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Dear Participants,

On behalf of the University of Dar es Salaam, I am delighted to welcome you to the 16th biennial conference of the International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade (IIFET). I want to thank you very sincerely for choosing Tanzania as the venue for this important meeting.

I am informed that participants in this conference come from as many as 50 countries around the world. This is a strong indicator of the internationality of the conference. It also tells us that many of you have travelled long distances to attend the meeting, which serves to remind us of the importance of fisheries globally as well as the honour that comes from the opportunity to host such an important activity.

We are delighted to be the first institution in Africa South of Sahara to host this international conference. Having come just after we have celebrated the country’s and university’s 50th anniversaries, this is indeed a landmark opportunity for us.

Dar es Salaam offers a unique location for you to converge and share ideas on fisheries economics and trade. The theme of the conference: Visible possibilities: The economics of sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and seafood trade, is indeed very relevant for Africa and especially Tanzania’s efforts to address issues of underdevelopment, food security and sustainable livelihoods. I trust that, this meeting, especially the Policy Day, which is organized by the University of Dar es Salaam in collaboration with The New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and the World Bank, will enable policy makers to know the potential role of fisheries in strengthening African economies.

While you will have ample time discussing the main agenda of the meeting, the conference banquet on Thursday 19th July will provide an opportunity for informal discussions and establishing networks. I urge you not to miss that important segment of the conference.

To conclude, I thank the sponsors of this conference and wish you all an enjoyable and productive stay in Tanzania.

Prof. Rwekaza S. Mukandala
VICE-CHANCELLOR

Direct: +255 22 2410700
Telephone: +255 22 2410500 ext. 2001
Telefax: +255 22 2410078
Welcome from IIFET

July 16, 2012

Dear Fisheries Economics and Trade Colleagues,

Welcome to IIFET 2012 Tanzania and our 16th biennial conference Visible Possibilities: The Economics of Sustainable Fisheries, Aquaculture and Seafood Trade!

Whilst the theme of our conference is relevant in all corners of our world, it has a particular relevance to many in Africa – and our hosts of the University of Dar Es Salaam have worked particularly hard to design a conference that will encourage participants to reflect not only on the goods and services that the fisheries and aquaculture sectors provide to human society, but also on the contributions that well governed and managed fisheries and aquaculture sectors can provide to human wellbeing.

Development is something that takes place in every society, at all levels. It is a continual process of change – of seeking a cleaner, safer and more prosperous world and a fairer society – that is relevant everywhere. I encourage one and all to examine – and to suggest solutions – for ensuring that the fisheries, aquaculture and trade sectors really do allow us to recognize our visible possibilities.

With best regards,

[Signature]

President
General Information

Conference Registration and Check in: Conference participants are requested to check in and receive registration materials as soon as possible on arrival at the conference. Registration materials will be available at the Welcome Reception at the New Africa Hotel Monday evening, and at the Conference Desk on the Mezzanine Floor of the Kilimanjaro Hyatt Regency Hotel.

Staff will be on hand throughout the conference to offer assistance.

For access to the conference venue, please be sure to wear your conference badge at all times.

Conference Staff

Onsite Manager: Stephen Kirama
Registration Desk Manager: Sware Semesi
Audio-visual Coordinators: Justine Mwengele and Perpetua John
Liaison with the hotel: Stephen Kirama
NEPAD-Funded Participants coordinator: Paul Onyango
Registration/information Desk: Salva Macha
Program Coordinator: Christopher Cusack
Registration Fee and CRSP, UNUFTP, and NORAD-Sponsored Participant Coordinator: Leanne Cusack

Student Volunteers:
Rithahaika Mlingi  Magreth Kasuga  Donatha Kajuna
Robert Nicholous  Witike, Michael  Joseph Matata
Emmanuel Hyera  Patricia Sempinge  Mark Allison
Michael Innocent  Rosemary Taylor
John Innocensia  Maria Pentzel

University of Dar es Salaam IIIFET 2012 Tanzania Conference Secretariat Members:
Adolf Mkenda  Sware Semesi  Stephen Kirama
Charles Lugomela  Adolphine Kateka  Paul Onyango
Razack Lokina  Salva Macha

Conference Schedule

Monday evening, July 16, 5:00-7:00 pm: New Africa Hotel, Welcome Reception/Registration check-in

Tuesday July 17, Kilimanjaro Hyatt Regency hotel:
8:00-9:00 am onsite Registration and Check In
9:00 am-5:30 pm conference sessions
5:30-7:30 pm: Poster session, Game Demonstrations, and Reception

Wednesday and Thursday, July 18 and 19
8:00-5:30: Registration and check in
8:30 am-5:30 pm: conference sessions, Kilimanjaro Hotel

Thursday evening, July 19, Conference Banquet, Mlimani Center. (Busses leave from Kilimanjaro at end of conference sessions.)

Friday, July 20, conference sessions, 8:30 am to 1:00 pm. Conference ends at 1:00 pm sharp, before lunch.

Note: lunch will be provided on the Mezzanine level of the conference venue Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, along with coffee/tea breaks morning and afternoon. Morning coffee/tea break will be provided on Friday. The conference ends before lunch on Friday.

Saturday, July 21: Zanzibar Post Conference Field Trip. Participants must be registered in advance, and will be picked up at their hotels very early Saturday morning, July 21. Please contact Catherine at Alesy Travel for further information (info@alesytravel.co.tz), or call +255 022 2411005.
Conference Banquet Information

The conference banquet will be held Thursday evening, July 19th at the Mlimani City, a shopping mall complex located about 12 km away from the city center, within the University of Dar es Salaam compound. At the banquet, which you don’t want to miss, you will be served the essence of modern and traditional African cuisine, which will help you enjoy the evening and remember to come back. The menu will be announced at the banquet.

Travelling to Mlimani City

For those who wish to go the banquet by themselves, just follow the directions shown in the map below. Take a taxi and ask the driver to drop you at the Mlimani City shopping area. Once in the Mlimani City compound, ask for the conference center. Please carry your conference name tag for identification.

For those who would like to go to the Mlimani City with a guide, we meet at the entrance of Kilimanjaro Hyatt hotel at exactly 1730hrs. There are buses that will transport everybody. Just look for the bus to which you have been allocated. Make note of it because it is the same bus you will take back to your hotel.
## Program Grid

### TUESDAY

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<td>02B: Governance, Community management, Cooperatives, and Catch Shares Part II</td>
<td>02C: Managing Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture sectors Part II</td>
<td>02D: Compliance, Enforcement, and the Lack Thereof Part I</td>
<td>02E Climate Change Impacts on the Economics of World Fisheries. Chair: Rashid Sumaila.</td>
<td>02F: Understanding and Modeling Fishing/Sector Behavior Part II</td>
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<td>02D: Compliance, Enforcement, and the Lack Thereof Part I</td>
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<td>03A Overcoming Gender Inequalities in Fish Supply Chains to Inform Policy and Action. Chairs: Hillary Egna and Meryl Williams.</td>
<td>03B: Aquaculture/Fisheries Interactions</td>
<td>03C: Markets: Value Chains Part II</td>
<td>03D: Compliance, Enforcement, and the Lack Thereof Part II</td>
<td>03E: Bioeconomic Modeling Part II</td>
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<td>11E Too Big to Ignore: Enhancing Visibility and Possibilities in Small-Scale Fisheries. Chair: Ratana Chuenpagdee.</td>
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<td>1050</td>
<td>12B: Fisheries Games and Experiments: Applications for Education, Outreach and Science. Chair: Gunnar Knapp</td>
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<td>12C Socio-economic assessment of Management Measures of the new Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)? Challenges and Methodological Background Part II. Chair: Ralf Doering.</td>
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<td>1315</td>
<td>13C The Fishery Performance Indicators: A New Tool for Measuring Wealth Generation from Fishery Resources. Chair: Chris Anderson</td>
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<td>PLENARY AWARD CEREMONY: Keynote Talks by Distinguished Service Award Winner Dr. Ola Flaaten and IFET Fellow Dr. James Wien</td>
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<td>Address: Maximization of Wealth from Deep Sea and Small-scale Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (Rashid Sumaila)</td>
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<td>21E. An International Instrument on securing sustainable Small-scale Fisheries: Implementation strategies. Chair: Nicole Franz</td>
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<td>23B. JIFRS/JICA Session on Responsible Fishing. Chair: Yagi</td>
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Special Sessions Descriptions

Africa Policy Day:

The African Fisheries Policy Day’s theme is “Investing in African Fisheries and Aquaculture for Wealth Creation, Economic Growth and Food Security”.

Global marine capture fisheries are an underperforming global asset.

A central plank of current reform thinking and one which was underscored in the Abuja Declaration, 2005\(^1\), is rights-based management (RBM). As with many other renewable natural resources (forestry, water, wildlife and soil) there is an increasing, relevant and empirically based literature on the benefits that rights confer (through limiting entry into fisheries through assigning rights or entitlements) to resource performance and sustainability.

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\(^1\) The Abuja Declaration (NEPAD, 2005) underscores African political commitment “to progressively replace open access to fisheries resources with limited access regimes and introduction of right-based fisheries”
Although the challenges associated with implementing effective RBM in Africa are not to be underestimated, the approach if properly developed, could engender compliance, wealth creation and capacity reduction.

CAMFA (2010) also recognized the importance of wealth creation from sustainable fisheries and urged AU Member States “to develop fisheries management plans that integrate rights-based and other economically rational management approaches that foster wealth creation in fisheries”.

In Africa, a good example is Namibia where post-independence reforms based on rights-based fisheries management led to some $70m per year of new revenue. Having risen from virtually zero at the time of Independence when the fisheries were open access, the sector now contributes to some 20% of GDP. Although Namibian fisheries are often perceived as being atypical of African fisheries insofar as there is virtually no small-scale sector (and therefore less relevant), the institutional, economic (and social) underpinnings of the Namibian reform are in fact highly relevant, at all scales. Namibia effectively tackled de facto open access through its strictly controlled quota management system.

Over the past five years many countries in Africa have been developing their National Agriculture Investment Plans as part of the CAADP process. The key target is for the agriculture sector to grow at a minimum of 6% per annum in order for African countries to attain the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1. In countries where fisheries and aquaculture are important, the 6% annual growth may not be achieved efficiently without the contribution of the fisheries and aquaculture. Therefore, the NEPAD Agency has been supporting a number of countries to develop their National Fisheries Investment Plans (NFIPs) as part of the post-CAADP Compact process. These NFIPs are subsequently submitted to the World Bank for funding.

Critical in the process of developing the NFIPs is the economic valuation of the national fisheries resources aimed at accounting for the true value of the fisheries in the national 6% target. However, the capacity of African countries to realise the full wealth-generation potential of the fisheries is limited by a number factors, namely: climate change; inappropriate aquaculture technologies; inability to take advantage of the regional and global markets due to market-related challenges and the vulnerability of fishing communities to HIV/AIDS. Therefore, the AFPD will deliberate on these as sub-themes during the policy dialogue.

Sub-theme 1: Maximizing fishery wealth to accelerate economic growth in Africa
The papers under this sub-theme will focus on how African countries can optimise wealth from fisheries. The session will also consider policy options for wealth-generation within the context of deep sea and inland commercial fisheries, as well as small-scale fisheries and aquaculture. Furthermore, the sub-theme will consider the challenges of capturing the contribution of fisheries to the National Income Accounts; as well as identify strategies for mainstreaming fisheries into national poverty reduction strategies.

Sub-theme 2: Aquaculture development in Africa
The presentations under this sub-theme will dwell on strategies to improve the expansion of aquaculture development in Africa. Special attention will be on addressing the problems and enhancing the capacity of Africa to develop aquaculture as a mechanism to improve food security and livelihoods. In addition, lessons will be drawn from best practices on management and value chain of various farmed species, particularly for small-scale farmers.

Sub-theme 3: Climate change and fisheries development in Africa
Climate change is a major challenge to the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture sectors in Africa with serious implications for the 200 million people who depend on fish for their livelihoods and food security. The global climate change discourse has tended to sideline fisheries. However, during the recent COP17, the NEPAD Agency and other global and regional partners organised a side event on climate change and fisheries that focused on the need to tackle adaptation. Climate change may pose a threat to fisheries sustainability through various impacts on ecosystems, societies and economies, but awareness about the means of addressing adaptation through resilient fisheries is lacking. The need to internalize climate change adaptation within future policies leading to fisheries that are more resilient to exogenous changes including natural disasters (tsunamis, storms, and so forth) is increasingly recognized. A welcome side effect of wealth generation is lower exploitation rates (a conservation outcome of green growth), increasing the resilience of fish stocks to natural shocks including adaptation to climate change. The papers in this sub-theme assess the implication of climate change on aquatic resources, food security and livelihood and discuss the policies options for enhancing the resilience and adaptation capacity of fisheries and fishing communities.
Special Sessions:

01A Markets and Value Chains for Small Aquaculture Enterprises

Value Chains for Small Aquaculture Enterprises: Structures, Processes, and Interventions to Augment Producer Income and Food Security Objectives of the Session: To discuss the breadth and complexity of value chains for aquaculture products; To identify barriers and constraints to the addition of value to farm-raised products that increased producer incomes and food security; To highlight producer efforts to broaden access and participation in value chains. In the agri-food sector, a value chain network consists of different processes and activities in order to bring food products and services to the market to satisfy customer demands. A value chain in sectors with perishable products such as fish adds additional dimensions because of the limited shelf life and the importance of food quality and food safety issues. These factors make such value chains complex, especially when other factors like variability in demand and price, and environmental factors are considered. The management of agri-food value chains and networks is considered a method to increase productivity and the performance of the agriculture sector in developing countries. This is based on the presupposition that the flow of goods and services, capital, technology, ideas, and labor offers opportunities for developing nations to enhance economic growth and reduce poverty by increasing productivity and efficiency, providing access to new markets and ideas, and expanding the range of consumer choice. For more detail please see the full session description in the Book of Abstracts, page 1.

Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2012  Time: 10:30 AM - 12:30 PM  Location: Zanzibar
Chair: Hillary Egna

02A Looking at Fish Supply Chains with a Gender Lens

Gender, as well as other cultural, class, religious and ethnic factors, affects how fish supply chains function and where value is created and captured along the supply chain. Using studies from Africa (Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) and South Asia (Sri Lanka and India), researchers explore divisions of labour, including especially those due to gender, and the economic and social dimensions of fish supply chains and markets. Relationships between actors in different parts of the chain, especially between fishers and traders are also covered.

Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2012  Time: 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM  Location: Zanzibar
Co-chairs: Hillary Egna and Meryl Williams

03A Overcoming Gender Inequalities in Fish Supply Chains to Inform Policy and Action

This panel discussion draws on the wealth of information presented in Sessions 1A (Markets and Value Chains for Small Aquaculture Enterprises) and 2A (Looking at Fish Supply Chains with a Gender Lens) and challenges the panelists to present their views on how gender inequalities in fish supply chains can be overcome. A wealth of information is building to inform action to improve gender equity in supply chains, especially from studies on gender divisions of labour, economic relations and women’s empowerment. In addition to research-based knowledge, innovative art-science coalitions are also being tested to stimulate change to greater equity. The output of the Session will be a synthesis of suggestions for policy making and action.

Panelists:
Hillary Egna, Meryl Williams, Co-chairs (Opening Remarks), Shyam S Salim, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (India), Funmilola Agbebi, Ekiti State University (Nigeria), Stella Williams, Mundus maris - Sciences and Arts for Sustainability (Belgium), Sara Fröcklin, Stockholm University (Sweden), Nancy Gitonga FishAfrica, Nairobi, (Kenya)

Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2012  Time: 4:30 PM - 5:30 PM  Location: Zanzibar
Co-chairs: Hillary Egna and Meryl Williams

02E Climate Change Impacts on the Economics of World Fisheries

Global marine fisheries are underperforming economically because of overfishing, pollution and habitat degradation. Added to these threats is the looming challenge of climate change. Observations, experiments and simulation models show that climate change would result in changes in primary productivity, shifts in distribution and changes in the potential yield of exploited marine species, resulting in impacts on the economics of fisheries worldwide. The panel will illustrate how projected climate changes will ultimately lead to global shifts in
productivity of fish stocks and in catches, from nation to regional and global scales. We will also address the likely consequences of these changes on the economics and management of world fisheries at different scales.

Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2012  Time: 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM  Location: Lake Tanganyika
Chair: Rashid Sumaila

11C Socio-economic Assessment of Management Measures of the New Common Fisheries Policy

(Abbreviated Description) SOCIOEC is an interdisciplinary, European wide project bringing together scientists from several fisheries sciences with industry partners and other key stakeholders to work in an integrated manner on solutions for future fisheries management, that can be implemented at a regional level. The central concept is to provide a mechanism for developing measures that are consistent with the overarching sustainability objectives of the EU, and that can provide consensus across all stakeholders. The first step will be to develop a coherent and consistent set of management objectives, which will address ecological, economic and social sustainability targets. The second step will be to analyze the incentives for compliance provided by these measures. In particular, we will examine fisher’s responses and perceptions of these measures, based on historical analysis as well as direct consultation and interviews. This project will also examine how the governance can be changed to facilitate self- and co-management to ensure fisher buy-in to promising management measures. In particular, the project will focus on the interpretation of overarching (i.e. EU) objectives in local and regional contexts. Finally, the project will examine the impacts of the management measures that emerge from this process, particularly in terms of their economic and social impacts. The aim is to start a discussion on status quo and way forward in the assessment of management measures not only under the CFP as also in the United States socio-economic impact assessments for new measures are necessary. For full details see Book of Abstracts page 11.

Date: Wednesday, July 18, 2012  Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM and 10:30 AM – 12:30 PM  Location: Kibo 3
Chair: Ralf Doring

11E Too Big to Ignore: Enhancing Visibility and Possibilities in Small-Scale Fisheries

(Abbreviated Description) Fisheries support the livelihoods of about 560 million people, approximately 8% of the world’s population, and their number is growing. Of about 34 million active fishers, more than 90% are small-scale. Yet, these fisheries have been largely marginalized, ignored or dismissed as relics of the past. In many countries, this marginalization is shown by inadequate financial, institutional, and scientific support for small-scale fisheries, and an under-representation of the concerns of people working in this sector in policy discussions.

The prevailing narrative about the dismal state of world fisheries has obscured ample evidence about the contribution of small-scale fishing communities to conservation, food security, poverty alleviation, social wellbeing and resilience, and cultural heritage. Unfortunately, the tendency toward oversimplification in fisheries policy has meant that the persistence of many small-scale fisheries has often been portrayed as part of the problem. While population pressure on resources is certainly a problem in some areas, this narrative diverts attention from the vastly different environmental impacts of different fishing technologies and the ways in which benefits are distributed amongst those participating in a given fishery.

The sessions aim to highlight their economic, social and cultural importance, the roles they play in conservation and environmental stewardship, and appropriate governance systems and mechanisms that provide action spaces for small-scale fishers to maneuver in the changing economic, social and political landscape within which they operate. The overall goal of the sessions is to enhance visibility and possibilities of this sector. Speakers are asked to present examples of contributions of small-scale fisheries, and discuss their potentials. The panel discussion, which is an interactive session with the audience, will focus on ways to help elevate their profile. For the full description of this session, see Book of Abstracts, page 12.

Date: Wednesday, July 18, 2012 Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM and 10:30 AM – 12:30 PM Location: Lake Tanganyika
Chair: Ratana Chuenpagdee
13E: Well-Being and Fishery Governance

There is now a widespread realization of the need to address fisheries and marine issues through systems perspectives and holistic interdisciplinary approaches, rather than the narrower and more disciplinary analysis of the past. Much attention is being paid to developing suitable mechanisms to accomplish this, especially in small-scale fisheries. Recent research, such as in the Governing Small-scale Fisheries for Wellbeing and Resilience project, has identified the potential value of a well-being approach in understanding the complex social and economic dynamics of small-scale fisheries, and in moving toward improved fisheries management and governance. This approach broadens the analysis of fisheries, as it does in other social-ecological systems, by incorporating the three complementary elements of material, relational and subjective well-being, in order to properly consider the full range of values and objectives in fisheries. This special session will introduce and review ideas of well-being, and then focus on three key aspects: (1) the extent to which a well-being lens provides a more comprehensive approach to sustainable development in fisheries, incorporating considerations such as livelihoods, poverty and vulnerability; (2) how a well-being lens connects to a social-ecological systems perspective, and to analyses of resilience within a fisheries context; and (3) how adoption of well-being perspectives can contribute to fishery governance thinking, and whether it can inform the implementation of fisheries management instruments.

Date: Wednesday, July 18, 2012 Time: 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM Location: Lake Tanganyika
Chair: Anthony Charles

12B Fisheries Games and Experiments: Applications for Education, Outreach and Science

There is growing realization of the potential for games and experiments as powerful tools fisheries education, outreach and research. Fisheries economists have developed a wide variety of games and experiments for a wide variety of applications. Three examples of these games/experiments—ranging from very “low-tech” to extremely “high-tech”—will be demonstrated concurrently with the poster session and reception on Tuesday evening July 17. These demonstrations will provide a relaxed and fun opportunity to observe and participate in the actual playing of these games (while also enjoying refreshments). This special session, on the day following the demonstrations, will provide an opportunity for more detailed discussion of these three games as well as a more general discussion of fisheries games and experiments. During the first hour, the developers of the three games/experiments will describe and discuss the development and applications of their games, as well as their future plans for the games. During the second hour, the audience is invited to join in a moderated discussion of the potential for games and experiments as tools for fisheries education, outreach and research (including their applicability to policy issues in both developed and developing countries).

Date: Demonstration: Tuesday July 17, 5:30-7:30 pm (Poster and Game Demo/Reception) Session: Wednesday, July 18, 2012 10:30 AM - 12:30 PM Location: Kibo and Kibo 1
Co-Chairs: Gunnar Knapp and Jorn Schmidt

13C The Fishery Performance Indicators: A New Tool for Measuring Wealth Generation from Fishery Resources

This session presents current progress on the Fisheries Performance Indicators (FPIs), a rapid assessment instrument for benchmarking and tracking wealth generation from fisheries resources. Applied once to a single fishery, the FPIs provide a snapshot of where fishery-based wealth is accumulating (e.g., with capital owners, with crew or with processors) and of levels of factors thought to affect wealth accumulation. Repeating the instrument later within the same fishery allows monitoring of changes across time, including identifying the economic effects of management changes or development project investment. Where the more interesting research opportunities lie, however, is in drawing inferences across the range of industrial and artisanal fisheries in developing and developed countries in the case study database.

Date: Wednesday, July 18, 2012 Time: 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM Location: Kibo 3
Chair: Chris Anderson
21B Coupled Economic-Ecological Models for Ecosystem-Based Fishery Management: Exploration of Tradeoffs Between Model Complexity and Management Needs

Ecosystem based fishery management has moved beyond rhetorical statements calling for a more holistic approach to resource management, to implementing decisions on resource use that are compatible with goals of maintaining ecosystem health and resilience. Coupled economic-ecological models are a primary tool for informing these decisions. Recognizing the importance of these models, the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) formed a Study Group on Integration of Economics, Stock Assessment and Fisheries Management (SGIMM) to explore alternative modeling approaches that bring the multiple disciplines of economics, ecology, and stock assessment into integrated ecosystem models. This session is an extension of a series of workshops and theme sessions organized by the SGIMM, but would highlight the economic component of coupled models. Although economic and ecological systems are inherently complex, models are abstractions of these systems incorporating varying levels of complexity depending on available data and the management issues to be addressed. The objective of this special session is to assess the pros and cons of increasing model complexity to incorporate linkages between ecosystem components and processes. While more complex ecosystem models may provide greater insight into how management decisions and human actions propagate through the ecosystem and impact the value of ecosystem services, the resources and information required to develop and parameterize them is greater and these models tend to require trade-offs such as inability to quantify uncertainty or model human behavior as accurately as can be done with models of individual fisheries. The panel will discuss and compare fully integrated, highly detailed and dynamic economic-ecological models such as Atlantis to models that may be less detailed or not fully dynamic or integrated. In this special session we focus primarily on management issues that are of a longer term strategic nature such as the implications of climate change, fundamental regime change, or the role of forage species in an ecosystem.

Date: Thursday, July 19, 2012, Time: 10:30 AM - 12:30 PM, Location: Kibo 1
Co-chairs: Eric Thunberg and Daniel Holland

21E An International Instrument on securing sustainable Small-scale Fisheries: Implementation strategies

(Abbreviated description) The 29th Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) held in February 2011 recommended that an international instrument on small-scale fisheries be developed. This is based on the increasing recognition of small-scale fisheries as a principal contributor to poverty alleviation and food security and the guidance provided by a number of global and regional conferences and consultative meetings exploring how to better bring together responsible fisheries and social development in coastal and inland fishing communities.

The SSF Guidelines will facilitate the empowerment and mobilization of stakeholders to promote change towards sustainable small-scale fisheries and hence facilitate the realisation of the sector’s potential to contribute to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security, and economic growth.

It therefore appears critical to start considering how these SSF Guidelines are going to be implemented. The discussions taking place during the preparation of the SSF Guidelines are expected to influence policies and actions and strong stakeholder buy-in will ensure that the instrument becomes a part of ongoing governance and development processes. However, also strategies and activities explicitly supporting the SSF Guidelines implementation will be needed. New thinking with regard to availability, access and use of information will be required together with capacity building and enabling institutional arrangements, and incentive structures.

The Special Session, including a panel discussion with stakeholder representatives, will provide an opportunity to explore and discuss, inter alia, the required institutional and incentive structures, potential implementation constraints and opportunities for support and partnerships for bringing the SSF Guidelines into effective implementation. More information on the small-scale fisheries guidelines can be found at: http://www.fao.org/fishery/ssf/guidelines/en. For further details on this session, see Book of Abstracts, page 20.

Panelists:
Robert Pomeroy, University of Connecticut, USA, Anthony Charles, Saint Mary’s University, Canada, Friday Nyaja, Department of Fisheries, Malawi, Sloans Chimatriro, NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, Sebastian Matthews, ICSF

Date: Thursday, July 19, 2012 Time: 10:30 AM - 12:30 PM Location: Lake Tanganyika
Chair: Lena Westlund
22B The Economics of Genetic Development in Aquaculture

A number of issues influence the economic viability of aquaculture, particularly as bourgeoning environmental issues and food safety requirements increase production costs and complicate aquaculture management. One important issue that shapes developed and developing country aquaculture alike is disease management. While economic impact assessment platforms have been applied in a number of fisheries applications, an important research gap in the aquatic health literature is the lack of direct integration between the ecology of diseases, the dynamics of disease spread, and their economic impacts among different stakeholders. These issues are important given the potential feedbacks between disease control interventions and their influence on economic incentives for producers and policymakers alike, which can potentially affect the evolution of disease and the success of subsequent control efforts.

In addition, limited information exists at a policy level to inform government on the tradeoffs implicit between government and industry on various aquaculture-related decisions, although potential toolkits exist to examine these more closely. Given the numerous stakeholders implicit throughout the value chain, further elaboration on the decision tools necessary to interface with aquaculture – and appropriate entry points in those decisions – will be crucial.

In this session, we plan a series of five thematic presentations to highlight different decision-making approaches to aquaculture. Each thematic presentation will last 20 minutes, with 15 minutes of presentation and 5 minutes of clarifying questions from the audience. Part of these presentations reflect preliminary outputs from the SALMODIS project, a three-year research project funded by the Norwegian Research Council and salmon industry to improve disease control and management. The presentations contrast in scope and method between decisions taken at different scales of analysis (production site, industry, value chain, and government), providing guidance to researchers and policymakers on the variety of different decision tools available to address these challenges to global aquaculture in developed and developing country settings. A 20 minute open discussion will follow.

Date: Thursday, July 19, 2012 Time: 1:30 PM - 3:30 PM Location: Kibo 1
Co-Chairs: Karl Rich and Yajie Liu

23B JIFRS/JICA Session on Responsible Fishing

This session provides opportunities for participants from developing countries to present their study outcomes, so that the participants could share common issues on responsible fisheries in various countries where similar environmental, social and economic backgrounds exist. JIFRS (Japan International Fisheries Research Society) has provided travel supports as supplementary prize of the award known as JIFRS Yamamoto Prize, for maximum two winners of paper competition among participants from developing countries to IIFET Conferences since 2004. JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) also joins this function this year and provides support for this session.

Date: Thursday, July 19, 2012 Time: 4:00 PM - 5:30 PM Location: Kibo 1
Chair: Nobuyuki Yagi

31A FAO Regional Value Chains Workshop

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) initiated a comprehensive value-chain analysis of international fish trade in 2010, with an impact assessment of the small-scale sector in developing countries. The project also analyses the contributions of women along the value-chain. The aim was to identify ways to improve food security and employment for local populations through a better understanding of the dynamics of relevant value-chains, leading to more informed choices for policymakers. Comparisons were made between domestic, regional and international value-chains to identify how developing countries can increase the value derived from their fishery resources in local, regional and global markets.

Countries included in the FAO-NORAD value-chain project are: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, Ghana, Honduras, Japan, Kenya, Maldives, Morocco, Peru, Thailand, Uganda, and Viet Nam. Iceland, Norway and Spain joined the project at a later stage, building upon previous experiences.
During the FAO workshop in Tanzania, national and international consultants will present their findings from country case studies and a panel of experts will discuss implications of the results. This session is open to all IIFET Conference participants.

Date: Friday, July 20, 2012   Time: 8:30 AM - 10:30 AM and 11 AM – 12:30 PM  Location: Zanzibar

Chair: Audun Lem

**31B Restoring Global Fisheries to Biological and Economic Health: How to Design and Finance Better Management**

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that 70% of fisheries worldwide are fully or overexploited and a joint study the organization released with the World Bank estimates that mismanaged fisheries have cost the global economy $2 trillion over the last thirty years. The overexploitation and mismanagement of fisheries has devastating repercussions for fishermen and oceans including job loss, stock depletion, habitat damage and even on-the-job deaths. However, there are a growing number of examples worldwide where effective management has prevented these issues by aligning fishermen’s economic interests with ensuring biologically robust fish stocks (e.g. catch shares). When carefully designed and strategically implemented, these programs lead to improved environmental, economic and social performance. This session, Restoring Global Fisheries to Biological and Economic Health: How to Design and Finance Better Management is a holistic panel discussion that features a wide variety of professionals in the field of fisheries from Europe, Africa, Asia and North America to share their research, real life experiences and cutting edge approaches to creating and financing an effectively and sustainably managed fishery. Discussions will center on design models and implementation, overcoming key challenges, and financial tools to transition seamlessly to effective management systems for long-term sustainability.

Panelists and Contributors:

Jamie Workman (Moderator), Environmental Defense Fund jworkman@edf.org, Kent Strauss, Environmental Defense Fund kstrauss@edf.org, Erik Lindebo, European Commission erik.lindebo@ec.europa.eu, Patrick Mehlman, RARE Conservation pmehlman@rareconservation.org, Nancy Gitonga, African Union n.gitonga@fishafrica.co.ke

Date: Friday, July 20, 2012 Time: 8:30 AM - 10:30 AM Location: Kibo 1

Chair: Jamie Workman

**32C A Fisheries Management Synthesis: A Facilitated Discussion to Identify the Attributes of Successful Fisheries Management**

Whilst we frequently look at management tools as the key to successful fisheries management, there has been little, if any, synthesis made by those who deal with the actual fishery management operations of the pros and cons of hierarchical versus decentralized management approaches.

This session will focus on the question of the role played by fisheries management infrastructure in determining the success of fishery management programs with the objective of synthesizing a list of the infrastructure attributes that are beneficial to fisheries stakeholders. Time permitting, the discussion will also look for ideas on the ways in which stakeholders can mitigate the negative consequences of existing fishery management infrastructures and work to improve them.

The synthesis will be developed by employing a facilitated discussion among panel members and the general audience (rather than a series of presentations with a limited question and answer session).

Date: Friday, July 20, 2012 Time: 11:00 AM - 12:30 PM  Location: Kibo 3

Chair: John Ward
Facilitator: Rebecca Metzner
List of Posters

The presenter’s name is in bold.

04 Posters and Game Demonstration Session and Reception
Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2012
Time: 5:30 PM - 7:30 PM
Location: Kibo Ballroom

Cooperatives as tool for Fisheries development: The case of Eriwe Fish Farm Village, South West, Nigeria  (ID: 14)
Yemi Akegbejo-Samsons, University of Agriculture (Nigeria), Deji Adeoye, University of Agriculture (Nigeria)

African catfish famers’ perception on climate change and contribution of catfish production to household income in Lagos state, Nigeria.  (ID: 26)
ADELEKE LYDIA, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE (Nigeria)

ASSESSMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA  (ID: 39)
Afolabi J.A. Department of Agric Aconomics & Extension , Federal University of tech. Akure (Nigeria)

DO OPEN ACCESS INSHORE FISHERIES CREATE RENT? THE CASE OF ANCHOVY FISHERIES, VIETNAM  (ID: 45)
THUY PHAM THI THANH, NHA TRANG UNIVERSITY (Vietname)

Nitrofuran in Prawns: A controversial trade relation between Bangladesh and the EU  (ID: 47)
S. M. NAZMUL ALAM, Curtin University (Australia)

The impact of climate change and adaptation strategy selection under constrained conditions, the case in Ben Tre province, Viet Nam  (ID: 50)
TRANG LE THI HUYEN, Nha Trang University (Viet Nam), Kim Anh Nguyen, Nha Trang University (Vietnam), Chuong Bui Thien, Nha Trang University (Viet Nam), Curtis Jolly, Auburn University (United States)

OPTIMAL EXPLOITATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF IVORIAN HALIEUTIC RESOURCES: an analysis of fishing effort.  (ID: 59)
SANGARE MOUSSA, UNIVERSITY OF COCODY-ABIDJAN (Cote d'Ivoire)

The Value Chain of White Leg Shrimp Exported to the U.S Market: The Case of Khanh Hoa Province, Vietnam,  (ID: 64)
Chuong Bui Thien, Nha Trang University (Viet Nam), TRANG LE THI HUYEN, Nha Trang University (Viet Nam), Curtis Jolly, Auburn University (United States)

The GENDER roles of women in AQUACULTURE and FOOD SECURITY IN NIGERIA  (ID: 74)
Olufayo Mosun, Federal University of Technology (Nigeria)

Fisheries and Poverty Reduction – Implications for Future Work Priorities  (ID: 77)
Santosh Kumar Mishra, S. N. D. T. Women's University (India)

Threat to Fisheries and Aquaculture from Climate Change and Interventions Required  (ID: 79)
S. C. Jhansi, Gujarat Research Society for Lifelong Learning (India)
Comparative Analysis of Fresh and Frozen Fish Marketing in Lagos State, Nigeria. (ID: 86)
Albert Odion Esobhawan, Ambrose Alli University (Nigeria), REUBEN ADEOLU ALABI, Ambrose Alli University (Nigeria), DANIEL OSASOGIE, Ambrose Alli University (Nigeria), Flora Akamike, Ambrose Alli University (Nigeria)

Women's Contribution in Aquaculture Value Chain development in Nigeria (ID: 97)
Mabel Yarhere, Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (Nigeria)

Frontier Research in Fisheries Economics: European Research Council and its Funding Opportunities (ID: 98)
Erik Lindebo (Belgium)

IMPACTS of research BUDGET reduction on ACOUSTIC FISH abundance estimation SURVEYS (ID: 100)
Fannie Shabangu, Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (South Africa)

The Current State of the Clam, Galatea paradoxa Fishery at the Lower Volta River, Ghana (ID: 101)
Daniel Adjei-Boateng, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (Ghana)

THE ROLE OF IIFET IN AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN SIERRA LEONE. (ID: 107)
Mawundu Sellu, Njala University (Sierra Leone), Martin Tjipute, University of Namibia (Namibia)

Overview and socioeconomic valuation of the traditional fish ponds (whedos) in Oueme delta (Benin, West Africa) (ID: 108)
Ibrahim IMOROU TOKO, Faculty of Agronomy, University of Parakou (Benin)

Transition of fish farming from subsistence to sustainable semi commercial activity in Uganda (ID: 112)
Abudala Napuru, SON FISH FARM LTD (Uganda)

THE USE OF WOOD SHAVINGS As An ALTERNATIVE To FUEL WOOD For SMOKING FISH. (ID: 117)
Victoria Ayuba, University of Agriculture (Nigeria)

QUALITY INDEX METHOD (QIM) for frozen - thawed ATLANTIC MACKEREL (Scomber scombrus) stored in ice - development and application in a SHELF LIFE STUDY (ID: 129)
Patricia Miranda Alfama, Directorate General of Fisheries

Economic Incentives for Wetland Biodiversity and Fisheries Conservation: The Case of Chalan Beel (Wetland) (ID: 141)
Aminur Rahman, Independent University, Bangladesh (Bangladesh)

A STUDY OF FISH EXPLOITATION PATTERN OF LAKE GERIYO, YOLA, ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA. (ID: 146)
Taiye Ekundayo (Nigeria), OLUKAYODE SOGBESAN, Fish Genetics and Biotechnology Division, Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (Nigeria)

DEVELOPMENT of intensive small scale Farfantepenaeus notialis and Melicertus kerathurus NATIVE SHRIMPS HATCHERY and culture in CAMEROON. (ID: 156)
Guillaume Gaudin, CONCEPTO AZUL-AQUASOL (Cameroon), Isabelle Motto, AQUASOL (Cameroon), Oumarou Njifondjou, ACP FISH 2 (Gabon), Jean Folack, Institut de Recherche Agricole pour le Développement (Cameroon), Randall Brummett, World Bank (United States), Judith Georgette Makombu, Organisation Pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable (OPED) (Cameroon), Viviane Boulo, Université de Montpellier 2 (France), Eric Mialhe, CONCEPTO AZUL-AQUASOL (Ecuador)

A successful LARVICULTURE of fresh water prawn MACROBRACHIUM vollenhovenii (Decapoda, Palaemonidae) in CAMEROON. (ID: 162)
Judith Georgette Makombu, Organisation Pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable (OPED) (Cameroon), Pius OBEN, University of Buea (Cameroon), Benedicta OBEN, University of Buea (Cameroon), Guillaume Gaudin, CONCEPTO AZUL-AQUASOL (Cameroon), Ndelle Makoge (Cameroon), Isabelle Motto, AQUASOL (Cameroon), Jonas Kemajou, OPED (Cameroon), Randall Brummett, World Bank (United States), Janet Brown, University of Stirling (United Kingdom), Jules Ngueguim, Institut de Recherche Agricole pour le Développement (Cameroon), Eric Mialhe, CONCEPTO AZUL-AQUASOL (Ecuador)

GROWTH, DIGESTIBILITY, BLOOD PARAMETERS AND YIELD of NILE TILAPIA Oreochromis niloticus FINGERLINGS fed graded levels of FERMENTED MANGO (Mangifera indica) SEED MEAL based diets. (ID: 177)

Samuel Obasa, Federal University of Agric., Abeokuta, Nigeria (Nigeria)

Biological and Socioeconomic Viability of Recreational Fisheries of Two Nigerian Lakes (ID: 181)

Mabel Omowumi Ipinmoroti, Osun state university osogbo (Nigeria)

AYANBOYE ABOLUPE OLUYEMI, OYO STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.FISHERIES DEPARTMENT (Nigeria)

The Effect of Negative Events on Stock Returns of Fishing Enterprises: a Case Study of Norwegian Fisheries (ID: 187)

Sarah Jennings, University of Tasmania (Australia), Vitali Alexeev, University of Tasmania (Australia), Bastien Le Bouhellec, AgroParisTech (France)

Strategies for reduction of poaching in community-based holothurian aquaculture (ID: 192)

Antoine Rougier, NGO Blue Ventures (Madagascar), Alasdair Harris, NGO Blue Ventures (Madagascar), Mebraftu Ateweberhan (United Kingdom), Mialy Andriamahefazafy, NGO Blue Ventures (Madagascar)

Sustainability of Community Managed Fisheries in Bangladesh (ID: 195)

Paul Thompson, Flood Hazard Research Centre (United Kingdom), Md Golam Mustafa, WorldFish Center (Bangladesh)

Economic Analysis of sustainable Homestead Culture of African Catfish (ID: 207)

Emmanuel Ude, Ebonyi State University (United States)

Evaluating Value Chains and Consumer Preferences in Asian and African Aquaculture to Help Overcome Underemployment and Poverty (ID: 213)

Hillary Egna, AquaFish CRSP (United States), Stephanie Ichien, AquaFish CRSP (United States)

Evaluating Technology Adoption by the Small-Scale Aquaculture Operations in Developing Countries for Improved Productivity and Profitability (ID: 214)

Hillary Egna, AquaFish CRSP (United States), Stephanie Ichien, AquaFish CRSP (United States)

Status of Nile perch Lates niloticus fishery in Lake Victoria (ID: 227)

Monica Owili, Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute (Kenya), Chrispine Nyamweya, Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute (Kenya)

Northern inland fishery and crayfishery will be challenged by climate change – case Lake Säkylän Pyhäjärvi (SW Finland) (ID: 235)

Marko Jori, Pyhäjarvi Institute (Finland), Marjo Tarvainen, Pyhäjarvi Institute (Finland), Anne-Mari Ventelä, Pyhäjarvi Institute (Finland)

The role of Women and their rights in Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Africa (ID: 244)

Hoki Massaquoi, Sierra Leone Standards Bureau (Sierra Leone)
**An investigation of Public Perception and Awareness of Marine Aquaculture in South African coastal communities: A pilot study in Hermanus community**  (ID: 246)
Khumo Sanny Hermina Morake, Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (South Africa)

**Structure and economic performance of the European Union fishing fleet**  (ID: 252)
Jarno Virtanen, Joint Research Center, European Commission (Italy), John Anderson, Seafish (United Kingdom), Natacha Carvalho, JRC - European Commission (Italy)

**Economics of Cultured Clarias gariepinus in Earthen Ponds and Concrete Tanks in Ogun State, South West Nigeria**  (ID: 254)
Tosan Fregene, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Management, (Nigeria), Taiwo Ayansanwo, University of Ibadan (Nigeria)

**The IUU shellfish in Galicia.**  (ID: 272)
Victor Hugo Martinez, University of Santiago de Compostela

**Bioeconomic adaptive management procedures for short-lived species: A case study of Pacific saury (Cololabis saira) and Japanese common squid (Todarodes pacificus)**  (ID: 275)
Eriko Hoshino, School of Economics & Finance, University of Tasmania (Australia), E.J. Milner-Gulland, Imperial College London (United Kingdom), Richard Hillary, CSIRO (Australia)

**Sustainable, Profitable and Synergic Fish Farming in Nigeria- The Cluster Management Approach**  (ID: 283)
Ololade Adegoke, Sustainable Environment and Fisheries Foundation (Nigeria)

**Ecosystem approach to Fisheries as the best option for fisheries management for sustainability**  (ID: 286)
Mbilar Badawi Msnelia, University and Research Institute (Nigeria)

**Acclimatization and Growth Rates of Pangani Tilapia (Oreochromis pangani) Different Salinities**  (ID: 287)
Aziza Hassan (Tanzania), Aviti Mmochi (Tanzania)

**Quality changes in salted, and rehydrated salted Cod (Gadus morhua) products**  (ID: 292)
David Bamwirire, National Agricultural Research Organisation-Food Biosciences Research Centre, Kristin Thorarinsdottir, Icelandic Fisheries Laboratory-MATIS (Iceland)

**Explaining fish consumption in Sri-Lanka: the role of CONSIDERATION SET SIZE, attitude, knowledge, convenience orientation, price consciousness, and variety seeking tendency**  (ID: 299)
Niyomi Pethiyagoda, University of Ruhuna (Sri Lanka), Olsen Svein Ottar, University of Tromso (Norway)

**Performance, Potential and Prospects of Fisheries Sector in Eritrea**  (ID: 307)
Tesfom Melake A., Central Institute of Fisheries Education (India), Krishnan Mohan, Central Institute of Fisheries Education (India)

Nune Subba Rao, Andhra University (India)

**The Status of the fisheries of Osinmo reservoir, Ejigbo, Osun State, Nigeria**  (ID: 325)
Olaniyi Komolafe, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria (Nigeria)

**Value Addition on Hot Smoked Lake Victoria Sardines (Rastrineobola argentea) for Human Consumption**  (ID: 359)
Ofred Mhongole, Fisheries Development Division (Tanzania)

**STUDY of the SUBSTITUTION ELASTICITY between FISH FARMING production inputs**  (ID: 363)
Guillaume Péron, European Institute for Marine studies (France)
Economic dynamics of reef fisheries off Veracruz: price time series analysis.  (ID: 391)
Patricia Arceo, Institute of Marine Sciences and Fisheries. University of Veracruz (Mexico)

Comprehensive resource assessment and associated research for socio-economically sustainable small pelagic fish fisheries in the dynamic ecosystem along northwestern African coast of the Atlantic Ocean (ID: 397)
Naoki TOJO, JICA (Morocco (includes the Western Sahara)), Azeddine RAMZI, Institut National de Recherche Halieutique (Morocco (includes the Western Sahara)), Tadanori Fujino, JICA/INRH (Morocco (includes the Western Sahara)), Shunji SUGIYAMA, JICA (Japan), Kazushi MIYASHITA, Hokkaido University (United States)

UNU Fisheries Training Program  (ID: 417)
Ögmundur Knútsson, University of Akureyri (Iceland)
Instructions for Session Moderators

1. Please arrive in your session room 10-15 minutes before your session begins to familiarize yourself with the surroundings, greet the speakers as they arrive and ensure that the assistant gets their presentations loaded onto the computer.

2. Before each session, there will be a printed list showing the scheduled presenters for the session in that room. Please mark the speakers who present papers and indicate any who are missing.

3. Please divide the minutes available in the session by the number of speakers present to determine a fair and equal amount of time per speaker.

4. Please take care to keep presenters strictly on schedule. You may instruct the volunteer assistant in your session to give 5 and 2 minute warnings before the end of each person’s talk. If presenters fail to stop on time on their own, please encourage them gently and firmly to do so.

5. Please stick to the order of presenters shown in the program. If a presenter is absent, continue with the next presenter. Do not leave empty time in the middle of a session.

6. If you find yourself in a session with a small number of speakers relative to the time allowed, consider having an impromptu discussion panel at the end of the session where you ask the presenters one or two overarching questions to get discussion started and then take questions and comments from the audience. This kind of interaction can be one of the most memorable parts of the conference!

7. Please remember to turn in the moderator’s sheet! Feel welcome to also make notes you would like to communicate to the organizers on the back of the paper. Remember to include your name and email address. Then turn it in at the conference registration desk after your session is complete.

Instructions for Poster Presenters

Poster presenters should bring their posters with them on the first day of the conference (Tuesday) morning. At the check-in desk, between 8-9 am, you will find staff or student volunteers who will assist you to hang your poster on the wall in the Kibo Ballroom, using blu-tack (a sticky substance that won’t harm the wall or your poster). If you are unable to do this before 9 am when the Opening Ceremonies begin, you may hang your poster during lunch.

Posters should be A0 size and un laminated.

Poster presenters should be prepared to stand near their poster during the poster session and reception, 5:30-7:30 pm, Tuesday July 17th, to explain and discuss their work with other participants.

You may leave your poster up through Thursday, and take it down before or between sessions on Friday. Please take your poster with you when you leave the conference.

Poster presenters may submit a full paper for inclusion in the proceedings.

Uploading Presentations

All presentations will be uploaded a day before your presentation. Please ask for Justine at the registration desk and give him your presentation on a flash drive. For those whose presentations are scheduled for the first day (17th July), you should submit them to Justine on the 16th at the New Africa hotel during the welcome reception at the registration check-in desk, if possible.
**Proceedings Paper Submission**

Proceedings of the conference will be developed immediately after the conference, and will be available online. Authors of regular oral presentations, special session presentations, and posters are encouraged to submit full papers. Authors will receive instructions by email post-conference detailing how to upload papers into our online system. To be uploaded, papers must be in PDF format. Papers must not exceed 12 pages (including all appendices, endnotes, references, and graphics), and must meet all other formatting specifications required by the conference.

To format your paper, go to [http://www.xcdsystem.com/iifet2012/](http://www.xcdsystem.com/iifet2012/) and select “Paper Formatting”. From this page you will be able to download a template—a word document which contains your title and abstract, and all the formatting information you need.

Please read the important information available on this web page before writing and uploading your paper. Note the uploading site is not yet available to the public. We plan to make it available in August, 2012. Authors will be informed when it is ready, and be encouraged to upload their papers.

**Internet Access**

Wi-fi access is available on your laptop or device throughout the Hyatt Regency Kilimanjaro Hotel, for a price. You can purchase an access coupon at the hotel’s reception desk.

Fees for internet access are as follows:

- 1 hrs USD 5.00
- 24 hrs USD 12.00
- 3 Days USD 28.00

At the New Africa Hotel, wireless connections are available on the ground floor of the hotel, and wired connections in your room. These are included in the price of your room.
List of Conference Hotels/Hostels with Addresses

Hyatt Regency Dar es Salaam, The Kilimanjaro
Kivukoni Street P.O. Box 9574
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: +255 764 70 1234    Fax: +255 22 212 0777
Email: daressalaam.kilimanjaro@hyatt.com

New Africa Hotel
P.O.Box 9314
Azikiwe Street/Sokoine Drive
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Phone: +255 22 2117050/51, +255 22 2117131/32
Fax +255 22 2113558
Email: fom@newafricanhotel.com

Southern Sun Dar es Salaam
1 Garden Avenue PO Box 80022
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: +255 22 213 7575
Fax: +255 22 213 9070
Email: adam.fuller@tsogosun.com

JB Belmont All Suite Hotel & Conference Centre
Benjamin Mkapa Pension Towers - Azikiwe Street
P.O.Box 2879
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: +255 22 2200060/ 1/ 2
Fax: +255 22 2200059
info@paradiseallsuitehotel.com

Holiday Inn Dar Es Salaam City Centre
Azikiwe Street/Upanga Road Jct
P.O. Box 3222
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Hotel Front Desk: 255-22-2139250 Hotel Fax: 255-22-2139260
academy@holidayinn.co.tz

Luther House Hostel
Azania Front Lutheran Church
Kivukoni Street
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
+255 22 212-0734

YMCA Hostel
India Street
P.O.Box 4299
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: (+255-22) 2135457

Visiting Dar es Salaam

Dar es Salaam is a hustling, bustling seaport on the coast of Tanzania accessing one of the most important sea routes on earth. To most travelers, though, the city is just a convenient port of call on the way to the more exotic Zanzibar, Pemba or Mafia islands, Tanzania’s national parks, or as a business destination.

This is a great pity, because “Dar”, as it is lovingly called by aficionados of the city, is a fascinating rabbit warren of a tropical port, often surprising the wanderer with scenes of breathtaking beauty - and there is something irresistible about whiling away a few hours sitting at the water's edge, watching dhows slipping skillfully under the bows of huge cruise liners and cargo ships.

Dar es Salaam was built as a deepwater port because of its strategic position at the centre of the East African coast. In 1866, the Sultan began work on his palace, built of coral blocks hewn on Changuu Island off Zanzibar. But he died before its completion and the palace fell into ruin - but not before he gave the tiny port its name - "Haven of Peace".

Places of interest

On the northern arm of the harbor is Kivukoni Front, with its frenetic fish market, where every morning at dawn the dhows sail in to offload the night's catch, and yelling fishwives compete with each other for the best of the catch.

Other places worth a visit in the city centre include the botanical gardens, and the adjacent National Museum, where archaeology buffs can see the skull of "Nutcracker Man", antique tribal artifacts and some fascinating World War One memorabilia.

Wandering the streets of Dar es Salaam is nowhere more rewarding than in the Asian business district, along India Street and the intersecting Indira Ghandi Street. Here the flavors and smells are of a little Bombay, and if there's anything you need to buy for your holiday, this is where you'll find it. In this concentrated section of the
city, you'll find some of the best restaurants in East Africa, notably on Jamhuri, Mkunguni, Zanaki and Kisutu Streets.

Further out, take a taxi or walk up to Ohio Street to and to Upanga Road near the Gymkhana Club and look out for the distinctive Makuti-palm roofed building that houses Nyumba ya Saana, the House of Art. Begun in 1972 by an American nun, the co-operative supports nearly 200 young artists, with work ranging from batiks through carvings, oil paintings, pottery, weaving and clothing.

A variety of museums, including the National Museum, the Village Museum and the Botanical Garden are all very close by.

Mwenge Craft Centre

The Mwenge market is one of the best woodcarving markets in Africa. You get to see a wide variety of craftsmen at work and can take as many pictures as you'd like (always great to give a small tip if you take pictures of a craftsman). The products are high quality and there is very little markup, unlike other markets that cater to foreign travellers. You can get a wide variety of items at a great price, all in one place while taking pictures of how they are made. You can do the market in a half day and it is well worth the time. In lieu of a formal tour with Investours (also highly recommended) you can just tell a local taxi to take you to the market. However, Investour will give you a great tour if you have additional time and can give you the flavor of this interesting city.

Investours

The general idea is that you travel with a very small group of people to visit two small businesses. The owners have applied for a microfinance loan. You visit with them and hear them describe their business plan, ask questions and learn a little more about their life circumstances. After visiting two businesses, you have lunch, visit a craft market, and then return to the company's home office to discuss the pros and cons of each group's plan. Your feedback is provided ot the groups to help them improve their business. There is certainly more to it in terms of the work done by the people of Investours to build capacity and support the communities that they work in, but this is your own part of the process.

For you as a tourist, you have the opportunity to see how people live, visit neighborhoods you probably wouldn't see, speak to people you might not otherwise be able to communicate with (unless you speak Swahili), and make a meaningful contribution to specific individuals in the communities you are visiting.

Dar es Salaam Zoo

The zoo is preserved with natural flora and fauna and is located at Kigamboni on the south east of Dar es Salaam city. It is designed to provide a unique opportunity for the general public especially those living in and around Dar es Salaam city and neighboring towns, to get away from the boredom of everyday life activities in their congested areas to come and relax peacefully and spend their leisure time in a fresh and natural environment though for a moment.

Having varieties of domestic and wild animals consisting of Giraffe, Zebras; Crocodiles; Snakes; Antelopes; Tortoises; Gazelles; a wide variety of birds, including terrestrial and water birds, birds of prey, different species of monkeys and baboons, hyenas, nocturnal animals, including the African Bull Frog, Spring Hare, Spotted Hyena to name a few, and not forgetting the Lion King, RENE! And the newly added lioness RUBY and QUEEN the leopard.

The livestock unit consists of domestic animals and some birds, including domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, ostriches, guinea fowls and pigeons; as well as dairy cattle, sheep and goats. There are also Camels, Horses and Donkeys all living harmoniously together, giving visitors a chance to ride the animals and set out for a caravan safari around the zoo. There is also a kids’ zone with slides, swings, jungle-jims, etc, to keep the little ones occupied while the grown-ups chill out in one of the many thatched bandas (huts) sparsely distributed throughout the land, while sipping on a cool drink and biting into a light meal.

It is an ideal place for tourists young and old, regional and international because of its unique features and abundance of Multi- interest facilities.
Map of Accommodations and Conference Location in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

LEGEND
A – Kilimanjaro Hotel
B – New Africa Hotel
C – JB Belmont
D – Southern Sun
E – Holiday Inn City Centre
F – YMCA Hostel
G – Heritage Motel
H – Luther Hostel
I – Kivukoni Fish Market