



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

# **GUIDELINES FOR BEACH MANAGEMENT UNITS IN UGANDA**



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES  
**Department of Fisheries Resources**

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## FOREWORD

Uganda is blessed with rich fisheries resources in its many lakes, rivers and wetlands. By using these resources, the fisheries sector makes significant contributions to national goals of poverty eradication and economic growth. The sector provides high quality food in the form of fish for about 17 million Ugandans and fish is the top agricultural export earner in the country. The sector provides direct employment and incomes for about 300,000 people, the majority of whom are poor, and supports a further 1.2 million livelihoods in fisheries dependent households.

As the population of Uganda increases, we see increasing pressure on its natural resources. In the past, fisheries management relied heavily on a centralised command and control approach. Such an approach proved inadequate in meeting the needs of the sector. The fisheries sector, unlike agriculture, is based on hunting highly mobile prey by tens of thousands of fishers who compete for the same resources. To sustainably manage these resources requires many rules and regulations to be obeyed by fishers and traders. To obtain greater compliance to fisheries rules requires closer involvement of fisheries stakeholders in managing the resources upon which their livelihoods depend.

The Government has therefore adopted a new management approach called co-management in which local people are equal partners in managing fisheries. This is supported by a new law, the Fish (Beach Management) Rules No. 35 2003, which delegates legal power to local people for fisheries planning and management. The delegation of legal power is made by fisheries stakeholders joining together to form legally empowered groups known as Beach Management Units (BMUs).

BMUs differ greatly from previous local fisheries groups. BMU leaders are elected by all members, poor fishing crew members and women have allocated places on BMU Committees and will play key roles in decision making. BMUs will collect and use fisheries information for management purposes, and will be involved in controlling access to fisheries resources in a fair and transparent manner. In partnership with Government, they will monitor fisheries activities and actively reduce illegal fishing gears and methods.

The BMU Guidelines supplement the new Fish (Beach Management) Rules and set out in more detail how to set up and run a BMU. This is an exciting stage in fisheries development in Uganda and I look forward to seeing local people exercising their new legal rights in a responsible manner by taking care of fisheries resources, raising resource productivity and their own incomes, generating more export income and improving the livelihoods of poor people.

Dick Nyeko  
Commissioner for Fisheries

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# **GUIDELINES FOR BEACH MANAGEMENT UNITS IN UGANDA**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Institutional Background**

These guidelines are provided by the Chief Fisheries Officer<sup>1</sup> for the statutory implementation of the Fish (Beach Management) Rules under the Fish Act. It is expected that these guidelines will promote empowerment and active participation of citizens at all levels in fisheries governance and encourage decentralization of functions to allow people to manage and direct their own affairs. It should also enable involvement of people in the formulation and implementation of fisheries development plans that affect them.

The Guidelines provide a framework for decentralisation and delegation of fisheries functions, powers and services and democratic participation and control of decision-making. It is based on the general principles underpinning the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture including shifts in decision-making for natural resource management, local participatory planning, and poverty focus and gender sensitivity in development.

The National Fisheries Policy (NFP) 2003 provides for - "*Decentralisation and community involvement in fisheries management*". The policy states that stakeholders will be involved in the management of fisheries by devolving some decision-making responsibilities from central to local governments and communities. The Fisheries Sector Strategic Plan (FSSP) derived from the policy includes the creation of a national network of Beach Management Units (BMUs) that will be supported through various training programmes to serve as an efficient engine of growth of the fisheries sector through improved management of fisheries resources.

### **1.2 Aims of the BMU Guidelines**

The guidelines are designed to assist people involved in fisheries and their local governments to set up and operate Beach Management Units. The guidelines serve to:

- (i) Supplement information provided in The Fish (Beach Management) Rules 2003 No. 35 to increase stakeholder understanding in setting up and operating BMUs;

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<sup>1</sup> The Chief Fisheries Officer referred to in the Fish Act is currently the Commissioner for Fisheries, Department of Fisheries Resources, MAAIF.

- (ii) Ensure that standardised procedures are adopted throughout the country in establishing BMUs and subsequent higher level BMU networks;
- (iii) Ensure that BMUs maintain a poverty focus and gender sensitivity in their structure and operating procedures;
- (iv) Promote good self-governance and democratic decision-making in BMU operating procedures;
- (v) Outline the advantages of BMUs in co-management of fisheries resources;
- (vi) Clarify roles and responsibilities between BMUs and local government partners, DFR and other stakeholders in co-management of fisheries resources.

## 2. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN UGANDA

### 2.1 Importance of Capture Fisheries to Uganda

- i. **Exports:** The recorded export of fish brought US \$90 million to Uganda in 2002; this is the highest contribution to the economy of any agricultural export commodity.
- ii. **Domestic fish:** the production of fish consumed within Uganda is even higher than that exported, bringing an estimated total contribution to the economy of Ush 442 billion, that is 12% of GDP<sup>2</sup>.
- iii. **Income and employment:** Over 1,000,000 people are directly dependent on the fisheries sector as one of the main sources of household income and employment for household members.
- iv. **Food security:** fish feeds up to 15 million people within Uganda annually, providing critical nutrients as well as protein.
- v. **Secondary business growth:** expansion of the export fishery has led to a rapid growth and boom in a variety of businesses and service providers at many of the landings sites involved in the international fish trade.

The remarkable contribution of wild fish to the economy can only increase and lead to poverty reduction if the management of fisheries resources involves fisheries communities, including the poor and women, in implementing policy and regulations, collecting and using information, and in planning and decision-making. The policy and institutional frameworks are now in place.

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<sup>2</sup> Total GDP recorded for the year 2001/2002 was 3,724 billion. It therefore means that value added of Ush 442,000 million as a proportion of total GDP would contribute 12%.

## **2.2 Ownership of Fish Resources and Management Responsibility**

It is necessary for all fisheries stakeholders to understand the nature of ownership of wild fish resources if they are to be sustainably managed and wisely used. The fisheries resources of Uganda, and the waters and wetlands within which they live, are common property resources<sup>3</sup> held in trust by Government on behalf of the people of Uganda. It means that the State retains overall mandate for taking care of these resources for the benefit of its people now and in the future as per the Constitution.

Fish are captured by many different forms of hunting methods and gears. Fishers compete for the same common resources. The widespread misconception amongst fishers that fish are inexhaustible leads to over exploitation. It creates a complex situation that requires different sets of rules and regulations to ensure sustainable resource harvest and wise use.

## **2.3 Threats to Fisheries Resources**

Fisheries resources and the many livelihoods they support in Uganda are threatened by the use of illegal and destructive fishing gears and methods. These are especially destructive when used on fish breeding grounds. One of the most damaging effects is the capture and dealing in immature, baby or young fish. Increasing human population has led to substantial increases in the number of fishermen, landing sites and fishing boats. This problem of too many people chasing too few fish has in turn created problems of over-fishing and resource depletion. The fishers reason that if they do not catch fish, some one else will. This leads to unscrupulous fishers using illegal methods. It becomes the duty of all citizens to ensure that such bad fishers are brought to book. There also exist other factors outside fisheries that pose a threat to fishes. These include environmental problems such as soil erosion and siltation, agro-chemical use, industrial and domestic pollution and destruction of wetlands.

## **2.4 Past Fisheries Management Approach and Institutions**

Fisheries management in the past was vested with the central Government with out-posted fisheries staff. The administration and management was based on a command and control approach. There was very little or no participation by fisheries communities in resource planning, management and development. Local fishery leaders known as *Gabungas*<sup>4</sup> controlled fishing operations at fish landing sites. In some landing sites, the *Gabungas* assumed hereditary powers, so removing them was very difficult even when there was obvious need to do so.

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<sup>3</sup> Common property resources are defined as natural resources that are not privately owned but belong to, and are shared by, the people of Uganda. They include resources such as wild fisheries, certain forests, wetlands etc.

<sup>4</sup> Gabunga is defined as a traditional head fisherman

At a few fish landing sites there were Landing Site Committees (LSC). Fish poisoning in the late 1990s by some unscrupulous fishermen led to the establishment of Fisheries Task Forces formed to curb the menace. In Lake George, Kazinga Channel, Lake Edward and Lake Wamala the Fish Rehabilitation Committees were set up to reduce illegal fisheries activities. The *Gabungas*, Landing Site Committees and Task Forces were not democratically elected and their functions were not clearly defined.

The decentralisation policy transferred or devolved fisheries extension or local husbandry and service delivery to local governments. The State delegated the mandate for fisheries law/order functions to local governments. However, despite their new responsibility, many local governments have inadequately addressed issues of fisheries management. The Local Governments often recognize the importance of fisheries resources as a source of revenue but have reinvested too little towards managing fisheries resources. Despite the existence of *Gabungas*, landing site committees and fisheries taskforces, the process of decentralisation has not sufficiently protected fisheries resources and the many livelihoods dependent on these resources. Sector leaders realized that a new management approach was therefore needed.

## **2.5 Current Fisheries Management Approach**

The current approach is based on fisheries co-management through the BMUs. It is expected that the citizens and government share responsibility in fisheries management as active partners in fisheries planning and development. Communities, in partnership with local governments, are expected to control who fishes and how to share the benefits from fisheries. The BMUs provide the institutional structure at the grassroots to improve planning and to sustainably manage fisheries resources.

The BMUs will be established at all gazetted and designated fish landing sites. Gazetted fish landing sites are defined as:

*"Places prescribed by the Minister within which fish may be landed or disposed of";*

Designated fish landing sites are:

*"Places recognised by the local governments and the BMU for the purposes of providing access to fishing, landing, handling, processing and marketing fish, collection of fisheries information and the issue of fish movement permits".*

In situations where there are few or no fishing vessels, such as on seasonal wetlands where fishing is often not carried out by boat, or on small lakes such as the crater lakes in South West Uganda, which may not qualify for BMU status,

the local government shall seek guidance from the Commissioner for Fisheries on alternative management arrangements.

## **2.6 Comparison of BMUs and Past Fisheries Management Institutions**

In order to better understand the reasons for transforming past local management institutions into BMUs under co-management, key differences between the two are explained below:

- (i) A BMU is a legally empowered organisation, whereas past fisheries management institutions were not;
- (ii) A BMU includes all fisheries stakeholders whereas past institutions did not;
- (iii) A BMU is poverty focused with inclusion of crew members (*barias*) on its Committee whereas past institutions did not formally include poorer crew members;
- (iv) A BMU is gender sensitive with women holding equal rights in membership to men and having a set allocation of places on a BMU Committee. Past institutions were not gender sensitive;
- (v) A BMU can legally associate at higher levels with other BMUs for lake wide management whereas past institutions could not do this with legal power;
- (vi) A BMU uses free and fair elections by all members to elect BMU Committee members, past institutions were more exclusive, often only involving boat owners;
- (vii) A BMU has a legal responsibility for the collection of fisheries planning information whereas past institutions did not;
- (viii) A BMU has many more functions than past institutions, especially in terms of planning and linking to national and local government development planning.

## **3. BENEFITS OF BMUs IN FISHERIES CO-MANAGEMENT**

There are many advantages of creating and operating BMUs using a co-management approach. The key benefits of BMUs include but are not limited to the following:

- i. The only legal right of access to exploit fisheries resources at gazetted and designated landing sites is through joining a BMU. If a fisher does not join then he/she cannot operate legally in fisheries;
- ii. Allows for active involvement in decision-making processes governing the management of fisheries resources in partnership with local government;
- iii. Allows control of access to fisheries resources by limiting numbers and types of fishing boats and gears in partnership with local government;

- iv. Able to set management rules locally and at lake wide level through by-laws and ordinances;
- v. Has clear power to arrest illegal fisheries operators on water and land;
- vi. Provides a powerful lobbying force especially within a larger lake wide management organisation that can influence, where necessary, national policies and regulations;
- vii. Attracts government and other funding because of clear poverty focus, gender sensitivity and participatory decision-making;
- viii. Able to raise local revenue for its operations and for fisheries management and development;
- ix. Attracts training to improve various management skills of local people;
- x. Improved fisheries information collection, use and transfer for planning and management purposes;
- xi. Improved sanitation and fish quality at landing sites;
- xii. Improved safety during fishing operations;
- xiii. Provides institutional focus for mobilization and wider development programmes;
- xiv. Increased productivity of fisheries resources and less harmful and illegal fishing and fish trading through co-management;
- xv. Fisheries livelihoods will improve and be more secure through increased productivity with members free to form or join marketing associations or cooperatives;
- xvi. Food security will improve in very many rural communities through increased productivity and improved fisheries resource management.

#### 4. THE ROLE OF BMUs IN POVERTY REDUCTION

The BMUs will involve women and the poor in decision-making structures and processes to ensure their interests are included in the management and sustainable use of the resources. The fisheries sector goal is to see:

"Poverty in fisheries communities eradicated and the sector contribution to national economic growth maximized".

The areas of action that contribute directly to poverty reduction are to:

1. ***Establish, and build the capacity of, a nationwide network of Beach Management Units for fisheries co-management.*** About 700 BMUs will form a network of higher level BMUs and will work with local and central government. These grass root fisheries custodians will safeguard the resources upon which their livelihoods depend by improving management and reducing harmful and illegal fisheries activities on water and land.
2. ***Improve post harvest quality and safety to increase exports, whilst ensuring small-scale fish processors and traders, who are often women, benefit.*** The competitiveness of, and investment in, the sector must be

increased to deliver this. BMUs will be a major vehicle for increased investment by promoting members with similar fish business to form associations to maximize the profitability of their enterprises. The BMUs will also promote sanitation and hygiene at landing sites to improve fish quality and safety.

3. ***Promote community-based information collection, use and transfer systems and integrate with local and central government systems.*** A major constraint on sector planning has been the absence or inadequacy of fisheries data. It is expected that through BMUs, fisheries information will be collected and used starting at community level to enable local people, including women and the poor, to contribute to decision-making, planning and management.
4. ***Develop and support institutional arrangements for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction within the fisheries sector, operational and sustainably funded at all stakeholder levels.*** The fisheries sector is undergoing major transformation. This involves building a network of BMUs as a grass roots institutional foundation operating within lake wide management organisations under the guidance and support of a central fisheries management body.

## **5. OBJECTIVES**

The BMUs have the following broad aims:

- a) Provide a legally empowered institutional framework that brings together all fisheries stakeholders, including the poor and marginalised, and actively involve them in decision-making for the sustainable management of fisheries resources;
- b) Provide fisheries stakeholders with an officially recognised organisational role in partnership with local governments and the State in the co-management of fisheries resources in accordance with prevailing policies and laws;
- c) Improve the welfare and livelihood of people in fisheries dependent communities through improved planning and resource management, good governance, democratic participation and self-reliance.

## **6. BMU STRUCTURE**

### **6.1 Membership of the BMU Assembly**

All people engaged in fisheries-related activity at an officially gazetted or designated fish landing site will organise themselves to form a Beach

Management Unit (BMU) for fisheries management purposes. The following criteria shall apply:

- (i) The stakeholders will include boat owners, fishing crew members (barias), fish mongers, artisanal fish processors, local gear makers and repairers, boat builders, fishing input suppliers, and industrial fish processors' agents.
- (ii) To be a member of a BMU, a person must register and be vetted by the local authority at inception.
- (iii) New entrants to a fishery must apply to the BMU Committee for approval to operate at the gazetted or designated landing site. In an open access lake, they may apply for a boat licence. In a controlled access lake, they may apply for a boat licence through the application process. It is national policy to work towards controlled access to fisheries through BMUs.
- (iv) Non-citizens must apply to a BMU Committee and should be in possession of a valid work permit provided by the Immigration Department. The decision to grant permission to register with the BMU must be made in conjunction with local government.
- (v) Non-citizens of Uganda must satisfy The Fishing (Amendment) Rules, 2001 No. 73 Statutory Instrument.
- (vi) Fish traders operating from secondary markets entirely outside BMU areas of jurisdiction will not register as BMU members. Such traders may, however, form their own associations and propose by-laws.

## **6.2 Membership of the BMU Committee**

Each BMU Assembly must elect a BMU Committee of 9 to 15 members and membership will be drawn from all designated landings forming the BMU.

A BMU Committee will contain the following proportions of stakeholder groups:

- i. 30% boat owners;
- ii. 30% crew (fishing labourers/barias who do not own boats);
- iii. 30% other stakeholder groups listed in the BMU Statutory Instrument, including fish processors, boat makers, local gear makers or repairers, fishing equipment dealers, managers, and chatterers;
- iv. 10% fishmongers.

A BMU Committee will, wherever possible, have 30% women. This allocation to women supports and implements Government policy on gender balance.

Where a BMU is not immediately able to attain 30% representation by women, it should actively aim towards achieving this in future years.

As an example:

If the BMU Assembly agrees to have 10 Committee members, then there will be: 3 boat owners, 3 barias, 3 "others" and 1 fishmonger. Of these 10 members, 3 should be women.

The explicit inclusion of equal representation of fishing crew members/barias is to ensure a clear poverty focus in BMU decision-making processes.

## **7. PROCEDURE IN FORMING A BMU**

### **7.1 Operational Area**

- (i) A BMU will operate within the borders of existing parish or sub-county boundaries. Where there is more than one BMU in a single parish, the BMUs will jointly agree on boundaries to their area of jurisdiction. If no BMU can be formed at parish level, a BMU may be formed at the higher sub-county level;
- (ii) Each BMU operational area will have a well-defined boundary agreed in consultation with local government;
- (iii) The minimum number of fishing boats for a fish landing to qualify as a BMU will be 30. Where there are fish landings with less than 30 boats, then those landings will be included in a BMU with 30 boats at a gazetted or designated landing site;
- (iv) In geographically complicated cases, guidance will be provided by local government and the Commissioner for Fisheries.

### **7.2 Step-by-Step Formation Procedure**

A recommended step-by-step sequence of events in setting up a BMU is outlined as follows:

- Step 1: Awareness raising of district and sub-county governments through workshops, meetings and dissemination of information (e.g. Statutory Instrument and Guidelines).

- Step 2: Training of sub-county government staff, NGOs and CBOs to operate as Change Agents in raising awareness of local governments and communities.
- Step 3: Awareness raising of political and administrative leaders at LC I, II and III levels by trained government (sub-county) staff, NGOs and CBOs.
- Step 4: Awareness raising of communities at all fish landing sites by trained government (sub-county) staff, NGOs and CBOs supplemented by information through radio and documents.
- Step 5: Identify and seek agreement of communities, local and central government on the locations that qualify as designated fish landing sites for the formation of BMUs.
- Step 6: Registration of BMU members:
- a) The CAO is the Returning Officer and may delegate registration duties to the Sub-county Chief who may in turn delegate to the Parish Chief. A Registration book will be used to record all members details in accordance with the format given in BMU Statutory Instrument;
  - b) The Parish Chief will inform the community of the dates, time and venue for registration – this may take up to 5 days at large landing sites;
  - c) The District Fisheries Officer should give technical advice to the CAO to expedite the registration process;
  - d) Registrations forms will be used to duplicate details provided in the BMU Registration book. Registration forms and books will be provided by District Government, and on completion, will be verified by the signature of the Parish Chief;
  - e) The Registration book will be made available for inspection by any BMU member and government officials;
  - f) A complete list of BMU members will be publicly displayed at the respective fish landing site.
- Step 7: Election of a BMU Committee:
- a) Each BMU will elect a BMU Committee by gathering members to a meeting of the BMU Assembly (Section 13, part 2 of BMU SI applies);
  - b) A BMU Committee will contain between 9 to 15 members and where a BMU incorporates more than one fish landing site, membership will be drawn from all landings forming the BMU.

Composition of the Committee will be in accordance with Section 6.2 of these Guidelines;

c) A BMU Committee will be composed of the following:

- ✚ A Chairperson
- ✚ A Secretary
- ✚ A Treasurer, and
- ✚ Any other office bearers

d) The Returning Officer for Committee elections is the CAO, who may delegate supervisory duties to the Sub-county Chief who may in turn delegate to the Parish Chief. The District Fisheries Officer should give technical advice to the CAO to expedite the election process.

e) The Returning Officer, through the Parish Chief, will call a meeting of the BMU Assembly for it to agree the number of BMU Committee members and office bearer positions. The Parish Chief will give prior notice of the date, time and venue of the meeting.

f) There are two rounds in the election process:

In the first round, each stakeholder group (boat owner, baria, others and fishmongers) will form an electoral college to elect their own representatives as Committee members in accordance with the percentage composition set out in Section 6.2 above. Voting will be done in accordance with Part I, Section 6 (1) of the BMU Statutory Instrument. The Returning Officer must ensure that the correct percentage stakeholder composition is achieved and that the nomination and election process results, wherever possible, in women obtaining 30% of the Committee membership;

h) In each stakeholder group, it is recommended that a maximum of 5 candidates are accepted for each available place on the committee, and that all nomination forms are completed within two weeks prior to the date of the BMU Committee election.

i) The three nomination forms provided in the First Schedule of the BMU Statutory Instrument will be issued to candidates competing for Committee membership through the returning officer. Completed forms will be submitted to the Parish Chief.

j) The Returning Officer, through the Parish Chief, will inform all BMU members of the date, time and venue of the election of the BMU Committee.

k) The Returning Officer will appoint one polling assistant to supervise elections in each stakeholder group in round one;

l) After the results of round one, the returning Officer will convene and preside over the BMU Assembly to announce the results and open nominations for round two.

m) In the second round, the BMU Assembly will elect posts of Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and any other agreed post from the Committee members elected in round one. This second round will be held on the same day as round one once all Committee members have been elected. The three forms provided in the First Schedule of the BMU Statutory Instrument will again be completed. The election process will then commence from the nominations. A Committee member can be nominated for more than one post.

n) Election of individuals for the BMU Committee posts (Chairperson, Treasurer, Secretary and any other post agreed by the Assembly) will be by voting of the whole BMU Assembly in accordance with Part I, Section 6 (1) of the BMU Statutory Instrument.

o) The records of those voting and the nomination forms will be kept and stored safely by the Returning Officer to ensure accountability.

p) After round two, the returning Officer will announce the results to the BMU Assembly.

q) All elections must be held between 7 am to 6 pm.

Step 8: Registration of BMU:

a) BMU application forms for registration will be provided by the Returning Officer in the format given in Annex 1 of these Guidelines.

b) Once a BMU Committee has been elected, the BMU Chairperson will complete and submit an application form requesting registration by the Commissioner for Fisheries (Chief Fisheries Officer). The form should be submitted through the Parish and Sub-county Chiefs and the CAO who then makes a recommendation to the Commissioner for Fisheries.

c) The application must be accompanied by the register of members and details of the BMU Committee to demonstrate clearly

that BMU guidelines have been adhered to, particularly with regard to stakeholder percentage composition and representation by women.

d) The application and registration should be completed within 30 days of the election. The DFO should provide technical advice to the CAO to expedite the process.

- Step 9: Approval of a BMU - Each application will be examined by the Commissioner for Fisheries (Chief Fisheries Officer) in the Department of Fisheries Resources. If an application is successful, a BMU Certificate of Registration will be issued by the Commissioner for Fisheries. Where an application is not successful, the reasons for refusal will be given. The unsuccessful applicant will have 15 days from the date of receipt of notification of the results of the application, in which to lodge an appeal to the Commissioner for Fisheries copied to the Returning Officer, Sub-county Chief and Parish Chief. The decision of the Commissioner for Fisheries will be given within 30 days of receipt of the letter of appeal and will be final.
- Step 10: The Commissioner for Fisheries will establish a national register of BMUs, BMU Committee members and BMU Assembly members.
- Step 11: The Chairperson so appointed shall before assuming his/her duties take an oath before a magistrate in the presence of the CAO or his/her appointed representative in the form prescribed in Annex 2 of the Guidelines.
- Step 12: Making BMU Operating Procedures - Each BMU is required to make its own Operating Procedures to govern its own local operations. A BMU will make its Operating Procedures within three months from the date of issue of the BMU Certificate of Registration.
- Step 13: Training BMU Committees: In order to establish an effective national BMU network, substantial capacity building is required. DFR will co-ordinate the identification of the training needs and training providers.

## **8. OPERATING A BMU**

Details of some procedures are set out in the Statutory Instrument. Others will be included in individual Operating Procedures to be agreed by each BMU. BMUs

are legally empowered for fisheries management purposes only and will not displace the LC system. Two areas relevant to all BMUs are outlined below.

### **8.1 Tenure of Office**

A BMU Committee member is eligible for re-election only once with regard to consecutive terms. However, a BMU member may serve on a BMU Committee for more than two terms i.e. for more than four years, on condition that there is a break of at least two years after serving the second term.

The elected members will assume office not later than 30 days after election and after receiving a hand-over statement from their predecessors.

### **8.2 Disqualification of BMU Committee Members**

The reasons for dismissal of a member of the BMU Committee are set out in the Statutory Instrument. A BMU Assembly meeting to consider dismissal of a Committee member, including the Chairperson, can be called by the office of the CAO on written request by a BMU Assembly with signatures from a third of the registered members to call a meeting to consider dismissal, and on provision of evidence to support the grounds for dismissal. The CAO will convene the meeting and the dismissal will be agreed when at least two thirds of those attending the meeting vote in favor of dismissal.

The dismissed Committee member, including the Chairperson, will have 15 days from the date of dismissal, in which to lodge an appeal to the Commissioner for Fisheries copied to the Returning Officer, Sub-county Chief and Parish Chief. The decision of the Commissioner for Fisheries will be given within 30 days of receipt of the letter of appeal and will be final.

### **8.3 Acquisition of Assets and Finances**

Details of procedures for raising funds to support BMU activities are set out in Part VIII, Section 20 of the Statutory Instrument. In addition, other relevant areas of financial management include the following:

- i. A BMU may acquire BMU assets. However, since they perform their functions on behalf of Government, any assets of the BMUs are assets of Government to be used for local public good;
- ii. A BMU Assembly may agree that BMU members contribute a membership fee for maintenance and effective operation of their BMU;
- iii. A BMU should establish a bank account and financial management system to support its operations;
- iv. The annual operating budget of a BMU should be approved by a sub-county council;
- v. A BMU must keep records of their assets and liabilities;

- vi. The sub-county accounts officer will audit the BMU accounts annually.

## **9. ROLES OF OTHER STAKEHOLDERS**

For effective participation of various stakeholders in fisheries co-management, each party must understand its own role, that of others and the relationship and links between them. The roles by various stakeholders within BMUs are set out in the BMU Statutory Instrument (Annex 3). The roles of the centre, local governments, research providers and NGOs are summarised below.

### **9.1 The Role of the Department of Fisheries Resources**

The Department of Fisheries Resources is vested with overall responsibility for fisheries administration:

- i. Policy formulation and issuance of policy guidelines, formulation of fisheries legislation and enforcement at national level.
- ii. Provide technical assistance for fisheries development to various stakeholders;
- iii. Set standards and prepare guidelines to ensure fish quality and safety;
- iv. Design fisheries information collection systems for implementation by local authorities and BMUs;
- v. Guide the establishment of BMUs, coordinate a national capacity building program;
- vi. Ensure that monitoring of the performance of BMUs and their lake wide institutions is undertaken by local governments;
- vii. Issue registration certificates to the BMUs as recommended by the districts;
- viii. Collaborate with regional and international organizations;
- ix. Mobilize donor support through development projects;

### **9.2 The Roles of Local Authorities**

- i. Implementation of national fisheries policies and ensure enforcement of fisheries laws and regulations in partnership with resource users;
- ii. Production of development plans and access to central Government grants to support, among others, capture fisheries and post-harvest fisheries sector;
- iii. Reinvestment of part of local revenue generated from the fisheries sector for management and development within the fisheries sector;
- iv. Issuance of fisheries licenses against prescribed fees and monitoring of implementation of licensing procedures to ensure they adhere to agreed guidelines;
- v. Provide technical support to BMUs in the collection, analysis and use of fisheries information for planning and management purposes;

- vi. Ensure that computerised analysis of fisheries information is completed at regular intervals, at least quarterly, by fisheries personnel;
- vii. Assist in resolving of conflicts between resource users;
- viii. Support the development of BMUs through awareness raising and training programs;
- ix. Recommend BMUs for registration by DFR;
- x. Carry out inter-sectoral planning (catchment wide) to ensure environmental protection of lake resources;
- xi. Where necessary, form a legal association between other local government partners and a BMU association for purposes of lake wide fisheries planning and management;
- xii. In collaboration with BMUs, develop and implement fisheries management plans;
- xiii. Assist in developing and implementing ordinances and by-laws;
- xiv. Monitor and evaluate the performance of the BMUs in accordance with prescribed performance criteria issued by DFR.
- xv. Mobilize donor support through development projects;

### **9.3 The Roles of NGOs**

- i. Promote co-management methods and concepts in BMUs and local governments.
- ii. Train BMUs based on training needs assessment;
- iii. Provide credit support on appropriate: gears, fishing methods, boat designs, propulsion and processing technologies;
- iv. Provide fish market information and prices for fishing inputs;
- v. Assist in sourcing for fishing inputs on behalf of the fishers.
- vi. Provide some rural development services e.g. schools;
- vii. Advocate and lobby for fisheries stakeholders' rights;
- viii. Promote advocacy skills within communities to inform and influence district and national policies and laws;
- ix. Improve community skills in accessing funds.

### **9.4 The Roles of Research**

- i. Provide information to guide development of fisheries management plans.
- ii. Develop appropriate technologies for control of post harvest losses
- iii. Develop appropriate control measures for invasive aquatic weeds.
- iv. Disseminate research results to DFR, districts, and communities.
- v. Provide research services in response to community demands using government funding.

## **10. MONITORING BMU PERFORMANCE**

The Department of Fisheries Resources has issued to local governments a set of performance criteria and a scoring system by which to evaluate the performance of BMUs. These are included as Annex 4 of these Guidelines. The BMU performance criteria will be updated by DFR as and when the need arises.

The operations of the BMU will be monitored and supervised by the Parish or Village Executive Committee as set out in the BMU Statutory Instrument using the monitoring and evaluation form and performance criteria provided in Annex 4.

**Annex 1 BMU Application Form**

**BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT (BMU) REGISTRATION APPLICATION FORM**

To: Commissioner for fisheries

Thru: Chief Administrative Officer  
(Name).....Date.....Signature.....

Thru: Sub-County Chief  
(Name).....Date.....Signature.....

Thru: Parish  
Chief:(Name).....Date.....Signature.....

Name and address of BMU (in  
CAPITALS).....

Name of Water body.....District..... Sub-County.....Parish.....  
Village.....Landing site(s)..... Total No. fishing boats.....

Date of BMUC Election.....Total No. BMU members.....Total No.men.....

Total No. women.....Total No. boat owners.....Total No. Barias.....

Total No. fishmongers.....Total No. fish processors.....Total No. Others.....

**DETAILS BMU COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Name (CAPITAL S)	Sex (M/F)	Office (Chairperson, Treasurer, Secretary, others)	Category (boat owner; baria; fishmonger; others)	Signature
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

Returning officer (Approved/Not Approved).....Date.....

Name.....Signature.....

---

**For official use only (Commissioner for Fisheries)**

(Approved/Not approved).....Date.....

Name.....Signature.....Stamp.....

Allocated Number.....

**Annex 2      Oath for Swearing in BMU Chairperson**

*“I, A.B., do sincerely and solemnly promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Sovereign State of Uganda and that I will faithfully serve the Government of Uganda in the office of BMU Chairperson in Uganda. So help me God.”*

**Annex 3 THE FISH (BEACH MANAGEMENT) RULES 2003 No. 35**

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**STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS  
SUPPLEMENT No. 19**

**11<sup>th</sup> July, 2003**

**STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS SUPPLEMENT**  
*to The Uganda Gazette No. 32 Volume XCVI dated 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2003.*

Printed by UPPC, Entebbe, by Order of the Government.

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**S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S .**

**2003 No. 35.**

**THE FISH (BEACH MANAGEMENT) RULES, 2003.**

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**ARRANGEMENT OF RULES**

**PART I — PRELIMINARY.**

*Rule.*

1. Citation.
2. Interpretation.

**PART II --BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT.**

3. Establishment of Beach Management Unit.
4. Function of Beach Management Unit.
5. Registration of Beach Mangement Unit.
6. Election of Beach Management Unit Committee.
7. Composition of Committee.

**PART III — BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT CHAIRPERSON.**

8. Beach Management Unit Committee.
9. Removal of the Beach Management Unit Chairperson.

**PART IV -- ROLES OF A BEACH MANAGEMENT**

UNIT COMMITTEE.

10. Roles of a Beach Management Unit Committee.
11. Tenure of Office.
12. Removal of Committee Members.

PART V -- THE ROLE OF THE BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT ASSEMBLY.

13. The Beach Management Unit Assembly.
14. Roles of Beach Management Unit Assembly.

PART VI -- ROLES OF BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT MEMBERS.

15. Roles of Beach Management Unit Members.
16. Disqualification of a Beach Management Unit Member.
17. Precondition to be licensed as fisher or dealer in fish.

PART VII -- ROLE OF THE CHIEF FISHERIES OFFICER.

18. The Role of the Chief Fisheries Officer.
19. Other functions of the Chief Fisheries Officer.

PART VIII -- FINANCING OF THE BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT ACTIVITIES.

20. Finances of Beach Management Unit.

PART IX -- SUPERVISION OF BEACH MANAGEMENT UNITS.

21. Supervision of Beach Management Unit.
22. Roles of the Chief Administration Officer.
23. Delegation of Powers by Chief Administrative Officer.

PART X -- GENERAL.

24. Association by Beach Management Units.
25. Falsification of documents.
26. General penalty.
27. Additional Powers of Court.
28. Immunity from civil or criminal liability.
29. Positions are voluntary.

SCHEDULES  
First Schedule  
Second Schedule  
Third Schedule  
Fourth Schedule

**S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S**

**2003 NO. 35.**

**The Fish (Beach Management) Rules, 2003.**

*(Under section 43 of the Fish Act, Cap 228)*

In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Minister responsible for fisheries by Section 43 of the Fish Act, these Rules are made this 19th Day of May, 2003.

**PART 1—PRELIMINARY.**

1. These Rules may be cited as the Fish (Beach Management) Rules, 2003;
2. In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires:-

“Act” means the Fish Act;

“assembly” means a formal gathering of all the registered Beach Management Unit members.

"Authorized Licensing Officer" means any officer authorized in writing by the Chief Fisheries Officer to issue licenses under the Fish Act;

“Authorized Officer” has the same meaning as in the Act;

"Beach" means the geographical limit of the area of Jurisdiction of the Beach Management Unit where fish is landed together with attendant cluster settlement of riparian communities deriving services from the local fisheries either directly or indirectly within a given Parish;

"Beach Management Unit" means an organization of fishers (boat crew or barias), boat owners, owners, managers, chatterers, fish processors, fish mongers, boat makers, local gear makers or repairers and fishing equipment dealers;

“Boat Owner” means an individual or entity whose name appears in the current vessel license.

“Chairperson” means any individual democratically elected by the Beach Management Unit for the purpose of leadership in fisheries management of that beach;

"Chatterer" means any individual or entity that leases or rents out a vessel for a period of time for a fishing operation;

"Chief Fisheries Officer" means the officer for the time being in charge of the Fisheries Department.

"Committee" means members democratically elected by the Beach Management Unit to perform specific tasks;

"Fisher" means an individual who is authorized to fish and takes part in fishing conducted from a fishing vessel, platform (whether fixed or floating) or from the shore;

"Fisheries" includes the management, catching, processing, and marketing of fish.

"Fisheries Management" means carrying out the tasks of determining access rights, harvesting regulations, market regulations, monitoring, control and enforcement.

"Fisheries Patrol Vessel" means a vessel not engaged in commercial activities, deployed by government, for the purpose of fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and law enforcement; and is clearly identifiable as being on a government service;

"Fishing Vessel" means any vessel used or intended to be used for the exploitation of living fresh water fisheries resources, including fish transport or collecting vessels and any other vessel directly engaged in fishing operations;

"Local Government" has the same meaning as that provided in the Local Government Act 1997; and includes the District Council, the sub-county council, the City council, the City Division Council, the Municipal Council, the Municipal Division Councils and the Town council;

"Manager" means an individual or entity acting on behalf of the owner for the operation of a fishing vessel or a fishing operation;

"Owner" means an individual or entity holding shares or interests in a fishing vessel or fishing license;

"Transshipment" means that act of transferring the catch from one fishing vessel to either another fishing vessel or a vessel used solely for the carriage of cargo;

## PART II – BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT

3. There shall be a beach management unit at all gazetted fish landing sites.
4. The Beach Management Unit shall be charged with the responsibility of fisheries resource management in partnership with local Government and Central Government Department or Institution responsible for Fisheries Regulations and Control.
5. (1) Every Beach Management Unit shall apply for registration through local governments (Parish chief, Sub-county chief and Chief Administrative Officer) to the Chief Fisheries Officer.  
  
(2) The Chief Fisheries Officer shall design an appropriate form for the purpose of application for registration of a Beach Management Unit.
6. (1) Election of a Beach Management Committee shall be by electorate lining behind the candidates nominated for the position having fulfilled requirements as set out in the First Schedule to these Rules.  
  
(2) A person shall qualify for election as a Beach Management Unit committee member if that person-
  - a) is a citizen of Uganda;
  - b) is ordinarily a resident of that beach;
  - c) is 18 years of age and above;
  - d) is a registered Beach Management Unit member in that beach;
  - e) is able to read and write.  
(3) The Chief Administrative Officer shall be the Returning Officer for the purposes of election of Beach Management Unit committee and may delegate this responsibility to the Sub-county Chief of the area of the Beach Management Unit operation.
7. Each beach management unit shall democratically elect a committee comprising of:
  - (a) Chairperson,
  - (b) Secretary,
  - (c) Treasurer, and
  - (d) any other bearers for purposes of day-to-day running of the business of the Beach Management Unit.

### **PART III – BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT CHAIRPERSON**

8. (1) The Beach Management Unit Chairperson upon appointment and having taken an oath before a magistrate or authorized commissioner of oath shall have powers of an Authorized Officer under the Act and shall in addition have power to: -
    - (a) issue Fish Movement Permit as set out in the Second Schedule to these Rules;
    - (b) convene and preside over the committee meetings at least once every month;
    - (c) convene and preside over Beach Management Unit assembly at least once every three months;
    - (d) account for all assets and liabilities of the Beach Management Unit;
    - (e) delegate Authority in writing to any or all of the Beach Management Committee Members for the purpose of implementing his or her functions;
    - (f) ensure that the Beach Management Unit member and any other boat owner, fisher, owner, manager or charterer operating on the Beach takes all necessary measures or individual action to comply with these Rules;
    - (g) ensure collection and recording of information in an indelible manner by the Beach Management Unit Committee.
  - (2) No person shall obstruct, impede or refuse to obey orders from a Beach Chairperson or other authorized person acting in the exercise of his or her functions under these rules, or aid any person in obstructing, impeding or refusing to comply by any provision of these rules;
  - (3) A Beach Chairperson or other persons authorized by these rules shall on demand produce an identity card or authority Card endorsed by Chief Fisheries Officer as a means of identification whenever may be necessary to show that he or she is authorized for the purpose;
  - (4) The Beach Chairperson shall consult and co-operate with local governments, branches and agencies of Government in implementing these rules.
9. The Beach Management Unit assembly shall remove the Chairperson if he/she:
    - (a) is of unsound mind;
    - (b) fails to call a BMU assembly for 6 consecutive months;
    - (c) fails to account for finances of the Beach Management Unit;
    - (d) is convicted for criminal offence.

#### **PART IV – ROLES OF A BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT COMMITTEE**

10. There shall be a committee for each Beach Management Unit to perform the following functions:
  - (a) Maintain and keep in collaboration with Central government or local government register of all boat owners and their equipment and Beach Management Unit members operating from the beach as provided in the Third Schedule to these Rules;
  - (b) Participate in selection of boat owners for licensing and vetting of the Fishers in collaboration with the local authorities;
  - (c) Ensure licenses for fishers and vessels operating from the beach are granted for those registered with the Beach Management Unit in cooperation with authorized licensing officers;
  - (d) Enforce in collaboration with Central government or local government safety guidelines for fishing operations provided in the Fourth Schedule to these Rules;
  - (e) Enforce in collaboration with government or local government Fish Quality Assurance and Sanitary Guidelines as provided in the Fifth Schedule to these Rules;
  - (f) Give authority through byelaws for fishers operating from the beach to fish in particular areas, for particular species of fish using recommended and legal fishing gears and methods;
  - (g) Record, inspect and grant permission to visiting boats to land at the beach;
  - (h) In consultation with Central Government and local government establish where necessary prohibited fishing zones in specified areas for specified periods for purposes of fisheries management;
  - (i) Decide on local markings for identification of fishing gears and outboard engines by licensed fishers;
  - (j) Make and enforce fisheries bye-laws;
  - (k) Conduct patrols in the beach and neighborhood fishing grounds in collaboration with fisheries staff and other government agencies;
  - (l) Co-ordinate with neighborhood Beach Management Units to determine areas of jurisdiction fisheries management;
  - (m) Ensure fish is landed and generally transacted exclusively by registered fishers, owners, managers and charterers in accordance with these Rules;
  - (n) develop local fisheries management and beach development plans In consultation with the Beach Management Unit assembly and advocate for their integration in other development plans;
  - (o) Link with National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and other service providers for capacity building and fisheries advisory services;
  - (p) Generate funds through fisheries resource user fee or income generating projects for operation of the Beach Management Unit's activities;
  - (q) Arbitrate in fisheries disputes among Beach Management Unit members.
  - (r) keep written record in an indelible manner and make the following information accessible to government agencies :
    - (i) Fisheries catch data by number, weight and value for each species
    - (ii) Fish marketing data as derived from the fish movement permits;
    - (iii) Minutes of Beach MU meetings;
    - (iv) Financial statements of the BMU
    - (v) Record of assets and liabilities of the BMU.

11. The BMU Committee members shall be elected to serve for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election once only.
12. The Beach Management Committee member may be removed on the following grounds-
  - (1) is of unsound mind
  - (2) fails to attend 6 consecutive meetings
  - (3) fails to account for finances of the Beach Management Unit
  - (4) is convicted for criminal offence

#### **PART V – THE ROLE OF THE BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT ASSEMBLY**

13. (1) There shall be a Beach Management Unit Assembly consisting of registered members of the Beach Management Unit.
  - (2) One third of the registered members shall constitute a quorum of any meeting of the Assembly.
  - (3) A minimum notice of a week shall be sent to members before the meeting of Beach Management Committee is convened.
14. The BMU assembly shall perform the following functions:
  - (a) elect and remove the Beach Management Unit Chairperson and other members of the committee;
  - (b) elect representatives to higher Beach Management Unit associations;
  - (c) approve the local Beach Management Unit management plans, budgets and by-laws;
  - (d) receive, deliberate and approve audited accounts; and
  - (e) Arbitrate on disputes among the committee members and among themselves.

#### **PART VI – ROLES OF BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT MEMBERS**

15. The Beach Management Unit members shall have the following roles:
  - (a) Register as a member of the Beach Management Unit
  - (b) Participate in a free and fair election of the Beach Management Unit committee.
  - (c) Participate in community fisheries self help programmes
  - (d) Attend Beach Management Unit meetings
  - (e) Abide by the fisheries regulations and laws
  - (f) Participate in formulation and abide by the Beach Management Unit byelaws
  - (g) Report illegal fishing activities
  - (h) Provide data on fish catch and other information
  - (i) Participate in identification of fish breeding areas

16. A Beach Management Unit member shall be disqualified on the following grounds:
- (a) if she/he is a habitual criminal for fisheries malpractice; or
  - (b) is of unsound mind.
17. A person shall not be licensed as a fisher or dealer in fish unless that person is a registered member of a Beach Management Unit.

#### **PART VII – ROLE OF THE CHIEF FISHERIES OFFICER**

18. The Chief Fisheries Officer may approve the establishment of Beach Management Units.
19. (1) The Chief Fisheries Officer shall carry out the following functions-
- (a) Register all Beach Management Units on recommendations of the Local Governments and issue Certificates of Registrations in a form prescribed in the Sixth Schedule to these Rules;
  - (b) Receive and examine complaints related to these rules lodged within or outside the Beach Management Unit institutions;
  - (c) Inquire or cause an inquiry into Beach Management Unit complaints.
- (2) The Chief Fisheries Officer shall delegate his/her functions to any person or authority subject to such conditions and limitations as he or she deems fit.
- (3) The Chief Fisheries Officer shall consult and co-operate with other arms of Government in implementing these rules.
- (4) The Chief Fisheries Officer shall inspect, monitor and evaluate the operations of the Beach Management Units.
- (5) The Chief Fisheries Officer shall provide guidelines for the better implementation of these Rules.

#### **PART VIII – FINANCING OF THE BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT ACTIVITIES**

20. The Beach Management Unit activities shall be funded through the following sources:
- (a) 25% of the money generated from issuing of the Fish Movement Permits at the fish landing sites as prescribed in Statutory Instrument No. 61 of 2002.
  - (b) Profit generated from tender holding for those Beach Management Units who may win district fish landing site tenders.
  - (c) Collection of a number fish or a set value per boat landing as established through bye-laws vetted by the Lower Councils as per Section 40 (1) of the Local Government Act 1997.

## **PART IX – SUPERVISION OF BEACH MANAGEMENT UNITS**

21. The operations of the Beach Management Units shall be monitored and supervised by the Parish or Village Executive Committee as set out in Section 50(f) of the Local Government Act, 1997.
22. The Chief Administrative Officer shall on behalf of the Chief Fisheries Officer, be responsible for overall supervision and monitoring of the Beach Management Units in his/her area of jurisdiction and make reports to the Chief Fisheries officer.
23. The Chief Administrative Officer may delegate any such responsibility to the sub-county Chief/s as he or she deems fit.

## **PART X – GENERAL**

24. The Beach Management Unit Committee may associate with other Beach Management Unit committees to form higher Beach Management Units for purposes of developing lakewide management plans.
25. No person shall falsify or unlawfully alter, destroy, erase or obliterate any declaration, certificate, identification label and other document made or issued under these Rules.
26. A person who contravenes these Rules is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding three thousand shillings or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both.
27. The Court may, in addition to, or in substitution for any penalty that it may impose under these Rules, withdraw any authorization granted under these Rules.
28. No liability, civil or criminal shall attach to the Beach Chairman or Beach committee members so authorized in writing by the Beach/ Chairman in respect of loss arising from the exercise in good faith in the performance of his or her function under these Rules.
29. Positions in the Beach Management Unit committee are voluntary without associated financial implications unless provided for by Beach Management Unit Assembly from its financial resources.

**SCHEDULES**

Rule 7 (1)

**FIRST SCHEDULE**

**ELECTION OF BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT  
CHAIRPERSON/COMMITTEE MEMBER**

**NOMINATION FORM FOR ELECTIONS**

**Form 1**

We the undersigned, being registered members, nominate the under mentioned person as a candidate for the position of .....

Candidate's First Name	Other names	Place of Residence	Occupation	Registration Number	Age	Sex

Name	Place of residence	Beach Management Unit Registration number	Signature
Proposer _____	_____	_____	_____
Secunder _____	_____	_____	_____

We, the undersigned, being registered members, support the foregoing nomination.

Name	Place of residence	Beach Management Unit Registration number	Signature
1. _____	_____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	_____

**ELECTION OF BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT  
CHAIRPERSON/COMMITTEE MEMBER**

**PROPOSED BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT CANDIDATE**

**Form 2**

I, ..... consent to my nomination as a candidate for the position of .....election and my name and place of residence for serving papers are –

.....  
*name in full (Block Capitals)*

Place of Residence .....

Date ..... Candidate's Signature .....

**Form 3**

**DECLARATION OF A PERSON SEEKING TO BE NOMINATED AS A CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION AS .....**

I ..... declare that:

1. I am citizen of Uganda.
2. I have attained the age of 18 years.
3. I am registered as a member of ..... Beach with registration number .....
4. I can read and write.
5. I am of sound mind
6. I am not a convicted criminal

I declare to the best of my knowledge the above information is true and correct on this .....day of .....20.....

.....  
Candidate's Signature.

**SECOND SCHEDULE**

**Rule 8 (1) (a)**

**(National emblem)**

**(Serial No)**

**DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES**

**FISH MOVEMENT PERMIT**

(Valid in Uganda only)

**Section A**

Name .....

Address .....

The bearer is authorized to move fish and/or fishery products from one part of Uganda to another part as per details below and in accordance with the Fish (Quality Assurance) Rules, (1998)

Fish species (indicate local name).....Quantity (kg).....

Form (Fresh/Smoked/Salted/Sun dried)

.....

**Details of origin**

(i) Lake ..... (ii) Landing site.....

(iii) Fish market..... (iv) District.....

Destination..... District.....

Mode of transport..... Regn. No.....

**Section B Attestation**

*I the undersigned official certify that the fish has been inspected and conforms to regulations stated in the Fisheries Act and associated statutory instruments.*

Date of issue..... Permit validity.....

Fees paid (Ug. Shs.) ..... in words .....

Issuing Officer ..... Title.....

Signature and official stamp .....

**Original to the owner of the fish**

**Duplicate to the commissioner for Fisheries**

**Triplicate to remain in the book**

**THIRD SCHEDULE**

*Rule (10) (a)*

ANNUAL REGISTER FORM YEAR .....

.....BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT District ..... Sub-county ..... Parish .....

**Registration Form for BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT members**

**Form 1**

No.	Name of Member	Nationality	Occupation	Age	Sex

**Registration Form for Boat Owners and Fishing Equipment**

**Form 2**

No	Name of Boat Owner	Reg. No. of boat	Previous landing of operation	Type of boat	Size in Metre	Intended Use (Fishing/transport)	Type of Gear	Number of Gear	Gear sizes	Out board engines			Gear markings	Principal Target areas
										Model	Hp	Serial number		

## **FOURTH SCHEDULE**

*Rule 10 (d)*

### **SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR FISHING OPERATIONS**

1. The Beach Management Unit shall ensure;
  - (a) Fishers and fish transporters shall at all times use life saving devices such as life jackets and life buoys during fishing operations;
  - (b) The vessels used in fishing and fish transport must be sea-worthy, have a water line clearly marked and shall not be loaded above the water line.
2. Beach Management Unit committee shall ensure the integration of local fishing vessels into search and rescue operations.

## SECOND SCHEDULE

*Rule 10 (e)*

### **FISH QUALITY ASSURANCE & SANITARY GUIDELINES FOR THE BEACH**

1. Requirements for Handling Fish
  - (a) Fishing vessels and fish transport boats shall always be cleaned and well maintained;
  - (b) Fish transport boats shall not be used for transport of people and other cargo;
  - (c) Fish shall be handled properly to prevent contamination, spoilage and preserve wholesomeness;
  - (d) Fish shall not be placed on the bare ground.
  - (e) Fresh fish shall be properly iced after catching, transshipment and during transportation in clean containers.
  
2. Requirements for Fish Landing Sites
  - (a) There shall be sufficient toilet facilities for operators at the fish landing site;
  - (b) There shall be potable water;
  - (c) There shall be suitable and clearly marked areas for waste disposal;
  - (d) There shall be suitable unloading, display, and landing facilities for fish, which shall be kept clean.
  
3. All persons at the beach shall use toilets for human waste disposal.
  
4. Beach Management Unit shall establish and maintain hygienic and sanitary conditions in the beach.

**SIXTH SCHEDULE**

*Rule 19 (l) (a)*

**REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

**FISH ACT**

**BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION**

This is to Certify that .....Beach of .....Parish.  
.....Sub-county ..... District  
is registered this ..... Day of ....., 20.....  
as a Beach Management Unit (BMU), Registration No. ....  
having fulfilled all the Requirements under the Fish (Beach Management) Rules, 2003.

.....  
*Chief Fisheries Officer*

**Dr. W. KISAMBA MUGERWA,**  
*Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries*

**ANNEX 4 BMU MONITORING FORM**

**MONITORING & EVALUATION OF BEACH MANAGEMENT UNITS**

Name of Beach Management Unit: ..... Water body: .....

District: .....Sub-county: .....Parish: .....

Name of Monitor: .....Post of Monitor: .....

Date of Beach Management Unit Monitoring: .....DATE OF PREVIOUS MONITORING: .....

Monitor's Evaluation of Beach Management Unit (ring one of three grades below):

Good                      Satisfactory                      Not satisfactory

COMMENTS:.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Recommended Actions:  
.....  
.....  
.....

MONITOR'S SIGNATURE:.....

NAME PARISH CHIEF: .....SIGNATURE OF PARISH CHIEF: .....

SIGNATURE OF SUB-COUNTY CHIEF: .....

SIGNATURE OF CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER: .....

Impact/indicator	Information Source	Score <sup>5</sup>	Comments
<p>1. Administration</p> <p>1.1 All fisheries stakeholders listed in Beach Management Unit register</p> <p>1.2 Beach Management Unit Committee meetings held at least once a month</p> <p>1.3 Beach Management Unit Assembly meetings held at least once a quarter</p> <p>1.4 Beach Management Unit Committee includes 30% boat crew members &amp; 30% women</p> <p>1.5 Views of women &amp; boat crew expressed in Beach Management Unit Committees</p>	<p>Check fisheries operators &amp; Beach Management Unit register</p> <p>Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings</p> <p>Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings</p> <p>Beach Management Unit application form submitted to CFO</p> <p>Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings</p>		
<p>2. Financial management system</p> <p>2.1 Beach Management Unit Bank Account operating</p> <p>2.2 Cash book balanced monthly</p> <p>2.3 All income and expenditure recorded</p> <p>2.4 Quarterly &amp; annual financial reports show detailed balance sheets</p> <p>2.5 Quarterly &amp; annual budgets approved by Beach Management Unit Assembly</p>	<p>Bank book, statements,</p> <p>Ledger book</p> <p>Ledger book</p> <p>Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings</p> <p>Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings</p>		

<sup>5</sup> Performance score: Good = 3, Satisfactory = 2, Not satisfactory = 1

2.6 Annual audit of accounts undertaken	Sub-county report		
<p>3. Planning</p> <p>3.1 Fisheries information collected at least 4 days per month</p> <p>3.2 Monthly fisheries information compiled &amp; discussed by Beach Management UnitC</p> <p>3.3 Fisheries by-laws made</p> <p>3.4 Local Fisheries management plan approved by Beach Management Unit Assembly</p> <p>3.5 Beach development plan approved by Beach Management Unit Assembly</p> <p>3.6 Local gov development plans include Beach Management Unit priorities</p> <p>3.7 Beach Management Unit plans include lakewide management priorities</p>	<p>CAS forms</p> <p>Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings</p> <p>Sub-county council records</p> <p>Fisheries management plan; Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings</p> <p>Beach development plan; Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings</p> <p>Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings; PDPs</p> <p>Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings; PDP</p>		
<p>4. Association with other Beach Management Units for planning &amp; management</p> <p>4.1 Regular meetings held with other Beach Management Units</p> <p>4.2 Areas of jurisdiction of Beach Management Units agreed</p>	<p>Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings</p> <p>Beach Management Unit Operating Procedures endorsed by Local Government</p>		

<p>5. Implementation of management plan</p> <p>5.1 MCS patrols completed each month</p> <p>5.2 Prohibited fishing zones identified and enforced</p> <p>5.3 Selection of licensees is transparent and fair</p> <p>5.4 Visiting boats inspected, recorded &amp; permission to land granted</p> <p>5.5 Life jackets obtained for all fishermen</p> <p>5.6 Number of public toilets established at landing site in accordance with local by-laws</p>	<p>MCS forms and reports</p> <p>By-laws; lake management plan; Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings DFO reports to CAO; Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings</p> <p>Records of visiting boats</p> <p>Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings</p> <p>By-laws; lake management plan; Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings</p>		
<p>6. Sustainable funding</p> <p>6.1 Fish movement permits issued &amp; 25% revenue given to Beach Management Unit</p> <p>6.2 Other fees collected in accordance with SI &amp; Guidelines</p> <p>6.3 Receipts given and recorded by Beach Management Unit for all charges</p>	<p>Permit receipts; ledger book; Beach Management Unit bank statements</p> <p>Fee receipts; ledger book; Beach Management Unit bank statements</p> <p>Fee receipts; ledger book; Beach Management Unit bank statements</p>		

7. Impacts of co-management			
7.1 30% reduction per year in numbers of illegal fishing boats	MCS forms; Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings		
7.2 30% reduction per year in numbers of illegal fishing gears	MCS forms; Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings		
7.3 30% reduction per year in vehicle numbers trading illegal fish	MCS forms; Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings		
7.4 10% increase per year in catch per net per night of gill net of minimum legal mesh size for respective water body	CAS; Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings		
7.5 10% increase in fish catch (total for Beach Management Unit) per year	CAS; Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings		
7.6 10% increase in income of fishers per year	CAS; Beach Management Unit minutes of meetings		