



## Project-specific management conditions for sustainable Nile Perch (*Lates niloticus*) fishery at Lake Viktoria, Tanzania

The project-specific management conditions have been developed from the suggestions of the Joint\* Round Table/expert survey held on 21<sup>st</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2023 at St. Dominic Pastoral Centre, Mwanza, Tanzania.

\*(SUPREME PERCH, TFP LTD & OMEGA Fish Ltd)

*Definition fisher community: All people living around the landing site including women, children and fisher folk which are or are not registered the eco-labeling*

### 1. Expert meeting

*1.1 Besides the general regulations for sustainable fishery listed in Part B, project-specific management conditions are imposed on each fishery project. Taken together with the regulations under B. 2.-4., these special conditions constitute a catalogue of measures to be adopted in the management plan and quality assurance system of the project. The conditions are the result of an expert survey of each fishery project to be performed. Naturland decides whether to accept the list of experts proposed either by the fishery project or a third party and can, where justified, reject the list or ask for changes to be made. The experts on the list should cover the following fields:*

- scientific institutions which deal with the respective type of fishery (primarily for current information on the status of the stock and on the aquatic ecosystem)*
- fishing authorities (legal requirements, national and international development aims)*
- NGOs (social and ecological aspects)*
- organisations from the fishing and/or processing industries (technical, social and economic aspects).*

*1.2 To ensure that the regulations compiled in the project-specific management conditions are kept up to date, each expert survey is performed every two years at the minimum. In principle, the fishery project bears responsibility for the expert survey being performed according to schedule. This also holds true for the case that the project has to supply the experts with pertinent data for them to be able to assess the situation of a fishery. The project-specific management conditions for each individual fishery project must be approved by Naturland.*

source: Naturland Standards for Sustainable Capture Fishery; Part B

**The following topics include the project specific management conditions:**

**1.2.** The next expert survey should take place in March 2025.



## 2. Ecology

*2.1 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.*

*2.2 Subject of the evaluation is the geographical catchment area of the respective fishery project or the project's share in the total exploitation of a certain species.*

*2.3 In the case of species which only occur temporarily in the catchment area of the project, or which do not spend their whole life cycle there, an evaluation is made of whether the management form of the project were compatible with maintaining the total stock volume if this management form were adopted by all the enterprises involved in fishing this species in this way (exemplary character).*

*2.4 Even if the fishery project is proven to be managed in an exemplary sustainable manner, Naturland reserves the right not to certify the project, or to defer certification, if the total stock of a species should be critically jeopardized by other factors.*

*2.5 If no exclusively used geographic area can be attributed to the project (e.g. in deep-sea fishery), the evaluation is made based not only on the fishing practices of the project but also on the total situation of the stocks in question.*

*2.6 Practices which are generally deemed as detrimental or critical from an ecological point of view are prohibited. These include the following regulations in addition to the project-specific management conditions defined:*

- catching marine mammals and ocean turtles*
- catching sharks for their fins ("finning")*
- the use of poisons and explosives in fishing*
- damage to coral reefs (including cold-water corals)*
- beam trawl fishing as well as demersal trawling on highly structured sea beds*
- demersal trawling without suitable escape hatches to keep bycatches to a minimum.*

*2.7 The project-specific management conditions govern the following in particular:*

- minimum size and maximum quantities*
- avoidance or minimization of bycatches*
- other measures which help to protect the aquatic ecosystem and/or individual species (e.g. protection of breeding colonies)*
- protocols for monitoring of relevant pollutants, determination of specific alert/reporting values and threshold values.*

source: Naturland Standards for Sustainable Capture Fishery; Part B

**The following topics include project specific management conditions:**

**PSMC 2.1: A thorough monitoring of the catch development shall be performed regarding Nile Perch and the other fish species. The monitoring shall consist of;**

- Total Catch:**(1) weight of right size LVP, (2) weight of undersized LVP, (3) Weight of oversized LVP, (4) weight of other species (5) name of other species caught in the catch of all registered boats per trip, at all participating BMUs, including identity number of boat and names of crew, are recorded by the Landing Site Monitor



- **Catch Composition and Length Frequency at Fishery Level:** report (1) length of LVP in the catch (i.e. share of different LVP size classes, including undersized and oversized by size categories) and (2) number and name (pc) of other species (from five eco-labeled boats per supplier once per month at all landing sites, in all participating BMUs) are recorded by the Landing Site Monitor (and BMU)
- **Cases of lost Gear, recovered gear and the reason why gear got lost** shall immediately be reported to the Landing Site Monitor. Landing Site Monitor must document number of lost gear and which gear was lost.
- **Length Frequency at Factory Level:** report length of LVP delivered to the factory (from all certified suppliers, once a month, sample size 100 fish) by categorizing them in size classes/ length frequency curve according to ICS.
- **Spot checking (1)** length of LVP in the catch (i.e. share of different LVP size classes, including undersized and oversized LVP) and (2) number (pc) and name of other species (unannounced, from ten eco-labeled boats at all participating BMUs, once a year) are recorded by the Project Coordinator/ Project Manager.  
*Remark: To find a boat at night on the lake to do spot-check is dangerous. Hence spot-Checks can just be done at LS.*
- Catch Data/ Records must be transferred into suitable digital format (e.g. Excel file). Data collection forms/ hard copies shall be stored.
- In addition, basic evaluation of data (s. SS 1.2), in particular **Catch per unit effort (cpue), length class frequencies at fishery and factory level, quantity and name of other species (bycatch)** is to be calculated by the project coordinators. Data and results are to be analyzed by respective project and results may be available to TAFIRI, LVFO and the National Bureau of Statistics.  
*Remark: The project does cover such a small part of the lake, that it is not representative to the whole lake. If the companies would compare in house the non-ecolabeled boats with the ecolabeled boats, it would show how the differences in own operations are.*

**PSMC2.2: Results must show that Fishing activities of Eco-labelled Landing sites involved do not contribute to overfishing.**

- The catch data evaluation (B. 2.7) shall indicate that the sustainability goals are being achieved, particularly with stable/increasing cpue and length class frequencies.
- As a general objective, the capture of Nile perch with a length of less than 50cm (lower slot size) shall be minimized. As a reference point, the share of undersized fish in the landings should not exceed 3% of total catch weight.
- 100% of Nile perch going into the factory for processing shall be above the slot size limit of 50 cm.
- The share of fish above 85cm (upper slot size) going into the factory for processing shall not exceed 5% in number of pieces.



**PSMC 2.5 There must not be any indication (by TAFIRI/ LVFO/Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery) that the total Nile Perch stock in Lake Victoria is critically overfished (acute danger of not recovering).**

- The overall assessment of the Nile perch stocks in Lake Victoria will be done by the LVFO/ TAFIRI/Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery. The latest results of particularly TAFIRI research shall be made available to the project. The project/companies must follow up frequently, if there are new reports.
- The project should take into consideration (will implement) the recommendations concerning fishing activities given by LVFO/TAFIRI and Competent Authority/Fishery Bodies based on the results of the overall assessment and up-date the Standards/ Criteria accordingly. The project shall collect the updated agenda points from Fishery Bodies in charge.

**PSMC 2.6: The following gear types and techniques shall not be used by fisherfolk participating in the pilot project:**

- Monofilament gillnets;
- A person shall not use a gillnet panelling (vertical integration) of more than 78 meshes and not less than 6 inches mesh size for Nile Perch fishery in Lake Victoria;
- Other mounted nets than mentioned above;
- drift nets;
- beach seines;
- trawl nets;
- hooks below size no. 9 or above no.11;
- weirs;
- pesticides/chemicals
- splashing (Katuli);
- harpooning (spear guns)
- Using endangered fish species as bait

**PSMC2.7The Project-Specific management measures for the project area in particular**

- To observe closed seasons and closed areas. Sanctuaries gazetted by Department of Fisheries. Those must frequently be communicated by the companies to each Landing site. Landing Site Monitor will then inform fishermen via training.
- The fisher folk within the project area should be sensitized for not deliberately discarding gear in the lake.
- The fisher folk should be sensitized by annual recorded and documented training on the importance of not using endangered fish species as bait.



### 3. Social and economic sustainability of the fishery

*3.1 Naturland's standards governing social responsibility apply (ref. A.III. of these standards).*

*3.2 In addition, allowances have to be made for the situation of many fishers in the developing countries. Fishery projects (resp. the processors or exporters of the fishery produce) bears 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 circum-stances, those responsible must introduce the requisite measures in a suitable manner. These include especially:*

- adequate board and lodging*
- access to banking and insurance services*
- health care*
- schooling for the children*
- transport possibilities*

*This is especially applicable if the fishermen and -women are not capable of fulfilling these basic needs from the sale of their products. This is the case, for example, when there is a glut or where seasonal yields fluctuate dramatically, and in cases of over-dependence on fishing as the sole source of income.*

*3.3 The project-specific management conditions govern, in particular:*

- special social aspects, particularly in relation to the situation in developing countries*
- measures designed to avoid conflicts with other users of the resources*

source: Naturland Standards for Sustainable Capture Fishery; Part B

**The following topics include project specific management conditions:**

#### **PSMC 3:**

- Project to demand, update, and keep the following information regarding the suppliers, collectors, boat owners and fisher folk: name, family situation, person to be contacted in the case of accident, home of origin and physical address, fishing gears, boats, engines, houses (if company/agent do provide name of camps).
- Registration of all fishers, using the boats of registered boat owners, to be done and updated depending on the movement of the fisher folk, but at least once per month (including migrant fishers working with suppliers and collectors). Switching between boats is allowed if fishers are registered.
- Migrant fishers have to be registered by the BMU immediately.
- Landing Site Monitor shall fill special questionnaire to identify their awareness on sustainable fishing. There must be frequent training for the new fishers.
- Daily workers are allowed, if they are registered by BMU and the Landing site Monitor in an "approved daily workers list" (ADWL) and if they are trained. The trainings must be recorded. The number of daily workers on the boat must either be equal or less than registered fishers. The daily workers list must be added in the company's Internal Control System. It is the responsibility of the Landing Site Monitor to control which fishers are on which boat and if daily workers are included and what their name is. He must keep record about which daily workers are when on which boat and check if they are on the ADWL. They must carry a life jacket.



- To avoid stigma to people living with HIV at all time.

**PSMC 3.1.: Remark:** *These standards apply for formal employment relationship in the value chain, e.g. in the processing company and formal employees at the landing site.*

**PSMC 3.2:**

- 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. If there is a hospital and/or a well-equipped health center on the island, the mobile health service does not need to be offered.  
Definition of a well-equipped health center: It must be able to replace the work of the mobile health clinic and must at least provide trained staff, standard vaccinations, medicine for common infections and diseases, HIV medicine, maternity care, first aid equipment, emergency first aid (stitching wounds)  
Children screening/health check-ups/monitoring.
- Each fisher community participating must have access to HIV/AIDS (including PMTCT) /STD /TB information, education, testing, care and treatment.
- Each child (age 6– 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 with trained teachers must be present. Walking distance to the next primary school shall not be more than 5 km.
- Compulsory life jackets (minimum 60kg carrying weight) must be carried on the boats for all crew members and must be provided free of charge. The fisher folk must be trained about the importance of life jackets and safety at work. Training must be documented.
- Fishers shall have the possibility to participate in alphabetization courses.
- An appropriate number of gender-separated clean, public\* latrines with hygienic hand washing facilities shall be available at all landing sites. **BMUs have the responsibility of putting in place a system for keeping toilets accessible and clean.** E.g. systems such as charging reasonable fee or an annual tax for keeping the latrines clean.  
\*\*"Public" – in this context refers to all the people who are allowed to use the landing site. As per fisheries guidelines for the safety of the fish handled only people dealing in fish are allowed onto the landing site and it is not open to the public.  
Remark: Even though BMUs have been assigned the responsibility for cleanliness and maintenance, the project/company as holder of the Naturland certificate will be held responsible and be sanctioned if duty of BMU is not fulfilled.
- Population shall be sensitized on the issue of drinking water quality and about how to treat their water to get safe drinking water. Therefore at least after every 3 month the projects/companies must do public announced documented trainings about this issue.
- In addition, "water guard" tablets for treating water or an equivalent water disinfectant shall be made available, free of cost. The landing site monitor shall keep a record of "water guard" tablets. The fisher folk and fisher community must be informed about working hours of the landing site monitor as the tablets are stored in the office.



- Participating fishing communities shall have access to financial services; Participating fishing communities shall be sensitized on the importance of saving money. The project shall invite other trainers to sensitize fisher communities participating in the project concerning the importance of saving money.
- Measures shall be in place to ensure the participating fishers of correct weighing of fish. Fishers must have access to the weighing procedure. The weighing scales and the calibrating stones in use shall be calibrated and checked annually. The weighing scales must be checked daily by using calibrated weight by BMU. Each BMU must have at least one calibrated weighing scale. Fish price (in kg) developments along the value chain should be transparent. Processors shall sensitize and train suppliers to inform fishers on cost structure and to be transparent about the deductions and what they are used for (kg price, food, fuel, boat rent...). An intact/active contact number to enquire current factory price of the fish (in price/kg) must be displayed in an area where it can be seen by each and every fisher. Additionally, the fish price must be communicated once per month. The fishers are responsible for following up during the month to see if the price has changed. Written evidence (contracts and/or signed transparency explanation) is obligatory. One copy of the contracts must be stored at the LS monitor office.

#### 4. Legal framework and management

*4.1 Fishing is performed in compliance with national and international law. The fishery project has to be able to produce the corresponding documents and proof in full and freshly updated.*

*4.2 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.*

*Part B.; Regulations for sustainable capture fishery*

*Naturland Standards for Sustainable Capture Fishery 05/2017 page 15 of 15*

*4.3 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. This proof includes:*

- *consistent records and analysis of the catch data*
- *feedback between the current catch data and the fishing practice in place*
- *knowledge of current national and international regulations and fulfilment of the duties arising therefrom*
- *establishment of mechanisms guaranteeing regular communication between the project and the fishermen with regard to social matters*
- *existence of and compliance with a development plan (e.g. for deficient issues)*

*4.4 The project-specific management conditions govern in particular:*

- *obligatory documentation requirements and internal control system.*

source: Naturland Standards for Sustainable Capture Fishery; Part B

**The following topics include project specific management conditions:**

**PSMC 4.1: The following documents must be at hand:**

- List of licensed boats, approved fishers list, approved daily workers list.



- List of gear, lost gear and list of fishers on BMU-level;
- Landing documents from BMUs (fish movement permits – in three copies, one to remain with the BMUS, the rest accompanying the lot to the factory);
- BMUs registration certificate,
- Export documents;
- BMUs are viable and operating in compliance with regulations and guidelines.
- Fishermen should be encouraged to keep their own record of daily catch

#### **PSMC 4.2:**

- All participants (landing site monitors, fishers, suppliers, BMU members, workers and factory staff) are familiar with the requirements of the certification and trained at least once per year. The training must be documented.
- Training plan and reports (participants, trainers, dates and topics) and materials should be kept and available within the project.
- The participating fishers must be directly or indirectly linked by an agreement to Naturland certification. The agreement must specify the commitments of the fisher folk regarding the joint specific standards but also specify the benefits and rights of the respective fisher. Every fisher needs a copy of the agreement including a summary of the Naturland Standards on hand (in Swahili). The copy of the agreement can also be kept at the Landing site but must be available for the fisher folk whenever needed.
- For admitting new fishers, new daily workers, new fishing boats, new collectors, new suppliers and new landing sites into the Eco-labeling project, procedures should be followed as per the company's ICS-Manual and the respective SRT standards.
- All daily hired workers must be registered and trained. Not trained casual/daily workers are not allowed on registered boats.

#### **PSMC 4.3:**

- Consistent records and analysis of the catch data
- Feedback between the current catch data and the fishing practice in place
- Knowledge of current national and international regulations and fulfillment of the duties arising there
- Establishment of mechanisms guaranteeing regular communication between the project and the fishers about social matters.
- Existence of and compliance with a development plan (e.g. for deficient issues, social impact for the communities)

**The quality of the fish should be checked by the factory lab or an external lab or by the competent authority. The system must be able to trace back contaminated fish.**

**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 will be submitted by the processor to Naturland.
- Alert values of max. 50% of the critical EU, at which Naturland must be notified.





*Joint Project-specific management conditions for sustainable Nile Perch fishery at Lake Viktoria, Tanzania*

- The frequency of and processes used in the analysis of these pollutants (with reference to the water, sediment and products) will be submitted by the processor.
- Maximum permitted values must be according to the EU legal level and if above Naturland must be notified.
- Threshold values leading to the exclusion of the product from marketing.

***Remark:*** *Wherever landing sites are shared the operations should work on a joint action plan regarding implementation of project related activities.*



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Annex:

List of participants:

**FIFTY STANDARD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE**

**SUPREME PERCH LTD, OMEGA FISHLTD AND TANZANIA FISH PROCESSORS LTD**

**MWANZA ,TANZANIA:-**

**VENUE ST. DOMINIC PASTORAL CENTRE, MWANZA.**

**21<sup>st</sup> -22<sup>nd</sup> March 2023.**

**REGISTRATION LIST**

Date:-21<sup>st</sup> March 2023. Day 1

SL NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	OGANIZATION/ADDRESS& PHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	Jacob Maiseli.	Quality Assurance Manager	Kagera Fish Co Ltd	<i>Jacob Maiseli</i>
2.	Nobor Wanyonyi	Q.A.M	Omega Fish Ltd	<i>Nobor Wanyonyi</i>
3	ANNE HESSEKUNDU	REPRESENTATIVE NATURLAND	NATURLAND E.U.	<i>Anne Hessekundu</i>
4	STILI ICAMGISHA	MVUVI	0757 512841	<i>Stili</i>
5	SINATI SINDO	MVUVI	0744207937	<i>Sinati</i>
6.	ALEX ANTHONY	MVUVI	BUKOBA-KUSHTARA	<i>Alex</i>
7.	FAUSTINE ANTONIO	LSS-ELP	BUKOBA	<i>Faustine</i>
8	SHEIKH DOMILIAN	MVUVI	UKARA	<i>Sheikh Domilian</i>
9	ZACHARIA MTEHWA	DP20.	BUCHOSA-DC	<i>Zacharia</i>
10.	DANKA JOSEPH	AFD	BUCHOSA	<i>Danka Joseph</i>
11	HABIRU. HAMMAN	MWI Bmu	BUKOBA	<i>Habiru Hamman</i>
12	RAJABU HINDIA	MVUVI	GAWA	<i>Rajabu Hindia</i>
13	ELIAS JOHN	MVUVI	MCHANGANI	<i>Elias John</i>
14	BENARD OBHANGU	MVUVI	MCHANGANI	<i>Benard</i>
15.	DAVID WILLIAM	KATIBU/BMU	MCHANGANI	<i>David William</i>
16	SARA IAPHET	Q-C-S	MWANZA	<i>Sara Iaphet</i>
17	ANITHA GERALD	L.S.M	MCHANGANI	<i>Anitha Gerald</i>
18	KEFLINE ROBERT	L.S.M	MCHANGANI	<i>Kefline Robert</i>
19	PERPETUA MASHARI	Docu/Lsm	T PPL	<i>Perpetua Mashari</i>



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22	NDULU MAYEJI	SUB-ANSET	IHALE 0759987610	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
23	DONASIAN MASHI	MVUWI	IHALE 0746965520	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
24	MARERO MAGESA	LSM	IHALE 096803830	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
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27	Immanuel Juma	Fisher-man lake	0759266845	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
28	Robat Juma	Fisher-man lake	0742210249	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
29	KEMILEMBE BARINGO	ELCORT AUDITOR	0787600400	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
30	William Mahile	Intand inspector	TFPL	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
31	CHIMAMBE SAMSON	Collector	IGOMBE-	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
32	MTEBEKRISMAS	IGOMBE	IGOMBE	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
33	Williadius Bubelewa	IMC-A/UMUWI	IMC-IGOMBE	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
34	MSTJACKI S. KATULA	IMC A/UMUWI	IMC	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
35	MUSABWA J. WAZARA	FISHERIES BUREAU	PO BOX 157 BUREAU	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
36	DAMAS MUSENGAMIA	MVUWI	PO BOX BUKOPFI	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
37	Alexander Kete	Project Manager TFP	TFPL	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
38	HAMAD STIMA	FISHERIES (FRP)	FISHERIES RESOURCE PROTECTION MWANZA	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
39	Frank Fyqili	Fisheries	fish quality	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
40	LAURENT MBUGILO	FISHERIES	FRP - MWANZA	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
41	Magreth Musiba	RESEARCHER	TAFIRI-MZA	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
42	JOSEPH KUNYU/WANZA	MUWI	IGOMBE	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
43	SUZANA NCHANGWA	A/UMUWI-JIS	MWANZA CITY COUNCIL	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
44	YENUS KABELELA	P/MANAGER	SUPREME PERCH	<del>Handwritten signature</del>

