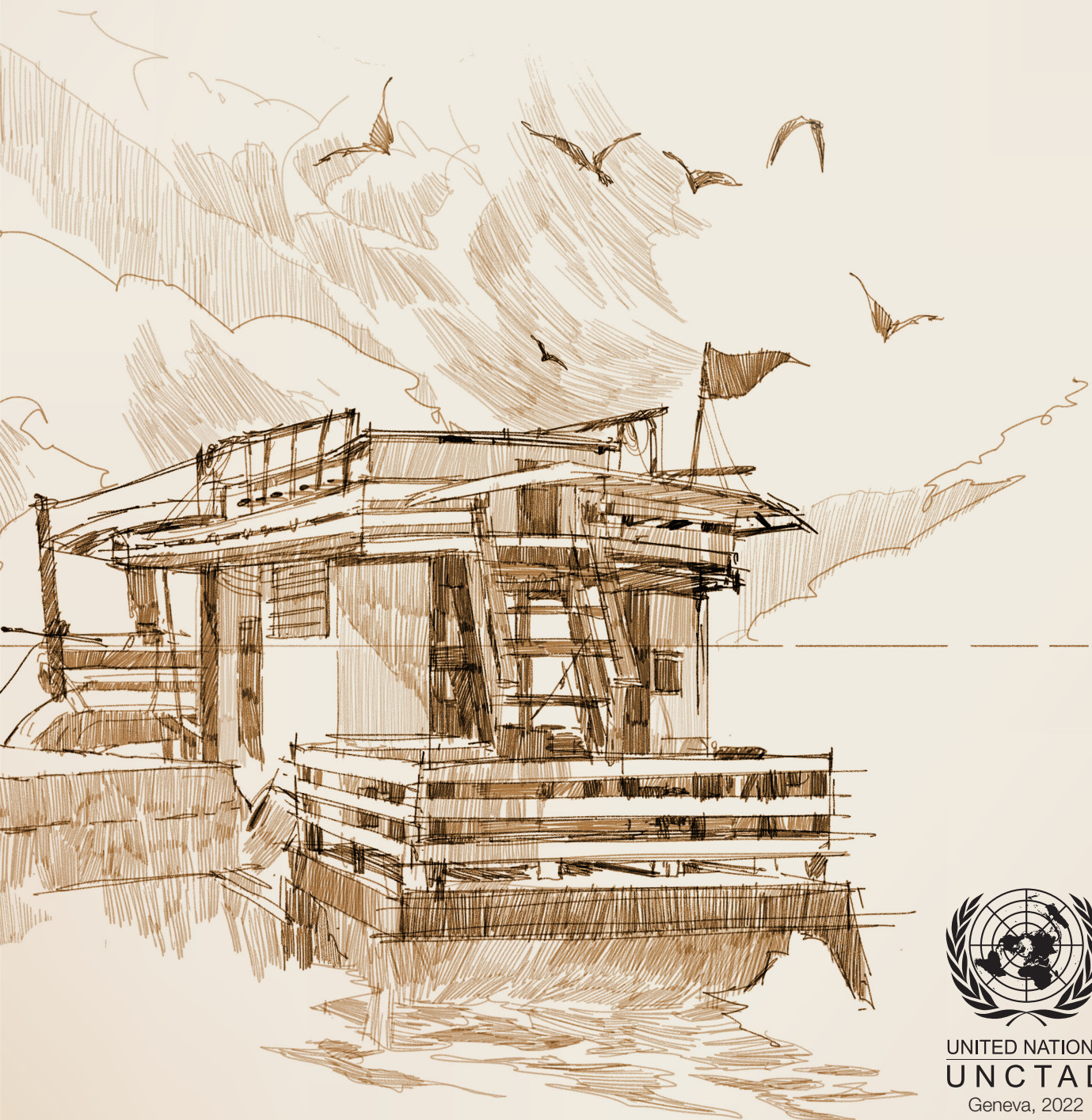


UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNCTAD



HARNESSING FISHERY RESOURCES FOR SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT **LESSONS FOR ANGOLA AND HAITI**



UNITED NATIONS
UNCTAD
Geneva, 2022

© 2022, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The designations employed and the presentation of material on any map in this work do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

This publication has been edited externally.

UNCTAD/ALDC/INF/2021/5

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication is the outcome of UNCTAD's ongoing work on sustainably harnessing the potential of fisheries and aquaculture resources for socioeconomic development in countries that have rich marine and freshwater resources. Earlier work of UNCTAD on the subject, including in the context of the United Nations Development Account Project 1415M: Building the Capacities of Selected LDCs to Upgrade and Diversify Their Fish Exports, revealed significant potential and prospects for several structurally weak and vulnerable economies to become successful exporters of fisheries and aquaculture resources. Moreover, sustainably developing the sector can enhance employment opportunities, particularly for women, and contribute to reducing poverty and enhancing the food security of vulnerable segments of societies in urban and rural areas.

The present publication supplements earlier findings and conclusions by examining the potential, opportunities and challenges facing Angola and Haiti in maximizing their fisheries and aquaculture resources. The two countries possess large coastal areas, Exclusive Economic Zones, and freshwater resources with huge potential for fisheries and aquaculture development. However, these sectors in the two countries remain underdeveloped and dominated by artisanal and/or traditional fishing activities. The publication particularly draws operational and policy lessons from the successful experience of Chile in developing an industrial-scale salmon sector, and provides policy recommendations for action in Angola and Haiti on how to develop their respective fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

Under the overall guidance of Paul Akiwumi, Director, Division for Africa, LDCs and Special Programmes, this publication was prepared by a team led by Mussie Delelegn (Chief, Landlocked Developing Countries Section), and consisting of Moritz Meier-Ewert (Economic Affairs Officer), Johanna Silvander (Programme Management Officer), and staff members of the Landlocked Developing Countries Section. Patrick Osakwe (Head, Trade and Poverty Branch), Lisa Borgatti (Economic Affairs Officer), Stefanie Garry (Economic Affairs Officer), Mario Jales (Economic Affairs Officer) and Kris Terauds (Economic Affairs Officer) provided useful comments and input to the publication.

Valuable international consultancy services were provided by Lahsen Ababouch (former Director of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and Tesfachew Taffere (Senior Advisor, Tony Blair Institute). Teodoro Camarada and William Gustave prepared national case studies on the state of the fisheries and aquaculture subsectors, respectively, in Angola and Haiti. Those findings are included in the publication.

The publication was edited externally by David Einhorn.

Secretarial and administrative support was provided by Regina Ledesma and Paulette Lacroix.

The cover was designed by Magali Studer and Juan Carlos Korol was responsible for the overall layout and desktop publishing.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
ACRONYMS	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
1. STRATEGIC APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR: RE-EXAMINING THE ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY	7
2. THE MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS OF GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR	13
3. THE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR IN ANGOLA: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES	19
4. THE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR IN HAITI: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES.....	36
5. POLICY LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	48

ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIPEX	Agency for Private Investment and Promotion of Exports (Angola)
ATLAFCO	Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation between African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean
BCC	Benguela Current Commission
BCLME	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CDS	Catch Documentation Schemes
CEFOPESCAS	Polytechnic Institute of Fisheries (Angola)
CITES	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
DFA	Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (Haiti)
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EU	European Union
FAD	Fish aggregating device
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCFI	Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNI	Gross national income
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INAPEM	National Support Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Angola)
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
LDC	Least developed country
MANRRD	Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources and Rural Development (Haiti)
MASFAMU	Ministry for Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion (Angola)

MCI	Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Haiti)
MCTA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (Angola)
MDE	Ministry of Environment (Haiti)
MEF	Ministry of the Economy and Finance (Haiti)
MINAGRIP	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Angola)
MINDCOM	Ministry of Industry and Commerce (Angola)
MINFIN	Ministry of Finance (Angola)
MINTRANS	Ministry of Transportation (Angola)
MIREX	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Angola)
MPCE	Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (Haiti)
MTPTC	Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Communication and Energy (Haiti)
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NTM	Non-tariff measure
OECD-DAC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee
PAFPF	Pan African Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Framework
PSMA	Agreement on Port State Measures
R&D	Research and development
SADC	South African Development Commission
SDA	Sustainable Development Agenda
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAFO	South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization
SIDS	Small island developing states
SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
SSTC	South-South Triangular Cooperation
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The fisheries and aquaculture sector holds significant potential in least developed countries (LDCs) for poverty reduction, employment generation, export diversification and structural transformation. Unfortunately, the sector remains underdeveloped and dominated by artisanal and/or traditional activities. This study examines the fisheries and aquaculture sector in two LDCs, Angola and Haiti, and the challenges and opportunities facing these countries in harnessing their fishery resources as drivers of growth and export diversification. The underdevelopment of the fisheries sector in Angola and Haiti and its less-than-optimal role in industrialization and structural transformation are due to well-known and deep-rooted structural constraints facing their economies. These include (but are not limited to) weak productive capacity, which undermines the scope of socioeconomic transformation; uncoordinated policies and institutions; the inability to meet international food safety and quality standards; and both private and public environmental standards that are inadequate.

Despite these constraints, as well as the lack of sound policy and institutional frameworks (including efficient management and governance of fishery resources), there is considerable scope for LDCs like Angola and Haiti to join successful developing countries such as Chile, Mauritius and Viet Nam in effectively and sustainably harnessing the potential of fishery resources for socioeconomic development. In this context, this study provides useful insights and lessons from the development of the salmon industry in Chile. The study further argues that there are dynamic gains for LDCs from technological upgrading, quality control, and marketing networks and connections, particularly in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. While industrial policies originally focused largely on the manufacturing sector, this study argues that agriculture and fisheries also provide opportunities for greater value addition and technological upgrading. As a result, the potential of the fisheries and aquaculture sector deserves attention from policymakers in LDCs and other developing countries.

This study offers fresh insights and policy conclusions aimed at fostering resource-based

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_8506

