

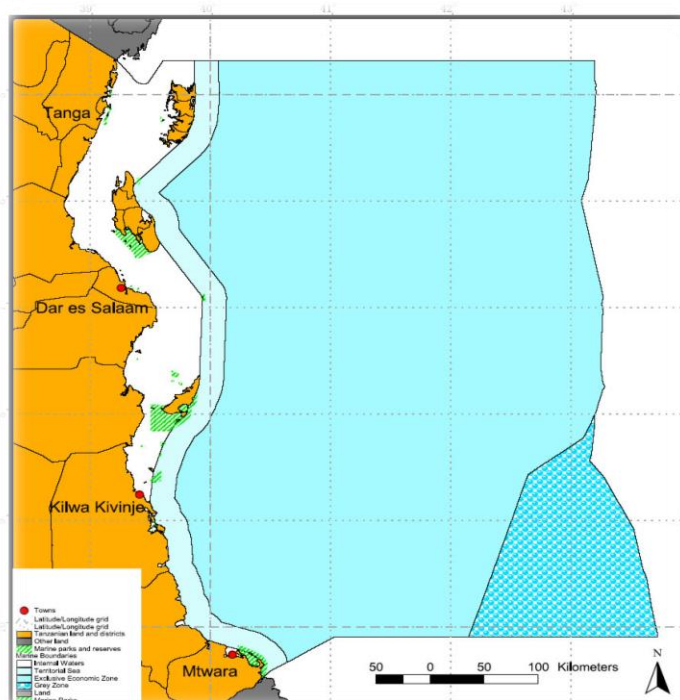
INVESTMENT IN THE TANZANIAN EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (EEZ)

1. AREA

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) is the largest country in East Africa, located between longitude 290 and 410 East and Latitude 10 and 120 South. URT has a Territorial Sea of 64,000 km² and an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 223,000 km², which is about 24 percent of the land area. The country's continental shelf is about 17,900 km² in area, with a 1,400 km coastline. Tanzania is bordered along the coast to the north by Kenya and to the south along the coast by Mozambique.

EEZ fisheries takes place to an area of about 223,000 km², outside the territorial waters (12nm limit) of United Republic of Tanzania, these fisheries are conducted at depths considerably below 200m, on continental slopes or isolated oceanic topographic structures such as seamounts, ridge systems and banks.

The Tanzanian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) shields high productivity and migratory tuna and tuna like species. Recent records indicate that there is significant catches in the two fishing seasons of February to May and July to September.



2. COMERCIAL FISH SPECIES FOUND IN THE TANZANIA EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

At least 16 species are caught and directly targeted, these are:

- Temperate and tropical tunas
These include commercial tuna species; yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*).
- Billfish species Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) and; narrow barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commersoni*), Indo-Pacific king mackerel (*Scomberomorus guttatus*), Indo-Pacific blue marlin (*Makaira mazara*), black marlin (*Makaira indica*), striped marlin (*Tetrapturus audax*) and Indo-Pacific sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*).
- Variety of other tuna species; longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*), kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*), frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*) and bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*).

3. LICENSES DURATION FOR THE VESSEL TO FISH IN THE TANZANIA EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

Three types of licenses Duration/Period to fish in the Tanzanian EEZ, these are:

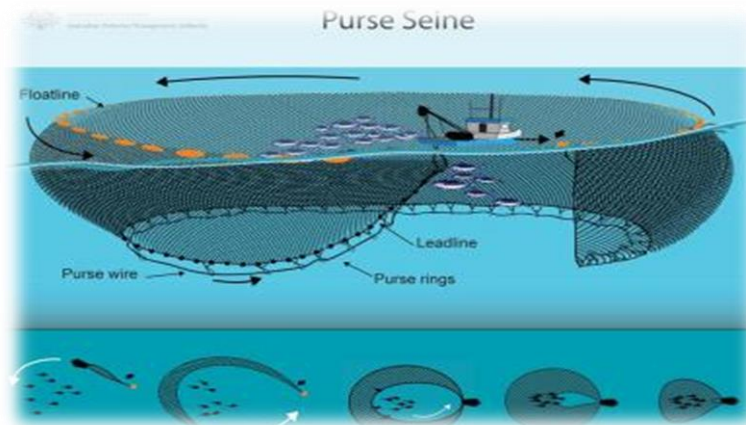
- Three months (3) License
- Six months (6) License
- One-year (1) License

4. LEGAL FISHING GEAR ALLOWED TO BE USED IN THE TANZANIA EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE.

At least six fishing gears allowed in the Tanzanian EEZ fisheries these are:

- Purse seine,
- Long-line,
- Pole Line
- Trolling and
- Gill net,
- Mid and Surface trawl.

• PURSE SEINE FISHING



Purse seine fishing is a fishing method mainly used to catch fish species that swim in large schools near the ocean surface.

How purse seine works

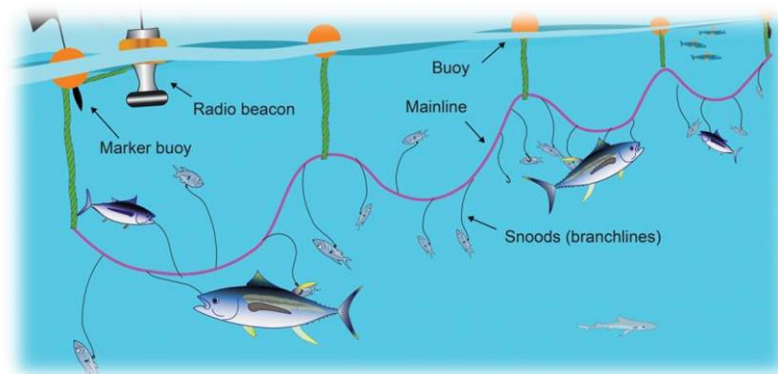
In a purse seine the top of the net is fitted with float in order to be at the ocean's surface and the bottom of the net has weights attached that pull the walls of the net downwards.

The bottom of the net has a wire threaded through it which is pulled and tightens the net like a purse trapping the fish inside.

The net is then pulled in toward the boat and the catch is either pumped or lifted out with small nets or the whole net is brought aboard.

The size of purse seine nets can be varied, depending on what species is being targeted.

- **LONG LINE FISHING**

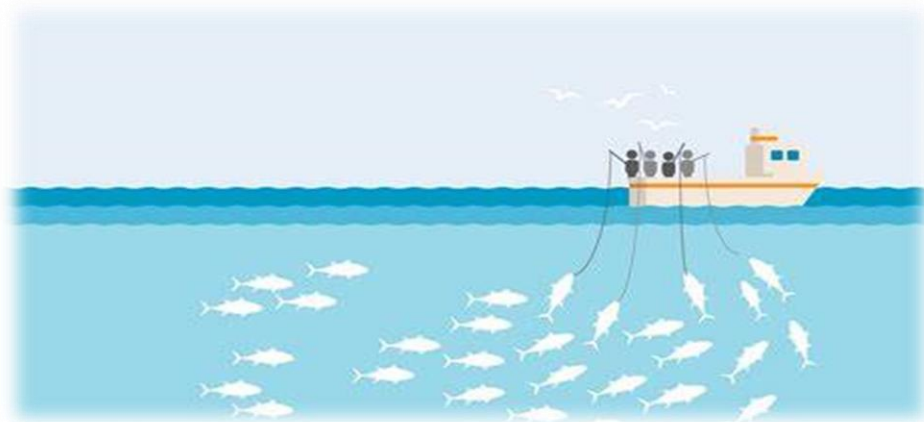


Long line fishing is a commercial fishing technique. It uses a long line, called the main line, with baited hooks attached at intervals by means of branch lines called snoods (or gangions). A snood is a short length of line, attached to the main line using a clip or swivel, with the hook at the other end. Long lines are classified mainly by where they are placed in the water column. This can be at the surface or at the bottom.

How it works

Baited hooks are attached to the long line by short lines called snoods that hang off the mainline. The long line can be many kilometers long and can carry thousands of hooks. When set, the long line can be many kilometers in length and have several thousand hooks.

- **POLE LINE**



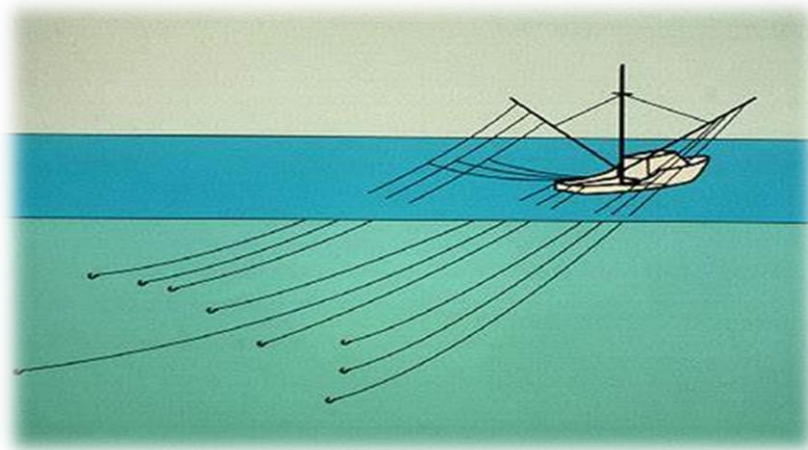
Pole and line is a fishing method used to catch tuna and other large pelagic (mid water) species one fish at a time.

How it works:

When a school of target fish is located, water is sprayed from the back of the fishing vessel and small bait fish (e.g. sardines) are scattered onto the surface of the water, creating the illusion of an active school of prey fish.

This process, known as chumming, sends the target fish into a feeding frenzy during which they will bite anything they see. Fishers line up along the back of the boat each with a hand-held wooden or fiberglass pole with a short line and barbless hook attached. Once a fish is hooked it is flicked up and over the head of the fisher and onto the deck.

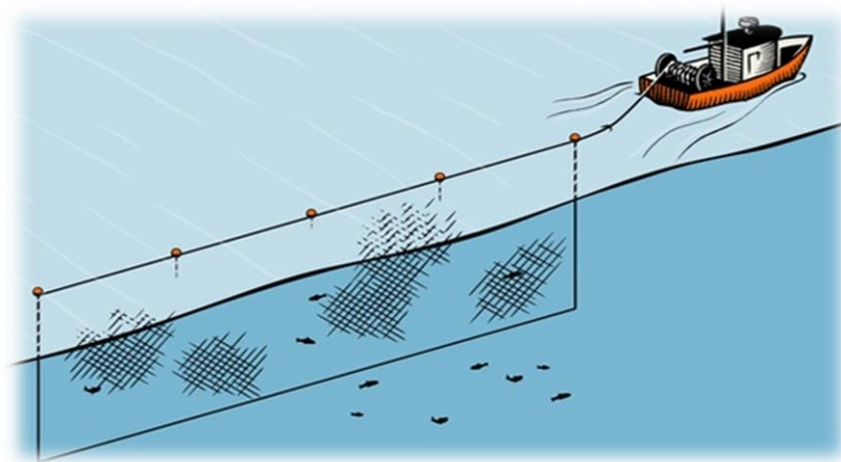
- **TROLLING**



Trolling is a type of hand line fishing. A slow moving boat tows multiple (10 to 20) fishing lines that are baited with hooks used to lure in the fish. The lines can be hauled in by hand or mechanically. Whilst trolling represents less than 12% of tuna catches worldwide.

HOW IT WORKS: Trolling is a method of fishing where one or more fishing lines, baited with lures or bait fish, are **drawn through the water**. This may be behind a moving boat, or by slowly winding the line in when fishing from a static position, or even sweeping the line from side-to-side

- **GILL NET,**



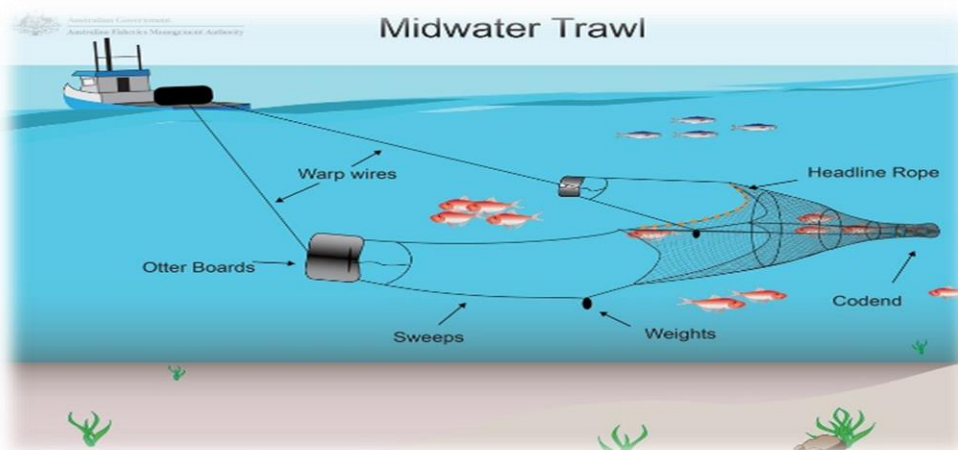
Gillnets are long rectangular nets which are set horizontally along the ocean floor.

HOW IT WORKS

Gillnets are long rectangular panels of netting with diamond-shaped mesh that are held vertically in the water column and anchored to the ocean floor at either end.

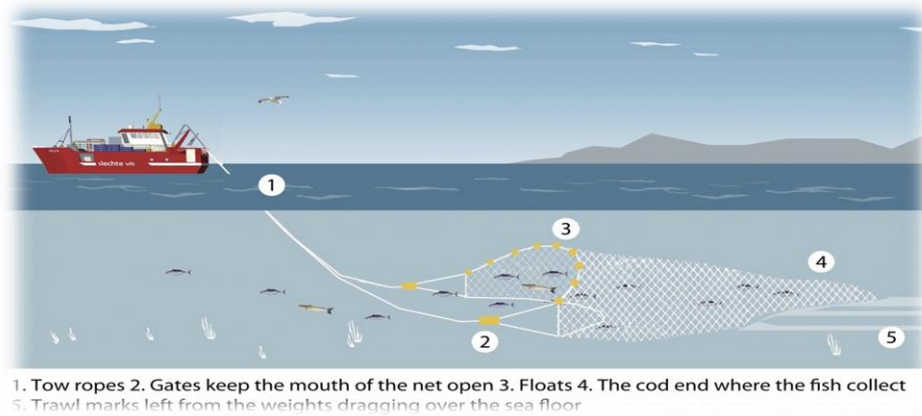
Fish swim into the net and are entangled by the gills, fins and spines. The nets are kept vertical by the floats along the top and weights along the bottom.

- **MID WATER TRAWL**



Midway trawling or pelagic trawling target fishes that are living in the upper water column of the ocean. The funnel shaped trawl nets are hauled by one or two boats. This method is generally used to catch fishes of a single species.

SURFACE TRAWL



HOW IT WORKS

Mid water trawling involves towing a net behind a boat to catch fish species. The net is connected to the boat by the warp wires and the opening to the net is spread using two large boards known as otter boards. The net is towed off the bottom in depths from just off the bottom to near the surface. Mid water trawl nets are usually shaped like a cone or a funnel with a wide opening to catch fish and a narrow end called a cod end where fish are collected.

The sizes of mid water trawl nets vary, however there are minimum mesh size restrictions in place for certain fisheries