

Minutes: Fisheries session

Event: Tanzania Agribusiness Event

Day: May 31 from 13:30 – 14:30

Present:

- **Luc van Hoof – WUR (presenter)**
- **Willem Schoustra – Ministry of Economic Affairs (presenter)**
- **Jobien Hekking – CBI (moderator)**
- **Eric Mooiweer – EBIT+**
- **Isaac Masusu – NMB**
- **Irene Kasyanju – Tanzania Embassy**
- **Anuciata Njombe – Director Animal production and Marketing, MALF**
- **Willem van de Pijl – Seafood Trade Intelligence portal**
- **Gerrit Boersma – Fiskano**
- **Bert Spenkelink – AidTrade**
- **Erik Baudoin – Bioproton**
- **Rob Jansen – Amacore**
- **Robert Ammeraal - Cornelis Vrolijk**
- **Anton Dekker – Cornelis Vrolijk**
- **Peter Veening – Rabobank**
- **Bert Rikken – Ministry of Economic Affairs**
- **John Limmen – Rainbow fish**
- **Inge Tenniglo - Précon Food Management**
- **Hans Boon – Aquaculture Experience**
- **Dave Thomson – NeoFin**
- **Johan Verhoek – Koudijs Animal Nutrition**
- **Wim Hannen – consultant**
- **Kees Taal - W. van der Zwam en Zonen**

Main points discussed during the session:

(last part of the discussion from 13:30 – 14:30 – Luc van Hoof)

- 1) All by catch should be reported in Tanzania
- 2) 25% is on average the percentage of post-harvest losses
- 3) 1984 last stock assessment
- 4) The fleet is doubled and landing stayed the same, which is caused by overfishing
- 5) Artificial fish chain is dependent on traders and there are problems with seaweed farming

Tuna fisheries

- 1) Generation of employment: catching and processing sector
- 2) Several fleets (also illegal) are after tuna fish
- 3) 2% of catch of tuna is from Tanzanian waters: this means that your company needs more licences etc. of other countries in order to catch enough fish because of the low quantity
- 4) Illegal fishing: 1) local issue enforcement officers 2) vessel monitor system costs are high 3) illegal fishing fee. A task team is set up (police, army) to control the illegal fishing.

- 5) There are no processing facilities (correct?) in Tanzania. This is a reason of not landing in Tanzania. But the offloading would be easier in the Seychelles (prepared on larger volumes). There needs to be a better system.
- 6) There are now licenses in place now for export to the EU.

Follow-up steps to be taken:

- 1) Receive more information on the average level of know-how on food safety and quality in and export barriers in Tanzania. Information from Tanzania Bureau of Standards.

Extra Notes:

Companies are willing to invest if export from Tanzania to the Netherlands is guaranteed. Meaning that further research on trade barriers, like IUU (Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing) and FVO (Health and Food Audits), is important: how steady is the Tanzanian government and industry on this point? Especially in relation to securing investments and corporate social responsibility (corporate image).

Another important point during the session was the level of knowledge of local staff and the development of the fishing community.