

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN TANZANIA



Fatma S. Sobo,
Fisheries Development Division,
P.O.Box 2462,
Dar es Salaam, -
fsoboster@gmail.com

A group of people, including men and women, are sitting on the ground outdoors in a community meeting. They are surrounded by trees and some structures. The scene is set in a natural, outdoor environment with green foliage in the background. The people are dressed in casual clothing, and some are wearing hats. The overall atmosphere appears to be a community gathering or a meeting.

Presentation Outline

- Introduction

- Fishery Potential

- Management measures

- Management Tools

- *Monitoring Control and Surveillance*

- *Beach Management Units*

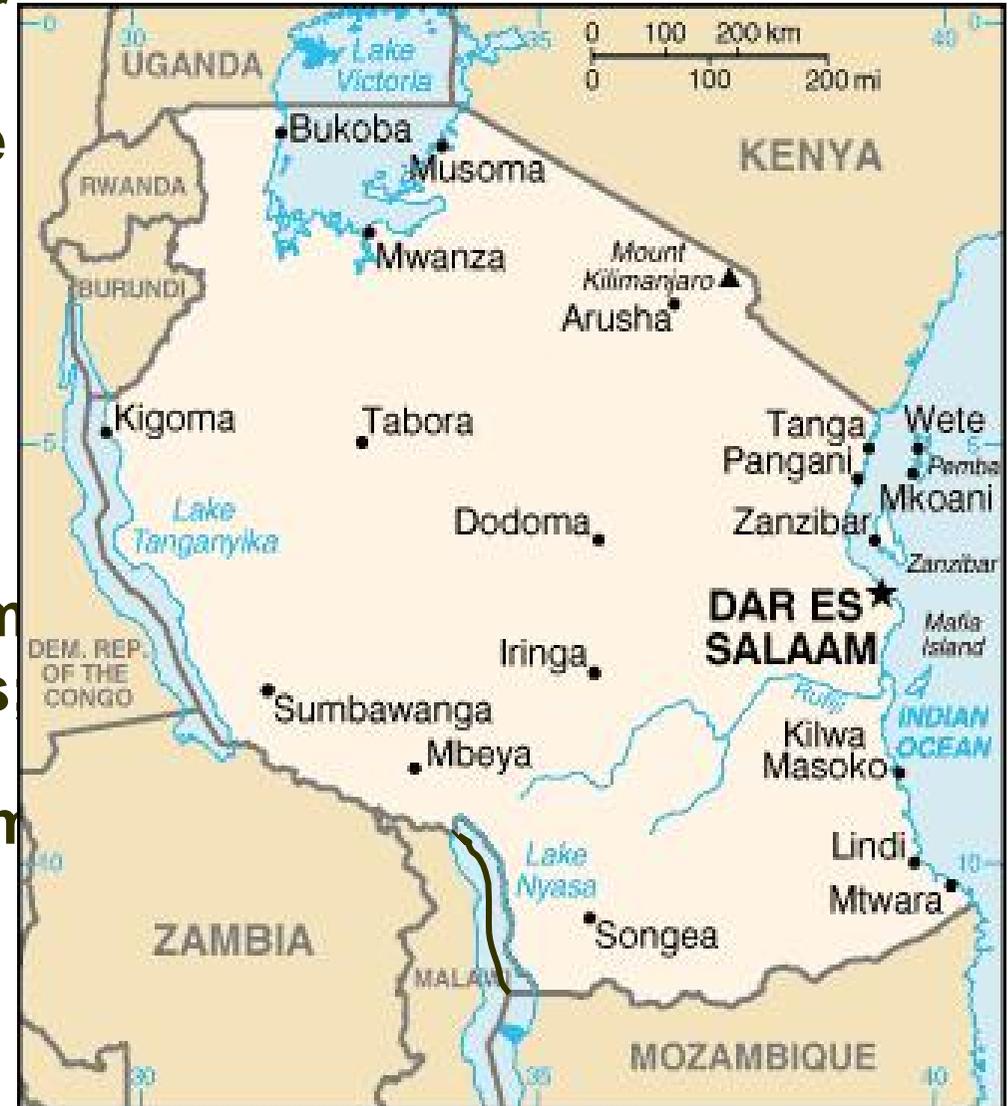
- *Closed fishing areas*

- *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

S/N	Water body	Surface Area (km²)	Fishery Potential	Year of Survey
1	Territorial Sea	64,000	100,000	1970's
2	Deep Sea	223,000	Unknown	NA
3	Lake Victoria	35,088	997,000	2011
4	Lake Tanganyika	13,489	295,000	1998
5	Lake Nyasa	5,760	168,000	1994
6	Other inland water bodies	5,000	30,000	1970's
Totals		346,337	1,590,338	

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.**

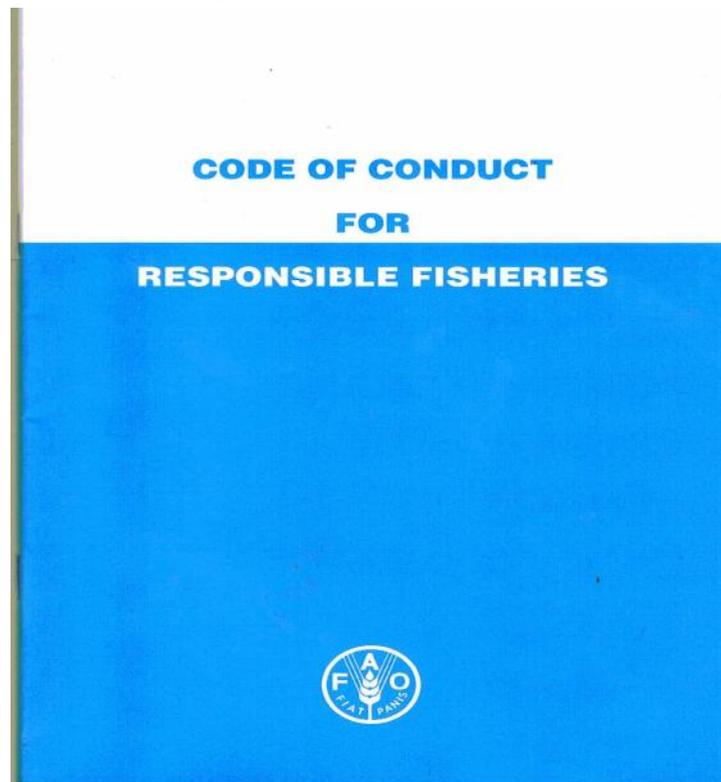
Fisheries Management systems

- **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

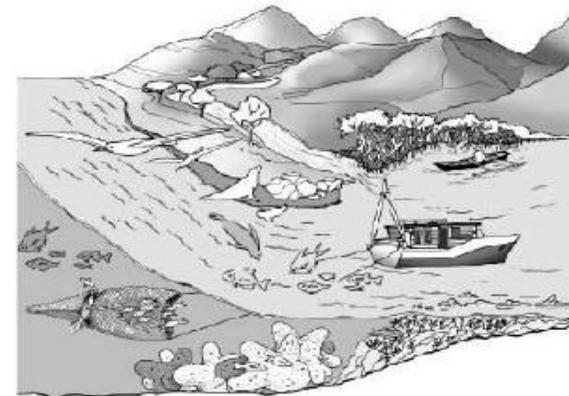


Active participation of resource users in Fisheries management

- **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
- **S**urveillance 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

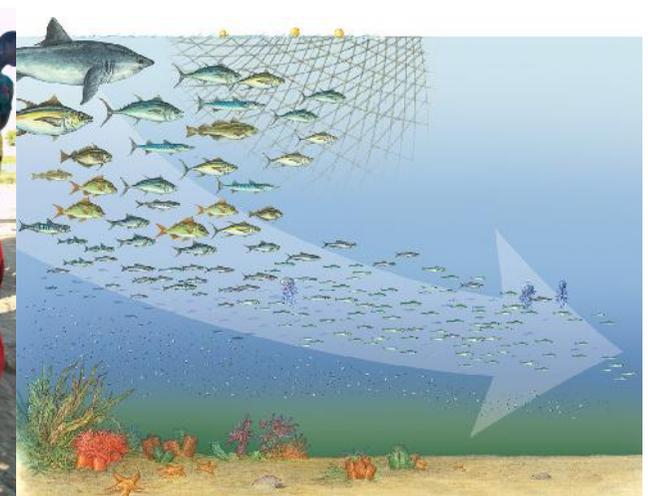
Existed resource user groups; cooperative societies, self help groups, fishers groups, women and even youth groups

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
Totals		692	46	75	46

BMU Roles and responsibilities

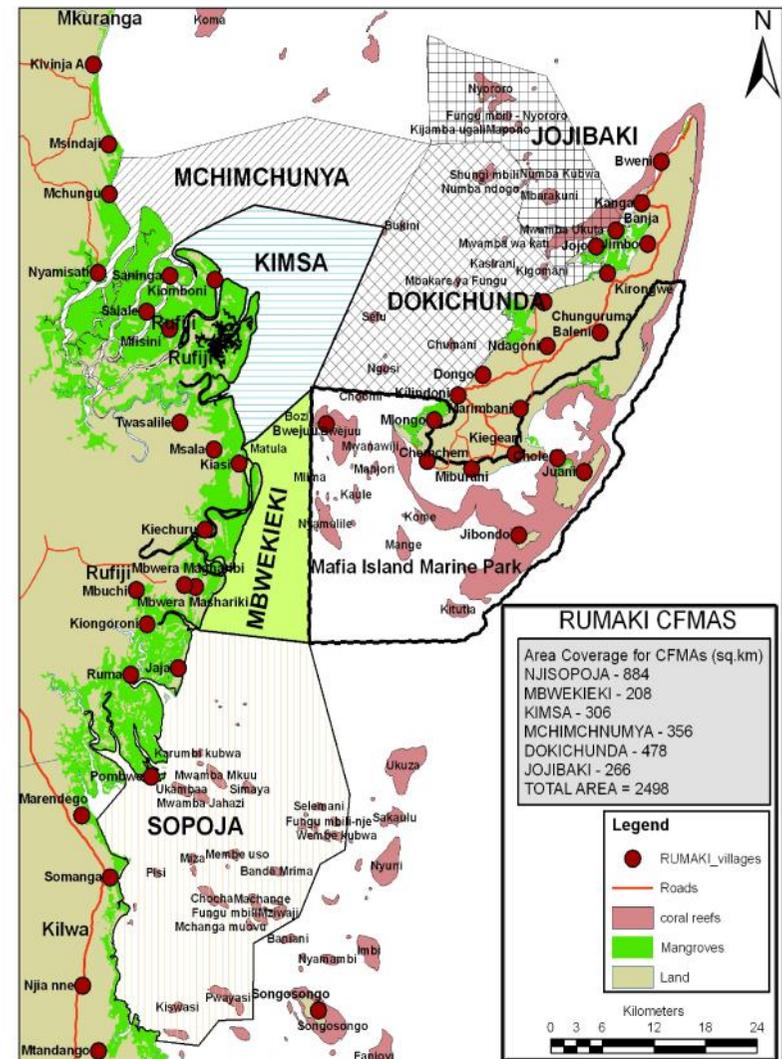
- **Enforce the Fisheries Act and Regulations;**
- **Prepare Management plans and By-laws to supplement the implementation of Fisheries Act and Regulations;**
- **Ensure beach sanitation and hygiene;**
- **Collect fisheries data/information;**
- **Educate other fishers on the negative impact of illegal 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**

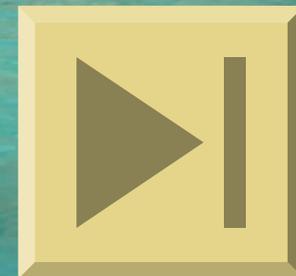
Recommendations

- **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**

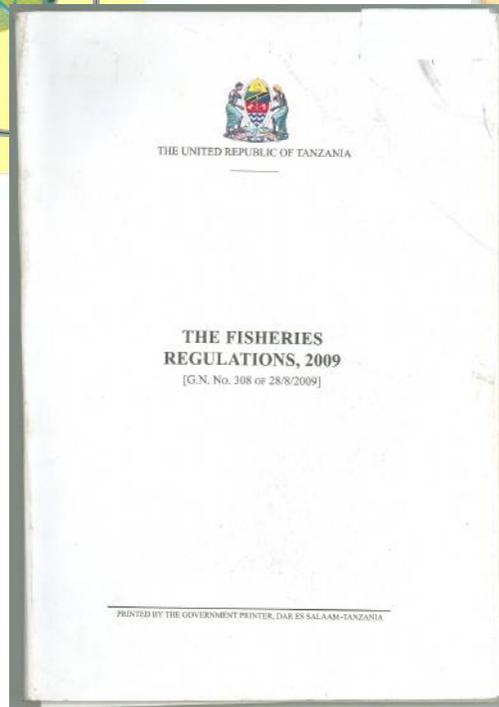
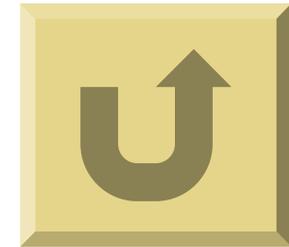
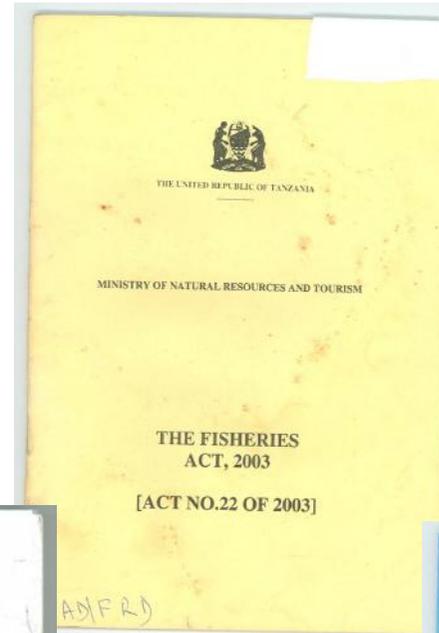
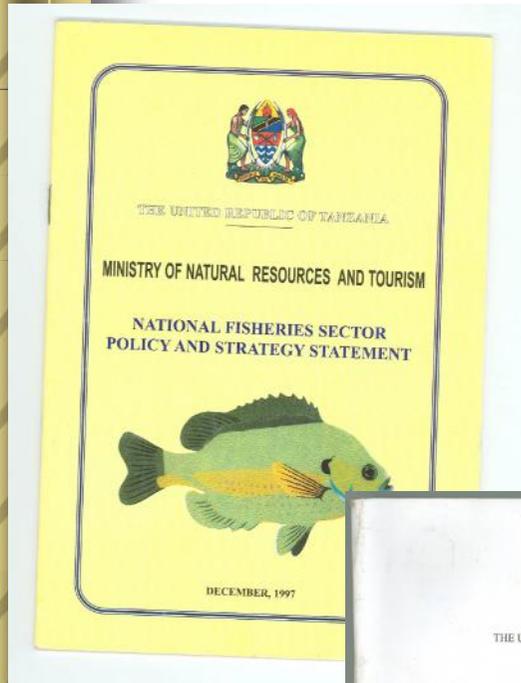
Conclusion

- **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.**

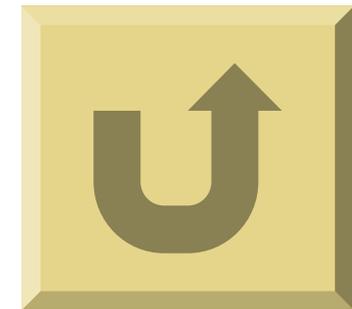
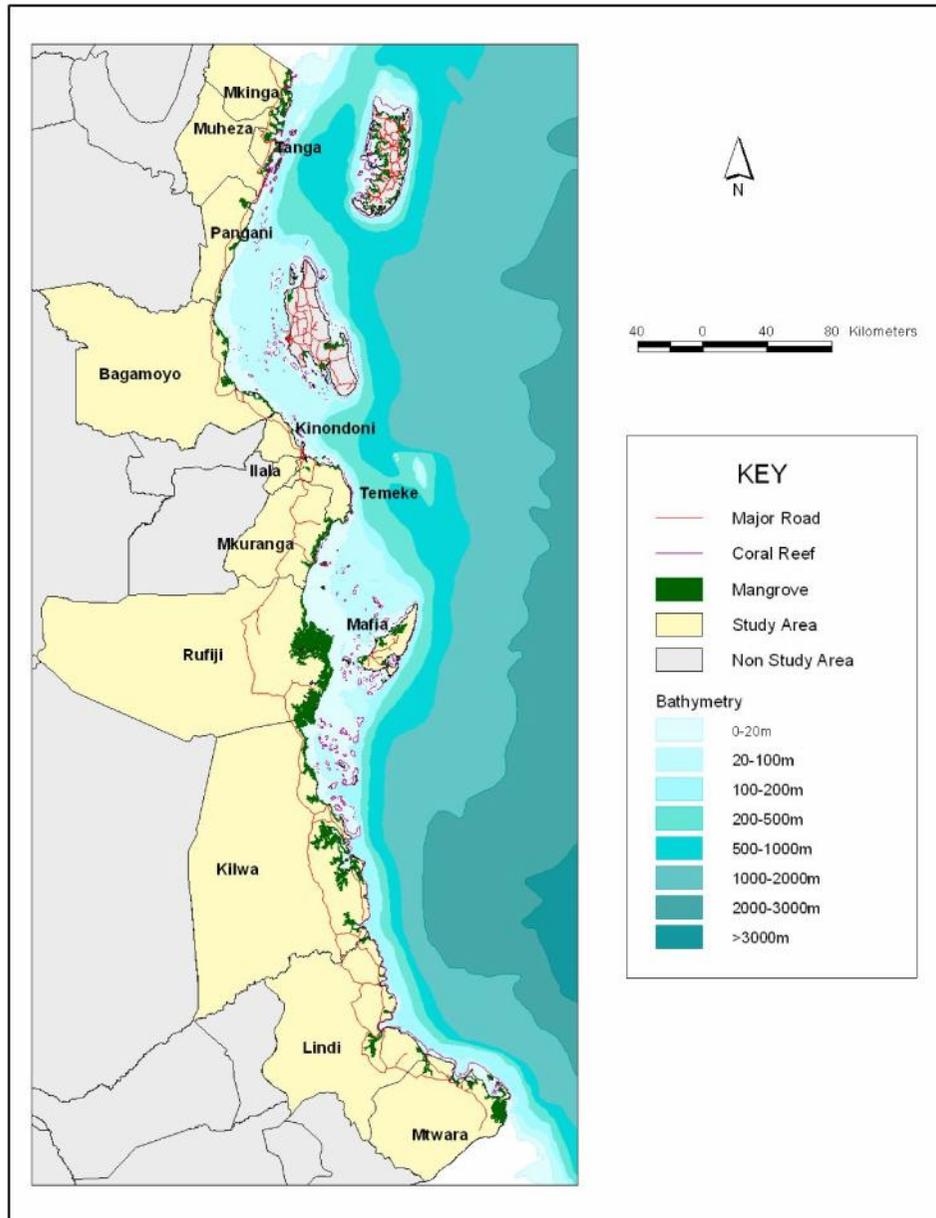
THANK YOU FOR LISTENING



Fisheries management instrument



Marine Coast-line



Lake Victoria

Country	Area owned km²	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

Country	Area owned km²	Shoreline (km)	Percentage %
Tanzania	13,489	669	41
Burundi	2,632	215	8
Zambia	1,974	159	6
DRC(Zaire)	14,805	807	45
Total	32,900	1,850	100



