FACT SHEET

STATUS OF FISHING EFFORT ON LAKE VICTORIA UP TO 2016

⇒ Number of Fishers
The number of fishers operating on Lake Victoria has increased from 129,305 in year 2000 to 219,919 in 2016. Out of these in 2016, 50% are in Tanzania, 30% in Uganda and 20% in Kenya.

⇒ Number of Fishing Crafts
The number of fishing crafts operation on Lake Victoria has increased from 42,519 in year 2000 to 74,257 in 2016. Out of these 42% are in Tanzania, 39% in Uganda and 19% in Kenya.

⇒ Mode of Propulsion of Fishing Crafts
Mode of propulsion in fishing determines how far and fast one reaches to the fishing ground. In 2016, the total number of outboard engines was 25,733 lakewide. This is an increase of 526.4% from 4,108 in 2000.

⇒ Number and Panels of Gillnets
The total number of gillnets has increased from 1,882,444 in 2010 when paneling was first considered to 2,463,376 in 2016. Out of those recorded in 2016, they comprised of 193,877 single nets (7.87%); doubles 314,140 (12.75%); triples 1,534,116 (62.28%); Quadruples 347,268 (14.10%); five panel 17,020 (0.69%); six panel 35,226 (1.43%); seven panel 13,328 (0.54%); eight panel 3,680 (0.15%); nine panel 1,431 (0.06%) and ten panel 3,290 (0.13%). Dominance of triple vertical panels persisted across the years since 2010.

⇒ Number hooks
The number of hooks has drastically increased from 3,241,794 in year 2000 to 15,161,439 in 2016. Out of these, 54% are in Tanzania, 30% in Uganda and 16% in Kenya. However, this increased in recorded on only small sized illegal hooks.

⇒ Number Small Seines
The number of small seines increased from 16,936 in year 2000 to 30,952 in 2016. Size 6-7 mm was dominating by 51%.

⇒ Illegalities in fisheries
- The number of monofilament nets was 5,944 in 2004 when they were first recorded, but rose to 45,289 in 2014 and further to 72,101 in 2016
- The number of small hooks of >10 was 3,382,794 in 2006 when they were first segregated from the total number of hooks to 11,154,412 in 2014 and further rose to 13,595,496 in 2016
- Other illegal fishing gears such as undersized gillnets and seine nets, cast nets and beach seines are also on the rise at different proportions.

RECOMMENDATIONS
- Control fishing effort and restrict entry into the fishery through species specific licensing of fishing vessels and fishers
- Partner States should put more efforts in MCS to curb illegalities
- Promote alternative livelihood in the fishing communities to reduce pressure

LVFO vision is “A Competitive and Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Industry in the East African Community”