



Enhancing equitable **economic growth**
by promoting **sustainable fisheries**
in the EA-SA-IO region

Validation Workshop of the Study on the Registration System for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the South-West Indian Ocean region

20th - 21st May 2024 | Antananarivo – Madagascar

Promoted and Funded by



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INDIAN OCEAN
COMMISSION



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES FISHERIES DIVISION (TZM)



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FISHING AREAS

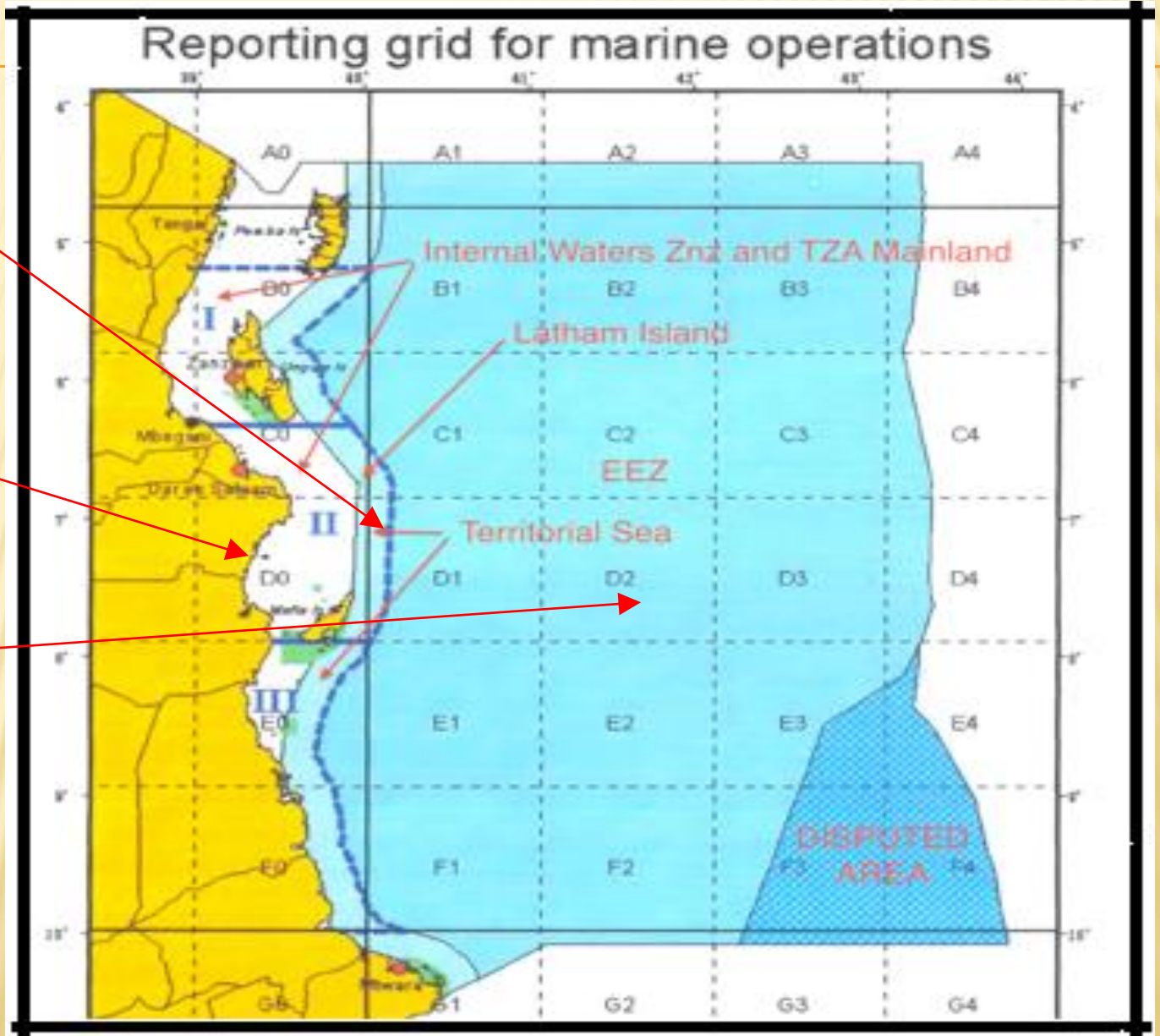
Territorial Sea

64,000 KM²

Length of
Coastline
1,242 KM

EEZ
223,000 KM²

L. Victoria
35,088KM²
L. Tanganyika
13,489 KM²
L. Nyasa
5,760 KM²



OVERVIEW OF THE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES (SSF) IN YOUR COUNTRY

Artisanal fisheries" means categories of fisheries that are of small scale and not commercially orientated, using relatively small amount of capital and in which fishers have usually a traditional involvement with fishing;

Categories: Artisanal fisher (1-4 vessels), Semi-Commercial (5-20 Vessels) and Commercial (21 vessels and more)

Marine Water Frame Survey, 2018

FISHING CRAFTS - Total 9,242 [Dugout canoes 555 (60.1%), Ridge Canoe 1,215(13.1%), Dhow 960(10.4%), Boats 672(7.3%), Boat/Ngwanda 386(4.2%) and Planked Canoe 315(3.4%)].

Registration 5,343– Registered(58%), **3,899**–Unregistered (42%)

Length Distribution - (2.5 – 5m) 6,476, (6 – 10m) 1,955 and (>10m) 817

Fishing Craft Propulsion Inboard Engine **105**, Outboard Engine **1,580**, Paddle **4,765** and Sail **2,792**

FISHERS – Total 53,035 [**11,430** Craft owners (21.56%) (11,180 Males – 97.7%, 2,56 Females – 2.24%), **33,040** Crews (62.30%), **1,212** Foot fishers(2.3%) and **7,045** Immigrants fishers (13.3%).

PRODUCTION (Catches) – 63,763.93 Metric Tones per year

POLICY ORIENTATION IN THE SSF

- BENEFITS TO PROFESSIONAL FISHERS

Opportunities for Capture Fishery

(National Fisheries Policy 2015)

- (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) Establishment of fisheries shore based facilities;
- (iv) Manufacture of appropriate fishing vessels, gears and other fisheries inputs;
- (v) Sport fishing in both marine and fresh water fisheries

PROFILE OF FISHERMAN AND THE FISHING UNITS

PROFILE OF FISHERMAN

In marine water there is a total of **53,035** fishers where by **11,436** (21.56%) are craft owners and **33,040** (62.30%) are crews. Of the craft owners male **11,180** (97.7%) and **256** (2.24%) are female whereas **1,212** (2.3%) and **7,045** (13.3%) are foot and immigrant fishers respectively.

THE FISHING UNITS

In marine water there is a total of **174** Beach Management Units(BMUs) where by **75** (43.1%) of MBUs are registered by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.

FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVES

There **42** active Fishermen's cooperatives along the Indian Ocean

REGISTRATION OF FISHERS IN THE SSF SECTOR

FISHER [FORM 3A.docx](#)

VESSEL [FORM 1.docx](#)

Applicant fills application form (Form 3a)

Applicant fills application form (Form 1)

Applicant must be recommended by BMU/Village Authority/Local Authority

Applicant must be recommended by BMU/Village Authority/Local Authority

Licence issued at District level (LGAs)
- Granted by District Fisheries Officer

For vessels <11m will be Registered by LGA

Licence issued at Central Government (CG)
- Approved by District Fisheries Officer

For vessels >11m will be Registered by LGAs after a written Approval of Director

Central Government issue/Grant a Licence

Fishing Licence Categories : Cephalopods, Finfish, Crustaceans and Sport Fishing

REGISTRATION OF FISHERS IN THE SSF SECTOR

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The screenshot shows the TAUSI portal interface for local government services. The header includes the TAUSI logo and a navigation menu. The main content area is a grid of service cards:

- Fishing License**: Register Fishing Vessel, Fishing and fishery products license.
- Service Levy**: Register class A business for service levy and turnover.
- Hotel Levy**: Register, submit Hotel turnover and pay levies.
- House Rent**: Apply, Renew, of house rental or submit rent.
- Auction**: Register and participate in the...
- Land Sales**: Register, buy plots, and pay bills.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The screenshot shows the FIRCIS dashboard interface for central government services. The header includes the FIRCIS logo and a navigation menu. The main content area is a list of service cards:

- Dashboard**
- License Requests**:
 - Fish Import
 - Fish Export
 - Prawns Fishing
 - Fishing & Vessel
 - Sport Fishing
- Permit Requests**
- Compound Charges**
- Verifications**
- Bills**
- Reports**
- Trace License**

At the bottom right, there is a green box displaying the collection target for the year 2023/2024: **0,400,000.00**.

LEGISLATION IN PLACE

Policy/Law	Relevance to the Fisheries Sector
National Fisheries Policy (2015)	Focuses on: (i) resource management and control; (ii) knowledge of the fisheries resource base; (iii) efficient resources utilization; (iv) processing and marketing; (v) application of strategic research; (vi) extension services; training and information services; (vii) aquaculture development; and (viii) cross- sectoral collaboration, regional and international cooperation.
Fisheries Act No. 22 (2003)	Prohibits illegal use of fishing gear like: (i) under-sized mesh gillnets, beach seine, spear guns and blast fishing. Regulates the licencing of: (ii) local and foreign fishers; (iii) fishing vessels; (iv) fisheries scientific research; (v) landings, trade and imports; and (vi) exports of fish and fishery products.

LEGISLATION IN PLACE

Policy/Law	Relevance to the Fisheries Sector
Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) Act No. 11 (2016)	<p>Aims to offer scientific information and research findings to inform and guide management of fisheries resources, and the livelihoods of fishing communities.</p> <p>The research includes aquaculture research for the development of quality seeds and feeds for enhanced fish production.</p>
Marine Parks and Reserves (MPRU) Act No. 29 (1994)	<p>It highlights directives for protection, productivity and biological diversity of aquatic ecosystems by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) preventing habitat destruction;(ii) protecting fragile ecosystems; and(iii) addressing pollution and overexploitation.

CONSTRAINTS, GAPS AND CHALLENGES IN THE SSF-OPEN ACCESS ?

Fisheries sector face several challenges. The main challenges include:

- (i) Effective management and sustainability of fisheries resources;
- (ii) Illegal Fishing;
- (iii) Research development and extension services;
- (v) Adequate investment in fisheries infrastructure and facilities for processing and marketing of fish and fishery products;
- (vii) Capacity to manage the fisheries resources including research; surveillance and control;
- (viii) Reliable and adequate information on fisheries;
- (ix) Access to finance and credit facilities;

WAY FORWARD

The Fisheries Sector Master Plan 2021/2022 – 2036/2037

- ❑ Attaining sustainable fisheries resources management which supports fisheries sector development, blue economy growth, improved livelihood, nutrition and food security.
- ❑ Ensuring effective protection and sustainable use of fisheries resources by creating a conducive environment to attract investment, and to use high technology and applied research for fishery industry development.
- ❑ Developing a sustainable, competitive and more efficient fishery industry that contributes to improved services, high production and national economy.



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