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Tanzania National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2014

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1 INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

In accordance with IOTC Resolution 10/02, final scientific data for the previous year was provided to the Secretariat by 30 June of the current year, for all fleets other than longline [e.g. for a National report submitted to the Secretariat in 2014, final data for the 2013 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 June 2014)	N/A
In accordance with IOTC Resolution 10/02, provisional longline data for the previous year was provided to the Secretariat by 30 June of the current year [e.g. for a National report submitted to the Secretariat in 2014, preliminary data for the 2013 calendar year was provided to the Secretariat by 30 June 2014). REMINDER: Final longline data for the previous year is due to the Secretariat by 30 Dec of the current year [e.g. for a National report submitted to the Secretariat in 2014, final data for the 2013 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 December 2014).	YES 21/05/2014
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

2 Executive Summary

Presently the national fleet of Tanzania is mainly artisanal characterized by multi-species, multi-gear and multi-cultural fisheries. Most of the fishing takes place within 6 nm from shore predominantly on reef areas. However a small number of boats are involved in the fisheries of tuna, bill fish and sharks, using manually handled drift gill nets and hooks and lines. The catch data is collected in terms of weight of fish group and is not based on gear type, vessel size and duration of fishing operations. Furthermore two commercial Tanzania flagged longline vessels have been active in the EEZ of contracting parties as well as the high seas.

Statistics from the Fisheries Departments (from both Zanzibar and the main land Tanzania) for the year 2013 for artisanal fishery indicates 4672, 2188, 5519 and 5753 tonnes of tuna, kingfish, Indian mackerel and sharks and rays were caught respectively. From the flagged vessels operating on IOTC area of competence, total catch for tuna and tuna like species was about 347 thousands tones. Recreational fishing data are missing and the available catch data from artisanal fishery is missing geographic position, type of gear and effort information.

Log sheet data started to be collected since 2002 from all licensed vessels fishing in Tanzania EEZ and a Vessel Monitoring System (mainly for licensed vessels and flagged vessels) has been working since 2009.

There has been neither Observer nor Port sampling programmes because Tanzanian Ports does not have facilities for handling commercial deep sea fishing vessels. No transshipment at sea is allowed within the EEZ of Tanzania.

Currently, there is no major research programme for tuna and tuna like species. The only existing programmes are from universities and individuals from research institutes. Most of these programmes are focusing on identifying and marking potential fishing grounds on the EEZ, the target being reducing fishing pressure on shallow water habitats.

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3 Fleet structure

Presently the national fleet of Tanzania is mainly artisanal characterized by multi-species, multi-gear and multi-cultural fisheries. Fleets are involved in the highly diverse fisheries that include crustaceans, cephalopods, and reef fish species, small pelagic, sharks, tuna and tuna like species. It is composed of different types of fishing boat that varies from un-motorised dugout canoes of 3m to boats of 11 meters with inboard engine. All the fishing takes place within the territorial waters, mostly not more than 6nm from shore and predominantly on reef areas.

Fishing gear used includes Gill nets, hand lines, long line, purse seine and trawl nets that are all manually handled.

Further to the artisanal fleet, 2 Flagged Longline vessels have been active in the IOTC area of Competence.

Table 1: Number of vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence, by gear type and size (Year 2013)

Vessel/Gear Type	Size	Number
Long Liner Tuna Best	44.6	1
Long liner Venus	49.69	1

4 Catch and effort (by species and gear)

Artisanal fishery data (2013) indicated total catch for tuna and tuna like species was 4672 tonnes, while sharks and rays was 5752 tonnes and that of King fish was 2188 tonnes (Table 2a).

Table 2a. Nominal catch (t) of tuna and tuna like species from artisanal fishery for year 2013

Fish Group	2010	2011	2012	2013
Tuna	3815.244	3887.521	7702.764	4672.44
Bill fish	1334.284	1146.440	1411.962	
Sharks & rays	2676.028	3492.781	6168.808	5752.51
King Fish				2188.35

[Add a general description of fishing activities by national fleets (by gear type) in the IOTC area of competence, including changes in fishing patterns, fleet operations and target species.]

Table 2b. Annual catch and effort by gear (LL) and primary species in the IOTC area of competence (Year 2013). BET (Bigeye Tuna), SWO (Swordfish), YFT (Yellow Fin Tuna), SM (Stripped Marine), BLM (Black Marlin), BSH (Blue Shark), ALB (Albacore), MAK (Mako Shark) and SFA (Sailfish).

Species	BET	SWO	YFT	SM	BLM	BSH	ALB	MAK	SFA	OTHER S
Catch	244.835	39.739	37.277	9.552	9.288	1.936	0.916	0.348	0.255	2.853

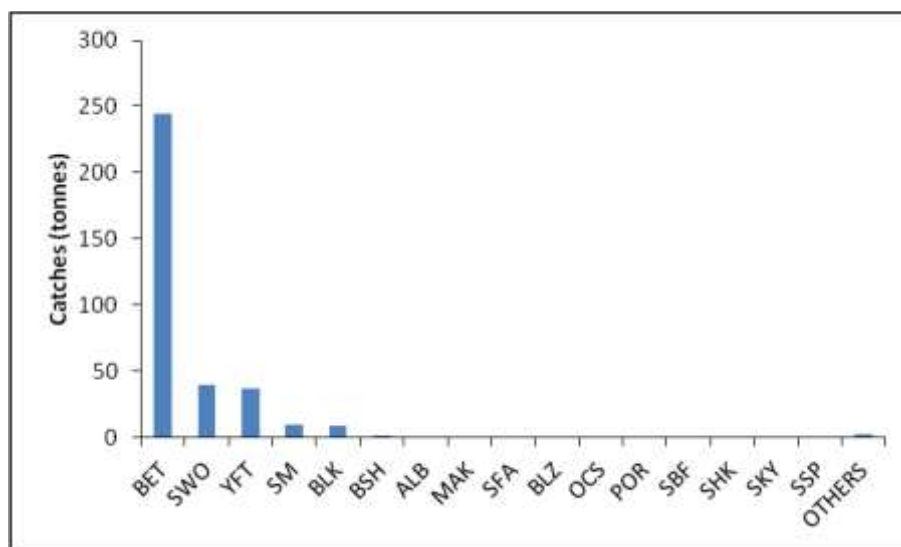


Figure 1. Annual catch for the national fleet, by gear (LL) and primary species, for the IOTC area of competence for the Year 2013: **Historical data is not available as we started reporting catch for flagged vessels from 2013.**

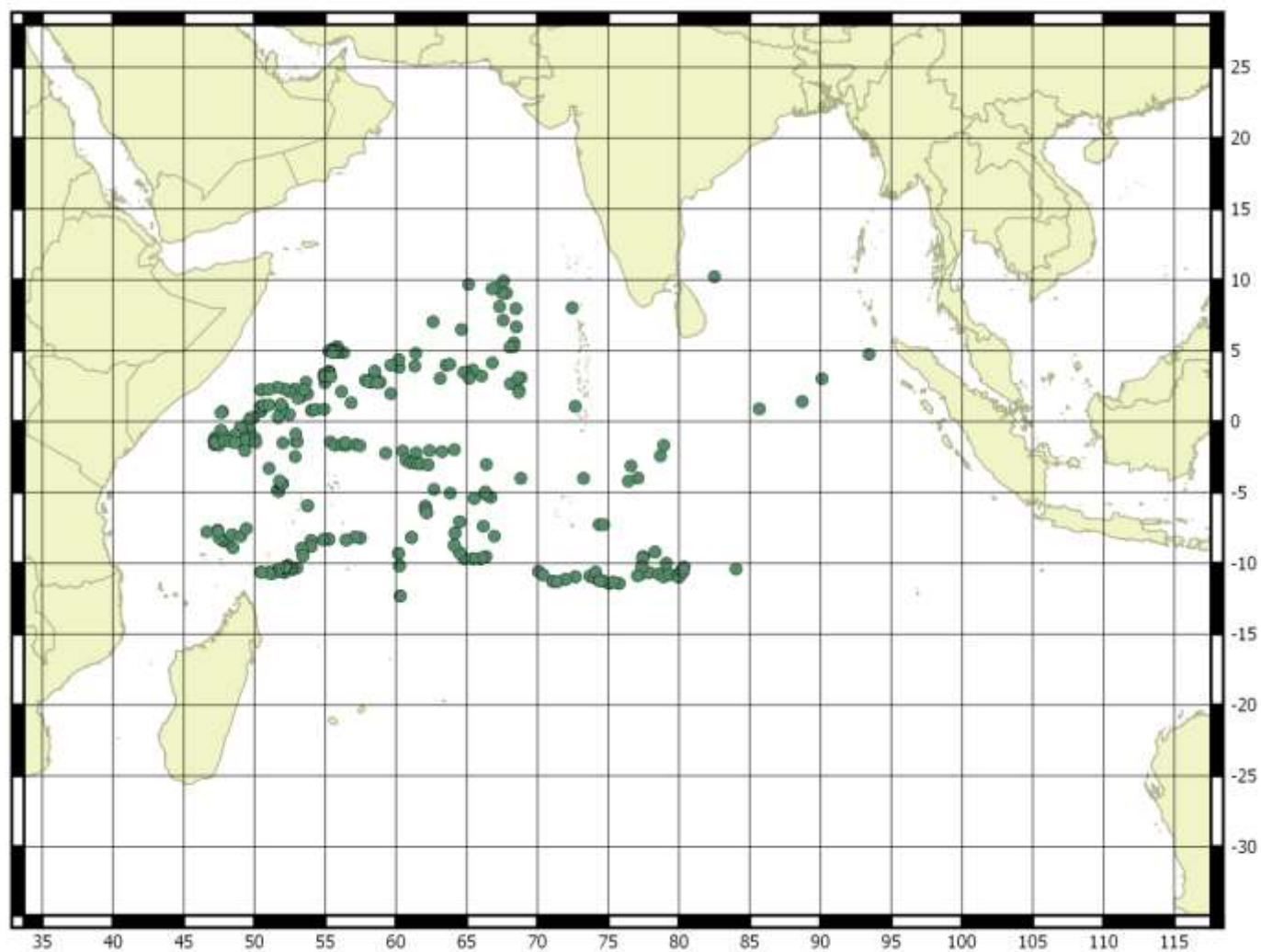


Figure 2a. Map of the distribution of fishing effort, by gear type (Long Line) for the national fleet in the IOTC area of competence (Year. 2013). Green cycles indicate fishing areas.

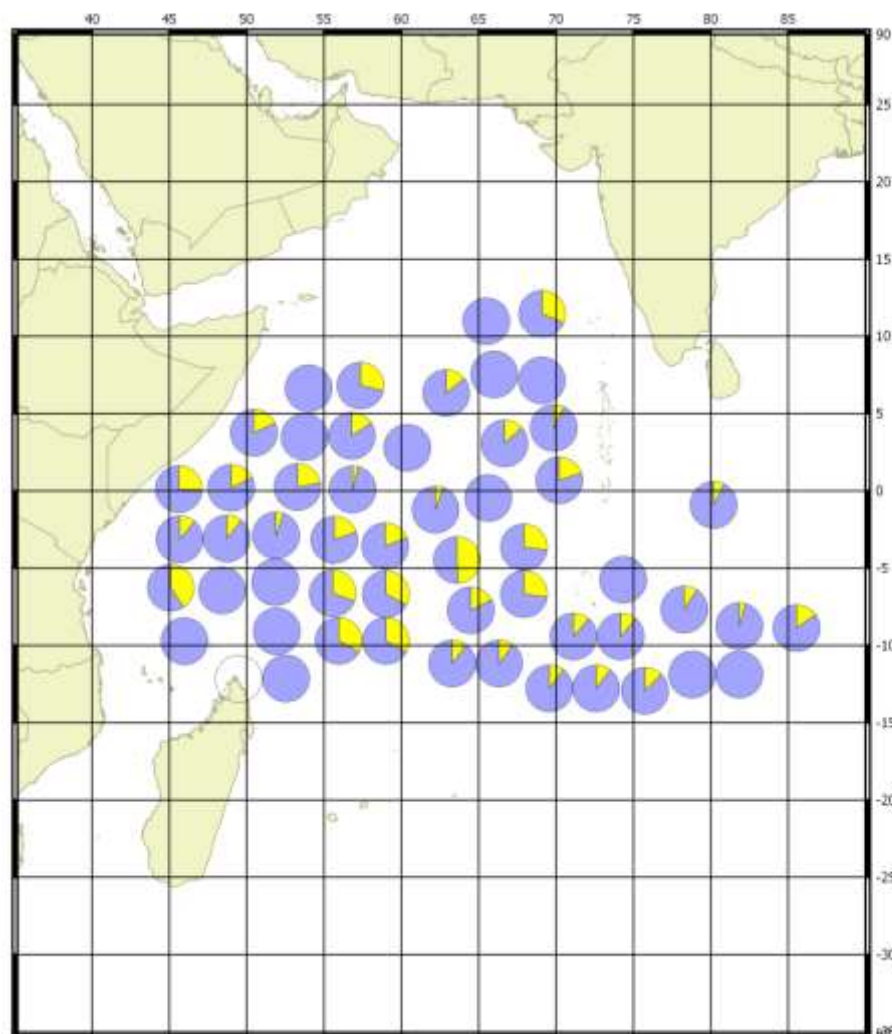


Figure 3. Map of distribution of fishing catch, by species for the national flagged fleet, in the IOTC area of competence (Year. 2013). Colour code: Blue = Big Eye Tuna, Yellow= Yellow Fin Tuna

5 Recreational fishery

There is no big scale recreational fishery for tuna and tuna like species

6 Ecosystem and bycatch issues

[A description of the overall environmental issues and progress within national fisheries (e.g. ecological risk assessments; bycatch action plans) and for individual species groups including]

6.1 Sharks

Discussions on NPOA – are ongoing and Terms and Conditions related to protected sharks contained within EEZ fishing licenses.

Table 3: Total number and weight of sharks, by species, retained by the national fleet in the IOTC area of competence (Year 2013)

Shark Species	Number	Weight (Kg)
Mako Shark		348
Blue Shark	54	1936

Oceanic whitetip	0	0
Other Shark	0	0

6.2 Seabirds

There was no incidence of sea bird interaction with fishing activities reported in our flagged vessels.

6.3 Marine Turtles

Sea turtle are protected by law. However as there is a national turtle and Dugong conservation committee that oversee all issues related to sea turtles and dugongs. There is no information so far with regards to interaction between sea turtles and long line fishery.

6.4 Other ecologically related species (e.g. marine mammals, whale sharks)

Fishing of marine mammals and whale sharks are banned under our regulation and legislations.

Observed annual catches of species of special interest by species (seabirds, marine turtles and marine mammals) by gear for the national fleet, in the IOTC area of competence (for the most recent five years at a minimum, e.g. 2009–2013 or to the extent available). **[Not available]**

7 National data collection and processing systems

There is daily reporting of Flagged Vessels with data consisting of all information required by IOTC Resolutions. Artisanal catch data is recorded at respective landing sites by a trained member of Beach Management Unit (BMU) in collaboration with a local fisheries officer (where available). There are 32 (out of 257) selected landing sites on main land Tanzania, equivalent of two landing sites per coastal district; data is collected for 10 days of each month. In Zanzibar, there are 32 selected landing sites and data is collected for 16 days of each month. Data forms are thereafter sent to the respective district fisheries officer for further check up before submission to the National Fisheries Departments for final check and inclusion into the national fisheries database. The information collected is extrapolated for the entire coastline based on number of fishers, vessel type and gear. On each year both Fisheries Departments are publishing National Annual Fisheries Statistic report to be used by stakeholders.

7.1 Vessel Monitoring System (including date commenced and status of implementation)

Active Flagged Vessels are fitted with VMS since 2013 while it is a requirement for licensed vessels to have on board a VMS system that is linked to the Deep Sea Fishing Authority Operational Room. Commenced on February 2009 and functioning to date.

7.2 Observer programme

Observer programme not yet implemented

Table 6. Annual observer coverage by operation, e.g. longline hooks, purse seine sets (for the most recent five years at a minimum, e.g. 2009–2013 or to the extent available). **[NA]**

Figure 4. Map showing the spatial distribution of observer coverage. **[NA]**

7.3 Port sampling programme

No port calls of fishing vessels in Tanzania were reported for the year 2013.

Table 7. Number of individuals measured, by species and gear] **[NA]**

7.4 Unloading/Transshipment

No unloading has taken place because Tanzanian Ports have no facilities for handling commercial deep sea fishing vessels. Transshipment at sea in Tanzania EEZ is forbidden by law

8 National research programs

Currently, there is no major research programme for tuna and tuna like species. The only existing programmes are from universities and individuals from research institutes. Most of these programmes are focusing on identifying and marking potential fishing grounds on the EEZ, (the target being reducing fishing pressure on shallow water habitats). While others are looking into the biological characteristics of a number of neritic tuna including Kawakawa and Narrow barred Spanish mackerel.

9 Implementation of Scientific Committee Recommendations and Resolutions of the IOTC relevant to the SC.

Table 9. Scientific requirements contained in Resolutions of the Commission, adopted between 2005 and 2014.

Res No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
13/ 03	On the recording of catch and effort by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 1–11	Its mandatory for flag vessel to have log book for data collection
13/ 04	On the conservation of cetaceans	Paragraphs 7–9	
13/ 05	On the conservation of whale sharks (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>)	Paragraphs 7–9	
13/ 06	On a scientific and management framework on the conservation of shark species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries	Paragraph 5–6	
12/ 09	On the conservation of thresher sharks (family alopiidae) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 4–8	Review of the Fisheries Regulation in progress
12/ 06	On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries.	Paragraphs 3–7	

Res No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
12/ 04	On the conservation of marine turtles	Paragraphs 3, 4, 6–10	
11/ 04	On a regional observer scheme	Paragraph 9	No Observer programme being implemented at present
10/ 02	Mandatory statistical requirements for IOTC members and cooperating non contracting parties	Paragraphs 1–7	
05/ 05	Concerning the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC	Paragraphs 1–12	

10 Literature cited

Tanzania Annual Statistics Report (2013)

Zanzibar Fisheries Data 2013