



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# Workshop to plan activities for the implementation of the United Republic of Tanzania small and medium pelagic fishery management plan

Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania  
3–5 July 2018

FAO EAF-Nansen Programme Report No. 8  
EAF-N/PR/8 (En)



PROGRAMME REPORT

## **THE EAF-NANSEN PROGRAMME (2017–2021)**

The EAF-Nansen Programme “Supporting the Application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management considering Climate and Pollution Impacts” supports partner countries and regional organizations in Africa and the Bay of Bengal improving their capacity for the sustainable management of their fisheries and other uses of marine and coastal resources through the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), taking into consideration the impacts of the climate and pollution.

The Programme is executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in close collaboration with the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) of Bergen, Norway, and funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad). This Programme is the current phase (2017–2021) of the Nansen Programme which started in 1975.

The aim of the Programme is that sustainable fisheries improve food and nutrition security for people in partner countries. It builds on three pillars, Science, Fisheries Management, and Capacity Development, and supports partner countries to produce relevant and timely evidence-based advice for management, to manage fisheries according to the EAF principles and to further develop their human and organizational capacity to manage fisheries sustainably. In line with the EAF principles, the Programme adopts a broad scope, taking into consideration a wide range of impacts of human activities and natural processes on marine resources and ecosystems including fisheries, pollution, climate variability and change.

A new state of the art research vessel, the *Dr Fridtjof Nansen*, is an integral part of the Programme. A comprehensive science plan, covering a broad selection of research areas, and directed at producing knowledge for informing policy and management decisions, guides the Programme’s scientific work.

The Programme works in partnership with countries, regional organizations, other UN agencies as well as other partner projects and institutions.

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## **Preparation of this document**

This is the report of a national workshop organised under the EAF-Nansen Programme “Supporting the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management considering climate and pollution impacts”. The workshop took place at the premises of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Representation in Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, from 3 to 5 July 2018. The objective of the workshop was to discuss follow-up actions for the implementation of the United Republic of Tanzania small and medium pelagic fisheries management plan (AFMP). The report has been prepared using workshop presentations, deliberations, and recommendations of participants on activities that will constitute the work plan for the AFMP implementation to be supported by the EAF-Nansen Programme. A draft report was shared with the workshop participants for their inputs, and all revisions have been considered in the final version of the report.

## **Abstract**

Under the EAF-Nansen Programme (Supporting the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management considering climate and pollution impacts), a national workshop was organized at the premises of the FAO Representation in Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, from 3 to 5 July 2018. The objective of the workshop was to discuss follow-up actions for the implementation of the United Republic of Tanzania small and medium pelagic fisheries management plan (AFMP).

The workshop was attended by 11 participants from the United Republic of Tanzania Fisheries Development Division of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute, SWIOFish Project, Civil society organizations (CSOs), fishers associations, the Norwegian Department of Fisheries and the EAF-Nansen Programme.

The three-day programme included presentations on the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), the fisheries management cycle (FMC) and management plans. Discussions were also held on background information needed to implement the plan. Additionally, several activities were proposed in the form of a concept note to guide the FAO EAF-Nansen Programme's support to implement the AFMP.

Regarding the next steps, the FAO will prepare a draft of a letter of agreement (LoA) for discussion with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and the FAO Representation in Dar es Salaam. The finalised concept note, which will include the selected activities and others as discussed on the FMC, will be an annex to the LoA which will be signed by the FAO Representative and the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries. The FAO Representation in Dar es Salaam will be monitoring the project implementation and will assign staff that will also be involved in project activities as much as possible.

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## Abbreviations and acronyms

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| AFMP     | United Republic of Tanzania small and medium pelagic fisheries management plan   |
| AU-IBAR  | African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources  |
| CSO      | Civil society organizations  |
| DoF      | Department of Fisheries  |
| EAF      | Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries  |
| FAO      | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  |
| FMC      | Fisheries management cycle   |
| GCRF     | Global Challenges Research Fund (United Kingdom)   |
| GMES     | Global Monitoring for Environment and Security   |
| LoA      | Letter of Agreement  |
| MACEMP   | Marine and Coastal Environmental Management Project  |
| MPRU     | Marine Parks and Reserves Unit   |
| R/V      | Research vessel  |
| SOLSTICE | Sustainable Oceans, Livelihoods and food Security Through Increased Capacity in Ecosystem research in the Western Indian Ocean |
| SWIOFP   | South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project  |
| TAF AEO  | Tanzania Fisheries and Aquatic Environment Organisation  |
| TAFIRI   | Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute  |
| VMS      | Vessel Monitoring System   |
| WIO      | Western Indian Ocean   |

## 1. Introduction

From 3 to 5 July 2018, a workshop was held at the premises of the FAO Representation in Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, to discuss follow-up actions for the implementation of the United Republic of Tanzania small and medium pelagic fisheries management plan (AFMP). The fisheries management plan, approved in 2013 was prepared by a National Task Group with support of the EAF-Nansen project and the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP). Participants of the workshop were from the United Republic of Tanzania Fisheries Development Division of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute, the SWIOFish Project, Civil society organizations (CSOs), fishers associations, the Norwegian Department of Fisheries and the EAF-Nansen Programme. The list of participants is presented in Annex I and the workshop Agenda is shown in Annex II.

## 2. Opening of the workshop

The workshop was jointly opened by Ms Fatma Sobo, Assistant Director of Fisheries and Mr Charles Tulahi, Programme Officer, FAO Representation United Republic of Tanzania. In his opening remarks, Charles Tulahi extended a warm welcome to the participants and thanked them for making time to participate in the workshop. On her part, Fatma Sobo also welcomed the participants and provided the historical background to the workshop and the AFMP. She recognised the support provided by the FAO EAF-Nansen Project and the SWIOFP in the past. She also appreciated the effort made by FAO through the surveys conducted with the research vessel (R/V) *Dr Fridtjof Nansen*. She recalled the fish stock assessment survey conducted in the waters of the United Republic of Tanzania in April 2018 under the EAF-Nansen Programme and informed that the preliminary report of the survey is now available. She also commended FAO for supporting the development of the AFMP and highlighted the need for support for its implementation.

Fatma Sobo was elected as Chair for the workshop and Mr Abdi Hussein and Ms Lydia S. Kapapa as the rapporteurs.

## 3. Presentations

### 3.1 Brief introduction to the EAF-Nansen Programme and the strategy for support at national level

Mr Kwame Koranteng made a presentation on the EAF-Nansen Programme including the work of the R/V *Dr Fridtjof Nansen*. Mr Koranteng noted that the Nansen Programme started with surveys of the R/V *Dr Fridtjof Nansen* in the Indian Ocean in 1975. He traced the periods of the programme from exploratory surveys (1975–1993), resource monitoring (1994–2005), EAF-I (2006–2016, in support of the EAF application) and EAF-II (from 2017). He then briefly touched on the EAF-Nansen Programme outcomes and outputs and explained how support will be provided to the partner countries.

As a strategy for the management component of the EAF-Nansen Programme it was explained that a small field project to support implementation at national level is to be prepared in line with programme objectives and the expected outcome. The key steps were outlined as follows:

1. Hold initial discussions with national authorities to review the existing management plan and current management cycle, discuss gaps, needs and constraints (institutional, financial and data/information).
2. Agree on elements for the small project document.
3. Develop a Letter of Agreement (LoA) for national implementation and agree on associated technical support.
4. Establish the baseline for EAF implementation.
5. Implement the project.

### 3.2 The United Republic of Tanzania small and medium pelagic fishery: status of the fishery, current issues, stakeholders and management

The presentation was made by Ms Merisia Sebastian of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. She started her presentation by giving an introduction to fisheries potential in the United Republic of Tanzania, an overview of the potential of the small and medium pelagic fish species and the various categories of the United Republic of Tanzania fisheries sector made up of artisanal and commercial fisheries. She also gave an overview of the status of small and medium pelagic fisheries: types and distribution, pelagic fish trading and marketing as well as fisheries management regulatory frameworks. Finally, Merisia Sebastian highlighted the challenges in the industry and the government initiatives to address them.

### 3.3 The United Republic of Tanzania small and medium pelagic fishery management plan and the status of implementation

The presentation was made by Ms Fatma Sobo. She informed the participants that the United Republic of Tanzania signed an LoA with FAO in 2010 for the implementation of an EAF in the country through the EAF-Nansen Project. She noted the participatory approach through

which the fisheries management plan was developed in the period from 2010 to 2012. She elaborated on the formation of the National Task Group, the preparation of a baseline report, and the organization of the workshop on ecological risk assessment and the preparation of the report thereafter. The plan was officially adopted in January 2013.

She further gave an update on the implementation status of the plan, noting the actions taken with Government budget and with the financial assistance from the SWIOF Project as well as the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR). She also presented the three-year action plan for implementation, developed with the assistance of the SWIOFish United Republic of Tanzania project. The action plan aims at implementing some activities of the AFMP with SWIOFish and Government support.

### **3.4 Introduction to fisheries management plans – the EAF management planning process: overview of main steps**

Kwame Koranteng made a presentation on the process for the preparation of an EAF management plan. He noted that a management plan serves as the interface between policy and actions of fishers on the ground. He gave FAO's definition of a fisheries management plan as "a formal or informal arrangement between a fishery management authority and interested parties which identifies the partners in the fishery and their respective roles, details the agreed objectives for the fishery and specifies the management rules and regulations which apply to it and provides other details about the fishery which are relevant to the task of the management authority".

He highlighted the steps for the preparation of an EAF management plan, making clear references to the baseline report, ecological and risk assessment procedures and report, development of operational objectives, the management measures, indicators and targets. He underscored the need to consult stakeholders at every step and to use the best available data, information and knowledge in the process.

### **3.5 The fisheries management cycle (FMC)**

Kwame Koranteng highlighted the fact that the FMC is an embodiment of the actions that a fisheries management agency must take at prescribed times. He indicated that a fisheries management plan is the interface between policy objectives (usually set at higher level) and activities of the fishers and that a basic requirement for implementation of a management plan is a "well-functioning" fisheries administration. It was said that a "well-functioning" administration is one with a regular process in place to monitor to what extent the fishery moves towards desirable objectives, has human resources responsible to follow up on agreed management actions and has the financial resources to carry out the necessary activities.

The FMC was presented as tool for implementing the fisheries management plan. The FMC has the following five steps: i) development of a plan (and annual work plan for the fishery), ii) update or establishment of fishery data series relevant to the priority issues identified in the management plan, iii) assessment of status of the issues vis-à-vis the agreed operational actions,

- iv) organization of participatory decision making on necessary corrective actions, and
- v) implementation of the agreed measures.

### **3.6 Norway's experience with the FMC: institutional requirements, legal aspects and sustainability**

Mr Gunnstein Bakke of the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries made a presentation on Norway's experience with the FMC. He said that the FMC is a shift from short-term thinking towards a regime to achieve long-term results. He noted that the FMC acts as a tool for implementing a fisheries management plan or other fisheries management arrangements. The cycle sets out the main activities that research and management are to undertake each year and when they are to be undertaken. Three important effects are achieved by this. Firstly, all stakeholders know when they will receive information about the stock status, the latest assessments and any scientific advice for the next cycle, normally next year. Secondly, they know when and how they will be engaged in the management process. Thirdly, it makes management more cost-effective since all employees responsible for a fishery know what to do and when.

In the Norwegian context, the management cycle differs a bit from fishery to fishery. It differs in the level of detail, its overall focus, which issues to address, timing and other periodicity. Gunnstein Bakke highlighted some challenges including political will and noted that decisions sometimes may be taken without recourse to professional advice. Despite this, the main decisions in Norway have been taken with a long-term perspective.

He noted that some consequences of management actions may not be foreseen or fully understood by all stakeholders. Thus, it is necessary to have adaptive capacity in management. This also applies in cases where the situation on ground shifts from what was anticipated when measures are decided. One example may be that the distribution of fish and its migration patterns change from previous years causing a need to adapt regulations to secure all stakeholders the access to resources that the regulations aimed to achieve. Changes in fish or fuel prices are other examples of alterations that may require management to act during the year/cycle. The important thing is therefore to think ahead as there may be issues arising during the year that are not anticipated in the fisheries management plan.

He recalled that major decisions are often made in times of crisis. Crises means here a situation where the fisheries fail, most often due to over-exploitation. Management might gain from having prepared in advance for this, meaning that advice for measures are worked out. Through its research, management is well placed to foresee and acknowledge the crisis as the first to do so.

He recommended that it is not advisable to always await revision of the fisheries management plan, and that adaptive management should go beyond just following the fisheries management plan as situations may occur where the lengthy procedure of revising the plan may be too long to maintain sustainability of a fishery. This being said, any major change in management measures should be done through a revision process. Gunnstein Bakke also underscored the need for stakeholder involvement in the FMC and warned that fisheries managers should be

prepared to take some decisions without formal stakeholder meetings if the situation so requires. This may be necessary when decisions are needed to secure the sustainability of a fishery, and decisions taken by the formal routines take too long time. Such changes should be restricted to minor ones and some means of communication with stakeholders should be set up in advance to secure exchange in the decision-making process.

## 4. Gap analysis, data and information needs

The report on the data and information needs as well as the research and institutional capacity to support the implementation of the small and medium pelagic fishery management plan of the United Republic of Tanzania was presented by Mr Koranteng. The report was prepared in 2016 by two consultants, Mr Sean Fennessy and Mr Jacob Ochiewo as the outcome of their assignment to identify and assess biological and socio-economic data and information needs as well as the institutional capacity available to support the implementation of the small and medium pelagic fishery management plan of the United Republic of Tanzania as well as Kenya. The consultants were also tasked to assess/elaborate the operational plan that outlines all the activities to be undertaken to implement the management plan and monitor its progress.

Kwame Koranteng pointed out that the consultants reviewed the logical frame in the management plan and made minor changes as necessary. The timelines were also revised to allow implementation of activities from September 2016. The consultants noted that although some progress had been made in the implementation of the management plan there were still a number of issues posing some hindrance to the full implementation of the management plan. These included lack of funds for effective collection of fisheries data, inadequate information on small and medium pelagic stocks as capacity to conduct stock assessment is lacking, inadequate knowledge on fish identification, and lack of species identification guides.

The commitment of the staff of the Ministry to the implementation of the management plan was noted as well as the need for relevant training on various issues related to the task. The consultants made the following recommendations, among others:

- Gender issues and youth participation in the fishery need to be emphasized.
- Economic losses associated with post-harvest loss of quality need to be quantified.
- Study and improved understanding of the trade issues in the fisheries sector, particularly the trade in sun-dried sardines exported to neighbouring countries.
- Compilation of co-management measures and related cost-benefit analysis.

After the presentation, Fatima Sobo informed the participants about fisheries data collection in the United Republic of Tanzania. She noted that due to inadequate staff of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to assist with data collection, members of the Beach Management Units are being used for the data collection. A key challenge is motivating the Beach Management Units' members who collect the data at the landing sites sampled. She also informed participants that, with the help of the SWIOFish project, there is a good system for data collection in place. However, the technical aspect for fisheries staff and sustainability of the system when SWIOFish ends, is still a challenge.

## **5. The draft concept note to guide FAO's support for the implementation of the management plan**

The draft concept note prepared by the Project Coordination Unit of the EAF-Nansen Programme was presented and discussed. In making the presentation, Kwame Koranteng noted that the selection of countries was based primarily on the responsiveness and engagement of the countries in the process and also on the fact that countries should demonstrate political will to engage with the FAO, make available some matching funds for sustainability purposes and have national staff committed to the process. He noted that based on earlier discussions with the EAF-Nansen Programme Focal Point in the United Republic of Tanzania, it was clear that the country meets the necessary requirements.

He informed participants that the expected outcome of the project is that “the small and medium pelagic fisheries in the United Republic of Tanzania are managed more efficiently and responsibly and create sustainable benefits”. In addition, it is expected that human and institutional capacities as well as related processes for management of the use of fishery resources in the United Republic of Tanzania will be enhanced by the end of the project. The participants reviewed the results framework of the small country project.

Kwame Koranteng also elaborated on the EAF Tracking Tool that is intended to be used to assess and monitor progress in implementation of the management plan.

## **6. Partners and possible roles in the implementation of the project**

Partners at the workshop made presentations on their projects and how these will support implementation of the small and medium pelagic fisheries management plan. The presentations are summarised below.

### **6.1 SWIOFish United Republic of Tanzania**

The National Project Coordinator of SWIOFish, Ms Flora Luhanga presented the historical background of the SWIOFish project and the links to the Marine and Coastal Environmental Management Project (MACEMP) that was also financed by the World Bank and which ended in 2013. The components of the project were given as enhanced regional cooperation, improved management of priority fisheries, increased economic benefits from priority fisheries, and effective project management. Flora Luhanga highlighted some achievements of the project so far, including significant reduction in incidence of bomb fishing and upgrading of the Ministry's Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). She also outlined the consultancies initiated on the development of the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) Business Plan, fisheries co-management, fisheries value chain analysis, research backstopping, household survey, and management information system, among others.

Flora Luhanga outlined the assistance that the SWIOFish United Republic of Tanzania project is providing to the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries as regards the implementation of the small and medium pelagic fisheries management plan. She recalled the three-year action plan prepared for this assistance.

### **6.2 Civil society organizations (CSOs) and fishers associations**

Contributions were made by Mr Winfried Haule of the Tanzania Fisheries and Aquatic Environment Organisation (TAF AEO) and Mr Mohammed Mohidin of CHAWAWAMI, the association of small-scale fishermen in Mkinda. Winfried Haule informed the participants that CSOs act as the interface between the Government and communities. Also, that CSOs are established for several other purposes and in the case of TAF AEO, sustainable management of fishery resources is their core function. He highlighted that within the AFMP there are some activities that concern awareness creation in community that CSOs could be involved in.

Mohammed Mohidin on his part, informed the workshop that the role of the fishers association is to sensitize the communities on the issues related to resources utilization and management. He highlighted that during the implementation of the AFMP the communities should be involved as they are the main users of the resources.

### **6.3 TAFIRI and related projects**

Mr Baraka L. Kuguru of the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) informed participants about activities that his institution is carrying out under SWIOFish and that are

related to the scientific study of the small and medium pelagic fisheries. He mentioned the impending acoustic survey with assistance of a South African company and using a local fishing vessel.

He also informed the workshop about the following projects that TAFIRI scientists are involved in and which could contribute to the implementation of the management plan:

- Sustainable Oceans, Livelihoods and food Security Through Increased Capacity in Ecosystem research in the Western Indian Ocean (SOLSTICE), and
- The Global Monitoring for Environment and Security and Africa (GMES & Africa)

He noted that SOLSTICE-WIO is a four-year collaborative project funded by the United Kingdom's Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF). Launched in October 2017, it brings together local knowledge and international research expertise to address challenges facing the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region in a cost-effective way. There is broad agreement among WIO countries of the need for a sustainable management of the region's fisheries. This is expressed, for example in the region's Large Marine Ecosystem's Strategic Action Programme, which recommends an EAF management and policy harmonization on fisheries that span national borders. This is in alignment to the United Republic of Tanzania small to medium pelagic fisheries management strategic plan (strategy no. 17). He noted that climate change may lead to ecosystem changes that could impact on the fishery for small pelagic species. This diverse group includes mackerel, sardines and anchovies found in schools over the continental shelf, in bays and deep lagoons with nutrient rich waters. He underscored the importance of the fishery as a source of livelihood support, food security and nutrition, particularly for low-income households. Despite its importance for coastal economies, there is a lack of data and information about the fishery, which hampers effective management.

Baraka L. Kuguru informed participants that using state-of-the-art marine technologies and research methods SOLSTICE will conduct collaborative environmental and socio-economic research to deliver decision support for policy development and resource management in the WIO. SOLSTICE will combine marine robotics, earth observation and ocean models for cost-effective monitoring and predictions in data poor areas. The pilot study in the United Republic of Tanzania will be conducted in Pemba Channel assessing small pelagic and impact of climate change. Baraka L. Kuguru also informed the participants about GMES & Africa, a "crystallization of the longstanding cooperation between Africa and Europe in the area of space science & technology which is one of the key priorities of the long-term EU-Africa Joint Strategy". He said that the Maputo Declaration of October 2006 provided the necessity for the EU-Africa partnership to confirm the commitment to avail European infrastructure and facilities, under the Copernicus programme to African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries. The overall objective of GMES & Africa is to promote a more sustainable management of marine and coastal resources by improving the decision making process through provision of additional pertinent information to mandated institutions in the East Africa region. The

contribution GMES & Africa can make in implementation of the management plan is with strategy no. 17 of the AFMP logframe that aims to assess requirements of the United Republic of Tanzania vis-à-vis the studies being undertaken in the region, and investigation on climate mitigation and adaptation measures.

## 7. Proposed activities in the management plan to be supported by the EAF-Nansen Programme

The revised logframe prepared by Mr Fennessy and Mr Ochiewo was examined alongside the original in the published management plan (Annex III). There was an observation that the consultants had provided additional information in their version. Participants identified activities that are already receiving support from SWIOFish, discussed the rest of the activities and selected some for support by the EAF-Nansen Programme as indicated in the table below.

Table 1. Items in the revised logframe of the small and medium pelagic fisheries management plan selected for support from the EAF-Nansen Programme. Strategy numbers and Activity numbers are as indicated in the logframe

| STRATEGY  | ACTIVITIES  |
|---|---|
| 1. Substantive awareness campaign   | 1 iv. Review the AFMP and Translate into Kiswahili and Carry out awareness campaign   |
| 7. Discussion of a rights (permits and permit conditions) allocation strategy for the artisanal sectors   | 7. Extensive consultation with stakeholders and agree on a strategy (Training BMUs members on gear restriction, role and regulations) |
| 10. Implementation of the Management Plan   | 10 ii. Monitor the implementation of the Management Plan<br><br>10 iii. Review the plan   |
| 11. Determine effectiveness of current data collection methods (biological, catch and effort, economic, social), management measures and assessment methods                             | 11. Investigate regional approach (Kenya, Mozambique)   |
| 12. Revise all data collection procedures (biological, catch and effort, economic, social) and assessment measures for catch, effort and biological data, and undertake data collection | 12 iv. Incorporate biological and social - economical data into catch assessment surveys (CAS) database                               |
| 16. Review knowledge, conduct field studies as required   | 16. Rapid by-catch assessment undertaken  |
| 19. Promote use of safety equipment at sea  | 19 i. Awareness creation on the issues concerning with safety   |
| 20. Develop financing Mechanism for implementation of AFMP  | 20 i. Prepare 5-year financial plan<br>20 ii. Solicit funding   |

## 8. Next steps

Participants discussed the selected activities as well as the proposed LoA. Kwame Koranteng indicated that FAO will prepare a draft of the LoA for discussion with the Ministry and the FAO Representation in Dar es Salaam. The finalised concept note, which will include the selected activities and others as discussed above on the FMC, will be an annex to the LoA which will be signed by the FAO Representative and the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries. He stressed that the FAO Office in Dar es Salaam will be monitoring the project implementation and will assign staff that will also be involved in project activities as much as possible.

After some discussion on the finalisation of the workshop report, the workshop was closed by Charles Tulahi, Programme Officer, FAO Representation United Republic of Tanzania.

## **Annex I. List of participants**

### **TANZANIA**

Mr Abdi HUSSEIN  
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United Republic of Tanzania

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## Annex II. Agenda

| <b>Day 1: 3 July 2018</b> |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| <b>TIME</b>               | <b>AGENDA ITEM</b>  | <b>LEAD</b>   |
| 8.30–9.00                 | Arrival and Registration  |   |
| 9:00–9.30                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening and administrative arrangements</li> <li>• Short statements</li> <li>• Election of Chair and Rapporteur</li> <li>• Review of Agenda</li> </ul>   | FAO, Director of Fisheries                                  |
| 9.30–10.30                | Brief introduction to the EAF-Nansen Programme and the strategy for support at national level (general concept and overall structure)   | Kwame Koranteng   |
| 10.30–10.50               | Coffee break  |   |
| 10.50–12.30               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The United Republic of Tanzania small and medium pelagic fishery: status of the fishery, current issues, stakeholders, management.</li> <li>• Introduction to Fisheries Management Plans – the EAF management planning process, overview of main steps</li> <li>• Presentation of the United Republic of Tanzania small and medium pelagic fishery management plan and the status of implementation</li> </ul> | Merisia S. Mparazo<br><br>Kwame Koranteng<br><br>Fatma Sobo |
| 12.30–13.30               | Lunch   |   |
| 13.30–15.00               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to the fisheries management cycle (FMC)</li> <li>• Norway’s experience with the FMC - Institutional requirements, legal aspects and sustainability</li> <li>• Application to the United Republic of Tanzania small and medium pelagic FMP and general fisheries management in the United Republic of Tanzania - Institutional requirements and sustainability</li> </ul>                          | Kwame Koranteng<br><br>Gunnstein Bakke                      |
| 15.00–15.20               | Coffee break  |   |
| 15.20–16.30               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on the FMC: enabling environment (laws and regulations)</li> </ul>  | All   |

| <b>Day 2: 4 July 2018</b> |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| <b>TIME</b>               | <b>AGENDA ITEM</b>  | <b>LEAD</b>   |
| 9.00–10.30                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gap analysis, data and information needs (including outcome of work by Fennesy and Ochiewo)</li> <li>• Outline of the small project document to support implementation of the United Republic of Tanzania small and medium pelagic FMP - proposed outputs, activities</li> </ul> | Kwame Koranteng   |
| 10.30–10.50               | Coffee Break  |   |
| 10.50–12.30               | Working Groups – Review of proposed outputs and activities  | All   |
| 12.30–13.30               | Lunch   |   |
| 13.30–15.00               | Working Groups continued  | All   |
| 15.00–15.20               | Coffee break and Departure  |   |
| 15.20–16.30               | Reporting back and general discussions and agreement on priorities  | All   |
| <b>Day 3: 5 July 2018</b> |   |   |
| 9.00–10.30                | Implementation partners and their roles (National agencies, SWIOFish United Republic of Tanzania, CSOs, fishers associations, etc.)   | Baraka L. Kuguru<br>Flora Luhanga<br>Winfried Haule<br>Mohammed Mohidin |
| 10.30–10.50               | Coffee break  |   |
| 10.50–12.30               | Implementation partners and their role (cont.)  |   |
| 12.30–13.30               | Lunch   |   |
| 13.30–15.00               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussions, revision of proposal</li> <li>• Summing up and conclusions, next steps</li> <li>• End of workshop</li> </ul>  | Kwame Koranteng<br>Fatma Sobo   |

## Annex III. Modified logframe for the management plan for the small and medium pelagic fishery in the United Republic of Tanzania

| Identified issues for management   | Strategy   | Activity  | Indicators  | Reference point  |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| 1.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3: Open access system for capture of demersal reef fish species, and concomitant lack of adequate management measures. | 1 Substantive awareness campaign   | 1 i. Compile a TOR to create a common message to be passed on<br><br>1 ii. Secure funding<br><br>1 iii. Secure internal approvals<br><br>1 iv. Translate the Plan into Kiswahili<br><br>1 v. Carry out awareness campaign | 1 i. Different materials available, public meetings, TV and radio programs<br><br>1 ii. Level of funds generated<br><br>1 iii. Internal approvals granted<br><br>1 iv. Kiswahili version of the Plan<br><br>1 v. Number of awareness campaigns conducted and number of fishers sensitized | 80 percent of fishers sensitized in each coastal district, measured through a random survey. |
|  | 2. Intragovernmental and key stakeholder consultation to review roles + responsibilities pertaining to the key policy objectives with regard to the fishery sectors targeting pelagic fish | 2. Conduct consultations with departments/ stakeholders listed in the baseline document as required   | 2. Roles and responsibilities defined for all activities in the management plan   | All key roles and responsibilities adopted   |
|  | 3. To formulate specific objectives with regard to the artisanal fishery targeting small and medium pelagic fish   | 3 i. Define specific objectives for small and medium pelagic fisheries<br><br>3 ii. Extensive consultations with stakeholders   | 3 i. Key policy statements agreed to<br><br>3 ii. Stakeholder ownership   | Key policy in place  |
|  | 4. Ensure the Fisheries Act and overall fisheries Policy are harmonized through a legal review   | 4. Request amendments if necessary  | 4. Policy harmonized with legal requirements  | Policy aligned with legal requirements   |

| <b>Identified issues for management</b> | <b>Strategy</b>   | <b>Activity</b>  | <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Reference point</b>   |
|---|---|--|--|--|
|   | 5. To implement an effective registration system for all artisanal fishers, vessels and gear.           | 5 i. Improve registration process for artisanal fishers<br>5 ii. Set up new registration venues and improved database for the Small and Medium pelagic fishery   | 5. Number of artisanal fishers, vessels and gears registered   | All fishers, vessels and gear registered, introduction of changes into legislation |
|   | 6. Investigate current and planned incentive schemes  | 6. Initiate award-giving schemes for BMUs and other relevant associations to promote best practices  | 6. Award-giving scheme introduced  | Economic and policy-related incentives introduced                                  |
|   | 7. Discussion of a rights (permits and permit conditions) allocation strategy for the artisanal sectors | 7. Extensive consultation with stakeholders and agree on a strategy  | 7. Allocation strategy agreed on   | Allocation strategy introduced into law  |
|   | 8. Explore co-management approach.  | 8 i. Compile co-management measures<br>8 ii. Engage a consultant to subject each measure to a cost-benefit analysis (see section 6)<br>8 iii. Consultative workshops with stakeholders to agree on co-management measures<br>8 iv. Implementation of a suite of co-management measures | 8. Effective and efficient management measures agreed on   | Successful implementation of management measures                                   |
|   | 9. Establish the Implementation Committee to oversee the implementation of Management Plan              | 9. Decide on composition of implementation committee   | 9. Implementation committee appointed  | Successful implementation of the plan, deadlines are met                           |
|   | 10. Implementation of the Management Plan   | 10 i. Revise tables 2 & 3 in the plan for consistency<br><br>10 ii. Monitor the implementation of the Management Plan<br><br>10 iii. Review the plan   | 10 i. Accurate and consistent strategies and activities listed for implementation<br><br>10 ii. Monitoring data and progress reports | Successful implementation of the plan, deadlines are met                           |

| Identified issues for management  | Strategy  | Activity  | Indicators  | Reference point   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |   |   | 10iii. Reviewed plan in place   |   |
| 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.6 and 2.7. Patchiness of catch and effort, biological, social and economic data for the artisanal sector, and lack of any data for the recreational sector. Data is often not species specific. Processing and marketing underdeveloped. No Recent stock assessment. | 11. Determine effectiveness of current data collection methods(biological, catch and effort, economic, social), management measures and assessment methods                              | 11 i. Compile TOR<br><br>11 ii. Use existing expertise to review current process<br><br>11 iii. Investigate regional approach (Kenya, Mozambique)   | 11 i – 11 ii<br>Effectiveness of current data collection methods established<br><br>11 iii. New areas of regional cooperation introduced.   | Reliable catch and effort data collection procedure proposed  |
|   | 12. Revise all data collection procedures (biological, catch and effort, economic, social) and assessment measures for catch, effort and biological data, and undertake data collection | 12 i. Compile TOR and appoint experts<br><br>12 ii. Revise current procedures and assessment instruments<br><br>12 iii. Establish a mechanism for collection of data including introduction of land based observer program<br><br>12 iv. Incorporate biological data into catch assessment surveys (CAS) database | 12 i. TORs developed and experts appointed<br><br>12 ii. Reliable data collection procedures and assessment tools<br><br>12 iii. Quality data collected and land based observer programme in place<br><br>12 iv. Integrated database of CAS and biological data | Revised data collection and assessment methods implemented; social and economic data collection procedure implemented   |
|   | 13. Assess current processing and marketing, compile strategy for post-harvest management and value addition, and train fishers and traders on post-harvest losses                      | 13 i. Compile TOR and appoint experts<br><br>13 ii. Assess existing system<br><br>13 iii. Preparation of strategy for fish post-harvest management and value addition   | 13 i. TORs developed and experts appointed<br><br>13 ii. Assessment report<br><br>13 iii. Strategy for fish post-harvest management and value addition  | Strategy for fish post-harvest management and value addition implemented; reduction of post-harvest losses, increased income<br><br>Increased number of fishers and fish traders trained on post-harvest management |

| <b>Identified issues for management</b>                     | <b>Strategy</b>   | <b>Activity</b>  | <b>Indicators</b>   | <b>Reference point</b>  |
|---|---|--|---|---|
|   |   | 13 iv. Implement new strategy<br><br>13 v. Training of fishers and fish traders on post-harvest management   | 13 iv. Level of implementation of strategy<br>13 v. Number of fishers and fish traders trained on post-harvest management       |   |
|   | 14. Develop stock assessment strategy   | 14 i. Develop stock assessment strategy<br>14 ii. Implement the stock assessment strategy  | 14 i. Stock assessment strategy in place<br>14 ii. Stock assessment strategy implemented  | Revised stock assessment strategy implemented   |
|   | 15. Conduct training programs for data collection, value adding, stock assessment   | 15 i. Compile TOR and appoint expert/s to prepare training manual and conduct the trainings<br><br>15 ii. Training of staff on biological data collection, catch assessment surveys, socioeconomics data collection, stock assessment and value addition<br><br>15 iii. Support training of industry as required | 15 i. TOR developed, expert/s appointed and training manual/ materials prepared<br><br>15 ii – 15 iii. Number of people trained | Actual number of trainings conducted in each of the aspects identified; training manual prepared and used |
| 1.3, 1.6 Bycatch and gear restrictions need to be addressed | 16. Conduct a revision of knowledge, conduct field studies as required  | 16. Rapid by-catch assessment undertaken   | 16. Funding obtained and assessment conducted   | Successful implementation of mitigation measures  |
| 1.5 Climate change  | 17. Assess the requirements of the United Republic of Tanzania against the studies being undertaken in the region, investigate mitigating and adaptation measures | 17 i. Identify experts to support the development of climate change adaptation strategy for the small and medium pelagic fishery.  | 17 i. Team of experts constituted and adaptation strategy developed   | Agreed mitigation/ adaptation measures in place, data series in place                                     |

| <b>Identified issues for management</b>                                | <b>Strategy</b>   | <b>Activity</b>  | <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Reference point</b>   |
|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |   | <p>17 ii. Workshops to provide advice on research, monitoring and adaptation</p> <p>17 iii. Implement the strategy</p> <p>17 iv. Monitor trends of sea surface temperature and chlorophyll A along the coast</p> | <p>17 ii. Number of workshops conducted and adaptation measures agreed on.</p> <p>17 iii. Strategy implemented</p> <p>17 iv. Trend data of sea surface temperature and chlorophyll A</p> |  |
| 3.4 MCS strategies, and implementation require assessment and revision | 18. Assess current MCS strategies against revised Management Plan; training for public prosecutors and MCS officers | <p>18 i. Identify gaps and compile an effective MCS strategy</p> <p>18 ii. Implement new strategy</p> <p>18 iii. Further training as required</p>  | <p>18 i. Effective MCS strategy in place</p> <p>18 ii. Cases of illegal fishing practices reduced</p> <p>18 iii. Number of public prosecutors and MCS officers trained</p>               | Successful implementation of MCS strategy  |
| 2.5 Safety at sea  | 19. Promote use of safety equipment at sea  | <p>19 i. Assess current situation</p> <p>19 ii. Training in use of safety equipment</p> <p>19 iii. Enforce use of safety equipment</p> <p>19 iv. Annual licensing</p>  | <p>19 i. Status report</p> <p>19 ii. Number of fishers trained</p> <p>19 iii - 19iv. Number of fishers using safety equipment in their boats</p>   | Safety equipment carried by all vessels, increased number of fishers using safety equipment at sea |
| 3.6 Cost implications  | 20. Produce a mechanism for financing   | <p>20 i. Prepare 5-year financial plan</p> <p>20 ii. Solicit funding</p>   | <p>20 i. Financial Plan in place</p> <p>20 ii. Funds obtained</p>  | Small and Medium Pelagic Fishery Management Plan implemented                                       |



Under the EAF-Nansen Programme (Supporting the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management considering climate and pollution impacts), a national workshop was organized at the premises of the FAO Representation in Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, from 3 to 5 July 2018. The objective of the workshop was to discuss follow-up actions for the implementation of the United Republic of Tanzania small and medium pelagic fisheries management plan (AFMP). The report has been prepared using workshop presentations, deliberations, and recommendations of participants on activities that will constitute the work plan for the AFMP implementation to be supported by the EAF-Nansen Programme.

**For more information:**

**The EAF-Nansen Programme**

Fisheries - Natural Resources and Sustainable Production  
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