



Green Exports

UNCTAD training workshop on the Blue Economy, fisheries sector development and meeting international standards for fisheries exports

17 – 21 October 2022

1. BACKGROUND

Angola has a coastline of 1,650 km on the Atlantic Ocean and an Exclusive Economic Zone of 497,800 km², offering great potential for the development of the blue economy, including fisheries and marine aquaculture. Along the coastline, the cold Benguela current from the south meets the warmer Angola current from the north causing an upwelling that creates a productive and diversified marine ecosystem. In addition, the rivers flowing through Angola contain several freshwater species such as tilapia, catfish, and freshwater prawns, all in high demand in the local market. Water resources are relatively abundant, considered one of the largest reserves in Africa, where several species with high market value can be found. As a result, the blue economy, including fisheries have always been an important source of food and nutrition, employment, trade, culture and economic benefits in Angola.

The Blue Economy has been defined by different global actors as the “sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs, and ocean ecosystem health”;¹ “an emerging concept that encourages sustainable exploitation, innovation and stewardship of our ocean and its life-giving ‘blue’ resources”;² and a “concept [that] seeks to promote economic growth, social inclusion, and the preservation or improvement of livelihoods while at the same time ensuring environmental sustainability of the oceans and coastal areas”.³ It encompasses many activities, such as fisheries and aquaculture, renewable energy, maritime transport, tourism, and waste management, linking also to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The global estimation of the ocean economy turnover is between US\$3 and US\$6 trillion.⁴ Angola, together with Namibia and South Africa, have recently been commended for their blue economy strategies that “have potential to benefit their citizenry as well as managing their fishing resources sustainably”.⁵ In particular, the three countries have been able to sustain a part of their Gross Domestic Product through more sustainable exploitation of marine resources as well as investing relevant

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¹ World Bank, 2017.

² The Commonwealth, 2022.

³ UNESCO, 2022.

⁴ UNDESA, 2022.

⁵ Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea, 2020.



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knowledge and resources in developing their blue economies. However, daunting challenges remain, such as the mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as well as coherently achieving the sustainable management of marine resources in practice while providing new opportunities to populations depending on the Blue Economy for their livelihoods.

In developing a sustainable Blue Economy, the increasing demand for maritime space for various uses, as well as the multiple pressures on marine and coastal resources, requires an integrated approach to ocean management. Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) is emerging around the world as a practical tool for promoting a more rational and wise use of the oceans. MSP has been defined as a “political process of analyzing and allocating parts of the marine space to specific uses to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives”.⁶ It provides a way to organize the use of the ocean space, and the interactions among uses and between uses and the marine environment. The ecosystem-based approach (EBA) to ocean management in MSP further promotes development of maritime and coastal economies through sustainable use of resources.

Within the Blue Economy, a major component in the Angolan context until to-date has been the fisheries sector. Until the end of the civil war in 2002, Angola's fisheries industry was the third most important economic sector after oil and mining, while its importance has decreased more recently. As such, Angola's fisheries sector contributed around 4.6 percent of the country's GDP in 2011 and 2.1 percent in 2018. Within the national development priorities, the Government of Angola has committed to upgrade its fisheries and aquaculture management systems and to harness their potential in the country sustainably.

Total fish production in Angola was estimated at 445,760 tons in 2018, mostly from marine fisheries (413,230 tons), in addition to over 30,000 tons from inland fisheries and 1,750 tons from aquaculture. Artisanal fisheries account for around half of marine fish production, with the industrial and semi-industrial fisheries sectors responsible for the remaining half. Most of the production (89 per cent) is used for domestic consumption, estimated at 19.8 kg/capita in 2018, close to the world average of 20.4 kg per capita per year, but greater than the World Health Organization recommendation of 14 kg per capita per year and the average of 8.8 kg per capita in sub-Saharan Africa. Angola is a net food importer, but national fish production contributes on average 30 per cent of total animal protein consumption, reaching higher than 50 per cent in coastal communities.

In 2018, Angola exported fish and fishery products to the amount of estimated USD 81 million. In the same year, it imported products in the same category for USD 198 million. The main marine exports of Angola are high-quality shrimp, crab and tuna. Second-grade products are mostly marketed locally, however, small quantities may be exported. Angola's fish products have a wide international market that encompasses Africa (the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Africa, and Namibia), Asia (China

⁶ UNESCO.



and Japan), and Europe (Portugal and Spain). Angola's fisheries imports, on the other hand, are sourced from Portugal, Viet Nam, China, Spain and South Africa, followed by the Netherlands and France.

The share of Angola's exports to SADC and to sub-Saharan Africa in this product category is relatively high in comparison to other exported product categories, therefore demonstrating the sector's potential for stimulating regional trade and value addition. The value of Angola's trade of fisheries to SADC in 2019 was 7 457 570 USD, comprehending marine fisheries, aquaculture and hatcheries, and seafood processing. Moreover, the value of Angola's trade in fisheries, aquaculture and hatcheries to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2018 was 33 164 986 USD. In terms of trade balance with selected countries, the fisheries trade balance between Angola and Namibia as of 2018 was 745 139 (the figure comprehends fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates). On the other hand, the fisheries trade balance between Angola and South Africa as of 2019 was -74 185 USD. Traditional/artisanal processed fish (salt-dried and smoked) is shipped to neighboring nations by artisanal dealers (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congo and Zambia). There are no data on the number and value of fish moved along this route, although it is considered to be a significant trading route.

The fisheries and aquaculture sector provides significant employment, especially in the artisanal sector. The artisanal sector is the basis of food security for hundreds of communities, many of them indigenous, who live along coasts and river basins. An estimated 150,000 people earn a living from the sector. Around 45,000 people directly earn a living from marine fisheries and another 82,000 are employed in activities supporting fisheries and aquaculture. Inland fisheries employ approximately 20,000 people, of whom 8 per cent are women. In many coastal areas, around 50 per cent of the population relies directly or indirectly on fisheries for sustenance and livelihood. Over 90 per cent of employment is in small-scale fishing. Women account for up to 80 per cent of people involved in artisanal processing and marketing. Year 2022 was declared by the United Nations General Assembly as the "International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture", which is a way of making visible the importance of the fisheries sector for the fulfillment of the objectives established in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as how to value the contributions of artisanal fisheries and communal aquaculture, in terms of food security and in economic terms, and promote dialogue and cooperation to strengthen the families that depend on these activities.

If sustainably harnessed, the Blue Economy, including the fisheries sector, has the potential to become one of the key sectors for Angola in view of furthering national development. Angola has opportunities that can be seized to develop the fisheries sector and the Blue Economy more broadly, including long and rich coastline and Exclusive Economic Zone; some of the key elements of a fisheries governance and management framework in place; potential for marine fish processing and value addition; good regional and international collaboration and networking; good trading relationships and networks with major importers in Europe and Asia; recognition of sanitary and phytosanitary competent authority by the European Union Food and

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Veterinary Office; and important recent investment in research, training, sanitary and phytosanitary infrastructure and capacity. Opportunities for fully reaping the benefits of the sector include high international demand for fish and seafood; high interest from national and foreign investors in marine fisheries in Angola; real opportunities for competitive value addition in Angola before export; availability of labour, in particular female labour for fish and seafood post-harvest processing; and real opportunities to reduce post-harvest losses in artisanal fisheries.

However, the sector also has major challenges, including inadequate capacities to enforce legislation and provide testing and certification for exports; bureaucratic obstacles; predominantly artisanal nature of the sector; deficient landing and post-harvest infrastructure; insufficiency of qualified workers and managers; and lack of fish and seafood value chain, investment opportunities and market studies. The sector's threats include corruption and bureaucracy; Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, overfishing and overall deficient fisheries management and surveillance capacities; and high turnover of staff in the decision-making institutions of the country.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the workshop are to: (i) exchange views and experiences of the potential of the broader Blue Economy in contributing to Angola's national development, including policies and strategies in place and those required for the future; (ii) explore ways and means to sustainably tap into the potential of the fisheries sector through diversification and structural transformation of the sector; (iii) share best practices and successful experiences from other developing countries on how to take advantage of growing global demand in fish, including through aquaculture; (iv) exchange views on policies and strategies to enhance the role of the fisheries sector in socio-economic development of Angola; and, (v) seek ways and means to effectively address the challenges of meeting international fish quality and safety standards. The workshop-based training will be complemented through a field visit to fish-landing sites, laboratories and relevant institutions.

3. DATE, TIME AND VENUE

Monday 17 October to Friday 21 October 2022.

Time: according to the programme below (Luanda time)

Venue: Luanda, Angola

4. FORMAT AND CONTENT

FORMAT



This workshop training will be held in a presential format.

CONTENT

Part 1 – Technical working session

The objective of the technical working session is to help the participants to understand the role of the Blue Economy, with a focus on the fisheries sector and aquaculture subsector, in the future national development plan. The technical working session will also allow for an in-depth technical discussion on the problems posed by weak supply capacities and the challenges in meeting international standards. Further, participants will be exposed to the most important challenges, opportunities and potential in the Blue Economy, with a focus on fishery exports, as well as offered hands-on training on key aspects of improving national food safety standards. Finally, the participants will be helped to understand the importance of the Marine Spatial Planning as an important tool for development of Blue Economy.

The technical working session will be complemented through field visits to key fisheries sector institutions in Angola, and hands-on support to the development of a needs-based training programme on meeting international standards for fisheries exports.

Part 2 – Meeting at the level of policy makers, advisors and practitioners

The session is focusing on sharing information and increasing awareness as well as understanding of key policy makers on issues related to formulating and implementing diversification policies and export promotion strategies, with a particular focus on the Blue Economy, including the fisheries sector. This aims to sensitize a broad range of stakeholders, including government officials, in order for them to understand their roles and required actions to sustainably upgrade and diversify fish exports of Angola by improving international standards and to sustainably exploit the Blue Economy's potential more broadly.

5. LANGUAGE

The workshop will be held in Portuguese, with English-Portuguese-English interpretation available.

6. INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

The workshop will be organized by UNCTAD, in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Angola, with inputs and expert presentations by UNCTAD's Center of Excellence on Fisheries

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Development in Viet Nam (Nha Trang University), the International Standardization Organization (ISO)⁷, and the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)⁸.

7. PARTICIPANTS

Participants in Part 1 - Technical working session, will be technical experts from public and private institutions dealing with the fishery sector, fishers, experts in fish inspection, exporters, as well as actors of the broader Blue Economy, with practical and technical knowledge about trade, development policies and international standards pertaining to food quality and safety.

Participants in Part 2 - Meeting at the level of policy makers, advisors and practitioners, will be key development and economic policy makers and technical experts having participated in the technical working session.

8. GENDER BALANCE

In line with the objectives of the EU-UNCTAD Joint Programme for Angola: Train for Trade II, particular attention should be paid to gender balance in the nomination of participants. Therefore, the importance of achieving at least 40% female participation and communicating this objective to the invited institutions is emphasized.

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⁷ ISO is the world's largest developer and publisher of International Standards. ISO is a network of the national standards institutes of 163 countries, one member per country, with a Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland, that coordinates the system.

⁸ The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) is a global, independent non-profit organization which sets a standard for sustainable fishing. MSC works with partners in an effort to make the world's seafood markets sustainable. With credible standards for sustainable fishing and seafood traceability MSC seeks to increase the availability of certified seafood. The organization's distinctive blue ecolabel is used to communicate this sustainability to consumers.



9. PROGRAMME

Segment I “Technical Session”

DAY 1: 17 October 2022	
08:30-09:00	Registration
09:00-09:30	<p>Opening session: Welcome and introduction</p> <p><i>Mr Mussie Deleegn, Acting Head, Productive Capacities and Sustainable Development Branch, UNCTAD</i></p> <p><i>Mr Enrico Strampelli, Head of Cooperation of the Delegation of the European Union in Angola</i></p> <p><i>H.E. Carmen do Sacramento Neto, Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources</i></p>
<p>Session I: Policies and strategies for export diversification and structural economic transformation; the role of the Blue Economy, including fisheries, and the impact of international quality and safety standards with implications for Angola</p> <p>Materials: UNCTAD report Harnessing fishery resources for socioeconomic development: Lessons for Angola and Haiti</p>	
09:30-10:30	<p><i>Moderator: Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ms Maria de Lourdes Sardinha (TBC)</i></p> <p>Challenges, opportunities and prospects for diversification and structural economic transformation: Policy implications for Angola</p> <p>Fisheries sector’s potential as a contributor to development <i>Mr Lahsen Ababouch, international consultant, UNCTAD</i></p> <p>Promotion of the Blue Economy and the role of women <i>Esperanza Silva, FAO</i></p> <p>Case of Viet Nam’s fisheries development – Opportunities, challenges and strategic orientation <i>Dr Kim Anh Nguyen, Associate Professor, Nha Trang University, Viet Nam</i></p> <p>Marine spatial planning as a tool for the development of Blue Economy <i>Mr Ivica Trumbic, independent environmental consultant</i></p> <p><i>Short Q&A</i></p>
10:30-10:45	Coffee/Tea break
10:45-11:10	<p>Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) as an Instrument for the Blue Economy in Angola</p> <p><i>Mr Daniel Simba, National Directorate for Sea Affairs and Marine Resources (DNAM)</i></p> <p><i>Short Q&A</i></p>
11:10-12:00	<p>Harnessing the potential of sub-regional and regional trade opportunities: policy options and implications for Blue Economy exports, including Angolan fisheries</p> <p><i>Mr Mussie Deleegn, Acting Head, Productive Capacities and Sustainable Development Branch, UNCTAD</i></p> <p><i>Mr Ivica Trumbic, independent environmental consultant</i></p>



	<p>Case study: The Impacts of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA) on Vietnam's Exports of Fishery Products</p> <p><i>Dr Kim Anh Nguyen and Ms Chi Thuy Tran, Nha Trang University, Viet Nam</i></p> <p>Short Q&A</p>
12:00-12:30	Interactive discussions and summing up
12:30-13:30	Lunch break
<p>Session II: Global demand and supply trends of fisheries export, the role of the Blue Economy, incl. fisheries, in socio-economic development: Policies and strategies to address economic and environmental sustainability</p> <p><i>Moderator: Mr Manuel Bessa, Head of Department, AIPEx</i></p>	
13:30-13:55	<p>Demand and supply analysis of fisheries exports with implications for Angola</p> <p><i>Mr Mussie Deleegn, Acting Head, Productive Capacities and Sustainable Development Branch, UNCTAD</i></p>
13:55-14:30	<p>Options available for a regional fisheries structure to advance national compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary standards</p> <p><i>Mr Lahsen Ababouch, international consultant, UNCTAD</i></p>
14:30-15:15	<p>Prospects for attracting sustainable Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to Angola's Blue Economy – investor's perspective</p> <p><i>Mr Vuong Vinh Hiep, CEO of Long Sinh Ltd, Viet Nam</i></p>
15:15-15:30	Coffee break
15:30-16:30	<p>Experiences and best practices from other countries in tapping the potential of the Blue Economy, incl. fisheries and aquaculture: policy lessons of relevance to Angola</p> <p>VietGAP and the Goal of Vietnam's Sustainable Aquaculture Development: A Case of Pangasius Industry</p> <p><i>Ms Chi Thuy Tran, Nha Trang University, Viet Nam</i></p> <p>Case of Blue Economy in Kenya</p> <p><i>Mr Ivica Trumbic, independent environmental consultant</i></p> <p>Short Q&A</p>
16:30-17:00	Interactive discussions and summing up
<p>End of the first day of the technical session</p>	



DAY 2: 18 October 2022

Session III: Introduction to UNCTAD's fisheries training manual for LDCs

Materials: UNCTAD training manual [Building the capacities of least developed countries to upgrade and diversify fish exports](#) (available in Portuguese)

Moderator: Ms. Esperanza Silva, FAO

09:00-09:20	<p>Main challenges and perspectives for the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Angola</p> <p><i>Mr Victor Chilamba, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources</i></p>
09:20-09:40	<p>Scope, purpose and technical aspects of the UNCTAD Fisheries Training Manual – how can it be used to address the challenges?</p> <p><i>Ms Johanna Silvander, Programme Management Officer, Productive Capacities and Sustainable Development Branch, UNCTAD</i></p>
09:40-10:00	<p>Fisheries sector training in Angola: current situation, gaps and good practices</p> <p><i>Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources</i></p>
10:00-10:15	<p>Coffee/Tea break</p>
10:15-12:30	<p>Training and capacity building to support national export development strategies (incl. practical exercises)</p> <p><i>Mr Lahsen Ababouch, international consultant, UNCTAD</i></p>
12:30-13:30	<p>Lunch break</p>
13:30-15:00	<p>Case studies:</p> <p>Designing appropriate fisheries value chains to adapt to the EU market requirements: evidence from Pangasius and Shrimp</p> <p><i>Dr Kim Anh Nguyen and Ms Chi Thuy Tran, Nha Trang University, Viet Nam</i></p> <p>Applying aquaculture technology to Angola from Vietnam experience</p> <p><i>Mr Vuong Vinh Hiep, CEO of Long Sinh Ltd, Vietnam</i></p>
15:00-15:15	<p>Coffee break</p>
<h3>Session IV: The way forward for national export development strategies</h3>	
15:15-16:15	<p>Panel discussion: Priority actions to continue improving and diversifying Angola's fish exports, in the overarching context of the Blue Economy</p> <p><i>Moderator: Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Mr Manuel Fernandes (TBC)</i></p> <p><i>Mr Mussie Deleegn, Acting Head, Productive Capacities and Sustainable Development Branch, UNCTAD</i></p> <p><i>Mr Ivica Trumbic, independent environmental consultant</i></p> <p><i>Mr Lahsen Ababouch, international consultant, UNCTAD</i></p> <p><i>Dr Kim Anh Nguyen, Nha Trang University, Viet Nam</i></p> <p><i>Mr Rodrigo Sengo, MSC Portugal</i></p> <p><i>Ms Rashida Nanhuck, ISO Expert, Mauritius</i></p> <p><i>Representatives of companies exporting fish products (Crustangola and/or Sicopal)</i></p> <p><i>Representative of the General Tax Administration (AGT)</i></p>
16:15-16:45	<p>Interactive discussions and summing up</p>
<p>End of the second day of the technical session</p>	



DAY 3: 19 October 2022

Session V: Meeting international standards for fisheries exports: exploring key issues and tools

Moderator: UNCTAD

09:00-09:30	<p>Overview of key international food safety and quality standards with implications for Angola's fisheries exports</p> <p><i>Mr Lahsen Ababouch, international consultant, UNCTAD</i></p>
09:30-10:00	<p>ISO: Understanding the role of National Quality Infrastructure in the domestic and international markets</p> <p><i>Ms Rashida Nanhuck, ISO Expert, Mauritius Representative of Angolan Institute for Standardization and Quality</i></p>
10:00-10:30	Interactive discussions / Questions and answers
10:30-11:00	Coffee break
11:00-12:00	<p>ISO: Challenges and opportunities for African countries in meeting international food quality and safety standards and support provided by ISO</p> <p><i>Ms Rashida Nanhuck, ISO Expert, Mauritius</i></p>
12:00-12:30	Interactive discussions / Questions and answers
12:30-14:00	Lunch break
14:00-14:30	<p>MSC: Overview of the MSC Programme: defining sustainability and using certification to drive change</p> <p><i>Mr Andrew Gordon, MSC Fisheries Communication and Outreach Manager - Southern Africa Mr Rodrigo Sengo, MSC Portugal</i></p>
14:30-15:30	<p>MSC: Pathways to Sustainability: using the MSC Standard as a framework for fisheries improvements</p> <p><i>Mr Rodrigo Sengo, MSC Portugal</i></p>
15:30-16:00	Coffee break
16:00-16:30	<p>MSC Pathway Programme: country case study</p> <p><i>Mr Andrew Gordon, MSC Fisheries Communication and Outreach Manager - Southern Africa Mr Rodrigo Sengo, MSC Portugal</i></p>
16:30-17:00	Interactive discussions / Questions and answers and closure

End of the third day of the technical session



DAY 4 : 20 October 2022
For UNCTAD experts and fisheries institutions of Angola: Field visits and drafting of needs assessment and training plan (indications)
End of segment I

Segment II: "Conclusions and perspectives for the future"

DAY 5: 21 October 2022	
08:30-09:00	Registration
09:00-09:15	Welcoming remarks
09:15-09:45	Segment I Report <i>Angolan Senior Official (TBC)</i>
09:45-10:15	Report of the field visits (Day 4) - key challenges and opportunities identified <i>Expert group representative (TBC)</i>
10:15-10:30	Coffee break
10:30-12:00	Working session: Needs assessment and drafting a training and investment promotion plan for the future (directions) <i>Moderation: UNCTAD</i> <i>Contributions: Angolan and international fisheries and marine spatial planning experts</i>
12:00-12:30	Interactive discussions and reflection on the way forward
12:30-13.00	Wrap up and closing remarks <i>Mr Paul Akiwumi, Director, Division for Africa, LDCs and Special Programmes, UNCTAD</i> <i>Senior official from the Government of Angola (TBC)</i>
13:00-14:00	Lunch
End of Segment II	



10. CONTACTS

Mussie Delelegn Arega

Acting Head, Productive Capacities
and Sustainable Development Branch
UNCTAD Geneva
mussie.delelegn@un.org
+41229175038

Johanna Silvander

Programme Manager,
Train for Trade II
UNCTAD Geneva
johanna.silvander@un.org
+41 22 917 5116

Adelino Muxito

National Coordinator,
Train for Trade II
UNCTAD Luanda
adelino.muxito@un.org
+244 921 897 959

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