



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) Implementation Monitoring Tool

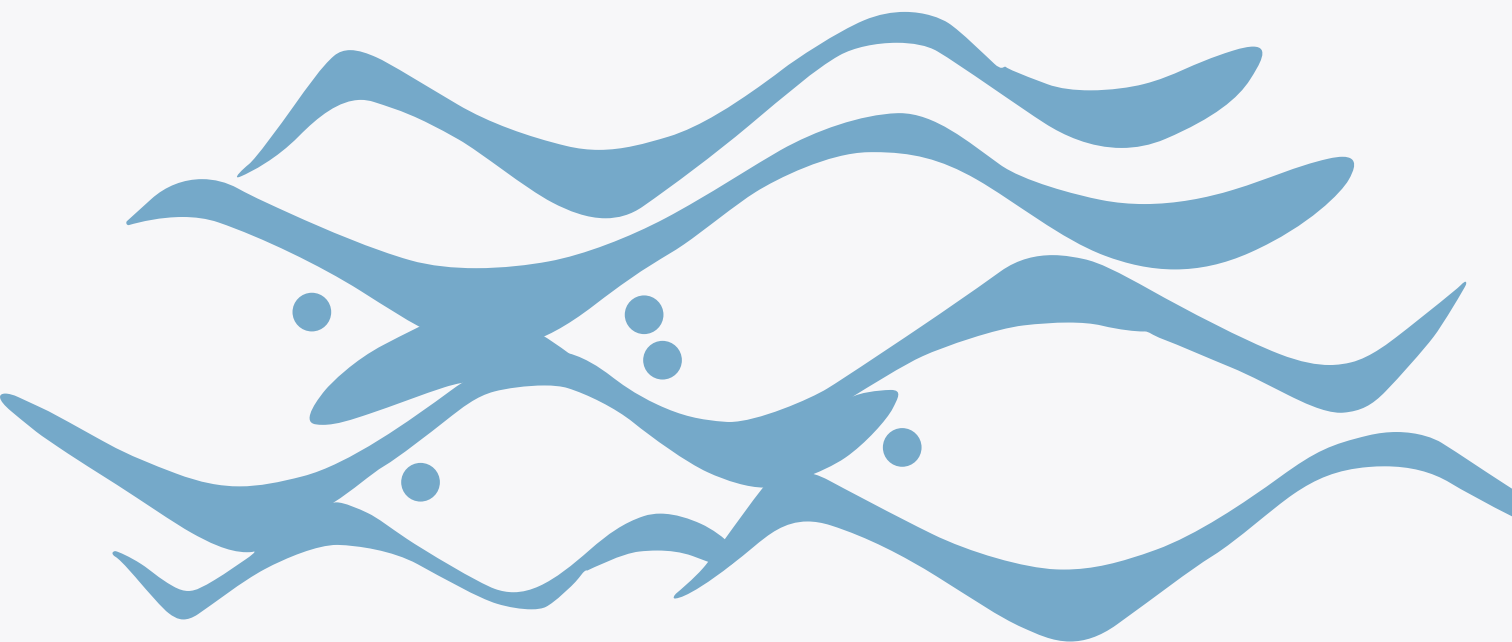
UNITED REPUBLIC OF  
TANZANIA

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON PROGRESS MADE ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT  
BETWEEN JANUARY 2020 AND DECEMBER 2021

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**Small and medium pelagic fishery  
in the United Republic of Tanzania**

The EAF-Nansen PROGRAMME



## Context

The second evaluation of the small and medium pelagic fishery in the United Republic of Tanzania was carried out in November 2021, by a group of multidisciplinary experts, including fisheries managers, scientists and fishers.

The first evaluation was carried out almost two years after the first benchmark scoring of the fishery, conducted in January 2020, shortly after the start of the project to support the implementation of the small and medium pelagic management plan in the country. The aim was to assess the progress made since the last scoring.

The ecosystem approach to fisheries implementation monitoring tool (EAF IMT) was developed to allow the monitoring of the progress of the EAF implementation and sustainable fisheries management. It allows the implementation of the EAF to be evaluated at different levels: at the level of a particular issue, to the level of EAF

component, up to the entire fishery level. Scores are attributed by the stakeholders, based on the evidence and by using the methodology and the scoring tables included in the the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) user manual "Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Implementation Monitoring Tool".

Each score is subject to detailed justification and is accompanied by references that allow verification based on evidence. The scoring detail, its justification and references are documented in the detailed report of fisheries scoring justification.

Scores for each component are calculated based on the quotient of the sum of all the scores and all the elements of a component by the maximum possible score of this component. The same methodology is used to calculate a global score of fishery.



## RESULTS

The overall score for the fishery is 58 percent and shows a small improvement, compared to the scoring achieved in 2020, which accounted for 50 percent.

This progress is noticeable in all the components, and is more marked in the "ability to achieve" component.

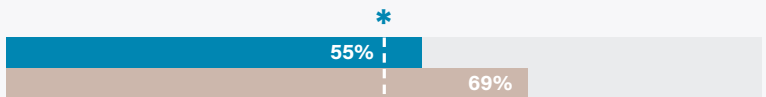
### EVOLUTION OF EAF IMPLEMENTATION IN THE SMALL AND MEDIUM PELAGIC FISHERY IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

#### FISHERY SCORE

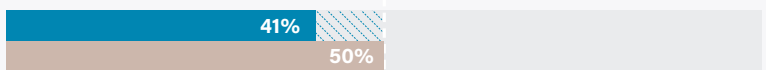
\* The objective for the EAF-Nansen Programme is to reach the minimum of 50 percent for all categories



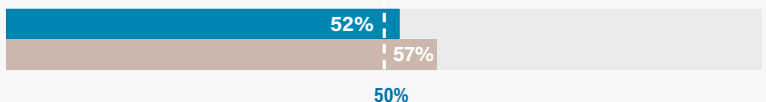
#### ABILITY TO ACHIEVE



#### ECOLOGICAL WELL-BEING



#### HUMAN WELL-BEING



**Ability to achieve** - represents management and institutional "systems" in place or proposed, in order to achieve desired results, as well as external factors that can affect the performance.

**Ecological well-being** - concerns all the ecological aspects (stocks, habitats, ecosystem, etc.) directly or indirectly connected to the fishery.

**Human well-being** - is one of main drivers of the EAF. This concerns means of support, food and nutrition security, health and security, gender and equity.

■ 2020  
■ 2021



## ABILITY TO ACHIEVE

### ▷ FISHERY GOVERNANCE

In terms of governance, major changes concern mainly the implementation of the management plan, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the plan, where significant progress has been observed.

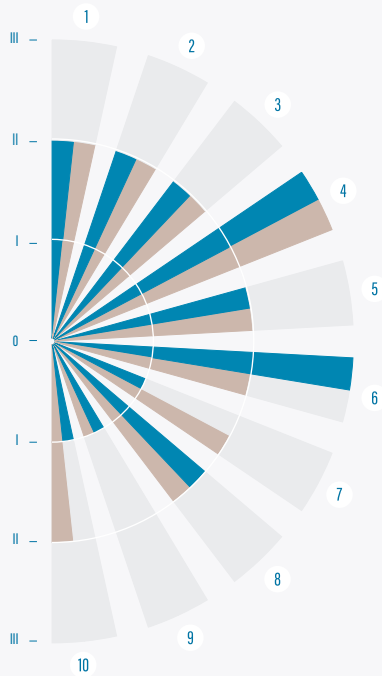
### ▷ EXTERNAL DRIVERS

Regarding external drivers, progress has been made in terms of environmental assessment and management response.

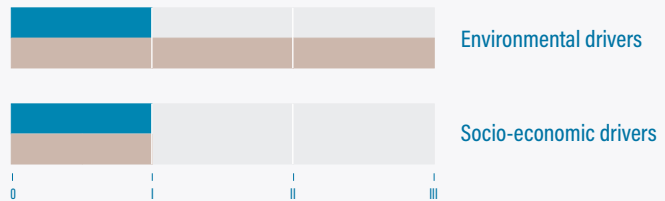
On the other hand, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, management responses, adapted and specific to the sector, have been identified and implemented. Awareness-raising actions for fishing communities, as well as alternative livelihood supports, have been developed.



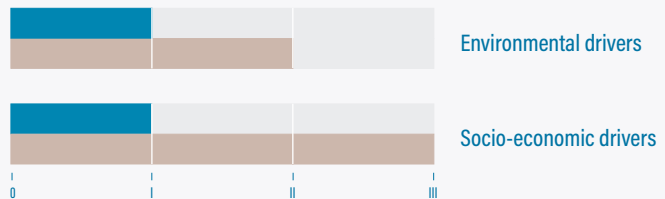
EVOLUTION OF EAF IMPLEMENTATION:  
ABILITY TO ACHIEVE



EVOLUTION OF THE LEVEL OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE  
ON EXTERNAL DRIVERS



EVOLUTION OF THE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE  
ON EXTERNAL DRIVERS



1 Policies and objectives

2 Legislation

3 Enabling regulation

4 Consultation during the management plan elaboration process

5 Consultation during the management plan implementation process

6 Management plan development

7 Management plan implementation

8 Compliance

9 Monitoring and review

10 Reporting and communication

▶ 2020

▶ 2021



# ECOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

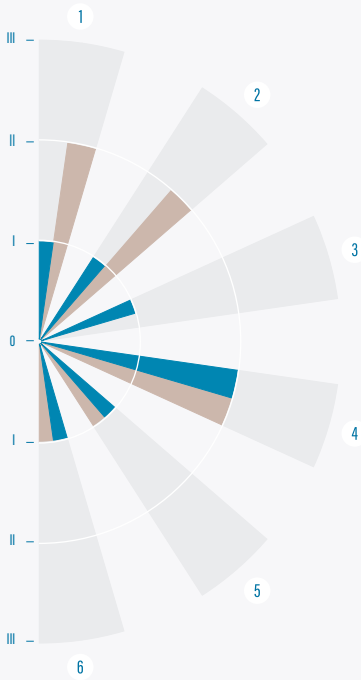
The major progress has been made in terms of assessment and acquisition of knowledge about target species and by-catch.

Any specific management measure has been identified or developed in order to respond to the identified risk to resources and ecosystems. Implementation of existing regulations has been pursued.

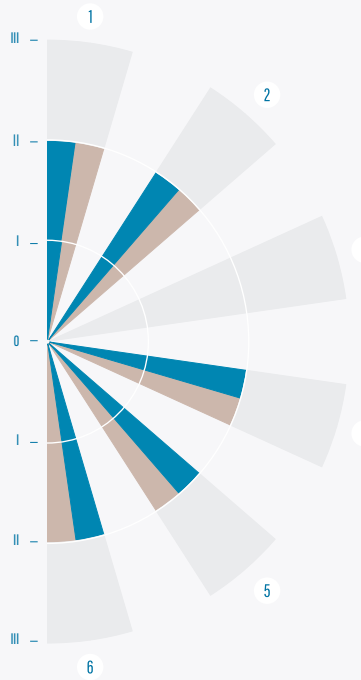
Some targets have been met and the main objective has been reached concerning the endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species.



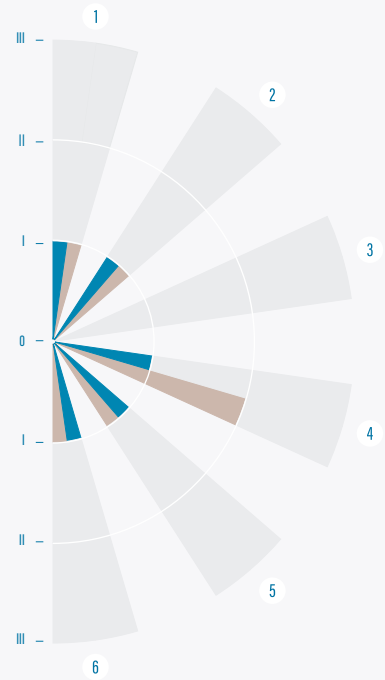
### EVOLUTION OF THE LEVEL OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE



### EVOLUTION OF THE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE



### EVOLUTION OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES



#### RETAINED SPECIES

- 1 Target species
- 2 By-catch

#### NON RETAINED

- 3 Discards
- 4 ETP species

#### ECOSYSTEM

- 5 Impacts on the benthic habitats
- 6 Impacts on the ecosystems

▶ 2020  
▶ 2021

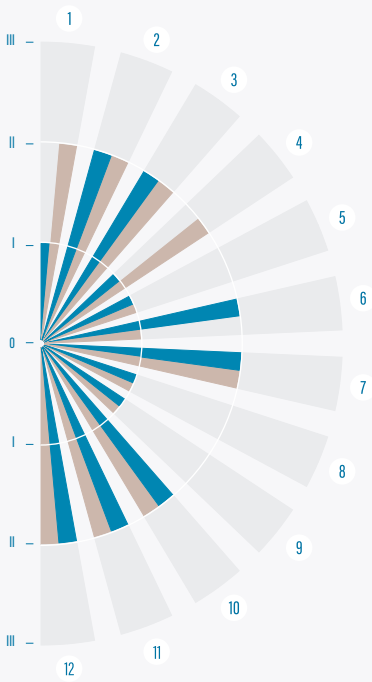


## HUMAN WELL-BEING

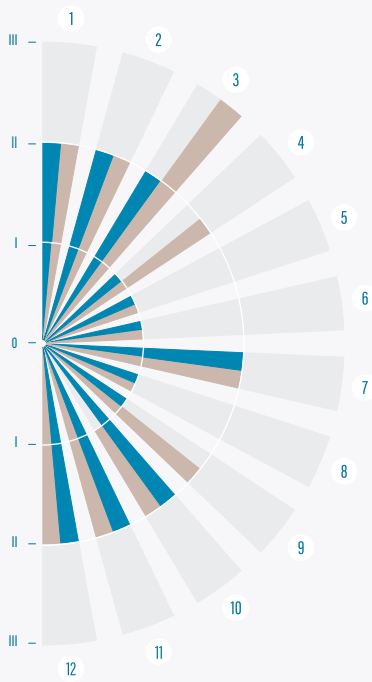
Real progress has been made in risk assessment at the national level, with regard to food security and livelihoods. Management responses were provided in the areas of livelihoods, food security, as well as health and safety of fishing communities. As a consequence, significant progress has been made at the national level in terms of food security and livelihoods.



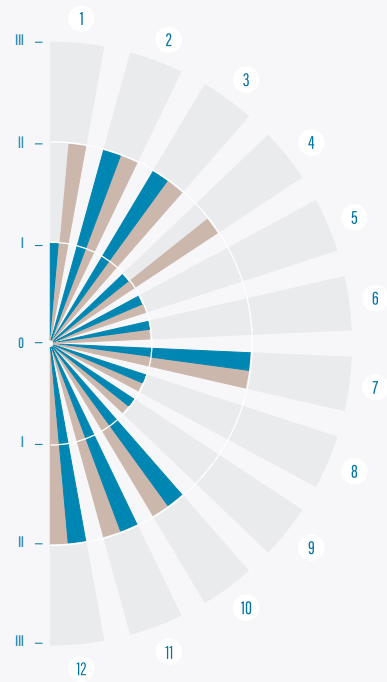
### EVOLUTION OF THE LEVEL OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE



### EVOLUTION OF THE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE



### EVOLUTION OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES



#### LIVELIHOOD

- 1 National level
- 2 Directly dependent communities
- 3 Indirectly dependent communities

#### FOOD SECURITY

- 4 National level
- 5 Directly dependent communities
- 6 Indirectly dependent communities

#### HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 7 National level
- 8 Directly dependent communities
- 9 Indirectly dependent communities

#### GENDER AND EQUITY

- 10 National level
- 11 Directly dependent communities
- 12 Indirectly dependent communities

## Conclusion

This second scoring was carried out without any particular difficulty, with all the components reviewed and updated.

The results underline a real improvement, compared to the scoring achieved in 2020. The progress appears in all the sectors of the fishery and is more marked in the "ability to achieve" component.

These results are very encouraging and clearly demonstrate, on one hand, the progress made in the management process and, on the other hand, the efforts still to be made to implement the management measures in order to achieve the management objectives.

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The EAF-Nansen Programme "Supporting the Application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management considering Climate and Pollution Impacts" is an initiative to support the implementation of the ecosystem approach in the management of marine fisheries. The aim is to promote sustainable utilization of marine living resources and improved protection of the marine environment.

The program is executed by FAO in close collaboration with the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) of Bergen, Norway and funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad).

## More information

[fao.org/in-action/eaf-nansen/en](https://fao.org/in-action/eaf-nansen/en)

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