



JODARI

Newsletter



“Invest in Tanzanian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)”



INVESTMENT IN THE TANZANIAN EEZ IS PROMISING

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Director General's Message



Dr. Islam Seif Salum

Director General

First, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Almighty God. I would also like to thank our national leaders, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli and the President of Zanzibar Hon. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein, for the guidance and wisdom in developing the country and to make it an industrialized. I would also like to thank the World Bank, through their SWIOFish project to enable us to prepare and deliver this important newsletter.

The Deep Sea Fishing Authority (DSFA), according to the Act No. 1 of 1998 and is mandated to promote, regulate and control fishing in the Tanzanian Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) which measures 223,000km². To implement its basic duties, the Authority has prepared strategies and various programmes with an aim of enabling the Authority to implement the national policy, laws and regulations, as well as regional and international guidelines and resolutions on fishing in the EEZ of Tanzania. These programmes include DSFA Sustainability Strategic Rolling Plan 2015-2020, Tanzania Tuna Management Strategies 2015- 2020 and its work plan.

The Authority has continuously ensured that the fishing activities are monitored and controlled, consequently the fisheries resources are sustainable, and the marine environment of the Tanzania EEZ is conserved. Currently, the Authority is preparing and coordinating scientific

research on sustainable use of the fisheries resources in EEZ. In executing its duties, the Authority cooperate with government and private institutions as well as regional and international fisheries management organisations.

The Authority continues to be steadfast with its operations to eliminate illegal fishing and making sure that all fishing vessels in the Tanzanian EEZ abide with the conditions of the licenses and comply with the international, regional, and national laws and regulations. Total number of 13 fishing licensed vessels were seized and fined the amount of USD 364,000.00 in the last nine years.

Since its establishment in 2010, the Authority has collected more than 12.9 million US Dollars through sales of fishing licenses and other sources like fees for Authorization to fish (ATF), fishing aggregation devices (FADs), registration of Automatic location communication devices, transshipments and supporting vessels as well as compound charges. The sharing of income is done according to the law, where 50% of the income allocated to the Authority, 30% goes to the Government of United Republic of Tanzania and 20% to the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.

The government's efforts to invest in the fisheries infrastructure including fishing ports, ice making plants, cold storage and fish markets will lead to increased efficiency in fishing activities and availability of raw materials for fish processing industries in the country. This will not only produce employments to citizens, but also national revenues will increase through multiplier effect.

ZANZIBAR BLUE ECONOMY TO THRIVE



The President of Zanzibar and Chairman of Revolutionary Council His Excellence Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein launching a new government - owned fishing vessel (SEHEWA 2)

By Dr. Islam S. Salum

Zanzibar like most Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) has all the necessary features for attaining a rapid economic development through Blue Economy model widely adopted in the world.

The successful application of the Blue Economy concept in some European, Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and AU countries offer assurance and prospects to policy makers that Zanzibar too can benefit from the Blue Economy model.

The ocean is unrivalled in its importance to support the livelihoods, economy, and culture of the people in the world, and this is mainly the case for Zanzibar, where a large portion of the population relies on the ocean directly or indirectly to earn a living.

The contribution of the marine fisheries sector to the GDP in Zanzibar was 5.7 percent in 2017. This contribution is marginal when compared to the value of fish resources, and

the vast area (223,000km²) of the Tanzania Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Currently the contribution of deep sea fishing is mainly from the fishing licenses fees from Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs).

Recently, the fisheries sector in Zanzibar has experienced outstanding success as a result of the Government's massive promotion efforts of the sector. This include establishment of the Zanzibar Fisheries Company (ZAFICO) in 2017 and purchasing of a new government-owned fishing vessel, at a cost of Tanzania shilling 1.13 billion. The vessel that has been named SEHEWA2 was officially inaugurated in December 2019 and started deep sea fishing operation in February this year.

Additionally, ZAFICO will construct a dry dock and fish-processing plant at Malindi Harbours in the very near future. These Government's efforts are intended

to generate considerable achievements after the inauguration of the new modern fish market and the fish port at Malindi in January 2020, worth TSH 26.4 billion with support from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Re-establishment of ZAFICO and Tanzania Fishing Cooperation (TAFICO) will pave a way for new development of national fleets that will increase economic contribution of the fishing sector.

During the celebrations to commemorate 56 years of the Zanzibar Revolution on 12th January 2020, the President of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Honorable Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein said the country will focus on strengthening the fishing industry after years of stagnation despite the archipelago's being rich in marine biodiversity. The blue economy, which involves exploitation of all marine resources from the coast to the deep sea, is the government preferred approach.



Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein said in his speech “We must embrace modern fishing, which entails modern fish landing, marketing and fishing vessels.” Fishing is just one of many activities of the blue economy, which entails reliable marine transport, ocean energy, coastal tourism, environmentally sustainable and climate resilient and empowered community.

He also declared the Government’s intention to establish a new Department of Blue Economy to be set up in the Zanzibar Planning Commission (ZPC). A broad range of relevant stakeholders and public in general will ultimately benefit from the blue economy initiatives and programs, including government ministries, departments and agencies

(MDAs) with responsibility for the management of marine resources, including tourism, marine resources, economic development and investment, environment management, maritime transport, security and offshore petroleum development.



The President of Zanzibar and Chairman of Revolutionary Council His Excellence Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein lays foundation stone of modern fish market and port at Malindi Zanzibar

THE DEEP SEA FISHING AUTHORITY MANDATE

By Keis I. Abdalla

Deep Sea Fishing Authority (DSFA) is an Institution of United Republic of Tanzania established under the Deep Sea Fishing Authority Act No. 1 of 1998 and its amendment of 2007. The DSFA Act is implemented through DSFA Regulations of 2009, 2016 and 2019. The overall objectives of establishing DSFA is to promote, regulate and control fishing in the EEZ with 200 nautical miles from the baselines. The mandate of DSFA starts beyond 12 nautical miles from territorial waters.

The maritime zone of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) was established under the Territorial Sea and EEZ Act No 3 of 1989. The Act enacted to provide for the implementation of 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provisions as ratified by United Republic of Tanzania in 1985.

The Convention gave permit to coastal state to establish its maritime zones that include: internal water, territorial sea, contiguous zones, EEZ continental shelf and archipelagic waters.

Management of fisheries in inner and territorial waters with breadth not exceeding 12 nautical miles measured from baselines in Tanzania are under the Fisheries Departments of Tanzania Mainland (Fisheries Act, 2003) and Zanzibar (Fisheries Act, 2010).

According to Section 4(4) of the

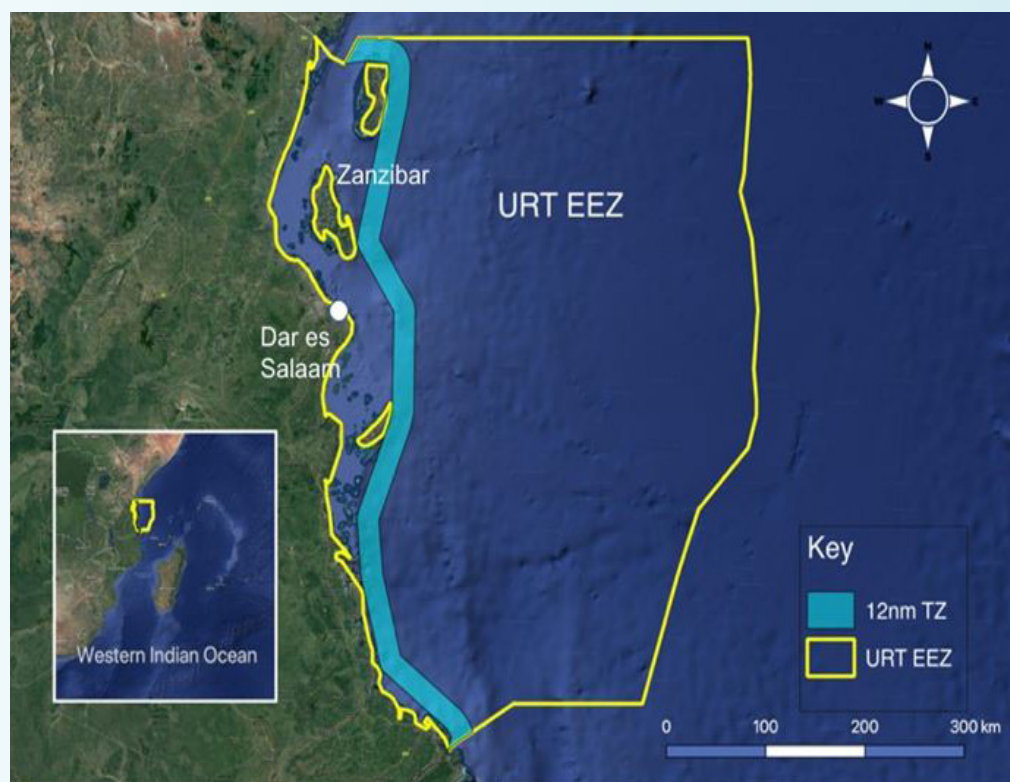
1998 DSFA Act, the functions of DSFA are to:

- Promote, regulate and control fishing in the EEZ of the United Republic of Tanzania;
- Regulate licensing of persons and ships intended to fish in the EEZ;
- Initiate, implement and ascertain the implementation of policy on deep sea fishing;
- Formulate fisheries guideline;
- Negotiate and enter into any fishing or other contract, agreement or any kind of fishing cooperation with any government;
- Safeguard EEZ environment;
- Implement any agreement reached at regional and other international levels which the United Republic of Tanzania is a party; and

- Undertake any other act or thing required or permitted to be done in furtherance of the purposes and provisions of this Act.

In performing its functions DSFA collaborates with other Government agencies/institutions which have functions affiliate to that of the DSFA including;

- Maritime registration Authorities (TASAC and ZMA) for fishing vessels registration;
- Port authorities (TPA and ZPC) when a (foreign) fishing vessel call for port;
- Defense Authorities (KMKM, Marine Police, Navy & NMAT) on Monitoring, Control and Serveillance (MCS) activities including aerial and sea patrol; and
- Fisheries Research Institutes (TAFIRI, IMS and ZAFIRI) on fisheries research.





Fishing vessels anchored in Zanzibar port for pre-license inspection

PROCEDURES AND CONDITIONS FOR APPLICATION OF A LICENSE TO FISH IN TANZANIA EEZ

By Peter S. Peter

A person who wishes to conduct fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United Republic of Tanzania should apply for a fishing license to the Director General accompanied with the following documents.

1. Copy of vessel Certificate of registration;
2. Copy of ship surveyor's Certificate;
3. Copy of certificate of Seaworthiness;
4. List of crew names showing nationalities;

5. Recent colored photographs of the respective vessel (A6 format), showing clearly all sides of vessel to include starboard side, portside side, Stern and the plan view;
6. Recent colored photograph of the owner or operator/ Captain or Skipper; and
7. Proof of insurance for a vessel and crews.

It is preferable to transmit electronic copies in advance for DSFA to proactively act prior to arrival of the hard copies.

After receiving the application, the Director General may within seven days grant or refuse to grant a fishing license. If the applicant fails to comply with the pre licensed conditions provided the Director General will in writing notify the applicant of his refusal to grant a license and reasons thereof.

National, regional and international laws

All fishing vessels must comply with the national, regional and international laws applicable to

EEZ including:

- Deep Sea Fishing Authority Act of 1998 and its amendment of 2007 and its regulations of 2009 and its amendment of 2016 and 2019;
- Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA);
- All IOTC Resolutions on control and management measure;
- United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS);
- Additional terms and conditions as determined by the Director General;

Terms and conditions for fishing

A fishing vessel granted a fishing license to fish in URT's EEZ (foreign or Tanzania flagged) are required to comply with the following terms and conditions for fishing:

1. A fishing vessel must have a valid original copy of the fishing license on board prior to commencing fishing operations;
2. All masters, crews and vessels when conducting fishing operations must comply with DSFA Legislations and all relevant agreements to which URT is a part including all IOTC Resolutions;
3. A foreign fishing vessel applies for a fishing license shall appoint an agent to be his legal representatives and must be registered under the laws of United Republic of Tanzania. The appointed agent shall be authorized to accept on behalf of such vessel service of process, any notices required to be served

on the vessel and to provide such information as may be required with respect to the vessel and its activities, operator, master and crew members;

4. A licensed fishing vessel shall not conduct fishing in territorial waters of URT;
5. All fishing vessels must provide an entry report 24 hours prior to entry into the URT EEZ at info@dsfa.go.tz together with the following information:

- Time (ULC) and point of entry into EEZ of URT in latitude and longitude;
- Catch onboard the vessel by species and weight in kilogram;
- A fishing vessel must provide an entry report 48 hours prior to entry into any of the designated ports of URT completed with the following information;
- Name and flag state of the vessel international Radio call signal of the vessel;
- Time (ULC) and position at time of port entry request in latitude and longitude;
- Time (ULC) of intended entry and name of designated port reason for port entry;
- Catch onboard the vessel by species and weight in kilogram;

6. Designated fishing ports for EEZ fishing operations are: Dar es Saalam, Mtwara, Tanga and Zanzibar. The operations include pre-fishing inspections, landing, transshipment, repairs and supplies of water, fuel or foods;

7. Fishing gears and specifications permitted

under DSFA Regulations. include purse seining, long lining, poles and lines, trolling and gill netting;

8. Fishing vessel must store their fishing gears in a place not easily accessible for fishing when transiting closed fishing areas, route to port;

9. All vessels shall keep a logbook (bound paper) as issued by or according to agreement by URT. Logbook is used to record data by set;

10. All transshipments shall be made at a designated ports only, except in cases of force majeure, where the fishing vessel operator must communicate to the Director General immediately prior to the transshipment, the position and incident requiring a force majeure transshipment, e.g., refrigeration not working, vessel sinking, etc;

11. Landing of by-catches is made in accordance with the DSFA Regulations thus it must be in at the designated ports. Operators of the licensed fishing vessels are encouraged to sell by-catch to local market under special arrangements with local companies;

12. Prohibited catches are not to be retained onboard a vessel and are to be returned to the sea with all efforts 'alive'. The catch and the mitigation measures to return these species to the sea 'alive' are to be recorded in the fisheries logbooks.

Events in the pictures

The President of Zanzibar and Chairman of Revolutionary Council His Excellence Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein receiving information from the Director General of DSFA during the Agriculture Exhibition (Nane Nane) held at Kizimbani Zanzibar in August 2019.



Delegates from SADC and DSFA staff posing for a group photo at DSFA Offices Fumba Zanzibar.

Tuna landed by small scale fishers at Kilwa Kivinje .





The President of Zanzibar and Chairman of Revolutionary Council His Excellence Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein receiving information from the Executive Director for ZAFICO during launching ceremony of a new fishing vessel (SEHEWA 2)

Offloading of tuna caught in Tanzanian EEZ from a private fishing vessel (Al-Maida).



Deputy Director General Dr. Emmanuel Andrew Sweke handingover certificate of completion of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and Fisheries Crime training course held at Bagamoyo in 2019

ENDING ILLEGAL FISHING: Tanzania Parliament Ratified Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)



The Minister of Livestock and Fisheries, Hon. Luhaga Joelson Mpina clarifies a point related to fisheries in the Tanzania Parliament

By Dr. Islam S. Salum

The Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing was adopted by FAO conference in 2009. PSMA is the first legally binding international agreement specifically target IUU fishing designed to prevent trade in illegally catch. It is a significant international development in global efforts to stop illegal fishing and to strengthen fisheries management and governance.

IUU fishing is a global problem that threatens ocean ecosystems and sustainability of fisheries. It contributes to the over exploitation of fisheries and damage to marine ecosystems, threatening food security and nutrition, and hindering fisheries management efforts. According to FAO, global IUU fishing is responsible for annual catches of 26 million tones, resulting in loss of \$10 to \$23.5 billion every year. In Africa there is up to \$1.5 billion annual loss caused by IUU fishing, posing threats to food security for 45% of their

population.

The growing incidence of IUU fishing globally and in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) is alarming and of concern to United Republic of Tanzania (URT). IUU fishing undermines conservation and management measures and the legitimate industry; it threatens the livelihoods of those depending on fisheries and the food security of those most vulnerable, and is often linked to violations of human rights, labor conditions and a variety of other

illegal and criminal activities.

The government of URT deems these impacts unacceptable and therefore will not tolerate IUU fishing or criminal activities related to IUU fishing.

PSMA sets out the minimum controls that a port state should use when foreign fishing vessels seek entry to its ports or are into one of its ports and to verify that all fish landed are legally caught. A port state shall designate ports which can be used by foreign vessels and follows standardized procedures to decide whether to allow the vessel to enter, to inspect the vessel and to report and share the results of the inspection with flag state and other port states. The role of a vessel's flag state is to take actions with regard to IUU and settlement of disputes

are also included.

In Sustainable Development Goal 14, governments committed to end IUU fishing by 2020. The commitment sparked new momentum and created the potential for a new value proposition for the URT governments.

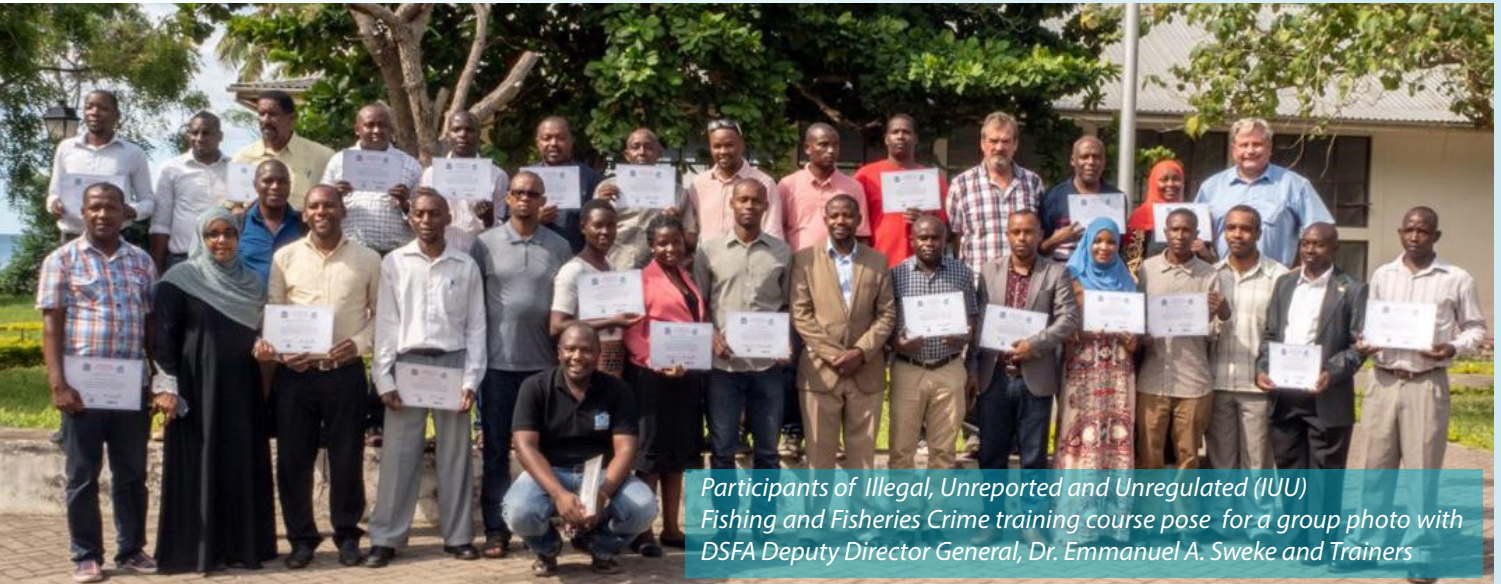
On 14th of November 2019, the Parliament of the URT ratified the PSMA. Concurrently, the URT as a member of IOTC has been implementing PSM through Indian Ocean Tuna Commission resolution 16/11. Deep Sea Fishing Authority is finalizing the approval process of the new Act that includes PSMA provisions among others to ensure URT complier with international and regional obligations. Benefits expected through effective implementation of PSMA, to

mention a few Tanzania will:

- Combats IUU fishing in a cost-effective and efficient manner;
- Protects the livelihoods of legitimate fishermen;
- Enhances flag states' control over their fishing vessels;
- Promotes effective cooperation and information exchange among coastal states, flag states and Regional fisheries management organizations and Arrangements;
- Prevents the occurrence of "ports of non-compliance"; and
- Contributes to strengthened fisheries management and governance at all levels.



Ocean Worriers (left) escorts Buah Naga 1 to Mtwara Port after arrested for committing illegal fishing in the Tanzania EEZ



Participants of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing and Fisheries Crime training course pose for a group photo with DSFA Deputy Director General, Dr. Emmanuel A. Sweke and Trainers

SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES (SWIOFish) PROJECT

By Asha A. Khatib

The South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Program (SWIOFish)

SWIOFish is a 15-years, three-phased program and regional initiative funded by World Bank that supports regional integration of fisheries management. SWIOFish phase one (SWIOFish 1) is executed for six years (2015 – 2021) and involves Tanzania, Comoros and Mozambique. In Tanzania, the project is implemented jointly by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Mainland Tanzania), the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries (Zanzibar) and Deep Sea Fishing Authority (DSFA).

The Overall development objective of the project is to increase the sustainable economic benefits generated from the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) marine fisheries, and the proportion benefits retained within the region. Project development objective is improving the management

effectiveness of selected priority fisheries at regional, national and community level.

The project covers the whole coastline of the United Republic of Tanzania including inshore areas (coral reefs, beaches, mariculture and mangroves areas), offshore fisheries resources extending to the outer EEZ limits and land based areas of the coastal district, particularly where the exploitation of terrestrial resources impact on marine resources and environment

In Tanzania, there are six most important fishery priorities:

- Tuna and tuna-like species
- Small pelagic (sardines and anchovies)
- Octopus
- Reef fisheries
- Prawns (Mainland only)
- Mariculture

The main project beneficiaries are the coastal artisanal fishing communities including subsistence fishers and household whereas fishing is a vital rural livelihood, small scale

commercial fishers seaweed farmers, National fisheries companies (ZAFICO and TAFICO) and other private fishing companies and local investors.

The SWIOFish1 project implementation structure consists of four components:

- i. Enhanced Regional Collaboration that supports the provision of a regional public good through regional coordination and cooperation on the management and sustainable development of fisheries in the SWIO countries.
- ii. Improved Governance of Priority Fisheries that targets on policies, strategies, institutions and legal frameworks by the public sector necessary to improve priority fisheries management and performance, as well as regional marine environmental health and resilience to climate change. Its activities aim at understanding the resource base, and building human

and institutional capacity necessary to implement fisheries policies and management plans on tuna and tuna like species.

- iii. Increased Economic Benefits from Priority Fisheries aiming at enabling the country's private sector productivity and investment, and public investments critical to a viable private sector. Specifically it aims at improving the national business climate, assist a responsible private sector and prepare feasibility studies and designs for priority infrastructure investments for potential future investments.
- iv. Project Management and Coordination which supports the regional project coordination and implementation, country-level implementation and management, and monitoring and evaluation at regional and country level. It operates through Regional and National Steering Committees (RSC/PIUs) and Regional and Project Implementation Units (RMU/PIUs) at regional and country level.

The expected outcomes of the project are:

- Increased volume, value and trade of fisheries products
- Strengthened legislative and institutional frameworks to achieve ecological and financial sustainability.
- Enhanced collaboration and integration through conservation of marine biodiversity and environmental organizations
- Achieved food security for coastal communities through employment generation.

Project indicators are as following:

- Regulatory and institutional framework for management of priority fisheries strengthened;
- Research to determine population, biology, catch, methods, environment and social strengthened;
- Fisheries Information system (FIS) and Management Information System (MIS) strengthened;
- Management planning strengthened;
- Cost effective MCS capability for priority fisheries strengthened;
- Capacity programmes for fisheries institutions and

public services in the sector built;

- Investment in rehabilitation/upgrading strategic research areas allocated;
- Publicly available web-based newsletter and dashboard enhanced;
- Project management at country level strengthened;

The main activities implemented by Deep Sea Fishing Authority are:

- Develop DSFA Policy;
- Review of the Deep Sea Fishing Act;
- Identify areas of research topics;
- Conduct the research through Student Funding;
- Conduct research in EEZ area;
- Purchase Data server;
- Upgrade the Vessel Monitoring System;
- Purchase small boats for inspection;
- Buying assets and furniture;
- Construction of boat ramp;
- Conduct vessels inspection;
- Conduct air patrols;
- Develop dash board and fisheries information system; and
- Conduct technical training to staff;



LESSONS LEARNT AND SUCCESS STORIES ON SWIOFish PROJECT UNDER DSFA



Fishers receiving GPS training from TAFIRI researchers

By Ali U. Basha

The word “Project” is coined as complex, non-routine, one-time effort limited by time, budget resources and performance specifications design to meet the target group’s needs. Indeed, project entail a set of tools, techniques and knowledge that when appropriately applied helps to achieve the three main constraints of scope, cost and time.

This article articulates the role played by research under the SWIOFish project. The project commissioned the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) to undertake researches that will increase productivity of tuna and tuna-like species in the territorial sea. The target

areas under the aforementioned project were Nungwi, Wete (Zanzibar), Tanga, Kinodoni, Lindi and Mtwara (Mainland TZ).

Free provision of GPS devices, fish finders, installment of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) and designated fishing potential zone (PFZ) have enhanced landings of tuna and tuna like species and reduced time and operational costs in the areas thereof. This was disclosed by Mr. Moh’d Kombo Hamad and Hamadi Khamis Hassan testified that 240 pieces of tuna with average weight of 3kg each are often landed at Wete fish landing site. This has been driven by two GPS devices supplied freely by DSFA. Mr. Nahoda Khamis Kheri also

unveiled that the 33 FADs were randomly deployed at Nungwi has reduced time spent for fishing.

Mr. Hassan Libwala and Karim Kassim Juezeo Fisheries Officers (FOs) at Mtwara articulated that they licensed 15 vessels which engaged into tuna fishing and reached a target of 6,000 - 8,000 kg per vessel per day. Furthermore Miss Gladis Manyika and Bagaya O. Mbwana FOs at Tanga revealed that they annually licenced six long-line and 16 ring-net fishing vessels targeting tuna at Deep-sea and Kasela landing sites.

Mr. Nahoda narrated that some fishermen enrolled their kids to high paid schools in Kenya, level of malnutrition to mothers



Fish caught by small-scale fishers on PFZ at Wete Pemba

and children has gone down and vessels possession increased from 1-3 per person. At Mtwara council, they managed to form 20 microfinance groups and offered soft loan worth TZS 5 million each as a result of successive tuna fishing and trading. Mr. Godfrey Mroso from Kinondoni District testified that some fishers have built iron roofed and bricked houses.

The POs also affirmed that some fishers bought bigger boats, established fishing gears stores and shift from

petty towards industrial tuna suppliers to project ALFACLAST. Despite of such success, there are number of challenges including most fishers work as individual with smaller vessels which make them difficult to organize and formalize as a result fails to act in accordance with loans, insurance, taxes and other formal social security packages.

In conclusion, good planning and scheduling are key motives for the project success. Other important ingredients of success are: user involvement, time

estimations, good leadership, team working and good technical skills. It is suggested that enhancing capacity building in terms of technical skills, technology transfer, access to credits, improving vessels size and having special grant envelope to support research on priority areas will be crucial future. Finally, the fisheries sector should be increasingly formalized to improve country taxation and its contribution into GDP, and poverty reduction as a final endpoint.



A Fish Aggregating Device (FAD)



DEEP SEA FISHING AUTHORITY

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