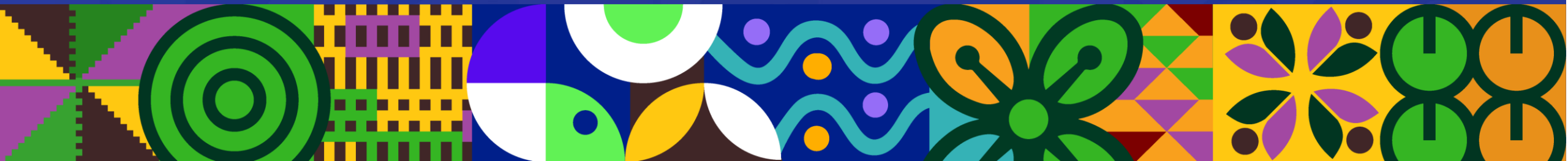




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Artisanal Fisheries in Ghana:

Social-Economics Implications of Overfishing

Introduction

Ghana's fish comes from two main sources:

- Marine (80%)
- Inland (20%)

Inland (freshwater) production (145,272.04mt) consists of:

- Capture (44%)
- Aquaculture (56%)

Annual consumption is 1million mt annually

- Domestic production is 400,000mt
- Imports are 600,000mt (USD300million)

Introduction: - Landings

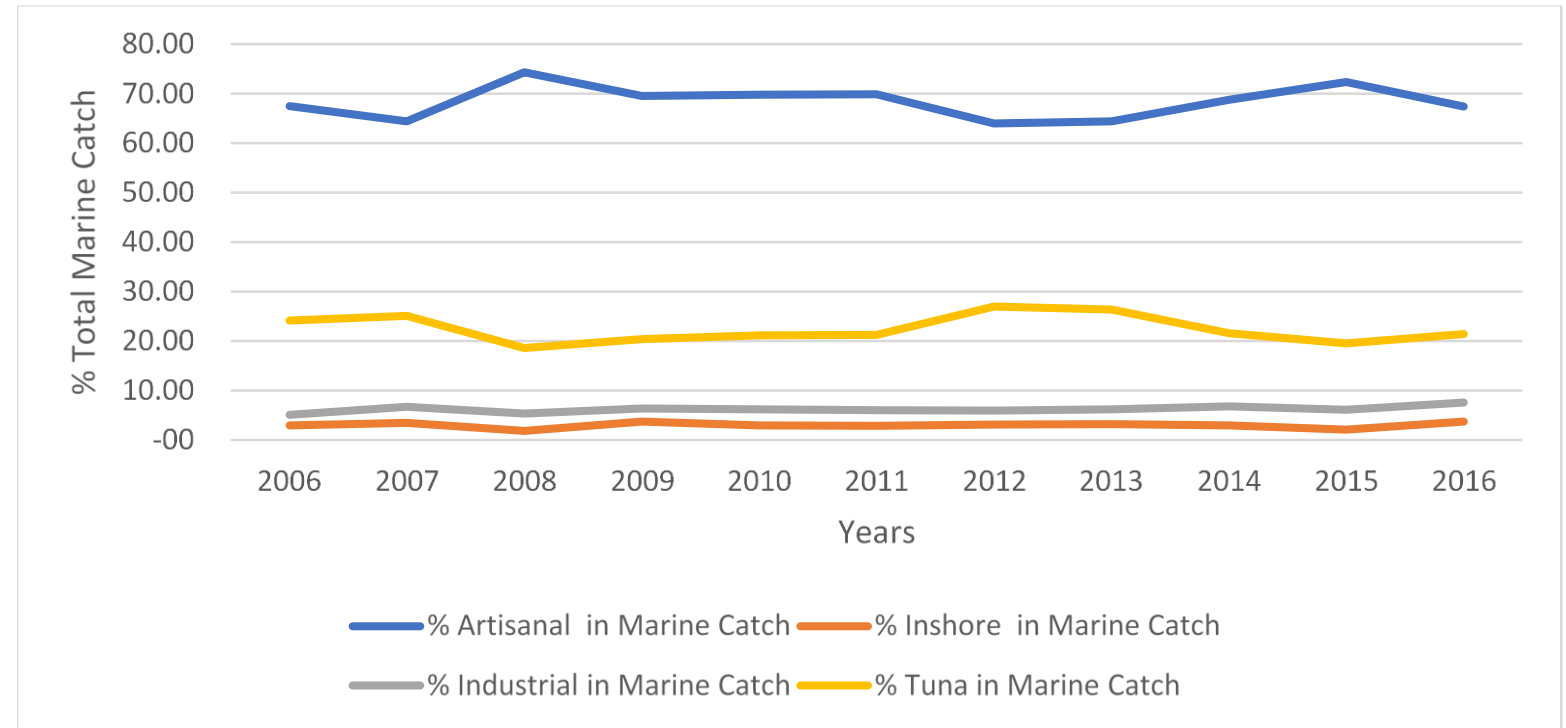


Fig. 4. Evolution of Catch Proportion of Artisanal, Semi-industrial, Tuna and Trawl Vessels

Introduction

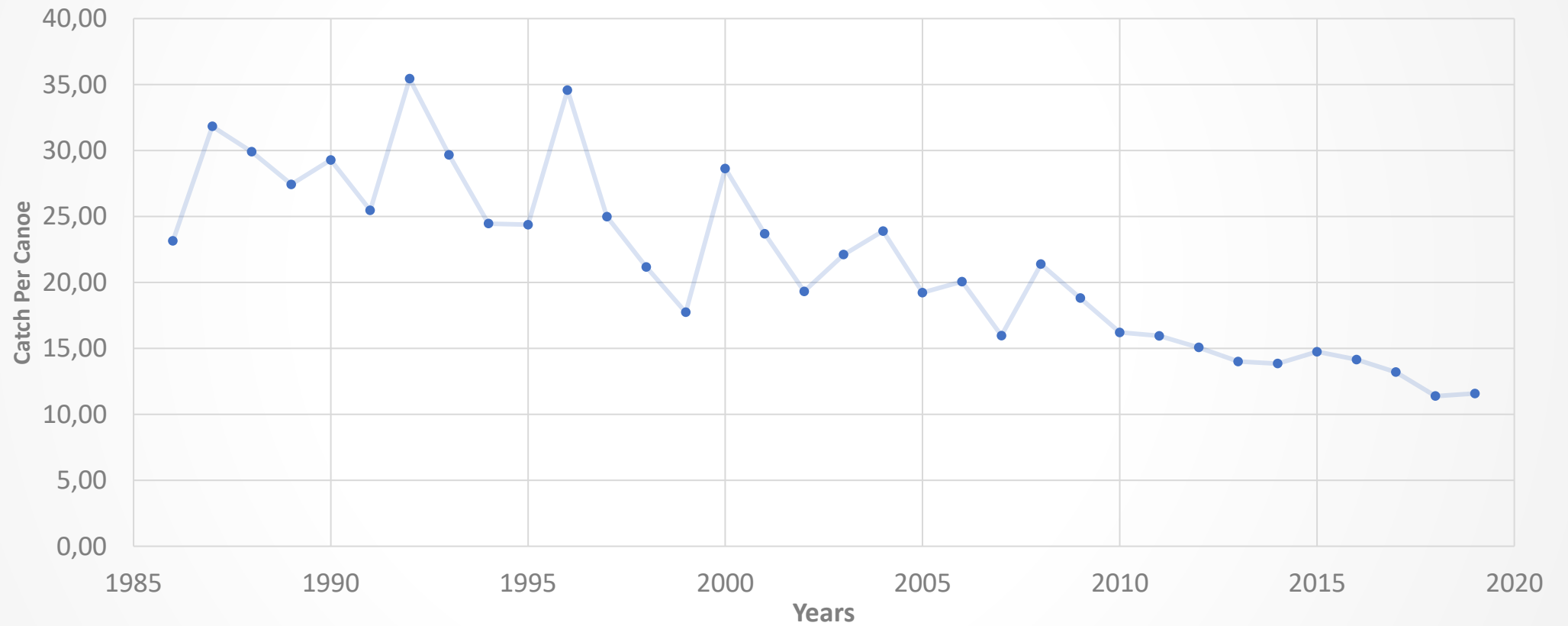
Artisanal marine fishery in Ghana:

- Dominates landings (70%) ,
- Employs 20% of the active labor force
- Provides 60% of animal protein, and
- Support the livelihoods of over 3 million people (10% of the population)

However, the fishery is severely overcapitalized

Livelihoods are directly threatened.

Catch Per Canoe



Livelihoods



From a survey

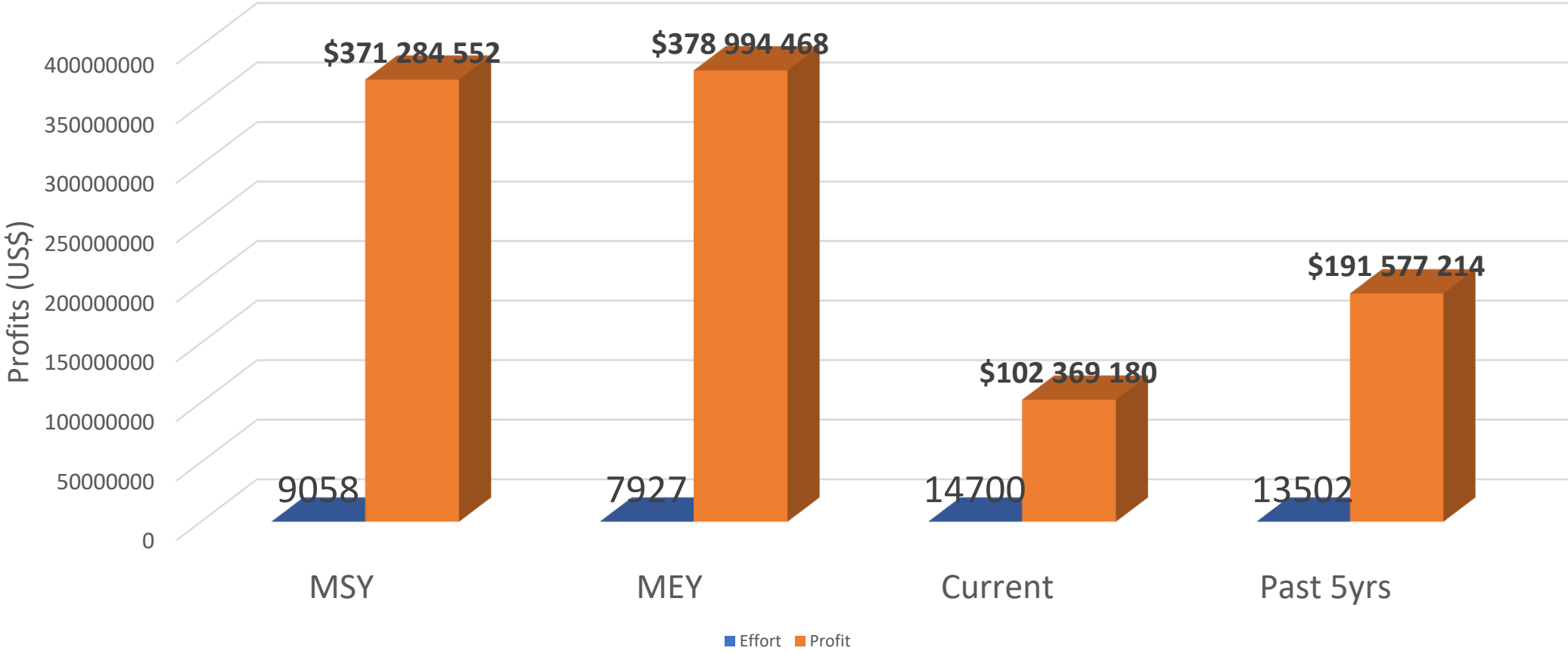
Decline in fish landing (95% of fishers)

Increasing no catch-days 11.7-17.4

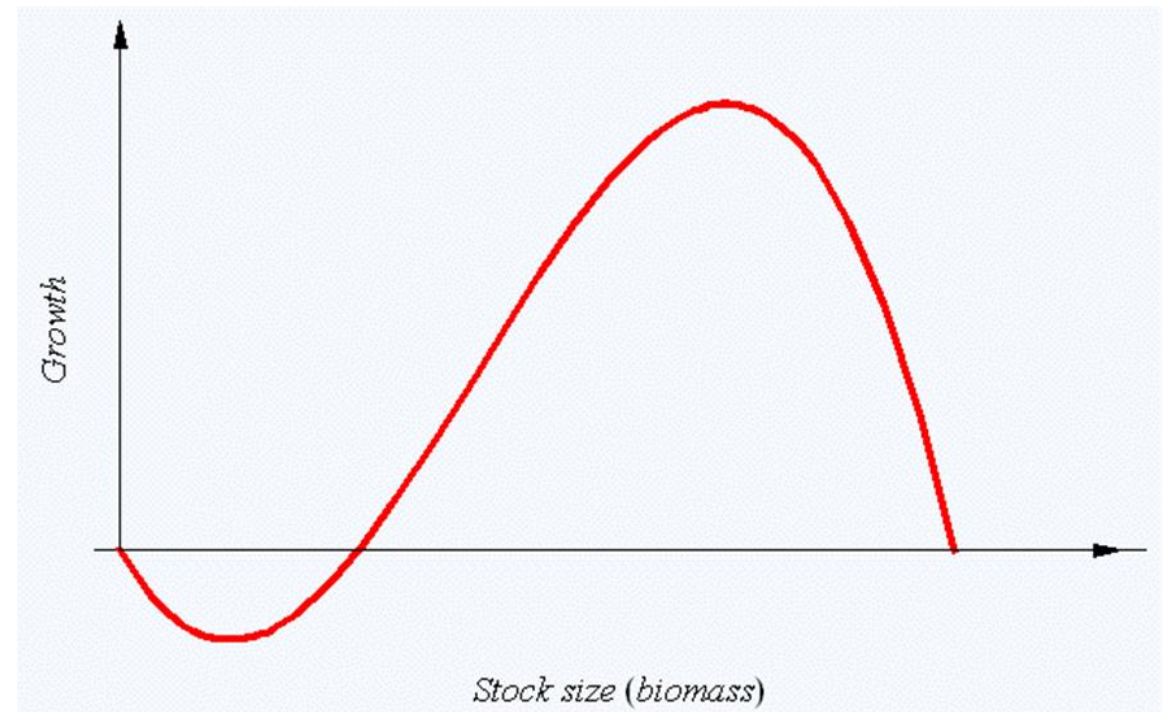
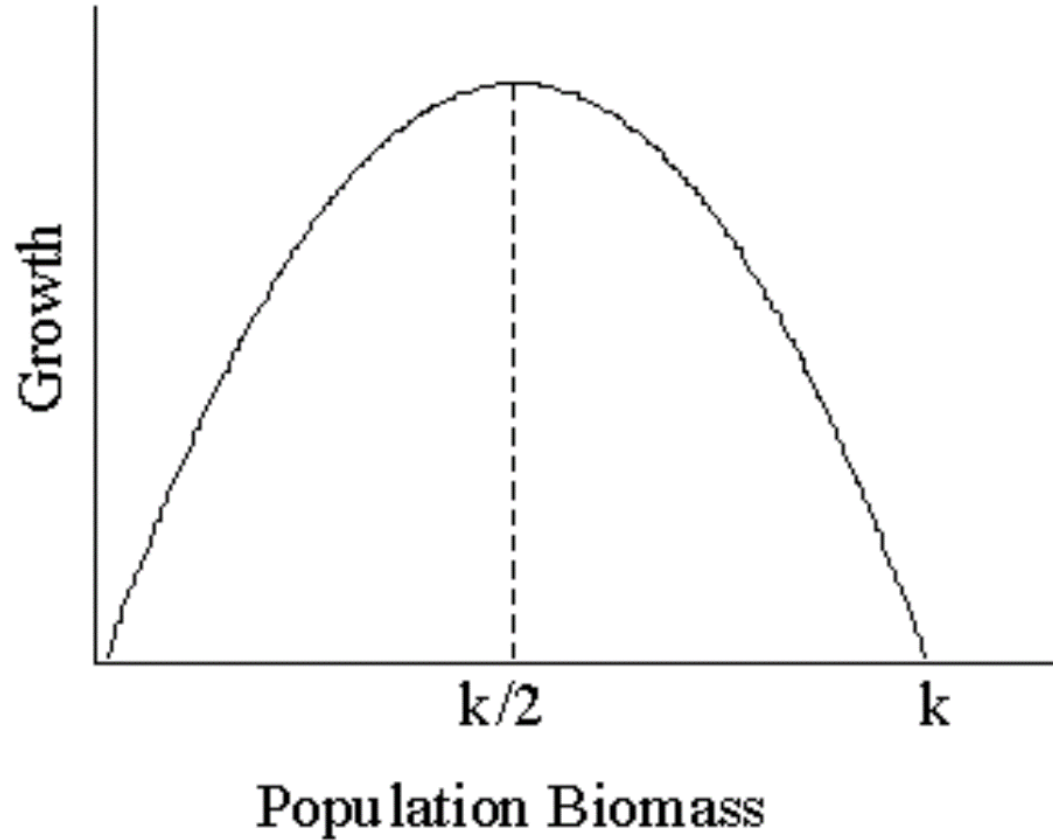
Decline in income of fish processors and traders (80-90% of them)

Increased Losses of resource rents (making losses on trips)

Loss of Potential Rents Due to Overfishing in Ghana's Marine Fisheries



Growth Functions



Problems (Endogenous)

Too many canoes

- 14,700 vs 9000 canoes (loss of rent and risk of stock collapse)

Illegal fishing (IUU)

- Saiko fishing (US\$50-80million/year)
- Use of illegal fishing gear

Input subsidies (harmful).

- Premix fuel is subsidized by 60-70% (USD40million/year)



Thank You.
Medaase.
Akpe nami.
Oyiwaladon.

