that biologically viable limits should be respected and the marine environment protected.*
- ❖ *Development of sector is encouraged, to the benefit of the Angolan population*

For implementation the EAF (BCLME (LMR/EAF/03/01)

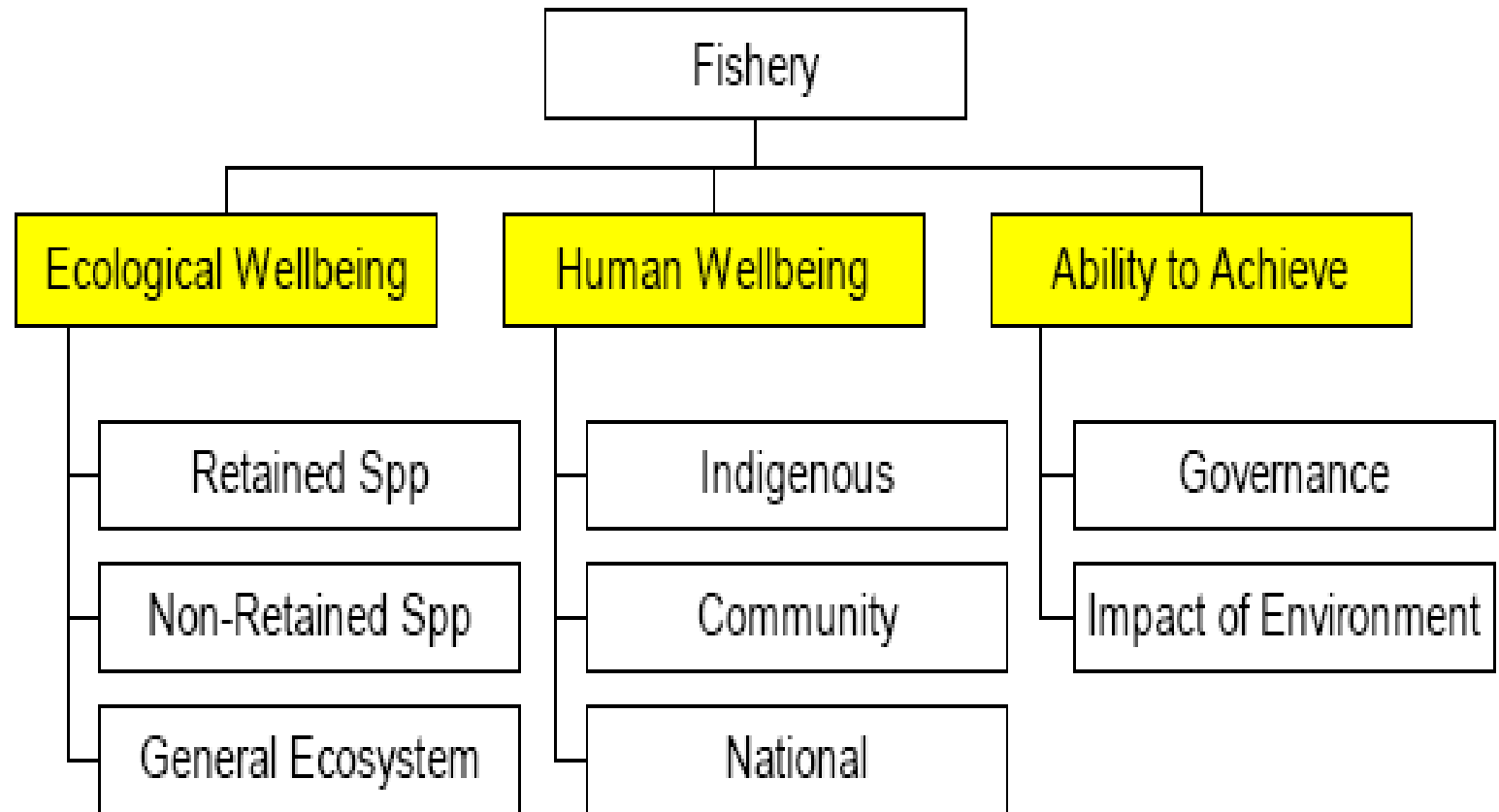
- Risk Assessment for Sustainable Fisheries (RASf) Workshop was held in Luanda
- ❖ the Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) methodology were used.
- ❖ *This methodology was developed under the National Ecologically Sustainable Development reporting framework for Australian Fisheries (Fletcher et al. 2002), as suggested in the FAO guidelines for the EAF (FAO, 2003)*

SAP /TDA
WILL BE IDENTIFIED USING
based on the method
developed for the implementation
of the Ecological Sustainable
Development for the Australian capture
fisheries (Fletcher *et al.* 2002 and 2004)



The methodology utilizes
generic component trees

Generic component trees



ECOLOGICAL Well being

Retained species

- ❑ Over –exploitation of the commercial fish stocks
- Little knowledge on biology and behaviour of the main shared stocks

ECOLOGICAL Well being

Non Retained Species

By catch issues

*Some species are considered as target in one of countries
e discard for others*



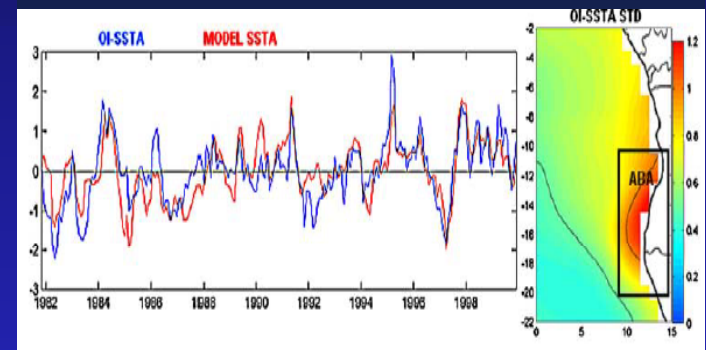
- ❖ Accidental catch of seals, turtles, and
- ❖ marine seabirds

Ecological well being

General Ecosystem issues

High environment variability,
particularly Benguela Current

Benguela Niño observations vs Models



The temporal history sea surface temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) (left hand panel) spatially average from 10° to 20° S and from 8° E to the coast of south-western Africa (see area on right hand panel), according to the thermal infrared imagery and the model. This area corresponds to the location of sea surface temperature anomalies associated with Benguela Niño. The distinct signals for the 1984 and 1995 Benguela Niño are indicated by arrows. The right hand panel shows the standard deviation of OI-SSTA anomalies from 1982 to 1999 ($^{\circ}\text{C}$).

P. Roux



Ecological well being

General Ecosystem issues

EFFECT OF THE BOTTOM TRAWL ON
SUBSTRAT

HUMAN WELL BEING

- Lack of infra-structure for fishing process
- Lack of incentives for the development of the communities
- Lack of networks for fish distribution

ABILITY TO ACHIEVE

Governance

- Harmonization of the data base system
- Establishment of agreements between countries in the region on different issues
- Establishment of the join management strategy among the counties in the LME region
- Rectification of some international conventions
- Illegal unreported unregulated (IUU)
- Monitoring Control and surveillance (MCS)

ABILITY TO ACHIEVE

Impact of environment

OIL Exploration



Catastrophic Oil Spills



Drilling Impacts



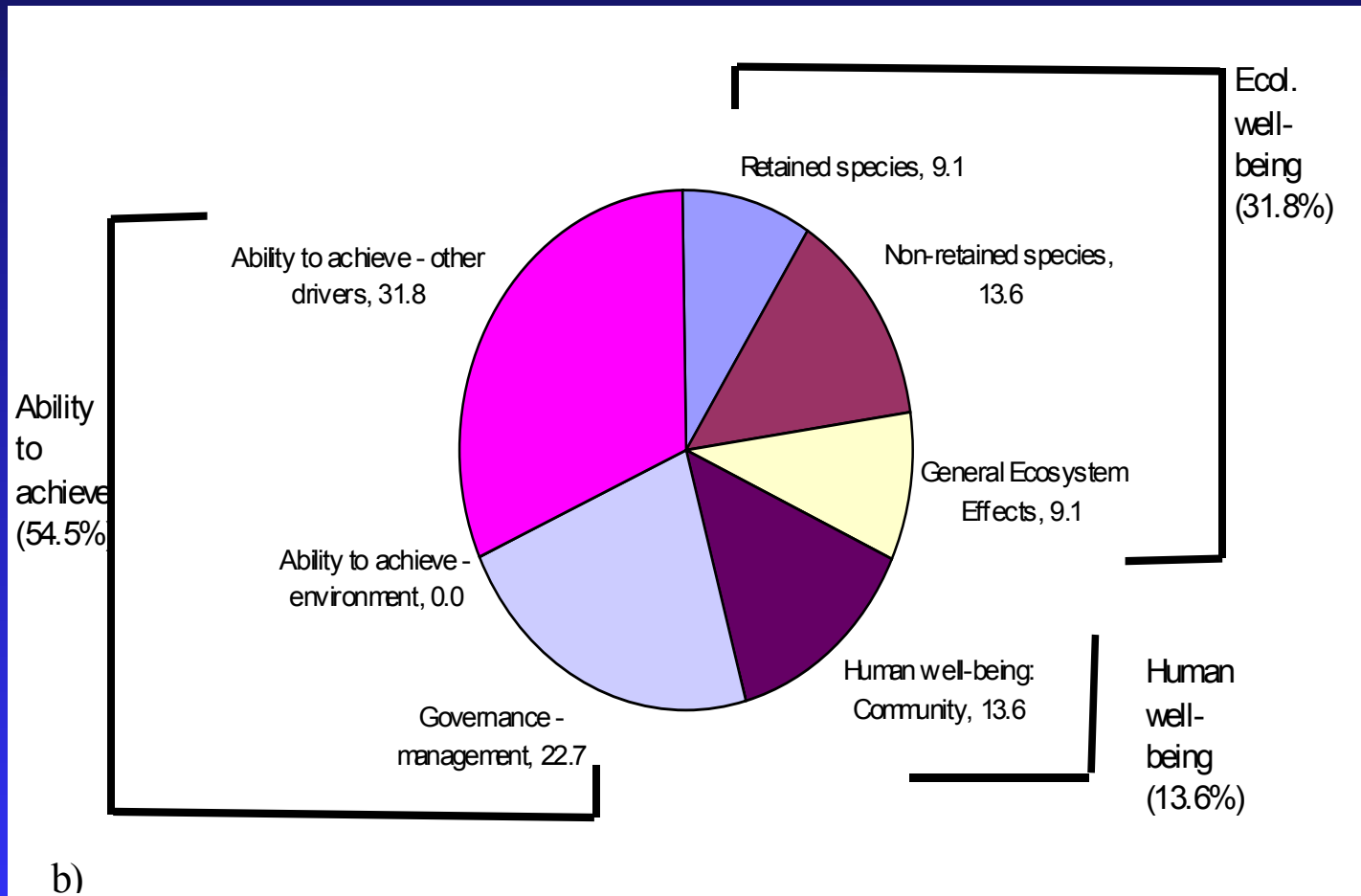
Threatened Biodiversity



Polluted Beaches



Attempt to Quantify the different identified issues



MAJOR CHALLENGES POSED BY THE TDA/SAP PROCESS

- Straithening and build capacity
- Improvement the communication system
- Involvement of the stakeholders on the LME issues
- Improvement the Governance system
- Implementation of management strategies based on the ecosystem basis
- Implementation of the Integrated Coastal Management

MAJOR CHALLENGES POSED BY THE TDA/SAP PROCESS (Cont.)

- The Multi-Ministerial Commission for the assessment and management of the resources and the environment
- Elaboration of the Coastal Profile document for the countries in the LME region
- Identification of the transboundary issues
- Joint management of the shared resources

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS TO UNDERSTAND THE HUMAN DIMENTION OF THE LME

- Overfishing of some fisheries stocks
- Pollution
- Coastal erosion
- Artisanal fisheries
- Poverty

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

- **BENEFIT** - Scientific projects, interaction between resources and the oceanographic phenomena
- **BCLME** - Consolidation of the transboundary projects
- **SADCC** - Surveillance (MCS)
- **SEAFO** - Organize the Southern Atlantic Fisheries
- **ICCAT** – Tuna Management
- **GCLME** - Consolidation of the transboundary projects

ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OF LME MANAGEMENT POLICIES

- Ministry of Fisheries
- Ministry of Urbanism and Environment
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Tourism
- Ministry of Petroleum
- University
- NGO's

MEASURES THAT ARE BEING PILOTED & CONSIDERED TO IMPLEMENT IMPORTANT LME MANAGEMENT POLICIES

- An Interim Benguela Current Commission (IBCC) will be established to strengthen regional co-operation
- Joint transboundary surveys for resources and environment
- Regional oil pollution contingency plans
- Implementation of MARPOL 73/78 in the LME's region

MEASURES THAT ARE BEING PILOTED & CONSIDERED TO IMPLEMENT IMPORTANT LME MANAGEMENT POLICIES

- ❑ Development of Regional marine biodiversity conservation management plan
- ❑ Implementation of capacity strengthening strategic plan

9) SELF-FINANCING MECHANISMS ARE BEING CONSIDERED

- Budget from the Governments
- Contribution Funds from different institutions

END

- THANK YOU VERY MUCH
- MUITO OBRIGADA