



# TANZANIA

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# Why SSF?

The small-scale fisheries (SSF) sector is among the most important economic sectors in the country. It employs 202,053 people on full-time basis and about 4 million in various fisheries-related activities. It provides 11,020,781 USD in export revenue. SSF, with its 'open access' nature provide a livelihood security of last resort and a critical safety net for vulnerable and impoverished fishing communities. However, changes in the demography, economy and technology drive a shift from subsistence to cash oriented fishing.

SSF are divided into marine and inland capture fisheries. Inland SSF account for about 87% of the national fish production. The main marine commercial SSF is octopus fishery contributing to 67% of all SSF fishery products exported from the sea. This exceptional fishery involves both men and women of all ages in all stages of the operation.

The supply chain actors in SSF value chain that are more vulnerable are those that are at the lowest part of the chain such as boat crews, women potters (women who work in marine small pelagic fishery known as potters or bodaboda) etc. Their work should be legally recognized to achieve better working conditions to improve their livelihood. There should be an instrument in place to guarantee the use of a formal work contract. Work contract will grant them access to health care insurance, retirement permit, the power to negotiate salary, social security etc.

In summary, among many other issues, the current legal frameworks cannot be answerable towards social responsibility for boat crews as fisher workers. Their wellbeing, health, human right, dignity, occupation safety and equality should not be ignored as it's essential for improving their livelihood security.

## What are SSF?

Small-scale fisheries (SSF) are legally defined through 1) Primary fisheries legislation; 2) Regulation, Decree, Ordinance; and 3) National fisheries policy.

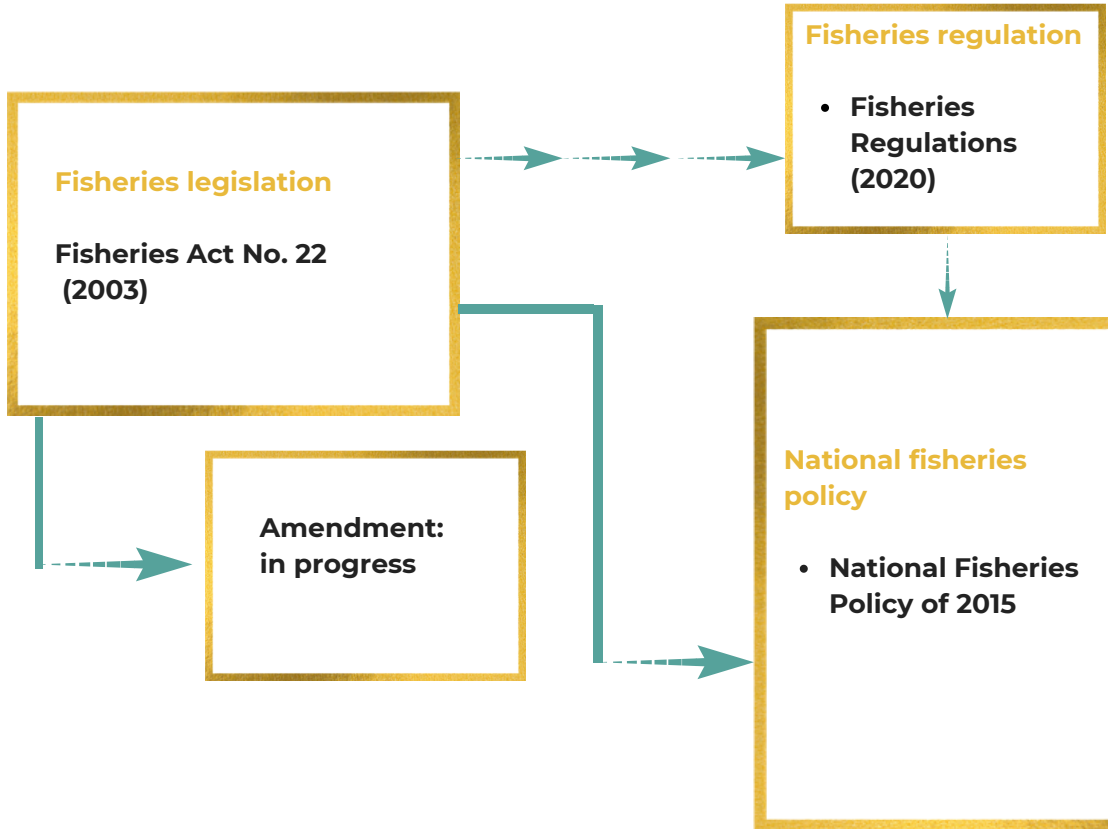
"artisanal & semi-industrial fishing"

The Fisheries Act No 22 of 2003

**"Artisanal fisheries** - means the categories of fisheries that are of small scale and not commercially orientated, using relatively small amount of capital and in which fishers have usually a traditional involvement with fishing".

**"Semi- industrial fishing** - means the categories of fisheries that are small-scale, commercially oriented, using small amount of capital but without traditional involvement".

# How are SSF governed?



## Who governs SSF?

### National authorities in charge of fisheries governance:

- **Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MLFD)**

### Responsibilities:

- The Ministry responsible for fisheries and aquaculture has the role to formulate policy, strategy, programmes/projects, laws and regulations, establish guidelines, promote investments and regulate the fisheries sector (National Fisheries Policy of 2015)

# What principles govern fisheries?

Legislation - **Yellow** **Blue: Policy**

Yes  

No  

Not clear  

Not specific to fisheries  

**Human rights & dignity**



**Respect of cultures**



**Non-discrimination**



**Gender equality & equity**



**Equity & equality**



**Consultation & participation**



**Rule of law**



**Transparency**



**Accountability**



**Economic, social & environmental sustainability**



**Ecosystem approach to fisheries**



**Social responsibility**



**Other SSF relevant principles**



# What legal and policy instruments are SSF specific?

## Specific provisions for SSF

- **Exclusive fishing area or priority access to fishery resources for SSF**
  - Various: Fisheries Act No. 22 (2003) and The Marine Parks and Reserves Act No 29 (1994)
- **Registration requirements for SSF**
  - Fisheries Act No. 22 (2003)
- **MCS measures and others aimed to deter, prevent and eliminate IUU applying to SSF**
  - Fisheries Act No. 22 (2003)
- **Social development, employment and decent work for SSF along the value chain**
  - Fisheries Act No. 22 (2003)
- **Capacity building programme for SSF**
  - Section 30 of the Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2003
- **Responsible trade in fish and certification of fishery products from SSF, including sanitary and safety standard for domestic vs export markets**
  - Sections 24, 26 and 27 of the Fisheries Act No 22 of 2003 and prohibition of marketing fish or fisheries products without a certificate under regulation 58 of the fisheries regulation.

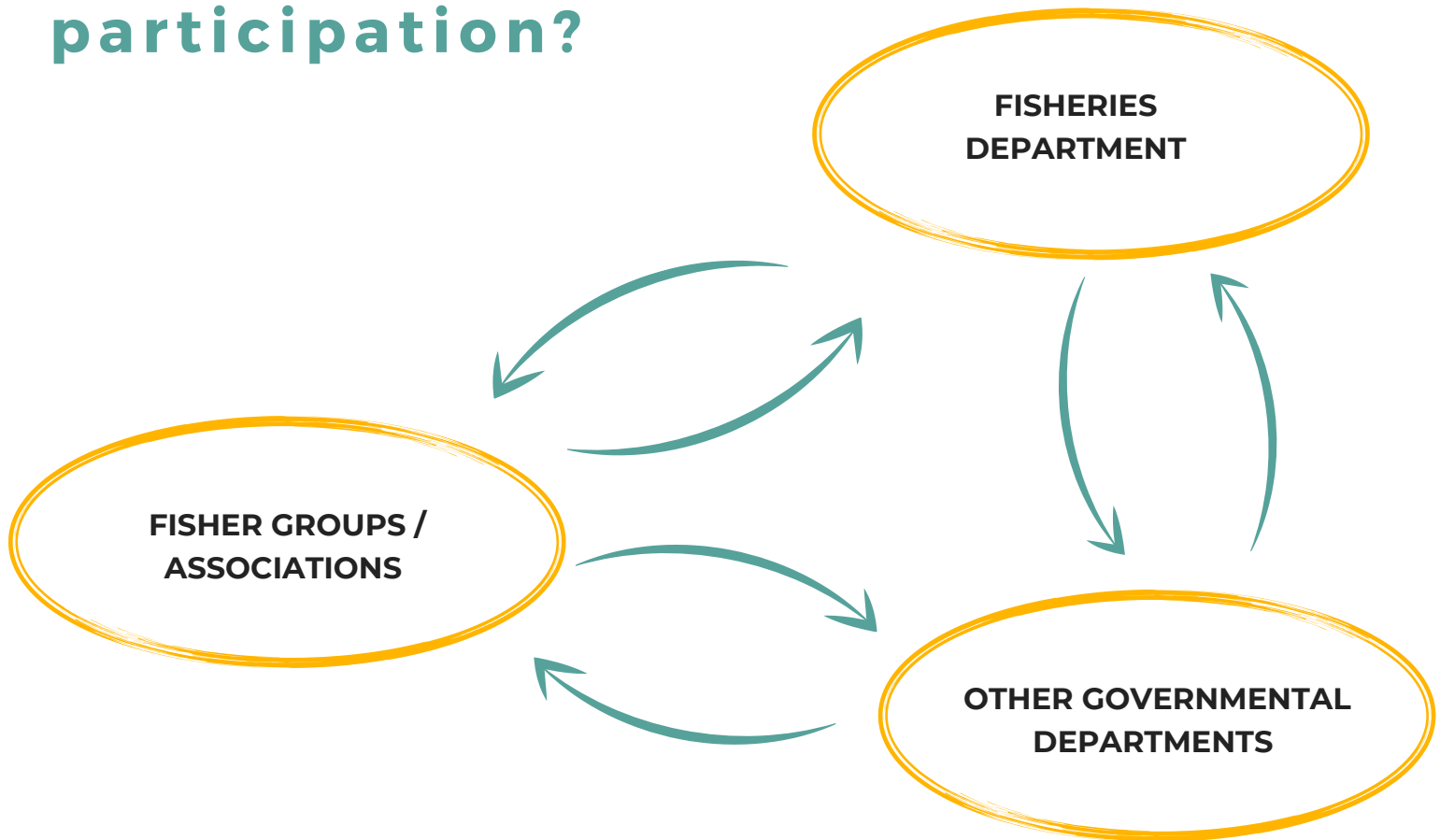
## No specific provisions for SSF

- Tenure and related rights for SSF
- Labour rights or social benefits for SSF along the value chain
- Recognition of SSF as professional workers, along the value chain
- Legal protection of women in SSF, along the value chain
- Special treatment to women in SSF
- Protection of SSF from disaster risks/ climate change, and/or recognition of SSF vulnerability in disaster risk/climate change policies and strategies

## Not clear

- Capacity building program for SSF

# What are opportunities for interaction & participation?



## Representation of SSF in governance

The participation of SSF is legally required and stipulated through Fisheries Act No. 22 (2003) and Marine Parks and Reserves Act No 29 (1994).

## Fishers' participation in management, including co-management or decentralised fisheries management schemes

Beach Management Unit (BMU) establishment in all coastal villages is provided through the Fisheries Act No. 22 (2003). Co-management is an agreement between BMUs, district authorities and fisheries division. BMUs are coordinated through Collaborative Fisheries Management strategies (CFMAs) in their common fishing ground.

## Holistic form of governance or reform

There is interest for a more holistic governance or reform, as stipulated in the Fisheries Act No. 22 (2003).