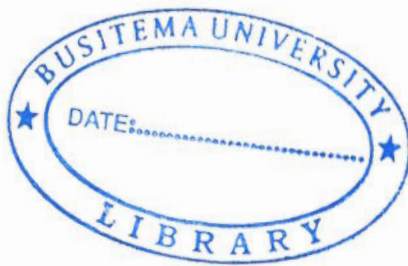


BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND
ENVIROMENTAL SCIENCES

THE EFFECTS OF FISHNG POLICIES ON FISH PRODUCTION

A CASE STUDY OF NAMASAGALI SUB COUNTY,
KAMULI DISTRICT



KAGOYA ESTHER

BU/UP/2010/418

MAY, 2013

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A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE
REQUIREMENTS OF THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NATURAL
RESOURCE ECONOMICS OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

MAY 2013

DECLARATION

I Kagoya Esther hereby declare that this report is as a result of my independent commitment and has never been submitted either in any of the institution for any academic qualification.

Signature.......... Date.....28th/06/2013.....

Kagoya Esther

BU/UP/2010/418

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report by Kagoya Esther has been submitted with my approval as university supervisor of Busitema University.

Signature.....

Date.....

Mr. Kakungulu Moses

(SUPERVISOR)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my beloved parents Mr and Mrs. Waiswa for all the support they have rendered to me, to all my brothers and sisters. I love you so much.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to my parents for all the support they have rendered to me most especially finance wise and guidance that has made me succeed in all my endeavors throughout my life at university.

Sincere gratitude goes to my supervisor Mr. Kakungulu Moses for all the support, guidance, knowledge, love and courage given to me throughout the whole course and report writing and to the faculty of Natural Resource Economics.

I acknowledge the effort of my friends most especially Mpande Mahad Kalyesubula, not for getting Mpomwenda veronica you made my stay at university a success' and all my classmates for their efforts and encouragements towards making this proposal and finishing this course, it has been a long struggle.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATIONS

BMUs:	Beach Management Units
DFR:	Department Fisheries Resources
FIRRI:	Fisheries Resources Research Institute
LVEMP:	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project
LVFO:	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
MAAIF:	Ministry Of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
NAADS:	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NaFIRRI:	National Fisheries Resources Research Institute
NARO:	National Agricultural Research Organization
NEMA:	National Environmental Management Authority
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization

ABSTRACT

The study examined the effects of fishing policies on fish production in Namasagali Sub County. This was done by assessing the effects of fishing policies on fish production due to access fees, control of access and management measures.

The study was cross sectional and both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to collect data. The methods of data collection used were interviews, questionnaires and observations. The data was collected from a sample of 52 respondents using purposive sampling and data was coded and then entered into excel sheet which later was copied to SPSS (version 16) where it was analyzed which facilitated the formation of frequency tables, and graphs. Also data collected using an interview guide was analyzed manually using a data compilation form.

The study revealed that fishing policies exist in the area and are used for management and regulating fish production. The research findings indicate that control of access increase fish production and this has been done by use of fishing licenses and licenses on fish processing and marketing which regulates the fishing effort and output, this was supported by 61.5% and 59.6% of respondent's agreements respectively. The research findings indicate that access fees results into increase in fish production; this is supported by 6.5% of the respondents who agree that obtaining a fishing license for a time period increase fish production and 49.2% agree that prohibition of transfer, assignment and borrowing of a fishing license results into increased fish production. The findings also indicate that management measures have an effect of increasing fish production. This is supported by 69% of the respondents who agree that regulations on mesh sizes increase fish production, 69% also of respondents agree that regulations on fishing vessels increase fish production, 75% also agree that fish processing and trade increase fish production and lastly 61.5% of the respondents agree that limiting entry and licensing increase fish production.

I recommend that there is need for the government to increase funds directed to the management of fisheries resources in order to ensure proper monitoring and enforcement of the policies in place. There is also need for the government to make a policy reform in the fisheries policy in order to put into consideration of river fisheries which were ignored at first due to its little productivity as compared to lake fisheries.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1: Introduction

This research looked at effects of fishing policies on fish production in Namasagali Sub County. This chapter covers the back ground of the study, s, problem statement, objectives, and research questions, scope of the study, conceptual frame work, operational definitions of the key terms used and organization of the study.

1.2: Back ground of the study

Policy according to Environmental policy From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia can be defined as a "course of action or principle adopted or proposed by a government, party, business or individual. The policy prescribes the institutional arrangements for the management of the fisheries sector and identifies relevant stakeholder institutions that will support implementation to address current concerns.

Fisheries management according FAO (2000) refers to the integrated process of information gathering, analysis, planning, consultation, decision-making, allocation of resources and formulation and implementation, with enforcement as necessary, of regulations or rules which govern fisheries activities in order to ensure the continued productivity of the resources and the accomplishment of other fisheries objectives . In order to achieve successful management of fisheries, the different types of fisheries must be known which are; Industrial fisheries, Artisanal fisheries and traditional fisheries which and these are employed in Uganda.

Most countries have similar management objectives, although the emphasis differs between developed and developing nations. Developed countries are usually faced with fully or overexploited stocks, so their management objectives concentrate on stock rebuilding and capacity reduction, although most countries also have significant aims regarding markets and social conflict. The most urgent objective is to scale fleet sizes so that they become commensurate with sustainable exploitation of the resources. Management plans also increasingly recognize the need for a policy that integrates fisheries with management of the coastal zone or inland waters.

In contrast, developing countries tend to concentrate on fisheries development in terms of new resources and technology. Although it is recognized that some stocks are overfished,

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The basic data used in this section are updates of the data published in FAO. 1997. Review of the state of world fishery resources: marine fisheries. FAO Fisheries Circular No. 920. Rome. 173 pp. (An updated version is in preparation.)

The basic policy underlying our **existing** fisheries regulations contained in the Fish and Crocodiles Act 1964 of the Laws of Uganda

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