THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation

REGIONAL FISHERIES GUIDELINES FOR SPECIES-SPECIFIC LICENSING FOR LAKE VICTORIA

Copyright © Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part and in any form for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder, provided acknowledgement of the source is made. No use of this publication may be made for resale or for any other commercial purpose whatsoever without the prior permission in writing from the Executive Secretary, Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization. Any enquiries can also be addressed to:

Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
P.O. Box 1625, Jinja, Uganda
Tel: 256-434-120205/6
Fax : 256-434-123123
Email : lvfo-sec@lvfo.org
UR: www.lvfo.org

Citation

For bibliographic purposes this document should be cited as:
LVFO. 2018. Regional Fisheries Guidelines for Species-Specific Licensing for Lake Victoria. Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, Jinja, Uganda. Pp. 30

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS..... v
INTERPRETATIONS..... vii
PREFACE..... ix
DISCLAIMER..... x
1 INTRODUCTION..... 1
2. BACKGROUND..... 3
3. RATIONALE..... 4
4. AIM AND SCOPE..... 5
5. CATEGORIES OF FISHERIES LICENSES, PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES..... 5
5.1 Annual licenses, certificates and permits..... 5
5.2. Bi-annual certificates..... 6
5.3. Monthly licenses..... 6
5.4. Fortnightly licenses.....
5.5. Permits and certificates issued per consignment/ operation..... 6
6. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FISHERIES LICENSING..... 7
6.1 General Requirement..... 7
6.2 Specific Requirements in Addition to General Requirement in section..... 7
6.2.1 Fishing Vessel Registration..... 7
6.2.2 Fishing Vessel License..... 7
6.2.3 Recreation Fishing/Sport Fishing/Sport Fishing Club..... 8
6.2.4 Fisherman's license/Fishing License/ Fishing permit..... 8
6.2.5 Fish Transport Vessels and Trucks..... 8

6.2.6 Fish Maw Processing License..... 8
6.2.7 Industrial Fish Processing License..... 9
6.2.8 Large Scale Artisanal Processing License..... 10
6.2.9 Fish Storage Facility License..... 10
6.2.10 Fish Mongers/Fish Traders License/ Artisanal Processors License..... 10
7. PROCEDURES..... 11
7.1. Procedures to Register a Fishing Vessel..... 11
7.2. Identification mark for a fishing vessel..... 12
7.3. Procedures to Obtain License..... 12
7.4. Procedures to obtain Sport fishing club license..... 12
7.5. Procedures to obtain Recreation fishing/Sport fishing license/permit..... 13
7.6. Procedures to obtain certificate of inspection for fish transport Trucks and Vessels..... 13
7.7. Procedures to obtain fish movement, fish sanitary certificate and local health certificate..... 13
7.8 Procedures to obtain approval for industrial/large scale artisanal processing and fish storage facilities. 13
8. DURATION OF LICENSING AND LICENSES..... 14
9. LICENSING CHARGES..... 14
10. RENEWAL, REPLACEMENT AND CANCELLATION OF LICENSES, PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES..... 14
11. CANCELATION..... 15
12. RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS..... 16
12.1 Director of Fisheries..... 16
12.2 Local/County Government..... 16
12.3 BMU Committee/Relevant Authority..... 17
12.4 Fishing Vessel Owner..... 18
12.5 Fishers..... 19

12.6 Fish Trader/Monger..... 19
12.7 Fish Transporter: Containerized Vessel and Fish Trucks..... 20
13. PENALTIES RELATING TO LICENSING..... 21
14. APPLICATION FORMS/LICENSES/CERTIFICATES/PERMITS 21
15. OPERATIONALIZATION OF THESE GUIDELINES..... 21
16. FORMAT FOR A REGISTER OF FISHING VESSELS AND EQUIPMENT FOR LAKE VICTORIA..... 22

ABREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BMU	Beach Management Unit
CA	Competent Authority
CIFA	Committee for Inland Fisheries in Africa
EAC	East African Community
EAFFRO	East African Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IPOA	International Plan of Action
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
LVFS	Lake Victoria Fisheries Service
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action

INTERPRETATIONS

For the purpose of these Guidelines unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms are defined as follows;

Artisanal processing means any small scale processing that adds value or preserves fish and includes the cutting-up, dismembering, cleaning, sorting, icing, drying, salting, gutting, smoking, or any other action taken to alter the shape, appearance or form of fish from that in which the fish is when first taken from its natural habitat.

Beach Management Unit means a group of stakeholders in a fisheries community whose main functions are fisheries planning, management, conservation and development in their locality, in collaboration with the Local/Devolved and national governments;

Competent Authority **(CA)** means the Director of Fisheries or any other officer delegated by the Director of Fisheries to perform the Director's functions.

Director of Fisheries means a person appointed to the office in the public service of Director of Fisheries

Fisher means a person employed or engaged in fishing operation

Industrial processing means any large scale processing that adds value or preserves fish and includes the cutting-up, dismembering, cleaning, sorting, icing, freezing, drying, chilling, salting, gutting, smoking, canning or any other action taken to alter the shape, appearance or form of fish from that in which the fish is when first taken from its natural habitat.

Partner States means Lake Victoria Riparian States of Republic of Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and Republic of Uganda

Proof of Registration means a document issued upon successful completion of registration.

Relevant Authority means an agent working on behalf of the Competent Authority.

Sport Fishing Club means an association/organization/ establishment where recreational fishing takes place.

PREFACE

These guidelines are an effort towards harmonizing fisheries licensing procedures in all Partner States; provide guidance for species-specific licensing, requirements, procedures, roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders involved in licensing. The fisheries of Lake Victoria provide direct employment for more than 800,000 people and the foreign exchange earnings from fish exports to international market of about US$ 300 million. The estimated total fish landings from the lake for the period of 2011 to 2015 have been about 1 million tones. However the contribution of various fish species to total landings has fluctuated over time with increase of low values and decrease of high value species by weight. This calls for effective management of the various species of commercial importance to ensure sustainability.

The LVFO Council of Ministers in 2013 urged Partner States to implement species-specific licensing in order to control fishing effort. However, to date Partner States are yet to fully initiate species-specific legal instruments and guidelines for licensing. As a result, the number of fishers targeting high value fish species has continued increasing, thus contributing to decline of their stocks. In view of Lake Victoria being a trans-boundary fishery, the LVFO Council of Ministers in 2016 directed the LVFO Secretariat to coordinate development of harmonized guidelines for Species-Specific licensing.

The scope of the guidelines covers licensing of fishing and fisheries related activities along the value chain in Lake Victoria fisheries, as well as details on acquisition of various types of licenses, permits and certificates. It is my hope that Partner States will incorporate provisions in these guidelines in their national laws, regulations and guidelines for implementation so as to ensure a sustainable the Lake Victoria fisheries.

I would like to thank Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Phase Two (LVEMP-II) funded by the World Bank which supported the development of these guidelines, the technical officers who speared the process and key fisheries stakeholders for their valuable inputs.

Dr. Shigalla Bassanda Mahongo
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY-LVFO

DISCLAIMER

These guidelines are for purposes of harmonizing fisheries licensing procedures and requirements on Lake Victoria. In no way do they substitute laws and regulations governing fisheries management and development in the Partner States.

1. INTRODUCTION

Lake Victoria has a commercial fishery dominated by three species; Nile perch (*Lates niloticus*), Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and Dagaa (*Rastrineobola argentea*) constituting over 95 % of total fish catch in Lake Victoria. The fishery provides direct employment for more than 800,000 people and the foreign exchange earnings from fish exports to international market is about US$ 300 million (LVFO, 2016)[1]. Although the estimated total fish landings from the lake for the period of 2011 to 2015 have been about 1 million tones, the contribution of various fish species has fluctuated over time with increase of low values and decrease of high value species by weight. The landings of highly valuable Nile perch declined by 34% from 251,000 in 2014 to 165,000 tones in 2015 where it contributed 18% of the total weight but 52% of the beach value. Despite the low contribution to the total weight, the high value of Nile perch makes it a target of about 52% of the 219,000 fishers (LVFO, 2017). In contrast, the landings of low valued dagaa increased by 24% from 457,000 in 2011 to 567,000 tones in 2015 where it contributed 63% of the total weight but only 32% of the beach value. These changes contributed to a 30% decline in overall incomes to fishers from a beach value of about US$ 840 million in 2014 to US$ 588 million in 2015.

One of the challenges in the lake is increasing fishing effort as result of open access of fisheries confronted with rapid population growth, increased fish demand and limited livelihood opportunities. The number of fishers has increased by about 13% from 194,000 in 2010 to 219,000 in 2016, fishing vessels increased by over 13% from about 64,600 in 2010 to around

[1] LVFO (2017). Regional Catch Assessment Report 2016. Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, Jinja Uganda

[1] LVFO (2017). Regional Catch Assessment Report 2016. Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, Jinja Uganda

73,000 in 2016 (LVFO, 2017)[2]. The total number of gillnets increased by about 11% from 867,300 in 2010 to 960,000 in 2016, longline hooks also increased by about 30% from 11, 472,000 in 2010 to 15,000,000. The major increase was for small seine nets targeting dagaa which increased by 181% from 13,500 in 2010 to 38,000 during the same period.

In view of the above dynamics in the fisheries, there is a need to regulate fishing effort for each fish species to ensure their sustainability. Species-specific licensing is an important management tool to prevent overfishing of highly targeted fish species. Therefore, these guidelines form a basis for control of fishing effort in Lake Victoria fisheries.

[2] LVFO (2017). Regional Frame Survey Report 2016. Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, Jinja Uganda

2. BACKGROUND

Efforts to manage the fishery of Lake Victoria dates back to late 1920s when the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service (LVFS) was formed and conducted the first Fisheries Survey (Graham, 1929)[3]. In 1947, LVFS was replaced by the East African Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization (EAFFRO). After independence EAFFRO was strengthened with the formation of East African Community (EAC) in 1967 that collapsed in 1977 and revived in year 2000. The three Partner States, with support from the Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa (CIFA) established the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) in 1994. LVFO is an institution of the EAC mandated to coordinate regional fisheries activities on the lake.

The 5th Regular Session of LVFO Council of Ministers held in 2004 adopted the Regional Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (RPOA-IUU) on Lake Victoria. The plan has agreed actions on licensing and registration and requires Partner States to register and license fishing vessels, fish collection and transport vessels and to maintain a comprehensive record of fishing vessels entitled to fish on Lake Victoria. In 2007, the LVFO Council of Ministers adopted Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) for the management of fishing effort on Lake Victoria and urged Partner States to adhere to the overall objective of the RPOA capacity in order to have efficient, equitable and transparent system for the managing fishing effort on the lake. In November 2013, LVFO Council urged Partner States to implement species-specific licensing in order to control fishing effort. In January, 2016, LVFO Council directed the Secretariat to coordinate the development of harmonized guidelines for species-specific licensing.

[3] Graham, M. (1929). The Victoria Nyanza and its Fisheries. A Report on the Fishing Survey of Lake Victoria 1927-1928. Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

3. RATIONALE

These guidelines are developed in conformity with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries which calls upon Member States to put in place measures to control fishing effort. In addition the guidelines address the International Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU) and International Plan of Action (IPOA-Capacity) which call for control of IUU and fishing capacity to ensure fish stocks are sustainably utilized.

At continental level, the guidelines are in line with the African Union Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture which calls for access control in capture fisheries and harmonization of fisheries policies and legal framework for shared water bodies.

At the EAC level the LVFO Council of Ministers approved the Regional Plans of Action, RPOA-IUU in 2004 and RPOA-Capacity in 2007. The plans outline mechanisms for streamlining policy and legislation related to licensing in relation to target species, type of fishing gear, type and size of fishing craft and any other component related to fishing capacity. The LVFO Council of Ministers in 2013 urged Partner States to implement species-specific licensing in order to control fishing effort.

Despite all the above, Partner States do not have species-specific legal instruments and guidelines for licensing. As a result of this, the number of fishers targeting high value fish species has increased contributing to decline of their stocks. In view of Lake Victoria being a trans-boundary fishery, the LVFO Council of Ministers in 2016 directed the LVFO Secretariat to coordinate development of harmonized guidelines for Species-Specific licensing.

4. AIM AND SCOPE

These guidelines are intended to harmonize fisheries licensing procedures in the Lake Victoria Partner States. Specifically they provide guidance for species-specific licensing, requirements, procedures, roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders involved in licensing. The scope covers fishing and related fisheries related activities along the value chain. The guidelines also provide details on acquisition of various types of licenses, permits and certificates.

5. CATEGORIES OF FISHERIES LICENSES, PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES

Licenses, permits and certificates issued for Lake Victoria fisheries are as follows;

5.1 Annual licenses, certificates and permits

a) Fishing vessel license citizen/non-citizen

b) Fisher (crew) license citizen/non-citizen

c) Boat Builders license

d) Fishing gear manufacture/trade license

e) Fish traders/monger license

f) Fish Containerized vessel license

g) Fish Truck license

h) Artisanal fish processing license

i) Large scale artisanal fish processing license

j) Industrial fish processing licenseFish Maws Processing license

k) Fish storage facility license

l) By-products and processed transporters license

m) Recreation/Sport Fishing license/Permit

n) Fish Truck/Containers certificate

o) Sport Fishing Club Permit

p) Fishing gear importation permit

q) Special licenses (education and research)

5.2 Bi-annual certificates

a) Fish Containerized vessel certificate

b) Fish Truck certificate

5.3 Monthly licenses

a) Recreation/Sport Fishing License

5.4 Fortnightly licenses

a) Recreation/Sport Fishing License

5.5 Permits and certificates issued per consignment/ operation

a) Fish Movement Permit

b) Live Fish Movement Permit

c) Importation Permit

d) Local Health Permit/Certificate

e) Establishment approval certificate

f) Fish Sanitary certificate

6. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FISHERIES LICENSING

6.1 General Requirement

a) A completed application form affixed with a passport photo

b) A copy of national identification card/passport

c) A copy of previous license where applicable

d) Proof of registration at BMU office or any other relevant authority

e) Should be 18 years of age and above

f) All licenses issued by the Ministry responsible for Trade should be done in collaboration with the Competent Authority

6.2 Specific Requirements in Addition to General Requirement in section 6.1

6.2.1 Fishing Vessel Registration

i. An introduction letter from BMU or relevant authority confirming vessel ownership

ii. Valid certificate of seaworthiness from relevant Authority

iii. Certificate of inspection

iv. Fishing vessel minimum length as per national regulations

6.2.2 Fishing Vessel License

i. Valid certificate of registration/certificate of vessel ownership

ii. Valid working permit for non-citizens

iii. Fishing gear as per selected target species

iv. Evidence of payment

v. Returns of catch data from previous year

6.2.3 Recreation Fishing/Sport Fishing/Sport Fishing Club

i. Valid registration license

ii. Valid certificate of the seaworthiness of sport fishing vessels

iii. Returns of catch data and a copy of previous sport fishers license.

6.2.4 Fisherman's license/Fishing License/Fishing permit

i. Valid working permit for non-citizens

6.2.5 Fish Transport Vessels and Trucks

i. Valid inspection certificate

ii. Valid log book for fish transport trucks

6.2.6 Fish Maw Processing License

i. Approval from the Competent

ii. AuthorityEstablishment approval certificate/ certificate of complianceValid certificate

iii. of company and business registration from relevant Authority

iv. Valid tax clearance/compliance certificate

v. Valid inspection report

vi. Article/Memorandum of Association

vii. Proof of membership to recognized association

viii. Monthly returns on receipts and exports of fish and fishery products of the previous year

ix. For non-citizens a certificate of investment from relevant authority is required

x. For non-citizens a work permit is required

6.2.7 Industrial Fish Processing License

i. Approval from the Competent Authority

ii. Valid inspection report

iii. Valid certificate of Company and business registration from relevant Authority

iv. Valid tax clearance/compliance certificate

v. Article/Memorandum of Association

vi. Establishment approval certificate/certificate of compliance

vii. Proof of membership to recognized association

viii. Monthly returns on receipts and exports of fish and fishery products of the previous year

ix. For non-citizens a certificate of investment from relevant authority is required

x. For non-citizens a work permit is required

6.2.8 Large Scale Artisanal Processing License

i. Valid inspection report/compliance report

ii. Establishment approval certificate/certificate of compliance

iii. Valid certificate of business registration from relevant Authority

iv. Valid tax clearance/compliance certificate

v. Article/Memorandum of Association

vi. Annual returns on receipts and sales

vii. For non-citizens a certificate of investment from relevant authority is required

viii. For non-citizens a work permit is required

6.2.9 Fish Storage Facility License

i. Valid inspection report

ii. Approval from the Competent Authority

iii. Establishment approval certificate/certificate of compliance

iv. Monthly returns on receipts and sales of fish and fishery products of the previous year

6.2.10 Fish Mongers/Fish Traders License/Artisanal Processors License

i. Valid health certificate issued by Ministry responsible for Health

7. PROCEDURES

7.1 Procedures to Register a Fishing Vessel

a) The owner of the fishing vessel obtains an introductory letter from the BMU office or any other relevant authority where he/she intends to operate from.

b) The owner presents his/her boat accompanied with the introductory letter to relevant seaworthiness inspection authority

c) After inspection, seaworthiness certificate/certificate of inspection is offered

d) The owner completes the application forms with two passport size photos affixed for vessel registration which are endorsed by BMU office or any other relevant authority before they are submitted to the licensing officer.

e) The Licensing officer conducts inspection of the vessel to ascertain its compliance before registering the vessel.

f) The Licensing officer issues a vessel registration certificate /Certificate of Vessel Ownership and assign an identification mark consisting of letter and number representing the country and locality within which it is registered

7.2 Identification mark for a fishing vessel

Country	1 letter	**K**, U, T
County in Kenya and Region in Tanzania and Uganda	2 letters	e.g. Busia Kenya: **BU** Mwanza for Tanzania: MW Central for Uganda: CE
Registration Year	2 numbers	e.g 2018: **18**
BMU (where the boat was vetted) in a District or Sub-County in Kenya	2 numbers	**01**
Serial Number within a District or Sub-county in Kenya	4 numbers	**0001**
District or Sub-county in Kenya	2 letters	Kalangala: KA, Rachuonyo: **RA** Chato: CH
Example of identification mark		**KBU1801-0001RA**

7.3 Procedures to Obtain License

a) Submit a completed application form to relevant authority with requirements specified under section 6.

b) Verification and approval of the application by the licensing Officer

c) Submit proof of payment

d) Issue of license

7.4 Procedures to obtain Sport fishing club license

a) Apply for inspection to the relevant authority for Sport fishing club license

b) Submit proof of payment

c) License is issued upon successful inspection

7.5 Procedures to obtain Recreation fishing/Sport fishing license/permit

a) Apply for recreational/sport fishing license/permit from relevant authority or Sport fishing club

b) Submit proof of payment

c) License/permit is issued upon approval

7.6 Procedures to obtain certificate of inspection for fish transport Trucks and Vessels

a) Present the vessel or truck to the relevant authority for inspection

b) Inspection certificate is issued upon successful inspection

7.7 Procedures to obtain fish movement, fish sanitary certificate and local health certificate

a) Present fish consignment for inspection to the relevant authority

b) Provide information on the types and quantity of fish and fishery products in the consignment, origin, destination, and means of transport and its registration number.

c) Fish movement/fish sanitary/local health certificate issued upon successful inspection

7.8 Procedures to obtain approval for industrial/large scale artisanal processing and fish storage facilities

a) Apply and obtain approval for investment in industrial fish processing from the competent authority

b) Apply for inspection upon completion of establishment

c) Inspection carried by the Competent Authority and inspection/compliance report is produced

d) The establishment approval certificate/compliance certificate is issued upon successful approval of inspection report by the Competent Authority of the establishment

8. DURATION OF LICENSING AND LICENSES

Licensing period is from 1st January to 31st March of a calendar year and licenses are valid from date of issue to 31st December of that calendar year unless otherwise specified

9. LICENSING CHARGES

The fees for various licenses and permits are as stipulated in national fisheries regulations of the Partner States.

10. RENEWAL, REPLACEMENT AND CANCELLATION OF LICENSES, PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES

a) Renewal of license is done between 1st January and 31st March of a calendar year.

b) After 31st March a penalty of 50% of the value of the license fee will be charged for that year and previous unpaid years

c) Replacement of a lost license can be done at any time of the year at a cost upon submission of loss report from police

d) A license, certificate or permit will be cancelled when the owner is convicted in the court of law for committing a fisheries related offence.

e) Where the fishing vessel or transport truck/transport vessel/fishing gears has been abandoned for purposes of avoiding prosecution, and all efforts had failed in getting the offender/owner for three months for legal action, a licensing officer may apply to the court for orders of forfeiture of and cancellation of the license.

f) Temporary withdrawal from fishing or fisheries activities should be communicated in writing to the Competent Authority

g) Where the fishing vessel owner has been reported as a habitual offender of fishing laws/regulations, renewal may be denied based on evidence

11. CANCELATION

A license, certificate or permit may be cancelled under the following circumstances

a) Alteration

b) Unlawful transfer

c) Where there has been a contravention of the license/ certificate/permit on management measures or relevant applicable laws

d) When court orders that the license/certificate/permit be cancelled

e) When there is proof that false information was provided for the purpose of obtaining a license/certificate/permit

12. RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS

Production and printing of licenses, permits and certificates will be in accordance with national laws.

12.1 Director of Fisheries

a) Conduct fisheries licensing in collaboration with Local/ County government

b) Compile and maintain a national register of fisheries licensed categories

c) Acknowledge receipt of data and information from Local/County government and give feedback

d) Coordinate enforcement to improve compliance to licensing

e) Mobilize resources for licensing

f) Awareness creation and sensitization on the importance of fisheries licensing as a control tool in fisheries management

g) Provide format for fishing vessel logbook

h) Formulate and implement capacity building programmes on fisheries licensing

12.2 Local/County Government

a) Compile and maintain a register of fisheries licensed categories in the Local/County and share it with the Central Government

b) Liaise with Central Government to conduct fisheries licensing in the Local/County

c) Mobilize resources for licensing

d) Awareness creation and sensitization on the importance of fisheries licensing as a control tool in fisheries management

e) Conduct verification before issuance of licenses in collaboration with BMU or relevant authority

f) Network and collaborate with other Local/County governments

g) Conduct enforcement to improve compliance to licensing

h) Initiate and actively participate in fisheries data collection

i) Acknowledge receipt of data and information from BMUs and give feedback

j) Validate, compile and report the data and information to Local/County leadership and share with Director of Fisheries

12.3 BMU Committee/Relevant Authority

a) In collaboration with Local/County government maintain and keep a register of all vessel owners and their fishing equipment, fishers, traders, processors, and BMU members operating from their beach

b) Keep daily records of fish catches landed at beach from the fishing vessels and ensure fish is not sold before landing at gazetted/designated landing sites

c) Vetting fishers and fishing vessel owners for licensing in collaboration with relevant stakeholders

d) Put in place a system to regularly inspect fishing gears for compliance to the existing Fisheries Regulations

e) Provide data and information to Local/County

government

f) Issue recommendation letter for fishers' movement from one BMU to another

g) Network and collaborate with other BMUs or relevant authorities

12.4 Fishing Vessel Owner

a) Register with BMU/landing site

b) Obtain a Certificate of Registration/Vessel Ownership and fishing vessel license before using the fishing vessel

c) Mark each fishing vessel appropriately the given identification mark after registration and before fishing.

d) Employ only fishers holding valid fishing license/permit

e) Use fishing gear types, numbers and sizes as provided in the fishing vessel license and as specified in the national fisheries laws

f) Ensure the fishing vessel targets only the type of fish species specified in the license

g) Provide lifesaving equipment in the fishing vessel

h) Maintain a logbook following the format issued by Central Government to record daily fish catches, by-catch, value and make collected data and information available to fisheries officer/BMU office

i) Ensure fish is landed only at gazetted/designated landing sites/stations

j) Comply with all other provisions as stipulated in national laws and regulations

k) Ensure the vessel operates in the specified geographical area

12.5 Fishers

a) Be a registered member of a BMU/landing site

b) Obtain a letter of recommendation from the BMU or relevant authority before migrating to another BMU/ landing site.

c) Use fishing methods, gear types, number and sizes specified by the fishing vessel license

d) Possess a valid fishing license/permit and produce it on demand

e) Adhere to safety regulations while at fishing expeditions including wearing lifejackets

f) Target the fish species as specified in fishing vessel license

g) No fishing in protected/gazetted areas

h) Ensure fish is not sold before landing at gazetted/ designated landing sites/stations

i) Record fish catch in the logbook

j) Comply with all other provisions as stipulated in national laws and regulations

k) Fish in the specified geographical area

12.6 Fish Trader/Monger

a) Register with BMU/recognized market

b) Trade only in the permitted fish

c) Comply with regulations relating to fish quality and safety, handling and packaging

d) Possess a valid fish traders license/permit and produce it on deman

e) Obtain a Fish Movement Permit and a Local Heath

certificate/Permit before transporting fish and fishery products

f) Comply with all other provisions as stipulated in national laws and regulations.

g) Provide information on the types and quantity of fish and fishery products in the consignment, origin, destination, and means of transport and its registration number

12.7 Fish Transporter: Containerized Vessel and Fish Trucks

a) Ensure that the truck/vessel used for fish transport possesses a valid fish transport license/certificate and avail it on demand.

b) Ensure the fish consignment being transported is of the permitted sizes of fish and accompanied by Fish Movement Permit and local Health Certificate.

c) Ensure that the registration number is marked on the side of the fish transport vessel

d) Ensure that fresh fish transporting truck is clearly marked with the words 'FISH ONLY' on both sides

e) Ensure that fish is not transported together with other commodities

f) Comply with all other provisions as stipulated in national laws and regulations

g) Obtain a Fish Movement Permit and a Local Heath certificate/Permit before transporting fish and fishery products

h) Provide information on the types and quantity of fish and fishery products in the consignment, origin, destination, and means of transport and its registration number

13. PENALTIES RELATING TO LICENSING

Penalties related to fisheries offences should be as specified in national laws and regulations in Partner States.

14. APPLICATION FORMS/LICENSES/CERTIFICATES/ PERMITS

The format for application forms, licenses, permits and certificates should be as specified in national laws and regulations of Partner States as per agreed harmonized guidelines.

15. OPERATIONALIZATION OF THESE GUIDELINES

Partner States should endeavor to incorporate provisions of these guidelines in the national laws, regulations and guidelines for implementation.

16. FORMAT FOR A REGISTER OF FISHING VESSELS AND EQUIPMENT FOR LAKE VICTORIA

Name of Country:

Title of Legislation:

Title of Statutory Instrument:

DISTRICT/COUNTY……..; NAME OF BMU/LANDING SITE……..

S/N	Vessel identification mark	Name of owner	Gender	National ID	Nationality	Telephone number	Type of vessel	Length overall	Mode of Propulsion	Engine make	Engine Serial Number	Engine Horse Power (HP)	Fishing gear type	Fishing gear size	Number of Gear

LAKE VICTORIA FISHERIES ORGANISATION SECRETARIAT
Plot 7B/E Busoga Square, Bell Avenue
P.o. Box 1625, Jinja-Uganda
Tel: +25643412500
email: lvfo-sec@lvf.org, Website: www.lvfo.org

Printed with assistance from:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH