



Summary of the 2nd official meeting of the Standard Round Table, Bukoba Kolping Formation Center Tanzania, 14th -15th April 2008

The 2nd SRT started with welcome words by Vicfish, which was followed by presentations of Naturland, ANOVA, and Vicfish representatives. Additionally, the Kagera Development and Credit Revolving Fund (KADEFU), a regional operating NGO, gave an overview of their work. Subsequently the discussion on the standards was separated into blocks of ecological standards, social standards, economic standards and the legal framework. These blocks were assessed and discussed one by one under the moderation of Mr. Mwanri after a short presentation of the findings from the baseline survey on the specific standard by Dr. Adalbert Kamanzi on behalf of AquaEco. The results of the discussions were immediately captured into a power point presentation, which went alongside the fine tuning and finalization process. Simultaneous translations were provided by Mr. Maiseli and Mr. Mwanri. An agenda and the results in power point form are attached as Appendix 4.

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Introduction to the discussion reg. Development of certification standards

Mr. Bergleiter (Naturland) gave a short introduction on the topic of certification. He defined Ecolabeling as an entity, which confirms that producers and fishery association meet certain requirements. Standards did not solely include ecological and fishery issues, but also concern with the livelihood of the fisher folks. Naturland certification standards are developed within a general frame, which are adjusted to local, regional conditions. Therefore Mr. Bergleiter stressed out the need of developing well defined standards for this specific pilot project, which could serve as a base for future development. Since the implementation is followed by external inspection on fulfillment, the concretion of the standards plays a vital role for issuing of certification.

Mrs. Wesseling (ANOVA) explained that ANOVA's and Vicfish's interest to support sustainable fisheries and social issues is partly coming from the organization themselves, but also because of the changing consumer behavior in European countries. She pointed out that Netherland already declared that the supermarkets will only sell fish from sustainable certified sources by 2010 and called attention upon the fact that several retailers in Europe and America are following this trend. These tendencies stress the economic importance for certification in the future.



Picture 1: Landing site infrastructure improvement at Nyabyro

Vicfish- Presentation of the finding from the field trips

Mr. Maiseli (Vicfish) presented the progress on the PPP eco-labeling project for designated landing sites in the region around Bukoba. Vicfish's performance on the implementation of the ICS was described by the fulfillment of several tasks, namely:

- The formation of the ICS team, consisting of nine members under the coordination of Mr. Tiwari.



- Identification of the project area, which divides into island-based landing sites Kelebe, Makibwa, Nyaburo, Nyabesiga, Musira and land-based landing sites Nyamkazi, Igabilo, and Rushala/Kemendo.
- Identification of key players and their roles.
- The establishment and fine tuning of traceability systems starting from the fishermen, over the fish collectors, the fish supplier, BMU in forms of landing sites, fish transportation, Vicfish, to the consignee.
- The development of the ICS manual draft, which started in July 2007 and expected to be ready by April 2008
- and descriptions of 12 visits at the project area and the findings

Additionally, Vicfish listed the inputs spend within the Kagera region since 2003, including spendings on infrastructure, education, sanitary establishments and local donations to sport or health activities. Dr. Katole, after the presentation, pointed out that the health department was missing on the chart, where key players were identified and asked why no health department members are included in the ICS system. Mr. Mailseli, on behalf on Vicfish, immediately mentioned that the list was not conclusive and emphasized the importance of the participation of the health department, especially regarding HIV. He assured that Vicfish would incorporate this key player.



Picture 2 Installed gender separated public toilet at the Kerebe-Landing Site

Presentation of the work of KADETFU

Mr. Ruveshabura on behalf of KADETFU provided a broad overview of the work and involvement of the organization in the Karega region. KADETFU operates as a regional non-governmental organization and is mainly active in Bukoba Urban, Bukoba Rural and the Muleba District within the Karega region. The organization is involved in human rights advocacy and education with a particular focus on women and children empowerment. Furthermore, KADETFU engages in environmental conservation with a focus on renewable energy devices and deforestation. Other activities aim on health promotion and the combat against HIV, primary and reproductive health care. Within their poverty reduction program, KADETFU offers micro credits and provides education on management and project planning.

1. Ecological Standards

Results of the baseline survey

Dr. Adalbert Kamanzi from the University of Dodoma presented the findings of the baseline survey, which he carried out in the name of AquaEco. Through questionnaires and interviews of respondents of BMU registered mainland-, island- and camp landing sites it was found that a high share of respondents never heard about sustainable fisheries yet, ranging from 30-50%. Furthermore, the results indicated that plenty of fish was not officially weighted at the landing site yet. Ecological problems were considered of little importance from the fisherfolk as well as the increasing fishing effort, though the results differed between mainland, camp and island. Apparently, the concern on undersized fish and scarcity was higher for the island landing sites.

Discussion and agreements

The proposal for the first general standard (derived from the 1st SRT) was kept. It states that the project performs its fishing activities in such a way that integrity of the ecosystem was to be maintained long-term, concerning both, the stocks of the economically relevant species as well as the other components of the ecosystem. Discussion arose, as by whom and how this monitoring should be carried out. The BMU representatives raised concerns on the feasibility of weighting the catches per



boat and trip on a daily base, since the larger landing sites have to deal with large numbers of arriving boats and catches. Mr. Gregory of the Kelebe Island (BMU) described the process of weighting, which is being carried out once a week. Mr. Maiseli (Vicfish) confirmed assisting, but also made clear that the weighting lies in the responsibility of the BMU. Finally, it was decided that the monitoring has to consist of:

- Reports on the total weight of catch per boat and trip of all participating BMU landing sites and fishermen.
- Length frequency measurements of fish landed of all (certified) suppliers at the factory once a month (100 sample size).
- Catch composition and length frequency measurements (catch assessment survey according LVFO) of all landings at one day (randomly selected) per month at all participating BMUs.
- Random sample of catch composition and length frequency measurements (done by Vicfish) of 5 fishing boats per participating BMUs on the lake twice a year.

The results have to show that:

- Fishing activities of BMUs involved do not contribute to over fishing.
- Size of 95% of fish going into processing are within the agreed minimum and maximum limits.
- Level of by-catch and undersized fish should be within acceptable limits and will be monitored.

A Roadmap where today's requirement, the entry criterion and the final regulation is determined can be found in the appendix 4. Mr. Bergleiter (Naturland) suggested leaving exact numbers for catch proportions open for now, since a posterior monitoring could assess the realistic proportion.

The second standard signifies that in case of a non exclusive geographic area of the project, the assessment was to be based on the total situation of the stocks. It is stated that there must not be any indication (by LVFO) that the Nile Perch stock in Lake Victoria is critically overfished (acute danger of not recovering) and that the project should take into consideration and will implement the recommendations concerning fishing activities given by LVFO and competent authorities based on the results of the overall assessment and up-date the criteria accordingly.

The third standard is concerned with the fishing practices, which are deemed to be ecologically harmful. The gear types and techniques, which shall not to be used, are

- monofilament gillnets
- gillnet with a mesh size of less than 5 inches
- nets more than 26 meshes in depth
- drift nets and lift nets (vertical integration nets)
- beach seines
- trawl nets
- hooks below size no.9 or above size no.11;
- multiple (double or triple) mounted netting
- weirs
- explosives and chemicals
- splashing (katuli)
- and harpooning (spear guns)

The discussions on the roadmap for the forbidden gear types and techniques revealed uncertainties concerning the harm of other gears, that it was proposed to wait for a follow up survey, which could complement the list and to leave it by the previously mentioned ones until then.

The fourth standard demanded specific fisheries management targets and measures as well as particular project-management measures for the pilot project. This includes specified regulations of fish sizes, gillnets and mesh sizes and the observation of closed seasons and closed areas.

2. Social Standards



Results of the baseline survey



Picture 3: Dr. Adalbert Kamanzi presenting the results of the baseline survey

Dr. Adalbert Kamanzi presented social issues with an emphasis on right and education, health, housing and sanitary. The respondents from the island landing sites felt a relatively low presence of right promoting groups, other than the mainland landing sites and camp landing sites. The figures indicated that the perception of the people was a dominant social background for the promotion group and relatively small and none within the political and religious context. The answers on accessibility to different kind of schools showed low figures, which was especially the case for camp landing sites, where only nursery school was mentioned. Poor infrastructure was seen as the dominant cause for bad performances of schools in the mainland. A relatively high perception existed on the presence of HIV and social as well as economic impacts were assigned. The high share of knowledge about voluntary counseling and testing for HIV (VCT) was not completely reflected with the use of it. Main reasons were anxiety and indifference, but not accessibility. The types of health facilities with the easiest mainland access for the respondents were kiosks, mobile health services and pharmacies.

The roof of the interviewees dwelling were merely made of iron sheets and woods and timber mostly presented the walls. Open and closed latrines were dominantly used as toilets and island landing sites public toilets were only used by 10% of the respondents. In case of no access to garbage pits, a high proportion of people from camp landing sites and island landing sites were throwing their garbage into the lake. Boiling was the dominantly used treatment for drinking water, which was mainly drawn from rivers on the mainland landing sites and the lake by the island and camp landing sites.

Discussion and agreements

The fifth standard applies all Naturland's standards on the social responsibility as a criterion for the project. They apply for formal employment relationships within the chain and are in line with the 1998 ILO declaration core labor standards which order:

- The effective abolition of exploitative child labor.
- The abolition of forced labor.
- The freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining.
- The elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation on the basis of nationality, skin colour, religion, ethnic origin, political beliefs or sex.
- The right of employees to good health (protection against accidents, protection in handling hazardous substances).
- Reasonable working hours
- and a living wage.

Within the sixth standard, concerning the general monitoring of fishery livelihood, especially the question had been discussed, which information from the fishermen should be demanded. Mr. Bergleiter made clear that only basic information on marriage and number of family members was necessary. The difficulty arose out of the fact, that fishermen and especially those of the islands move and are not stable, which make information on permanent residence and working residence necessary, added by place of origin. The resulting demanded specific criteria are:

- All suppliers, collectors and boat owners participating in the project shall be known by name, family situation (voluntary: number of dependents at landing site/ person to be contacted in case of accident), place of origin and physical address.
- Staff working for the suppliers and the collectors shall be registered and follow the working conditions as spelled out in the NL standards (if formally employed).
- Records shall be available concerning the assets (fishing boats, fishing gears, engines) owned by these players.



- All fishermen working for the boat owners shall be registered and these registers shall be updated at least once a year.

The seventh standard bears the responsibility of the project for fishermen's working conditions, but also living conditions after working hours. These included adequate board and lodging, access to financial services, health care, schooling for the children and transport possibilities. The clarification of that general standard led to the discussion, what exactly is to be considered as a health service and how the landscape of health services looks like. Another problem, brought up by the BMU members was the issue of transportation, which appeared to be problematic, since the transport from the landing sites of remote islands was often just provided once a day. Furthermore the question was, whether it made more sense to set a distance or a time criteria to specify the access. The national law demanded a health service within the next 5 kilometers. Mr. Bergleiter demanded at least one skilled person, such as a nurse, as a precondition since he considered a kiosk or pharmacy without professional consultation as not sufficient. Mr. Maiseli agreed on the facilitation of health services in forms of dispensaries at the landing sites, but also emphasized that the communities are responsible to put up the structure and not Vicfish. Furthermore it was highlighted that a flying doctor (Dr. Dele) with his water plane operating from Bumbire and Bukoba is already providing a monthly mobile health service.



Picture 4: Dr. Katole during the discussion on provided health services

The information on HIV were also in discussion as well as how to support the affected people. Mr. Maiseli confirmed the support of infected factory staff within their company policy. Akwillina May (GTZ-Tanzania) made clear that also the moral support was of vital importance. In this context Mrs. De Beule (AquaEco) favored a training of family members of affected people as alleviation.

Children's primary education is mainly based on the mainland, which was criticized by Mr. Haruna (BMU). Other BMU representative pointed out that fairly few children live on their respective landing site. A support for the establishment of primary and nursery schools was suggested for larger populated landing sites. The SRT decided to check with the national standard and to follow up on improvement. The decided specific social standards are:

- Each fisher community participating must be able to have access to health services within 60 minutes (240 minutes for islands on good weather conditions) from landing site. Mobile health services are made available at least once a month to the island landing sites.
- Each fisher community participating must have access to HIV/AIDS (including PMTCT)/STD/TB information, education, testing, care and treatment.
- Each child (age 7 - 14?) must be able to attend primary education during the complete cycle. In order to attend the school, children may not be exposed to hazardous situations or may not have to put in an effort which is not suitable for a child of that age. In populations larger than 1500 people, a primary school has to be present. Walking distance to the next primary school shall not be more than 5 km.
- Compulsory life jackets must be carried on the boats for all crew members.
- It is recommended to support fisher community in having access to alphabetization courses.
- The fisher community shall live in houses that are weather proof and well ventilated. Settlements must allow basic hygiene.
- Gender separated toilets / latrines (as minimum 1 pit per 50 persons) must be in good hygienic condition and accessible for all.
- Population must be sensitized on the issue of drinking water quality; good quality potable water must be available to the fisher community.

The roadmaps can be found in the appendix 4. As for the first three health issues the group decided to demand no intermediate steps, but rather to adjust these issues through a close collaboration of BMUs and the responsible council management team.



3. Economic standards and legal framework

Results of the baseline survey The perception of the respondents was that an overwhelming share of men is working in fisheries and that women are working in trading. In mainland-, island- and camp landing sites more than half of the interviewees worked beyond eight hours a day. The income distribution showed higher earnings possibilities at the island landing sites. Hardly anyone knew of financial institution in the area, even though these institutions were seen as very important by nearly all of the respondents. The answers concerning the management, the operations and functions of the BMUs revealed a high perception of information and training availability. The respondents also confirmed a good performance of the BMUs in fulfilling their expected tasks. BMU and fisheries officers were also felt as the most powerful administrative structures in all landing sites and enjoyed the highest confidence compared to other administrative structures. But difficulties had been expressed by the BMUs in terms of lack of financial capacity.

Discussion and agreements

The eighth standard stresses the need for stable business relationships distinguished by the mutual sense of responsibility of all the members of the value chain towards each other for well defined marketing. The access to financial services was given a high importance as each community was to be supplied within the project. Mr. Rweshabura (Kadetfu) explained the need of the people for financial service and supported the initial idea to demand access for each fisherman. The SRT agreed that a feasible system was to be specified and implemented through a process of collaboration with the cooperative department within the Council in order to promote community based savings and credit schemes. The eighth standard furthermore includes regulations on transparency of prices. To support transparency of the prices, the BMU demanded information on prices at the processor level. This would additionally lead to an increase of BMUs bargaining and informational power. Mr. Maiseli made clear that Vicfish had no reason to keep this information away from the BMU and even though he was not sure, if it would help or interest each fishermen, he confirmed that price developments were to be made transparent through a phone service. Furthermore, Mr. Maiseli added that Vicfish does not care whoever supplied the fish within the project area and supported the idea, that each participating BMU should be enabled to supply the processor directly, which is also included within the eighth standard. A roadmap can be found in the appendix 4.



Picture 5: Beach Management Unit representatives

The ninth standard demands the compliance of fishing performance with national and international law. The necessary documentation consists of lists of licensed boats, gear, landing documents, BMU registration certificates, procurements slips from the factory and export documents. A general lack of functioning data collection and processing due to overall market intransparency, which was brought up into the discussion by Mrs. Nunan (LVFO), was targeted through this standard.

The tenth standard was agreed upon without further discussions. Thereafter the fishery project (or the processor or exporter of the fishing produce) is responsible for its staff and workers being familiar with the contents of all standards. Appropriate training sessions and material have to be provided to guarantee that the catalogue of measures is complied with. Also all participants have to be familiar with the requirements of certification and be accordingly trained.

Standard eleven does demand that the management of the fishery project must be able to prove that the requirements laid down in the standards and the project-specific management conditions are implemented systematically, effectively and promptly at every level. The proof has to include

- consistent records and analysis of the catch data,
- feedback between the current catch data and good fishing practice,



- knowledge of current national and international regulations and fulfillment of the duties arising there from.
- establishment of mechanisms guaranteeing regular communication between the project and its staff and workers with regard to social matter and the existence of and compliance with a development plan (e. g. in areas of deficiency).

The twelfth standard is to be seen as an additional criterion and states that the quality of the fish is checked at the labs of the factory and of the competent authority. The system must be able to trace back contaminated fish.

Moreover, the processor and Naturland together have to determine

- a list of the contaminants and noxious substances (from both anthropogenic and natural sources) that are relevant to the region and the type of production,
- the frequency of and processes used in the analysis of these pollutants (with reference to the water, sediment and products),
- alert values of max. 50% of the critical German legal level, at which Naturland must be notified,
- and threshold values leading to the exclusion of the product from marketing.
- The fish remains of Nile Perch processing (heads and frames) should enter a meaningful and responsible further usage.

4. Summary and Outlook

The finalization of the standards for a Naturland certification for the designated project area was successful and agreed upon by all important stakeholders of Bukobas fishery sector. Commitment and strong support for the eco-label led to interesting and vital discussions, which complemented the results of the workshop from the previous SRT. The timeframes and responsibilities were specified in detail and solely few points were put under further monitoring to decide upon feasible measures. On the basis of the agreed standards an assessment is envisaged for October, ensuring a feasible timeframe for a Naturland certification within the year 2008.



Picture 5: Participants of the 2nd Standard Round Table



Appendix 1: List of participants

Observers/Coordinators/Certification and Inspection Bodies		
GTZ- Sector Project "Promotion of Responsible Fisheries"	Kai Wiegler, Project Member	Kai.Wiegler@gtz.de
GTZ- Tanzania	Akwilina Mlay, Project Member "Tanzania German Programme to Support Health";	Akwilina.Mlay@gtz.de, amlaygtz@africaonline.co.tz
AquaEco	Magnus van der Meer; Hilde De Beule Jimmy Pule;	m.vandermeer@agroeco.nl; hdebeule@agroeco.ug; jimmpule@yahoo.co.uk;
Naturland e.V.	Stefan Bergleiter	s.bergleiter@naturland.de
NGO sector		
Kadetfu	Yusto P. Muchuruza (executive director) Domitian Rweshabura	kadetfu@gmail.com drweshabura@hotmail.com
Scientific/Research Bodies		
LVFO	Mrs. Fiona Nunan LVFO community development advisor	fnunan@lvfo.org
University of Dodoma	Dr. Kamanzi Adalbert	akamanzi@udom.ac.tz
Administration/Public Bodies		
Fisheries Department Tanzania	Monica Kishe Fisheries sub zonal officer in-charge Yohana Goshashy Fisheries Inspector Bukoba Roderick Mahimbali Regional Fisheries Advisor – Bukoba Mr. Kayungi	mgkishe@yahoo.com ynanai@yahoo.com rodiembali1@yahoo.com jmkayungi@yahoo.com
District Officer Goziba Ward	S. Medard	dkyempia@yahoo.com
Acting Regional Fisheries Advisors	Rodrick Mahimbali	Rodiembali1@yahoo.com
The Regional medical officer HIV/AIDS services	Dr. N. B. Katole	nbkatole@yahoo.com
Mureba District	Henrietta Willian	Henrietta1973@yahoo.com
Rapid Funding Envelope (BKB)	Sr.. Peninnah Kainnekilurz	Kangadagaza2006@yahoo.com
Industry/Fishermen Level		
BMU chairman Makibwa Island	Hamidu Haruna	0757431710
Landing site monitor	Yurus Kabyemela	Yunuskb01@yahoo.com
BMU chairman Kelebe Island	Emmanuel Gregory Samwel Nyadibworo	0788790184 0786074381
BMU Chairman Musira Island	Hamidu Abdalla	0752113481
Industry/Processors/Exporters Level		
Vicfish Ltd	Mr. S.N.Tiwari (coordinator visfish) Jacob Maiseli (projectmanager) Mr. M. Muragesh Nurdin Salim George Dandi B.G. Nagroj	haccp.vicmwz@naturesbountytz.com quality.vicmwz@naturesbountytz.com muragesh_m@yahoo.com Engineer.vicmwz@naturesbountytz.com vic@naturesbountytz.com nags1968@yahoo.com
Industry/Importers Level		
ANOVA	Heleen Wesseling	HWesseling@anova.co.ke
Supporting Staff		
Moderator	Mr. Mwanri, Y.O.	mwanriyosse@hotmail.com
Dokumentarist	Philip Yang	Philipyang81@yahoo.com



Appendix 2: Agenda

Monday, 14th April 2008

- Until 12:00 Arrival and registration participants
- 12:00 – 13:00 Lunch**
- 13:00 – 13:30 Word of welcome (Mr. Nurudin/VicFish) and introduction of participants (Mr Mwanri)
- 13:30 – 14:00 Introduction to the discussion reg. development of certification standards
(Mrs. Wesseling and Mr. Bergleiter)
- 14:00 – 14:30 VicFish: Presentation findings field trips (Mr. Maiseli)
- 14:30 – 15:00 AquaEco: Presentation of the Baseline Survey Results on Ecological Sustainability (Dr. Adalbert)
- 15:00 – 15:20 Teabreak**
- 15:20 – 15:40 Presentation of the state of discussion reg. Ecological Sustainability (Mr. Wiegler)
- 15:40 – 17:00 Discussion on Ecological Sustainability Standards and Agreement on the Roadmap (Mr. Mwanri)
- From 19:00 on Dinner**

Tuesday, 15th April 2008

- 8:30 – 9:00 Registration day 2
- 9:00 – 9:20 Presentation of Mr. Ruveshabura from the Organisation Kadetfu
- 9:20 – 9:50 AquaEco: Presentation of the Baseline Survey Results on Social Sustainability (Dr. Adalbert)
- 9:50 – 10:10 Presentation of the state of discussion reg. Social Sustainability (Mr. Wiegler)
- 10:10 – 11:00 Discussion on Social Sustainability Standards and Agreement on the Roadmap (Mr. Mwanri)
- 11:00 – 11:20 Tea break**
- 11:20 – 11:40 AquaEco: Presentation of the Baseline Survey Results on Economic Sustainability (Dr. Adalbert)
- 11:40 – 11:50 Presentation of the state of discussion reg. Economic Sustainability (Mr. Wiegler)
- 11:50 – 12:30 Discussion on Economic Sustainability Standards and Agreement on the Roadmap (Mr. Mwanri)
- 12:30 – 14:00 Lunch**
- 14:00 – 14:20 AquaEco: Presentation of the Baseline Survey Results on Legal Framework (Dr. Adalbert)
- 14:20 – 14:30 Presentation of the state of discussion reg. Legal Framework (Mr. Wiegler)
- 14:30 – 15:00 Discussion on Legal Framework Standards and Agreement on the Roadmap (Mr. Mwanri)
- 15:00 – 15:20 Tea break**
- 15:20 – 16:50 Drafting the final document and outlook
- 16:50 – 17:00 Closing of the SRT (VicFish)



Appendix 3: "Ecolabelling of Nileperch fisheries at Bukoba" project background

The population growth at coastal regions in developing countries, inordinate access to resources, constantly growing demand for fisheries products and increasing investments in modern fishing fleet and processing plants have led to drastic reductions of the world's fish stocks. As overfishing has become a worldwide problem, it provides challenges, especially for developing countries, which contribute a major share of fish and fisheries products within the global trade. The lack of sustainable resource management endangers jobs of around 200 million people in the fish sector. Additionally fish accounts for around a two and a half billion people in terms of protein food security. A growing demand for certified fish products of the consumers and industries due to environmental, health and social reasons has recently pushed forward the importance of certification of sustainable fish management.

The Nile perch fishery and processing sector in the region around the Lake Victoria with an annual export value of some EUR 210 million in 2005 serves as a good example for the importance of the fisheries sector within economies of developing countries. Even though Nile perch remains a top choice of European consumers, because of its white fillet, which is available throughout the year, the industry is facing several challenges. Other than the mentioned potential overexploitation of fish stocks within the Victoria Lake, European customers are increasingly aware of environmental and social concerns. Additionally the competition in form of Asian products has increased and challenges the already negatively reputed Nile perch, which suffered bad media and press.

During the planning workshop of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) project "Ecolabelling of Nileperch fisheries at Bukoba" in March 2007 it was agreed to jointly define certification standards with relevant stakeholders in a Standard Round Table (SRT). An important aspect is that the standard development is participatory from the beginning, bringing together local and regional stakeholders of the Nileperch fishery, including experts of the governmental departments and BMU representatives. The 1st official Standard Round Table (SRT) meeting was upheld during September 27th – 28th 2007 in Bukoba. Main topic had been the identification of standards regarding fishing gears and practices, minimum sizes, documentation requirements, livelihood, social conditions of fishermen and the development of a roadmap to certification. The results of the workshop were transferred into a web-based platform, to provide the opportunity for further discussion. Despite the advantages of the web-based approach it became clear that a number of details needed further clarification and consultation. A follow-up baseline survey on specific topics by AquaEco and additional VicFish missions have been carried out to complement further inputs into the existing framework. The 2nd SRT has been initiated to present the results of both activities and focused on the finalization and fine tuning of certification standards, needed for a Naturland-labeled Nile perch fishery.

Project Partners

ANOVA FOOD Ltd. is located in the Netherlands and works as one of the leading supplier of fresh and frozen seafood products for Europe and America. ANOVA has a specific interest in Lake Victoria Nile perch, which served as one of their first products and remained an important commodity within the product line. The commitment to the product and region accompanied by growing customer demand for fish from ecological and social sustainable management has pushed forward ANOVA's interest in supporting the certification initiative.

Vicfish Ltd., Bukoba (Tanzania) is an export-oriented fish processing establishment, approved by the European Union, which works in accordance with Tanzania national standards. It has started its production in November 2005 and belongs to investors with experiences of some 13 years in fish processing in Tanzania. The factory is currently processing around 24 tones of Nile perch per day and employs about 2000 people. Under its Corporate Social Responsibility policy, Vicfish operates in a number of projects to support education, healthcare and public services in the region. Within the project, Vicfish is the main implementer, especially in the formation of an Internal Control System (ICS).



German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) GmbH is part of the German Development Cooperation under the Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation (BMZ). It operates worldwide in around 70 countries with around 10.000 employees to support sustainable development in partner countries. The project planning as well as the 1st and 2nd SRT was facilitated by GTZ sector project "Promotion of Responsible Fisheries".

Naturland e. V. is a certifying association for organic agriculture based near Munich in Germany. Some 46000 farms and companies of different agriculture sectors have been certified worldwide and Naturland is enjoying increasing demand for small scale and large scale certification. Its standards include components of both, social and ecological responsibility as well as economic viability. The decision for Naturland towards capture fisheries certification rooted in two major reasons. One was the lack of social standards in the consumer label of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). Secondly, Naturland is one of few certification schemes, which make certification accessible to small-scale freshwater fisheries of developing countries.

AquaEco represents a team of specialists in the field of organic aquaculture and sustainable fisheries. It is a branch of the AgroEco, which works as an international consultancy company for organic agriculture. AquaEco provided several services within the project, ranging from supporting the implementation of the Internal Control System (ICS) to the conduction of a follow up baseline.

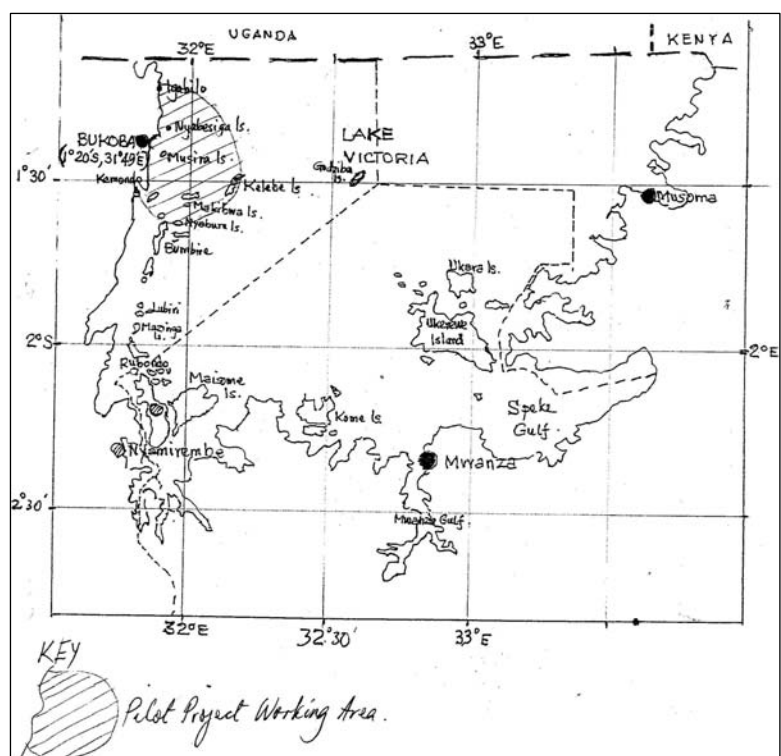
Existing institutions

The regional **Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO)** was founded in 1994 by the three riparian countries Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya to promote appropriate fisheries management. Throughout the Implementation of a Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP), 1.087 **Beach Management Units (BMUs)** have been established lake-wide in a co-management system, where all fishing boats have to be registered, all fishermen licensed and all landings recorded. Within the project, the BMU have a co-management function for the fisheries resources by monitoring, control and surveillance.

Project area

Bukoba is a part of the Kagera region, which has a population size of around 1,6 Million. The employment of the region is mainly to be found within the agriculture sector, namely around 90%. The total number of employees in the fishery sector is about 18.000 working with some 7.000 fishing boats, organized through 25 BMUs in the Bukoba and 17 BMUs in the Muleba districts. Vicfish receives fish from three gazetted landing sites: Nyamakazi, Igabilu and Iramba. Except Vicfish there is only one other smaller factory operating in the region.

Appendix 4. Power Point of the decided standards and roadmaps



Picture 6: Sketch of the project working area (approx. 30x50km)



Standard Discussion

Proposal by Standard Round Table
to Naturland Standard Committee

Bukoba April 14 – 15, 2008

Ecological Sustainability

- GS 1) The project performs its fishing activities in such a way that integrity of the ecosystem is maintained long-term concerning both, the stocks of the economically relevant species as well as the other components of the ecosystem.
- SS 1) A thorough monitoring of the catch development shall be performed regarding Nile Perch and the other fish species.

Ecological Sustainability

- SS 1.1) The monitoring shall consist of:
 - Reporting total weight of catch per boat and trip of all participating BMU landing sites and fishermen;
 - Length frequency measurements of fish landed of all (certified) suppliers at the factory once a month (100 sample size);
 - Catch composition and length frequency measurements (catch assessment survey according LVFO) of all landings at one day (randomly selected) per month at all participating BMUs.
 - Random sample of catch composition and length frequency measurements (done by Vicfish) of 5 fishing boats per participating BMUs on the lake twice a year.

Ecological Sustainability

- SS 1.2) Results must show that:
 - Fishing activities of BMUs involved do not contribute to overfishing:
 - Size of 95% of fish going into processing are within the agreed minimum and maximum limits;
 - level of by-catch and undersized fish should be within acceptable limits and will be monitored.

Roadmap for SS 1

	Today	By 07/2008 Entry criterion	By 01/2009
Size of Nile perch at factory (95% are within)	40 cm	45 cm (based on memorandum of agreement)	50 cm
Catch proportion of undersized Nile perch at BMU level		Monitoring in place	Monitoring in place

Ecological Sustainability

- GS 2) If no exclusively used geographic area can be attributed to the project, the assessment should not only be based on the fishing practices of the project but also on the total situation of the stocks in question.
- SS 2) There must not be any indication (by LVFO) that the Nile Perch stock in Lake Victoria is critically overfished (acute danger of not recovering).

Ecological Sustainability

Remarks for SS 2):

- The overall assessment of the Nile perch stocks in Lake Victoria will be done by the LVFO.
- The project should take into consideration (will implement) the recommendations concerning fishing activities given by (LVFO and) competent authorities based on the results of the overall assessment and update the Standards/ criteria accordingly.

Ecological Sustainability

- GS 3) Practices which are generally deemed as detrimental or critical from an ecological point of view are prohibited.
- SS 3) The following gear types and techniques shall not be used by the fishermen participating in the pilot project:

Ecological Sustainability

- monofilament gillnets;
- gillnet with a meshsize of less than 5 inches;
- nets more than 26 meshes in depth;
- drift nets and lift nets (vertical integration nets);
- beach seines;
- trawl nets;
- hooks below size no.9 or above size no.11;
- multiple (double or triple) mounted netting;
- weirs;
- Explosives and chemicals;
- splashing (katuli);
- harpooning (spear guns);

Roadmap SS 3

Illegal gear still in use	Today	By 7/2008 Entry criterion	By 1/2009
Chemicals	0	0	0
Monofilament, beach seines	Wait for LVFO frame survey mid 2008	0	0
Wrong mesh size		To be specified by Naturland	0
Wrong hook sizes		0	0
Splashing		0	0
Vertical joining of nets		0	0

Ecological Sustainability

- GS 4) Project-particular fisheries management targets and measures are specified.
- SS 4) The project-specific management measures for the pilot project are in particular:

Ecological Sustainability

- Nile perch of less than 40/45/50 (s. table) cm in length or of more than 85 cm in length (minimum and maximum size of Nile perch) shall be minimized in catch, not going into processing or local markets, and be dispatched according to regulation.
- To use gillnets with a meshsize of 5 inches and above, not more than 26 meshes in depth;
- To observe closed seasons and closed areas (sanctuaries gazetted by Dep. Fish.);

Social Sustainability

- GS 5) Naturland's Standards for Social Responsibility apply.
- Remarks: These standards apply for formal employment relationship in the chain, e.g. in the processing company

Social Sustainability

- These are in line with the 1998 ILO declaration core labour standards:
 - The effective abolition of exploitative child labour
 - The abolition of forced labour
 - The freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining
 - The elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation on the basis of nationality, skin colour, religion, ethnic origin, political beliefs or sex
 - The right of employees to good health (protection against accidents, protection in handling hazardous substances)
 - Reasonable working hours
 - A living wage

Social Sustainability

- GS 6) General monitoring of fishery livelihood (of participating parties) is established
- SS 6) Specific standards are:
 - All suppliers, collectors and boat owners participating in the project shall be known by name, family situation (voluntary: number of dependents at landing site/ person to be contacted in case of accident), place of origin and physical address.
 - Staff working for the suppliers and the collectors shall be registered and follow the working conditions as spelled out in the NL standards (if formally employed).
 - Records shall be available concerning the assets (fishing boats, fishing gears, engines) owned by these players.
 - All fishermen working for the boat owners shall be registered and these registers shall be updated at least once a year.

Social Sustainability

- GS 7) Fishery projects (resp. the processors or exporters of the fishing produce) bear responsibility not only for the fishermen to meet with fair working conditions (ref. A. III), but also for adequate living conditions out of working hours. Depending on socio-economic circumstances, those responsible must introduce the requisite measures in a suitable manner. These include especially:
 - adequate board and lodging
 - access to financial services
 - health care
 - schooling for the children
 - transport possibilities

Social Sustainability

- SS 7a) Each fishercommunity participating must be able to have access to health services within 60 minutes (240 minutes for islands on good weather conditions) from landing site. Mobile health services are made available at least once a month to the island landing sites.
- SS 7b) Each fishercommunity participating must have access to HIV/AIDS (including PMTCT)/STD/TB information, education, testing, care and treatment.
- SS 7c) Each child (age 7 - 14 ?) must be able to attend primary education during the complete cycle. In order to attend the school, children may not be exposed to hazardous situations or may not have to put in an effort which is not suitable for a child of that age.
In populations larger than 1500 people, a primary school has to be present. Walking distance to the next primary school shall not be more than 5 km.

Roadmap SS7

	Today	By 07/2008 Entry criterion	By 1/2009	HOW
SS 7a) Health service within 60 minutes (240 minutes for islands on good weather conditions)		No intermediary step needed.		Close collaboration with the BMUs and council health management team. BMUs own emergency preparedness.
SS 7b) Access to HIV/AIDS (including PMTCT)/STD/TB information, education, testing, care and treatment.		No intermediary step needed.		Close collaboration with the BMUs, council health management team, WIMAC, VIMAC.
SS 7c) - Primary school in populations >1500 people - Distance <5km				Close collaboration with BMUs and council education authorities.

Social Sustainability

- SS 7d) Compulsory life jackets must be carried on the boats for all crew members.
- SS 7e) It is recommended to support fisher community in having access to alphabetization courses.
- SS 7f) The fisher community shall live in houses that are weather proof and well ventilated. Settlements must allow basic hygiene.
- SS 7g) Gender seperated toilets / latrines (as minimum 1 pit per 50 persons) must be in good hygienic condition and accessible for all.
- SS 7h) Population must be sensitized on the issue of drinking water quality; good quality potable water must be available to the fisher community.

Roadmap SS7 cntd

	Today	By 7/2008 Entry criterion	By 1/2009	HOW
SS 7d) Life jackets on boats for all crew members	45%	80%	100%	Collaboration with BMUs and SUMATRA
SS 7e) Fishermen shall have access to alphabetization courses		Recommendat ion only	Recommend ation only	Collaboration with the BMUs and the councils education department
SS 7f) Permanent houses are weatherproof, well ventilated, allow basic hygiene	70%	80%	100%	Collaboration with the BMUs and the community development council

Roadmap SS7 cntd

	Today	By 7/2008 Entry criterion	By 1/2009	HOW
SS 7g) Gender seperated public Toilets/ latrines must be in good hygienic condition and accessible for all (1/80 persons)		1/80 persons	1/50 persons	Sensitisation as well as Collaboration with BMUs and the Primary Healthcare Committees.
SS 7h) Population sensitised on drinking water, potable water must be available	30%	50%	100%	Sensitisation as well as Collaboration with BMUs and the Primary Healthcare Committees.

Economic Sustainability

- GS 8) The marketing of fish encourages stable business relationships distinguished by the mutual sense of responsibility of all the members of the value chain towards each other.
- SS 8a) Participating fishing communities shall have access to financial services.
SS 8b) Measures shall be in place to ensure the participating fishing community of correct weighing of fish.
SS 8c) Fish price developments along the value chain should be transparent.
- SS 8d) Participating BMUs can supply the processor directly.

	By 07/2008 Entry criterion	By 1/2009	HOW
SS 8a) Participating fishing communities shall have access to financial services	A feasible system is specified and sensitisation started	system implement ed	Sensitisation and collaboration with the Cooperative Department within the Council to promote community based savings and credits systems
SS 8b) Ensure fishermen of correct weighing of fish	At least one weighing scale per BMU	Increased as per need	Cooperation between BMUs and Vicfish
SS 8c) Fish price developments along the value chain should be transparent.	All BMUs are informed about the factories pricing regularly; a phone number will be given where each fisherman can directly get factory price informations.		Cooperation between BMUs and Vicfish

Legal framework and management

- GS 9) Fishing is performed in compliance with national and international law. The fishery project has to be able to produce the corresponding documents and proof it full and freshly updated.
- SS 9 a) The following documents must be at hand:
 - List of licensed boats, gear and fishermen on BMU-level;
 - Landing documents from BMUs (fish movement permits);
BMU registration certificate
 - Procurement slips from factory;
 - Export documents;
- SS 9 b) BMUs are viable and operating in compliance with regulations and guidelines

Legal framework and management

- GS 10) The fishery project (or the processor or exporter of the fishing produce) is responsible for its staff and workers being familiar with the contents of these standards. Appropriate training sessions and material have to be provided to guarantee that the catalogue of measures is complied with.
- SS 10) All participants are familiar with the requirements of certification and trained to act accordingly.

Legal framework and management

- GS 11) The management of the fishery project must be able to prove that the requirements laid down in the standards and the project-specific management conditions are implemented systematically, effectively and promptly at every level.
- SS 11) This proof includes:
 - Consistent records and analysis of the catch data;
 - feedback between the current catch data and good fishing practice;
 - knowledge of current national, international regulations and fulfillment of the duties arising there from;
 - establishment of mechanisms guaranteeing regular communication between the project and its staff and workers with regard to social matters;
 - existence of and compliance with a development plan (e. g. in areas of deficiency).

Additional Criteria

- GS 12) The quality of the fish is checked at the labs of the factory and of the competent authority. The system must be able to trace back contaminated fish.

- SS 12) Moreover, the processor and Naturland together determine:
 - a list of the contaminants and noxious substances (from both anthropogenic and natural sources) that are relevant to the region and the type of production)
 - the frequency of and processes used in the analysis of these pollutants (with reference to the water, sediment and products)
 - alert values of max. 50% of the critical German legal level, at which Naturland must be notified
 - threshold values leading to the exclusion of the product from marketing.
 - The fish remains of Nile Perch processing (heads and frames) should enter a meaningful and responsible further usage.