NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION

NATIONAL FISHERIES RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE (NAFIRRI)

REPORT OF THE FRAME SURVEY OF LAKE ALBERT CARRIED OUT IN JANUARY 2007

AUGUST 2007

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1. INTRODUCTION

Lake Albert is is a water body shared by two the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Uganda. In Uganda, the lake is shared by five riparian districts namely: Buliisa, bundibugyo, Hoima, Kibaale and Nebbi. The lake covers a total estimated surface area of 5,270 km^2 with approximately 60% within Ugandan waters (Walker, 1972). It is located in the western part of the great rift-valley at an altitude of 618 m above Sea level. The central parts of the lake are characterized by steep escarpments whereas the northern and southern parts lie in a plain of the rift valley. The plains are gently sloping, resulting in shallow swampy inshore waters in many places. The major inflowing rivers are the Semliki and Kafu in the south, and the Victoria Nile at the northern tip. The lake has a diverse fish fauna with a gradient of multi-species fisheries in different parts of the lake.

A comprehensive Frame survey was carried out by the National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NAFIRRI) in Lake Albert in January 2007. The frame survey captured the main characteristics of the fisheries and facilities supporting the fisheries and provides baseline information for reference of other studies as well as management interventions.

1.1 Objective of the Frame Survey

The overall objective of the Frame Survey was to provide information on the facilities and services at landing sites and the composition, magnitude and distribution of fishing effort to guide development and management of the fisheries resources of the Lake Albert.

The specific objectives were to provide information on:

a) The number of fish landing sites;
b) The facilities available at the fish landing sites to service the sector including accessibility;
c) The service providers especially fisheries staff at fish landing sites
d) The number of fishers;
e) The number and types of fishing crafts and their mode of propulsion;
f) The number, types and sizes of fishing gears used on the lake and their mode of operation.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Preparation and Conducting of the Frame Survey

The frame survey covered the Ugandan part of Lake Albert. It was a complete enumeration (count) of all landing sites and the facilities available, fishers, fishing crafts and fishing gears by type and size. Two teams from the National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NAFIRRI), one starting from the Northern boarder with DRC in Nebbi and the other from the Southern boarder in Bundibugyo visited all landing sites. The landing sites were accessed either by road or water

transport.

2.2 Data Capture

Frame Survey Recording Forms (Annex 1) that included details of the operational fishing crafts and gears; and the landing site facilities, i.e. availability of a fish shade (banda), cold rooms, pontoon/jetty, fish store, electricity supply, public toilets, potable (piped) water, a designated area for repair of boats and nets, presence of resident fisheries staff and the name of the fish market in which most of the catch is sold.

The numbers of both fishing and non fishing crafts including the details on the number of operational fishing crafts that were actively fishing; derelict crafts that were damaged and not operational; and transport crafts that were used to transport only fish (fish carriers) and those for other purposes. Further details on fishing crafts, i.e. craft type, length of individual crafts, method of propulsion, and the number of crew of each craft were also recorded.

The number, type and size of fishing gear carried by each fishing crafts, which included multifilament gillnets, monofilament gillnets, small seines used to catch Ragoogi & Muziri, long line hooks, Boat/beach seines, cast nets, , traps and Others (not classified in the above categories) were recorded. The main fish species targeted by the fishing craft and gear was also recorded.

3. DATA ENTRY, STORAGE AND ANALYSIS

The data were input, stored and analysed in MS Excel at NAFIRRI.

4. RESULTS

The findings of the Frame Survey of Lake Albert in January 2007 are summarized in Table 1.

4.1 Landing Sites

A total of 70 landing sites were recorded in the Ugandan part of Lake Albert (Figure 1). The landing sites were distributed in the riparian districts as follows distributed as follows: Nebbi 6, Buliisa 14, Hoima 36, Kibaale 7 and Bundibugyo 7. The full list of landing sites is Annex 2.

4.2 Facilities at the fish landing sites

The facilities examined included landing sheds (*bandas)*, cold rooms, pontoon/ jetties, fish stores, potable water, toilet facilities, designated areas for boat and net repair, access to the fish landing site by all-weather roads and electricity supply.

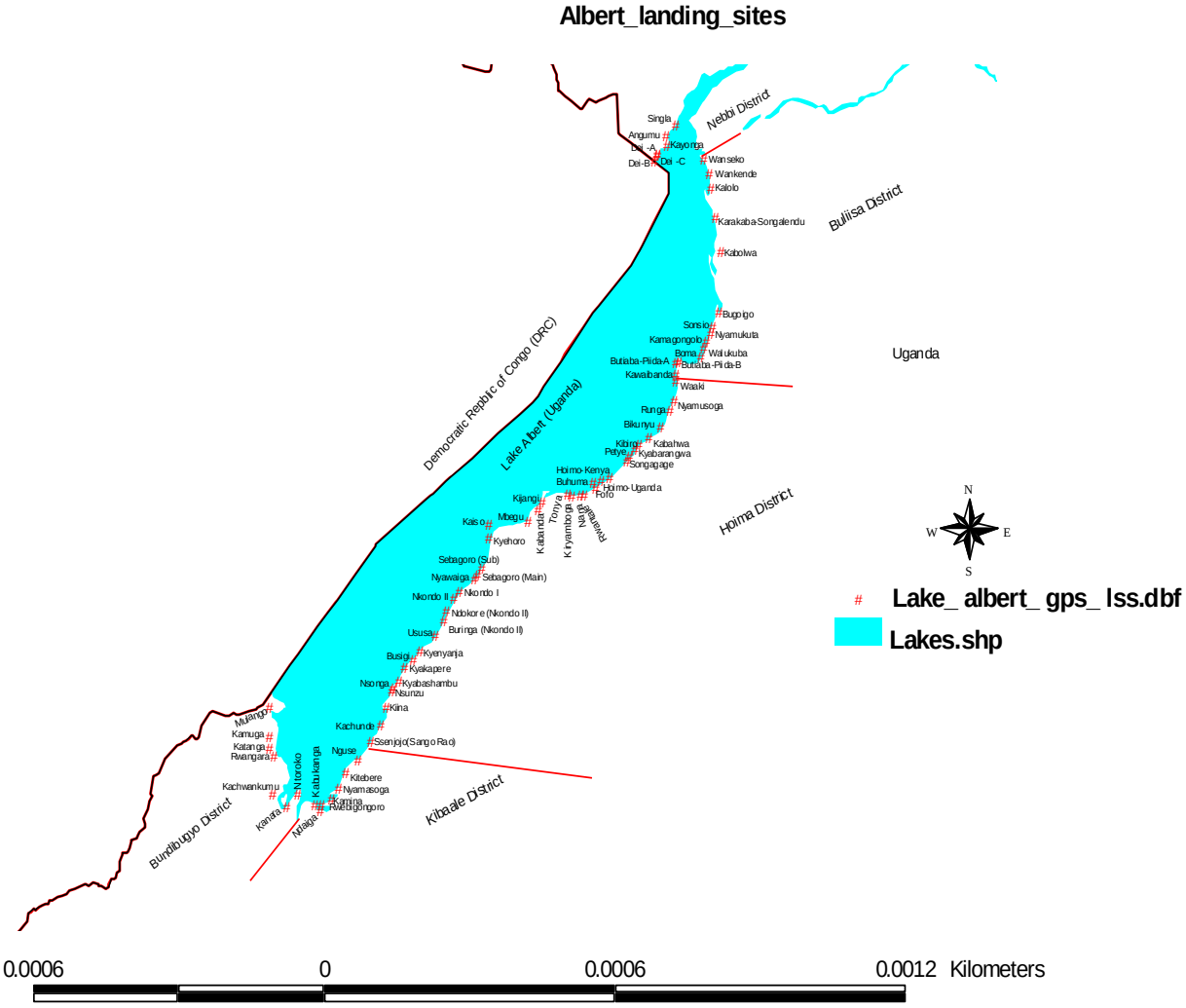

Figure 1. Map showing locations of fish landing sites on the Ugandan part of Lake Albert

Electricity supply was not accessible at all landing sites on the lake and the nearest supply was more than 10 km away at all landing sites. None of the landing sites had a cold room, only three had fish shades, three had Jetties, and two had permanent fish stores. Only 19 out of the 70 landing sites (27%) had public toilets and none had access to piped water supply. A mere 15 landing sites (21%) were accessible by all-weather roads and for up to 40 (57%) landing sites all weather roads were more than 10 km away. An area designated for net repair was available at only one landing site (Butiaba) and only seven landing sites had areas designated for boat construction and repair. Throughout the whole lake, only seven landing sites had resident Fisheries Officers.

Table 1. Summary of results of the Lake Albert Frame survey, January 2007

District	Buliisa		Bundibugyo	Hoima				Kibaale	Nebbi	LAKE WIDE TOTALS
Sub-county	Biiso	Buliisa	Kanara	Buseruka	Kabwooya	Kigorobya	Kyangwali	Mpeefu	Panyimur	
Number of landing sites	9	5	7	11	5	10	10	7	6	70
Number of fishers	2,435	1,385	1,021	3,201	2,104	1,703	1,430	894	1,191	15,364
Delerict crafts	155	61	88	97	146	81	219	49	58	954
Fish carrier crafts	53	-	12	7	7	-	10	3	-	92
Transport crafts (non fishing)	3	54	18	8	4	3	11	10	30	141
Fishing crafts										
Fishing crafts using Engine	36	12	35	221	22	13	41	13	23	416
Fishing crafts using Paddles	811	486	477	900	705	582	555	421	413	5350
Fishing crafts using sails					0					0
Total number of fishing crafts	847	498	512	1,121	727	595	596	434	436	5,766
Total number of all crafts	1,058	613	630	1,233	884	679	836	496	524	6,953
Facilities at landing sites										
Landing sites with banda/fish shed	1	1		1						3
Landing sites with Cold room										-
Landing sites with Jetty	1	1							1	3
Landing sites with Fish store		1					1			2
Landing sites with Electricity										-
Electricity 1-5 km away										-
Electricity 6-10 km away										-
Electricity >10 km away	9	5	7	11	5	10	10	7	6	70
Landing sites with Public toilet	2	2	4	1	3	1			6	19
Landing sites with piped water										-
Landing sites with all weather road	4	1	2	1	1				6	15
All weather road <1 km away			1	1						2
All weather road 1-5 km away	3		2			1				6
All weather road 6-10 km away			2			1				3
All weather road 6-10 km away					2	2				4

District	Buliisa		Bundibugyo	Hoima				Kibaale	Nebbi	LAKE WIDE TOTALS
Sub-county	Biiso	Buliisa	Kanara	Buseruka	Kabwooya	Kigorobya	Kyangwali	Mpeefu	Panyimur	
All weather road >10 km away		4	2	8	2	7	10	7		40
Net repair facility	1									1
Boat repair facility	1	1				1			4	7
Resident Fisheries Officer	2	1			1		1	1	1	7
Number of multifilament gillnets										
< 2½"	598	278	6,305	24	10	86	1,163	3,826	736	13,026
2½"	220	556	2,572	1,985	575	74	5,808	4,341	3,658	19,789
3"	472	566	854	1,702	1,273	345	3,576	1,307	1,899	11,994
3½"	998	533	205	2,686	450	544	777	2,388	961	9,542
4"	8,151	709	44	3,825	1,339	1,144	1,237	1,311	3,839	21,599
4½"	3,728	152	282	420	116	60	297	813	471	6,339
5"	340	231	376	305	87	59	87	563	190	2,238
5½"	80	234	-	520	120	-	-	10	114	1,078
6"	343	724	182	160	593	64	446	716	714	3,942
6½"		114		60				24		198
7"		422	572			10	1,268	801		3,073
7½"		43		20						63
8"		381	34			15	923	300	12	1,665
9"		10	60				6	6		82
10"		399	176				563	45	48	1,231
> 10"		228	7		126		375	42	18	796
Total multifilament gillnets	14,930	5,580	11,669	11,707	4,689	2,401	16,526	16,493	12,660	96,655
Number of Monofilament gillnets										
2½"	2	15								17
3"	25	6		81						112
3½"	84	22		56	1	18	1			182
4"	122	39		234	1	42	11			449
4½"	24	18	3	20	32		9			106
5"		18		76	10				60	164
½"		18		1						19

District	Buliisa		Bundibugyo	Hoima				Kibaale	Nebbi	LAKE WIDE TOTALS
Sub-county	Biiso	Buliisa	Kanara	Buseruka	Kabwooya	Kigorobya	Kyangwali	Mpeefu	Panyimur	
Total monofilament gillnets	257	136	3	468	44	60	21	-	60	1,049
Long line hooks	212,491	43,810	74,630	773,050	509,730	134,273	183,540	37,500	9,200	1,978,224
Beach/boat seines	8	16		8	5		10			47
Castnets	56			11	4	7	3			81
Hand lines		40	166						40	246
Traps	240			58	11		16	70	260	655
Scoop nets	2	3				25				30
Number of Small seines										
<=5 mm	287	211		223	240	370	94		196	1,621
6-9 mm	28									28
≥10 mm										
Total small seines	313	208		223	240	345	94		196	1,619
Other gears	-	-							-	-

4.3 Fishers

The total number of fishers (boat crew) operating on the Ugandan part of Lake Albert was 15,364; the majority (54.9%) in Hoima district followed by Buliisa (24.9%), Nebbi (7.8%), Bundibygyo (6.6%) and least in Kibaale (5.8%) (Table 2). The majority of fishers, 32.3% were employed in the Ragoogi/Muziri small seine fishery followed by the multifilament gillnet fishery (31.4%) and the long line fishery (27.8%).

Table 2. The numbers and distribution of fishers by gear type on the Ugandan part of Lake Albert in January 2007.

	Buliisa	Bundibugyo	Hoima	Kibaale	Nebbi	Total	Percentage
Multifilament gillnets	975	827	1,773	802	447	4,824	31.4
Monofilament gillnets	110	2	284		4	400	2.6
Long line	761	170	3,244	82	20	4,277	27.8
Beach/Boat seine	261		177			438	2.9
Cast net	123		55			178	1.2
Hand line	4	18			4	26	0.2
Traps	27		47	10	43	127	0.8
Small seine	1,506		2,814		649	4,969	32.3
Other gears	53	4	44		24	125	0.8
Total	3,820	1021	8,438	894	1,191	15,364	100.0
Percentage	24.9	6.6	54.9	5.8	7.8	100.0	

4.4 Fishing Crafts

The total number of fishing crafts operating on Lake Albert were 5,766 out of which 3,039 (52.7%) were in Hoima district, 1,345 (23.3%) in Buliisa, 512 (8.9%) in Bundibugyo, 436 (7.6%) in Nebbi and the least, 434 boats (7.5%) in Kibaale.

The main fishing craft type on Lake Albert were the flat bottomed type called *Congo barque*, which constituted 97% of the 5,766 fishing crafts operating on the lake. The other craft types, which included Dugouts, Parachutes, Rafts, and Sesse boats, were encountered in negligible numbers. The choice of fishing craft type is partly influenced by the stability requirements, manoeuvrability and the capacity to carry the right quantities of fishing gears carried for the fishing operations in the different waters bodies. The *Congo barque* type of fishing craft appears to be the most preferred for navigation of the Lake Albert waters which are characterised by frequent extreme rough weather.

4.5 Fishing Gears

The fishing gears recorded in the Frame survey included gillnets, long line hooks, beach/boat seines, cast nets, hand lines, traps, and small seines for Mukene & Ragoogi fisheries. The most prominently used fishing gears were the Multifilament gillnets with which 2033 (36%) fishing crafts operated (Table 3).

The other prominent fishing gears were the Muziri & Ragoogi small seines with 1619 (29%) fishing crafts and Long line hooks with 1533 (28%) fishing crafts. Up to 161 (3%) fishing crafts in the tilapia fishery were identified to have been using monofilament gillnets but the number of these crafts were probably much high because of the tendency to hide away the illegal gear from the enumerators. Similarly, the fishing crafts using beach/boat seines are likely to have been under reported as the fishers tended to hide away information on these crafts.

Table 3. The number of fishing crafts using the different types of fishing gears in Lake Albert in January 2007.

District	Multi-filament gillnets	Mono-filament gillnets	Long line hooks	Beach/Boat seine	Cast net	Hand line	Traps	Small seine	other gears	**Total**
Buliisa	361	39	267	24	56	2	11	521	22	**1303**
Bundibugyo	352	1	86			9				**448**
Hoima	824	119	1131	23	25		18	902		**3042**
Kibaale	326		40				5			**371**
Nebbi	170	2	9			2	19	196	10	**408**
Total	**2033**	**161**	**1533**	**47**	**81**	**13**	**53**	**1619**	**32**	**5572**
Percentage										

Note: Some crafts had no gear and others used more than one fishing gear

4.6 Gill nets

A total of 96,655 multifilament gillnets and 1,049 monofilament gillnets were recorded in Lake Albert in January 2007. The gillnets of 4 inch mesh size were the most common constituting 22% of the multifilament gillnets (Figure 2). The 4 inch mesh size was also the most common among monofilament gillnets constituting 43%. The illegal undersized gillnets (< 4 inch mesh size) constituted 56% of the multifilament gillnets leaving only 44% of ≥4 inch mesh size.

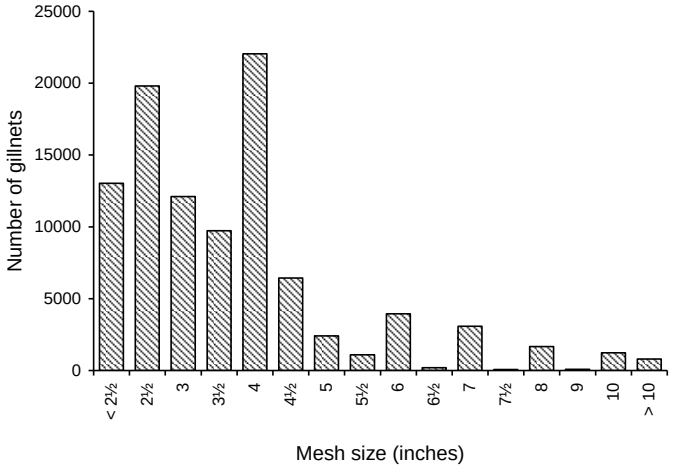

Figure 2. The lake wide mesh size composition of multifilament gillnets in Lake Albert in January 2007.

The contribution of undersized gillnets <4 inch mesh size to gillnet fleets in the

riparian districts was as follows: 57% in Nebbi, 21% in Buliisa 28% in Hoima, 72% in Kibaale and 85% in Bundibugyo (Figure 3). In the southern part of the lake, the ≤2½ inch gillnet mesh sizes, which are mainly used in the *Ragoogi* fishery, were quite common constituting 76% and 50% of gillnets in Bundibugyo and Kibaale respectively.

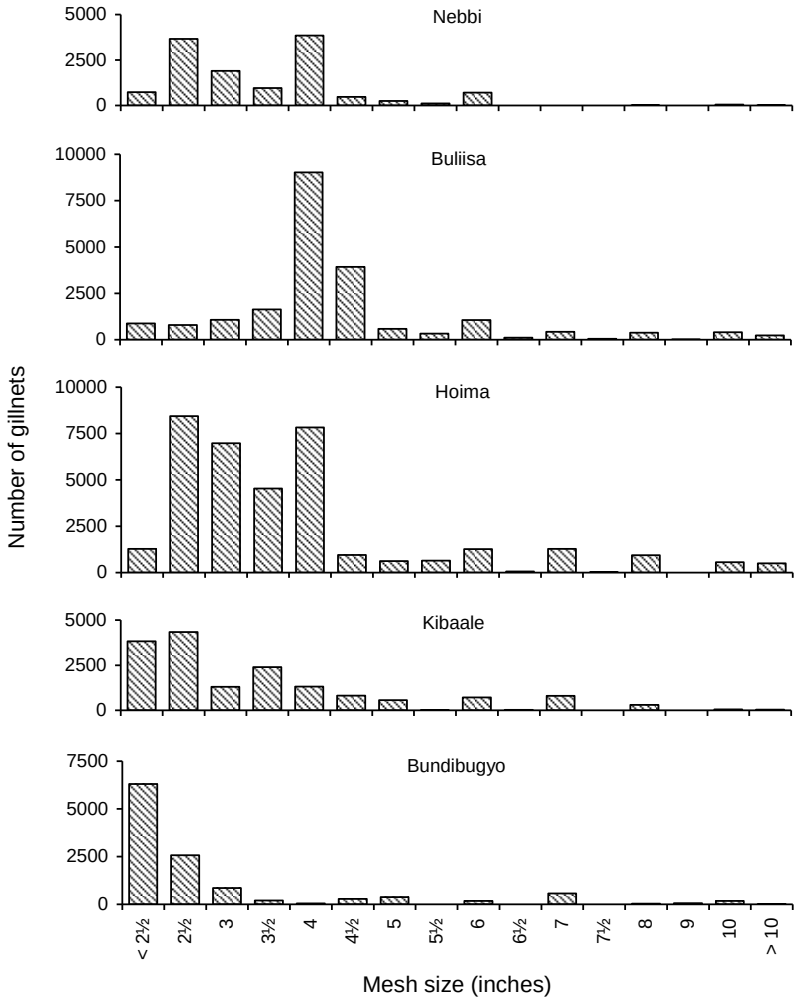

Figure 3. The gillnet mesh size composition in the riparian districts of the Ugandan part of Lake Albert in January 2007.

4.7 Long line hooks

The long line fishery was quite an important fishery in Lake Albert involving 28% of all crafts on the lake (Table 3).The Hoima district area contained approximately 1.6 million hooks constituting 80.9% of all hooks recorded on the lake (Table 4).

Table 4. The distribution of long line hooks in Lake Albert in January 2007

District	Buliisa	Bundibugyo	Hoima	Kibaale	Bebbi	Total
Number of hooks	256,301	74,630	1,600,593	37,500	9,200	1,978,224
Percentage	13.0	3.8	80.9	1.9	0.5	100.0

4.8 Small seines

A total of 1,619 small seines, which are used to fish *Ragoogi* and *Muziri* were encountered in three districts, i.e. 920 (56%) in Hoima, 521 (32%) in Buliisa and 196 (12%) in Nebbi and were absent in Kibaale and Bundibugyo.

4.9 Comparison of 2002 Frame survey results with previous surveys

The comparison of the current frame survey results and those of previous surveys are in Table 5. The cause of drastic fluctuation in the number of landing sites reported by the different Frame surveys from 219 in 1970 to 82 in 1988, 140 in 1991 and 70 in 2007 is difficult to explain. Most of the landing sites on Lake Albert stretch over a wide area and often have several landing places. Probably, the 1970 and 1991 surveys recorded the landing places within one landing site as different sites.

Since 1991, the number of fishing boats on the lake has increased approximately 3 times from 1,971 to 5,766 in 2007, which is evidence of large increase in overall fishing effort.

Table 5. Comparison of the 2007 Frame survey of Lake Albert results with previous surveys

Year	**FS Executor**	**No. of landings sites**	**No. Fishing canoes**	**No. Planked canoes**	**Dugout canoes**
1965	UFD	-	764	244	520
1966	UFD	-	1,140	262	878
1970	Wildlife Services Ltd	219	826	327	499
1988	MAAIF	82	1,479	1,401	78
1991	UFD/FAO	140	1,971	1,971	58
2007	NAFIRRI	70	5,766	5,766	--

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The frame surveys carried out on Lake Albert in in 2002 went into great depth of the characteristics of the fisheries and facilities supporting the fisheries and provides a strong baseline for future reference of management interventions in the lake. The results show that:

a) There is acute shortage of facilities servicing the fisheries sector at the fish landings and deliberate efforts should be made to improve them.
b) There was no electricity or piped water at any one landing site and basic sanitation facilities, especially public toilets were lacking at most landing sites. Also a limited number of landing sites were accessible by an all weather road. Effort should be made to improve basic infrastructure and sanitation at landing sites The central government, local governments, the grassroots leadership at BMUs, and Community Based Organisations should strive to provide these amenities.
c) There was a large number of gillnets of illegal mesh sizes and illegal monofilament nets on the lake. The use monofilament gillnets is wide spread and efforts should be made to stop them. The under sized gillnets are in some cases used to target the small species (Ragoogi, Angara & Ngasia). Their impacts on larger species like Nile perch when used to target small species is not well understood. A specific study to analyze selectivity and impacts of these nets is a gap.
d) Long line hooks are a major gear used to target Nile perch and *Bagrus* (Munama). The common sizes in use are 14 and 16 which catch immature fish. A specific study to analyze best selectivity of hooks is a gap.
e) The main method of obtaining live bait for hooks was by using small seines in shallow inshore waters which are breeding and nursery grounds of fish and caught juveniles of large species. Alternative sources of bait should be sought and encouraged.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Frame survey of Lake Albert in January 2007 was funded by NARO and conducted by the National Fisheries resources Research Institute.

7. REFERENCES

Walker, R. S. 1972. A Statistical Analysis of the Aerial Survey Carried out by Uganda Fisheries Department (6th June – 13th June 1972). *Fish. Dept. Uganda (Unpublished)*: 26p.

Annex 1. FRAME SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE - LAKE ALBERT JANUARY 2007

SHEET 1

NOTES ON CRAFT

Fishing craft	=	all crafts that are fishing
Derelict craft	=	all damaged craft not repaired for one year or more
Fish carrier	=	all crafts solely for transporting fish
Transport craft	=	craft used for transport only (and never for fishing)

EXPLANATION OF CODING

CRAFT TYPE

1. Sesse flat at one end
2. Sesse pointed at both ends
3. Parachute
4. Dugout
5. Rafts
6. Congo baki (CB)

Length: Measured in metres using a tape measure or a rope with knots tied at 1 metre intervals

PROPULSION: Method of propulsion: - State main type

1. Outboard motor
2. Paddles
3. Sail

HP: If PROPULSION is inboard or outboard engine state the Horse power, e.g. 15

CREW: Number of crew who normally accompany the boat on a fishing trip

MO: Mode of operation of gillnets 1. Active 2. Passive 3. Drift (Tembea)

GEAR TYPES

GN Gillnet: State number per mesh size in inches
LL Long Lines: State number of hooks
BS Beach seine: state number of complete sets
CN Cast net: State number
HL Hook and Line: State number of lines
TR Traps: State number
MF Monofilament: state number of complete sets
LN Lift net: State number
SN Scoop net: State number
SS Small seine / Lampara targeting Mukene: State number of complete sets by mesh size range (mm)
Others Other gear not specified above: State type and Number

SPECIES TARGETED

1. *Lates* (Mputa)
2. *Rastrineobola/Neobola* (Mukene)
3. Tilapiines (Ngege)
4. *Clarias* (Male)
5. *Protopterus* (Mamba)
6. *Synodontis* (Nkolongo)
7. Haplochromines (Nkejje)
8. Labeo
9. Barbus
10. Scilbe
11. Malapterurus
12. Alestes
13. Brycinus
14. Other (name)

FRAME SURVEY: LAKE ALBERT 2007 **SHEET 2**

SUMMARY OF NUMBERS OF CRAFT ON BEACH AND OTHER FACILITIES

1.	NAME OF RECORDER (AS IN ID) ----------	1
2.	STATUS/ RANK OF RESPONDENT ----------	2
3.	DATE ----------	3
4.	DISTRICT ----------	4
5.	SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION ----------	5
6.	PARISH/LOCATION ----------	6
7.	NAME OF LANDING SITE ----------	7

CRAFT SUMMARY

8.	DERELICT CRAFTS ----------	8
9.	FISH CARRIER ----------	9
10.	TRANSPORT CRAFTS (NON-FISHING) ----------	10
11.	FISHING CRAFTS WITH OUTBOARD ENGINE ----------	11
12.	FISHING CRAFTS WITH IN-BOARD ENGINE ----------	12
13.	FISHING CRAFTS USING PADDLES ONLY ----------	13
14.	FISHING CRAFTS USING SAILS ----------	14

FACILITIES SUMMARY

15. BANDA [1] YES [2] NO — 15
16. COLD ROOM [1] WORKING [2] NOT-WORKING [3] NONE — 16
17. PONTOON/JETTY [1] YES [2] NO — 17
18. FISH STORE [1] YES [2] NO — 18
19. ELECTRICITY SUPPLY [1] YES [2] NO — 19
20. IF "NO" HOW FAR TO NEAREST SUPPLY (KM)? — 20
    [1] <1 [2] 1-5 [3] 6 - 10 [4] > 10
21. TOILET FACILITY [1] YES [2] NO — 21
22. POTABLE WATER [1] YES [2] NO — 22
23. IS BEACH ACCESSIBLE BY ALL WEATHER ROAD? [1] YES [2] NO — 23
24. IF "NO" HOW FAR TO NEAREST ALL WEATHER ROAD (KM) — 24
    [1] <1 [2] 1-5 [3] 6 - 10 [4] > 10 — 25
25. DESIGNATED NET REPAIR FACILITY [1] YES [2] NO — 26
26. DESIGNATED BOAT REPAIR FACILITY [1] YES [2] NO

27. IS FISHERIES STAFF RESIDENT? [1] YES [2] NO — 27
28. IS THE **BMU** BASED AT THE LANDING BEACH? [1] YES [2] NO — 28

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

29 NAME THE NEAREST MARKET (WHERE MOST OF THE FISH IS FIRST SOLD) — 29

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30 DO FISHERMEN LAND AT THIS BEACH FOR MORE THAN 5 MONTHS IN A YEAR [1] YES [2] NO — 30

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
CRAFT DETAILS								GEAR TYPE																												
S/N	Reg. No.	Craft Type	Length (m)	PROPULSION		Crew		Gill net MO/MU	GN - MESH SIZES (inches)																OTHER GEARS								SS-mesh size (mm)			
				Type	HP if Engine				<2.5	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	9	10	>10	LL	BS	CN	HL	TR	MF	LN	SN	≤5	6-9	≥10	
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Annex 2. List of landing sites

DISTRICT	SUB-COUNTY	PARISH	s/n	NAME OF LANDING	FISHING CRAFTS
Buliisa	Biiso	Butiaba	1	Boma	19
			2	Bugoigo	171
			3	Butiaba- piida. A	158
			4	Butiaba- piida. B	177
			5	Kamagongolo	35
			6	Kawaibanda	28
			7	Nyamukuta	79
			8	Sonsio	41
			9	Walukuba	139
	Buliisa	Kigwera	10	Kalolo	59
			11	Wankende	22
			12	Wanseko	220
		Kisiabi	13	Kabolwa	103
			14	Karakaba-Songalendu	94
Bundibugyo	Kanara	Ntoroko	15	Kanara	41
			16	Ntoroko	218
		Rwangara	17	Kachwankumu	38
			18	Kamuga	60
			19	Katanga	39
			20	Mulango	38
			21	Rwangara	78
Hoima	Buseruka	Tonya	22	Buhuma	16
			23	Fofo	63
			24	Hoimo-Uganda	63
			25	Kabanda	10
			26	Kaiso	416
			27	Kijangi	184
			28	Kiryamboga	57
			29	Mbegu	211
			30	Nana	32
			31	Rwantale	17
			32	Tonya	52
	Kabwooya	Nkondo	33	Kyehoro	122
			34	Nkondo I	109
			35	Nkondo II	226
			36	Nyawaiga	141
			37	Sebagoro	129
	Kigorobya	Buikya	38	Hoimo-Kenya	30
		Kapapi	39	Nyamusoga	33
		Kibiro	40	Bikunyu	54
			41	Kabahwa	36
			42	Kibiro	24
			43	Kyabarangwa	47

DISTRICT	SUB-COUNTY	PARISH	s/n	NAME OF LANDING	FISHING CRAFTS
			44	Petye	18
			45	Runga	163
			46	Songagage	51
			47	Waaki	139
	Kyangwali	Buhuka	48	Busigi	36
			49	Kachunde	35
			50	Kiina	86
			51	Kyabashambu	30
			52	Kyakapere	81
			53	Kyanyanja	20
			54	Nsonga(Bugoma)	124
			55	Nsunzu (Bugoma)	70
			56	Ssenjojo(Songa Rao)	63
			57	Ususa	51
Kibaale	Mpeefu	Ndaiga	58	Kabukanga	36
			59	Kamina	45
			60	Kitebere	240
			61	Ndaiga	11
			62	Nguse	41
			63	Nyamasoga	33
			64	Rwebigongoro	28
Nebbi	Panyimur	Nyakagei	65	Angumu	30
			66	Dei. B	44
			67	Dei.A	73
			68	Dei.C	96
			69	Kayonga	92
			70	Singla	101
Grand Total					5766