

## **FISHERIES MASTERPLAN STUDY COUNTER PART REPORT**

### **1. Background:**

Tanzania is endowed with many Fisheries Resources in the fresh water and marine water fisheries. The Territorial Marine Water area is about 64,000 Km<sup>2</sup> and the Exclusive Economic Zone is about 223,000 Km<sup>2</sup>. The fresh water covers some 58,000 Km<sup>2</sup>. Also the country has diversified river systems and wetlands.

The fisheries sector is important in provision of protein food to the people, employment opportunities and export earnings. Commercial fisheries resources for export include the prawns, lobsters, crabs octopus, squids and sea cucumber. From the fresh waters the fresh water commercial fish for export include Nile perch which forms more than 80% of total export earnings, small pelagic clupaid fishes found in Lake Victoria (Rastreonebola argentia) and Limnothrissa tanganicae. Stolothrissa miodon from Lake Tanganyika while Lake Nyasa has Engraulicypris Sardella. Different species of "tilapias" are found in every fresh water bodies. This species forms an important food to the population.

Tanzania is a tropical climate country and has many species which need a collaborative and coordinated modes of development such that there is real development and sustainable management. The Fisheries projects and fishery activities in the fisheries sector have been implemented on the urgency and they are not coordinated or integrated.

This necessitated the Government of Tanzania to seek assistance from the Government of Japan to implement a Master Plan Study.

The Fisheries Master Plan Study started in January 2001 and the study is supposed to end by may 2002.

### **2. Objective of Study:**

- a) To conduct the Master Plan Study aiming at improving of national Food Security and growth of economy through integrated approach:
  - i) Increase of income of fisherfolk;

- ii) Improving fisheries products utilization and their marketability;
  - iii) Improvement in planning, development and management of the fisher communities;
  - iv) Conservation and effective use of natural resources.
- b) To carry out technology transfer to Tanzania counterparts
- c) Scope of the Study  
Phase I was concerned with diagnostic analyses of the present condition and formulation of the Master Plan.

2.1. The collection of data and analysis was based on the:

- a) Fishery sector conditions on legal and development;
- 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 issue
- g) Natural conditions
  - Meteorology
  - Topography
  - Water resource
  - Others

2.2. To select model area in each water body

2.3. To identify the needs and problems of the model area under the participation of stakeholders. Project preparation by participatory process by involving beneficiaries/stakeholders in determining design and management of the programmes. This was done through regional and National Level Seminar/Workshop - appointment of working groups.

- 2.4 To formulate the Master Plan including development programme (i.e. priority project) for short and long term in each model areas.

### **Phase II: Feasibility Study of the Projects**

To conduct feasibility of the priority project

- Project design and cost justification financial and economic analysis;
- Organization & Management ;
- Initial environmental examination.

### **3. Team Members:**

- i) Project Manager;
- ii) Fish market and distribution;
- iii) Fisheries Institution/Community participation;
- iv) Fish production (Inland + Marine);
- v) Fish processing (QC);
- vi) Aquaculture;
- vii) Fishery Infrastructure
- viii) Coordinator

### **4. What has been gained?**

- Knowledge on data collection;
- Visiting different parts of the country and seeing different people;
- Project preparation on participatory process;
- Enlarging knowledge on fisheries by visiting some countries eg. Kenya and Uganda
- Prioritising of projects according to the need.

### **5. Field observations:**

- Fisher communities are ready to charge of given assistance in terms of loans;
- Fish traders from Nyamisati downward to Mtwara need cold facilities in order to distribute their products to distant markets;
- Aquaculture development is possible.

### **6. Out puts:**

- i) National Master Plan for fisheries development;
- ii) Technology transfer: All levels.

## ANNEX 7

### COMMENTS & QUESTIONS FROM PLENARY

#### PG S30 Program 5

Igombe site: This is a congested site and an alternative site TX was recommended (Team members had seen TX).

#### Page S35 Program 8

Micro-projects: Let the community members develop a Sense of ownership through contributing labour / materials.

#### Page S4

Mtera Dam & L. Rukwa: The sizes of the two dams are not the same. Mtera dam is smaller than L Rukwa.

#### Page S5

Spelling of *Stolothrissa* (see the correct one); Correct Mkebuka to Migebuka.

#### Page S1

Overall objective of the Master Plan: To achieve this need the Master Plan cannot ignore research (This is true for some water bodies but most research outputs from the lakes have not been shared fully and yet there has been lots of it done).

Recommendation; Incorporate TAFIRI in the Master Plan for research.

- Conservation not considered for sustainability – include it in Page 51.

Observation S10; main trends of species of fish.

- Prawn fisheries let it be considered in the marine fisheries development. How about Industrial fishery – what is its status?
- S7 Mtwara & Lindi – through these programmes prawn fisheries will be taken care of.
- S 51 Schedule of Implementation OK but program 15 should not be only for 3 years because being capacity building, it should be continuous.

#### Page S10

There are weak extension services in the sector and with aquaculture starting late in the program this is not welcome, start it earlier.

#### Page S38, programme 10

Software development and training on Master Plan

Timeframe on S51 – shift to extend to year 2002 for the two to coincide.

#### Page S4

% of Lake Victoria size is 51% and not 49 % (this is to be confirmed).

#### Page S17

BMUs are 511 on the ground and not over 600. Change statement --they are not functioning to --they are not working effectively.

Recommendation: Artificial reefs to be considered in Marine. And not L Victoria only.

Objectives: -The style of writing these is different. e.g. in page 39, 44 some are not really. Objectives but outcomes. Harmonize them.

Page 48

Fishing communities -what is their relation with zonal committee? Culture that affects fisheries is not analysed. It is good to include the cultural practices that affect fisheries.

Construction of landing facilities: S51 construction to start in 2009? This is too late.

Correction – EEZ area total 223, 000 km<sup>2</sup>

Program 7 – consultation with other countries on L. Nyasa planked canoe programme? *No.*

Defunct facilities in L. Victoria zone: these could facilitate in training rather than taking all to all training to Nyegezi (*This is a decision to be made during implementation stage*).

Independent resource management system -change to collaborative resource management system to empower fishers.

*English medium of communication is denying chance to Swahili speaker.*

Page S5 Para 2.

However, no activities to address deep-sea fishing (*Not to cover EEZ in agreement with JICA*).

Page S40 – No. 9, no site plan

Correct information is important for planning. Considering culture is very key. Mbegani is not focused on, including all issues.

Page S1 & objectives to guide

This is focusing on mainland but in reality focusing on selected areas e.g. co-management Mwanza and Sengerema. It does not mention on how to go on in other areas and lakes.

Page S5

Full exploitation of major species – does not focus on conservation but utilization.

Page S8 Cooperatives

Look at the fishery cooperatives strategically due to their uniqueness. Consider all items – finance, training in post harvest management, freezing marketing etc. due to its mobile activity, have a special legislation on fisher cooperatives and formation of SACCOS.

Page S51

Important – does the schedule depend on funds availability? *Yes if one has the funds can they start right away.*

## ANNEX 8

### Group Presentations and Reports on 15 priority programmes

#### **Program 1:**

Marine Fisheries Sub Sector Capacity Building Program:-

1. The Program was affirmed & Approved by the group members.
2. Recommendations: A component of empowering the community to some kind of monitoring system which will ensure sustainable use of fish stock.  
A component of a monitoring system which will ensure sustainable export.

Lindi and Mtwara regions should also be included in Phase.

#### **Reasons:**

The two Regions and Mafia are in the same belt and least developed in fisheries. If the problem is about funds. The group suggested that the central government should inject funds to ensure Lindi and Mtwara take off with others. Alternatively, we suggest in programme I, section of on Job Training for Dar es Salaam should be carried forward to Phase II instead of phase I (for Lindi & Mtwara to be accommodated).

There should be a component in the programme of empowering fisheries cooperatives to do some kind of catch motoring system which will ensure sustainable use of fish stocks e.g. awareness in the importance of catch data.

- Training in collection of data and provision of necessary equipments.
- Training in analysis of data with support from District Fisheries Officers.

Information of on status of local fisheries is critical for decision marking by the Cooperatives for examples selecting fishing gears.

### **Presentations of Comments and recommendations from Groups on Programmes**

#### **1 Marine fisheries – North(Tanga,Bagamoyo,Dar Es Salaam, Kunduchi, Mbegani, TAFIRI - Dar)**

##### **Programme 1**

#### **Evaluation & Rewording of objective**

1. To demonstrate that fisherfolks incomes can be raised through formation of joint fishing and marketing groups and cooperatives.
2. To encourage joint marketing of fish by groups and cooperatives as a means of stabilizing fish prices for the benefits of both fishers and consumers.

#### **Project site: Tanga region to be included in phase 1**

#### **Condition for implementation**

- The Word “Cooperatives” to be substituted with groups.
- The Role of the fisheries division to be facilitation and not direct supervision.

#### **Stakeholders and their Roles**

- 1.Local Government, Municipal Council and district Councils

Roles:

- (a) Facilitation
- (b) Supervision

2. Central Government

Roles:

- (a) Policy Formulation and implementation
- (b) Capacity building
- (c) Infrastructure development

3 Artisanal Fishers

Roles:

- (a) Network
- (b) Awareness

4. Traders

Roles

- (a) To be Agents of procedure groups
- (b) Market – link between procedure groups and consumers

5. Processors

Roles:

- (a) To reduce post harvest losses
- (b) Stabilization of fish prices

**Programme 2**

Stakeholders

**1. Ilala municipal council**

Roles:

- (a) General Management of the Facilities

**2. Tanzania Harbours Authority**

Roles:

- (a) Safe passage of fishing boats and anchorage

**3. Artisanal Fisherman**

Roles

- (a) Principal users of the facilities

**4. Traders**

Roles:

- (a) Supply of related goods and services.

**Programme 2**

**Dar es salaam fisheries infrastructure improvement programme**

1. Programme approved
2. Recommendations

- (i) Landing – site improvements centred on Lake Zone and Dar es Salaam. We recommend to consider including other major marine fisheries centre, especially MAFIA which lacks any at present.
- (ii) Likewise, Southern coast fishery centres lack cold storage facilities leading to post – harvest losses.  
Recommend to consider Mafia, Lindi, Kilwa & Mtwara as well as Dar es Salaam.

**Programme 12**  
**Fisheries financial support programme**

**1. Programme approved in principle**

**2. Recommendations**

- (i) Role of NGO should not be to manage collection of repayments but rather to build capacity within District & fishing Co-operatives to develop a sustainable long-term mechanism for collecting payments. Otherwise repayments to the revolving fund will collapse after 2 years project. (Costs of contracting NGO are not sustainable beyond 2 years project).
- (ii) Success of this programme is closely linked to programme 1 (COMPONENT A, Activity 2 – training in financial management etc for fishing in financial management etc for fishing co-operatives). However timing of programme 1 is 2003/4 and programme 12 is 2006/7. These two activities need to be linked in time OR otherwise to add a training component within programme 12.
- (iii) In the budget, " personnel" costs are 55% of phase 1, whereas credit funds are only 30% this does not seem proper balance especially as there are also additional funds (12%)f or expert inputs of NGO we recommend budget be re-balanced in favour of credit provision & training/capacity-building for long-term management capability, rather than short term personnel costs.

**Programme 8**  
**Fishing communities development programme**

**1. Approved in principle**

**2. Recommendations**

- (i) Its mentioned this is a national programme. But only 2 districts included. We recommend to extend to other less developed coastal districts, especially Mafia Kilwa, Lindi & Mtwara from 2008/9, but included in programme funding from the start.

**Programme 9**  
**Fisheries co-management programme**

**1. Approved**

**2. Recommendations**

- (i) This programme is envisage as a national programme. But focus is only Lake Victoria, What plans to extend to coastal areas.?

**Roles of the stake holders**

**Prog. 1 Capacity Building**

L/Government	Enhancement and improvement of Fisheries Coop. Societies.	Workshops & Seminars
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	Training & awareness Supervision and Monitoring	
C/Government	Training & Finance Advice	Look for Donor & foreign currencies
P/SECTOR		
Artisanal Traders Processors	Formulating Fisheries Cooperatives Opening Savings A/C. Formation of Constitution Local Fishing. Technology transfer Catch data monitoring marketing	Mobilizing groups Self reliance Learning from each other Get training from district fisheries offices.

## Programme 8

### Comments

- The programme is very important in poverty alleviation among fisher folk communities.
- The success of the programme will highly depend on good network in identifying target individuals and groups, recovery of loans and funds accountability.
- Tanga Region should be included in this programme.

### Stakeholders:

1. Resident Fishers and groups

#### Roles:

- (a) Actual Fishing

2. Traders

#### Roles:

- (a) Marketing

## Programme 9

### Project site

It has been observed that fisher attitudes and practices in the Lake zone differ with those in the Marine areas, there is therefore a need for a pilot area in the marine area.

Tanga Regions is recommended.

### Stakeholders

1. Artisanal fishers, groups and coops

#### ROLES:

- (a) Awareness  
(b) Networking

2. Local government and community leaders

#### Roles:

- (a) Facilitation  
(b) Supervision

(c) Monitoring

### 3. NGOS

#### ROLES:

- (a) Facilitation
- (b) Awareness

### 4. Tanga coastal zone management programme

#### Roles:

- As above

### 5. Tanzania coastal management partnership (TCMP)

#### Roles:

As above

## Group 5 Lake Nyasa

### Programme 7

Planked canoe extension programme in Lake Nyasa

1. Program affirmed and Approved

2. Additions

- (i) Training Centres:-
  - (a) Kyela
  - (b) Liuli
- (ii) Personnel Plan
  - (a) Boat build instructor
    - To invite Master Carpenter from KIGOMA instead of MWANZA.
  - (b) Planked boat operator instructors
    - To come from KIGOMA
- (iii) Implementation Schedule priority programmes.
  - To start from 2004/5 to 2006/7.

#### Roles of different. Stakeholders

STAKE HOLDERS	WHAT	HOW
C. Government	Supervision	To provide
L. Government	Dissemination of information	To provide local staffs, participation in selection of trainees and training.
Private sectors * Artisanal fishers.	Participation in the program	Source of knowledge, To provide trainers & trainees
Traders	Support program	Financial/contribution and materials.
Processors	Support program	Financial material contribution
Cooperatives	Support program	Financial & material contribution. To supply trainees.
NGO'S	Participation & support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Staff</li><li>- Materials &amp; equipments</li><li>- Buildings</li><li>- Financial support</li></ul>

Program 8 fishing community. Development. Program

1. Programme affirmed and approved

2. Additional Rec

- (a) Project Sites:-
  - 1. Mbeya (Region) – KYELA District
  - 2. Iringa (Region) – LUDEWA District
  - 3. Ruvuma (Region) Mbinga District
- (b) Project Costs
  - To be revised
- (c) Comm. Development Training Courses will be conducted in 8 (eight) villages along Lake Nyasa.
- (d) Lake Rukwa 2 villages to be involved.

Roles of different stakeholders

Stake holders	What	How
C. Government	Supervision Mobilization	To provide staff
L. Government	Support program Ext. Services	Staff Revenue collection
Artisanal fishers.	Participation	Financial. Contribution Revenue collection Providing trainees/trainers Fund management
Processors & traders	Participation	financial support
Cooperatives	Participation	. Financial support Trainees + trainers
NGOS	Participation	Training support Credit loan sport

Program 9 fisheries co-management programme

1. Project affirmed and approved

2. Additional informations

- (a) Project Sites
  - (i) Mbeya Region – Kyela District
  - (ii) Iringa Region – Ludewa District
  - (iii) Ruvuma Region Mbinga District
- (b) Project Costs
  - To be revised
  - Targets are villages to be considered along Lake Nyasa

Roles of different stakeholders

Stake holders	What	How
C. Government	Supervision Awareness	Transport Staff

		Meetings
L. Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension services</li> <li>- Dissemination of information</li> </ul>	Staff Transport Meetings/seminar
Artisanal fishers.	Participation	Monitoring and controlling of resources. Management of the resource.
Processors & traders	Participation	Contribution i.e. financing, Ideas Materials
Cooperatives	Participation	Contribution i.e. knowledge Financing Materials
NGOS	Support	Training, Equipment, Fund.

### Group 3 (Mara and Kagera region of Lake Victoria)

#### Programme 3 (Lake Victoria Fisheries Sub-sector Capacity Building)

1. The programme is approved.
2. Training to be conducted at Nyegezi Fisheries Institute.
  - FRP boats construction to be extended to the three lake regions
  - Infrastructures for boat building are in the three lake regions
  - It is suggested that boat builders be availed from other boat building units in the country.

Stake holder	What	How
Local Govt.	Personnel	Sensitisation, Mobilization and Funding of communities
Central Govt.	Building and Personnel	Training and Funding
Private sector		
Artisanal fishers	Fisheries resource management	BMU and Cooperatives by reducing post harvest losses Surveillance
Traders	Fishing gears and equipment	Selling fishing gears in fisheries regulations
Cooperatives and groups	Collaborators	Training, Mobilization and registration of fisher cooperatives
NGO's	Mobilization and sensitisation	Trough meeting and seminar & workshops

#### Programme 5 (Major landing beach Improvement)

1. The programme is approved

Stake holder	What	How
Local Govt.	Land Personnel	Various levels of council meetings Mobilization of formation of cooperative groups
Central Govt.	Advice the local government	Through consultation meetings

	on the importance of the project	
Private sector		
Artisanal fishers & traders	To formulate fisheries coop societies	Through extension & advising services from local and central governments. Formulation of fishers coop societies. Management and maintenance of the fish landing facilities
NGO's	Capacity building	Mobilization

#### Programme 8 (Fishing Communities Development)

Stake holder	What	How
Local Govt.	Provide personnel	- Training & monitoring - Management & supervision of micro-projects
Central Govt.	Funding of projects	Training facilitation
Private sector		
Artisanal fishers	Manage the project sustainability	Self reliance
Coop groups	Mobilize & sensitise fishers	Training & monitoring
NGO's	Sensitise	Mobilization
Other donors	Financial support	Direct funding

#### Group 4 (Mwanza region of Lake Victoria)

##### Programme 3 (Lake Victoria Fisheries Sub-sector Capacity Building)

1. Programme affirmed and approved by the group as proposed in the draft

##### 2. Recommendations

- 2.1 Nyegezi Freshwater Fisheries Institute should collaborate with relevant institutions for building FRP boats and the technology disseminated to beneficiaries.
- 2.2 Training of existing staffs and recruitment of other staffs
- 2.3 Implementation schedule of Lake Victoria Fisheries Sub-sector Capacity Building Programme should be re-scheduled and start immediately in the year 2003/04 but not 2008/09 as proposed in the Draft

##### 3. Role of stakeholders

Stake holder/Actor	What and How
Local Govt.	- Collaborate with central Govt. in planning and execution of the project - Dissemination and technology transfer through training and demonstration
Central Govt.	Ensure competent manpower through training and transfer
NGO	Assistance financially through donation / credit
Artisanal fishers	Trained and adoption of technology, fishers should purchase the equipment.
Cooperatives and groups	Fishers should be involved in design process of FRP boats and development of fishing technology
Other donors	- Financial assistance to rehabilitate small boat yards under district council in Musoma and Bukoba district - Provide financial support in developing low cost and effective fishing technology through credits and donations

#### Programme 4 (Fish Marketing Improvement)

1. The objectives affirmed and approved

2. Recommendations

- 3.1 For Mkolani and Kanyama markets, management bodies should be identified.
- 3.2 Portable water for Mkolani and Kanyama should be supplied
- 3.3 The construction of Kirumba should start immediately

3. Role of stakeholders

Stake holder	What	How
Local Govt.	Owners & monitoring	Signing of the contract
Central Govt.	Technical support in terms of human resources	Before handing over of market by local govt. to private sector, they must fulfil legal requirements i.e. (Contract) to Cooperative and group.
Private sector	Implementers (management of the market) day to day operations	
Fishers & processors	Provide raw materials (fish products) to the material	Supply raw materials to Kanyama and Mkolani
Traders	Purchase of fish products	Purchase & sell of fish products to consumers
NGO's	Advice and financial support	

#### Programme 8 (Fishing Communities Development)

1. We approved the programme proposed in the draft

2. Recommendations

- 5.1 Implementation of the programme should start early in 2003/04
- 5.2 The development of process of fishing village model in page S-36 should include evaluation after monitoring

3. Role of stakeholders

Stake holder/Actor	What and How
Local Govt.	Provide fund, training and technical support Organizing fishing communities
Central Govt.	Provide fund, training and technical support
NGO	Assistance financially through donation / credit
Artisanal fishers	Project implementations

#### Programme 9 (Fisheries Co-management)

1. We are approved

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The project should cover all riparian districts of Lake Victoria (Tanzania) and other areas of the country.
- 2.2 In other areas of the country, BMU should be established.
- 2.3 The programmes should start immediately in 2003/04 and should be continuous up to year 2011/12

### 3. Role of stakeholders

Stake holder/Actor	What and How
Local Govt.	- Awareness creation, sensitisation, conservation - Approval of by-laws.
Central Govt.	- Advice, finance and technical support - Awareness, creating sensitisation and conservation and resource management
BMU	- Empowerment of BMU – legitimise in the Act - Implementation, management of the resources, environment, bio-diversity and conservation
Artisanal fishers	Implementation of management measures
Cooperative and groups	Compliance to management measures
NGO	Creating awareness on resource management among fishers

#### Group 4

#### Programme 9 Fisheries co- management programme. L.Victoria -Musoma and Bukoba

#### Objectives

- To instil basic understanding about resource management and to foster self reliant planning and implementation capabilities in fishery management
- To establish an organisational system that will enable fishers to conduct independent fishery surveillance and data collection activities.
- Comment on mentioned areas.
- Project areas should be in Musoma and Bukoba because the mentioned areas are already pilot areas for LVEMP activities and this will lead to duplication of resources.
- Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder	What	How
Local government	Management of the L Victoria Fisheries resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working closely with and village government</li> <li>• Financial support and working facilities to the BMUs</li> <li>• Institution of by-laws on Lake environment protection</li> </ul>
Central government	Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish micro projects for BMUs e.g. patrol boats</li> <li>• Conduct research on fish stocks</li> </ul>
Private sector Artisanal fishers	Management of the fisheries resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation of the fisheries resources</li> <li>• Institution and implementation of fisheries resources management by-laws in every fishing village</li> </ul>
Traders	Abide by the fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtaining fish trade licence</li> <li>• Selling allowable size catch</li> <li>• Proper fish handling and processing</li> <li>• .....do.....</li> </ul>

Processors	regulations do	Sensitise, mobilize for management
NGO	Fisheries resource management	

Group 6 Group 6 National programmes 8,10,11,12

### General observation

Clear definition of terminology e.g. Master Plan is a very broad term:- it left out a number of other initiatives and programmes-LVEMP, Tanga Coastal; Zone Projects

Programme 8

Fishing communities Development

Approved

Timeframe to achieve the stipulated objectives and activities short-3 years

Objectives 4&5 are outcomes as they appear. Reframe objectives.

Fisheries technology sounds like a micro project. Capacity building does not seem to cover community These two seem like sub projects of the programme

Develop a simple logical frame work for the programme showing objective, inputs, outputs Activities and outcomes and clear benefits

Focus is on community and district Officers. This is ok.

Why involve NGO?

Improve the text language

Stakeholder	What and how
Local government	Supervision
Central government	Co-ordination
Private Artisanal fishers	Identify, design and Implement micro project as they are the owners Organise and formulate co-operatives and groups Awareness creation, facilitation and provision of expertise Financial support and expertise
NGOs	
Donors	



Programme 10 Fisheries information system improvement

General observation- use of terminology  
Fishing programme 3-137

Circulation expert 3-137big document Reasons and rationale in the text need to be explained further.

GIS Suggesting foreign expert -What happens after he leaves -issues of sustainability.  
Training for local person only one month suggest training to be for six months

*Response-training will be one month but s/ he will understudy the expert for the rest of the time to make him/her competent in GIS operations*

Review equipment as inadequate

Timeframe-review to fit with current situation e.g. marketing data.

Implement the existing initiatives in the strategic plan 2004

Ministerial approach with donor programmes include

*Response-Master plan is not necessarily going to fit in with existing plans*

OBJ no 3 Data processing should be from 1997 onwards

Training on data processing should be national and other data source centres

Stakeholder	What activity	How
Local government District fisheries	collection of data and transmit to central processing system(Nyegezi has no role in this project)	Supervise
Central government	Co-ordination, analysis and processing System management	Dissemination, information management
Private Artisanal fishers	Provide information	collect data ,  Capital and technical support  Collect and analyse information
Commercial fishers, Fish processors and Trawlers	Provide information, Use information from central office	
Donor TAFIRI	Financial and material support  Provide information Analyse and use information	

Programme 11 National Extension service provision

General observation-Does not deal with extension. The title does not match with the contents and description of the programme.

Programme should focus with the problem in the field

Suggested title based on content-Strengthening Nyegezi Fisheries Training institute.

Programme no 12 Fisheries financial support

General comment-Title does not link with programme description

Suggestion: Artisanal fisheries financial support

Criteria to select project-provide this Implementation of this should be with great care based on experience from previous programmes in Kigoma

Economics of relying on fish levy as a source of income for revolving fund

Potential of Mafia Questionable

Linkages with other initiatives on credit scheme

Timeframe-link with strategic plan and MTEF from MNRT

Programmed should be linked with Fisheries community development-

District fisheries officers have been loaded with a lot of responsibility a challenge

Stakeholder	What	How
Local Government (District fisheries)	Monitoring	
Central government (Fisheries division)	Facilitation, supervision monitoring	
Private sector Artisanal fishers NGOs	Repayment of loan Micro credit management	Training and follow ups
Other Donors	Financial(seed money) and technical support	

### Group 7 (National level)

#### Programme 13 (National Fish Export Promotion)

Objectives (reframed to )

- (1) To lessen the dependence of export possibilities to EU by developing new markets
- (2) To define and develop the marketing routes
- (3) No changes

Contents Agreed upon

Minor correction

- (1) Financial year to read 2000/01
- (2) Objective No (2) omitted from descriptions B + C of summary paper

Role of stake holders

Stake holder/Actor	What and How
Local Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure effort of high quality and safe fish &amp; fishery products</li> <li>- Monitoring quantities / movements of dried products</li> <li>- Streamline the taxation regimes</li> </ul>
Central Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote fish export through marketing research &amp; advertisement</li> <li>- Issue sanitary certificates</li> <li>- Monitoring quality / standard of the products</li> <li>- Construction of labs</li> <li>- Streamline taxation regimes</li> <li>- Issue export licenses</li> <li>- Capacity building</li> </ul>
Private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To abide to existing fisheries legislation &amp; guidelines</li> <li>- Collaboration with govt. for information on markets &amp; pricing.</li> </ul>

Programmes 14 (Aqua culture extension)

Objective

- (1) The production of cultured fish in the pilot region increased
- (2) Activity
- (3) Aqua culture awareness and support programmes developed & implemented

Contents      Agreed upon

Minor correction

- (1) Morogoro region is not state -change the word state t region
- (2) Scientific names in brackets to be included after the common names
- (3) Check Spelling

Role of stake holders

Stake holder/Actor	What and How
Local Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitise &amp; support fish farmers</li> </ul>
Central Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set regulations for monitoring aqua culture activities</li> <li>- Monitor / control of quality and safety of aqua products</li> <li>- Facilitate extension services</li> <li>- Ensure supply of fish fingerlings to farmers</li> </ul>
Private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitise fish farmers through seminars, workshops etc.</li> </ul>

Programme 8 (Fishing Community Development)

Objectives

- (1) The level of resident participation approach in the community development improved
- (2) Activity
- (3) Improved welfare of the fishing communities through strengthening administrative functions
- (4) Appropriate technology needed to develop the economy of the fishing community/ies identified and introduced
- (5) The income of poverty level fishers increased

Contents

Corrections      Eradicate      Reduction (1<sup>st</sup> line)  
 Additions      Monitoring + Evaluation      Diagram

Role of stake holders

Stake holder/Actor	What and How
Local Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize fisher communities by creating awareness</li> <li>- Assist grass-roots in making by-laws</li> </ul>
Central Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide technical/Financial support to local governments</li> <li>- Mobilize/activate various institutions to assist the local governments in the execution of programmes</li> <li>- Issue directives and policies</li> </ul>
Private, NGO's etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide financial and technical support</li> </ul>

Programme 9 (Fisheries Co-Management)

Objectives (re-framed to )

(1) The community based fisheries co-management programmes are facilitated and improved.

Contents Agreed upon

Minor corrections

- (1) Insert collaborative resource management in 1<sup>st</sup> line
- (2) Instead of ---lack of understanding, use inadequate knowledge
- (3) Non-existent = inadequate

Role of stakeholders

Stake holder/Actor	What and How
Local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formation and actual implementation of the activities of BMU</li> </ul>
Local Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitation and technical support to BMUs of any co-management group</li> <li>- Facilitate formation of by-laws</li> <li>- Co-ordination/harmonization of the co-management groups</li> </ul>
Central Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training/collaboration with local government</li> </ul>
Private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training/by-Laws (Coop)</li> <li>- Financial support (taxes, membership fees)</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 9

## PARTICIPANTS

	Name	Organisation and Place	
<b>Guest Speakers</b>			
	Mr. Killenga	Acting Permanent Secretary	MNRT
	Mr. Nanyaro	Acting Director	FD, MNRT
	Mr. Kinomoto	Acting Representative	JICA Tanzania
<b>Head quarter, Fisheries Division, MNRT</b>			
1	Mr. R.R. Mapunda	Assistant Director	HQ, FD, MNRT
2	Mrs. J.S. Uronu	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
3	Mrs. Fatuma Sobu	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
4	Mr. L.B. Mkuizu	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
5	Mr. R. Makenya	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
6	Mrs. R. Kullaya	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
7	Mr. N.J. Jihulya	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
8	Mrs. Rita Maly	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
9	Mrs. Asha Kulumula	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
10	Mr. M. Bulayi	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
11	Mrs. Eronica Lyimo	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
12	Mr. G.L. Kalikela	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
13	Mr. Bakari Maige	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
14	Mrs. C.A. Abdu	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
15	Mrs. Lilian Bavu	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
16	Mr. A.K. Mihayo	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
17	Mrs. Sebastian	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
18	Mr. R.B. Hoza	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
19	Mr. Amin Abdallah	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
20	Mr. R. Mhekela	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
21	Mr. D. Pande	FO	HQ, FD, MNRT
<b>Participants</b>			
22	M.O. Lyimo	UWAWADA	DSM
23	John Shea	SADC	DSM
24	F.M.D. Ntima	Ilala Municipal	DSM
25	I. Mizunguli	DAWASA	DSM
26	J.J. Malkoba	NRO, RAS	DSM
27	H.S. Mongi	Principal Kunduchi F.I.	DSM
28	Jim Anderson	SADC	DSM
29	D.M.K. Kamamba	Antiquities Dept. MNRT	DSM
30	Addy Haider	UWAWADA	DSM
31	Rajab J Mtoro	DAWASA	DSM
32	Philip Bwathondi	Director General, TAFIRI	DSM
33	Deborah Suvgsusia	SPO, JICA	DSM
34	P.R. Acharya	Embassy of the Netherlands	DSM
35	E. Tammo	Wildlife Division, MNRT	DSM
36	Mwasabwite	Ilala Municipal	DSM
37	James Yonazi	FAO	DSM
38	J.A. Lilungulu	DFO	Bagamoyo
39	A. Tamimu	Fisher	Bagamoyo
40	J.M. Kayungi	DFO	Bukoba

41	L. Mongo	DFO	Geita, Mwanza
42	Euzeus Kibogo	Fisher	Kagera
43	A.M. Mwasota	DFO	Kyela
44	M.K.L. Mlay	TAFIRI	Kyela
45	Seif A. Waziri	Fisher	Kyela
46	S.S. Ngaweje	DFO	Lindi
47	Hussein Twende	Fisher	Lindi
48	E.F. Nganyanyuka	SAFsO I	Lindi
49	I. Mtani	DFO	Mafia
50	Omari Juma	Fisher	Mafia
51	Mhunzi Abdallah	Fisher	Mafia
52	Jason Rubens	WWF	Mafia
53	Egidi S.Kilosa	SFO	Mara
54	Y.E.S. Mndeme	Principal Mbegani	Mbegani
55	Kajitanus Osewe	DFO	Morogoro
56	M.L.K. Diyamett	teacher	Moshi
57	A.J.M. Makaja	SAFsO I	Msoma
58	Msumba J.G.	DFO	Mtwara
59	Mwenda	Fisher	Mtwara
60	Hosea Gonza Mbilinyi	Zonal Officer	Mwanza
61	Angelous Mahatane	RFO, LVEMP (WB)	Mwanza
62	Mongi H.J.M.	NRO, RAS	Mwanza
63	J. Makene	Principal, Nyegezi FTI	Mwanza
64	Kauswa Phineas	Fisher	Mwanza
65	Nyaruga Msafiri	Fisher	Mwanza
66	Clement L. Kalonga	TAFIRI	Tabora
67	Shadrack W. Yomba	DFO	Tabora
68	Iddi Lugilimba	Fisher	Tabora
69	Kaimu Abdi	Fisher	Tanga
70	S. Makoloweka	Principal FO, RAS	Tanga
71	Evaristo Kalolo	Fisher	Tanga
72	Eric Verheij	TCZCDP	Tanga
73	N.S.K. Kisheru	RAS	Tanga
74	A.N. Madundo	DFO	Tarime, Musoma
<b>JICA</b>			
75	Takayuki Nishizaki	JICA Advisory Team	JICA, HQ
76	Sachio Yamamoto	JICA Study Team	SSC
77	Masashi Sato	JICA Study Team	OAFIC
78	Wim Scheffers	JICA Study Team	SSC
79	Shigeru Iwasaki	JICA Study Team	SSC
80	Bernadette Kyanya	JICA Study Team	OAFIC
81	Yuki Niimura	JICA Study Team	SSC

## ANNEX 10

## Agenda for the Seminar

18th April 2002

Day 1

Time	Event	Person in charge
08:00-08:30 am	Arrival of Participants	N.J. Jihulya
08:30-09:00 am	Registration and introduction	N.J. Jihulya
09:00-09:10 am	Welcome Statement	Director of Fisheries Mr. G.F. Nanyaro
09:10-09:15 am	Remarks by Resident Representative	Resident Representative - JICA Mr. Kinomoto
09:15-09:30 am	Opening speech	Mr. T.F. Killenga
09:30-10:15 am	Tea break	
10:15-10:30 am	Presentation	UWAWADA
10:30-11:30 am	Presentation of Results from Master Plan Study	Mr. Yamamoto
11:30-12:00 am	Explanation of Seminar	Ms. Kyanya
12:00-12:30 pm	Presentation by Counterpart	Mr. Mapunda
12:30-14:00 pm	Lunch	
14:00-15:00 pm	Presentation by Team Member	Mr. Sato
15:00-15:30 pm	Presentation by Team Member	Mr. Scheffers
15:30-16:00 pm	Tea break	
16:00-17:00 pm	Questions and answers	Ms. Kyanya
17:00-17:30 pm	End of the Day 1	Ms. Kyanya
19:00-21:00 pm	Reception	JICA Study Team

19th April 2002

Day 2

08:00-09:00 am	Arrival of participants	
09:00-09:30 am	Grouping	Ms. Kyanya
09:30-11:00 am	Group discussion	Ms. Kyanya
11:00-11:30 am	Tea break	
11:30-12:30 am	Group discussion	Ms. Kyanya
12:30-14:00 pm	Lunch	
14:00-15:30 pm	Presentation of group	Ms. Kyanya
15:30-16:00 pm	Tea break	
16:00-17:00 pm	Discussion	Ms. Kyanya
17:00-17:15 pm	Closing Speech 1	Mr. Yamamoto/ JICA Mr. Nishizaki
17:15-17:30 pm	Closing Speech 2	Mr. G.F. Nanyaro
17:30- pm	Payment	

## ANNEX 11

### Speech by UWAWADA

## AN AGENDA ON THE ROLE OF SMALL SCALE FISHERMEN (UWAWADA) AND THEIR EXPECTATIONS FROM THE MASTER PLAN ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN TANZANIA

### Introduction:

Besides analysing the role of UWAWADA, we also feel obliged to reveal the expectations of small-scale fishermen from the Master Plan. We have decided to do so with a view to enlighten sensitive issues affecting small-scale fishermen so that concerned parties can institute appropriate measures.

### First Section:

UWAWADA is a Non Government Organization of small scale fishermen formed under the Societies Ordinance No. 8061 on 13<sup>th</sup> March, 1995 with the primary objective of improving the economic and social welfare of small scale fishermen.

Due to the consistent technical and professional advises UWAWADA has been receiving from some experts, the UWAWADA Executive Committee had to review its previous objectives and rectify its constitution.

One of its current objectives is to form a Credit and Savings Scheme (SACCOS) in order to enable members and other stakeholders to indicate the culture of inculcate saving and how to run, operate and manage loans. This will empower members economically and will help to reduce poverty. We have put more emphasis on this issue based on the realization of the real state of fishermen lives. They have the habit of spending all their incomes without saving.

The Cooperative known as "UWAWADA SACCOS" has 53 members and is now in its final stage of registration. We hope to start issuing loans to members in early May, 2002 immediately after the new Magogoni complex fish market becomes operational.

It's our objective to further develop, consolidate UWAWADA-SACCOS and make a it cooperative model in fisheries in Dar es Salaam City and elsewhere.

### Second Section:

#### Expectation of the small fishermen from the Master Plan

The UWAWADA leadership, representing all other small scale fishermen in the country and especially those along the coast, expects the following from the Master Plan Study on Fisheries Development in Tanzania:

- (a) To participate in policy formulation and administration
- (b) Participate in security matters
- (c) To be empowered economically

In general, UWAWADA is of the opinion that the Master Plan should be accompanied by various laid down strategies with numerous objectives leading to the final formation of "National Fisheries Development Strategy". Our colleagues in the Ministry of Agriculture have developed "Agricultural Sector Development Strategy" which aims at dealing with constraints hindering the agricultural sector in the country, reducing poverty in rural areas and developing the national economy. Besides, the agricultural development strategy also aims at dealing with production issues, weakness on monitoring, farmers incapacities, poor



infrastructure, markets and loan procurement etc. In view of the fact that the two sectors are identical, there are many issues which we can learn from the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy. Our contribution to this workshop is to reveal issues which we expect will be incorporated into the Master Plan on Fisheries Development.

#### Participation in Policy Formulation and Administration

We would like to participate in the formulation of policies, disseminating information and oversee "participatory poverty reduction monitoring initiative". We would like to see that the policies improve the lives of small-scale fishermen.

We would like to pinpoint here some shortfalls in the current policies and administration as follows:

- The National Fisheries Policy and its strategies do not explain clearly the efforts on how to eradicate poverty of small-scale fishermen.
- The new fisheries law for managing fisheries resources do not take into account the importance of small fishers, the law favours industrial fishermen particularly the foreigners. It suppresses small-scale fishermen.
- The division of responsibilities for managing fisheries activities between the central and local governments is unclear. Small-scale fishermen fail to differentiate the responsibilities of each institution. Under such conditions, we recommend that the roles of the two governments be reviewed, defined and clearly stated.
- Lack of free flow of important information fisheries activities prevents fisheries activities prevents fishermen from understanding issues which affect their livelihood.
- The Fisheries Division and its institutions concentrate only on actual fishing activities with disregard to the real situation of the small fishers. As a result, the fishers view the department and its institutions as organs for collecting revenue, issuing directives and controlling fishing effort. There is no assistance rendered to small-scale fishermen to enable them overcome their problems.
- Small scale fishermen are not defended when it comes to problems which affect their livelihood. For example, the issue of ordering fishers to remove their fishing vessels from the current parking beach along Magogoni sea frontage to Mnazini beach by the Tanzania Harbours Authority. The fishers haven't been defended by any institution – including the department of fisheries. These has frustrated small scale fishermen.

#### Security Systems

Small-scale fishermen are often subjected to various hazards because of the nature of their work and lack of proper fishing equipments. Under such circumstances, they need to be helped to form organizations such as UWAWADA of Dar es Salaam. Such organizations need to be formed in other regions e.g. Tanga, Lindi, Coast and Mtwara. Given support, UWAWADA can extend its activities to these other regions.

Another problem faced by small-scale fishermen is AIDS. This is because their lifestyle is conducive to the spread of the disease in their communities. Fishermen need to be educated about this problem particularly during this period.

#### Economic Empowerment

As stated early, small-scale fishermen are underdeveloped due to lack of training and lack of capital for purchasing modern fishing gears and equipments. This vicious circle can only be overcome through external assistance as because fishermen cannot solve the problem by themselves. We expect that the Master Plan will take into serious account the development of small-scale fishermen.

### Women

Women are in a more difficult situation than men. If empowered, they can contribute significantly to economic development of the Nation.

### Youths

Another group which faces difficulties in the fishing communities is the youths. We expect that the Master Plan will come up with strategies to empower them so that they too participate actively in fishing activities and thus improve their standard of living.

JICA