

**THE FISHING COMMUNITIES' PARTICIPATION IN POLICY
FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION: A CASE OF BEACH
MANAGEMENT UNITS IN TEMEKE DISTRICT**

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**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF PROJECT
MANAGEMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

2015

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled: **The fishing communities' Participation in Policy Formulation and Implementation: A Case of Beach Management Units in Temeke District**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Project Management of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

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.....

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DECLARATION

I, Aimable Ruberangondo, do hereby declare that this dissertation is my original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other University or College for any other degree award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation work to my wife, Josephine and my son, Victor who have been a constant source of support and encouragement during the challenges of my studies. You have always loved me unconditionally and your good examples have taught me how to work hard for the things I aspire to achieve.

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ABSTRACT

This research on the importance of fishing communities' participation in policy formulation and implementation was conducted in Temeke district, Dar- Es – Salaam region, Tanzania. The purpose of the study was to determine the level to which the studied population participated in Policy formulation and implementation. The study used quantitative method for data collection and data analysis supported by Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The study covered 75 fishers within 5 different BMUs and 10 Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries development Officers. Results showed that a significant number of respondents (62.7%) had not been involved in policy formulation, while 80% of the sample said they implement fishing policies. However, 50% of the ministry officials confirmed the implementation of the policies by BMUs members, which means that the level of follow up, monitoring and support is at very low level. Furthermore, the implication of such results is demonstrated in poor implementation of policies and illegal fishing practices. Due to diverging responses from both community members and Ministry's officials, one can conclude that there is not enough coordination of activities between the two stakeholders. The reality on the field revealed that there is much to do by the ministry of Livestock and fisheries Development to make more effective the participation of BMUs members in policy formulation and implementation. Therefore, it is recommended that communities' participation in policy formulation be a priority and training organized at BMUs.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BMU	Beach Management Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFMP	Implementation of Fisheries Management Plan
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation
MACEMP	Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project
MLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development
MS	Microsoft
RUMAKI	Rufiji, Mafia and Kilwa
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UN	United Nations
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Problem

The research intends to contribute to projects management in sense to assess the importance of fishing communities' participation in Policy formulation and implementation. Midgley (1986) states that community participation is one of the most popular themes in development studies today, many of the complex and controversial issues attending the concept have not been properly debated. A major concern is the role of the state in community participation while some believe that the state should encourage and sponsor community participation, others reject the state involvement on the ground that it dilutes participatory ideals.

Rahnema, (1992) asserts that the realisation stemmed from the concern over the inability of development projects to achieve its targets due to the lack of attention in ensuring holistic participation among stakeholders. In some cases, projects arise without thinking about the local communities and the views they have on the coming projects. Decisions even good come from the top and communities found themselves before an accomplished fact.

Pretty (1995) talks about Passive Participation where communities participate by being told what has been decided or already happened and involves unilateral announcements by an administration or project management without listening to people's responses. The information belongs only to external professionals. In the same way Goodwin, (1998) stipulates that, the importance of community

participation throughout the decision-making, implementation and enforcement processes has gained recognition among policy makers and planners. For Will and Kilvington (2002), often participation is treated as a limited set of events – a workshop, a seminar, or just one or two meetings. However, if participation is to be more than consultation it must be treated as a process that takes some time, and it is often the beginning of a continuing engagement.

According to Eversole and Martin (2005), participation is crucial in heritage conservation as it is regarded as the involvement of various communities and interest groups, with opportunities to have a say and contribute actively in the construction of their own future.

If the process of policy formulation and implementation is reviewed, and increases the level of stakeholders' participation, the satisfaction of the community's members will grow and the effectiveness and efficiency of the projects will increase. This research aims at critically assessing the level of participation of the fishing communities in the formulation and implementation of the National Fisheries Sector policy and its impact on their fishing practices.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

This study was conducted in Temeke district, Dar es Salaam Region and the researcher worked with the Beach Management Units in that district. The Beach Management Unit is a community management organization composed of stakeholders in a coastal community whose main functions are geared towards sustainable management, conservation and protection of marine and coastal

resources in their locality in collaboration with the Government. The BMU should be made up of resident coastal communities with the following qualifications: Should be a Tanzanian, should be a fisher, a fish trader, a fish processor or any fisheries stakeholder, should be a resident of the coastal village/fish landing site for at least one year, should be ardent conservator of the fishery resources, could be males and females above 18 years of age.

In addition, traditional leaders in the villages/beaches with the above qualifications are highly recommended to join the units in order to exploit their experience for best achievements on fishery resources management. Should be honest, trustful, team player, self-motivated, and ready to work in a group. Should be ready to work on voluntary basis (there is no remuneration). Leaders should know how to communicate (read and write) in Kiswahili (URT, MLFD, & WWF, 2009).

One of the principles of Co-Management is that the BMUs should be involved in formulation, amendment/ change of National Policies and Legislation for the wise use of the marine and coastal resources. Co-management in fisheries may be defined as “an arrangement where resource users and the government share responsibility in the management of fishery resources (Baticados & Agbayani 2000).

Promoted in the early 2000's as the most suitable solution for improving participation in the management of marine fisheries, BMUs, as they have been designed and outfitted, are progressively showing their limits. However, we should not draw hasty conclusions before recognizing that the way BMUs function on a daily basis remains poorly documented. Although BMUs were given a clear

objective and anchored in proper regulations (2007 in Kenya and 2009 in Tanzania), to date very few assessments have been made in terms of how roles and responsibilities are shared with BMUs, and to what extent they are able to fulfil their mandate. Consequently, we still know very little about their performances in the various services that they are meant to provide to society. (Kanyange, Kimani, Onyango, Sweenarain, Yvergniaux, 2014).

The Ministry of livestock and fisheries development has done a lot and is still working on how communities' participation in policy formulation and implementation can be more effective and efficient. The Fisheries Legislation is an instrument for the implementation of National Fisheries Policy. It also gives a direction for change in Fisheries Policy. The goal of the fisheries policy is to promote conservation, development and sustainable management of the fishery resources for the benefit of present and future generations. This study assessed the importance of participation in Policy formulation and Implementation for the benefit of both the local fishing communities in particular and the country in general in Temeke district.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

To assess the importance of fishing communities' participation in policy formulation and implementation.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- (i) Assessing the level of beneficiaries' participation in policy formulation.
- (ii) Examining beneficiaries 'participation in policy implementation.

- (iii) Evaluate to which extent the participation of Beach Management Units members in Policy formulation and Implementation has changed the fishing practices.

1.3.3 Research Questions

- (i) What is the level of beneficiaries' participation in Policy formulation?
- (ii) What is the beneficiary's participation in policy implementation?
- (iii) To what extent the Beach Management Units have contributed to the changes in the fishing practices of communities.

1.4 Significance

This research may assist policy makers and planners to get more information on policymaking process and to develop efficient strategies for development. This investigation may help decision makers at different levels to decide on the cause of action on issues concerning Beach Management Unit members' participation.

Also, this study may help the Beach Management Units members to know their rights and responsibilities in fishing activities. This study will also contribute to the generation of knowledge that further researchers and scholars can use in their endeavors in the related areas.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study has focused on fishing community members located in Temeke district and grouped in Beach Management Units. The study is conducted for academic purpose as a partial requirement for obtaining the Masters of project Management.

The scope of the study was also limited in time and space due to financial constraint and methodological requirements. Subsequently the research is self-sponsored and because academic research required a narrowing of the scope. Therefore, the study mainly focuses on the perception of interviewees.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study's proposal is divided into three chapters. Chapter one focuses on the background of the problem, the statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions and its significance.

Chapter Two layout the literature review and conceptual definitions of key words. It talks also about theoretical and empirical literature. This chapter pass through the research gaps and conceptual framework.

Chapter Three emphases on research methodology and procedures that have been used in sampling, collecting and analyzing Data. In addition, the same chapter determines how the sample size was selected and the instruments used in data collection and analysis.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND RELATED STUDIES

2.1 Overview

The fisheries sector is among the important economic sub sectors of the economy in Tanzania. The sector provides substantial employment, income, livelihood, foreign earnings and revenue to the country. The industry employs more than 4,000,000 people engaged in fisheries and fisheries related activities while more than 400,000 fisheries operators are directly employed in the sector (FAO, 2010).

Tanzania is well endowed with abundant natural resources from aquatic resource base. To ensure effective harvesting of the country's fish resources and increase revenue earned from the fisheries sector of the economy, the Government has developed laws and policies to guide the conservation and management of the aquatic resource.

The fisheries sector in Tanzania is guided by the National Fisheries Policy (MNRT, 1997), the Fisheries Act of 2003 and the Fisheries Regulations of 2009. According to the MNRT, the main fisheries goal in Tanzania is to promote the conservation, development and sustainable management of fisheries resources for the benefit of present and future generations (MNRT, 1997). To achieve its objectives, the Policy has identified strategies whose implementation should improve the sector. One of the most important developments is the completion of the National Aquaculture Development Strategy (NADS) launched in August 2009 (Mkakati wa Kitaifa wa Ukuzaji Viumbe Kwenye Maji, 2009) covering the period of 16 years (from 2010 to

2025); during which time multiple institutions and stakeholders will implement different programs.

In 2009, for example, the Ministry of Livestock and fisheries development in collaboration with WWF Tanzania Office developed the guidelines for establishing community based collaborative fisheries management in marine waters of Tanzania. In 2010, the Ministry developed the fisheries sector development program (FSDS) with the objective of developing a sustainable, competitive and more efficient fisheries and aquaculture industry that contributes to the improvement of the livelihoods of stakeholders and the national economy while preserving the environment (URT, 2010).

The government has also introduced private companies such as the Tanzania Fishing Corporation (TAFICO), the Bagamoyo Fishing Company (BAFICO), Nyanza Fishing and Processing Company (NFPC). Nevertheless, many of them have failed to reach their objectives (The Guardian, 2013). In recent years, seaweed farming has become an attracting, income-generating activity in some parts along the coastline of Tanzania. Farmers operate small-scale seaweed farms scattered along the whole maritime coastline. The Fisheries Act No 22 of 2003 has legally recognized Beach Management Units (BMU) as part of the co-management measures for sustainable management of the resource, which involve the fishers' community groups engaged in various types of fisheries activities including fishing, fish processing, fish trading, and other petty business. The BMUs are being strengthened by the government and other stakeholders in order to achieve the sustainable use of fishery resources, conservation, management, development and utilization, (FID/CP/URT, 2007).

2.2 Beach Management Units (BMU's)

Increased pressure on the fishery resources use and destruction of the aquatic environment led to the introduction of the establishment of participatory management which was implemented by formation of Beach Management Units. The government, through the Fisheries Act Number 22 of 2003 (section 18) and its principal Regulations of 2009 (Regulation 133 - 136), provides for establishment of participatory resource management approach by involving local fishing communities, a system commonly known as co management through Beach Management Units.

Co-management is “an arrangement whereresource users and the government share responsibility in the management of fishery resources or “ a partnership arrangement in which government, the community/local resource users (fishers), external agents (non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions), and other fisheries and coastal resource stakeholders (boat owners, fish traders, money lenders, tourism establishments, among others) share the responsibility and authority for decision making over the management of a fishery resources (R.S. Pomeroy et al. 1999)”. Co-management is a management tool, which depends on the participation of the local communities in the management of the fishery resources. It is a solution to the problems of resource use conflicts as well as over exploitation since communities enhance a feeling of “ownership” among the community members and motivate them to implement management and conservation measures. (IIFET 2012 Tanzania Proceedings)

In Tanzania, participatory management has promised to improve the legitimacy of regulations (Hoza and Mahatane, 1998; Jetitoft, 1989), and has reoriented the

thinking of fisheries managers towards the inclusion of fishing communities in the fisheries management hierarchy. This desire has given birth to over 500 BMUs formed along the entire Tanzanian coastline. In most cases, the creation of each BMU followed a one-day consultative meeting at each beach between the Fisheries Division and the local communities. The BMUs are, however, an extension of the Fisheries Division and are not a community management regime. They have been formed without community consent nor opinion, but on government instructions (Onyango2000).

2.2 Conceptual Definitions of Key Terms

The definitions and discussion on different terms used in the research has been provided in this section. Six key words have be defined: Participation, Implementation, Policy, Policy Implementation,Policy formulation, Policy formulation Process.

2.2.1 Participation

France (1998), defined participation as “a process of empowerment that helps to involve people in the identification of problems, decision-making and implementation, which can contribute to sustainable development. Community participation is a strategy that respect the right and ability of community members to design and implement programs within their community. Community participation opens the way for the community members to act responsibly. The participation approach is the primary strategy, which greatly enrich and strengthen programs and help achieve more sustainable appropriate and effective programs in the field. (Cheetham, 2002).

Participation according to Aref (2011) is a direct involvement of marginalized groups in a development process, which aims to build people's capabilities to have access to and control of resources, benefits and opportunities towards self-reliance and an improved quality of life. It empowers farmers to take the leading role to analyse their situations, plan, implement and evaluate development activities; and gain control over resources or services.

2.2.1.1 Participation and Empowerment

Since the mid-1980s, the notion of 'participation' has become virtually synonymous with 'development' in the discourse of development organizations and their personnel. Even quite conservative multilateral and bilateral agencies routinely invoke the concept as a basic requirement to be incorporated into project frameworks and evaluation procedures (Oakley et al., 1991; Narayan and Srinivasan, 1994). What 'participation' actually implies differs greatly between different agencies and organizations (Rahnema, 1992).

For some, participation simply entails involving project beneficiaries in the planning and implementation process, often through fairly brief and selective consultation procedures. For others, aligned with what Booth has dubbed the 'NGO view' (1994: 24), participation has become a moral imperative which, as a precondition for empowerment, facilitates development itself (Friedman, 1992; Edwards, 1994).

This notion of empowerment seems, at first sight, relatively unproblematic. The poor, divorced from centres of decision-making dominated by elites with different interests, must be *empowered* to participate in the decisions, which affect them. This

can be achieved through enhanced participation and structures of accountability in local organizations and political institutions at all levels (Maia, 2000).

2.2.1.2 Principles of Participation

There are Principles of participation and (Egger and Majeres, 1998) have named them as follows:

Inclusion; of all people, groups, representative, affected by a project

Equal partnership; everyone brings capacity, equal right, skills to the process

Transparency; climate of open communication and building dialogue

Sharing power, avoid the domination of one group over the other,

Sharing responsibility, all have equal responsibility for outcomes and decision

Empowerment; encouragement of people with skills to apply them, mutual reinforcement and promotion of what exists in people to be used for the project

Cooperation; operating together, “sharing everyone’s strength reduces everybody’s weakness(Goulet, 2008).

2.2.2 Implementation

According to Margaret Rouse Implementation is the carrying out, execution, or practice of a plan, a method, or any design for doing something. Implementation is the action that must follow any preliminary thinking in order for something to happen actually (WhatIs.com 2015).

Implementation is defined as a specified set of activities designed to put into practice an activity or program of known dimensions. (Fixsen, Naoom, Blasé, Friedman, Wallace, 2005).

2.2.3 Policy

Policy is a set of ideas of proposals for actions, which culminate in a government decision. Typically, policy will become a rule of regulation enforceable by law. Public policy refers to how government address issues that affect the public; this could be through regulations, registrations, funding priorities or other actions (KnowHowNon-profit, 2014).

2.2.4 Policy Implementation

Policy implementation reflects a process where the government decisions are transformed into programs, procedures, regulations or practices aiming at social betterment (DeGroff and Cargo 2009). According to Adamolekun (1983), policy implementation refers to the activities that are carried out in the light of established policies. It refers to the process of converting financial, material, technical and human inputs into outputs – goods and services (Egonmwan, 1991). In addition, Edwards (1980) defines policy implementation as a stage of policy making between the establishment of a policy (such as the passage of a legislative act, the issuing of an executive order, or the promulgation of a regulatory rule) and the consequences of the policy for the people whom it affects.

2.2.4.1 Policy Implementations Problems

Implementation problem occurs when the desired result on the target beneficiaries is not achieved. Such problem is not restricted to only the developing nations. Wherever and whenever the basic critical factors that are very crucial to implementing public policy are missing, whether in developing or developed nations, there is bound to be implementation problem. These critical factors are

communication, resources, dispositions or attitudes, and bureaucratic structure (Edwards III, 1980). The four factors operate simultaneously and they interact with each other to aid or hinder policy implementation. By implication, therefore, the implementation of every policy is a dynamic process, which involves the interaction of many variables as would be discussed below. Communication is an essential ingredient for effective implementation of public policy. Through communication, orders to implement policies are expected to be transmitted to the appropriate personnel in a clear manner while such orders must be accurate and consistent.

Inadequate information can lead to a misunderstanding on the part of the implementors who may be confused as to what exactly are required of them. In effect, implementation instructions that are not transmitted, that are distorted in transmission, that are vague, or that are inconsistent may cause serious obstacles to policy implementation. Conversely, directives that are too precise may hinder implementation by stifling creativity and adaptability (Edward III, 1980). Such precise directives do not leave room for implementors to exercise discretion and flexibility where and when the need arises.

Where implementation orders are clear, consistent and accurately transmitted, the absence of adequate resources will result in implementation problems. Resources include both the human and material such as adequate number of staff who are well equipped to carry out the implementation, relevant and adequate information on implementation process, the authority to ensure that policies are carried out as they are intended, and facilities such as land, equipment, buildings, etc. as may be deemed necessary for the successful implementation of the policy. Without sufficient

resources it means that laws will not be enforced, services will not be provided and reasonable regulations will not be developed.

In addition to communication and resources, disposition or attitude is another key factor that affects policy implementation. Most implementors can exercise considerable discretion in the implementation of policies because of either their independence from their nominal superiors who formulate the policies or because of the complexity of the policy itself. The way the implementors exercise their discretion depends, largely, on their disposition toward the policy. Therefore, the level of success will depend on how the implementers see the policies as affecting their organizational and personal interests (Taiwo, 2005).

2.2.4.2 Constraints in the Implementation of Fisheries Policy

The Fisheries policy implementation encounters has some constraints all the way long. The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Fisheries Development Division (2009) has identified them as un-harmonized Sectorial Policies related to conservation, development, management and utilization of natural resources including fishery resources.

The existing administrative setup on the management of fishery resources (Central government and local authorities) is inefficient or ineffective. Weak enforcement on Fisheries Legislation Inadequate trained human and financial resources. Weak mechanism to control fishing capacity. Inadequate promotion of value added fish and fishery products to increase income. Weak mechanism for data collection, processing, analysis and storage. Absence of reliable data, poor mechanism for dissemination of fisheries data & information.

2.2.5 Policy Formulation

Policy formulation as the development of effective and acceptable courses of action for addressing what has been placed on the policy agenda (The Public Policy Cycle Web Site, 2014).

There are two aspects of policy formulation: the analytical and the Political. First, effective policy alternatives, presumably based on sound analysis must be conceived and clearly articulated. Second, the political choice among these alternatives must be made: the policy must be authorised through a political process such as registration or regulation (The Public Policy Cycle Web Site 2014).

2.2.5.1 Policy Formulation Process

According to Kisembo (2010), several steps comprise the policy process. Selecting the desired objective, identifying the target of the objective, determining the pathway to reach that objective, designing the specific program or measure in respect of that goal, Target, cost and financing, political issues, and implementing the measure and assessing its impact.

2.2.5.2 Policymaking is a Cyclical Process

It begins in the agenda setting stage with recognition and definition of a significant public problem and an organized call to government action. In response, the legislative and bureaucratic machinery of government may formulate, adopt, and implement a strategy for addressing the problem. Analysis of policy effectiveness in turn often reveals shortcomings in formulation or implementation or new problems to add to the policy agenda (Texas Politics Project 2005).

The policymaking and Implementation is visualized as follows:

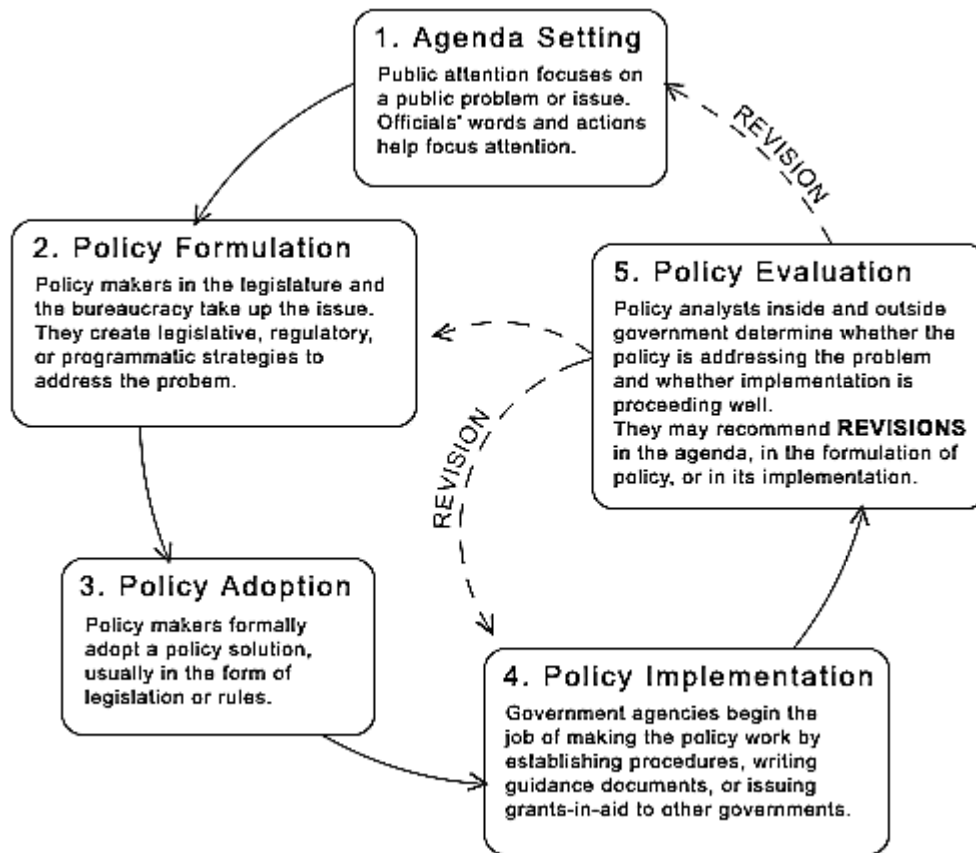


Figure 2.1: Policymaking Process

Source:http://texaspolitics.utexas.edu/archive/html/bur/features/0303_01/policy.ht

2.3 Theoretical Literature

Participatory leadership is a style of management where decisions are made with the most feasible amount of participation from those who are affected by the decisions.

2.4 Types of Participation

In a business setting, the level and type of employee participation can vary. One form of participatory leadership is representative participation, in which a group of employees is involved in organizational decision-making. This type of participatory leadership is more dominant in Europe, where employees may serve on workers councils or even on the board of directors. Another form, more common in the

United States, is participatory management, in which subordinates share a degree of joint decision making with their immediate supervisors. For example, a self-managed work team may be responsible for a specific product and may have the authority to make decisions relating to work methods, such as scheduling, purchasing, and hiring of members (Pretty, 1994).

Table 2.1: The Seven Steps Participation Ladder

Typology	Characteristics
1. Passive participation	People participate by being told what is going to happen or has already happened. It is a unilateral announcement by an administration of project management without listening to people's responses.
2. Participation in information giving	People participate by answering questions posed by extractive researchers using questionnaire surveys or similar approaches. People do not have the opportunity to influence proceedings, and research findings are neither shared nor checked for accuracy.
3. Participation by consultation	People participate by being consulted or answering questions, and external people listen to views. These external professionals define both problems and solutions, and may modify them in the light of people's responses. Such a consultative process does not concede any share in decision-making and professionals are under no obligation to take on board people's views.
4. Participation for material incentives	People participate by providing resources, such as labour, in return for food, cash and other material incentives. However, the people have no stake in prolonging activities when the incentives end.
5. Functional participation	People participate by forming groups to meet predetermined objectives related to the project. Such involvement does not tend to be at early stages of project cycles or planning, but rather after major decisions have already been made. These institutions tend to be dependent on external initiators and facilitators, but may become self-dependent.
6. Interactive participation	People participate in joint analysis, which leads to action plans and the formation of new local institutions or the strengthening of existing ones. Participation is seen as a right, and not just a means to achieve project goals. These groups take control over local decisions, and so people have a stake in maintaining structures.
7. Self-mobilisation	People participate by taking initiatives independent of external institutions to change systems. They develop contacts with external institutions for resources and technical advice they need, but retain control over how resources are used.

Source: Pretty, 1994, 1996; Pimbert and Pretty, 1995 in Dulani (2003)

Participation theory has guided this research. The Cambridge dictionary defines participation as the fact that you take part or become involved in something. In addition, the same Dictionary defines Involvement as the act or process of taking part in something. Pretty, (1994, 1996); Pimbert and Pretty, (1995) in Dulani (2003) established the seven-step participation ladder that is visible in the Table 2.1.

The Fisheries development division and World Wide Fund for Nature (U R T March 2009) states that The Fisheries Policy provides guidance that promotes sustainable exploitation, utilization and marketing of fishery resources to provide food, income, employment, foreign exchange earnings, effective protection of aquatic flora and fauna, and environment attitude towards fisheries resource practices.

At this point, the concern is community participation and Involvement. It is recognized widely that one of the main causes of the failure of a number of environmental projects has been the lack of involvement and participation of the community, especially women, youths and children. Community involvement is crucial to the process of environmental protection and sustainable development. The community participation ensures avoid poorly considered decisions and provides a vital means of educating the public on the importance of environmental protection and conservation. The National Fisheries sector policy and Strategies Statement (1997) has published a Policy Statement entitled “community participation” is “to improve the involvement of the fishing communities in the planning, development and management of fishery resources”. Specific Strategies within this Policy Statement include:

Encourage the involvement of the fishing communities in policy formulation and implementation through their relevant institutions, (i.e. village councils, Associations etc.), entrust the management responsibilities of landing sites or other facilities and utilities to fishing communities and facilitate the formulation of village bylaws relevant to the fisheries sector to enhance sustainable exploitation and utilization of the resources.

2.5 The Fisheries Legislation

Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2003 and Fisheries Regulations of 2005 Provide for Sustainable development, protection, conservation, aquaculture development, regulation and control of fish and fishery products, aquatic flora and its products and for related matters. Part V of the Fisheries Act, describes Management and Control of the Fishing Industry and Section 18 of the Fisheries Act provides for the establishment of Beach Management Units (Community Based Collaborative Management Units (United Republic of Tanzania, 2009).

2.6 Empirical Literature

There are not many researches done in this field but this study will critically analyze some of the scholar's publications. In North America, Decker, Krueger, Baer, Knuth (1996) reveal that Fish and wildlife management has been experiencing a fundamental philosophical shift among professional managers and policy makers about who are the beneficiaries of management. This has been reflected in broadening notions of who should be considered in decision-making; not just traditional clients who pay for and receive services of managers, but all stakeholders in fishing and wildlife management.

Through the above study, the researcher talks about decision-making but the participation of communities during policy formulation and implementation is not mentioned. The present research could be a complement to the study above. In West Africa, Improving the management of the beach seine fishery in coastal waters in Benin, Ghana, Togo and Côte d'Ivoire Beach seining as a fishing method has come under intense criticism in recent times by resource managers, policy makers and environmentalists due to its destructive effects on fisheries resources (FAO, 2010-2015).

The research in West Africa as it states, has concentrated efforts on the fishing methods but the concern of involving community members in policy formulation or implementation has not been taken in consideration. According to Bulayi (2001) in Lake Victoria, fishing communities have been involved in a campaign to curb illegal fishing through beach management units, which are integrated into the village governments. In Lake Victoria, the involvement of communities has been oriented to curbing illegal fishing but the matter related to policy formulation and implementation was left to the future researchers.

In addition, Onyango, (2000), worked on Ownership and co- management: towards the integrated management of Lake Victoria in which explained that the management of Lake Victoria is a high priority to the riparian countries that benefit directly from its resources. Management regulations have been formulated and implemented with the aim of maintaining the lake's ecological quality as well as sustaining fisheries exploitation for economic gain. In the region and in Tanzania Luambo (2013) studied on the Implementation of a Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP) that was a regional

project implemented by the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) partner states of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda from 2004-2010. The main focus of the project was to: establish strong institutional mechanism for coordination and implementation of fisheries management, provide mechanism for dialogue and consensus on fisheries management measures, strengthen fisheries related policies, laws and regulations, promote community participation in management of fisheries through Beach Management Units. Their findings and recommendations inspired the researcher to conduct the similar study in Temeke District.

2.7 Research Gaps

The researches in this field are not many but there are some studies conducted in the region of Lake Victoria. There is a lack of studies regarding the involvement of communities in policy formulation and implementation. The will is real but the practice is not visible. That is why the research will focus on how to determine the importance of involving local communities in policy formulation and implementation.

Many studies focused on the management or co- management of project already planned but they did not consider giving a chance to communities to play a role from planning to implementation. For instance, Luambo (2013) studied the role of beach management units in implementing fisheries policy: a case study of two BMUs in Lake Victoria, in Tanzania but there are not specific studies carried out with the same purpose for the Indian Ocean, Temeke side. Regarding policy formulation and regulation, Bulayi (2001) has conducted a study related to how fishing communities have been involved in a campaign to curb illegal fishing through beach management

units, which are integrated into the village governments. However, he did not deeply analyse the level of participation of the beneficiaries in the design, implementation, monitoring evaluation BMUs.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The participation theory has inspired this study. The participation approach is the primary strategy, which greatly enrich and strengthen programs and help achieve more sustainable appropriate and effective programs in the field (Cheetham, 2002).

In this theory, we have two variables, which are constantly in interaction. The dependent variable is fishing communities and the independent variable is Policy formulation and implementation. Under the independent variable, we have four components. Setting policy objectives, policy and resources management, participation framework, Policy implementation, policy monitoring and evaluation. The components under dependent variables we have Community leaders, Fishing groups, Culture, Influence, Satisfaction and Interests.

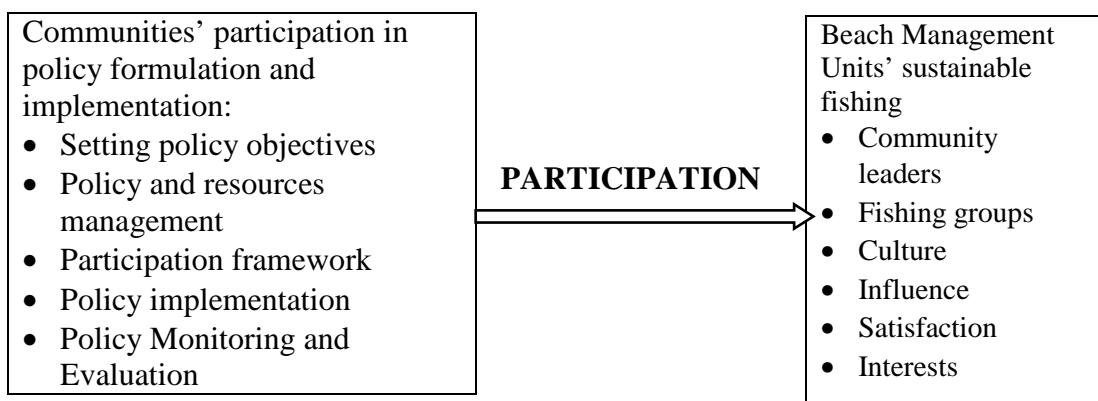


Figure 2.2: Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses which methodology and procedure to use in sampling, collecting and analyzing data. It also focuses on the selection of the sample size and the instruments deployed in data collection as well as data analysis procedures. Kothari (2004) defines research methodology as the systematic approach to solve many research problems.

3.2 Research Approach

Quantitative methods have been used to collect and analyse data related to the research questions. The criteria for participants' selection be predetermined and explained as well as the techniques to use for data collection and analysis. In natural sciences and social sciences, quantitative research is the systematic empirical investigation of observable phenomena via statistical, mathematical or computational techniques (Lisa, 2008). The objective of quantitative research is to develop and employ mathematical models, theories and/or hypotheses pertaining to phenomena. The process of measurement is central to quantitative research because it provides the fundamental connection between empirical observation and mathematical expression of quantitative relationships. Quantitative research is a formal, objective, systematic process in which numerical data are used to obtain information about the world. This research method is used: to describe variables, to examine relationships among variables and to determine cause-and-effect interactions between variables' (Burns & Grove, 2005).

3.3 Area of Research

The researcher has conducted the study in Temeke District, Dar- es- Salaam Region in Tanzania. According to (Temeke Municipal Council 2011), Temeke district is one of the three districts located in Dar es Salaam, the largest city in Tanzania. It has a population of 1.37 million, which comprises of 0.7 million females and 0.67million males (National Bureau Statistics, 2013). Temeke was established as a district in 1972 following the introduction of the decentralisation policy in Tanzania. Temeke district is administratively divided into three divisions and 24 wards, namely: Azimio, Chamazi, Chang'ombe, Charambe, Keko, Kigamboni, Kibada, Kimbiji, Kisarawe II, Kurasini, Makangarawe, Mbagala, Mbagala kuu, Miburani, Mjimwema, Mtoni, Pemba Mnazi, Sandali, Somangira, Tandika, Temeke, Toangoma, Vijibweni and Yombo vituka.

3.4 Population

The researcher targeted the Temeke due to the budget limitation and time consuming. A target population is generally a large collection of individuals or objects that is the focus of the scientific needs. However, due to the large sizes of populations, researchers often do not test every individual in the population because, it is too expensive and time consuming (Frankel and Wallen 2000).

3.5 Sample Size

Table 3.1: Sample Size

Site	Population Size	Sample Size
Mjimwema	48	19
Kizito Huonjwa	34	13
Minondo	39	18
Muongozo	44	15
Mbwamaji	32	10
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	15	10
Total	212	85

3.6 Sampling Design and Procedures

The Random Sampling was used in order to allow each element in the population to have an equal chance or opportunity of being selected. In addition, it is easier to obtain the sample size using simple sampling procedure. Concerning this section, the researcher used a simple Random sampling Haralambos (1993) that refers to the procedure in which each person in the population has the same known probability of being selected. This can be done by assigning numbers to each sample unit and selecting members of the sample by using a random table.

Furthermore, Kothari (2004) defines sampling procedures as a selection of some part of an aggregate or totally, of what the population is made. Sampling procedures are techniques, which are to determine the number of respondents that are involved and the study to provide the necessary knowledge. In this research, the simple Random Sampling has been applied on 212 people whose 75 from Beach management members and 10 from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development. The researcher met the fishers at the field and requested them to be part of the sample, and those who accepted were chosen.

3.7 Methods of Data Collection

This study requires both primary and secondary data. The primary data has been obtained from the respondents to the questionnaire within the various Beach management Units and the Ministry having fisheries in his attributions. Donald, et al. (2006), defines primary data as information gathered directly from respondents by using observation, Interviews, focused group discussions and questionnaires. Are type of data obtained by first hand collection of data by the researcher where he/she

is going to the field and used various methods of data collection and ensure that the data or information collected is truthful and valid. The secondary data has been obtained from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries development and other previous researches related to the current study. Kothari (1990) defines secondary data as those data that are already available or refers to the data that have already been collected and analyzed by someone else.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

Before to start to answer to questionnaire the researcher explained to respondents that they were free and they will not be harmed by the study. The right to withdraw at any stage of the research process was their choice.

3.9 Tools of Data Collection

This research has used one major tool to collect the relevant data. The questionnaire has been distributed to the Beach Management Unit members and to some members from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries development. To define, Borg and Gall (1989) say that a questionnaire is a set of questions, which are usually sent to selected respondents to answer at their own convenient time and return the filled questionnaire to the researcher.

3.10 Questionnaires

In this study, the data was collected using the survey method by means of questionnaires. Most of the questions were closed ended and few of them were open-ended questions. The light motive to use close-ended questions is that the respondent can answer it quickly, making it easy to carry statistical analysis. The Open-ended

questions gave respondents freedom to give their point of view. The questionnaire was distributed to 10 officers from the ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development and the guided interview questionnaire to 75 Beach Management Units members.

3.11 Documentary Reviews

During the research, a documentary analysis involved the study of existing documents. The main reviewed documents in this research comprise study reports, media, Livestock and Fisheries Development Ministry records, documents related to the Fisheries all over the country. The researcher revised also Acts and Regulations related to Fishing activities in Tanzania.

3.12 Reliability and Validity of Research Instruments

The researcher used questionnaires, to insure that there was any steadiness, and consistency of the used instruments, reliability is the most important factor to consider. Reliability is the instrument likely to give you consistent results across time and place. Similar instrument, irrespective of who is using it (Omari, 2011). To make sure that the ambition was attained the researcher used questionnaires that were uniform for all respondents and the collected data processed in a uniform way to make sure the deduction at the end of the study is similar to any other study that would be conducted in the future using a similar method.

According to **Cohen, Manion, and Morrison, (2007)**, reliability is the measure of consistency over time and over similar sample. All the instruments used were accommodated before they were employed for data collection process.

3.13 Data Processing and Analysis

The content of questionnaire answers allowed the researcher to analyze the collected Data. One from the Beach Management Unit members and another from the Ministry of livestock and fisheries staff members.

The researcher collected the Data and the quantitative approach aspects has been used to analyze the Data in collected. The filled questionnaires was coded and the collected data was analyzed using the Descriptive analysis method helped by Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS).

3.14 Data Presentation

The researcher presented the collected data in form of table, graph and pie chart to clarify the results obtained on the field.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

The chapter 4 talks about findings of the research. The study presents in form of tables, charts and graphs the results of the investigation. The researcher stresses on calculation of frequencies and percentages using the SPSS techniques to demonstrate statistically the quantity of people and their different views in different situations.

4.2 Findings from Guided Interview with Fishermen

The guided interview helped the fishers to answer the questionnaire at a very high level, which helped the researcher to have the real picture of the situation on the field. At the end of the investigation, the study discovered that what is written in books and manuals is very different from what is happening on the ground. The frequencies and percentages show at different level, how people are involved or have been involved into policy formulation and implementation.

4.2.1 Participation in Policy Formulation

The Table 4.1 shows in numbers how fishers responded about participation in policy formulation. Frequencies and percentages are legible in the table where 28 out of 75 say to have participated in policy formulation, which is equivalent to 37.7%.

The Table 4.1 shows the level of participation in policy formulation. As it reflects, 37.3 % confirm to have participated to policy formulation and 62.7 % say that they did not participate.

Table 4.1: Policy Formulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	28	37.3	37.3	37.3
	No	47	62.7	62.7	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field data

The time when different Fisheries regulations have been put in place can explain well why the level of participation is so low. Those who were present at the time policies were formulated are no longer among the fishers met by the researcher. The first Fisheries regulation started in 1997, the second in 2000 and the third in 2003.

4.2.2 Participation in Policy Implementation

At this point, the study shows in numbers how the BMUs members have participated or participate to policy implementation. The Table 4.2 confirms that 60 people out of 75 do participate in policy. Implementation. This corresponds to 80% in terms of percentages. However, 15 out of 75 people say to have not participated to the policy implementation.

Table 4.2: Policy Implementation Percentages

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	60	80.0	80.0	80.0
	No	15	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field data

The fishers are aware of fishing policy implementation but few of them can tell what the policy implementation says. The one thing they talk about is buying the fishing licence. They need trainings where they can learn more about fishing policy.

4.2.3 Training

The content of Table 4.3 reveals that 19 people out of 75 have benefited from training while 56 say they did not have any training to familiarise with policy. The Table 4.3 contents different numbers in frequencies, percentages.

Table 4.3: Training

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	19	25.3	25.3	25.3
	No	56	74.7	74.7	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field data

People that have not benefited from policy formulation should have a chance to training so that they can familiarize with fisheries policy and practice their job without difficult related to the policy. The study found that 25.3 % have been trained about fisheries policy and 74.7 % have not benefited the training. The lack of training is the main cause of illicit practices in fishing activities.

4.2.4 Government Officers' Visits

The Table 4.4 shows that 54.7 % agree to have had visit by Officers from the Ministry having Fisheries in its attributions. 45% say to never had any visit by

Officers. The visits they get is to check if everybody has fishing licence, afterward they never come back for other activities to help fishers in their life style. More officers' visits may help fishers to feel supported and monitored.

Table 4.4: Government Officers Visits

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	41	54.7	54.7	54.7
	No	34	45.3	45.3	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field data

4.2.5 Financial Help from the Government

At this point, the researcher came to see that 75 people confirm to have never benefited from any Government financial help. The table 4.5 explains more.

Table 4.5: Financial Help from Government

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	75	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

Financially the government does not give any assistance to fisher grouped in BMUs. They need many things, like fishing net, good boat but the government provides nothing. This situation push the fisher in practicing illegal fishing trying to maximise their profit. The researcher experienced one day during interview, the use of bomb even though this practice is against the law. The inexistence of financial help from government or other organisation can push the fishers in illegal activities.

4.2.6 Follow-up

The Table 4.6 shows the frequencies of the numbers of people who have benefited or not from a follow - up by the Officers from the Ministry of livestock and Fisheries. It clarifies that 29 people out of 75 have benefitted the follow- up and 46 have not profited. In terms of percentage, people who say that they benefited from a subsequent follow – up equal 38.7% and 61.3 % have not acquired any follow – up.

Table 4.6: Follow-up Frequencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	29	38.7	38.7	38.7
	No	46	61.3	61.3	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field data

The absence of follow – up to fishing communities place them in a desperate situation which push them in illegal fishing practice because they know none will come to ask what is going on.

4.2.7 Satisfaction

At the end of this sequence of findings the study wanted to know how if the fishermen were satisfied the in their profession. The Table 4.7 tells well in terms of numbers about the situation.

Table 4.7: Satisfaction

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	24	32.0	32.0	32.0
	No	51	68.0	68.0	100.0
	Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field data

Within the above table 24 people out of 75 are satisfied by the situation in which they practice their job and the way the BMUs collaborate with the Officers from the Ministry of livestock and Fisheries.

The BMUs members criticise about the equipment they have. They just use traditional boat made on their own and this put them in such a situation they cannot go fishing in deep sea because they fear death. Some of them use a no legalised fishing-nets that kill small fish instead to preserve them. The lack of modern equipment put the fishing people in a constant need.

4.3 Findings From Questionnaire to the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

4.3.1 Introduction

The researcher distributed a questionnaire to 10 Officers from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries development. The results from the questionnaire are presented in tables as follows:

4.3.2 Participation in policy formulation

The Table 4.8 is an illustration of how people have participated or not to the policy formulation. The table shows how 60% of the people from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development agree that the BMUs members have participated to policy formulation and 40 % say they did not participate. The level of participation in policy formulation stays relatively high, comparing with the BMUs members' views.

Table 4.8: Participation in Policy Formulation Percentages

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	60.0	60.0	60.0
	No	4	40.0	40.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field data

4.3.3 Discussion on Policy Implementation

The discussion on the policy implementation is presented in the table 4.9 that contents the frequencies and percentages.

Table 4.9: Discussion on Policy Implementation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	5	50.0	50.0	50.0
	No	5	50.0	50.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field data

The Table 4.9 reveals that 5 people out of 10 have participated in discussion about policy implementation and 5 others did not participate. The Ministry officers do not give enough time to discuss with BMUs members in view to assess together the level of policy implementation. This is why the majority do not know really what to do on the field. The fishers feel abandoned and they do what they want during their hard working days.

4.3.4 Visits to MBUs by Officers

The Table 4.10 indicates how officers visit the MBUs. The frequencies are per year visits to the Beach Management Units. As it reflects, the majority of people say they never visit the MBUs. Only 3 say that it happens once a year, other 3 states that they often visit and 4 affirm to never visit BMUs.

The numbers show clearly that the majority of officers are not interested in visiting the BMUs members. This can have a bad impact to fishing communities' members because they feel abandoned instead to be supported by the officers in charge. The BMUs members have confirmed the same during the interviews they had with the researcher.

Table 4. 10: Officers Visits to BMU

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Once	3	30.0	30.0	30.0
Often	3	30.0	30.0	60.0
Never	4	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field data

4.3.5 Meeting Aspirations

The Table 4.11 reveals, in terms of percentages, that 10 people out of 10 say yes to confirm that fishermen meet their aspirations through the assistance they acquire from the Ministry of livestock and fisheries development.

Table 4.11: Meeting Aspirations

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	10	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

A 100 % of ministry officers say that the BMUs members meet their aspirations, Nevertheless, the researcher found that the help from the government is well lacking. Those fishers need more support and follow-up to help them meet their aspirations.

4.3.6 Considering Different Ideas by BMUs Members

The graph 4.12 below displays frequencies. The graph shows that 7 Officers agree to consider different ideas when in discussion with BMUs members, 2 say no while 1 says sometimes. The fact to consider BMUs members' ideas even when they diverge from the officers' is a good attitude but there is more to do toward reaching the highest level.

Table 4. 12: Considering Different Ideas

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	7	70.0	70.0	70.0
No	2	20.0	20.0	90.0
Sometimes	1	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field data

4.3.7 Importance of Involving BMUs Members in Policy Formulation

About the importance of involving BMUs members in policy formulation, all ten officers agree positively on that importance. This is presented in the Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Importance of Involving BMUs Members in Policy Formulation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	10	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

A 100% of officers from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and Development esteem that involving BMUs members in policy formulation is important. This is a very good idea but its application on the field is not noticeable.

4.3.8 Satisfaction of Fishing Communities' Members

Table 4.14: Satisfaction of Fishing Communities' Members

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	3	30.0	30.0	30.0
Valid Not always	7	70.0	70.0	100.0
Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field data

The Table 4.14 shows that 70% of the officers are confident that the fishing communities' members are satisfied by the situation in which they work and 30% agree that the BMUs members are not satisfied. Nevertheless, when the researcher asked the same question to BMUs members the answer was the opposite of officers.

4.3.9 Improvement of Life Standards

The Table 4.15 shows that 50% of officers from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development affirm the life standards of fishing communities has improved but the other 50% says they did not improve.

The researcher found on field a situation that shows clearly the climate in which the BMUs members work. They just get a small quantity of fish that cannot change them life standards. Only it helps to survive. Even though, when they catch some exceeding fish they do not have a market where they can sell the products. They sell their products to unorganised buyers who take them afterward to other markets far from the site.

Table 4.15:Improvement of Life Standards

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	5	50.0	50.0	50.0
Valid Indirect	5	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field data

4.4 Discussion of the Findings

This discussion focuses on findings from BMUs members on one hand, and on the other, on the results from the Ministry of Livestock and fisheries' officers. Results of this study have shown that 62.7% of respondents reported not being involved in the process of policy formulation. Policy formulation process should be initiated and

conducted by civil servants who, in a number of cases lack motivation. These results confirm what Aminu, Tella and Mbaya (2012) said that in spite of the important roles of the civil servant in Nigeria in achieving many of government's laudable policies and programmes, however, not much of such are fully and excellently implemented or achieved but in many instances, as many of them have been marred by poor implementation strategies, due to bureaucratic procedures.

The civil service has a way of putting obstacles or frustration in the way policies are being formulated by the political officials, especially those policies on which they hold divergent opinions or are not of direct benefit to them. As such, they employ so many varieties of tactics to thwart such implementation.

The above authors reiterated that in formulating a policy, the policy formulators require a good and thorough understanding of the local needs and problems of the people. Emphasis should be given to the needs of the people, their capacities and total commitment of the local actors in the Community in supporting government programmes. Though it is not easy to know why at BMUs, communities are not involved, but it is probable that the reasons identified in Nigeria may apply in this context.

Contrary to the above statistics, 80% of the same studied population said that they participate in policy implementation. It is a good thing that communities are largely implementing policy. However, the situation may cause lack of commitment by fishers to implement properly policies that they do not see as theirs and for their benefit.

Pertaining to training of fishers, 74.7% of respondents highlighted that they did not receive any training, which could palliate to the poor involvement in policy formulation. Yet it has been established by Bamberger (1986) that active community participation in project planning and implementation may improve project design through the use of local knowledge, increase project acceptability, produce a more equitable distribution of benefits, promote local resource mobilization, and help ensure project sustainability.

The results of the study at hand have also shown that 54.7% of respondents acknowledged visits by the Government officers. However, it is noteworthy that the visits concerned checking whether everyone had a fishing licence. If the visits were for monitoring and or evaluation, they could enhance development as Korten (1990) found that authentic community participation enhances the sustainability of the community development projects and this can only be achieved through a people centred development.

This research has revealed that 61.3% of respondents did not experience any follow up by the Ministry of Livestock and fisheries' officers, after they had been found to have a fishing licence. This situation leads to illegal fishing practices, such as using a bomb, as once witnessed by the researcher at the site.

It was very startling to note that 68% of the respondents were not satisfied by their profession. This is a clear indication that they were not involved in planning and implementation of policies. Though in the studied population, respondents implemented, but since they had not participated in planning, the effects of

sustainable development that include satisfaction are not seen. Community participation teaches communities how to resolve conflict and allows for different perspectives to be heard. In this way, learning is promoted and people will be able to help themselves (Baum, 1999 and Nampila, 2005). Communities will be able to assess their own situation, organise themselves as a powerful group and work creatively towards changing society and building up a new world.

These increased capacities of individuals allow communities to mobilise and help themselves to minimise dependence on the state and leads to a bottom-up approach (Nampila, 2005). According to De Beer, (1998), by continuously fulfilling their needs, people learn to realise their objectives more easily. It is a mechanism that enables local people to determine their own values and priorities and act on their own decisions. Full potential of individuals is realised after they have been made aware; then, depending on their capabilities, they act in order to achieve their goals and objectives (Freire, 1993).

On the other hand, 60% of officers said that fishers are involved in policy formulation. However, 50% mentioned that they do not carry discussions on policy implementation. It was noted that 70% of officers agree that they do not visit the BMUs members, yet think that they satisfy them. On a seemingly shocking point, 100% said they meet fishers' aspirations. Furthermore, 100% of officers agreed that it is important to involve BMU members in policy formulation and implementation.

Lastly, these results showed 50% of respondents from the officers found that the life standards of fishers have improved. If this finding was from the studied population, it

could be of great significance as results of a study in Kenya found that community participation was associated with better water services and improvement in health outcomes (Isham and Kahkonen, 1999). In this study, it was the perception of Government representatives, not the fishers themselves, which could not be a good source of information.

Luambo, (2013) has conducted a similar research on the role of beach management units in implementing fisheries policy. The study focused on two BMUs in Lake Victoria in Tanzania. The researcher examined in Lake Victoria zone the success or failures of BMUs in implementing fisheries policy.

In addition, Onyango conducted a study that has a certain link with the current research because they both investigated on fishers' communities' achievements and challenges during policy implementation. The difference is that the two researches were carried out in different zones, one in Lake Victoria and another in Indian Ocean.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This study was conducted in Temeke district, Dar-es- Salaam region and the research focus was to assess the participation of the Beach Management Units members in policy formulation and implementation. Consequently, the chapter five presents the conclusion and proposes some recommendations. Also in this chapter, the researcher suggests areas for further studies.

5.2 Conclusion

The objective of this study was to assess the importance of fishing communities' participation in policy formulation and implementation. The researcher was also interested to know if the Beach management Units members were trained regularly and if the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development officers often visited them. In addition, the study wanted to know if the fishing communities' members were satisfied, by the way the government help them. The researcher used Descriptive analysis method helped by Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to analyse the collected Data.

Concerning findings, the research came to the following conclusion:

The participation to policy formulation and implementation is quite inexistent and as the BMUs members say, it is like a dream to hear about that participation. About policy formulation 28 people out of 75 say having participated in policy formulation, which is equivalent to 37.7%.

On the other hand, the Ministry officers confirm to do everything they can to help the BMUs members to develop and benefit from the fishing activities. 60 % of the officers from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development assert that the BMUs members have participated to policy formulation and say that, only 40 % did not participate.

Concerning the policy implementation the study shows that 60 people out of 75 do participate in policy Implementation, while 5 officers out of 10 have participated in discussion on policy implementation and 5 others did not. Nevertheless, the research reveals that 19 people out of 75 have benefited from training while 56 say they did not have any training.

The Beach Management Units do not get enough aid from the government to make easy their hard life. The climate in which they work is very dangerous and there is no any precaution to minimise the risks encountered through their long working hours. The lack of equipment does not help at all the practice of their profession and this affect the life standards of fishing communities. As the research witnessed, the boats used in fishing are very old-style and the fishing tools are not up-to-date.

The training are almost rare and there is no financial help from the government to help them acquire the needed tools to practice a modern fishing. Many BMUs members do not know the legislation related to their work and the one thing they talk about is the fishing license. Some of them still use bombs and poison to try catching many fishes. The Cooperation would allow each side to focus on the tasks for which it has a reasonable advantage while enjoying the benefits of collaboration.

There are often high expectations that, by involving stakeholders, more realistic and effective aquaculture policies and plans will be formulated and their implementation improved. Although the potential benefits of stakeholder involvement may be significant (Sevaly, 2001).

Lastly, the community members thought that government initiatives had the potential to significantly increase their participation, but they doubted the effectiveness of the current policy making and implementation process.

5.3 Recommendations

The Government should make more effort to help those fishing communities acquiring necessary tools for fishing activities. It is also with a high importance to train regularly the fishers so that they can be more aware of the fishing policy, regulations and legislation.

Therefore, communities should be actively engaged at all stages of policymaking and implementation, this will allow those who did not have the opportunity to participate to policy formulation, to have a chance to express their opinions about the policies already in place. Frequent visits will be supportive to those communities to update their knowledge about safe fishing and environment conservation.

In addition, this will allow them to benefit at maximum from the information they get from the Officers in charge of the fishing department. State agencies or departments should create career motivations for state officers to consider the well-being of fishing communities as an important measure of successful management. The study

recommends that further research be required to cover many BMUs and other co-management stakeholders in order to have a holistic view not covered by this case study. The focus should be on both science and governance to strengthen scientific data collection, development of perception and practice of equality of partners between government and fishing communities in management and enabling establishment of sustainable institution.

Furthermore, the researcher recommends to the future researchers to study what socio-economic impact have the fishing activities on the BMUs members and their families.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire (for Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Staff)

1. Can you describe the process that has been undertaken for the formulation for the National Fisheries Sector policy and the Fisheries Sector Development programs?

.....

2. Have you ever invited fishing community members to participate in policy formulation?

.....

2A) at which level of this process have you involved the fishing communities?

.....

2B) what was their contribution?

.....

3) What was the importance of involvement of the fishing community members in the policy formulation?

.....

4) How is the fisheries policy implemented at community level?

.....

.....

5) How do you think the fishing community are satisfied by the plan you developed for the policy implementation project?

.....
.....
.....
6) How often do you meet the fishing community members and discuss about policy implementation?

.....
.....
.....
7) Do you think the Beach Management Units meet the fishing communities'' aspirations?

.....
8) What has been the advantages or success of fishing community's participation in the fisheries policy formulation and implementation?

.....
9) Can you share some of their challenges related to the community participation in the policy formulation and implementation?

.....
How have addressed them?
.....

Appendix 2: Questionnaire (for Fishing Community Members)

1) Are you aware of the policy and laws guiding the fishing sector?

.....

.....

.....

2) Have you participated in any process of policy formulation or program development in relation to the fishing sector?

A) What was your role?

B) What did you learn from your participation?

.....

3) Do you follow the fishing policy in your fishing activities?

Explain?

.....

4) What is the contribution of the BMUs in the improvement of your fishing practices?

.....

5) How often do you meet the Ministry Industry Officers to discuss the implementation of fisheries policy and programs?

.....

6) What are for you the advantages of being Member of BMUs?

.....

7) Are you satisfied with your level of involvement in the policy formulation and implementation?

.....

8) What are the challenges do you face in your fishing activities?

.....

9) Who does help you address these challenges?

.....