



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL FISHERIES POLICY OF 2015

October, 2015

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|---|
| BMUs | Beach Management Units |
| CBFM | Community-Based Fisheries Management |
| EAC | East African Community |
| EEZ | Exclusive Economic Zone |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FETA | Fisheries Education and Training Agency |
| HACCP | Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point |
| IFMP | Implementation of the Fisheries Management Plan |
| IOTC | Indian Ocean Tuna Commission |
| IUU | Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported |
| IWC | International Whaling Commission |
| LGAs | Local Government Authorities |
| LTA | Lake Tanganyika Authority |
| LVFO | Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization |
| MACEMP | Marine and Coastal Environmental Management Project |
| MBREMP | Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MIMP | Mafia Island Marine Park |
| MLFD | Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development |
| MPRU | Marine Parks and Reserves Unit |
| NEPAD | New Economic Partnership for Africa Development |
| NGOs | Non Governmental Organizations |
| NSGRP | National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty |
| OFCF | Japanese Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| RDS | Rural Development Strategy |
| SADC | Southern Africa Development Community |
| SUA | Sokoine University of Agriculture |
| SWIOFC | South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission |
| TAFIRI | Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute |

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| TCZCDP | Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Project |
| TDV | Tanzania Development Vision |
| TSHS | Tanzanian Shilling |
| UDSM | University of Dar es Salaam |
| UNCLOS | United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea |
| VETA | Vocational Education Training Authority |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WWF | World Wide Fund for Nature |

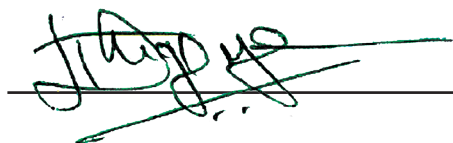
FOREWORD

The fisheries sector plays an important role in building a strong national economy by increasing household food security, income and employment opportunities while nurturing the fisheries resources. Despite of its importance the fisheries sector is facing several challenges including sustainable fisheries resource management and utilization; processing and marketing; aquaculture development and quality control. The emerging micro and macroeconomic policy changes, new challenges and opportunities have necessitated the review of the 1997 National Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement along with its instruments.

The National Fisheries Policy of 2015 addresses the intentions of the government and other stakeholders to meet micro and macroeconomic changes, challenges facing the fisheries sector and rationally utilizing immense fisheries resources sustainably while optimizing the available opportunities and benefits. The main areas of concern include; resource management and control, knowledge of the fisheries resource base, efficient resources utilization, processing and marketing, applied and strategic research, extension services, training and information services. Other areas are aquaculture development, inter and cross-sectoral collaboration, regional and international cooperation as well as cross cutting and cross-sectoral policies.

The policy will be used as an instrument towards achieving the fisheries sector vision that aims at *having a progressive fisheries sector which is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable*. The long term objective aims at attaining food security, poverty reduction, increased national income and hence increased contribution to national Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The preparation of this policy was made possible through team work and collaboration with all relevant stakeholders. I would like to thank all stakeholders who in one way or another played a role in the preparation of this policy. I strongly urge all stakeholders to implement the stated policy statements through the strategy and development programme.



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MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT,

DAR ES SALAAM.

October, 2015

Definitions

These definitions are provided for the purpose of this Fisheries Policy document only. The definitions are designed to minimize misinterpretation and increase clarity in the meaning of different terms used in this policy.

| | |
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| Aqua farmer | Means any person or a group of persons practicing aquaculture |
| Aquaculture | Means the practice of breeding and raising aquatic organisms in a controlled aquatic environment. |
| Aquaculture products | Means all fishery products born or raised in controlled conditions until placed on a market. |
| Aquatic resources | Means all organisms derived or raised from a water body. |
| Artisanal fisheries | means a category of fisheries that is of small scale using relatively small amount of capital. |
| Beach Management Unit | Means a group of stakeholders in a fishing community whose main function is management, conservation and protection of fish in their locality in collaboration with the government. |
| Cage culture | Means the practice of breeding and raising aquatic organisms in structures made of net webbings, weld mesh or any other material placed in a water body. |
| Capture fisheries | Means fishing practices in natural and man-made communally owned water bodies. |

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| Coastal areas | Means the area from the baseline of Territorial Sea landward side to 60 meters as prescribed by the Land Act, No. 4 of 1999; the land adjacent to natural or man-made water bodies or water mark. |
| Critical habitat | Means a habitat that is essential for maintaining the integrity of an ecosystem, species or assemblages of species. |
| Deep Sea | Means an area beyond twelve nautical miles. |
| Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) | Means an area beyond 12 nautical miles up to 200 nautical miles. |
| Extension services | Means the transfer of technology from experts to fisher folks and aqua farmers. |
| Fish | means all forms of aquatic or amphibious life including finfish, dolphin, whale, dugong, shell fish, turtles and includes spat, brood, fry, spawn, ova and young of all such fish, but does not include any aquatic or amphibious animal which the provisions of the Wildlife Conservation Act, 2008, apply or young of any such animal. |
| Fish landing site | Means designated areas along the beach where fishers land and sell their catch. |
| Fish market | Means an establishment where fish or fishery products are displayed for sale. |
| Fisher | Means an individual who takes part in fishing conducted from the fishing vessel, a platform whether fixed or floating or from the shore. |

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| Fisher-folk | Means a person or group of people involved in aquaculture, fishing, net mending, boat building, fishing vessels repair, fish trading and fish processing. |
| Fisheries establishment | Means any premise or vessel where fish or fish products are prepared, processed, frozen, packaged or stored, but does not include auction and wholesale markets. |
| Fisheries industry | Means the term used to describe activities involving all aspects of fisheries development. |
| Fisheries Support Services | Means activities that support fisheries industry. These include training, research, extension, credit, aquatic health, input manufacturers and delivery system, processing, storage and transport. |
| Fishing | Means collecting, capturing, gathering, snaring or trapping of fish or aquatic flora. |
| Fishing community | Means a group of people sharing same interests in fisheries. |
| Fresh water aquaculture | Means the practice of aquaculture in freshwater environment. |
| Government | Means the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. |
| Large scale fish farmer | Means a person or group of people involved in breeding or raising aquatic organism in an area exceeding one hectare. |
| Mariculture | Means the practice of aquaculture in the marine water environment. |

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| Marine parks | Means a legally designated area of marine or fresh water and its overlaying inter-land which is managed for the purpose of sustainable resources utilization. |
| Marine protected areas | Means intertidal or sub tidal terrain, together with its overlaying water and associated flora, fauna and historical features which has been reserved by law or any effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment. |
| Marine reserves | Means a legally designated area of land and sea or fresh water managed under full protection and exclusive resource extraction. |
| Minister | Means the person duly appointed to be responsible for fisheries development. |
| Ministry | Means the ministry responsible for fisheries development. |
| Policy instruments | Means unit actions taken to implement a policy, for example, specific tax, law or regulation. |
| Small scale fish farmer | Means a person or group of people involved in breeding or raising aquatic organism in an area not exceeding one hectare. |
| Sport Fishing | Means fishing for leisure and not for sale. |

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| Stakeholder | Means individual, organization or institution, private or public, that in one way or another has interest in and is concerned with the carrying out of activities relating directly or indirectly to the fisheries industry in the country. |
| Tanzania | Means the mainland part of the United Republic of Tanzania. |
| Territorial waters | Means the waters within the area extending offshore to a distance of twelve nautical miles measuring from the mean low water line along the coast of mainland Tanzania and the adjacent islands, and including all lakes, rivers, dams and fish ponds excluding private fish ponds. |

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Fisheries sector is among the priority sectors in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP). This is in recognition of the role played by the fisheries sector in the national socio-economic development. The fisheries industry provides employment, income, recreation, trade and economic wellbeing for the present and future generations. In 2014 the sector employs 183,800 full time fishermen and about 4.0 million people earn their livelihoods from the fisheries sector related activities. In addition, the sector has been growing at a rate of 5.5 percent and contributing 2.4 percent to the GDP (Economic Survey Report, 2014).

Fish constitutes among the most important sources of animal protein and it provides macro-nutrients such as protein, lipids, carbohydrates and wide range of essential amino and fatty acids. In addition, fish oils are known for their high efficacy in abating cholesterol and therefore minimizing cardiac arrests. The sector contributes to about 30 percent of total national animal protein consumption that control nutritional disorders such as Marasmus and Kwashiorkor.

Tanzania is one among the greatest fisheries nations in Africa, ranking in the top 10 countries in terms of total capture fisheries production. The fishery is categorized into artisanal and commercial fisheries. The artisanal fishery compose of fishing in all the freshwater bodies meaning lakes, rivers, dams, ponds, wetlands as well as fishing for finfish in the Territorial Waters in the Indian Ocean. The commercial fishery is composed of prawn fishing in the Territorial Sea and fishing in the EEZ. Aquaculture is under transformation from subsistence into commercial industry which is private sector lead.

Fisheries resources that have been managed, developed and utilized by the local communities and other users, have been altered and

destroyed in some cases on grounds that they are unsustainably renewable. However, it has been realized that these renewable resources are limited; therefore, they need proper conservation, development and management for sustainability.

The National Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement (1997) address some of the stated challenges as well as setting the scene for national needs for the fisheries sector development. During the implementation of this policy, micro and macro economic policy changes, new challenges and opportunities emerged demanding for a review and formulation of a new policy. The policy seeks to address fisheries resource management, utilization and marketing controls; aquaculture development, aquatic environmental protection as well as Regional and International Cooperation.

1.2 Resource Base and Potential

Tanzania is bestowed with significant fisheries resources from the aquatic resource base. The total inland water surface area covers about 62,000 square kilometers which is 6.5 per cent of the total land area and is distributed as follows; Lake Victoria 35,088 square kilometers; Lake Tanganyika 13,489 square kilometers; Lake Nyasa 5,760 square kilometers; Lake Rukwa 3,000 square kilometers; Lake Eyasi 1,000 square kilometers, and small water bodies (small lakes, rivers, and dams) 1,000 square kilometers. On the marine side, the country has a Territorial sea area of about 64,000 square kilometers and a coastline of 1,424 kilometers from the northern border with Kenya to the southern border with Mozambique. The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is up to 200 nautical miles covering an area of 223,000 square kilometers providing the country with additional marine area and potential fisheries resources. Most of these water bodies have substantial fisheries resources and offers opportunity for aquaculture development both in marine and fresh waters.

The Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) is currently (2014) estimated at 2,143,211 metric tones which is accumulated from Lake Victoria

(1,550,211), Lake Tanganyika (295,000), Lake Nyasa (168,000), Marine Territorial Sea (100,000), and other minor water bodies (30,000). This amount does not include the fish stocks in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which is yet to be established due to lack of capacity to conduct stock assessment in this area.

In terms of fish production, fresh water bodies contribute about 85 percent of the total annual fish landings while marine waters contribute about 15 percent. Of the three great lakes, Lake Victoria has the highest fisheries potential followed by Lake Tanganyika, while Lake Nyasa has the least potential in terms of fresh water fishery. Other important fresh water bodies with significant fish resources include Lake Rukwa, Mtera and Nyumba ya Mungu Dams.

Although fish potential in Tanzania EEZ is not yet established, the area is known for some valuable economic fish including Tuna and Tuna-like, Marlin, Sword fish, and Sharks. The existing potential in the Deep sea fishery if well exploited and developed will lead to increased fish catches and hence per capita consumption. Fishing gears used include gill nets, hook and line, trawling for prawns, purse seining for sardines; and long lining and purse seining in the EEZ.

Aquaculture in Tanzania is an emerging industry that is currently dominated by Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*), rainbow trout (*Onchorynchus mykiss*), African catfish (*Clarius gariepinus*), seaweed (*Eucheuma cottonii*, *E. spinosum*) and milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) production. The industry is dominated by small scale farmers producing fish for household consumption and for the domestic market. In the year 2014 there were 20,134 grow-out earthen ponds and nine raceway systems which are in operation. Currently inland aquaculture is dominated by small-scale fish farmers and is widely practiced in the country, mostly in the regions of Arusha, Mbeya, Iringa, Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Ruvuma, Tanga, Coast, Dar es Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara.

The country has substantial aquaculture potential where commercial activities in the industry can contribute to poverty reduction and enhance food security in the country.

This policy aims at developing a sustainable, competitive, vibrant and more efficient commercialized fisheries and aquaculture industry that contribute to the improvement of livelihoods and the national economy while conserving environment.

1.3 Performance of Fisheries Sector since 1997

Since the inception of the National Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement of 1997 there have been significant achievements in both capture fisheries and aquaculture. The achievements are as follows:

1.3.1 Capture Fisheries

The country is endowed with substantial fish and fishery resources which have a notable contribution to the nation in terms of employment, income, food security, foreign earnings and government revenue. Full time fishers' employment increased from 78,672 in 1998 to 183,800 in 2014; about two million people earned their living from fisheries related activities in 1998 to more than four million people in 2014. During the same period, fish production from the capture fisheries increased from 348,000 metric tonnes worth Tshs 76.76 billion in 1998 to 365,974 metric tonnes worth Tshs 1.49 trillion in 2014. For the past ten years, fisheries exports has been fluctuating between 37,996.4 metric tonnes worth USD 152,973.4 in 2011, 57,795.5 metric tonnes worth million 173.27 USD in 2007 and decreased to 43,354.4 worth USD 832,085.3 in 2014. . During the same period royalties from fisheries exports has also been fluctuating between Tshs 3.29 billion and Tshs 9.143 billion in 2005. Most of fish and fishery products for exports includes Nile perch from Lake Victoria, sardines from Lake Tanganyika as well as shell fish from marine waters such as prawns, lobsters and crabs; and molluscs (squids and octopus).

1.3.2 Aquaculture

There are potentials for increased fish production through aquaculture which adds to the declining catch from the capture fisheries. Aquaculture is conducted in fresh and marine waters where suitable species are raised. Most cultured species in fresh water farming is Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*). On the marine side, fish farming has been geared towards culture of milk fish (*Chanos chanos*), Mullet, pearl oysters and farming of seaweed.

Aquaculture practices in Tanzania have been mainly for subsistence purposes whereby only Tilapia and Catfish species were been farmed in small ponds with average size of 100 square metres. However, recently commercial aquaculture has started in prawn farming in Mafia, Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and Catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) in Mwanza and Kagera; and Trout (*Onchorynchus mykiss*) farming in Arusha. Seaweed, crab fattening and milk fish (*Chanos chanos*) farming is mainly practiced in Coastal regions of Lindi, Mtwara, Coast and Tanga. Currently, farmed seaweed species includes *Echeuma spinosum* and *Echeuma cottonii*.

Fish production from aquaculture increased from 4,243 metric tonnes worth Tshs 8.5 billion in 1998 to 5,933.6 metric tonnes worth Tshs 34 billion in 2012. Seaweed production increased from 260 metric tonnes in 1998 to 660.7 metric in 2012. The number of fish ponds increased from 14,142 in 1998 to 21,300 in 2014 and number of fish farmers increased from 9,500 in 1998 to 18,286 in 2014. Fish fingerlings production increased from 900,000 in 2008 to 8,090,000 in 2014. Therefore, aquaculture industry needs to be promoted and managed properly for economic benefits and environmental sustainability.

1.3.3 Marine Parks and Reserves

Sustainable fisheries resources require effective resources management and control mechanisms. In view of this, the Government instituted various tools towards effective management of fisheries

resources. One of the tools was establishment of Marine Parks and Reserves Unit by Marine Parks and Reserves Act CAP 146. The role of marine parks and reserves is management and administration of marine protected areas in the country.

The Marine Parks and Reserves Act CAP 146 provides the legal framework for the conservation, management and sustainable use of marine fisheries resources. Within the framework of this legislation, three marine parks have been established which are Mafia Island Marine Park in 1995, Mnazi Bay Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park in 2000 and Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park in 2009.

Currently there are 15 gazetted marine reserves, these include Bongoyo, Mbudya, Pangavini, Funguyasini, Sinda, Makatube and Kendwa situated in Dar es salaam, Maziwe (Pangani), Nyororo, Shungimbili and Mbarakuni (Mafia), Kwale, Ulenge, Mwewe and Kirui in Tanga.

1.3.4 Fisheries Research

Effective fisheries resources management requires reliable resource information which is obtained from scientific research findings. Most researches are conducted by Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) which is a parastatal organization established in 1980 by Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute Act CAP 280. For the past 20 years, TAFIRI has carried out several researches that contributed to better planning and management of the fisheries resources. Fisheries researches that have been conducted in the country since 1997 include but not limited to; aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity; stock and catch assessment; aquaculture technologies and fish farming systems; fish and fishery products quality, standards and marketing; climate change and environment; and socio-economics. However, there are several changes in technology, legal, socio-economic and institutional environment which hinders implementation and coordinating fisheries research in the country that calls for a review of the current policy to support fisheries research.

1.4 Challenges to Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

The assessment that was done through various fora, *inter alia*, through stakeholders meetings held in Mwanza in December 2009, Dar es Salaam in March 2010 and Dodoma in January 2011; projects and programmes evaluation reports as well as annual sectoral performance reports has revealed that fisheries sector face several challenges. The main challenges include:

- (i) Effective management and sustainability of fisheries resources;
- (ii) Illegal Fishing;
- (iii) Investment in deep sea fishing;
- (iv) Research development and extension services;
- (v) Development of sustainable aquaculture;
- (vi) Adequate investment in fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure and facilities for processing and marketing of fish and fishery products;
- (vii) Capacity to manage the fisheries resources including research; fish diseases surveillance, diagnosis, control and treatment;
- (viii) Reliable and adequate information on fisheries and aquaculture;
- (ix) Access to finance and credit facilities;
- (x) Access to fisheries and aquaculture inputs;
- (xi) Effective participation in regional and international obligations; and
- (xii) Mainstreaming of cross cutting issues including Gender, HIV/AIDS, climate change and environment.

1.5 Opportunities for Capture Fishery and Aquaculture

Fisheries sector offers a number of opportunities for investment in the industry that can increase the contribution of the fisheries sector to the national economy and households' food security if properly exploited. These include:-

- (i) Fishing of underexploited fish stocks in both fresh and marine waters;
- (ii) Value addition and eco-labeling of fish and fishery products for domestic and export markets;
- (iii) Underexploited Deep Sea and EEZ fisheries resources;
- (iv) Investment in small, medium and large scale aqua farms,
- (v) Production of quality fish seeds and feeds
- (vi) Establishment of fisheries shore based facilities;
- (vii) Manufacture of appropriate fishing vessels, gears and other fisheries inputs;
- (viii) Sport fishing in both marine and fresh water fisheries; and
- (ix) Existence of Eco-tourism potential in aquatic habitats including aquaculture parks.

1.6 Rationale

The rationale behind the National Fisheries Sector Policy is to address the challenges that hinder development of the fisheries sector. The National Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement (1997) address some of the stated challenges as well as setting the scene for national needs for the fisheries sector development. During the implementation of this policy, micro and macro economic policy changes, new challenges and opportunities emerged demanding for a review and formulation of a new policy. The policy seeks to address fisheries resource management, utilization and marketing controls; aquaculture development, aquatic environmental protection as well as Regional and International Cooperation.

The aim is to support the livelihood of fisher-folks and aqua-farmers through increased incomes and self sufficiency in food of fish origin and thus addressing the goals set in the NSGRP.

The Policy has taken into account the current developments in enhancement of fisheries governance, Public-Private Partnership (PPP), advances in science and technology, importance of value addition in order to access competitive markets and to prolong shelf-life of fishery products.

Furthermore, the policy seeks to focus on specific key issues of the fisheries and aquaculture that were partially and/or not covered in the previous policy. These include the up scaling commercial aquaculture; Aquatic animal diseases, processing and marketing in the domestic and specifically foreign markets which require compliance to international quality and standards requirements; ever increasing demand for fish and fishery products leading to over-exploitation of important fish stocks; and over dependency on capture fisheries and emerging need for a vibrant aquaculture development. Other issues include utilization of deep sea fishery resources; effective management of both marine and freshwater protected areas; enhancement of demand driven fisheries research and mainstreaming cross sectoral and cross cutting issues into fisheries sector policy such as HIV/AIDS, gender, Decentralization by Devolution (D by D), Public-Private Partnership (PPP), descent labour, environment and climate change.

The National Fisheries Policy will be used as a guide towards achieving the vision and mission of the fisheries sector. The long-term objective is to achieve sustainable fisheries that will lead to food security, poverty reduction and increase in the national income. In order to implement this policy, the Ministry will develop strategy and development programmes.

1.7 Scope of National Fisheries Policy

This policy is designed to take on board interventions that are geared to ensure sustainable fisheries resources management, development, conservation and utilization that will be implemented at national and local levels as well as by the public and private sectors. The interventions will focus on investment in fisheries resources protection and conservation; stakeholder empowerment; fisheries knowledge and information; fish and fishery products utilization and marketing; fisheries and aquaculture research, extension and training services; fisheries and aquaculture technologies as well as infrastructure development.

The policy will continue to foster investment in a sustainable manner as well as equitable and secure access to fisheries and aquaculture resources for food, income and employment and thus contribute to poverty reduction. The policy articulate issues on sustainable fisheries resources management and utilization, economic growth, empowerment, poverty reduction, institutional strengthening and Public Private Partnership in support service delivery. The National Fisheries Policy implementation will comply with the requirements of Decentralization by Devolution (D by D).

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 VISION, MISSION, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the National Development Vision 2025 is to attain sustainable economic growth by year 2025 through modernisation, commercialisation and utilisation of natural resources in an overall sustainable manner and acts as an effective basis for inter-sectoral linkages. In achieving this long-term goal, an efficient system for management of fisheries resources is critically important in progressively transforming the fisheries sector.

2.1 Vision

By 2025 to have a progressive fisheries sector contributing significantly to socio- economic development through sustainable utilization of fisheries resources while conserving the environment.

2.2 Mission

The mission of the fisheries sector is:-

To ensure that fisheries resources are developed, managed, conserved and utilized sustainably for economic growth and improved human livelihood.

2.3 Goal

Contribute to national poverty reduction objective through sustainable management and utilization of the fisheries resources.

2.4 Objectives

2.4.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective of the National Fisheries Policy is to develop a robust, competitive and efficient fisheries sector that contributes to food security and nutrition, growth of the national economy and improvement of the wellbeing of fisheries stakeholders while conserving environment.

2.4.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the National Fisheries Policy are to:

- (i) Ensure effective management and sustainability of fisheries resources and aquatic environment;
- (ii) Promote investment in the deep sea waters;
- (iii) Strengthen and promote research and development;
- (iv) Provide quality extension services that meets the needs of fisher-folks, aqua farmers and other stakeholders;
- (v) Promote sustainable aquaculture;
- (vi) Promote investment in fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure and facilities for production, processing and marketing;
- (vii) Promote utilization, processing and marketing of fisheries products
- (viii) Develop human resource and promote fisheries/aqua farmer groups and associations for fisheries sector;
- (ix) Achieve decent work in fisheries, aquaculture and related activities for sustainable development;
- (x) Enhance youth involvement in fisheries and aquaculture development activities with skills and assured resource accessibility;
- (xi) Develop efficient and effective fisheries and aquaculture resource information;
- (xii) Build capacity of fishers and aqua-farmers to access finance and credit facilities;
- (xiii) Promote availability of quality fisheries and aquaculture inputs;
- (xiv) Strengthen capacity for effective participation in regional and international obligations; and
- (xv) Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as gender, HIV and AIDS and environment in fisheries development.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 POLICY AREAS, ISSUES, OBJECTIVES AND STATEMENTS

This chapter highlights the policy areas, issues, policy objectives as well as statements thereof in respect of the following:-

3.1 Management and Sustainability of Fisheries Resources

Fisheries resources are renewable; however, capture fisheries are subject to depletion if not properly managed and conserved in sustainable manner. In view of this, the government has initiated various interventions such as: establishment of Marine Protected Areas under Marine Parks and Reserve Unit (MPRU), Surveillance Centres and reintroduction of resource co-management. Previously, MPRU was mandated to carryout conservation and protection of fisheries resources in marine waters only which called for review of the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit Act No. 29 1994 to cover fresh waters.

Policy Issues

Management of fisheries resources is hampered by under capacity in terms of human and financial resources, technologies and information regarding fisheries resources base, illegalities, insufficient involvement of community in fisheries resources management, utilization, and overdependence on fisheries resources.

Policy Objective

To ensure effective management of fisheries resources through proper conservation, protection and rational utilization for sustainable development.

Policy Statements

- (i) The Government in collaboration with stakeholders shall design and implement mechanisms for gathering information on fisheries resources management;
- (ii) The Government in collaboration with stakeholders shall conduct fisheries stock assessment;
- (iii) The Government shall promote collaborative and ecosystem approach to fisheries management;
- (iv) The Government shall promote alternative livelihoods including aquaculture development in order to reduce pressure on capture fisheries;
- (v) The Government shall establish Monitoring, Control and Surveillance system in order combat illegalities within the sector; and
- (vi) The Government shall establish an Authority to deal with conservation and protection of fisheries resources and environment in marine and fresh water areas.

3.2 Illegal Fishing

The use of dynamite as a way of killing fish has tremendous negative impact not only on the marine resources but also in the environment including habitat destruction. Fishing using illegal gears such as under mesh size, monofilament nets, beach seines and other destructive gears and practices has greatly contributed to resources and environmental destruction which if not well addressed may lead to resource depletion. Legal fishing includes authorized fishing conducted in the right gears, place, time and manner. Trading in illegal fish including immature fish promote destruction of the resource base. However, this may be preferable in farmed fish.

Policy Issues

Rational utilization of the available fisheries resources leads to their sustainability. Thus, fishing should be based on the use of legal fishing gears and practices. In this respect, all illegal gears and practices are prohibited by Laws. Gears like beach seines, under mesh size nets, monofilament nets and other destructive fishing gears and practices including dynamite should not be used in any waterbody.

Harvesting of farmed fish shall have separate consideration regarding fishing gear legality.

Policy Objective

To eliminate the use of all illegal fishing gears, practices and dynamite as well as maintaining conducive environment for fisheries resource sustainability.

Policy Statements

- (i) The Government in collaboration with stakeholders shall eliminate illegal and destructive fishing gears; and practices;
- (ii) Dynamite fishing shall never be practiced in any of Tanzania water bodies;
- (iii) The Government shall educate community on the importance of legally acceptable fishing gears and practices;
- (iv) The government shall educate fish farmers on the right fishing gears and fish size to optimize benefits; and
- (v) The Government shall protect critical habitats to enhance fish reproduction and therefore fisheries sustainability.

3.3 Deep Sea Fishing

The Deep Sea Waters of Tanzania is endowed with substantial fisheries resource mainly tuna and tuna like species which is mainly harvested by Distant Water Fishing Nations. The available fishery resources in the deep sea waters are highly migratory species of which if not caught while in our waters, the country loses a substantial amount of government revenue, employment and food. Lack of fishing harbour establishments contribute to further loss in the fisheries revenues and thus, there is a need of establishing national fishing harbours that can provide services to deep sea fishing vessels.

Establishing national fishing harbors will enable commercial fishing vessels operating in the deep sea to land and export the catch from Tanzania harbors. This development will promote establishment of fish processing plants for deep sea fish and value addition which will trigger increased employment opportunities, revenue collection and other socio- economic benefits.

Policy Issues

Absence of fishing harbors in the country has been an obstacle for developing and promoting the fishing industry for many years particularly in the deep sea waters. As a result the sector is facing challenge of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and illegal cross border trade.

Policy Objective

To develop sustainable deep sea fishery resources that contribute to the socio-economic and well being of the country.

Policy Statements

- (i) The Government shall facilitate construction of fishing harbors;
- (ii) The Government shall strengthen monitoring, control and surveillance as well as promoting collaboration in the management of the deep sea water resources.

3.4 Research and Development

The Government established the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) in 1980, with the overall objective of carrying out research and provides scientific information and advice on management, conservation and utilization of fisheries resources in the country. Other research institutions that dealt with fisheries research include COSTECH and academic institutions including Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM). Sustainable development and utilization of fisheries resources depend much on scientific information based on research findings which need to respond to fisheries oriented issues from the communities.

Policy Issues

Fisheries research in Tanzania is constrained by unreliable source of funds, improper research findings dissemination and utilization, knowledge on intellectual property right for public and private fisheries and aquaculture researchers; lack of property right on research findings done in the country by TAFIRI and/or collaborative research institutions; and lack of patent law on research done outside the country using fisheries resources from Tanzania.

Policy Objective

To strengthen fisheries research services in order to enhance productivity, competitiveness and profitability within fisheries sector.

Policy statements

- (i) The Government shall strengthen TAFIRI to undertake fisheries research effectively;
- (ii) The Government shall recognize and promote fisheries research by other institutions and disseminate research findings and utilization to stakeholders; and
- (iii) The Government shall develop and promote the use of property right and patent law in fisheries research.

3.5 Fisheries Extension Services

The role of fisheries extension services is to disseminate fisheries knowledge and skills from the experts to the fisher-folks and aqua farmers. It also involves sharing of information and experience within the fisher-folks and other stakeholders in order to increase fish production and productivity. Several approaches have been used in delivering fisheries extension services including public awareness creation, training such as Farmer Field School (FFS) and visit to fishers and aqua farmers; and fisheries product promotion. Other approaches include study tours, fishers'/aqua farmers' day, mass media, exhibitions and fish farming demonstrations. Major actors in the delivery of extension services to fisher-folks, aqua-farmers and the community are Local Government Authorities (LGAs), private sector and civil societies.

Policy Issues

Fisheries extension services are constrained by inadequate extension capacity, lack of private sector participation in fisheries and aquaculture extension services, inadequate and ineffective fisher-folks and aqua-farmers cooperatives and associations for effective delivery of extension services, weak research-training-extension-fisher folks and aqua farmer linkages.

Policy Objective

To provide quality extension services that meets the needs of fisher-folks, aqua farmers and other stakeholders.

Policy Statements

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Government shall strengthen extension capacity for fisheries and aquaculture development and research-training-extension-fisher-folks and aqua farmers linkages;(ii) The Government shall promote private sector and civil societies participation in fisheries and aquaculture extension services; and(iii) The Government shall promote formation of fisher-folks and aqua-farmers cooperatives and associations for effective delivery of extension service. |
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3.6 Aquaculture Development

Existing data and statistics indicate that national production from capture fisheries is on the decline trend while demand for fish and fishery products is increasing. In view of this, aquaculture development is vital to meet the production gap in order to supply the nation with fish protein and generate economic benefits through efficient, sustainable and responsible production of appropriate species.

Policy issues

Development of aquaculture is constrained by unavailability of quality fish seeds and feeds; low adoption of appropriate technologies including biotechnology and bio-safety; low capacity in fish disease surveillance, diagnosis and control; and inadequate sensitization to aqua-farmer investors on the opportunities for commercial aquaculture.

Policy objective

To develop and promote aquaculture industry in order to increase aquatic products for local consumption and export.

Policy statements

- (i) The Government shall promote private sector to participate in production of quality aqua feeds and seeds;
- (ii) The Government shall promote and regulate the application of appropriate technologies in aquaculture development;
- (iii) The Government shall regulate the quality of aqua feeds and seeds; and
- (iv) The Government shall strengthen surveillance and control of fish diseases and escapees.

3.7 Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructures

Fisheries sector development depends heavily on good infrastructure. The most important infrastructure and facilities for fisheries and aquaculture development include fishing harbors; fisheries laboratories; fish markets; hatcheries; fish landing sites; fish processing, storage and establishment facilities; cold chain facilities; fish feeds factories; boat yards and transport facilities. These offer opportunities for potential investment in inland waters, territorial sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In view of this, investment in fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure in both artisanal and commercial fishing, processing and marketing is crucial in stimulating growth and development of the fisheries sector.

Policy issues

Development of fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure is constrained by inadequate investment in fisheries and aquaculture related infrastructure.

Policy Objective

To develop and improve fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure facilities.

Policy Statement

The Government shall put in place conducive environment for Public Private Partnerships investment and management of fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure.

3.8 Utilization, Processing and Marketing of Fisheries Products

Utilization and marketing of fresh fish is mainly concentrated around fishing areas, whereas it is still low country wise. Most of the fisheries products are sold without value addition denying the country with expected benefits. In addition, most of the fish produced in the country is consumed in the domestic market, while only 11.14 percent is consumed in the export market. Currently, there are 43 fish processing establishments in the country that process fish and fishery

products for the export market. Fish and fishery products for exports include Nile perch and shell fish including prawns, crabs, lobsters; mollusks such as octopus and squid; and seaweeds. The per capita fish consumption in the country is currently estimated at 8 kilogram, which is lower than the FAO recommended rate of 17.2 kilogram.

Policy issues

Fish and fishery products utilization, processing and marketing is adversely affected by poor fishing technology, poor hygienic fish handling, inadequate processing facilities and technology, inadequate market information and infrastructure, poor linkages within the production, processing and marketing chain with consequence of low fish consumption in the country.

Policy Objective

To enhance fish production, handling, preservation and processing technologies as well as strengthening marketing chain and marketing information of fish and fishery products.

Policy Statements

- (i) The Government shall promote the use of improved and appropriate technologies in fish handling, preservation, processing, utilization and value addition;
- (ii) The Government shall strengthen marketing information systems and linkages in marketing chain;
- (iii) The Government shall encourage and promote the establishment of fisheries/aquaculture products processing plants; and
- (iv) The Government shall establish and promote national fisheries laboratory and bodies to regulate the fish and fisheries/ aquaculture products.

3.9 Human Resources Development

Fisheries transformation requires effective and productive human resources in the fisheries sector for generation and diffusion of technology. There is need for a major shift towards introduction of new generation of fisher folks and aqua farmers who shall be equipped with the necessary skills and technology to restore the sector. Presently, there are 436 fisheries extension officers out of 16,000 who are required in the country that necessitate expansion of the available training institutions to meet the existing gap. The Government has established Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA) that include Mbegani, Nyegezi, Kigoma, Mikindani, Mwanza South and Kurasini campuses with a total capacity of 1,500 students per year. Other institutions in fisheries professional training include the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Institute of Marine Science (IMS) – Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam Maritime Institute (DMI) and Vocational Education Training Authority (VETA).

Policy issues

Human resource development in fisheries is constrained by low participation of private sector in fisheries training, inadequate institution capacity and manning levels, inadequate training infrastructure and equipments.

Policy Objective

To strengthen human resources in fisheries and aquaculture in order to respond to fisheries development needs.

Policy Statements

- (i) The Government in collaboration with private sector shall strengthen human resource development in fisheries and aquaculture related activities;
- (ii) The Government shall encourage private sector to invest in fisheries and aquaculture training institutions; and
- (iii) The Government shall improve and maintain public fisheries and aquaculture training infrastructure and facilities.

3.10 Employment and Decent Work in Fisheries

Fisheries and aquaculture including related business is among the drivers of rural economy growth in the country and is instrumental in enhancing food security and the overall improvement of wellbeing of human beings. The Government of Tanzania recognizes the importance of decent work for her people which is also in support of other international organizations like the International Labour Organization (ILO). Decent work has a role in realising sustainable fishing and fisheries operations and rural development in general. Economic growth will have fast and long-term impact on poverty alleviation where the created employment or reduced underemployment enables people to enhance higher labour returns. Creation of more and better employment opportunities in fisheries and aquaculture for both women and men is necessary in poverty reduction in this country.

Policy issues

Employment and decent work in fisheries is constrained by inadequate employment opportunities in fisheries particularly for women and youth; high incidences of child labour in the fisheries and aquaculture sub sector; weak enforcement of child labour related legislation particularly in rural Tanzania; and poor working conditions in fisheries and aquaculture employment (low pay, informality, low job security and no security and social protection) are driving youth away. Others

include weak inter-institutional collaboration for effective promotion of decent labour employment in fisheries and aquaculture; low labour productivity particularly for youth and women due to low skills base, limited access to or ownership of financial and natural resources including land, and limited access to information, markets and adequate infrastructure, limited training opportunities and vocational education.

Policy Objective

To promote decent work in fisheries, aquaculture and related activities for sustainable fisheries development.

Policy Statements

- (i) The Government in collaboration with private sector shall promote farm and non- farm fisheries related activities
- (ii) The Government in collaboration with private sector shall build capacity to address child labour in fisheries and aquaculture related activities;
- (iii) The Government in collaboration with private sectors and social security organizations promote on job security and social protection; and
- (iv) Employment and decent work in fisheries and aquaculture shall be mainstreamed and integrated into the sector development strategies and programmes

3.11 Youth Involvement in Fisheries and Aquaculture

Youth in Tanzania provides an opportunity for increased rural based development and productivity in Fisheries and Aquaculture which will contribute to the National economy. According to the Integrated Labour Force Survey (2001), youth constitute about 65% of the total labour force which is key in increased fisheries and aquaculture production and productivity in this country. Youth require equitable access to productive resources that provide economic and material base for their development.

Policy issues

Youth involvement in fisheries and aquaculture is constrained by limited access to productive resources, limited entrepreneurial skills among the youth, poor rural infrastructure, limitation on equity of resource allocation and capital accessibility, inadequate social services in rural areas, and drudgery of fisheries and aquaculture due to limited access to labour technologies.

Policy Objective

To enhance youth involvement in fisheries and aquaculture developmental activities and skills with assured resource accessibility.

Policy Statements

- (i) The Government in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for education, Science and Technology, FETA and VETA shall promote a curriculum that will enhance appropriate technologies within the sector;
- (ii) The Government in collaboration with private sector shall create conducive environment for youth to settle in rural areas;
- (iii) The Government in collaboration with the private sector, civil societies, youths organizations and business community shall promote the culture of entrepreneurship among the youth; and
- (iv) Equitable access to land, water, fisheries resources and other productive resources shall be promoted.

3.12 Fisheries and Aquaculture Information Services

Fisheries and aquaculture information is a vital tool for sustainable fisheries resource management and development. For decades, the exploitation of fisheries resources has continued without proper and sufficient knowledge on the status of most of the fish stocks which

results into improper resource management. In addition, the collection and dissemination of fisheries and aquaculture information to various stakeholders is inefficient and this calls for a well coordinated system in order to have an effective and efficient mechanism for sharing information related to fisheries and aquaculture on a timely basis.

Policy issues

Fisheries and aquaculture information services is constrained by limited information on resource base; inadequate participation of private sector in the data collection, processing and dissemination; conflicting and inconsistent information from various sources; undocumented and unrecognized Indigenous Technical Knowledge.

Policy Objective

To strengthen coordination and availability of fisheries and aquaculture information for proper planning, management and utilization of the fisheries resources.

Policy statements

- (i) The Government shall promote and strengthen capacity to undertake resource base research and information dissemination;
- (ii) The Government shall strengthen mechanisms and coordinate data collection, analysis and dissemination of fisheries and aquaculture information;
- (iii) The Government shall enhance participation of private sector and other actors in the collection, analysis and dissemination of fisheries and aquaculture information and data; and
- (iv) The Government shall promote the use of Indigenous Technical Knowledge and ensure information dissemination to various stakeholders.

3.13 Finance and Credits

Investment in the fisheries and aquaculture interventions requires large capital which is not readily available to most fisher folks and aquaculture entrepreneurs due to their limited financial capacity. The unique features of the fisheries sector make it unattractive to lending by financial institutions due to its high risk and unguaranteed catch of fish. Arguably, it remains risky for the existing financial institutions to extend financial services to the fisheries sector and more so in fishing.

Policy issues

Finance and credits in fisheries sector is constrained by high interest rates and investment costs, lack of fisheries/Aquaculture insurance schemes and collaterals as well as awareness to access credit facilities amongst fisheries stakeholders.

Policy Objective

To enhance accessibility to capital and financial resources for investments and development in the fisheries sector.

Policy Statements

- (i) The Government shall promote and support establishment of fisheries saving and credit cooperative societies and associations;
- (ii) The government shall encourage fishers and fish farmers to use Agricultural Development Bank for credit and financial support;
- (iii) The Government shall sensitize financial institutions to provide credit facilities to fisher folks and aqua farmers; and
- (iv) The Government shall facilitate accessibility of finance to fisher folks and aqua farmers and encourage establishment of insurance schemes to cater for the fisheries sector.

3.14 Fisheries and Aquaculture Inputs

Fisheries and aquaculture inputs, among others include fishing gears, boats, boat engines, fish feeds, fingerlings, chemicals, ropes and packaging materials. The supply of fisheries and aquaculture inputs in most cases are done by the private sector. Effective utilization of fisheries and aquaculture inputs is pre-requisite for meeting marketing and consumers' needs as well as economic growth, poverty reduction and food safety.

Policy issues

Constraints facing the use of fisheries and aquaculture inputs include their availability and quality, high costs, poor distribution network and low awareness among stakeholders.

Policy Objective

To ensure adequate supply, accessibility and affordability of safe and quality fisheries and aquaculture inputs.

Policy Statements

- (i) The Government shall encourage and support private sectors for domestic manufacturing, importation and distribution of quality fisheries and aquaculture inputs;
- (ii) The Government shall strengthen technical support services to fishers and aqua farmers; and
- (iii) Fishers and aqua farmers shall be supported to access appropriate inputs.

3.15 Regional and International Cooperation

The National obligation to manage fisheries resources extends beyond national waters, as fish does not recognize man made boundaries. Therefore, the development and management of shared fisheries

resources calls for regional and international cooperation. Currently, existing regional and international cooperation include among others; Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO), Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA), Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), European Union (EU), World Bank (WB), Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and African Development Bank (AfDB).

Policy issues

Regional and international cooperation is constrained by low national capacity to actively participate and meet agreed obligations in regional and international activities. Other constraints include inadequate technology and capacity to immediately act on emerging issues.

Policy Objective

To strengthen national capacity for active and efficient participation in regional and international cooperation.

Policy Statement

The Government shall strengthen capacity to meet regional and International obligations and timely act on emerging issues.

3.16 Cross-Cutting Issues

3.16.1 Environment

Fisheries production depends on environmental resources such as land, water, air and other resources. The sustainable utilization of these resources is important for the growth and sustainability of the sector. Changes in rainfall patterns and increase in temperatures affects water levels, aquatic ecosystems, fish breeding sites and species diversity; and fish performance which lead to low fisheries production. Also, appropriate fishing and aquaculture practices conserve the environment and therefore reduce negative impacts

on aquatic ecosystem. The challenge is on how to address, adapt and mitigate effects of environmental changes and thus minimize its impacts on fisheries and aquaculture production.

Policy issues

Conservation and management of fisheries resources is constrained by among others inadequate capacity in law enforcement and weak compliance to fisheries laws and regulations, low awareness among stakeholders on the best practices that sustain environment and impact of climatic change to fisheries sector; inadequate expertise and weak inter-sectoral coordination.

Policy objective

To promote fisheries and aquaculture practices that sustain environment.

Policy Statements

- (i) The Government shall promote public awareness on environmental friendly fisheries and aquaculture practices, climate change issues and sustainable environmental conservation;
- (ii) The Government shall strengthen capacity to ensure compliance to fisheries related environmental laws and regulations; and
- (iii) The Government shall strive to improve adaptation measures to climate change effects and deal with all the risks involved.

3.16.2 Gender

Gender mainstreaming is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design,

implementation, monitoring and evaluation with regards to fisheries management and development. It is recognized that there are some groups of the society which are often marginalized in development processes. These groups are mostly dependent on fisheries resources for their livelihoods but don't get their share equally. Therefore, the gist is to integrate gender concerns in fisheries policy formulation, planning, decision making and implementation at all levels to ensure equitable sharing and sustainable socio-economic development in fisheries sector.

Policy Issues

Gender mainstreaming is constrained by inequitable access to fisheries and aquaculture productive resources; low awareness among stakeholders; inadequate expertise; and inappropriate social-cultural practices and beliefs.

Policy Objective

To ensure that gender issues are mainstreamed in the fisheries and aquaculture interventions in order to attain gender equity and development.

Policy Statements

- (i) The Government shall promote gender mainstreaming and awareness in the fisheries and aquaculture interventions; and
- (ii) The Government shall promote equity in the access of fisheries production resources and benefits.

3.16.2 HIV and AIDS

The nature of activities involved in fisheries necessitates movement of people, particularly fishers and fish traders in both domestic and cross-border trade. As such, they are potentially at high risk of acquiring HIV and AIDS if they are not adequately sensitized. According to the National Policy on HIV/AIDS (2001), the fishing communities are among the most affected groups in Tanzania. Caring for the sick

consumes not only household saving but also the time fisher folks and aqua-farmers need for fisheries and aquaculture activities. The challenge is therefore to support HIV and AIDS control initiatives in order to reduce the prevalence rates within fishing communities.

Policy Issues

HIV and AIDS have negative impact on development of fisheries sector as it erodes the active working groups and therefore requires immediate interventions to combat it. Efforts to fight HIV and AIDS are hampered by socio-economic and cultural factors, low awareness amongst fishing communities, inadequate health services and facilities especially in the fishing communities.

Policy Objective

To raise awareness on HIV and AIDS in fishing communities to lessen adverse effects of the disease on the development of the sector.

Policy Statement

The Government shall promote and support awareness creation on HIV and AIDS amongst fishing communities.

3.16.4 Decentralization by Devolution (D by D)

The aim of decentralization in Tanzania was to bring Government closer to the people since in a decentralized system the local people are involved in decision making about resource allocation and services to respond to their needs. D by D is considered the most appropriate form of fisheries governance to enable local governments to fundamentally control local fishing by a Community Based Fisheries Management (CBFM) system. Currently, most of the fisheries and aquaculture activities have been decentralized to Local Government Authorities.

Policy issues

D by D in fisheries management is constrained by low awareness of fisheries stakeholders and low priority accorded to fisheries sector.

Policy Objective

To ensure that D by D is efficiently mainstreamed in fisheries resource management.

Policy Statements

- (i) The Government shall promote and support awareness creation on D by D in fisheries resource management; and
- (ii) The Government shall strengthen capacity to implement D by D in the fisheries sector.

3.16.5 Public-Private Partnership

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is an important mechanism for attracting investments as it has been identified as a viable means to effectively address constraints of financing, management and maintenance of public goods and services. In addition, PPPs can enable the Government to fulfill its responsibilities in efficient delivery of socio-economic goods and services by ensuring efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, quality and outreach of services.

Policy issues

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) implementation in fisheries management is constrained by low awareness of fisheries stakeholders; low participation of private sector; inadequate financial and human resources.

Policy Objective

To ensure PPP is mainstreamed in fisheries resources management and investment.

Policy Statements

- (i) The Government shall promote and support awareness creation on PPP in fisheries resource management and investment;
- (ii) Efforts shall be made to promote participation of private sector in fisheries and aquaculture interventions; and
- (iii) The Government shall strengthen capacity to implement PPP in the fisheries and aquaculture interventions.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Legal and Regulatory Framework

Implementation of this policy will take into account different legal and regulatory frameworks and standards for fisheries sector which depend on legislation, regulations and procedures. The successful realization of the National Fisheries Policy 2015 is based on two main prerequisite. These are formulation of implementation strategy and having appropriate legislations, whereby outdated laws will be reviewed and new acts be formulated as rendered relevant.

The existing legal and regulatory framework guiding fisheries sector is vested in widespread legal provisions enacted in a number of legislations including: Fisheries Act CAP 279; Marine Parks and Reserves Act CAP 146; Deep Sea Fishing Authority Act CAP 388; Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) Act CAP 280 and other related laws and regulations. Marine Parks and Reserves Act and Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute Act are under review.

4.2 Institutional Framework

The objectives of the National Fisheries Policy will be achieved through active involvement of various stakeholders including Central Government, Local Government Authorities (LGAs), local communities, private sector, civil society organization, regional and international communities, academic and research institutions. Their roles include formulation and implementation of policies and regulations, provision of extension, information, research and training services, protection of the environment and investments. This policy recognises different sectoral policies, as they are crucial in achieving its objectives. The implementation of this policy will be harmonized with other sectoral policies and coordinating the work of different stakeholders interested in the development of fisheries sector. The preparation of this policy provides an opportunity to strengthen

the roles and responsibilities of the government, which are policy and legal setting, monitoring and supervision in accordance to different reforms in operational systems of the public sectors.

The roles and responsibilities of the participating institutions will be as follows:

4.2.1 Ministry responsible for Fisheries and Aquaculture development

The role of the Ministry is to formulate policy, strategy, programmes/projects, laws and regulations, establish guidelines, promote investments and regulate the fisheries sector. Other roles of the ministry will include *inta alia*:-

- (i) Planning and budgeting;
- (ii) Management information system;
- (iii) Ministerial manpower planning, recruitment and human resources development;
- (iv) Gazettement of areas with value for conservation and biodiversity as protected areas;
- (v) Collaboration in the management of aquatic and coastal protected area e.g. marine parks, marine reserves;
- (vi) Coordinate and support research and training and curriculum development in fisheries/aquaculture institutes;
- (vii) Issuing license to fishing vessels having length of 11.0 meters and above;
- (viii) Revenue collection;
- (ix) International co-operation and collaboration;
- (x) Monitoring and evaluation of the sector performance;
- (xi) Co-ordination of fisheries and aquaculture related matters;
- (xii) Co-ordination of stakeholders at national level;
- (xiii) Formulation of fish quality and safety assurance guidelines;
- (xiv) Formulation of aquaculture development guidelines;
- (xv) Promote and establishment of fisheries marketing and infrastructures;
- (xvi) Promote aquaculture development;

- (xvii) Promote public-private partnership;
- (xviii) Mobilize financial support for development project;
- (xix) Provide technical assistance for fisheries development; and
- (xx) Collaborate and support Gender and HIV/AIDS based initiatives.

4.2.2 Ministry responsible for Finance

The roles of the ministry will include:-

- (i) Allocate adequate funds for fisheries sector development;
- (ii) Promote legal and policy environment for private sector participation in various activities related to production, distribution and marketing of fisheries inputs and products;
- (iii) Monitor and evaluate fisheries sector development and its contribution in poverty reduction in line with NSGRP monitoring system indicators; and
- (iv) Provide regulatory services for financial institutions so as to encourage increased private sector investment.

4.2.3 Ministry responsible for Water Resource

The roles of the ministry will include:-

- (i) Ensure conservation of water catchments areas;
- (ii) Ensure availability of water for capture fisheries and aquaculture activities; and
- (iii) Strengthen mechanisms for sustainable utilization of water resources and conflict resolution by user communities.

4.2.4 Ministry responsible for Natural Resources and Tourism

The roles of the ministry will include:-

- (i) Promote sustainable management and utilization of forestry, wildlife and wetland resources;
- (ii) Ensure conservation of forest and wildlife reserves, wetlands and water catchment areas; and
- (iii) Strengthen mechanisms for sustainable utilization of fisheries resources in forestry and wildlife reserves by neighbouring fishing communities.

4.2.5 Ministry responsible for Lands

The roles of the ministry will include:-

- (i) Streamline the procedures for land acquisition for different fisheries interventions such as aquaculture activities, designated fish landing site, fishing ports and markets;
- (ii) Ensure land security for aqua farmers and marginalized groups; and
- (iii) Designate areas for potential investors in commercial aquaculture and other fisheries related activities.

4.2.6 Ministry responsible for Agriculture

The roles of the ministry will include:-

- (i) Incorporate fisheries activities into agricultural development programmes, projects and plans;
- (ii) Promote integration of crops and fish production activities in smallholder farming systems; and
- (iii) Promote use of animal waste/manure for fish and crop production.

4.2.7 Ministry responsible for Defence

- (i) Ensure conservation of fisheries resource; and
- (ii) Strengthen mechanisms for monitoring control and surveillance.

4.2.8 Ministry responsible for Judiciary

- (i) Facilitate formulation of fisheries and aquaculture Legislations
- (ii) Facilitate the conduct of court proceedings related to fisheries and aquaculture matters
- (iii) Advise fisheries sector on legal and contractual issues.

4.2.9 Ministry responsible for Home Affairs

- (i) Facilitate enforcement of Laws, By Laws and Regulation in Fisheries Sector;

- (ii) Enhance control of illegal trade in cross border fish and fishery; and aquaculture products;

4.2.10 Ministry responsible for Industries

- (i) Promote fisheries and aquaculture processing through the Rural Industrialization Strategy;
- (ii) Establish legal and institutional framework conducive to facilitate both local and international trade in fish and fishery; and aquaculture products;
- (iii) Collaborate with MLFD to develop guidelines on grades and standards on fish and fishery: and aquaculture products;
- (iv) Regulate the manufacture and importation of fisheries; and aquaculture inputs and accessories; and
- (v) Provide regulatory services on quality standards for fish and fishery; and aquaculture products.

4.2.11 Local Government Authorities (LGAs)

The role of Local Government Authorities in consideration of devolution of powers from the central to the local government authorities, whereby, the management responsibility of the fisheries sector has been expanded both in scope and scale. In this context, LGAs will be responsible for:-

- (i) Participation in the management and conservation of aquatic and coastal resources;
- (ii) Issuing license to fishing vessels having length below 11.0 meters;
- (iii) Execute fisheries extension services;
- (iv) Collection and dissemination of fisheries data and information;
- (v) Manpower planning, recruitment and human resources development;
- (vi) Enforcement of fisheries legislation;
- (vii) Formulation and implementation of by-laws;
- (viii) Revenue collection emanating from fisheries sources;

- (ix) Proposition of areas with conservation and biodiversity values for subsequent gazettelement as protected areas;
- (x) Promotion of aquaculture and quality seed and feed production;
- (xi) Promote and sensitize formation of fisher-folk and aquaculture associations;
- (xii) Co-ordination of stakeholders at local level;
- (xiii) Mobilize financial support for fisheries and aquaculture development;
- (xiv) Develop and implement fisheries and aquaculture management plans; and
- (xv) Collaborate and support Gender and HIV/AIDS initiatives.

4.2.12 Local Communities

The role of local communities is to manage fisheries and aquaculture resources for sustained production which entails among other things a change in attitude towards fisheries and aquaculture resource use practices. Thus, the communities who are the custodian of these resources have to be empowered to become aware of resource ownership and their responsibilities in management. Their roles therefore will be:-

- (i) Participate in the formulation and implementation of fisheries policy, strategy, plans, programmes/projects and legislations as well as enforcement;
- (ii) Participate in the conservation, sustainable utilization and management of the aquatic resources and the environment;
- (iii) Provision of fisheries/aquaculture and related support services;
- (iv) Participate in aquaculture development;
- (v) Participate in collaborative management of aquatic and coastal protected areas; and
- (vi) Participate in data collection and provision of Indigenous Technical Knowledge.

4.2.13 Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

The role of NGOs and CBOs is to implement fisheries policy for sustainable development of the fisheries sector. Other roles will therefore be:-

- (i) Awareness creation and provision of extension services;
- (ii) Support the implementation of fisheries and aquaculture activities;
- (iii) Promote gender and community empowerment;
- (iv) Advocacy for the support of HIV/AIDS and other STDs initiatives in fishing communities;
- (v) Advocacy for fisheries policy and legislations;
- (vi) Sensitize and support the establishment of savings and credit facilities; and
- (vii) Support alternative livelihood activities in the fishing communities.

4.2.14 Private Sector

The role of the private sector is to implement the fisheries policy, laws, regulations and guidelines. However, the involvement of private sector in the implementation of fisheries activities is still low though their participation in development is essential. The private sector will therefore be responsible for:-

- (i) Implement fisheries policy, legislations and related guidelines;
- (ii) Promote and invest in fisheries sector and provide employment opportunities for local communities;
- (iii) Support fisheries and aquaculture operations;
- (iv) Participate in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture resources management and utilisation;
- (v) Participate in the conservation and management of fisheries resources and environment; and
- (vi) Participate in awareness creation and provision of extension services.

4.2.15 Regional and International Communities

The role of regional and international communities is to collaborate and participate in various fora which are meant to promote fisheries and aquaculture development. Other roles will be:-

- (i) Provision of technical and financial assistance;
- (ii) Support capacity building through training, research and transfer of technology;
- (iii) Facilitate the implementation of regional and international obligations;
- (iv) Strengthen and promote technical co-operations; and
- (v) Facilitate the harmonization of policies and legislations on shared aquatic resources.

4.2.16 Academic and Research Institutions

The academic and research institutions that deal with fisheries research and training include Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) and COSTECH. Their roles will include:-

- (i) Provision of scientific information;
- (ii) Conduct joint research with international fisheries academic and research institutions;
- (iii) Accumulate research findings and ensure their dissemination to stakeholders; and
- (iv) Advice on utilization, management and conservation of fisheries resources.

4.2.17 Government Agencies and Other Institutions

The role of government agencies and other institutions is to implement fisheries policy, legislation and guidelines. These will collaborate and assist in the conservation and management of fisheries resources and environment.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.1 Coordination Mechanism

Successful implementation of the National Fisheries policy and the performance of the fisheries sector will depend on both vertical and horizontal coordination. This includes the coordination with other sectors ministries, institutions, private sectors, NGOs, local communities, Regional and International Community, development partners, agencies and other stakeholders. To make this vertical and horizontal coordination effective and efficient, the government will focus in preparing and reviewing appropriate instruments for fisheries sector and monitor their uses. Some instruments, which will be used to ensure participation of all stakeholders, are laws and regulations, stakeholders' fora, research findings, available technical support services and different professional fora.

5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is essential for policy implementation and performance assessment. The overall responsibility of monitoring and evaluation is vested to the ministry responsible for fisheries and aquaculture development. However, effective monitoring will depend on well coordinated efforts and close cooperation between public institutions, including ministries responsible for Finance, Water, Environment, Agriculture, Trade, Marketing, Lands and Local Governments. Effective monitoring will also depend on coordinated efforts and close cooperation between these public institutions and private sector in ensuring smart partnership as well as local communities, non-state actors and development partners.

The Government will ensure that performance in implementing the policy will be monitored and regularly assessed. This will include an audit of investments and evaluation of impacts in terms of sustainable use of the resources base, the growth of the economy through increased fisher-folks participation and the alleviation of poverty amongst the fisher-folks.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 CONCLUSION

This is the second policy document of the Fisheries industry. The first policy was launched in December 1997 with the main objective of promoting conservation, development and sustaining Fisheries resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

In the implementation of the Fisheries Policy (1997), the Country has realized increased sector growth, fish production and export, government revenue, foreign earnings and employment in the sector. Despite these achievements, the fisheries sector has continued to face challenges, particularly; low contribution to the GDP, low integration with other sectors of the economy; illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; declining trend of fish species in all water bodies; slow development of small scale fisher-folk and aqua farmers.

The main focus of the National Fisheries Policy of 2015 is to increase the fisheries sector's contribution to the GDP and alleviate poverty by integrating the fisheries and aquaculture industry with the rest of the economy.

The Government will strategically participate in the management, protection and control of the fisheries resources and conservation of aquatic biodiversity; fisheries and aquaculture productivity; and ecosystem processes. Also the Government will regulate quality, quantity and distribution of fish and fishery products for efficient utilization and market competitiveness. It will also promote aquaculture development and investment; strengthen fisheries research and technical services and enhance national, regional and international cooperation in the fisheries sector.

The Government shall strengthen legal and regulatory framework for the fisheries sector and enhance the institutional capacity for effective development and management of the fisheries sector.