

**IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Programme
&
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization**

IUCN/LVFO Socio-economics of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Phase II

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IUCN/LVFO Socio-economics of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Phase II

Resolving border conflict on Lake Victoria through BMUs Exchange Visits

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The authors are grateful to the BMUs from the three border areas of Lake Victoria for their effective participation and collaboration in the exchange visits and/or the signing of the memoranda of understanding. Likewise, the team wishes to thank the District Fisheries Officers of Tarime, Migori, Busia (Kenya and Uganda), Rakai and Bukoba Rural for their participation in the exercise. Finally, the authors wish to acknowledge the technical support and coordination by the Secretariats of LVFO and the IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Programme for this activity.

ACRONYMS

BMUs	Beach Management Units
EAC	East African Community
FIRRI	Fisheries Resources Research Institute, Uganda
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
IUCN EARO	World Conservation Union, Eastern Africa Regional Office
KMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for International Cooperation
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
PIT	Project Implementation Team
TAFIRI	Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute

1 BACKGROUND

Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) with technical assistance from The World Conservation Union (IUCN) of Eastern Africa Regional Programme is implementing the *Socio-economics of the Nile Perch Fishery on Lake Victoria Project Phase II*, which, within a set of specific objectives, is focusing on transboundary fishery management. Project activities are being implemented by the Project Implementation Team (PIT) members from the LVFO member institutions i.e. Fisheries Departments and Fisheries Research Institutes of the three Partner States, (Kenya Tanzania and Uganda) with technical support from the Secretariats of LVFO and IUCN.

The Nile perch fishery has become a highly demanded commodity in the international market, giving rise to the establishment of more than 30 fish processing plants on the shores of Lake Victoria.

The fishery has generated a livelihood benefits for over 120,000 fishers and their communities as well as substantial contributions to the national economies of the three countries through export earnings valued at US Dollars 600 million annually¹. Before the Nile perch became a precious commodity, there was laxity in enforcing fisheries laws and fishers of different nationalities used to fish freely throughout the lake and there was unabated smuggling of fish across the borders. The commercialization and the high demand of the Nile perch have created challenges and opportunities in the management of the transboundary fishing and fish trade on lake Victoria. Not only has there been increased fishing efforts, but also use of illegal fishing gears and methods on the lake.

This has been, and continues to be, a major challenge in fisheries management. Pursuant of national interest to benefit from the Nile perch trade as a major source of foreign exchange has led to stringent enforcement of national measures on the lake. Strengthening of law enforcement to curb illegalities resulted into arrests of national and non-national fishers using wrong fishing gears and/or methods or those fishing without proper documentation. This culminated into hue and cry as fishers complained of being harassed. Additionally, lack of understanding of the laws applicable in one's and the neighbouring state renders the fishers victims of law enforcement.

The conflict in cross border fishing and fish trade on Lake Victoria came to a peak in 2010. Not

out a study on cross-border fishing and fish trade on Lake Victoria² between April and June 2002, which documented views of border fishing communities and their leaders on the challenges and opportunities for improved fisheries management at the international border areas on Lake Victoria. The study recommended (among others) a mechanism that would bring the border fishing communities together on a regular basis to discuss and/or address the cross-border fishing and fish trade issues on Lake Victoria, that have become the most immediate obstacle to fisheries management on the lake. It is on this basis that the cross-border exchange visits between Beach Management Units were conducted in July 2003 and March/April 2004. BMUs are local institutions at landing sites that are being established to ensure fishers' representation in fisheries management. The three governments sharing Lake Victoria have recognized them as the most appropriate mechanisms for the involvement of fishers in fisheries management.

The BMU cross-border exchange visits were carried out in the three border areas. In each of the border areas four BMUs (i.e. two per country) were selected to participate in these visits as follows: Kenya-Tanzania border, Mugabo and Githengunga in Migori district and Sota and Nyang'ombe in Tarime district; Kenya-Uganda border, Sio Port, Marenga and Osieko in Busia Kenya district and Maduwa and Majanji in Busia Uganda district and Gorofa in Bugiri district; and Tanzania-Uganda border, Kashenye and Igabiro in Bukoba rural district and Kyabasimba and Kasensero in Rakai district (Fig. 1). Five individuals traveled from each participating BMU, at least two of these five being women. In addition, District Fisheries Officers accompanied their BMUs. The visiting groups traveled to one of the participating communities across the border, which acted as host. These exchanges were reciprocated in follow up visits. Each of the PIT members assigned him/herself to one of the border areas and participated in the meetings as part of the host community/country. At each border, two visits (an initial visit and a reciprocal visit) took place. During the initial visits issues related to cross-border fishing and fish trade were discussed, recommendations made and issues to be considered in the Memoranda of Understanding agreed upon. These were reviewed, approved and MoUs were signed during the return visit.

The signed MoUs not only reflected the commitment and willingness of the cross-border BMUs to collaborate, but also a desire to form a network that would bring them together on a regular basis to address cross-border fishing and fish trade issues especially those within their scope. The project is in the process of facilitating the cross-border

BMUs to establish such a network. In addition to the issues reflected in the MoUs, the BMUs discussed many other related issues and made recommendations on how to address them. The recommendations were further reviewed and synthesized by PIT members and together with the MoUs presented to the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) for review and adoption during the second PAC meeting held in Kampala, Uganda on 1st April 2004. The PAC consists of the Directors/Commissioner of fisheries of the three EAC Partner States.

2 OBJECTIVES

The visits aimed at identifying key issues at border areas and negotiating agreements and consensus on the recommendations to address them. In a long-term perspective, the visits could be seen as a first step towards a regional Lake Victoria BMU Network linking together Beach Management Units in the three riparian states. This Network can then serve as the urgently needed mechanism for representing fishing communities in regional policy and management forums on Lake Victoria. The specific objectives of the activity were:

- a) To provide a joint forum for border fishing communities to discuss key issues related to cross-border fishing and to develop recommendations for community participation in addressing the management challenges at border areas.
- b) To initiate the process of establishing a regional Lake Victoria BMU Network through Memoranda of Understanding between the participating communities.

The visits between the communities were intended to serve three purposes, to:

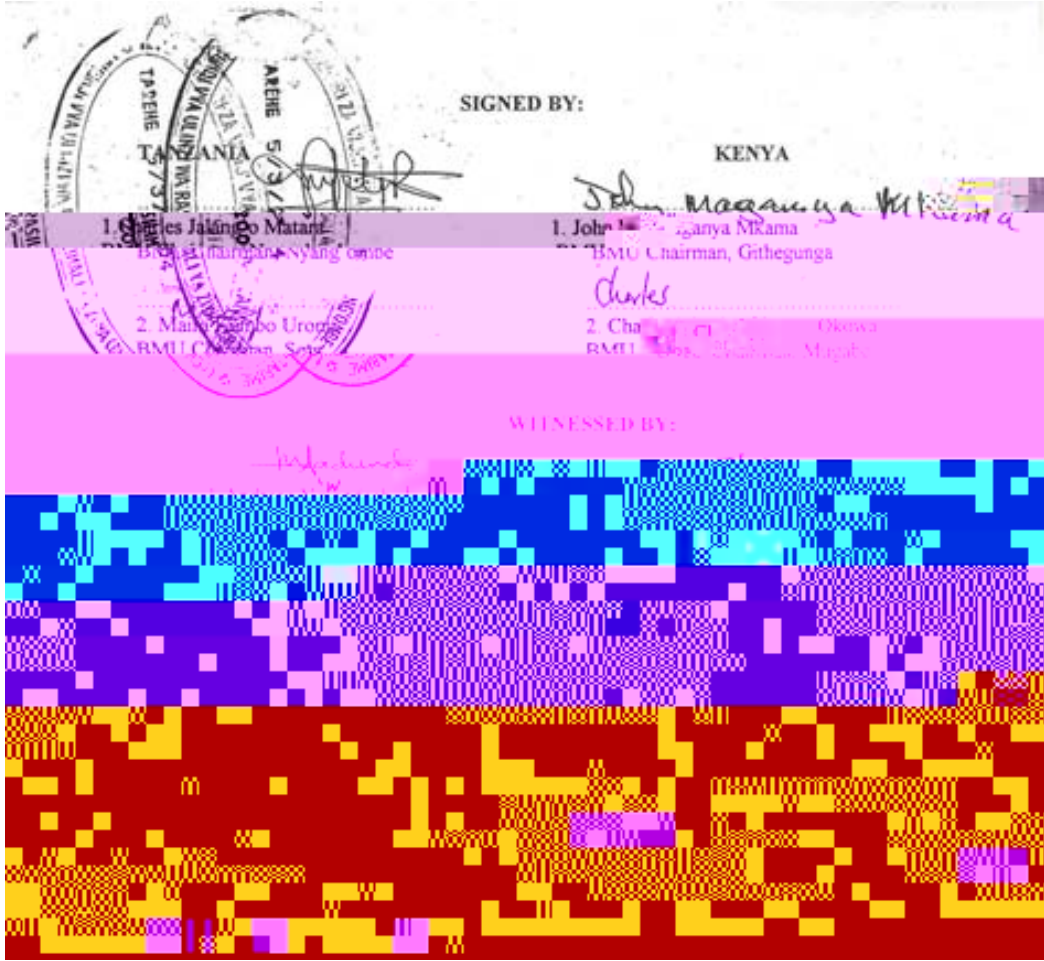
- a) Express the good neighbourliness between border communities and the EAC partner states,
- b) Discuss the experiences (positive and negative) of cross-border interactions for fishing, fish trade and other related purposes, and recommend practical steps for further improving cross-border relations, and
- c) Negotiate and sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the participating communities, spelling out the agreed recommendations (practical steps) for improving cross-border relations. The MoUs also were intended to reflect their desire to continue participating in cross-border meetings and in starting a sustainable Regional Network of fishing communities as a tool for participation in regional fora.

3 MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING (MoU) SIGNED BY BMUs PER BORDER

3.1 KENYA - TANZANIA BORDER

The MoU for the Kenya-Tanzania border was discussed, agreed upon and signed between BMUs representatives from Mugabo and Githegunga of Migori District, Kenya and Sota and Nyang'ombe of Tarime District, Tanzania during the meetings held on July 22nd and 23rd 2003 at Mugabo and Nyang'ombe beaches respectively and March 5th 2004 at Migori town. The BMUs agreed on the following as practical steps for improving cross-border relations:

1. To inform each other on any arbitrary arrest and harassment by unauthorized persons and report the matter to the relevant authorities,



3.2 KENYA – UGANDA BORDER

The MoU for Kenya-Uganda border was discussed, agreed upon and signed between BMU representatives from Busia Kenya and Busia and Bugiri Uganda during the meetings held on July 3rd 2003 at Marenga Beach, July 16th 2003 at Maduwa beach, October 15th 2003 at Sio Port beach and February 26th 2004 at Busia Farmview Hotel. The BMUs agreed on the following as practical steps for improving cross-border relations:

1. To ensure that the agreed fishing times by various fishers as indicated below are observed, so as to reduce conflicts among them:
 - a. Daga fishers to be on the lake between 6.00 p.m to 6.00 a.m, observing the closed season in Kenya (April 1st to July 31st).
 - b. Inshore gillnet fishers to set their nets between 4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. and start hauling at 4.00 a.m.
 - c. Offshore gillnet fishers to set their nets from 6.00 p.m. onwards and sleep in the boat, but must have letters of identification from their BMUs.
 - d. Long liners to set their gears between 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
2. To have regular cross-border meetings to discuss and/or solve the cross border conflicts among others. To raise and/or source for funds for such.
3. To ensure that fish are landed at only gazetted landing beaches.
4. To assist fisheries and other authorized officers in identifying law-breakers to be punished for their wrong doing.
5. To give recommendation letters to migrant fishers at a fee of Ushs. 2,000 and Kshs. 100 per migrant fisher. The letter to specify the number and type of gears the migrant fisher is having.
6. To share information about and/or bargain for favourable prices.
7. To collaborate with local authorities and/or others to improve roads to the landing sites as well as fish handling facilities at the landing sites.
8. To ensure that fishers have identification marks on their fishing equipments and gears.
9. To keep an up dated register on all licensed fishers, boats and gears on their beaches to avoid and/or monitor cases of theft of fishing gears and equipment.
10. To have weighing scales at their landing beaches, which are regularly calibrated.

SIGNED BY:

UGANDA

Chairman - Marenga

Samuel

4 THE HARMONIZED AND PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES OF THE SIGNED MoUs AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

A Regional Meeting on Workplanning, Training and Networking was organized for Cross-border District Fisheries Officers and Beach Management Units on Lake Victoria, between July 7th – 9th, 2004 at Ukweli Pastoral and Development Centre in Kisumu, Kenya. During that meeting, the BMUs who signed the MoUs reviewed them, harmonized and prioritized them, (see the list below). They (BMUs) also developed workplans including indicators and/or targets for monitoring the implementation of the MoUs per country (Tables 3, 4 and 5 in the annexes). It was recommended that LVFO institutions together with the district authorities will provide guidance and support for the implementation of these work plans.

Harmonized and prioritized activities for the signed MoUs:

1. To keep an up dated register on all licensed fishers, boats and gears on their beaches to avoid and/or monitor cases of theft of fishing gears and equipments as well as strengthening data collection;
2. To give recommendation letters to migrant fishers at a fee, while observing the government rules regarding foreigners fishing in territorial waters of another state or those related to fish trading and/or fish transportation. 2,000/= (UG) 100/= (KE) = 1,000/= (TZ);
3. To share information about and/or bargain for favourable prices and ensure that the weighing scales are regularly calibrated. To have their own weighing scales;
4. To have regular and/or quarterly cross-border meetings (in April, August and December every year) to discuss and/or solve the cross border conflicts among others. To raise and/or source for funds for such meetings;
5. To include the name of the beach of operation on the side of the boat (where the boat number is) for ease of identification in case of lost and found. To ensure that fishers have identification marks on their fishing equipment and gears;
6. To inform each other on any arbitrary arrest and harassment by unauthorized persons and report the matter to the relevant authorities, share information on fishers arrested in neighbouring country;
7. To stop the use of monofilament (*ring/uteri*) and 'tembea' nets from all their areas of jurisdiction. To ensure that fishers do not use multiple nets that are vertically joined;
8. To encourage fishers to report to BMU official(s) in case of emergency landing due to bad weather or lack of fuel.

9. To identify youth and other vigilant groups to assist the fisheries staff and other authorized officers in monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS). To assist fisheries and other authorized officers in identifying law-breakers to be punished for their wrongdoing;
10. To resolve conflicts amongst themselves arising from entangled gears by separating the entangled gears by themselves or taking them to the nearest landing site to be separated by respective BMUs, complicated cases to be reported to higher authorities e.g. DFOs etc;
11. To design legal identification cards in collaboration with the fisheries department for the BMU committees;
12. To ensure that the agreed fishing time by various fishers as indicated below are observed, so as to reduce conflicts among them:
 - a) Daga fishers to be on the lake between 6.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m., observing the closed season in Kenya (April 1st to July 31st).
 - b) Inshore gillnet fishers to set their nets between 4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. and start hauling at 4.00 a.m.
 - c) Offshore gillnet fishers to set their nets from 6.00 p.m. onwards and sleep in the boat, but must have letters of identification from their BMUs.
 - d) Long liners to set their gears between 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
13. To ensure that fish are landed at only gazetted landing beaches;
14. To collaborate with local authorities and/or others to improve roads to the landing sites as well as fish handling facilities at the landing sites;
15. To ensure that the BMU committee represents all parts of the community i.e. youth, women and old people as well. Committee members must be resident for a period not less than 6 months and with minimum age of 18 years;
16. Raise funds for BMUs through: Landing Tenders, % of revenue generated at landing, promotional materials, etc;
17. To seek assistance from other agencies such as village governments, Fisheries Department, Police, etc on cross-border issues beyond their control;
18. Review the MoU after every two (2) years.

ISSUES	RELEVANT BORDER AREAS	RECOMMENDATIONS BY COMMUNITIES
1 FISHING REGULATIONS		
1.1 Fishers fish in breeding areas because of lack of knowledge about		

1.6 While closed season for dagaa fishery in Kenya (1 st April – 31 st July) is a regulation, it is not in Uganda.	KE - UG	Researchers to provide more information on closed seasons; harmonization of this information across borders.
1.7 Entanglement of fishing gears (long lines and gillnets).	KE - UG KE - TZ	Fishers using different gears should operate at different times of the day; Uganda should join Kenya and Tanzania in banning the use of 'tembea' fishing method; Fishers to resolve conflicts themselves by separating entangled gears, and where possible taking it to nearest landing site for handling by BMUs.
1.8 Use of small fishing vessels and unseaworthy vessel.	KE - UG	Partner states to set a minimum size allowed for fishing vessels on Lake Victoria; Ensure usage of life jackets; If necessary, local materials to be used for life-saving devices (e.g. jerry cans, tyre tubes); Educate fishers on life saving skills and precautions; Increase enforcement of transport laws (e.g. separate transportation of fish, passengers and other goods).
2 ENFORCEMENT		
2.1 Lack of awareness of fisheries issues among the army and security organs enforcing the fisheries laws.	KE - UG KE - TZ TZ - UG	Fisheries Department should be the lead agency in enforcing the fisheries laws and it can be backed by marine police or the army when need arises (awareness has to be created when involving the army and the security agents in enforcing fisheries laws, Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) in deep and far-off waters should be handled by state security agents, while BMUs handle MCS in near-shore waters and beaches.
2.2 Lack of seizure forms for confiscated items.	KE - UG	Seizure forms should be issued when property is confiscated; BMUs should be informed of any confiscation or destruction of gears. The first point is already adopted by the Council of Ministers. The support in its dissemination and implementation is required.

2.3 Lack of identification documents for fishers and enforcement personnel.

2.4 Arbitrary arrest and harassment of fishers

2.5 Differences in intensity between countries in enforcing fisheries laws.

2.6 Regionally agreed actions are not implemented uniformly e.g. slot size.

2.7 Impersonation of law enforcement agents.

3 ILLEGALITY AND INSECURITY

3.1 'Demarcation' of fishing grounds for exclusive use by affluent fishers and use of arms to protect exclusive use of rich fishing grounds.

3.2 Violence between fishers in fishing grounds.

<p>3.3 Gear theft and piracy.</p>	<p>KE - UG KE - TZ TZ - UG</p>	<p>BMUs should register and identify all boats and gears on their beach; Neighbouring BMUs should agree on markings to be used on boats and equipment; Specific times should be set for fishing; Ban use of guns except for clearly identified authorities; BMUs to identify MCS groups to patrol the waters; BMUs to keep up-dated lists of fishers and their gears, and any increase of the gears should be justified; Each country should identify suspects, and those found guilty should be punished (including expulsion); Any culprit caught stealing fishing equipment and gears should be punished according to the law (including expulsion from the beach). Thieves should be blacklisted. Culprits should be taken to the court and a deterrent sentence given.</p>
<p>3.4 Migrating fishers contribute to illegality and insecurity.</p>	<p>KE - TZ</p>	<p>Migrant fishers should carry identification documents issued by home BMU, introducing them to BMUs and authorities in destination areas; All border regulations should be followed; Sensitize fishers of immigration requirements in neighbouring countries; Cross-border fishers and fish traders should carry identification documents at all times. Gov'ts should establish practical modalities for indigenous cross-border fishers.</p>
<p>3.5 Use of unlicensed boats increase illegality and insecurity in the lake such as piracy, smuggling etc.</p>	<p>KE - UG</p>	<p>BMUs to ensure that all boats are licensed; BMUs to register all boats and fishing gear on their beach.</p>
<p>3.6 Cheating by purchasers and factories on quality, quantity and price of fish.</p>	<p>KE -TZ TZ - UG</p>	<p>Purchasing transactions to be completed at landing sites; BMUs to participate and collaborate in bargaining and setting prices; BMUs should check on accuracy of weighing scales, and own their scales; Encourage fishers to form associations; Improvement of infrastructure (roads, cold storage).</p>

4 CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS		
4.1 Distance to customs posts and lack of posts on the islands complicates cross border movements.	KE - UG	Both governments should establish customs points at strategic border areas on L. Victoria to facilitate payments of both import and export duty.
4.2 Landing in another country (in case of emergency).	KE - TZ TZ - UG	Fishers landing in another country in case of emergency (due to weather or lack of fuel) should report to the BMU of that location as a first point of reference; BMUs should be mandated to investigate the causes of such landings and facilitate return journey if necessary.
4.3 Unmarked international boundaries on water.	KE - TZ TZ - UG	Establish physical orientation marks (such as lighthouses, floating buoys) at strategic locations for ease of identification of international borders.
4.4 Higher prices offered across the border.	KE - TZ KE - UG TZ - UG	Improve bargaining power of fishers through marketing associations, price information flow, and development of landing site infrastructure.
4.5 Obtaining licenses fraudulently (in another country).	TZ - UG	BMUs should identify fishermen to be licensed in collaboration with the licensing officers.
4.6 High vessel license fees for non-citizens.	KE - TZ TZ - UG	Partner States should review and harmonize vessel license fees.
5 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT		
5.1 Uncontrolled expansion of the number of fish landing sites.	TZ - UG	Governments should gazette fish landing sites; BMUs should be mandated to monitor compliance; Close illegal landing sites.
5.2 Poor infrastructure such as roads and fish handling facilities.	KE - UG	BMUs should collaborate with local authorities to improve infrastructure.

6 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION			
6.1 Lack of incentives and income generation opportunities for BMUs	KE- TZ	Encourage BMUs to tender for revenue / levy collection; Selling promotional BMU materials (T-Shirts, etc); Government should build entrepreneurial capacity of BMUs through training in business skills. There is a need to streamline revenue generation so that it does not conflict with management objectives.	
6.2 Lack of involvement of fishing communities in formulating fisheries laws and regulations.	KE - TZ TZ - UG	Involve fishers in decision-making process, including planning and policy making in the fisheries sector.	
6.3 BMUs are not legalized in Kenya and Tanzania	KE- TZ	Urge all Partner States to expedite legalizing BMUs.	
6.4 Shifting blame between fishers across borders.	KE - UG KE - TZ TZ - UG	Encourage regular cross-border meetings to enable fishers to jointly discuss and/or find solutions to conflicts.	
7 ENVIRONMENT			
7.1 Pollution from large-scale farms in the catchment area (agro-chemicals) entering lake through rivers; Soil erosion; Domestic effluent; and Wetland destruction.	KE - UG	Establish by-laws for use of agro-chemicals in the catchment area. Sensitize farm owners and those cultivating along the shores on proper use of chemicals; Afforestation at the beaches.	
7.2 Increased use of polythene material as sinkers causes ecological threat.	TZ - UG	Laws or by-laws should be enacted to ban use of polythene for sinkers; Fishermen should be sensitized on negative consequences of using polythene; Alternative (environmentally friendly) materials should be identified and promoted.	
7.3 'Ghost nets' continue to catch fish, obstruct fishing activities, and contribute to lake pollution.	TZ - UG	Government should aid in the removal of ghost gears from the lake.	

During the sixth PIT meeting in Kampala, Uganda March 29th to April 2nd 2004, PIT members reviewed and synthesized the recommendations made by the communities (presented in table 1 above) and presented the same to the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) for review and adoption. Below are the synthesized and adopted community recommendations on fishing regulations, illegality and insecurity, and community participation and infrastructure development:

Fishing Regulations

More research should be done on the following:

- a) appropriate mesh size for dagaa fishing,
- b) breeding areas, which should be identified, demarcated and gazetted and BMUs mandated to police/monitor these areas,
- c) impact of 'tembea' on the socio-economics of the fishers,
- d) recommended mesh size for the upper slot size of 85 cm for Nile perch,

Partner States to ensure use of life saving devices, preferably those made from locally available materials.

Partner States to set harmonized minimum size of fishing vessel allowed for Lake Victoria, so as to control the use of small and/or unseaworthy fishing vessels.

Illegality and insecurity

- a) Partner States should legislate against owning and controlling fishing zones and enforce it.
- b) The Project Advisory Committee observed that the recommendation on Partner States harmonizing fisheries law enforcement agencies on the lake and ensuring that only authorized enforcement officers carry weapons on the lake should be forwarded to the Security Committee of the East African Community (EAC).
- c) All fishers should have identification documents issued by their BMUs and efforts be made to harmonize these documents regionally. This would enhance the effectiveness of monitoring, control and surveillance.

Community participation and infrastructure development

- a) All fish purchased from the landing site should be paid for instantly in cash to avoid cases of non-payment and cheating by the agents.
- b) BMUs should be trained by the Department of Weights and Measures and ensure regular calibration of their scales.
- c) Partner States should ensure that all recognized fish landing sites are gazetted.
- d) Partner States should ensure that all fish landing sites have fish handling facilities and well-maintained access roads.
- e) Governments should streamline revenue collection by BMUs to avoid compromising fisheries management objectives.
- f) LVFO should be encouraged to promote information dissemination and outreach mechanism and,
- g) Partner States should facilitate the formation of a Lake Victoria National BMU Network to be linked to a Regional BMU Network.

6. CROSS BORDER BMU NETWORK

As noted in section 2, one of the objectives of the cross border BMU exchange visits was to initiate the process of establishing a regional Lake Victoria BMU Network through Memoranda of Understanding between the participating communities. *The Socio-economics of the Nile perch project phase II* is facilitating the establishment of this network and hopes that in future, the cross border BMU network will operate within the overall framework of the national and/or regional BMU network(s) on Lake Victoria, once they are established. LVFO institutions, together with the district authorities, are expected to provide guidance and support to the development and growth of these networks.

The cross border BMU network is proposed to be a partnership arrangement of formal groupings of fisher communities, which are organized, institutionalized, legalized and linked, together by geographic 3aed, institutioized, lized, 2u. byraphic 3aed1(D0.0095/iized, 2eapu

7. ANNEXES

1. BMUs MOUs 2004/5 WORK PLANS

Table 2: 2004/5 Work plan for BMUs from Kenya Agreed Activities

1. To keep an up dated register on all licensed fishers, boats

6. To inform each other on any arbitrary arrest and harassment by unauthorized persons and report the matter to the relevant authorities, share information on fishers arrested in neighbouring country
7. To stop the use of monofilament (ring/uteri) and 'tembea' nets from all their areas of jurisdiction. To ensure that fishers do not use multiple nets that are vertically joined.
8. To encourage fishers to report to BMU official(s) in case of emergency landing due to bad weather or lack of fuel.
9. To identify youth and other vigilant groups to assist the fisheries staff and other authorized officers in monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS). To assist fisheries and other authorized officers in identifying law-breakers to be punished for their wrongdoing.
10. To resolve conflicts amongst themselves arising from entangled gears by separating the entangled gears by themselves or take them to the nearest landing site to be separated by respective BMUs, complicated cases to be reported to higher authorities e.g. DFOs etc.
11. To design legal identification cards in collaboration with

- c) Offshore gillnet fishers to set their nets from 6.00 p.m. onwards and sleep in the boat, but must have letters of identification from their BMUs.
- d) Long liners to set their gears between 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

- 13. To ensure that fish is landed at only gazetted landing beaches
- 14. To collaborate with local authorities and/or others to improve roads to the landing sites as well as fish handling facilities at the landing sites.
- 15. To ensure that the BMU committee represents all parts of the community- youth, women and elderly people as well. Committee members resident not less than 6 months with minimum age of 18 years.
- 16. Raise funds for BMUs through: Landing Tenders, % of revenue generated at landing, promotional materials, etc.
- 17. To seek assistance from other agencies such as village governments, FD, Police, etc on cross-border issues beyond their control.
- 18. Review the MoU after every two (2) years.

GRAND TOTAL (Per BMU)

Table 3: 2004/ 5 Work plan for BMUs from Tanzania

Agreed Activities	Time Frame (QUARTERLY)	Inputs/Resources
<p>1. To keep an up dated register on all licensed fishers, boats and gears on their beaches to avoid and /monitor cases of theft of fishing gears on equipment as well as strengthening data collection activity.</p>		

4. To have regular and /or quarterly cross border meetings (April, August and December) to discuss and /or solve the cross border conflicts among others. To raise and /or source for funds for such meetings.		3 cross border meetings conducted.	X	X	X	X	450	External donor e.g. LVFO, DED, FDs, LVEMP	BMUs, Fishers, Community
5. To include the name of the beach of operation on the side of the boats (where the boat no is) for ease identification in case of lost unfound. To ensure that fishers have identification marks on their fishing equipment and gears.		100% of boats have beach identification marks. 100% of fishers have identification marks on their fishing equipment and gears.	X	X	X	X	20	BMU	BMUs, Fishers
6. To inform each other on any arbitrary arrest and harassment by unauthorized persons and report the matter to the relevant authorities, share information on fishers arrested in neighbouring country.		100% of information on arbitrary arrest and harassment by authorized person reported	X	X	X	X	100		BMU
7. To stop the use of monofilaments(ring/uteri) and 'tembea' nets from all their areas of jurisdiction. To ensure that fishers do not use multiple nets that are vertically joined.		100% of monofilament and multiple nets that are vertically joined stopped.	X	X	X	X	200		BMU
8. To encourage fishers to report to BMU official (s) in case of emergency landing due to bad weather or lack of fuel.		100% of emergency cases of fishers reported to BMU officials	X	X	X	X			BMU, Fishers
9. To identify youth and other vigilant groups to assist the fisheries staff and other authorized officers in monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS). To assist fisheries and other authorized officers in identifying law-breakers to be punished for their wrongdoing.		100% of youth and vigilant groups identified and are assisting in MCS	X	X	X	X			BMU, Community

Table 4: 2004/5 Work plan for BMUs from Uganda

Agreed Activities	Indicators and/or target	Time Frame (QUARTERLY)	Budget USD	Inputs/Resources	
				Possible sources of funding	Responsible persons
1. Registration of fishers, boats, engines, gears and other equipment	100 % registration of boats, engines, gears	X	44	BMU	BMU Chairman
2. Give recommendation letters to migrant fishers in accordance with the law	Number of letters issued and amount of equivalent money collected	X		BMU, District	BMU Chairman
3. Share fish market information and calibrated weighing scales for fish mongers	Amount of market information gathered Weighing scales purchased	X	556	BMU	BMU Chairman DFO
4. Regular funded cross border meetings (quarterly)	4 meetings held (100%) evidenced by minutes Amount of funds raised	X	444	BMU	BMU Chairman Treasurer
5. Identification-beach name printed on boat	100% of boats printed	X	100	BMU	BMU Chairman DFO
6. Provide information on any arbitrary arrests and harassment to relevant authorities	Number of reports made	X	278	BMU	BMU Chairman
7. Enforce ban on use of illegal gears	Number of illegal gears seized Number of culprits arrested and prosecuted Number of patrol equipment purchased	X	6,111	BMU, District	DFO BMU Chairman
8. Emergency landings reported to BMU officials	Number of cases reported	X	278	BMU	BMU Chairman
9. Identify vigilantes to assist BMU on MCS	Number of vigilantes recruited Reports compiled on MCS	X			BMU Chairman

X

X

X

2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEETING BETWEEN KENYA AND TANZANIA BMUs ON 22/07/03

PARTICIPANTS	COUNTRY	POSITION/REPRESENTATIVE
1. Jonam R. Etyang	Kenya	DFO Migori
2. R.M. Ratemo	Kenya	District Officer, Muhuru
3. Jaogo Jagero	Kenya	Fisheries Officer
4. Moses Mwikoma	Kenya	Manager Muhuru
5. John Maganya	Kenya	BMU Leader Kithegunga
6. Ghillistine Osogo Kalasinga	Kenya	Beach Leader Mugabo
7. Mark Otieno	Kenya	Beach Leader Sumba
8. Bernard Enyancha	Kenya	Fisherman
9. Rasto Ouko Ouma	Kenya	Fisherman
10. John Withiwithi	Kenya	Fisherman
11. Joseph Okunya	Kenya	Fisherman
12. Zephaniah Osogo	Kenya	Fisherman
13. Millicent Achieng	Kenya	BMU
14. Elisha Ogutu	Kenya	BMU
15. Francis Manganga	Kenya	BMU
16. Bernard A. Obanda	Kenya	BMU
17. Joash Opiyo	Kenya	BMU
18. Alice Thomas	Kenya	BMU
19. Thomas O. Musenya	Kenya	BMU
20. Carolyne Lwenya	Kenya	PIT Member
21. Dorothy Murakwa	Kenya	PIT Member (taking minutes)
22. Laurent N. Runganga	Tanzania	BMU
23. Charles Matara	Tanzania	BMU
24. Jacton W. Motto	Tanzania	BMU
25. Maranda Oyata	Tanzania	BMU
26. Bakari H. Marandi	Tanzania	BMU
27. Wambura Mthondi	Tanzania	BMU
28. Andreas N. Madundo	Tanzania	DFO Tarime
29. Susana Ogunde	Tanzania	BMU Sota
30. Maiza Kembo	Tanzania	BMU Sota

MEETING BETWEEN KENYA AND UGANDA BMUs ON 2ND AND 3RD JULY 2003.

PARTICIPANTS	COUNTRY	POSITION/REPRESENTATIVE
1. Zakina Atemba	Kenya	Trader Omena Beach
2. Bartholomew O. Wanjala	Kenya	Secretary of the beach
3. Jared Rubaru Okendo	Kenya	BMU Kenya
4. Japheth E. Orimba	Kenya	Secretary Omena Beach (Kenya)
5. Stephen Osogo	Kenya	BMU chairman Kenya
6. Samuel Kenyanya	Kenya	DFO Busia (K)
7. Richard Ngetich	Kenya	Port Victoria Fisheries Department
8. Carolyne Lwenya	Kenya	PIT member
9. Dorothy Murakwa	Kenya	PIT member
10. Lucy Wabwire	Uganda	Secretary Busia Fish management Council
11. Hassan Sekyete	Uganda	Chairman, Busia Fish management Council
12. Omari Saidi	Uganda	BMU
13. Mrs Beatrice Makokha	Uganda	Secretary women BFA
14. Charles Pamba	Uganda	Speaker of the Busia Fish Market
15. Musama Ali	Uganda	BMU Chairman
16. Abanga Salim	Uganda	BMU G/ secretary
17. Maliam Abdulah	Uganda	BMU member
18. Rehema Majimbo	Uganda	BMU Women representative
19. Kenyatta Patrick Wanjala	Uganda	Busia Fisheries Market Council
20. Henry Makanga	Uganda	DFO Busia (U) 077-450925

MEETING BETWEEN TANZANIA AND UGANDA BMUs ON 8/7/03

PARTICIPANTS LANDING SITE AND COUNTRY POSITION

Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO)

IUCN - The World Conservation Union



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