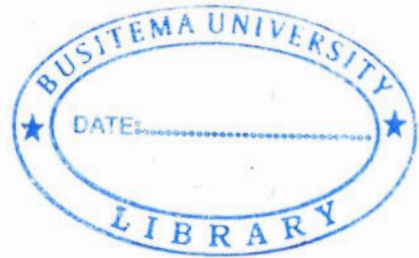


**FISHERIES RESOURCE GOVERNANCE AND LIVELIHOODS IN NAMASAGALI
SUB-COUNTY, KAMULI DISTRICT**

BY

BWIRE MOSES

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF NATURAL
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OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF THE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS OF
BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

JUNE 2013

DECLARATION

I Bwire Moses declare that this research report is my original work and has never been submitted to any other institution of higher learning for any award.

Signature: 

Date: 08/07/2012

APPROVAL

This research report titled “**Fisheries resource governance and Livelihoods in Namasagali sub-county, Kamuli District**” by Bwire Moses has been submitted with my approval.

Name:..... *MASABA James* (Supervisor)

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*

Date: *19/2/13*

DEDICATION

I dedicate this report to my mum Nabwire Esther, my dad Musisi Moses, aunts Adhija and Allen, uncles Mangeni and Sunday, my lovely sisters Lillian, Barbra, Rachael, and my brothers Eddy, Sam, and David for their love, care and support.

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ACCRONYMS

| | |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| BMUs | Beach Management Units |
| CPUE | Catch per Unit Effort |
| NFP | National Fisheries Policy |
| NRs | Natural Resources |
| NRM | Natural Resources Management |
| ILM | Integrated Lake Management |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| NAFIRRI | National Fisheries Resources Research Institute |
| LMOs | Lake Management Organizations |
| T.C | Trading Centres |
| S/C | Sub-County |
| LVFO | Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization |
| LVEMP | Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| MAAIF | Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries |
| PEAP | Poverty Eradication Action Programme |
| DNRO | District Natural Resources Officer |

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine fisheries resource governance and livelihoods of the people in Namasagali Sub-county. The specific objectives were to assess fisheries resource contribution to the livelihoods of the people in Namasagali Sub-county and to suggest recommendations for the improvement in the fisheries resource governance in that area. This involved use of questionnaires covering 50 respondents i.e. 10 in each landing site and trading centre. Data collected was analysed using SPSS.

The research findings indicate that the BMUs are the institutions responsible for fisheries governance. There is a lot of laxity, inconsistencies, discrimination and lack of transparency in these institutions. Some of the fisher folk are not aware of the activities of these institutions.

The study concludes that the BMUs are very inefficient in ensuring proper management of the fisheries resource, and this affects peoples' livelihoods negatively. Therefore the researcher recommends that there should be stronger rules and regulations governing use of the resource, the procedures for licensing and registration should be transparent, BMUs should be well empowered financially, mass awareness of the fisher folk needs to be done, licences should be issued on a quota basis, and a saving and credit scheme among fisher folk should be promoted.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the background to the study, the problem statement, objectives, research questions, significance of the study and the conceptual frame work.

1.2 Background to the study

Fisheries resource governance according to FAO (2000) should focus on 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 resource and the accomplishment of other fisheries objectives." Fisheries management draws on the science of fisheries in order to find ways to protect the fisheries resources so as to ensure sustainable exploitation.

Modern fisheries governance and management is often referred to as a governmental system of appropriate management rules based on defined objectives and a mix of management means to implement the rules, which are put in place by a system of monitoring and control surveillance. The international fisheries resource is somehow poorly governed. This has reduced the benefits from this natural resource to the livelihoods of the people. Better governance of this resource in this case would mean the sum of the legal, social, economic and political arrangements used to manage the resource.

Livelihood refers to the peoples' "means of securing the necessities of life". For instance, a fisherman's livelihood depends on the availability and accessibility of fish. In social sciences the concept of livelihood extends to include social and cultural means. i.e. "the command an individual, family, or other social group has over an income and/or bundles of resources that can be used or exchanged to satisfy its needs. This may involve information, cultural knowledge, social networks and legal rights as well as tools, land and other physical resources. The concept of livelihood is used in fields such as political ecology to put analytical focus on sustainability and human rights. A livelihood can also be the means of making a living. It encompasses people's capabilities, assets, income and activities required to secure the necessities of life. A livelihood is sustainable when it enables people to cope

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