

付 属 資 料

- 1 . 要請書 (T/R : 英文)
- 2 . 実施細則 (S/W : 英文)
- 3 . 協議議事録 (M/M : 英文)
- 4 . 収集資料リスト

1. 要請書 (T/R : 英文)

APPLICATION FOR THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
(FISHERIES MASTER PLAN)
BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

PROJECT DIGEST

1. PROJECT TITLE

Fisheries Master Plan and Capacity Building of Tanzania

2. PROJECT AREA

Inland lakes, fresh water wetlands and marine waters of Tanzania

3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:

(1) Name of the Agency:

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)

Department of Fisheries (DOF)

(2) Number of Staff of the Agency

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	1,727
Department of Fisheries	321
Technical Fisheries Officers	270
Fisheries Officers	39
Others	12

(3) Budget allocated to the agency

Unit: Tsh

Financial year	Ministry of MNRT	DOF	%
1995/1996	1,460,254,500	215,312,400	14.89
1996/1997	1,626,207,400	193,590,300	11.9
1997/1998	6,455,175,500	1,842,410,500	28.32
1998/1999	7,898,580,500	1,828,746,200	23.15
1999/2000	8,305,863,600	1,620,810,200	19.51

Currency Unit = Tanzanian Shilling (T.shs)

US\$ 1.00 = T.shs 797 (Central bank of Tanzania, July 30 '99)

Fiscal Year Government = July 1 - June 30

4. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT

4.1 Present Conditions of the Fisheries Sector in Tanzania

(1) Introduction

The fisheries sector has a lot of economic and social significance to the country. The sector contributes around 10% of the National GDP. It is the main sources of protein to nearly one third of the country's population. In terms of animal protein availability, fish contribute about 30% of the total animal protein in take. This is significant as the majority of the consumers are relatively low-income earners who can not afford other more expensive sources of protein. There is a growing demand for fish created by population growth estimated at 3.5% per annum.

Fishery sector provides a source of employment and livelihood to a substantial number of people. Around 80,000 fishermen are employed full time in the fisheries and a few other millions derive their economic livelihood from the sector in one way or another in fisheries related activities.

(2) Water Body

Tanzania is endowed with many fisheries resources in the freshwater fisheries and the marine water fisheries. The marine water area is about 342,728.8 Km² (including the Exclusive Economic Zone :EEZ). On this area only some 64,000 Km² in the Territorial waters is used in fishing activities by artisanal fishers along an 800Km coastline.

The fresh water covers some 58,000 Km². The fresh water areas constitute of the three. Greater lakes of Eastern Africa, which include Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa. These lakes are shared with other riparian states of Kenya and Uganda for Lake Victoria. Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia for Lake Tanganyika. Malawi and Mozambique for Lake Nyasa. Tanzania holds some substantial part of the greater Lakes in the following proportions:

Lake Victoria	51%
Lake Tanganyika	41%
Lake Nyasa	less than 20%

There are several minor lakes man made lakes swamps and many other wetlands which are suitable for aquaculture.

(3) Resources

Fish resource potential is estimated to be 730,000 metric tones. This potential does not include the Exclusive Economic Zone. Fresh water body potential is about 86% of the total potential. The potential according to water bodies is as follows,

Tanzania Fisheries Production and Estimated Potential by Water Body

Unit: metric ton

Water body	Potential	Catches (1995)
1. Lake Tanganyika	300,000	54,652
2. Lake Victoria	200,000	121,891
3. Lake Nyasa	100,000	17,300
4. Minor Fresh Waters	30,000	13,296
5. Marine	100,000	51,073
Total	730,000	258,212

Fish species found in Tanzania in the fresh water fisheries include the Nile perch, catfishes, sardines, Cichlid fishes which are found nearly in-every fresh water body. The marine water species are Sardines, King fish, parrot fish, rabbit fish, crabs, prawns, Lobsters, Octopus, Tunas etc.

A management strategy of the fisheries resources either in the marine waters or the inland waters is taken by the Government institutions. These are the Department of Fisheries, The Ministry of home affairs and the Ministry of Defense. These government institutions collaborate in enforcing the existing Fisheries Laws and Regulations and the fishing community does not take part in the managing of the fisheries resources that is why the fishers are ready to use whatever fishing gear or equipment whether destructive or not and they think that the fisheries resources belongs to the Government.

(4) Production

The fish supply in Tanzania, both in volume and per capita is the highest in the SADCC region. The average fish catch for the past 14 years was 342,557 metric tones (from 1985-1998). The Marine water annual average was 43, 880 metric tones and that of fresh water were 298,676 metric tones. Fresh water bodies was 87.2% of the total catch which implies that marine waters contributed to about 13% of the total catch.

Fish Catches for the Year 1991-98

Unit: metric ton

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Fresh water	272,370	291,615	294,782	228,004	207,139	308,600	306,750	300,000
Marine	54,343	43,886	36,685	40,785	51,073	48,200	50,210	48,000
Total	326,713	335,501	331,467	268,789	258,212	356,800	356,960	348,000

Fishing activity is mainly done by small-scale fishermen who use poor fishing gear and crafts. The small-scale fishermen live in inaccessible areas or remote areas. The small-scale fishermen contribute to more than 90% of the annual catch. Less than 10% comes from commercial fishing vessels.

(5) Fish Processing and Marketing

It is estimated about one third of the national catch is consumed in fresh form while the rest is processed in smoked, fried or dried stiles. Poor hygiene, expense and inefficiency of operation, and low product quality are common problems associated with existing processing methods.

The commercial fisheries sector produces a high-value product (fresh iced and frozen) mainly for urban and foreign market. Catches by the artisanal fishermen are landed at a large number of small fishing beaches. Large proportion of these fish is consumed within short distances of the landing beaches as transportation is frequently very difficult.

Fish and fishery products exported from Tanzania include Nile perch fillets, prawns, Lobsters, fish offal, fish maw, ornamental fish, crabs, octopus, shark fins, beche de mer, seashells and sea weeds. In 1998, 46,660 ton of different fish products worth US\$ 83.4 million were exported. Nile perch fillets contribute the greater part of the exported fish and fishery products in the country from the fresh waters. The main markets of the fish and fishery products from Tanzania are European countries, Asian countries and a small amount goes to the United State of America and Japan. There are about 15 fish processing plants which have been given approval by Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) the greater number of these were operational before the EU embargo on Lake Victoria's fish. Some other processing plants are in construction stages.

(6) Aquaculture

With extensive inland freshwater bodies, numerous wetlands, intensive riverine systems, long coastline with sheltered bays, deltas and lagoons and reefs, the country has a high potential for aquaculture. Potential species for culture include the tilapia and African catfish for freshwater fish farming. In the marine areas various species have a high potential. These include prawns, seaweed, crabs, clams, finfish like ten pounders, milkfish and mullet.

4.2 Sectoral Development Policy of the Government

The overall goal of the national fisheries policy is to promote conservation, development and sustainable management of fisheries resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Fisheries policy advocates for the devolution of the government activities to private sector and increases the role of community involvement in the planning, management and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources. It also addresses gender issues and poverty alleviation international obligation in the development and conservation of the fisheries resources and aquatic environment.

The 1999-2001 plans for fisheries development include;

- The involvement of the fisher communities in the lake Victoria basin to establish landing sites and their management.
- Aquaculture development and gender in fisheries. This one is trying to solve the problems of aquaculture seeds.
- Monitoring control and surveillance of fisheries resources. This is being implemented by the government for Deep sea and territorial waters in collaboration with the SADC countries and EU covering the coastal states of the SADC countries, for a project of monitoring control and surveillance.
- Bio-diversity projects in the Lakes of Tanganyika and Nyasa. They are regional projects in conjunction with riparian states of the lakes.
- Conservation projects-these are carried out in the regions of Tanga, (under the Tanga coastal zone conservation programme), Lindi under the Mafia island Marine Park and Mtwara region under the Regional integrated Project support (RIPS).
- Lake Victoria fisheries research is trying to make the stock assessment of Lake Victoria.

4.3 Problems to be Solved in the Fisheries Sector

The Master plan will give solutions to the problems which face the sector they include;

- Lack of landing station and other infrastructure and accessibility to fishing grounds.
- Inappropriate handling and processing method
- Poor transport and distribution network leading to high levels of post harvest-losses.
- Lack of information on fisheries data and resource base.
- Lack of applied research, appropriate technology and extension services.
- Low level of understanding the contribution of aquaculture in the national income.
- Lack of clear institutional frame work and capacity at regional and district level.
- Low level of participation of fishers and their communities in fisheries developments management and conservation.
- Unavailability of credit facilities to fisher communities.
- Lack (expensive) of fishing equipment and spare parts.
- Inadequate fish inspection and quality control mechanism.
- Lack of capacity to exploit fish resources from the exclusive Economic Zone :EEZ)

4.4 Necessity / Justification of the Proposed Project

The government gives high priority to increasing its domestically produced food supply by promoting optimal exploitation of the fish resources. Because fish prices are relatively lower than other meat and poultry, fish are in great demand. The development of fishery sector is not only to increase food supply but also to improve nutrition (particularly among the rural children) and generate employment opportunities in the country.

The country lacks Master plan for the Fisheries sector. As to date, no study on the development framework and measures for the future has been undertaken in Tanzania although past and/or on-going fisheries project and activities were implemented due to the urgent demand but were not coordinated or integrated. It is necessary and imperative now to have fisheries Master Plan to be carried out in order to determine what project would be implemented in terms of long-term sustainable development of fisheries in the country. It is proposed that each water body to have its management strategies and development plans because each water body has different conditions. The conditions, which differ from one, place to another are important that to have management strategies be instituted to fit a particular water body.

The activities to be proposed will be included under the sustainable development principles, decentralized policy and under a social participation scheme oriented to the better management of fishing and trading activities. The selected priority projects come from master plan in each zone could be used as pilot project, encouraging the investment of the private sector, technology expansion, women participation and sustainable use application.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The project's main objective is to assist the government to realize more fully the potential contribution of the fisheries sector to the economy, while ensuring sustainable use, through conducting master plan study.

Objectives in short-term

- To establish the exact needs priorities of the country by major water body.
- Strengthening the capacity of fisheries division for project formulation, planing, monitoring.
- Understanding the fisheries resources base.
- Diversification of activities by implementing the Alternative income generating activities.
- Devolution of the government activities to fisher communities and private sectors.
- Introduction of effective service scheme to the fishers

Objectives in Long-term

- Increasing fish production to improve nutrition and protein supply
- Generating additional employment
- Conserving the natural resources and water environment
- Improving institutional capacity for the fisheries sector

6. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

The study would suggest what should be taken as a priority in a particular water body after considering the needs of the fisheries of a certain water body. In conducting such a study the following issues should be considered.

6.1 Fish Production

The study will look into what fishing method and gear fits into a certain water body. The purpose of this is to conserve the bio-diversity of each water body because the chosen fishing method and gear for each water body will be the one, which is friendly to the environment, such that whenever applied in a certain water body sustainable exploitation will be attained.

Marine fisheries in EEZ

Since 1989 Tanzania signed the treaty of the law of the sea of the UN nothing has been developed in this zone except trial fishing. The study will try to establish the stocks found in this area including types of fish. The study will try to look for possible management strategies of the migratory species between the neighboring states.

6.2 Fish Processing

There are different fishing processing methods applied in each water body. The study will try to institute an appropriate processing method to each water body such that there is minimal post harvest losses. The appropriate method will render the fish processors to have end products which when sent to markets will fetch a high price and in so doing the well being of fish processors will be improved. What will be accrued by fish processors, automatically will come back to fishers which means that it will have an effect to the life standards of the fisher communities.

Currently business people are looking into investing in fish processing plants, especially along Lake Victoria Zone where there is a boom of Nile perch business. The study will try to look at the potential of fisheries resources and the allowable catch for each water body. If this situation is not taken into consideration it is feared that, there will be some over capacity in investing in fish processing plants. The study will come out with the exact number of fish processing plants that should be allowed into the business.

6.3 Fish Marketing and Distribution

Markets and distribution of fish and fishery products in the country lack better distribution system. The study will enable fish and fishery products are efficiently distributed. Attaining the effective distribution of fish and fishery products, roads have to be improved. This study has to be taken in collaboration with the Ministry of communications. Also the study will suggest some measures to improve the existing fish markets by providing necessary facilities.

Export

The external markets have to be studied. Are there any conducive environments for the business people who engage themselves in trading the fish and fishery products? The study will try to formulate

some legal framework such that the businessmen are not in a problem whenever their products are sent to their buyers. Currently it is not known whether prices offered to the fish and fishery products sellers are sufficient to meet the operation costs and guide some profit for the businessmen to continue in the business. The study will suggest to the businessmen involved in trading fish and fishery products to form strong associations, which would be spokesmen for the association and therefore could protect the association members whenever there is mistreatment of consignments.

6.4 Fisheries Infrastructure

The necessary landing facilities in each water body and the feeder roads to landing sites in the fishing communities are not good and not to the accepted standards. The study then will try to suggest what kind of landing site and what facility to be provided to the landing sites.

Fishing communities are always found in remote areas where there are no roads. The study will study the communication between the fishing communities and the nearby communities and markets such that it is easy to transport processed fish products to the markets and getting some essential goods from suppliers.

6.5 Aquaculture and Alternative Income generating Activities

The fisher communities depend solely on fish and fishery related activities to earn their livelihoods. The study will try to study some other means of earning life other than fishing. In doing so the pressure to the fisheries resources will be reduced. The fishing community only target for getting fin fish. The master plan study will try to investigate other types of organisms, Which are not fully utilized and promote them for example the exploitation of bivalves sea urchins, crustaceans and sea weeds.

6.6 Support for Artisanal Fishermen

The artisanal fishermen and traders (mainly women) are poor and need some assistance in form of loans but the existing financial institutions have conditions which bar the artisanal fishers to get loans from these institutions. The study will try to look into means that should be applied such that the fishers are accessible to credits and conditions should be laid in such a way that borrowed money be returned quickly and in so doing other members of the fishing community will get the loan. The study will propose the credit scheme and the formation of cooperatives and societies. The cooperatives and associations will assist the debt recovery.

6.7 Resources Management

The present management system of the Fisheries resources is expensive and not effective, it relies on the government employee in the government institutions. The fisher community sees this as the role of the government and not for the fisher communities that is the reason why they don't mind whatever

methods they use in getting fish resources to them is none of their business. The study will try to look into management systems, which would be applicable to Tanzania. These include such as co-management strategy in community based management. With the introduction of co-management the fishing community would be brought to the understanding that the fisheries resources belongs to them and therefore the mandate to manage, to plan and to develop it. Such implementation will lead to sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources.

6.8 Capacity Building.

The Department of Fisheries needs equipment and training of the staff such that the performance is increased. The department needs to computerize its data collection from all water bodies this is possible if Laptops could be distributed to the field to data collectors who will later transmit the information at the headquarters. The Department also needs transport means to monitor its activities in the Districts and the regions. The study will try to suggest what kind of facility should be provided to the department.

The Fisheries Staff need to be trained in order to implement what will be recommended by the study in the following disciplines;

- Project formulation, implementation, management and monitoring.
- Sociology for implementation of co-management systems.
- Fisheries cooperative and association to facilitate formation and running of fishing cooperative and associations.
- Computer knowledge or Information systems for managing data at the headquarters.
- The level of training recommended is to be masters and Ph.D. levels.
- Fisheries statistics and data collection system.

7. BENEFICIARIES.

The fisheries community is the one, which will benefit. The population of fishermen over 80,000 and traders and processors who are employed in the sector (about 100,000 people) will benefit directly. Whole Tanzanian population of 30 million will benefit indirectly from the project through the increased sustainability of exploitation, food security and permanent employment in the sector.

The Department of fisheries is also another beneficiary. Institutional capacity to be developed within the central and local authorities would help sustain the investments and expand the services. Training which will be offered in the study will raise the performance of each individual and hence the whole Department.

8. DESIRABLE TIME OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE STUDY.

The proposed time for implementation is July 2000-2002

9. EXPECTED FUNDING SOURCE/ASSISTANCE:

Funding source: Government of Japan.

10. NECESSITY/JUSTIFICATION OF THE JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Japan is one of the leading countries in many fields of fisheries in the world such as capture fishery and aquaculture, getting assistance in the study of the Tanzanian master plan from Japan is an advantage, what will be recommended will be recommendation of experts in the fishing industry and when implemented it is supposed to give good end results.

11. REQUEST OF THE STUDY TO OTHER DONOR AGENCIES

None

12. OTHER RELEVANT PROJECTS AND INFORMATION

- Project for construction of Dar es Salaam fish market (Japanese Government Assisted).

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE PROJECT STUDY

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are:

- (1) To conduct the master plan study aiming at improvement of national food security and growth of economy through the integrated approach of; (1) increase of income of fisherfolk, (2) improving fisheries products utilization and their marketability, (3) improvement of the fishing communities in the planning, development and management and (4) conservation and effective use of natural resources.
- (2) To carry out technology transfer to Tanzanian counterpart personnel through on-the-job training in the course of the study.

2. STUDY AREA

Areas to be covered are the whole major fresh water bodies, i.e. (1) Lake Victoria, (2) Tanganyika, (3) Nyasa, (4) Minor fresh water (Lake Eyasi, Kitangiri Natron Mtera and Nyumba ya Mungu) and (5) Marine Territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (refer attached map).

3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study would be consisted of two phases with the contents of following study items.

PHASE-I: Diagnostic analysis of the present condition and formulation of the master plan

- (1) To analyze existing condition in the selected zone through collecting existing data and conducting field surveys on followings;
 - (a) Fishery sector conditions
 - Legal condition of the sector
 - Development plan
 - (b) Fishing and fish production
 - (c) Fish processing and fish distribution system
 - (d) Industrial fisheries and export
 - (e) Fishery infrastructure
 - (f) Fishing community and socio-economic conditions
 - Social structure of fishing communities
 - House-hold economy
 - Rural credit
 - Gender related issues
 - (g) Natural conditions

- Meteorology
- Topography
- Water resources
- Others

(2) To select model area in each water body

(3) To identify the needs and problems of the model areas under the participation of the stakeholder
Project preparation will follow a participatory process that is involvement of beneficiaries/stakeholders in determining design and management of the programmes. This is to be sought through the regional and National level seminars/workshops, appointment of NGOs as members of working group.

(4) To formulate the master plan including the development programme (priority project) for short and long-term in each model areas

PHASE-II: Feasibility study of the priority project

(1) To conduct feasibility study of the priority project. The study include following contents.

- Project design and cost
- Justification. Financial and economic analysis
- Organization and management
- Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

4. TEAM MEMBERS

Experts funding from the Government of Japan for conducting the Fisheries Master Plan in the following areas;

- (1) Fisheries development plan (project manager)
- (2) Fish marketing and distribution
- (3) Fisheries institution / community participation
- (4) Fish production (inland and marine)
- (5) Fish processing / quality control
- (6) Resources management
- (7) Aquaculture
- (8) Fishery infrastructure

5. SCHEDULE OF STUDY:

A proposed working schedule is attached in ANNEX-3

7. EXPECTED MAJOR OUTPUTS.

- (1) National master plan for fisheries development
- (2) Fiesibility study on the selected priority project
- (3) Technology transfer seminars / workshops for the all levels of the stakeholders

FACILITIES AND INFORMATION FOR THE STUDY TEAM

- (1). Assignment of Counterpart Personnel of the Implementing Agency for the Study.
There will be a counter part to be assigned for the study that will lead other Tanzanians in collaboration with the Japanese team.
- (2) Available Data, Information, Documents, Map etc. related to the Study
Refer attached information.
- (3) Information on the Security Conditions in the Study Areas
Security is assured.

GLOBAL ISSUES

The study does not interfere with the environment. The study is aiming to increase employment opportunities for women who will take part in fish processing and marketing of fish and fishery products and hence reduce poverty among the fishing communities. The implementation of co-management will render the fisheries resource to be exploited sustainably

UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA.

The following will be taken;

1. Security and safety of the study team.
2. Permit of the members of the study team to enter, leave and sojourn in the Tanzania according to their assignment and exempt them from foreign registration requirement and consular fees.
3. Exempt the study team from taxes, duties and any other charges on equipment machinery and other materials brought into and out of the country for the conduction of the study.

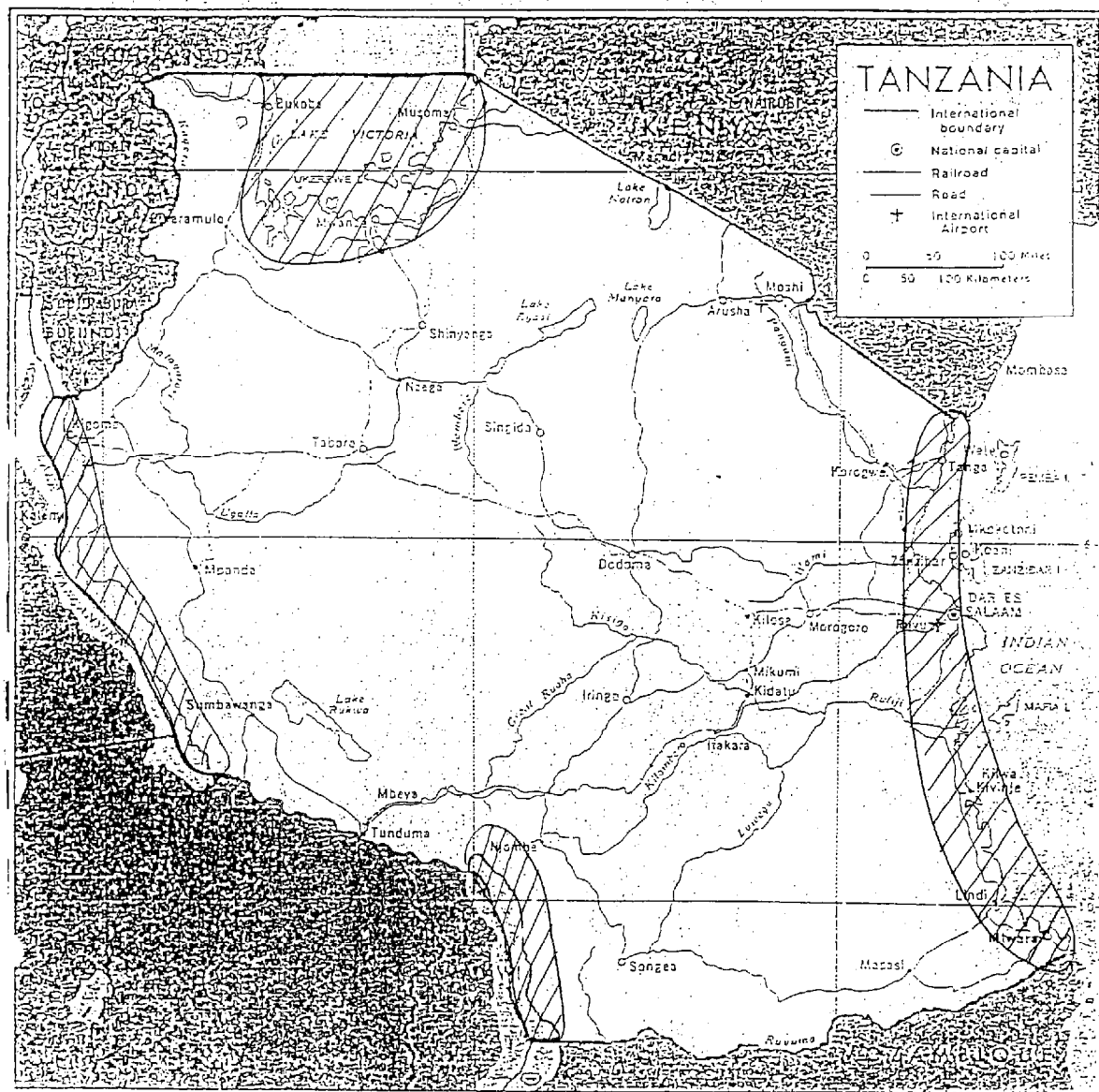
ANNEX


ANNEX-1 Map of Study Area

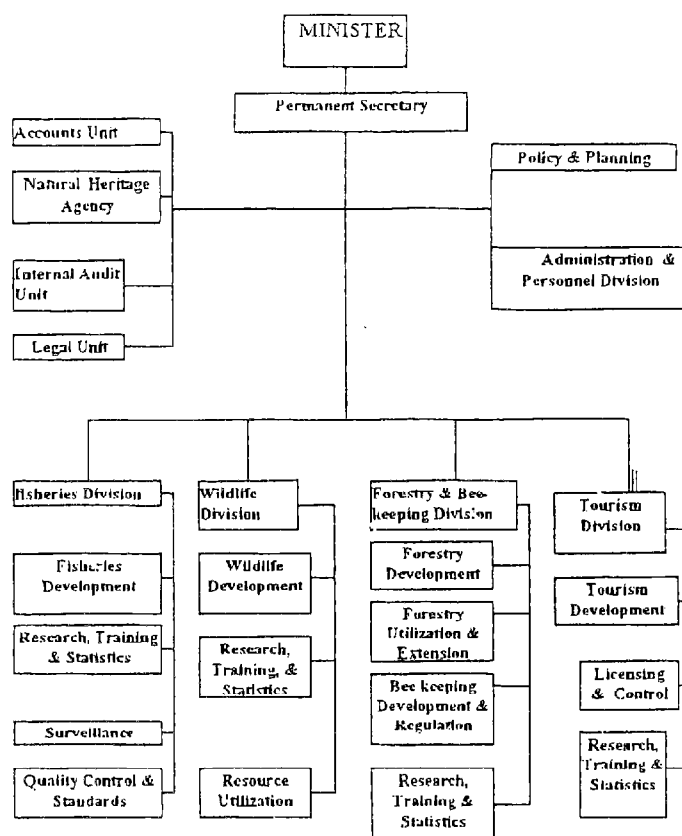
ANNEX-2 Organization of the MNRT and Department of Fisheries

ANNEX-3 Proposed Working Schedule

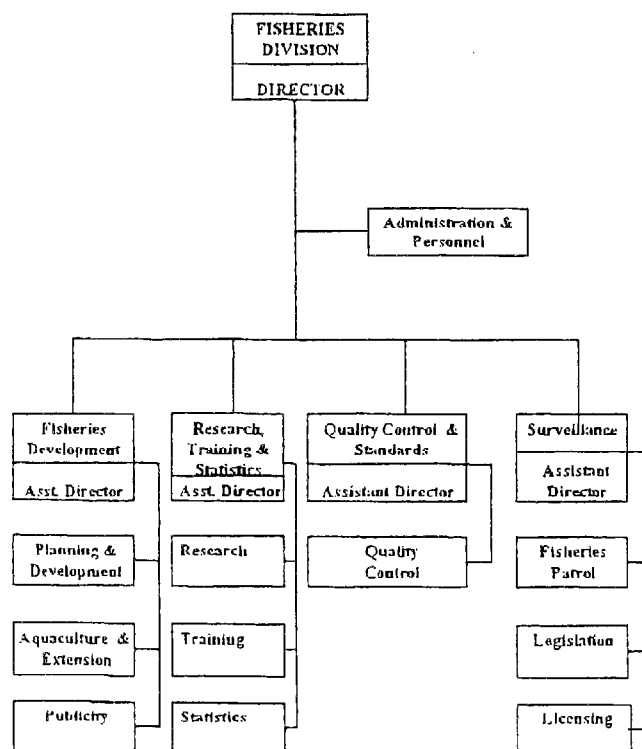
ANNEX-4 Fisheries Statistics



Map of Study Area 



Organization Structure of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism



Organization Structure of the Fisheries Division

PROPOSED WORKING SCHEDULE

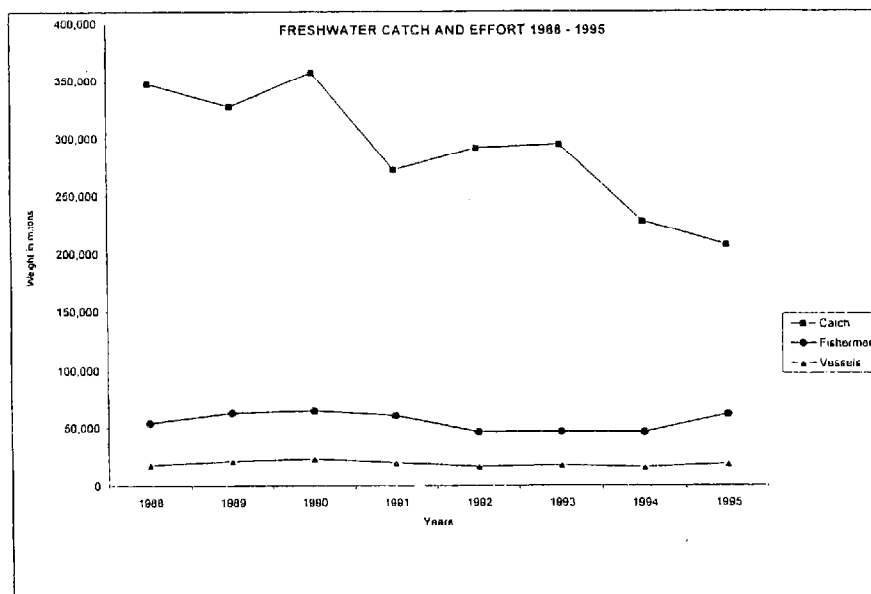
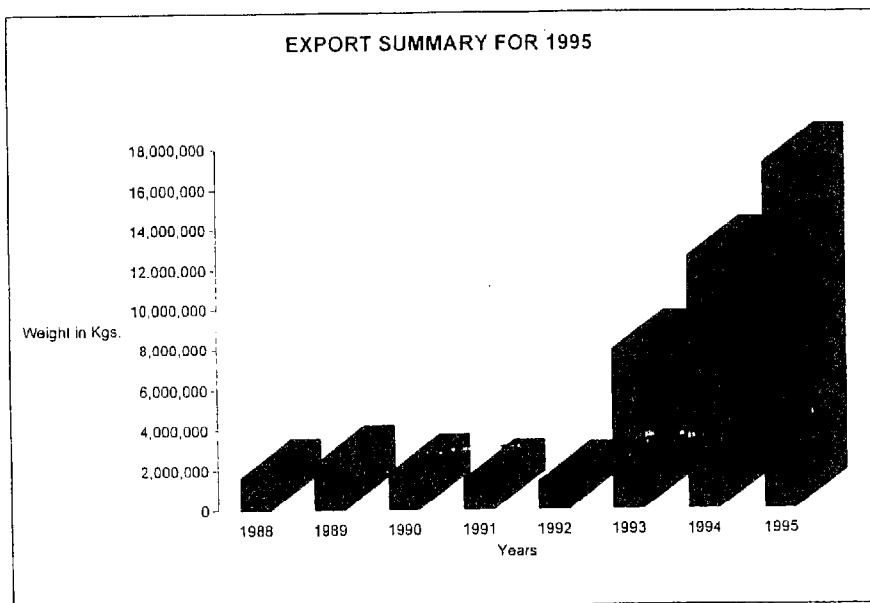
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Work in Tanzania																				
Work in Japan																				
Phasing																				
Others																				

**GRAND SUMMARY OF FISHERY STATISTICS FROM ALL FISHERIES
OF TANZANIA MAINLAND FOR THE YEAR 1995**

ITEM	FRESH WATERS	MARINE WATERS	TOTAL
Number of Fishermen	61,694	13,822	75,516
Number of Vessels	18,696	3,768	22,464
Weight of Fish in M.tons	207,139.03	51,073.31	258,212.34
Value of Fish in 000's T.Shs.	45,805,145.00	28,579,811.26	74,384,956.26
Gear in use:			
Gill Nets	185,424	4,120	189,544
Shark nets	-	3,357	3,357
Beach seines	1,343	350	1,693
Scoop nets	1,129	75	1,204
Cast nets	6	49	55
Apollo Lift net	4	-	4
Lift nets	1,403	-	1,403
Ring nets	-	221	221
Dagaa Seine nets	2,979	-	2,979
Hooks/Hand lines	1,685,193	7,839	1,693,032
Long lines	-	1,575	1,575
Basket Traps (Madema)	5,071	3,390	8,461
Fixed Traps (Uzio)	-	25	25
Spears	-	134	134
Hurry up	67	-	67
Engines			
Outboard engines	798	272	1,070
Inbord engines	15	34	49
Purse seine (Industrial)	-	-	-
Trawlers (Industrial)	16	19	35
Long liners (Industrial)	-	-	-

TOTAL PRODUCTION AND VALUES OF ALL FISHERIES OF TANZANIA MAINLAND FOR THE YEAR 1995.

FISHERY	WEIGHT IN M.TONS	VALUE IN 000'S T.Shs.
MAJOR FRESH WATERS		
Lake Victoria	121,891.47	28,740,418.76
Lake Tanganyika	54,651.50	12,655,046.30
Lake Nyasa	17,299.90	2,505,997.70
Lake Rukwa	540.58	63,787.75
Nyumba ya Mungu Dam	1,162.99	163,697.32
Mtera Dam	1,819.54	1,023,145.50
Sub Total	197,365.98	45,152,093.33
MINOR FRESH WATERS		
Rufiji River (Coast Reg.)	86.00	19,112.40
Dodoma Minor Waters	359.4	82,310.00
Iringa Minor Waters	87.52	11,980.50
Morogoro Minor Waters	2,053.30	479,650.59
Shinyanga Minor Waters	25.28	4,203.91
Singida Minor Waters	6,899.80	12,746.93
Tabora Minor Waters	261.75	43,023.34
Sub Total	9,773.05	653,027.67
Other fishery Products		
Aquarium fish	3,622 pcs	9,187.72
TOTAL ALL FRESH WATERS	207,139.03	45,805,145.00
MARINE WATERS		
Tanga Region	5,871.34	3,349,060.34
Coast Region	7,760.14	2,826,805.79
Dar es salaam Region	26,188.86	14,859,765.89
Lindi Region	4,292.21	1,614,229.72
Mtwara Region	4,649.16	2,012,569.22
Sub Total	48,761.71	24,662,430.96
Industrial Fisheries	1,933.08	2,977,394.46
TOTAL MARINE FISH PROD.	50,694.79	27,639,825.42
OTHER MARINE PRODUCTS:		
Sea shells	114.71	159,177.93
Beche de mer	263.81	309,469.78
Sub Total	378.52	468,647.71
Live Crabs	24 pcs	66.00
Live Lobster	470 pcs	2,624.42
TOTAL MARINE PROD.	51,073.31	28,579,811.26
GRAND TOTAL ALL FISHERIES	258,212.34	74,384,956.26

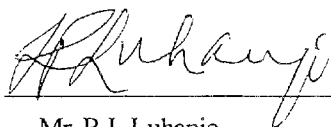


2. 実施細則 (S/W : 英文)

SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT
IN
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

AGREED UPON BETWEEN
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

DAR ES SALAAM, OCTOBER 5, 2000

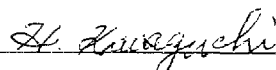


Mr. P. L. Luhanjo

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Mr. Hisashi Kawaguchi

Team Leader

Preparatory Study Team

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Mr. Prosper J. Mbena

for Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Finance

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

I . INTRODUCTION

In response to the request of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (hereinafter referred to as "GOT"), the Government of Japan decided to conduct the Master Plan Study on Fisheries Development in the United Republic of Tanzania (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in Japan.

Accordingly, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the implementation of the technical cooperation programs of the Government of Japan, will undertake the Study in close cooperation with the authorities concerned of the GOT.

The present document sets forth the Scope of Work with regard to the Study.

II . OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the Study are:

1. To prepare a Master Plan for fisheries development through integrated approach of ; (1) increasing income of fisherfolk, (2) improving fisheries products utilization and their marketability, (3) improvement of the fishing communities in planning, development and management and (4) conservation and effective use of natural resources, and
2. To carry out technology transfer to the Tanzanian counterpart personnel through on-the-job training in the course of the Study.

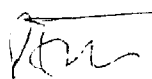

III . STUDY AREA

The Study area shall cover major water bodies; (1) Lake Victoria, (2) Lake Tanganyika, (3) Lake Nyasa, (4) other fresh water bodies, (5) marine territorial waters and (6) Exclusive Economic Zone.

IV . SCOPE OF THE STUDY

In order to achieve the above objectives, the Study will consist of the following Items.

- (1) To collect and analyze relevant existing data and information in the Study areas including on the following:
 - (a) Existing policy and regulations concerned with the Study;
 - Fisheries Act and related regulations
 - Fisheries development strategy
 - Credit and taxation
 - Control and surveillance system
 - Quality assurance
 - Environment
 - Others



- (b) Natural conditions;
 - Topography
 - Meteorology
 - Water resources
 - Others
- (c) Socio-economic conditions;
 - Population
 - Households
 - Social structure of fishing communities
 - Rural economy
 - Others
- (d) Fish resources and fishing production;
 - Fish resources
 - Fishing production
 - Fishing gear and methods
 - Aquaculture
 - Others
- (e) Fish handling, processing and distribution;
 - Fish handling methods
 - Fish processing methods
 - Demand and supply of fish and fishery products
 - Distribution system
 - Cost and price
 - Others
- (f) Infrastructure;
 - Landing facilities
 - Fish marketing and processing facilities
 - Electricity and water supply facilities
 - Road condition
 - Others
- (g) Fishers' organizations / cooperatives;
 - Number of fishers, other related services and employees
 - Activities of fishers' organizations / cooperatives
 - Education and training
 - Others
- (h) Fishing community;
 - Current situation of social groups
 - General situation of women
 - Women's participation in fishery-related activities
 - Education
 - Health and social welfare
 - Others



- (2) Initial environmental examination (IEE):
- (3) To formulate the Master Plan which will include the following:
 - (a) the improvement of;
 - (i) fishing gear and fishing methods
 - (ii) fish handling and processing
 - (iii) fish marketing and distribution
 - (iv) fishers' organizations / cooperatives
 - (v) fisheries institutions and management system
 - (b) education and training for fishing workers: and
 - (c) evaluation and recommendation.

V. STUDY SCHEDULE

The Study will be carried out during a period of approximately sixteen (16) months, in accordance with the attached tentative work schedule (APPENDIX).

VI. REPORTS

JICA shall prepare and submit the following reports in English to the GOT:

- (1) Inception Report:
 - Thirty (30) copies at the commencement of first field work.
- (2) Interim Report:
 - Thirty (30) copies at the commencement of third field work.
- (3) Draft Final Report:
 - Thirty (30) copies at the commencement of fourth field work.
 - The GOT will provide JICA with its comments on Draft Final Report within one (1) month after receipt of the Draft Final Report.
- (4) Final Report:
 - Thirty (30) copies within two (2) months after receipt of the comments from the GOT on the Draft Final Report.

VII. UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- 1. To facilitate the smooth conduct of the Study, the GOT shall take necessary measures:
 - (1) to secure the safety of the Japanese study team;
 - (2) to permit the members of the Japanese study team to enter, leave and sojourn in the United Republic of Tanzania for the duration of their assignment therein, and exempt them from foreign registration requirements and consular fees;



- (3) to exempt the members of the Japanese study team from taxes, duties and other charges on equipment, machinery and other materials brought into the United Republic of Tanzania for the conduct of the Study;
 - (4) to exempt the members of the Japanese study team from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowance paid to the members of the Japanese study team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study;
 - (5) to provide necessary facilities to the Japanese study team for the remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into the United Republic of Tanzania from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Study;
 - (6) to secure permission for entry into private properties or restricted areas for the conduct of the Study;
 - (7) to secure permission for the Japanese study team to take all data and documents including maps and photographs related to the Study out of the United Republic of Tanzania to Japan; and
 - (8) to provide medical services as needed. Its expenses will be chargeable to members of the Japanese study team.
2. The GOT shall bear claims, if any, arising against members of the Japanese study team resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Study, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the members of the Japanese study team.
 3. The Department of Fisheries shall act as a counterpart agency to the Japanese study team and Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (hereinafter referred to as "the Ministry") shall act as the coordinating body in relations with other governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned for the smooth implementation of the Study.
 4. The Ministry shall, at its own expense, provide the Japanese study team with the following, in cooperation with other organizations concerned:
 - (1) available data and information related to the Study,
 - (2) counterpart personnel,
 - (3) suitable office space with necessary equipment in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Kigoma and Kyela, and
 - (4) credentials or identification cards.

VIII. UNDERTAKING OF JICA

For the implementation of the Study, JICA shall take the following measures:

- (1) to dispatch, at its own expense, study teams to the United Republic of Tanzania, and
- (2) to pursue technology transfer to the United Republic of Tanzania counterpart personnel in the course of the study.

IX. OTHERS

JICA and the Ministry shall consult with each other in respect of any matter that may arise from or in connection with the Study.



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3. 協議議事録 (M/M : 英文)

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
ON
SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT
IN
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

In response to the request of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the preparatory study team headed by Mr. Hisashi Kawaguchi (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), was sent to Tanzania by the Government of Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the technical cooperation programs of the Government of Japan, from 26 September to 6 October 2000 for the purpose of discussing and confirming the Scope of Work on the Master Plan Study on Fishery Development in the United Republic of Tanzania (hereinafter referred to as "the Study").

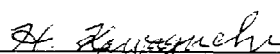
The Team had a series of discussions with concerned authorities of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, represented by Mr. Thomas W. Maembe, Director of Fisheries, Fisheries Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (hereinafter referred to as "the Tanzanian side").

Salient issues discussed and agreed upon by both sides are shown in the ANNEX as attached hereto.

DAR ES SALAAM, OCTOBER 5, 2000



Mr. P. L. Luhanjo
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Mr. Hisashi Kawaguchi
Team Leader
Preparatory Study Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency
JAPAN

ANNEX

1. Implementation of the Study

The Team explained the work plan of the Study of the Government of Japan to the Tanzanian side. The Tanzanian side confirmed that it fully understood the work plan and would conduct all necessary preparations and observe the undertaking.

2. Counterpart personnel

The Tanzanian side agreed to cooperate with the Japanese study team for the implementation of the Study, and assign the counterpart personnel in the following areas and to take a necessary budget measure such as traveling and subsistence allowances for the conducting the Study.

- Fishery economy
- Distribution and processing
- Infrastructure
- Aquaculture
- Socio - economics / gender
- Training and extension

3. Steering Committee

Both sides agreed to establish the Steering Committee for smooth conduct of the Study. It is expected that this Committee will meet when JICA Study Team comes to explain the reports. The Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism will be appointed as chairman. The members of the committee will be drawn from;

- 1) Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism – Fisheries Division
- 2) Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government
- 3) Ministry of Finance
- 4) Planning Commission, President's Office
- 5) National Environment Management Council

4. Target year

The Tanzanian side explained that it is desirable that the Master Plan period should cover approximately 10 years ahead.

This Master Plan will be integrated into the fisheries sector implementation program of the "NATIONAL FISHERIES SECTOR POLICY AND STRATEGY STATEMENT".



5. Study areas

The Tanzanian side requested the following study areas should be prioritized. (See location map)

REGION	DISTRICT / MUNICIPAL	SURVEY SITE
(1) Lake Victoria		
- Mwanza	Ukerewe	Ukerewe
-	Gcita	Nyakalilo, Nkome Area (Nzera Bay)
-	Mwanza	<i>Kirumba</i>
- Mara	Tarime	Sota
-	Musoma	Bwai
-	<i>Musoma</i>	<i>Musoma</i>
- Kagera	Muleba	Katunguru, Kinagi
-	Biharamulo	Nyamirembe
-	<i>Bukoba rural</i>	<i>Kemondo</i>
(2) Lake Tangayika		
- Kigoma	Kigoma	Bangwe, Uji
- Rukwa	Sumbawanga	Kipili
(3) Lake Nyasa		
- Ruvuma	Mbinga	Lituhi
- Mbeya	Kyela	Kyela
(4) Marine Territorial Water		
- Tanga	Pangani	Pangani
-	Muheza	Kigombe
- Coast	Bagamoyo	Bagamoyo
- Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	Kunduchi
-	Ilala	Banda Beach
- Lindi	Lindi	Machinga Bay
-	Kilwa	Kilwa Kivinje
- Mtwara	Mtwara	Msimbati

(Note) : Survey sites in italics are collecting points

6. Study method

The team proposed the necessity of close consultation with other donors during the implementation period of the Study.

Both sides agreed that the meetings with other donors would be held during the Study period in order to take their opinions into consideration.



7. Scope of the Study

The Tanzanian side requested that this Study should consider the priority projects' design and costs.

The team agreed that the Study would consider them in the process of developing the Master Plan.

8. Implementation of the field surveys

Both sides agreed that the Japanese study team would carry out the field surveys during the dry season, in consideration of better accessibility conditions to the fishing communities rather than in the rainy season.

9. Training of counterpart personnel in Japan

The Tanzanian side requested the training of counterpart personnel in Japan for effective transfer of technology in connection with the Study. The Team promised to convey its request to the Government of Japan.

10. Holding a seminar

The Tanzanian side requested the Japanese study team to hold a seminar based on the results of the study at the time of the presentation of the Draft Final Report. The Team promised to convey its request to the Government of Japan.

11. Equipment of the Study

Both sides discussed the necessary equipment for the implementation of the Study, and checked the currently available equipment in the Fisheries Department. The Tanzanian side requested the following equipment.

- Personal computers with necessary accessories
- Photocopy machines
- Facsimile machines

The Team promised to convey the request to the Government of Japan.

12. Office accommodation

Tanzanian side agreed to offer office space with necessary equipment in the Fisheries Department in Dar es salaam, Mwanza, Kigoma, and Kyela.

13. Launching of the Final Report

Tanzanian side agreed that the Final Report will be launched publicly.

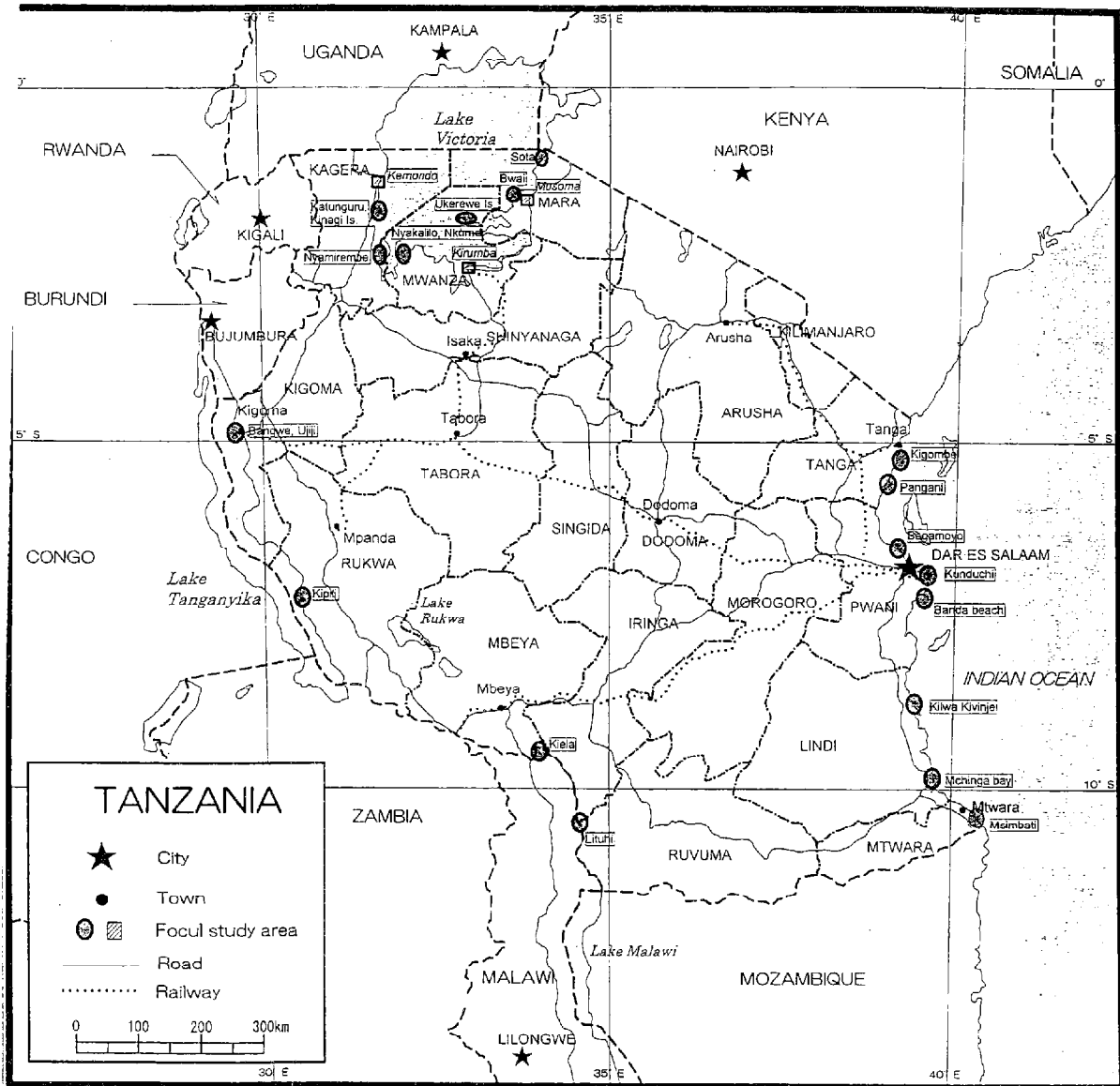
14. Undertaking

The team requested that Tanzanian side will take every possible measures to ensure an effective execution of the survey program throughout the implementation period of the Study.

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Location Map



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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Tanzanian Side

Mr. P. L. Luhanjo	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Mr. Prosper J. Mbena	Commissioner for External Finance, Ministry of Finance
Mr. E. L.M. Severre	Director of Wildlife, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Mr. Thomas Maembe	Director of Fisheries, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Mr. Sadock P. N. Kimaro	Assistant Director of Fisheries; Surveillance, Monitoring and Control
Mr. B. S.M. Mngulwi	Senior Fisheries Officer; Fisheries Development and Planning
Mr. W. V. Haule	Assistant Director of Fisheries; Research, Training and Statistics
Mr. G.F. Nanyaro	Assistant Director of Fisheries; Quality Assurance and Standards
Mr. R. R. Mapunda	Assistant Director of Fisheries; Fisheries Development and Planning
Mr. Clement Rutahiwa	Regional Administrative Secretary, Mwanza Region
Mr. Angelous Mahatane	Regional Fisheries Officer; Mwanza
Mr. Fred Ntakabanyula	Ag. City Council Director; Mwanza
Mr. Enock Mlaponi	Ag. Centre Director; Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI), Mwanza
Mr. J. Makene	Principal; Nyegezi Fisheries Training Centre, Mwanza
Mr. Y. I. Mgawe	Ag. Principal; Mbegani Fisheries Development Centre
Mr. Hoza Karim	District Planning Officer; Bagamoyo District
Mr. Mwaseba Gidion	District Executive Director; Bagamoyo District

Japanese Side

Mr. Hisashi Kawaguchi	Leader of Mission, Japanese Preparatory Study Team
Mr. Yasushi Nakazato	Member, Japanese Preparatory Study Team
Mr. Takafumi Toshihara	Member, Japanese Preparatory Study Team
Mr. Toshio Mihar	Member, Japanese Preparatory Study Team
Mr. Eisaku Hirose	Member, Japanese Preparatory Study Team
Mr. Jun Yokoyama	Member, Japanese Preparatory Study Team




4. 収集資料リスト

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