



AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN TANZANIA CHALLENGES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

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2. BACKGROUND

Aquaculture in URT is still largely a part-time activity.

The total number of people involved in the aquaculture sub sector is about 17 100, with 14 100 involved in freshwater fish farming and about 3 000 in seaweed farming.

The industry is dominated by integrated freshwater fish farming whereby each farmer owns an average of one small fish pond., commercial aquaculture is higher on the agenda , but it is yet to be established except with shrimps.

3. Farming systems distribution and characteristics

The distribution of fish ponds in the country is determined by the availability of water and of suitable land for fish farming, and awareness and motivation of the community in relation to the economic potentials in fish farming

4. Farming Characteristics continued

- **Over 14 100 fish ponds exist**
- **The ponds are of an average size of 150 m² , covering an estimated 221.5 ha.**
- **Large scale fish farming is currently being promoted through the Fisheries policy and the in the Strategy towards improving Agriculture**

5. MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- The source of fingerlings is from Govt managed hatcheries
- Culture practices include ponds, small tanks and the single raceway. The average size of the ponds is 150 m² , covering a total of 211.5 ha.
- Most farmers use feeds such as domestic leftovers, maize bran, wheat bran, vegetables and wild grass.
- Production is low due to small pond size coupled with poor management practices

6. Cultured species .

- a) Several species, both indigenous and introduced, are used or have been used in the URT
- b) The most dominant spp are. the tilapias and species belonging to the genus *Oreochromis*. *Oreochromis niloticus* due to its proven superior growth compared to the other species.

7. Cultures cont.

Other species with potential for use include some of the other finfish and shellfish in the brackish and marine waters, such as the milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) and the flathead grey mullet (*Mugil cephalus*).

In the freshwater areas these include the North African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*). The culturable shellfish include shrimp of the family *Penaeidae*, molluscs, crabs, oysters and mussels.

8. Challenges Facing the Subsector

Source of fingerlings is a concern-demand is high and quality need to be adequately addressed

Legal framework to guide farmers on where to get fingerlings free from diseases are not in place.

Service providers in this case veterinarians and paraprofessionals and diagnostic facilities are ill- prepared to deal with an outbreak

9 WAY FORWARD

- Review the veterinary legislation according to the **OIE** recommendations and **international aquatic animal health code**
- Establish a conducive environment for fish farming etc.

The End .



**Thank you for
your
attention!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**