

WORKSHOP TO INTRODUCE THE FAO VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES FOR SECURING SUSTAINABLE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY ERADICATION (VG-SSF) IN TANZANIA



INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHERS AND FISHWORKERS (ICSF) AND MWAMBAO COASTAL COMMUNITY NETWORK, TANZANIA

BAGAMOYO, 17-18TH AUGUST 2015



1. Background

The adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication by FAO in June 2014 has established a firm foundation for organizing and facilitating activities that will enhance the profile of small-scale fisheries in the world and promote their role as diligent actors in the fight against global poverty.

In response to this step, Tanzanian members of ICSF in collaboration with Mwambao Coastal Community Network of Tanzania, conducted a dissemination workshop on the VG-SSF with policy makers and representatives from fishing communities. The main objectives of the workshop were to:

- (i) To continue the participatory process of creating awareness on the VG-SSF and their applicability in the local context of Tanzania
- (ii) To explore how current legislation reflects the guidelines and where there might be room for improvement
- (iii) To stimulate local awareness among members of the fishing community in marine and inland fisheries of Tanzania of the breadth of their rights both in the national and international context
- (iv) To identify ways in which fishing communities can begin to implement the guidelines on the ground

The workshop was conducted on 17th-18th August 2015, in the coastal town of Bagamoyo and involved participants from different locations and at different levels from policy makers to local people engaging in protecting their fisheries. Participants came from Tanga, Kilwa, Mafia, Mtwara and Temeke, Dar es Salaam (see list of participants in Appendix 1). These coastal communities are faced with a number of challenges in improving their livelihood from fisheries, not least the increased use of destructive fishing in the marine environment. The role of women in the SSF value-chain is also largely not recognised both in terms of their role in gleaning but also in fish-processing and selling. It was expected that the workshop would raise the consideration of the different contexts of fishers' rights to inform the Tanzanian approach to the adoption of the VG-SSF in a more holistic manner.

In order to facilitate easier communication with participants, a Kiswahili translation of the VG-SSF guidelines was prepared.

Prior to conducting the workshop, the facilitators made a brief review of the guidelines in the context of current fisheries policy and BMU guidelines (Appendix 3), and made a consultation visit to Department of Fisheries in Tanzania mainland to discuss various issues of focus and to seek advice for successful execution of the workshop. (Note: For reasons of logistics a decision was taken not to include Zanzibar fisheries, whose legislation differs from the mainland, in this current process) MWAMBAO Coastal Community Network agreed to facilitate the workshop. (MWAMBAO is an evolving network of coastal communities in Tanzania that is working to build capacity of communities and bring them together while also linking with scientists, government institutions, practitioners and experts to facilitate cross-learning, information sharing and joint action). A representative from the Department of Fisheries, Dr. Baraka M. Mngulwi (Assistant Director, Fisheries Resource Protection) also agreed to help facilitation.

A copy of the workshop itinerary is shown in Appendix 2. The workshop was carried out in Kiswahili.

2. Workshop Opening and Introductory Remarks

After individual introductions, Ali Thani (Mwambao Country Coordinator) invited Dr. Baraka Moreni Mngulwi to open the workshop. Dr. Moreni welcomed everyone and thanked them for coming. He stated that it was logistically difficult for the Government to communicate with fishers at the ground level and vice versa and thus welcomed the opportunity that this workshop presented not least because the government recognises that it gains significantly from this sector.

Dr. Moreni welcomed Mr. Hadley Becha from CANCO, Kenya and expressed the wish for continued cooperation between Kenya and Tanzania on the SSF guidelines.



3. Brief introduction to ICSF (Rose Mwaipopo, ICSF Tanzania)

ICSF was formed in 1986 as a collective, and is an international non-governmental organization that works towards the establishment of equitable, gender-just, self-reliant and sustainable fisheries, particularly in the small-scale, artisanal sector. Rose introduced herself as the ICSF Tanzanian representative, a voluntary role. As an organisation ICSF is committed to influence national, regional and international decision-making processes in fisheries to recognize and support SSF

- **ICSF's Vision** is a future in which fishing communities and fishworkers lead a life of dignity, realizing their right to life and livelihood, and organizing to foster democracy, equity, sustainable development, and responsible use of natural resources.
- **ICSF's Mission** is to support fishing communities and fishworker organizations, and empower them to participate in fisheries from a perspective of decent work, equity, gender-justice, self-reliance and sustainability.
- ICSF works internationally with representatives in Asia, Latin/South Americas, Europe, Africa, Canada.
- ICSF has members in the following countries in Africa –

- Tanzania, Ghana, Senegal, South Africa
- International NGOs on SSF, and local chapters
- WFF, WFFP, and members in country-based local NGOs
- ICSF makes contributions to the development of SSF worldwide through
 - Supporting activism and demanding rights to fish (e.g. the quota system; exclusion from private acquisition of fishing spaces)
 - Supporting publicity on women in fisheries issues – e.g. rights, safe and healthy work environments
 - Dissemination of information on SSF situations, rights through publications
 - Engaging in international fora on SSF rights
- ICSF also promotes Gender Equality and women’s rights through research and sharing issues on gender and women’s rights in SSF as a priority
- ICSF produces a newsletter known as Yemaya
- ICSF’s Tanzania’s engagement has included:
 - Workshop on Asserting Rights, Defining Responsibilities, Zanzibar 2008: Perspectives from Small-scale Fishing Communities on Coastal and Fisheries Management in Eastern and Southern Africa. In this workshop, one of the fishers expressed how fishers’ rights have been stymied; he said *“If you want to control a fisher, deny him education/ information, food and the right to work “* Fisher from Jibondo, 2008)
 - Study on women in SSF – The fate of women who catch ‘small shrimp’ within the changing context of the fisheries in Tanzania – Bagamoyo, 2015

4. Brief Introduction to Mwambao Coastal Community Network (Fatma Khamis)

Fatma Khamis Mwambao Network Officer gave a short introduction to the organization including the following points:

- **MWAMBAO Coastal Community Network** is an independent not for profit organisation registered in both mainland Tanzania and in Zanzibar. Mwambao operates as a social enterprise, with the aim of facilitating a network linking coastal communities and other partner stakeholders that builds community resilience and improved sustainable coastal resource management and livelihoods in Tanzania, through providing services in community-based coastal resource management.
- MWAMBAO was founded in 2010 and is slowly expanding its operations and areas of reach. The network has currently ten village members located on the Northern Tanzanian Coast (Tanga, Bagamoyo and Temeke Districts) and on the islands of Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba). The main office is based in Stonetown, Zanzibar and the four members of staff include the Executive Director, the Country Coordinator, the Network Officer and Communications Officer. Mr. Baraka Kalangahe is a director of the MWAMBAO board of directors.
- Mwambao’s **vision** is that Tanzanian coastal community livelihoods are improved and sustainably supported by the ecosystem services provided by a healthy bio-diverse coastal environment.
- Mwambao’s **mission** is facilitating a network linking coastal communities and other partner stakeholders that builds community resilience and improved sustainable coastal resource management and livelihoods.
- Principles. Mwambao’s work is guided by principles of equity, empowerment and stewardship. We believe that networking leads to knowledge sharing and capacity building which in turn leads to resilience, improved coastal conservation and management outcomes, and community voice, ultimately leading to action and change.
- MWAMBAO produces a quarterly newsletter in Kiswahili for all its members and partners which details recent activities and other issues of community interest related to coastal resources.

- MWAMBAAO uses the medium of participatory video in much of its work with communities and has made 15 community films exploring various resource issues with villagers.
- As well as building the network, current projects that MWAMBAAO is actively involved in are
 - Sustainable management of octopus in Pemba
 - Capacity building of village fisheries committees in Pemba
 - The production and deployment of artificial reef modules (reefballs) in Zanzibar
 - The establishment of a community fisheries monitoring network on Tanzania mainland

Comment from participants – there is a need to extend the network to southern Tanzania – what is the plan for this? (response: this is recognized and is in Mwambao’s long-term plan)

5. Brief introduction to ICSF role in development of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (VG-SSSF) (Rose Mwaipopo, ICSF Tanzania)

The Guidelines are a result of an extended period of international consultations. They:

- represent a major achievement towards ensuring secure and sustainable small-scale fisheries
- are the result of a bottom-up participatory development process
- are the result of a consultative process – Tanzania participated in the initial consultations (inland fisheries 2013)
- were facilitated by FAO - involved more than 4000 representatives of governments, small-scale fishers, fish workers and their organizations, researchers, development partners and other relevant stakeholders from over 120 countries in six regional and over 20 civil society organization-led national consultative meetings.
- Were endorsed by the 31st Session of COFI in June 2014.

The Guidelines are voluntary, global in scope and with a focus on the needs of developing countries.

For the dissemination of the VGSSF in Tanzania two workshops were planned:

- Coastal (Marine Fisheries)
- Inland fisheries (Lake Victoria)

Participation and collaboration among key stakeholders in SSF was envisaged involving the following groups:

- Artisanal/Small-scale fishers and fish-workers
- Fishers’ CBOs
- Central and Local Government authorities
- Village/Community governments
- NGOs, ICSF, Mwambao Network

The process for dissemination was planned to be participatory and consultative involving

- Collaboration/sharing with platforms/stakeholders in neighbouring countries
- Consultation and awareness raising
- Appreciative inquiry on SSF
- Giving priority to SSF rights and responsibilities

Rose explained the workshop objectives as given in the introduction; she also paid tribute to the past ICSF Executive secretary, the facilitator of the VG-SSF, Ms. Chandrika Sharma who was sadly lost in the Malaysian Airlines accident in 2014.

6. Video show

Two videos were shown from two different parts of the world to illustrate the rights of smallscale fishers and the issues which they are currently facing.

1. **'Voice of Fishers, Panama'** (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ArLEcLiviU>)

Under the 'Voices of Fishers' project conducted in relation to the development of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of

National Food Security , the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) produced a number of testimonies from fishing communities. Members from the Panamanian fishing community of Kuna Yala, Comarca, talk about their vision and the reality on issues relating to tenure and rights over traditional fisheries and the need for the government to recognize their traditional governance system.

2. **'A Cry for Rights'** Lamu, Kenya (not currently online)

A participatory video facilitated by MWAMBAO with fisher communities in Lamu, Kenya, regarding the need for community consultation with regard to a major local port development which will majorly impact their fishing grounds, livelihoods and culture.

7. Observations of the Department of Fisheries in respect of the Guidelines and support to decentralisation of management of the fisheries resource (Baraka S. M. Mngulwi, Assistant Director, Fisheries Resources Protection)

The need for Artisanal Fisher Guidelines:

- Fisheries sector development is guided by the National Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategies Statement (NFSPSS) of 1997.
- Implementation is carried out through the **Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2003** and the **Principal Regulations of 2009 and 2012**
- Along with these policy instruments, there are some Guidelines and procedures that may be given from time to time
- Implementation of the strategies involves the **resource managers** and **resource users**

Vested powers in management and resource utilisation:

- The government is entrusted to ensure that the available **fisheries resources are protected, managed and utilized in a sustainable manner** so that the country and its people continue to benefit
- In this respect we have resource managers and those who in principal are using them; essentially, the Government guides resource management and utilization. However, this cannot be carried out without the other part being involved, that is the users.

Roles and Responsibilities:

- The 1997 Fisheries National Policy provides for roles and responsibilities;
- The Government on the other hand provides some initiatives as it considers appropriate to enable smooth management and development of the industry in the country;
- Thus; some reforms have been initiated including Decentralization whereby roles and responsibilities are devolved down to lower levels of governance and administration

Artisanal Fishers and Invested Roles:

- Rational Fisheries Resources Utilization (RFRU) – have to adhere to appropriate Rules and Regulations
- Pay required fees and cess as the Law so requires –important as fishers will demand some services from the Government;
- **Know and Safeguard the Artisanal Fisheries sub sector interests** so that it can benefit and prosper from the endowed resources;
- Demand to be informed about the resource base, marketing issues both within and outside;
- Demand fisher rights (including resource allocation and access);

Local Community Rights:

The NFSPSS summarizes local community roles and responsibilities as indicated below but the list is not exhaustive:

- Employment in fisheries management, utilization and based industries (i.e. in value addition);
- Conservation and protection of aquatic resources and its surrounding environment

- Production of various fisheries products and services
- Participate in joint resource management in aquatic and coastal protected areas
- Formulation and enforcement of By-laws

Fishers rights without responsibilities?

- The answer is a **BIG NO**; but why- simply because you cannot have a right without responsibility;
- It is important that artisanal fishers are aware of their rights but also their responsibilities in all areas of the Sector;
- It is important that they are also aware of where to demand such rights but must demonstrate that they are fulfilling their related responsibilities;
- As stipulated in the NFSPSS, there so many players such that coordination is inevitable

Suggested discussion points on the Guidelines for during the workshop:

- How do you perceive the existence of some guidelines in the Artisanal fishery?
- How do you these Guidelines can help Artisanal fishers?
- Do you have any alternative other than having some Guidelines to assist in implementing our vested rights but also in fulfilling our responsibilities?
- Are there some shortcomings that you would wish to be corrected? Is so, please suggest.



8. The Role of Fisher-folk as stipulated in the Guidelines (Baraka Kalangahe, MWAMBAO)

Baraka explained that the Guidelines recognize the need for responsible and sustainable use of aquatic biodiversity and natural resources to meet the developmental and environmental requirements of present and future generations. The role and responsibilities of fisherfolk in implementation of the guidelines is detailed in the text and Baraka explained them to participants under the four major headings.

Responsible governance of tenure

- All parties should recognize that responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests applicable in small-scale fisheries is central for the realization of human rights, food security,

poverty eradication, sustainable livelihoods, social stability, housing security, economic growth and rural and social development

- All parties, in accordance with their legislation, should recognize, respect and protect all forms of legitimate tenure rights, taking into account, where appropriate, customary rights, to aquatic resources and land and small-scale fishing areas enjoyed by small-scale fishing communities. When necessary, in order to protect various forms of legitimate tenure rights, legislation to this effect should be provided.

Sustainable resource management

- All parties should recognize that rights and responsibilities come together; tenure rights are balanced by duties, and support the long-term conservation and sustainable use of resources and the maintenance of the ecological foundation for food production.
- Small-scale fisheries should utilize fishing practices that minimize harm to the aquatic environment and associated species and support the sustainability of the resource.

Social Development, Employment and Decent Work

- All parties should consider integrated, ecosystem and holistic approaches to small-scale fisheries management and development that take the complexity of livelihoods into account.
- Due attention to social and economic development may be needed to ensure that small-scale fishing communities are empowered and can enjoy their human rights.
- Small-scale fisheries actors should recognize the importance of children's well-being and education for the future of the children themselves and of society at large.
- Children should go to school, be protected from all abuse and have all their rights respected in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- All parties should recognize the complexity that surrounds safety-at-sea issues (in inland and marine fisheries) and the multiple causes behind deficient safety. This applies to all fishing activities
- All parties should protect the human rights and dignity of small-scale fisheries stakeholders in situations of occupation to allow them to pursue their traditional livelihoods, to have access to customary fishing grounds and to preserve their culture and way of life.
- Their effective participation in decision-making on matters that affect them should be facilitated

Value Chains, Post-harvest and Trade

- All parties should recognize the central role that the small-scale fisheries post-harvest subsector and its actors play in the value chain.
- All parties should ensure that post-harvest actors are part of relevant decision-making, recognizing that there are sometimes unequal power relationships between value chain actors and that vulnerable and marginalized groups may require special support
- All parties should recognize the role women often play in the post-harvest subsector and support improvements to facilitate women's participation in work.
- All parties should avoid post-harvest losses and waste and seek ways to create value addition, building also on existing traditional and local cost-efficient technologies, local innovations and culturally appropriate technology transfers.
- Environmentally sustainable practices within an ecosystem approach should be promoted, deterring, for example, waste of inputs (water, fuelwood, etc.) in small-scale fish handling and processing.

Gender Equality

- All parties should recognize that achieving gender equality requires concerted efforts by all and that gender mainstreaming should be an integral part of all small-scale fisheries development strategies.
- These strategies to achieve gender equality require different approaches in different cultural contexts and should challenge practices that are discriminatory against women.
- All parties should encourage the development of better technologies of importance and appropriate to women's work in small-scale fisheries.

Disaster Risk and Climate Change

- All parties should recognize and take into account the differential impact of natural and human-induced disasters and climate change on small-scale fisheries.
- All parties should recognize the need for integrated and holistic approaches, including cross-sectoral collaboration, in order to address disaster risks and climate change in small-scale fisheries
- All parties should take into account the impact that climate change and disasters may have on the post-harvest and trade subsector in the form of changes in fish species and quantities, fish quality and shelf-life, and implications with regard to market outlets.
- All parties should promote the role of small-scale fisheries in efforts related to climate change and should encourage and support energy efficiency in the subsector, including the whole value chain – fishing, post-harvest, marketing and distribution

9. The Role of the State as stipulated in the Guidelines (Ali Thani, MWAMBAO)

Responsible Governance of tenure:

Where state own or control water/fishery resources should take into consideration social, economic and environmental objectives as follows, states should:

- grant preferential rights to fish
- consider social, economic and environmental impact of large-scale projects and should consult with communities
- attempt to restore access following displacement after natural disaster and armed conflict
- adopt measures for long-term management under national and international obligations
- train SSF to participate and take responsibility for legitimate rights and resource management for well-being and traditions
- ensure MCS applicable to and suitable for SSF and improve registration; SSF should support MCS and provide information
- encourage and support role and involvement of men and women; all parties should ensure equitable participation of women
- avoid policies and financial measures that contribute to fishing overcapacity

With regard to Social development, employment and decent work, states should:

- Should consider integrated ecosystem approaches to SSF development including livelihoods. With this States should :
- promote investment in human resource development eg health as well as promote social security protection for workers in SSF
- promote development and access to other services of use to SSF eg savings and credit
- recognise as economic and professional operations the full range of activities along the SSF value-chain
- should promote decent work for SSF workers including creating appropriate conditions to ensure sustainability
- take steps to realize adequate standard of living and to enable sustainable development in SSF communities – should pursue policies to enable SSF to earn a fair return
- Support establishment of Alternative Income Generating opportunities- need to benefit from other local enterprises eg ecotourism
- recognise and respect role of migrant fishers and create appropriate frameworks
- recognise and address underlying causes of trans-boundary movements of SSF
- ensure that legislation is in place for adequate health conditions and unfair working conditions
- support to eradicate forced labour
- provide schools/education that meets the needs of SSF
- recognize that improved sea safety that OH and sea safety is best supported by integrated national strategies

With regard to Value Chains, post-harvest and trade:

All parties should recognise role of SSF post-harvest subsector in value chain as well as the role of women in post-harvest sub-sector and support improvements to facilitate women's participation in such work. Therefore with this, states should:

- support infrastructure development, organizational structure to support post-harvest subsector
- recognize the traditional forms of associations of SSF and promote their organisation and capacity development
- avoid post-harvest loss and seek ways for value addition and facilitate access to local national and international markets
- give due consideration of international trade on SSF and to local nutritional needs
- recognize that benefits from international trade should be fairly distributed.
- adopt policies to ensure that adverse impacts by international trade on SSF culture, livelihoods and environment are equitably addressed and SSF are fully consulted
- enable access to all trade and market information so that SSF can adjust to changing markets.

Gender Equality

Gender mainstreaming should be part of all SSF development strategies. States should:

- comply with obligations under international law and endeavour to secure women's equal participation in decision-making processes for SSF policy. States should adopt measures to address discrimination against women in SSF.
- establish policies and legislation to realize gender equality.
- encourage development of technologies of importance and appropriate to women's work in SSF

Disaster risks and climate change

States should:

- recognize that combating climate change Including in SSF context require urgent and ambitious action
- consider assisting and supporting SSF affected by climate or natural and human-induced disasters.
- understand how emergency response and disaster preparedness are related in SSF
- consider making available to SSF transparent access to adaptation funds, facilities and technologies for CC adaptation

10. The Value Chain with regard to artisanal fisheries (Baraka Mngulwi)

'The process of adding value of fish and fishery products through processing from the time of fishing to the time of putting it on table for consumption'.

The importance of the value chain in artisanal fisheries:

- To enable the maximizing benefits from fisheries resources;
- To control post-harvest loss of fish and fishery products after being fished;
- To control loss of benefits accruing from fisheries resources which are highly perishable;
- Allowing fish and fishery products to reach the desired market in good condition suitable for human consumption.
- Enabling good/better use of fisheries resources;
- Enabling fish and fishery consumers to enjoy good products meeting market demand in terms of quality;
- Enabling different research with regard to post harvest products quality etc.;
- Improving fish and fishery products benefits in export and domestic markets

What has been done with regard to the value chain in Tanzania?

- Enabled fish and fishery consumers to enjoy good products meeting market demand in terms of quality;
- Enabled different research with regard to post harvest products quality etc.;
- Improved fish and fishery products benefits in export and domestic markets

- Provided education on communicable diseases including HIV in collaboration with responsible institutions;
- Established ice-making facilities in three modern fish landing sites, namely Nyamisati, Mafia and Kilwa;
- Putting in place some quality operating procedures which will contribute to export trade and in some specified supermarkets.

What are artisanal rights with regard to the value chain?

- Participating in maintaining fisheries infrastructure necessary in ensuring fish quality and easing fish distribution and marketing;
- Getting market information (fish prices, different market requirements etc.);
- Extension services that would enable fisherfolk to improve their products for better prices;
- Involvement on discussions that target on improving fisherfolk welfare through fisheries livelihood.

Involvement of the fishing community in value chain processes

- Fishing communities exposure to value chain processing including awareness and training on suitable processing techniques and packaging;
- Assisting in quality standard establishment for specific fish products like fish sausages;
- Access to value chain information to business women dealing with fish and fishery products;
- Opportunity to be engaged in discussing fisheries, policy and legislations

Challenges of the value chain at the community level

- Recognize benefits of value chain and associated benefits;
- Some technologies do not contribute and benefit value chain;
- Inadequate understanding of appropriate technologies favorable to value chain;
- Lack of education on value chain and the associated benefits; and
- Inadequate involvement of fishers and business community on value chain aspects from initial stages.

The importance of savings and credit organisations

- Promote establishment of Saving and Credit Associations to help fisher folk's ability to enhance their economic power enabling them to improve their livelihood and enable acquiring fisheries inputs. The Government needs to sensitize the community including fishers to be involved in the Value chain process;

What should be done:-

- The Government should help to build capacity to fishers and business people dealing with fish and fisheries products so as to benefit from Value chain.

11. Current Situation on the ground

Five major themes from the guidelines were selected for group work as listed below:

Theme 1. Governance Tenure

Theme 2. Social development, Employment + decent work

Theme 3. Value chain

Theme 4. Gender Equity

Theme 5. Climate change and Disaster Risk

Participants formed into 5 groups and the facilitator for each group read and explained the wording of the guidelines in relation to these themes. Group participants were asked to identify gaps in the current management practices on the ground and at sea and to identify opportunities for change at village level. The results are presented in the tables below; each group presented back to the plenary once the exercise was complete.

Group no. 1: Governance of tenure in small scale fisheries and resources management (facilitator Baraka Kalangahe)

Issue	Current situation	Proposed actions/what to do	Actors/who to do what
Ownership of fishers sites	Don't have the right to ownership of their sites	Lack of participation in negotiations between community, government and NGOs Develop bylaws for management of sites Stipulate responsibilities for every stakeholder	Environment committee Government BMUs
Fishing areas	Difficult to reach fishing areas because access is converted to other land uses like construction of hotels, this is due to low participation of fishers during land use planning	Establish fishers union from village to district	Environment committee Government BMUs-
Sustainable management of resources	Difficult for community to have sustainable management of resources like mangroves, beach and coral reefs	Review BMU guidelines	BMUs NGOS Environmental committees

Comments: Investors should also be educated about their responsibilities. Fisheries should also be involved in decisions over land use.

Communities should be consulted with regard to national development projects. Oil and gas developments stop people going fishing in these grounds e.g. Songosongo

The 60m setback for development is not being adhered to – the law is not working and it needs to work.



Group no. 2 Social development, employment and decent work (Facilitators Mr. Mposso, Mrs. Fatma Khamis)

Issue	Current situation	Proposed actions/what to do	Actors/who to do what
Current situation of marine ecology	Degradation of marine ecology due to climate change and human activities	-Provide environmental education -Develop management plans	-Central & local government -Religious leaders -NGOs

		for resources management	-Community
Rights of SSF	Inadequate rights of SSF (mechanism of SSF has established but is not enough, needs to be promoted.	Awareness to fishers on their rights Promote fishers to join Vikoba, health insurance sectors Promote establishment of fishers network which will help to coordinate rights of fishers	Central & local government -NGOs -Fishers - Community leaders
Economic position of fishers	Economic situation of fishers is low due to the use of low standard tools, gears and equipment and lack of capital to invest in fishing and related activities	-Encourage fishers to join in vicoba -Introduce loan systems to fishers - More knowledge on eco-friendly IGAs	- local government - Ngos - Financial institutions -Investors - Community

Comments: There are good examples given of NSSF and TCSF in Lindi

Organization is the most important thing

People don't know where to go for advice

People do not know whether advice-givers are responsible, reliable or genuine

There is a need for verification of those giving advice on savings and credit

Group no. 3 Value chains, post –harvest and trade (Facilitator: Baraka M. Mngulwi)

Issue	Current situation	Proposed actions/what to do	Actors/who to do what
Landing site	Only few sites have landing site e.g Nyamasati, Mafia and Kilwa. Limited landing site	-Construction of landing sites: Mtwara, Lindi, Bagamoyo, Tanga	-Central government, Municipal, District,
Information sharing of market	Currently there is no mechanism of information sharing of market for fishers	To establish mechanism of information sharing of market to fishers	-Government -NGOs - Community
Entrepreneurship skills	Inadequate knowledge of entrepreneurship to fishers	More skills are needed for fishers -	-Government - NGOs
Establishment of SACCOS/Vikoba/Kuweka na kukopa	Existence of SACCOS in different areas	Educate fishers to establish vikoba/saccos	-Fishers - Central government - NGOs
Fishing tools, capital for small scale business to women & youth	Lack of appropriate fishing tools for women & youth	Develop mechanism to help women & youth to get appropriate fishers tools and gears to improve their economy	-Women & youth -Government



Group no. 4 Gender equity (Facilitator Rose Mwaipopo)

Issue	Current situation	Proposed actions/what to do	Actors/who to do what
Governance & Management	Women involvement in decision making is low for 30%	Consider involvement in decision making bodies	Central & local government, NGOs, SACCOS, VIKOBA and CCC
Knowledge & education to women	Fisheries knowledge & education to women is low Health services to women and children	Develop environmental friend situation for women during education programs -Provide enough and appropriate health to women and children	Central & local government, NGOs, SACCOS, VIKOBA and CCC
Economic aspect	Poor engagement in value chain because of inadequate support and lack of capital available to women Competition with more able fishers, buyers	-Improve infrastructure and landing site which are friendly to women -Increase capital for small scale business to women	- Central & local government - NGOs - Women
Gender based violence	Gender based violence is existing in every aspects e.g during employment, engaging in small business etc	-Develop village bylaws and implement for GBV -Build capacity of women on every issues of GBV	-Fishers - NGOS - Local government

Comments: Education/information on women's rights and Gender-based Violence is important
With regard to health provision for fishers – this is important for both women and men
Old people (retired fishers) also need to be catered for

Group no. 5: Climate change and Disaster risk (Facilitator Ali Thani)

Issue	Current situation	Proposed actions/what to do	Actors/who to do what
Decline of fishing	To allow non - Government actors to manage marine resources	To introduce artificial coral reef so as to allow reproduction of fish/ improve fish stocks for small scale fishers	-Government -NGOs - Other actors
Seaweed production	Decline of seaweed production	To secure loans for seaweed farmers To equip sea weed farmers on entrepreneurship skills/ value addition	-Central & local governments -NGOs
Tree planting policy	Increase of sea water level & destruction of beaches	To introduce sustainable management of mangrove To educate community on tree planting & management To install wall to prevent sea waves	Government Other stakeholders
Decline of marine resources	Need to review fisheries law Need to endorse BMU regulations	-To prepare mechanism for disaster management - to initiate loans for fishers so as to be able to do fishing in a deep sea	- Central government - Financial institutions -Community -NGOs -BMUs
Loss of boats and drowning of fishers at sea	Meteorological department do not adequate provide information on weather situation	-Improve information sharing of weather conditions - Educate fishers to find weather information before departing to fish - Fishers to use modern fishing gears and tools - Insist fishers to use safety protective gears	-Central & local government -NGOs - Donors - Fishers -Community
HIV Aids	Inadequate knowledge	Need more knowledge on HIV Aids to people	-Central government -NGOs -Donors -Community

Comments: There used to be someone at each landing site who made a record of everyone who went to sea. This is no longer the case.

Points from General Discussion:

- There needs to be action taken at every level; National, District, BMU, Ngo, Village members
- Is there a need for a national umbrella group for fishers?
- There is a need for government to listen and act with regard to the situation in Songosongo
- Projects come and go, things often fall apart once the project closes, thus it is better to start something ourselves
- We need to be clear about why we are starting something – where are we going – we need to establish a common purpose
- BMUs are not meant to be government structures, they belong to the village – maybe establishing a BMU network would be best?

Comments from Hadley Becha, CANCO, Kenya

BMUs in Kenya have to be registered as associations and there are networks within each county (5 county networks). There is a county action plan and each BMU has allocated space for a landing site. The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) assists CANCO to support BMUs through supporting actions identified in their established action plan.



12. PRIORITISATION OF ISSUES

Each working group were asked to prioritize two actions to be represented as priority outcomes from the workshop. Facilitators then grouped these issues into five major recommendations and listed the corresponding activities. The priority outcomes were summarized as follows:

1. Form an umbrella national fishers group starting at the village level
 - To collect people's views and increase their awareness and sensitization (regarding the issues)
 - To unite groups that already exist
 - To provide advice and guidance
 - To develop a Constitution
 - To collaborate with government and village so that all can work together with a common goal
2. Encourage further formation of Savings and Credit groups
 - To cooperate with current leaders and advisors of VICOBA (Village Community Banks) in order to support local mobilization, but also credit systems that are affordable and accessible for many people
 - To encourage and sensitize fishers so that they can form groups
 - To help in provision of education to the community
3. Improve collaboration with fishing communities in the protection of landing sites to include
 - a. Formulating a decision making protocol for landing site management
 - b. Preparing by-laws and guidelines for (coastal) investors (in particular tourism developers)
 - c. Allocation of roles and responsibilities
 - d. Consideration of gender equity
 - e. Encouraging increased hygiene at the landing sites by BMU and other stakeholders
 - f. Follow up on security issues at landing sites
 - g. Sensitization of fishers at the village level in the formulation of by-laws

- h. Follow up on by-law enforcement
 - i. Improve women's access to fish markets
4. Prepare plans for:
- Management
 - Disaster prevention
 - Improved communication through
 - consultation with village governments
 - improved community awareness raising and sensitization
 - seeking government collaboration and technical expertise in the development of an SSF management plan
5. Prepare and enforce by-laws to help in the prevention of GBV (gender-based violence) including:
- The preparation of strategies to control HIV transmission
 - Communicate with the Health Ministry to obtain relevant guidelines

13. Workshop Concluding Remarks, Mr. Baraka Mngulwi

Mr. Mngulwi expressed appreciation to everyone attending the workshop. He stated that it had been a very useful exercise and recognized it as the beginning of an important process and the raising of awareness of these important small-scale fisher issues.

As a first step in assisting the delivery of the recommendations coming out of the workshop, he gave a personal promise that he would facilitate the registration of a national fishers group once initial steps have been taken at the village level to establish this.

14. NOTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the workshop, the facilitators met to review the findings and outcomes. Several points were made and agreed as follows:

- Facilitators should form a task force
- An action plan should be formulated – i.e. the Tanzanian chapter for VGSSF guidelines implementation
- There should be a monitoring plan with established indicators
- There should be continuity within the current group

'Mimi nitakuwa mwanzo wa kikundi hichi' I will be the first member of this group (the national umbrella group for Tanzania fishers). Saidi, fisher from Songosongo



APPENDIX 1
Workshop Participants

1.	Prisca B. Nyabu	Dar/Kigamboni	BMU	0783 830090
2.	Amana Juma Jokoro	Dar/Buyuni BMU	BMU	0784 283160
3.	Muhammadi Juma Simba	Dar/Kigamboni	BMU - Bamba	0684 988254
4.	Mussa makame Bakari	Mafia	CC Committee BMU	0782 961881
5.	Daudi Ally Ahamadi	Mafia	Fisher	0656 014545
6.	Kassim Ally Ahamadi	Mafia	Fisher	0755927317
7.	Abrahamani Juma Mohd	Mafia	BMU	0786 717877
8.	Mohamed I Mgeni	Kilwa	BMU	0783213610
9.	Mohammed Said Mohidin	Dar		0658373717
10.	Rajabu A. Mbondo	Kigamboni Y.V.	Kigamboni Youth Vision	0655715709
11.	Miriam R. Kiondo	Bagamoyo	Fisheries Officer	0716226598
12.	Muhusini O. Kihemela	Bagamoyo	BMU and Mwambao	0715253825
13.	Fatma M. A. Mapanga	Bagamoyo	CCC	0659242394
14.	Baraka S. M. Mngulwi	Fisheries HQ		0713483774
15.	Fatma A. Khamis	Mwambao	Network Officer	0777875021
16.	Rosemarie Mwaipopo	ICSF	Country Representative	0787050287
17.	Lorna Slade	Mwambao		0777018655
18.	Omari Kombo Shali	Chongoleani	Mwambao member	0718770710
19.	Sijali Hemedi Kipuli	Kilwa	BMU	0787751581
20.	Tajiri Twaha	Kigombe	Environment Committee	0714287255
21.	Rehema Juma Ali	Moa	Seaweed Farmer/Mwambao	0778801696
22.	Saidi Khaji Aisdi	Kilwa	Fisher	0688816037
23.	Isa A. Amr	Mtwara	BMU	0783336337
24.	Sheha H. Faki	Kijiru Moa	BMU/Mwambao	0757872493
25.	Asla Makame Juma	Mafia	BMU	0683297661
26.	Saidi Aly Amri	Mtwara	Village Chair	0787139950
27.	Salum Saidi Mtotela	Kilwa	BMU	0787847333
28.	Bi. Tausi Mohamedi Dauga	Chongoleani	BMU/VIKOB	0712750404
29.	Pili M. Kuliwa	Kilwa	Education NGO	0786195908
30.	Becha Hadley	Kenya		0728607519
31.	Abubakar Mposo	Bagamoyo	Fisheries Officer Bagamoyo	0754440461
32.	Rajabu Vuai	Mlingotini	Fisher	0718887921
33.	Hasani Ramachani	Mlingotini	Fisher + Environment Committee	0712802360
34.	Shahadadi Omari	Mlingotini	Mwambao/Fisher	0785002106
35.	Ali Thani	Mwambao		
36.	Baraka Kalangahe	Bagamoyo Mwambao		

APPENDIX 2. AGENDA for ISCF Workshop on Artisanal fisheries guideline for small scale fisheries in Coastal Tanzania

Date: 17-18 Aug. 2015

Venue: ADEM C, Bagamoyo

Time	Program activity	Facilitator
Day 2 -17th Aug-2015		
8.30-9.00	- Arrival and registration	Ali Thani
9.00-9.30	- Introduction of Participants and climate setting	Baraka Kalangahe/Ali Thani
9.30 – 10.00	- Presentation : Brief introduction about ICSF and Mwambao	Rose and Fatma
10:00 -10:30	- Presentation : Briefly introduction of the guideline (section 1 and 3) - The process - history of consultation with fishers worldwide - Workshop objectives	Dr. Rose
10:30 -11:00	- Video show: Voice of Fishers Panama; Cry for Rights Lamu Kenya	
11:00-11.30	Tea break	all
	- Presentation : Observations of the Department of Fisheries in respect of the Guideline and support to decentralisation of management of the fisheries resource + Discussion	Baraka Moreni
12.00 - 12.30	- Presentation : Role of Fisherfolks as stipulated in the Guideline + Discussion	Baraka Kalangahe
12.30 – 13.00	- Presentation : Role of the State as stipulated in the Guideline + Discussion	Ali Thani
13.00	Lunch break	
14.00-14.30	What are the synergies of the VGSSF to the current policy and BMU Guideline + Discussion	Dr. Rose
14.30 – 16.00	Working Group Session based on VGSSF Themes- Identifying gaps in the current management practices on the ground and at sea and opportunities for change at village level: Theme 1. Governance Tenure - Baraka Theme 2. Social development, Employment + decent work - Mposo Theme 3. Value chain: Moreni Theme 4. Gender Equity: Rose Theme 5. Climate change + Disaster Risk – Ali Thani	Groups
16.00-16.30	Housekeeping and end of day 1	Ali Thani

Day 2 -18th Aug-2015		
9.00- 9.15	RECAP	Ali Thani
9.15 - 10.30	Group Presentation from from day 1 discussion – Group 1 and 2	all
10:30 -11.00	Tea break	
11.00 -12.30	Group Presentationfrom from day 1 discussion- Group 3,4 and 5	Baraka Kalangahe
12.30-13.30	Lunch break	
13.30-14.00	Working Group Session - What needs to be done (roles and responsibilities) to Improve/ Address the Identified Gaps	Baraka
14.00-14.30	Workshop resolution and future dissemination	
16.00	Winding up	All

Facilitators /Resource persons

- **Baraka Kalangahe;** Facilitator (Presenter+Moderator)
- **Rose .Mwaipopo;** Facilitator (Presenter)
- **Fatma A. Khamis;** Mwambao Coastal Community Network (Presenter)
- **Lorna Slade;** Mwambao Coastal Community Network Facilitator (Reporteur)
- **Ali Thani;** Mwambao - Mwambao Coastal Community Network Facilitator –Moderator
- **Baraka Moreni;** FDFD- Facilitator (Presenter)
- **Fatma Khamis,** Mwambao – Introducing the network

APPENDIX 3. Review of Tanzania Fisheries Policy, Regulation and BMU as related to the VGSSF.

Reviewed the Policy, Regulation and BMU on how these three documents are related to the VGSSF.

The review was based on the relevance of VSF to Policy's Objectives and Statements; Articles and Sections of the Fisheries Act; Statements of the BMU Guideline.

1 PART 1 INTRODUCTION			
Guiding principles			
VGSSF	Tanzania Fisheries Policy	Tanzania Fisheries Regulations	BMU Guideline
Human rights and dignity	Policy Statement 3.3.7 Strategy Ensure that livelihood of local communities and their access to fishing ground are not affected by aquaculture development	Silent	Recognition by the Government the right of the BMUs to manage the marine and coastal resources.
Respect of cultures	Policy Statement 3.3.2 Strategy Facilitate and promote acquisition of documentation of traditional fisheries knowledge	Silent	Members of a Beach Management Unit: Could be males and females above 18 years of age. In <i>addition traditional leaders in the villages/beaches with the above qualifications are highly recommended to join the units in order to exploit their experience for best achievements on fishery resources management</i>
Non-discrimination	Silent	Silent	Silent
Gender equality and equity	Overview 2.4 Empowerment of women, regarded as natural resources managers in the society access to resources as a critical factors in the effective eradication of poverty. Objectives Incorporate gender perspective in the development of the fisheries sector 3.3.10 Gender and Fisheries sector Development. Strategies for Policy Statement 14 Encourage inclusion of gender perspective in the planning and implementation of fisheries undertakings Attend issues that affect or hinder women active participation in the fisheries activities Encourage gender equity at all levels of fisheries development	Silent	Members of a Beach Management Unit: Could be males and females above 18 years of age. In addition traditional leaders in the villages/beaches with the above qualifications are highly recommended to join the units in order to exploit their experience for best achievements on fishery resources management.
Equity and equality	Overview 2.4	silent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMUs should comprise of all stakeholders because they are the direct beneficiaries and first to suffer when the resources are depleted .The rightful users of marine and coastal resources are fishers, both large and small-scale fish processors, fish traders, boat builders, net menders, consumers and others
Consultation and	Overview 2.3.Stakeholder participation	Establishment , functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMUs should be involved in formulation, amendment/

participation	Empowerment of communities to participate in the management and conservation of the fisheries environment by ensuring responsible fishing principles by all communities Objective Improve involvement of the fisher communities in the planning development and management of fishery resources 3.3.8 Community Participation Policy Statement 12: To improve the involvement of the fisher communities in the planning development and management of fishery resources	And management of Beach Management Units Section 18 of the Fisheries Act provides for the establishment of Beach Management Units (Community Based Collaborative Management Units).	change of National Policies and Legislation for the wise use of the marine and coastal resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMUs should comprise of all stakeholders because they are the direct beneficiaries and first to suffer when the resources are depleted .The rightful users of marine and coastal resources are fishers, both large and small-scale fish processors, fish traders, boat builders, net menders, consumers and others..
Rule of law			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance of the Legislation should be monitored at all levels. BMUs should be responsible for establishing bylaws that include penalties for culprits
Transparency	Improve availability, accessibility and exchange of fisheries information	Silent	Silent
Accountability	Silent	Fisheries Act ;Section 22 (5) Every member of Beach Management Unit shall, everyday fill in a standard tally book, fish weight, value and price of fish and submit the data to an authorized officer in their locality.	Silent
Economic, social and environmental sustainability	3.3.6.FisheriesResources and aquatic environment protection	Silent	Silent
Holistic and integrated approaches	Policy Objectives Strengthen collaboration on cross-sectoral issues between the fisheries sector and other sector Develop and strengthen inter sectoral cooperation in general fisheries development to minimize operational conflicts Pursue a continuing fisheries integration programme of effective management of coastal zone to meet the ecological and social economic needs of the present and future generation 3.3.12 Integration of Fisheries into Coastal Area Management Policy Statement 14 Ensure that the Fisheries sector and fishing communities are represented and/or consulted in the decision making process and involved in other activities related to coastal area management, planning and development	Silent	Silent
Social responsibility	Overview 2.3.Stakeholder participation	Silent	Silent

		Encourage the allocation and utilization of fisheries resources in favor of the rural community so they result to human welfare development.		
	Feasibility and social and economic viability		Silent	Silent
2	PART 2: RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT			
	Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management			
	VGSSF	Tanzania Fisheries Policy	Tanzania Fisheries Regulations	BMU Guideline
	Responsible governance of tenure	Silent	<p>Part III Development of the fishing industry • Section 22 (3) of the Fisheries Act provides for the establishment of Beach Management Units (Community Based Collaborative Management Units). (3) Every fishing community in collaboration with the village government shall form Beach Management Units for the purpose of conserving fishery resources and the environment. (4) For purposes of Lake Victoria: (a) every fisher shall be a member of the Unit, with the exception of industrial fishers. (b) any fisher who is not a member of the Unit shall not be issued with a licence for fishing.</p>	Defining and clearly identifying rightful users and boundaries of the marine and coastal resources.
	Sustainable resource management	Policy Objectives To encourage and support all initiatives leading to the protection and sustainable use of the fish stock and aquatic resources Protect productivity and biological diversity of coastal and aquatic ecosystem through prevention of habitat destruction, pollution and over exploitation	Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2003 and Fisheries Regulations of 2005 Provide for • Sustainable development, protection, conservation, aquaculture development, regulation and control of fish and fishery products, aquatic flora and its products and for related matters.	Community involvement in marine and coastal resource management, should increase the effectiveness of management, minimize conflicts and increase the quality of data and the effectiveness of enforcement.
	Social development, employment and decent work	Objective Develop national training and educational programmes based on assessed needs and the use of	Silent	Silent

	national and international training institution optimized Strategy for Policy Statement 1 Provide investment guideline in the fisheries sector to facilitate creation of employment to national and promote better industrial linkages		
Value chains, post-harvest and trade	Objective Improve fish utilization and their marketability Strategy Promotion of private sector investment in the sector in order to stimulate fish production ,processing and marketing and other related social economic activities 3.3.4 Efficient Resource Utilizations and Marketing Strategy for Policy Statement 4 Promote the use of improved and appropriate technologies in the post- harvest handling and processing in order to improve the shelf life of fish and fish product for local consumption and export	Silent	Silent
Gender Equality	Overview 2.4 Empowerment of women, regarded as natural resources managers in the society access to resources as a critical factors in the effective eradication of poverty. Policy Objectives Incorporate gender perspective in the development of the fisheries sector 3.3.10 Gender and Fisheries sector Development.	Silent	Members of a Beach Management Unit: Could be males and females above 18 years of age. In addition traditional leaders in the villages/beaches with the above qualifications are highly recommended to join the units in order to exploit their experience for best achievements on fishery resources management
Disaster risks and climate change	Silent	Silent	Silent