

# COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN TANZANIA



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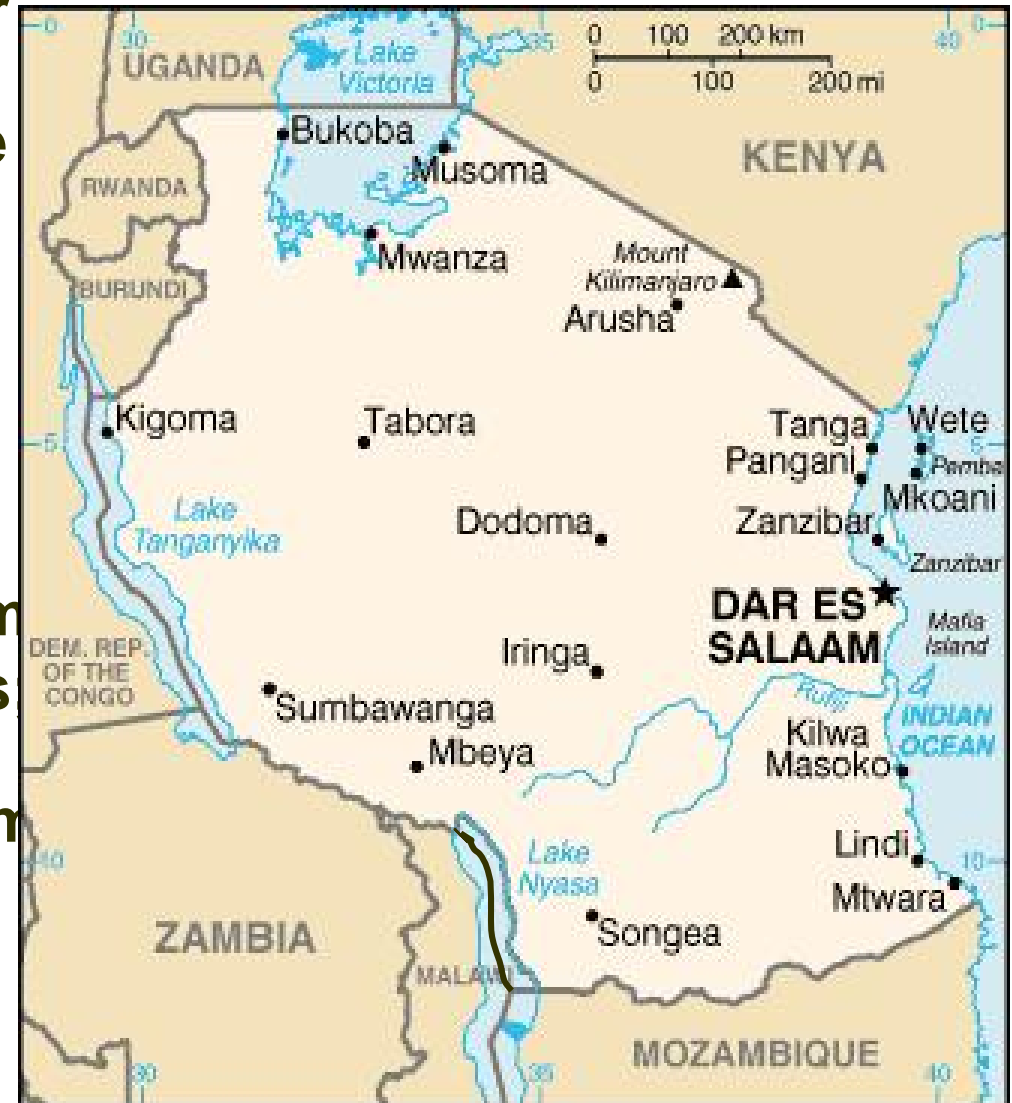


# Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Fishery Potential
- Management measures
- Management Tools
- *Monitoring Control and Surveillance*
- *Beach Management Units*
- *Closed fishing areas*
- *Collaborative Management Areas*
- *Closed fishing season*

# INTRODUCTION

- Tanzania - well endowed with water resources;
- Sharing three of the largest and most important inland lakes in Africa;
- Lake Victoria
- Lake Tanganyika
- Lake Nyassa;
- Diverse river system
- Numerous wetlands and
- Coastline of 1450 km long
- **A SIGNIFICANT FISHERY SECTOR**



# Fishery Potential

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Water body</b>	<b>Surface Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Fishery Potential</b>	<b>Year of Survey</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Territorial Sea</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>1970's</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Deep Sea</b>	<b>223,000</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Lake Victoria</b>	<b>35,088</b>	<b>997,000</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Lake Tanganyika</b>	<b>13,489</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>1998</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Lake Nyasa</b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>168,000</b>	<b>1994</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Other inland water bodies</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>1970's</b>
<b>Totals</b>		<b>346,337</b>	<b>1,590,338</b>	



# **Fisheries Management**

- **FAO, 2009 - conservation and protection; information gathering, processing, analysis and dissemination; stakeholders participation and empowerment**
- **Overall goal – To produce sustainable biological, social, and economic benefits from renewable aquatic resources.**
- **High fishing pressure - among the main cause of resource depletion due to recruitment and growth over-fishing**
- **A need for instituting effective resources management and control mechanisms.**

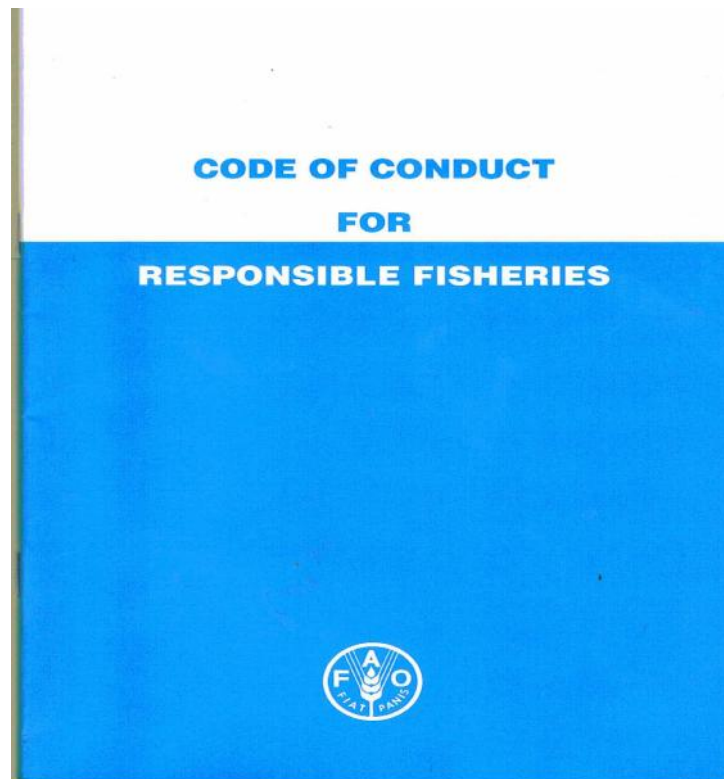
# Fisheries Management systems

- **Command and control**
  - Fisheries management is centralized
  - Monitoring and Research – Scientists
  - Complex analysis
  - Technical reports
  - Make decision
  - Set up a system to enforce the decision
  - Top down
- **Collaborative Management**
  - Cooperative between state and resource users
  - share management responsibilities
  - A range of players in decision making process
  - Active involvement in fisheries management

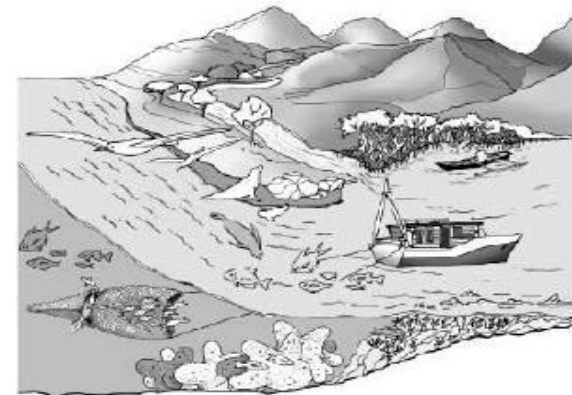


# Active participation of resource users in Fisheries management

- **FAO 1995 – Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries**
- **FAO 2009 – Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management**



## FISHERIES MANAGEMENT 2. The ecosystem approach to fisheries



# Why community participation

- **There has been public concern and media attention on issues**
  - illegal fishing practices,
  - high fishing pressure,
  - closer of the prawn fishery,
  - environmental degradation,
  - dumping of waste material,
  - pollution and impacts of fishing on the coastal environment
  - **Reduction of fish catches – decline of economic wellbeing**



# Fisheries Management tools

- Fisheries management requires management tools to be implemented.
- Among the tools;
  - *Fisheries management instruments*
  - Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS),
  - Closed areas, Closed seasons,
  - Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas (CFMA)
- The government has initiated various interventions such as:
  - establishment of MCS centers,
  - establishment of Beach Management Units (BMU's)
  - establishment of Protected Areas and Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas.

# Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS)

- **M**onitoring - fishing inputs, fishing outputs and various physical and water parameters
- **C**ontrol - fishing efforts, fishing capacity, fish catches; and
- **Surveillance** to inspect legislation and ensure compliance of existing fisheries rules and regulation
- 20 MCS Centers were established;
  - To ensure compliance with fisheries management rules i.e. enforcement
  - To reduce cross boarder fishing and fish trade among the shared water bodies.
- **Challenges:**
  - effective enforcement of these regulations and compliance;
  - human and financial constraints;
  - Community perception; and
  - conflict of interests;

# Beach Management Units (BMU's)

## Before BMU

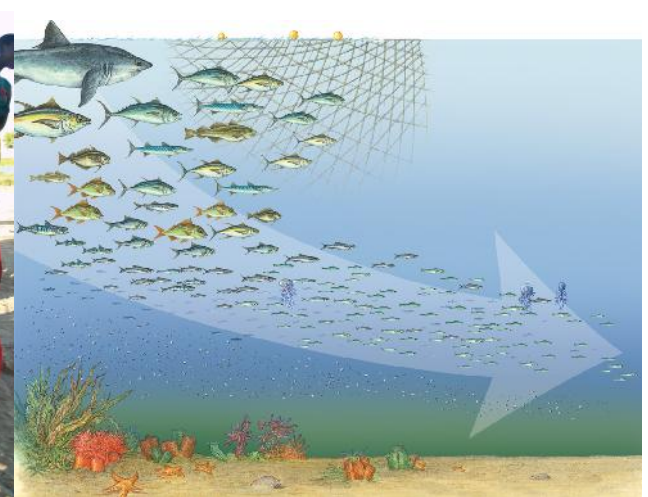
Existed resource user groups; cooperative societies, self help groups, fishers groups, women and even youth groups

## The Situation

Pressure on the fishery resource use and destruction of the aquatic environment led to the reduction fishery resources and affect socio-economic benefits

## Communities involvement through BMU

- Beneficiaries,
- vast experience, -indigenous knowledge
- first to suffer when the resource is depleted





# Number of BMU's

S/N	Water body	No of BMU's	Reg. BMU's	No of manag. Plans	No of By Laws
1	Lake Victoria	433	0	0	0
2	Lake Tanganyika	20	5	7	7
3	Marine Waters	179	32	68	39
4	Lake Nyasa	11	0	0	0
5	N'Mungu	20	0	0	0
6	Mtera Dam	29	9	0	0
<b>Totals</b>		<b>692</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>46</b>

# BMU Roles and responsibilities

- **Enforce the Fisheries Act and Regulations;**
- **Prepare Management plans and By-laws to supplement the implementation of Fisheries Act and Regulations;**
- **Ensure beach sanitation and hygiene;**
- **Collect fisheries data/information;**
- **Educate other fishers on the negative impact of illegal fishing practices and other environmental issues that affect the fishery resources and its environment;**
- **Prepare and implement economic sub-projects;**
- **Ensure security of the people and property;**

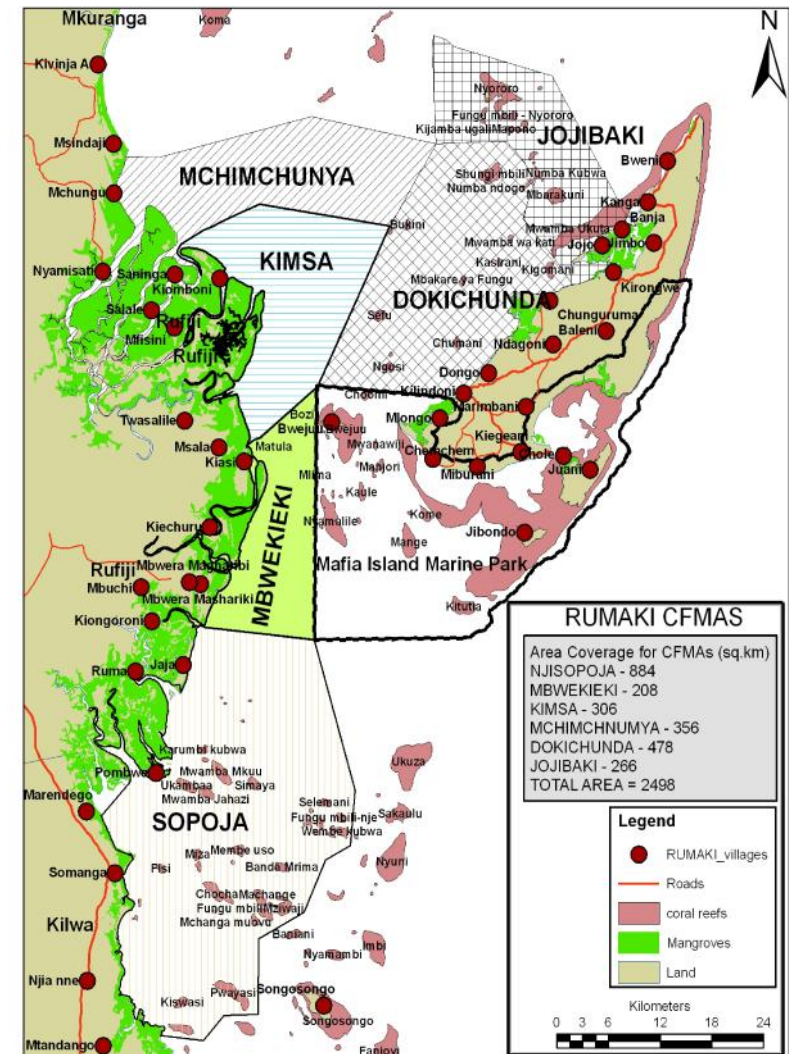
# Closed fishing areas

- Marine parks and protected area were established under MPRU Act No 29 of 1994
- The protected areas were established in order
  - to conserve biodiversity, manage natural resources, protect endangered species, reduce user conflicts, provide educational and research opportunities, and enhance commercial and recreational fisheries and most importantly prohibition of illegal fishing practices.
- BMU's manage to established 6 Collaborative Fisheries management Areas (CFMA) in marine waters as a management tool to protect shared fishing ground within neighboring BMU's.



# Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas (CFMA's)

- Using the same methodology of creating BMU's,
- Coordinating a number of neighboring BMU's sharing a common fishing ground outside or within the villages' boundaries
- Marine waters of TZ in collaboration with WWF 6 CFMA's have been established
- A Manual was developed to elaborate the concept, benefits, criteria for selecting villages to form a CFMA, Roles and responsibilities of BMU's and operational procedures



# BMU Network

- BMU Networking is meant to create a forum for recognizing the user rights of the same fishing ground with the neighboring villages
- To coordinate BMU activities on sustainable management, conservation and protection of coastal resources in their locality
- Eg. Marine BMU networking will represent Tanzania at the regional (meetings)
  - To discuss fisheries management framework at the regional level (TZ, KE, MZ etc)

# **Challenges**

- **People's attitude towards fisheries resources rational use and good management practices**
  - **Community perception**
  - **Mind - setting**
- **Human and financial constraints**
- **Resource use conflicts**
- **Political willingness**
- **Motivation**





# Recommendations

- **Establishment of Sustainable funding mechanism**
- **Capacity building in Financial Management**
- **Compensation for their time spent in fisheries management**
- **Tender to collect revenue from fisheries activities**

# Conclusion

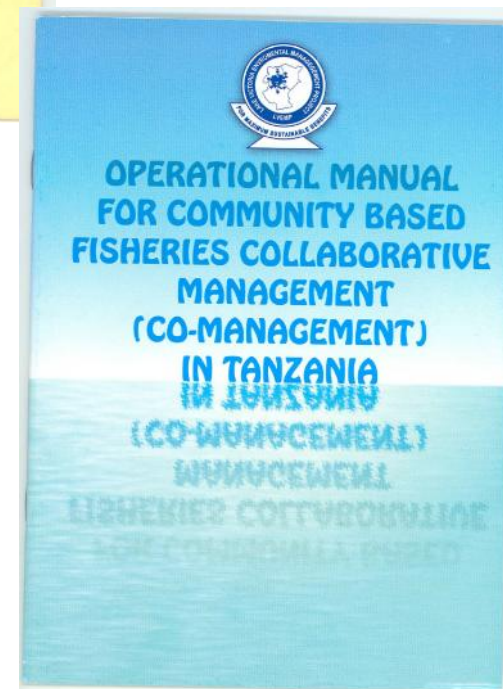
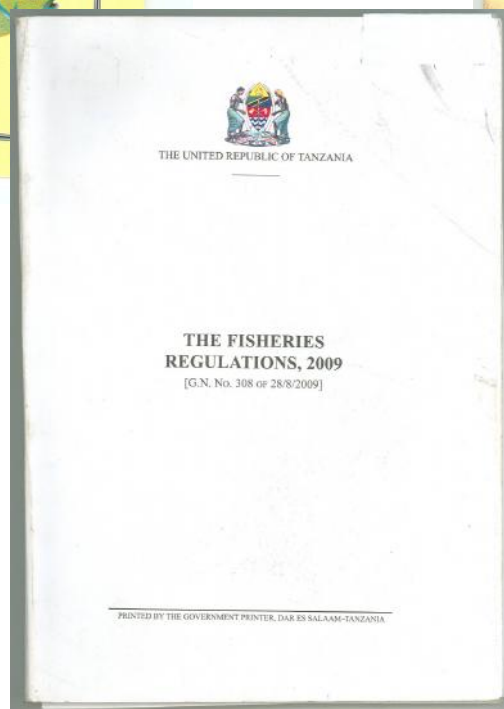
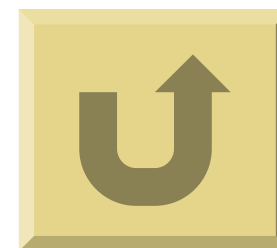
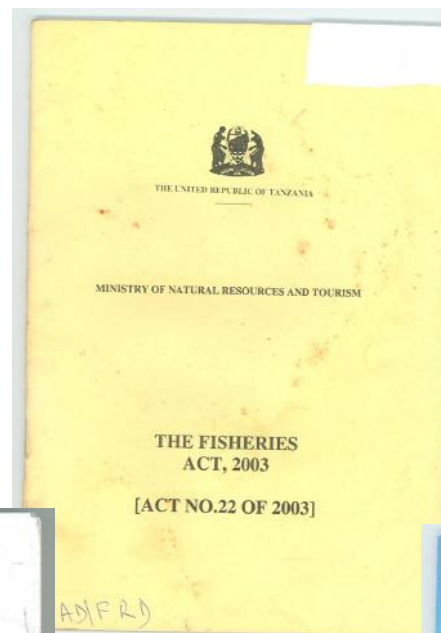
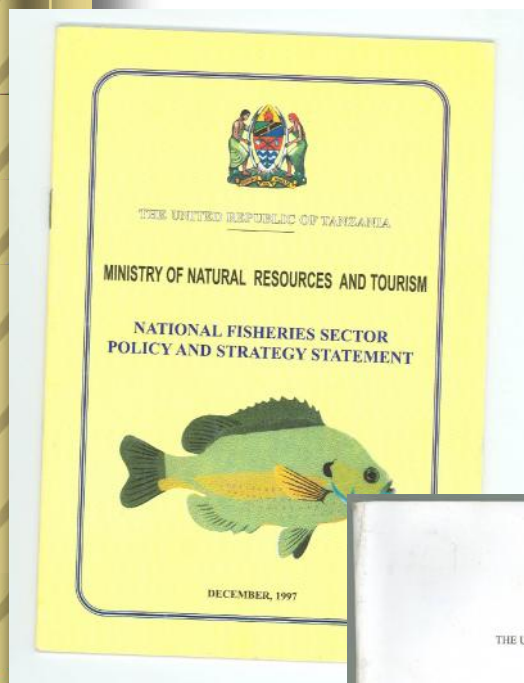
- **Fisheries management in most countries is a highly controversial matter;**
- **Primary stakeholders – communities;**
- **Seen a decline of fish stocks and consequences will be loss of socio – economic gains to them;**
- **Sharing the management will feel the interest of maintaining fish stocks at a maximum sustainable level;**
- **A community-based fisheries management system shares responsibilities over the resource between the fishing communities and the government.**
- **The system will reduce problem of common property by allocating exclusive fishing rights to the fishing communities in their respective areas or villages through CFMA.**

THANK YOU FOR LISTERNING

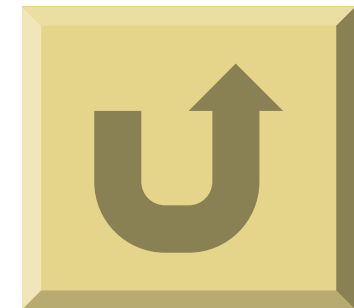
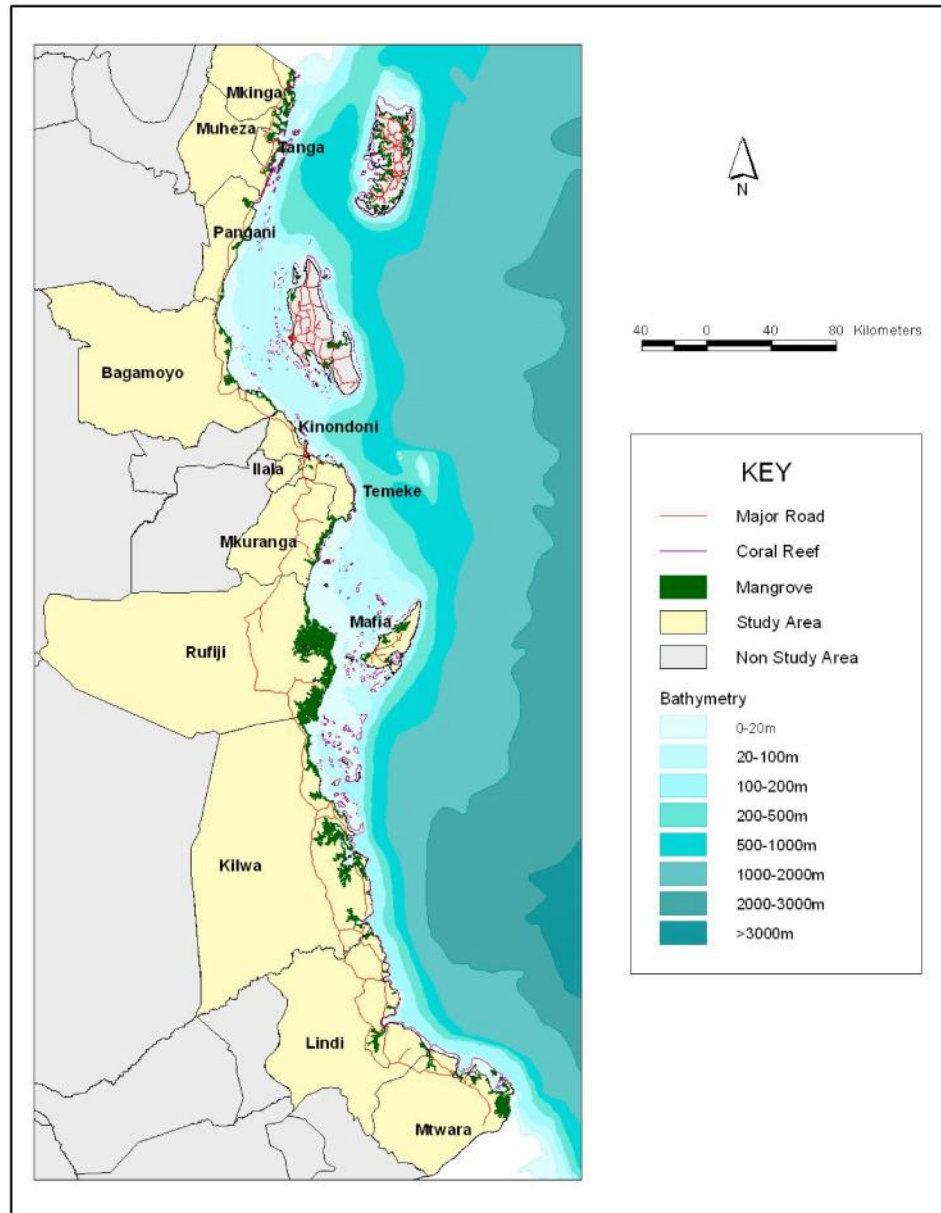




# Fisheries management instrument



# Marine Coast-line



# Lake Victoria

Country	Area owned km <sup>2</sup>	Shoreline (km long)	Shoreline Percentage %
Tanzania	35,088 (51%)	1,150	33
Uganda	29,584 (43%)	1,750	51
Kenya	4,128 (6%)	550	16
Total	68,800 (100%)	3,450	100



# Lake Tanganyika

<b>Country</b>	<b>Area owned km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Shoreline (km)</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>13,489</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>2,632</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>DRC(Zaire)</b>	<b>14,805</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,900</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>100</b>





