

6 The Jinja Stakeholders' workshop, February 21st – 23rd, 2001.

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6.1. Introduction

The Workshop began at the Jinja YMCA at 0900hrs on Wednesday 21st February 2001. The Director of FIRRI started by welcoming the 125 participants. Then the LVFRP Project Coordinator briefly outlined the work of the LVFRP and the importance of this stakeholder workshop. Peter John Etot, Deputy Commissioner, Fisheries Resources Department, outlined the importance of the LVFRP in the context of his organisation. Dr Ogutu-Ohwayo then ran over some of the key aspects of the lake fisheries before handing over to the Dr. G. Gumisiiriza, who was representing the Director General of NARO, Professor Mukiibi. Dr. G. Gumisiiriza summarised NARO's activities and their contribution to research of farming, livestock and fisheries in Uganda. He emphasised the importance of such knowledge in the sustainable management of these resources. Dr. Gumisiiriza was impressed with the wide diversity of participants at the FIRRI-LVFRP Stakeholder's workshop, and wished the meeting well in their deliberations. He then proclaimed the workshop open.

After the coffee interval, a socio-economist from KMFRI, Mr. R. Abila, reviewed progress of the LVFRP and commented on some of the emerging results from the biological and socio-economic work. This presentation was then translated into Lusoga and Luganda. The LVFRP LTTA Socio-economist, Kim Geheb, then briefly presented the main objectives of the workshop and then left the facilitators to take control of the proceedings.

The main aspect of the workshop got underway at 1200 when the facilitators broke up the assembly into stakeholder groups. The facilitators introduced a matrix of ideas to guide the discussions and group behaviour. Much of this was abstracted from the earlier presentations by the dignitaries who spoke in the introduction. Thus the teams were reminded to approach the workshop aware of self-esteem, associated strengths, resourcefulness, action planning and responsibility. The product of the groups' deliberations was presented during days two and three of the workshop. These appear in tabular form below for ease of comparison.

6.2. Results

Is fisheries management necessary on Lake Victoria? Why? What should be managed?

Fishers	Managers	CBOs/NGOs	Processors	Municipalities	Women traders/processors	Researchers
Is fisheries management necessary on LV?	1. To have maximum sustainable economic utilisation of the resource. 2. To preserve its biodiversity. 3. To conserve the resources to ensure access/benefits to the lake by different groups; the different uses of the resource need to be managed, as do the national and international concerns. 4. Greater population pressure implies greater pressure on the resource base. 5. A fishery is a natural renewable resource that is fragile and can be destroyed if not properly managed. 6. To cater for local, national and international interests because it is trans-boundary. 7. For heritage and sustainable livelihoods.	Yes – the reason why is because of the open-access 'policy' which results in over-exploitation and depletion, increasing effort levels, and a negative attitude amongst harvesters. Other concerns are the uncertain knowledge about the resource, poor water quality, indiscriminate exploitation and the illiteracy of the fishing communities.	The resource should be managed. The following should be considered by management: 1. Catches (size, quantity etc.) 2. Methods of capture. 3. Spawning and breeding sites. 4. Fishing units (gear, fishers etc.) 5. Fishing in peak seasons. 6. Licensing: fishers, boats etc. 7. Fish stocks. 8. Fisheries extension information. 9. Post-harvest statistics.	Yes – it is a resource which should be sustainably managed to avoid depletion. This resource benefits municipalities by: 1. Revenue. 2. Employment. 3. Source of food. 4. Source of water. 5. Waste disposal. The following should be managed: 1. Human resources. 2. Land-based activities. 3. Lake-based activities.	Yes. 1. The problem is that the small fish are being caught in small mesh-sizes. 2. Very many people have moved from other lakes, bringing with them bad fishing methods like mono-filaments and beach seines. 3. Management is still needed because we still need restrictions on what fish can be landed. 4. The government should provide proper sized nets on Lake Victoria. What should be managed: 1. Enforcement of laws. 2. Security. 3. Fish and human resources. 4. The government should introduce identity cards for fishermen on Lake Victoria. 5. Corrupt officers from the Fisheries Department and fishermen should be caught because they encourage bad fishing methods through bribery.	Yes 1. Because the resources are common property 2. Some parts of Uganda are controlling access to the lake 3. For the most part though activity to the lake is not restricted 4. Problems of polluted environment 5. Importance of fish to the Ugandan economy. Why? 1. People lack information to manage the fisheries 2. Attitudes need to change 3. Improve fishing methods, get rid of illegal fishing.
1. A well-managed lake may yield high incomes. 2. The resource should be protected. 3. It is the fishers' means of transport, and so should be managed. 4. The fish is exported, and if the lake is not managed, then people will see that the fish has stopped coming, and they may think that Ugandans are no good. 5. The lake should be managed for the sake of future generations. 6. A well-managed lake might attract more tourists to the country. 7. The water should be managed, so that it is clean for consumption. 8. The fishery is Uganda's second largest export earner.						
What should be managed? 1. The resource (fish) by removing illegal gear. 2. The water, by not polluting it or using poisons. 3. The environment – by not burning vegetation around the water's edge. 4. Fish should be managed to maintain quality. 5. Fish handling – so as to ensure high quality.						

Who are the stakeholders in fisheries management?

Fishers	Managers	CBOs/NGOs	Processors	Municipalities	Women traders/ processors	Researchers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers. Fishermen. Processors. Fish mongers. Boat builders. Traders. The government. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government central and local. Communities - fishers. NGOs. 	<p>Stakeholders are those who affect, and are affected by, policies discussions, or actions within the fisheries sub-sector. They may be classified as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Key resource users – fishers and water transporters. Central and local government – executive, legislative and judiciary. Researchers. CBOs/NGOs. Development partners. Traditional/cultural leaders. International community. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Processors and their employees. Collection boats and fish suppliers. Fisher folk and their children. Fisheries Department: central, district and local administration. Associated people, such as those supplying packaging material and other inputs to the industry. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fishers. Municipalities/urban authorities. Fisheries Departments. National Environmental Management Authority. Fish processors. All consumers. Researchers and scientists. National Water and Sewerage Corporation. Ministry of Transport. Urban farmers. 	<p>Indirectly:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers Schools Tailors Food sellers Shop keepers Workshops <p>Directly</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fish mongers Fishermen Fish transporters Boat builders Fish processors Fisheries Department. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fish harvesters Fish consumers Fish processors Fish traders Fishing equipment manufacturers and suppliers Government at all levels Researchers Service providers Donors

How should the fisheries be managed?

Fishers	Managers	CBOs/NGOs	Processors	Municipalities	Women traders/processors	Researchers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders should be sensitised through, for example, workshops. Loans should be provided to fishers by the government or NGOs. The environment should be preserved, and bushes should not be burnt. The gears used should be the recommended ones. Prices for inputs should be fair, and easily obtained. Fishermen should be registered at their landing sites, and have letters of recommendation if they cannot just move from one place to the other. Fishers should be 18 and over. There should be co-management committees, authorised to form, elect their own task force, and that they can react at the local level, and not wait for the government to tell them what to do. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shared responsibilities between resource users and the government, contained within a local framework. Community sensitisation programmes. 	<p>There are several key concerns in fisheries management: fisheries comprise resources and activities, and resources, which comprise capture fisheries (which are public) and aquaculture (which are private).</p> <p>The current status of management is that it is largely centralised with the government as the main actor. The Fish Act is obsolete for it only empowers authorised actors and is exclusive in nature. The law has made the government the sole actor.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Update stock assessment. Involve all stakeholders. Update and enforce regulations. Monitoring and supervision. Manage post-harvest data. Control fishing in specific areas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regulate gear numbers. Discourage use of illegal nets through co-management. Strengthen fisheries-related laws and regulations. Discourage and stop sale of premature fish. Empower local communities and authorities. Awareness promotion to all stakeholders. Partnership and networking of all internal and external stakeholders. Harmonise laws for the entire Lake Victoria region. Strengthen co-operation between institutions working in the Lake Victoria basin. Each country in East Africa should establish conditional grants for fisheries management. Each East African state should contribute towards a common fisheries fund. Encourage external donation. Gazette all landing sites and up-grade them. Promote inter-district co-operation. 	<p>Fishermen should form associations that are gender sensitive.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Through institutions which are linked and shared roles and responsibilities Beach committees etc Central administration

What responsibilities do you think your group has in the management of Lake Victoria's fisheries?

Fishers	Managers	CBOs/NGOs	Processors	Municipalities	Women traders/processors	Researchers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We should ensure that illegal fishing is stopped. 2. We should promote sanitation at the landing sites – there are no latrines. 3. There should be frequent monitoring of fishing activities. 4. After the task forces have been elected, there should be those who go around checking for illegal gear. 5. The environment should be preserved. 6. We should handle our fish properly. 7. Co-management committees should formulate bylaws and then forward these to higher authorities for consideration. We are very serious about co-management. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulation of fisheries policies and issue policy guidelines. 2. Formulation of fisheries legislation and laws. 3. Enforcement at national and district levels. 4. Issuing of licenses against reasonable fees. 5. Technical support/extension to fishers. 6. Collect data and monitoring the resource. 7. To implement research findings. 8. Formulate the strategy for the national development plan for the fisheries sectors. 9. Create better awareness amongst government officials about co-management. 10. Fish quality assurance. 11. Develop a comprehensive aquatic resource management plan. 12. Collaborate with regional and international organisations. 13. Resolving conflicts between resource users. 14. Mobilising donor support through development projects. 	<p>See Table I below.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control fish sizes coming in to factories. 2. Control fish quality. 3. Handling and transport technology. 4. Information and training suppliers. 5. Comply with requirements. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulation and enforcement of byelaws. 2. Conduct/co-ordinate/facilitate/organise awareness programmes. 3. Mobilise all stakeholders in municipalities for proper co-ordination and streamlined information flows. 4. Mobilise local communities into viable groups. 5. Identify problems and demand for research. 6. Physical planning and enforcement. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To look after wetlands around Lake Victoria by burning all plastic materials. 2. Planting trees around the lake. 3. Protection of the environment by discouraging deforestation. 4. To develop healthcare facilities in the islands so that pregnant women can give birth before departing on boats across the lakes. 5. To prevent children from fishing until they are old enough. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify information needs 2. Generate information required 3. Disseminate the information

Management Tasks	NGOs/ CBOs	Resource users	National Government	Local Government	Researchers	Traditional Rulers	Police	Donors
Social mobilisation and organisation	X							
Education and awareness raising	X							
Capacity building (training)	X							
Lobbying and advocacy	X							
Information dissemination	X							
Community projects/credit management	X							
Set rules for fishing		X						
Take international responsibilities into consideration			X					
Provide wider perspectives on management			X					
Set management objectives			X					
Develop management plans			X					
Fish habitat protection			X					
Assess the fisheries			X		X			
Research					X			
Technical guidance			X		X			
Provide funding		X	X	X				X
Make rules for institutional relationships			X					
Develop appropriate legislation			X		X			
Conflict resolution			X	X				
Coordination with other resource users			X	X	X			
Training and extension	X		X		X			
Monitoring resource and management	X	X	X	X	X			
Enforcement:								
Detection		X	X				X	
Apprehension	X	X	X				X	
Give punishment	X	X	X				X	

Table 1: Ugandan CBO and NGO responses to: What responsibilities do you think your group has in the management of Lake Victoria's fisheries? and What responsibilities do you think other groups have in the management of Lake Victoria's fisheries

What responsibilities do you think other groups have in the management of Lake Victoria's fisheries?

Fishers	Managers	CBOs/ NGOs	Processors	Municipalities	Women traders/processors	Researchers
<p>1. Researchers – the people who find out. They should gather adequate information concerning fishing activities, and then they should pass this information back to the stakeholders in a timely way. They should also provide advice which, if people like it, they can accept it.</p> <p>2. Processors add quality to the fish such as smokers. They should keep good hygiene of the fish. They should stop buying under-size and poor quality fish.</p>	<p><i>Fishers</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obligated to exploit sustainably. Controlling access to the resource. Payment of fees to government. Co-operate in resource data collection. Contribute to community development objectives. Expose/report fishing malpractice. Formulate, implement and enforce byelaws in line with the Fisheries Act. <p><i>NGOs and CBOs</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational support to fishing communities. Training community in technical/community-related activities. Motivation and awareness building to fisher communities. Credit support on gear modification. To purchase inputs on behalf of communities and marketing of fish/fish products. To provide some rural development services, e.g. schools. Act as a link between the fishers and government. Advocacy roles for fishers. 	<p>See Table 1 above.</p>	<p><i>Fisherfolk</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with regulations. Community mobilisation. <p><i>Female traders</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with regulations. Dissemination of information. <p><i>Fisheries Department</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries regulations Information and training. Landing site development. Licensing. Enforcement. <p><i>Biologists and researchers</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stock assessment. Peak periods and breeding. Water quality and condition. <p><i>Partners in development.</i> Financial and technical assistance.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Donors: provide funds. Researchers: carry out participatory research and disseminate their findings to relevant stakeholders. NGOs/CBOs: should work in partnership with municipalities to avoid conflict and duplication of activities. Central government/local government: approves municipal byelaws. MAAIF/Fisheries Department: overall fisheries management and to solicit for funds. Fishers: use resources sustainably; police themselves; participate in byelaw formation with municipalities. NEMA: proper environmental management. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To discourage bad methods of fishing. To observe both the good and the bad laws, because these are set. Sanitation should be encouraged and strictly observed. To bring in development partners with loans, and to sensitise the communities on how to use these. Advise fish processors to transport fish in ice. Fishermen should not over-load their boats so as to avoid accidents on the lake. The Fisheries Department should bring the weevils from their hatchery and released in the lake. 	<p><i>Fishers</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Using legal fishing methods and gears Monitor changes in catches Report offenders of the management regulations in place Do not fish in breeding/nursery grounds <p><i>Fish consumers</i></p> <p>Reject immature fish</p> <p><i>Fish processors</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Artisanal: to reject immature fish Industrial: Monitor each other Industrial: Deal with and or report offenders <p><i>Fish traders</i></p> <p>Reject immature fish</p> <p><i>Boat builders</i></p> <p>Encourage the manufacture of big boats for offshore fishing</p>

What responsibilities do you think other groups have in the management of Lake Victoria's fisheries? (cont.)

Fishers	Managers	Researchers
<p>1. The government should provide security on the lake to avoid theft of fishing equipment. We demand that the government remove taxes on fishing equipment and income taxes on the boats. The government should set up laboratories and to provide ice plants at convenient places. If these suggestions are implemented, we can make the fishery the biggest income earner in Uganda.</p>	<p><i>Donor agencies</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financing technical assistance, equipment and training for government, extension services and inspection personnel. 2. Support establishment of resource data collection. 3. Support administrative expenses of CBOs/NGOs. 4. Credit support for gear modification and help fishers to purchase inputs, and assist them with their outputs; act as a link between the community and the government. Advocacy for the fishers. <p><i>Researchers</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide knowledge for the development of proper management. 2. Disseminate to stakeholders. 3. Provide knowledge for post-harvest controls. 4. Provide knowledge for the appropriate control of the water hyacinth. 5. Provide information for the development of co-management options. <p>Communities need to participate in management, but appropriate strategies must be developed if this is to be sustained. The byelaws that communities develop must in some way restrain their members. All must agree with the byelaws. A problem is political interference, and politicians must be sensitised not to interfere. The challenges of co-management should not be underestimated. There must be boundaries on both members and fishing areas'.</p>	<p><i>Researcher</i></p> <p><i>Gear Manufacturers</i></p> <p>Supply legal gears to the lake-based fishers</p> <p><i>Government</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enforce policies. 2. Educate and train fishers 3. Formulate policies and laws 4. Collect statistics 5. Inject revenue back into the fisheries management <p><i>Donor Agencies</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute towards capacity building in fisheries management 2. Research

What do you think are the costs of managing the fisheries? Who should pay for these costs?

Fishers	Managers	CBOs/NGOs	Processors
<p>1. Capital costs: such as fishing equipment, paid for by the fishers.</p> <p>2. Preliminary costs: such as licensing and servicing, paid for by fishers.</p> <p>3. Operational costs: such as labour, paid for by fishers.</p> <p>4. Administrative costs: paying fishing staff, co-management committees, sensitisation, researchers, accommodation, offices and allowances. Paid by government, NGOs/CBOs, fishers and donors.</p> <p>5. Communication and market research like radios, roads and advertisement, paid for by the government, NGOs and fishers.</p>	<p>1. Administrative costs: salaries, wages, allowances; transport and travel; office equipment and utilities; office rent, maintenance of buildings and grounds; staff welfare.</p> <p>2. Data collection, monitoring and surveillance.</p> <p>3. Law enforcement</p> <p>4. Research.</p> <p>5. Mobilisation, sensitisation and awareness creation.</p> <p>6. Training of public and private sectors.</p> <p>7. Incentives and motivation of fisherfolk.</p> <p>These costs should be paid by cost sharing between government, resource users and development partners.</p>	<p>1. Awareness and education.</p> <p>2. Training for skills development.</p> <p>3. Mobilisation and organisation.</p> <p>4. Monitoring.</p> <p>5. Information dissemination.</p> <p>6. Data collection and packaging.</p> <p>7. Lobbying and advocacy.</p> <p>8. Surveillance and patrolling.</p> <p>9. Advisory and demand-driven services.</p> <p>10. Research.</p> <p>11. Communication.</p> <p>These should be paid for by:</p> <p>1. Local and central government.</p> <p>2. Resource users: fishers, consumers, industrial processors.</p> <p>3. Development partners.</p> <p>Possible financing options:</p> <p>1. Cost recovery and demand-driven services.</p> <p>2. Revenues from fines.</p> <p>3. Over-fishing charges.</p> <p>4. Charges on polluters – the ‘polluter pays’.</p> <p>5. Banking and financial institutions.</p> <p>6. Community-based fisheries resource management.</p> <p>7. Permit fees.</p> <p>8. Privatisation – such as tendering processes.</p>	<p>Every stakeholder should pay for that aspect of the fishery in which they are most involved. Details of these aspects are as follows:</p> <p>1. Fishers: these are the most important beneficiaries of the resource. They should contribute to the paying for the costs of management through: their licenses, towards their landing site committees, towards obtaining security for their gear and harvest, improved post-harvest handling, community mobilisation costs, and reasonable fees and taxes to the governments for managing the resource.</p> <p>2. Collection boats, transporters and suppliers: licensing costs, fish inspection costs at landing sites, and reasonable fees or taxes to the government for managing the lake.</p> <p>3. Processors: these already pay several costs, including quality and safety, inspection and monitoring, licensing, certification for export and other government taxes, private and public landing site development, some research, national monitoring programs, improved post-harvest handling technology, preservation of the environment (through effluent controls), and training of suppliers.</p> <p>4. Fisheries Department and the Government: cover costs on the formulation of laws and regulations, monitoring, supervision and enforcement costs, lake security, costs of developing public landing sites, research costs, post-harvest data collection costs, information dissemination costs, stock and species assessment costs, capacity building costs.</p>

What do you think are the costs of managing the fisheries? Who should pay for these costs? (cont.)

Municipalities	Women traders/ processors	Researchers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical and community personnel: paid by development partners, central district and municipal government and communities. 2. Land and water transport: to be paid for by central and local government, and co-management communities. 3. Biological and socio-economic research: development partners, government, communities and processors. 4. Equipment: local and central government, processors development partners, communities and well-wishers. 5. Environmental protection: community, NEMA, local and central government line ministries fish processors. 6. Regulations (byelaws) and enforcement: local and central government, and communities. 	<p>No response.</p>	<p>There are 4 costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational costs: include funds to for patrols, to enable people to attend seminars/ workshops, and to improve hygiene standards at landings (e.g. bandas, latrines, rubbish pits etc.). 2. Equipment costs: these include weighing scales, patrol boats, engines, fuel, and stationary for co-management committees to enable them to do their work successfully. 3. Infrastructural costs. <p>These costs should be paid for by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fishers 2. Central government 3. Local government processors 4. Communities 5. CBOs and NGOs

What are fisheries offences? How should the offences you identify be dealt with?

Fishers	Managers	CBOs/ NGOs	Processors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capture of immature fish. 2. Sale of immature fish: offenders should be taken to court. 3. Using illegal gear: this should be stopped, and the sale of such gear prevented. 4. Destruction of the environment. 5. Failure to observe the laws: these should always be observed. 6. Poisoning of fish: patrol units should be established, and tests done on fish in laboratories. 7. Sale of poor quality fish: this should be stopped. 	<p>All those offences gazetted in the Fish Act, ordinances and byelaws, e.g.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Catching, trading, possessing or consuming immature fish of specified species. 2. Use of prohibited fishing gear, such as beach seines cast nets, joined nets, mono-filaments, gill-nets of less than 5", mosquito nets of less than 10 mm., basket traps. 3. Use of prohibited fishing methods such as 'tycoon' (beating the water), chemicals and explosives, use of light, trawling. 4. Obstructing authorised staff from carrying out their duties. <p>Offences should be dealt with as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fines that change in behaviour together with imprisonment (deterrent punishment). 2. The person who commits an offence should be ex-communicated from the fishery and license withdrawn. 3. Fishermen should be restricted to given lakes. 4. Community service. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of illegal fishing gears and methods. 2. Capture of premature fish. 3. Pollution of the lake. 4. Use of unlicensed vessels. 5. Unlicensed fishing. 6. Fishing by non-Ugandans in Ugandan waters. <p>These offences may be dealt with as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cautioning and pardoning. 2. Cancellation of licenses. 3. Prosecution and detention of wrong doers. 4. Confiscation of illegal fishing gear. 5. Fines. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illegal fishing method and equipment. 2. Fishing, trading and processing under-size fish. 3. Smuggling fish across international boundaries. 4. Failure to abide by quality assurance and hygiene rules. 5. Unlicensed and unregistered fishing and fishing boats. 6. Polluting the water. 7. Piracy on the lake. 8. Over-fishing. <p>They should be dealt with as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have specific, clear and updated laws in place. 2. Report offenders to relevant authorities. 3. Arrest, charge, prosecute and punish offenders. 4. Withdraw licenses from offenders. 5. Involve stakeholders in offence-related law formation. 6. Have good inter-group linkages. 7. Mobilisation and awareness programmes a requirement of the law.

What are fisheries offences? How should the offences you identify be dealt with? (Cont.)

Municipalities	Women traders/ processors	Researchers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Catching immature fish. 2. Fishing using chemicals, explosives, light, traps, electronic devices, tycoon, prohibited gear. 3. Unhygienic fish handling. 4. Transfer of fish or eggs into other water bodies. 5. Depositing partly or wholly untreated industrial waste into the lake. 6. Fishing without a license. 7. Landing fish at ungazetted landing sites. 8. Migrating from one landing site to another without permission. 9. Night fishing. 10. Selling fish on unauthorised premises. 11. Encroachment on lake reserves. <p>No criminal offences – such as migrating without permission - can be dealt with by co-management committees. Punishment should be agreed upon, and may include fining, arresting and handing the offender over to the police, or suspension from the landing site.</p> <p>Criminal offences should be handled by the state, and punishment includes arrest, prosecution in a court of law, or the destruction of illegal gear or vessels.</p>	<p>No response.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of illegal gear, such as beach seines, monofilament nets, doubled nets and cast nets. Such gear should be burned, offenders suspended from fishing and/or chased away from the beach. Tycoon and <i>sekeseke</i> nets can be confiscated or burnt. A poisoner should be jailed for 20 years or more. 2. Bad fishing practices, such as fishing in breeding grounds and fish nurseries. Nets can be confiscated or burnt, an offender can be banned from fishing and people can be sensitised not to do this bad things.

In ways can the groups co-operate? What would enable this co-operation?

Fishers	Managers	CBOs/NGOs	Processors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholders should form united organisations to represent them. 2. Information should be disseminated amongst stakeholders. 3. Stakeholders should be educated. 4. Interaction and study visits should be organised for stakeholders at internal and international levels. <p>By being responsible, united and organising frequent workshops should enable this co-operation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having defined roles. 2. Clear linkages and communication channels. 3. Sharing information. 4. Joint meetings and workshops. <p>This co-operation might be enabled through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulation of appropriate policies and legal framework. 2. Participatory planning. 3. Consultative policy and legislation formulation. 4. Clear identification of resource users with defined groups. 5. Harmonisation of regional fisheries laws. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sharing responsibilities with other stakeholders – devolution of powers and authority. 2. Attitude and behavioural change. 3. Co-financing of activities – cost sharing. <p>The latter may be enabled by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An enabling policy/law that clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of each and every stakeholder at every level. 2. Through memoranda of understanding, agreements and contracts. 3. Devolution of authority and powers to directs, fishing communities and fisher's organisation with proper linkages and co-ordination. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intra-group organisation through group associations. 2. Identifying group representatives/leaders as contact persons. 3. Have a centralised group with good links to other groups for effective and improved communications and moderation. 4. Inter-group co-operation. 5. Involve all groups in formulating fisheries management programmes. 6. Formulate a stakeholder's task force group where all stakeholders are represented.

Municipalities	Women traders/ processors	Researchers
<p>A forum to represent all stakeholders to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spell out the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder group. 2. Hold regular, joint workshops and meeting. 3. Sharing expenses. <p>Such co-operation may be enabled by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholders should commit themselves to the co-operation by signing a memorandum of understanding. 2. All stakeholders should be involved in the formation of policies, ordinance, regulations, byelaws for sustainable fisheries management. 3. Local authorities should chair local co-operation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The government should amend the Fish and Crocodile Act. 2. The groups should have regular meetings. 3. The groups should make byelaws. 4. The groups should receive proper education. 5. Women should listen to radio programmes, and after they have identified matters of interest, they can present their own. 6. We should create many ways of making money. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Groups can co-operate in acquiring information through meetings, workshops or projects. 2. They should have common policies to deal with common problems, interests and the shared resource. 3. Common regulations, laws and byelaws to deal with common problems, interests, the shared resource. 4. Discipline within groups.

6.3. Comments and discussion from the floor

1. Theft is intolerable – gear is very expensive. The mainland is secure, so now the robbers see that the fishermen place their expensive assets in the water. So it gets stolen, and then the fisherman goes and buys the cheapest, but most destructive, gear.
2. It would be good if the FD is centralised – their activities have been greatly interfered with by people in local government. If they were centralised again, then they could do their job better.
3. The Fish and Crocodile Act should be written in local languages and should include the formation of landing committees.
4. The number of processing factories should be limited.
5. Fishermen's responsibilities: fishermen should never again use poison, and they should make sure it never happens again.
6. Fishermen should never demarcate the lake – it should be owned by all. If it is demarcated, this will cause clashes, and people have been killed in the past. The government can also be a source of insecurity – they are supposed to protect the fishermen, and yet they sometimes seize fish and nets.
7. Fishermen are not at the moment looking after their resources because they do not have their own co-management committees. In addition, fishermen are not always aware of the bad things they do, so they need sensitisation.
8. Fishermen are united, but they have no legal backing – there is co-management. Fishermen cannot go all out: they get to a point and then they have to stop and hand over to the police or the magistrates. Some fishermen have even been arrested for doing the work of the police, so they fear to take these responsibilities.
9. In the north of Uganda they have trained home guards – maybe they can use these on the fish landings to deter theft. Security procedures can also be recommended by the co-management committees for endorsement by the government.
10. Theft and violence on the lake cannot be guarded by the LDUs because the government is not paying them.
11. When there is co-management at the grass roots, the committees will report to the district and upwards to the government, so the FD needs to be centralised. The fishers worried about the poor linkages between the various sections of the FD at present.
12. There is a need for the relationship between the wetland managers and lake managers to be strengthened, so that water quality can be maintained.
13. Those countries who benefit from LV's fish and water should assist fishermen.
14. Fishers should learn that their activities are a business. The donors are getting weary and fishermen need to learn that they cannot just expect things for free.
15. A complaint that this consultation may go nowhere, and that every word written down will just be stored on a shelf to gather dust.
16. Not only donors should provide for financial responsibilities, but also the government. If we knew exactly how much fish was in the lake, we could determine how fast it should be taken from the lake.
17. Fishermen should pay a small fee to ensure that the government will accept their suggestions. The fee could also go towards paying for a guard to look after the nets, or to arrest illegal fishers. The fee would say that fishers are also contributing to what government and donors give. The fee should be managed as the fishers suggest.
18. A fee – not too small to be insignificant and not too large to hurt the fishers - should be paid towards a local fund for the day-to-day administration of landings and other co-management-related activities.
19. Not much has been said about processors' roles in the management of the fishery. What is the real size that we should catch? In Uganda they say that fish should be caught at about 1.4 kg, but in Tanzania, 50% of the fish landed is below this. Laws should be the same for the lake as a whole, and not different between the countries.
20. The fish processing factories can contribute to the banning of illegal nets. The factories should play a strong role in banning the purchase of small-sized fish.

21. There is no way to know whether or not we are over-processing or not, because there is no research on how much fish can be taken. As the chairman of the Uganda Fish Processors Association, I can assure you that if I knew we were over-processing, I would try to limit it.
22. It is the responsibility of municipalities to monitor planning of the factories. If the factories complain that the fish landing sites are not up to scratch, then perhaps this is because of the poor relationships between the factories and municipalities.
23. A plea to all stakeholders: let us make our livelihoods continuous, because we should not have to look for new jobs.
24. Research comes late – it must come earlier so that we know about the resource base, otherwise it could be too late. What, for example, are the fish seasons? Why do the processing factories experience times of the year where there is more fish in some areas. Fisheries research needs to be disseminated, and the fisheries research institutes should work closely with the fisheries department so that the results do not just get lost in the institutes and never used. Response that an 18 inch Nile perch at approximately 2 kg. should have bred.
25. Comment on the Swiss EcoTone project that has resulted in Uganda's first wetland byelaw being produced.
26. Have the researchers ever come up with any new and modern fishing methods? Response on *dagaa* catamaran fishing techniques.
27. Some discussion on the quality of fish carcasses sold on to the local market.
28. Comment that female traders buy a great deal of the lake's fish and therefore can play a crucial role in the management of the fishery – because they could reject the small ones.
29. Comments on Administrators' block 2 questions: how can it be made clear to consumers that certain sizes of fish may not be eaten? Someone else stands up and says that it should be dealt with at the source – the fishers and the processors should ensure that only legally sized fish are landed.
30. The co-management that exists at the 'pilot beaches' does not work very well, because of the friction between the FD and the fishers. Can the Fish Act therefore be amended? Someone else says that the conflict can be resolved by training. We fishermen know the Act. We know the difference between an immature and mature fish. It is because we want money that we catch the immature fish.
31. The idea with restricting a fisher to his own fishery, and preventing him from fishing between lakes is to try and develop the fishers' stake in that fishery – if he cannot move to another fishery, he will not destroy his own fishery. A fisherman stands to support the idea.
32. Is the money that fishermen pay in license fees going towards fisheries management? It just ends up in district administration. There should be guidelines to ensure that money collected goes towards fisheries management.
33. Who speaks for fishermen? Is there a board? The processors believe that all stakeholder groups should associate and have their representatives and inter-group communication. We are prepared to pay more towards the management of the fishery, and if there was a fisher's group, then we could contribute towards that.
34. There are fisher's organisations, such as UFFCA. Tanzania seems to be ahead of Uganda in terms of sanitation and health. Exporters there give 6% of their export value towards fisheries management. The Ugandan exporters have agreed to pay 2%, but asked for a tax holiday.
35. The processors have given the fisherfolk a challenge – they have a strong association. This helps them – they organise amongst themselves to have just one price to buy fish, but the fishermen cannot organise to negotiate the price.
36. The maternity ward of the fish are the wetlands, and a women's group in Jinja guards these.
37. The government cannot stop the manufacture or import of small nets because there are other fisheries where it is legal to use these nets.
38. Having available illegal nets is like putting a tree in Eden and expecting people not to eat from it.
39. The laws in Uganda may be inadequate to prevent the use of illegal gear, but it is really enforcement that it the problem. The points of enforcement should be at the sales-point, so that fish illegally caught should be seized.

40. Many landings are located in remote areas, and the number of fish guards in the field is low. And if offenders are caught, they are put in mud cells which break and they escape.
41. Sanitation is very important – we are the first people the fish comes into contact with.
42. We should have a sense of ownership – because we do not, then malpractice occurs.
43. The sale of under-size nets on the landings on LV should be banned.
44. There should be a patrolling unit because the fishermen know what is right or wrong, and they leave meetings where they all agree that this is the case, and then they return to the fishery and continue as they did before.
45. Bait must be caught in small nets to be used on the long-lines. Those who say that the small meshed nets are cheaper are not telling the truth – it is the net's ply that determines the price.
46. Patrols are very expensive. To go and arrest someone may cost 30,000 shillings, and then the offender is fined 5,000. If it was a business, could we continue?
47. We are not empowered at the landing sites. The last power is the FD, and not the fishing communities.
48. Community enforcement is very cheap – if they did it themselves, then it would be cheap and effective. This is what the FD should do is to come up with a law to place that responsibility on the communities.
49. There are some who say that the lake has been sold, and that all the big fish are also sold, and so it is only the small fish that are left. But this is just an excuse – the lake cannot be sold. Wrong doers are always inventing new excuses.
50. If a person is caught fishing illegal, he should be 'quarantined' and prevented from fishing in that place for a while.
51. Weak enforcement – there are even politicians who are fishermen, and many have illegal gear. Local officers can fear to seize the nets of these people, lest they get in trouble or dismissed.
52. The FD has proposed the formation of a Uganda Fisheries Authority, so that those who are protecting illegal operators will no longer be protected.
53. Not everyone has information and this is a problem, as is law enforcement. How can we encourage participatory action to try and deal with these communities? There could, perhaps, be a team created to inform communities to show people what is wrong – a campaign.
54. Offenders can be prosecuted, rather than being sent away from landings, because then they would have to leave behind their land, house and family. This may fail to rehabilitate the offender. Is the point, however, to rehabilitate offenders, or looking for an appropriate punishment?
55. An offender can remain in the community, but not be allowed to fish. Do you think it would work if we just told them to buy the right gear as a punishment? (Chorus of 'no').
56. Fish farming should be encouraged to remove pressure from LV.
57. The unsustainable use of wetlands should be an offence.

6.4. Next steps (plenary)³

Consensus: fisheries management.

What: people, resources, information, technology and environment.

Who: resource users = policies and decisions; laws and actions.

How: community-based co-management and participatory methodologies.

Financing management activities.

Offences.

Broad strategies:

1. People: education: change attitudes and providing information.
2. Resources: resource exploitation policies and acts; and sustainable exploitation levels.

³ The following summary is derived from the notes of the facilitators.

3. Policies: review of policies and Acts.
4. Environment: environmental rehabilitation fee to be paid by all; sanitation policies and laws; national environmental strategy: implementation and raising on this strategy; pollution of lake: polluters charged for damage done to the lake.
5. Information and technology: two way information dissemination between resource users and researchers. A strategy for information management could comprise teaching society how to use the information, and creating centres at local levels for easy access.
6. Community-based co-management: identify composition of different levels of institutions. Organisations at the community level nested into a national umbrella organisation to share information and work regionally. Integration with other sectors.
7. Participatory methodology: (a) group decisions. (b) appropriate use of methods and techniques. (c) homogenous type of community. (d) PRA. (e) stakeholder mini-workshops. (f) looking at interest groups. (g) organising competition.
8. Financial management of fisheries management: (a) creation of a fisheries levy trust fund at local level as well. (b) investment and plough back. (c) strong appeals to development partners. (d) proposal writing for co-financing of activities. (e) labour in kind equal to monetary contribution. (f) co-operative structures. (g) women's income-generating activities.
9. Offences: (a) to provide a living wage to stop corruption. (b) review and amend the act and consultations with all stakeholders to do this. (c) monitoring. (d) extract relevant parts of act for communities. (e) summarised checklist of offences for communities. (f) translation of legislation into local languages. (g) awareness raising of act. (h) financial support for monitoring. (i) reward system for members reporting offenders.