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Artisanal Fisheries in Ghana:

Social-Economics Implications of Overfishing
**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 1 million mt annually**
- Domestic production is 400,000mt
- Imports are 600,000mt (USD300 million)
Fig. 4. Evolution of Catch Proportion of Artisanal, Semi-industrial, Tuna and Trawl Vessels
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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MSY</th>
<th>MEY</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Past 5yrs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profits (US$)</td>
<td>$371,284,552</td>
<td>$378,994,468</td>
<td>$102,369,180</td>
<td>$191,577,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effort</td>
<td>9,058</td>
<td>7,927</td>
<td>14,700</td>
<td>13,502</td>
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Growth Functions

- Population/Biomass vs. Growth
- Stock size (biomass) vs. Growth
Problems (Endogenous)

- Too many canoes: 14,700 vs 9000 canoes (loss of rent and risk of stock collapse)
- Saiko fishing (US$50-80 million/year)
- Use of illegal fishing gear
- Premix fuel is subsidized by 60-70% (USD40 million/year)
Thank You.
Medaase.
Akpe nami.
Oyiwaladon.