



Department
of Fisheries

Salima District Fisheries Bylaws



Participatory Fisheries Management By-laws for *Lake Malawi Ecosystem, Salima District*

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by Section 103 of the Local Government Act 1998, the Salima District Council has, this Day 7. Month 5. Year 2022 made the following By-laws that apply to Salima Fishing District and cover all Local Fisheries Management Authorities (LFMA) under the authority of Salima District Fisheries Association (DFA/FA), and applicable to each Sub- Fisheries Association (Sub-FA) each of which represents a Traditional Authority's (TA's) area and made up of Beach Village Committee (BVC), or River Village Committee (RVC) members:

Local Fisheries Management Authorities (LFMA) covered by this By-law fall under the following Traditional Authorities (TA) Structures that oversee the bylaws in conjunction with the Salima District Council:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Area Fisheries Association – Senior Chief Makanjila 2) Area Fisheries Association – TA Kuluunda 3) Area Fisheries Association – Senior Chief Maganga 4) Area Fisheries Association – TA Pemba 5) Area Fisheries Association – TA Ndindi 6) Area Fisheries Association – TA Kambalame
Aim	This By-law aims to provide an opportunity for the local community to take ownership of their fisheries and participate in an Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management (EBFM) and the sustainable utilization of aquatic resources.
PART I	PRELIMINARY
Interpretation	<p>In these Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management (EBFM) By-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions as in the Fisheries Conservations Management Act (1997) and local definitions apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “BVC” means a Beach Village Committee (BVC) established by the Fisheries Regulations (2000) as the local representative LFMA of a fishing village or landing beach 2. “Beach Seine” shall mean any form of a fishing gear where fish are hauled from the beach or shoreline 3. “Chikwito / Chibati or Bunt means the middle part of Chilimira net or the end part of a Trawl net which is capable of holding fish before hauling into the fishing craft. 4. “Chilimira net” means a semi-circular open water seine net used to catch Usipa and Utaka 5. “Chiwombela” means the catching of fish by the aid of noise (beating waters, aquatic vegetation or a fishing craft) to scare and drive fish into the net 6. “DFA / FA” means District Fisheries Association which is made up of one senior active member from each Sub-Fisheries Association (Sub-FA) in the District. This is the umbrella organization of all of the Local Fisheries Management Authorities (LFMA - BVC, RVC) that unites all Sub-Fisheries Association as the Senior Level Governing Body. 7. “Director” shall mean the Director of Fisheries appointed in the public service 8. “District Council”, in this context, means a Fishing District, the Council administering a particular district water body. 9. “EAFM” means Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management where various committees within the ecosystem are encouraged to holistically, manage the fisheries resources together to achieve a common goal

10. "EBFM" means Ecosystem Base Fisheries Management with pre-eminence of environmental considerations over socio-economic and cultural ones, but leaves out other factors of equity, political as well as socio-economic costs and feasibility.
11. "Fish" means any vertebrate fish or an aquatic crustacean, mollusks or other shellfish or other cold-blooded aquatic animal whether alive or dead, and their young, fry, eggs or spawn and shells and parts thereof but does not include any reptile.
12. "Fishing craft" means a fishing vessel where vessel shall mean a steamer, motor vessel, launch, boat, canoe, and craft of any description, with or without an engine.
13. "Fishing license" means a fishing permit issued under this By-law and endorsed by the Director of Fisheries.
14. "Fishing strata" means several fishing areas along the lakeshore designated by the Department of Fisheries (DoF) for administrative purposes.
15. "Fishing waters" means all waters within the Fishing District and defined as an ecosystem (i.e. a water body, river or lake) capable of supporting fish over which Malawi exercises sovereignty.
16. "Fishing" means the catching or taking of fish, and any other activity which can be reasonably be expected to result in the catching or taking of fish or any operation on water in support of or in preparation for any activity described above.
17. "Footrope" means the bottom rope of a net where sinkers (stones, chains) are attached.
18. "Gill net" means any static or drifting fishing net which is used to catch fish by enmeshing or entangling
19. "Headline length" means the length of the upper part of any fishing net as mounted or attached to the footrope.
20. "Headline" means the upper rope of a net where floats (Kalanje) are attached.
21. "Kauni" means Chilimira or any other net which has been modified for catching fish with the aid of light at night
22. "Local Community", in this context, means the people living within the fishing area or landing beach.
23. "Local Fisheries Management Authority" (LFMA) means any institutional structure that is empowered by the Fisheries Regulations 2000 to be the legal body managing a fishery and can either be an umbrella of a named Fishing District Fisheries Association (DFA), and applicable to each Sub-Fisheries Association (Sub-FA) each of which represents a Traditional Authority's (TA's) area and made up of Beach Village Committees (BVC) or River Village Committees (RVC):
24. "PFM" means Participatory Fisheries Management as defined in the Fisheries Regulations 2000.
25. "RVC" means a River Village Committee (RVC) located along a river or wetland established by the Fisheries Regulations (2000) as the local representative LFMA of a fishing village or landing beach
26. "Signalala" means a person who gives signals to the fishing crew when and where to cast a net (especially, Chilimira for Usipa).
27. "Shallow waters" shall mean any waters bellow 18 m deep or 1 Nautical Mile from the shore
28. "Sub-FA" means a Sub Fisheries Association which an umbrella organisation that unites all BVCs / RVCs as one umbrella body under the TA's jurisdiction to manage the fishery collectively. It is composed of one senior active elected committee member from each BVC / RVC to serve as a member of the Sub-FA Committee and must have a legal personality. This, therefore, means that the FA should register its constitution with the Registrar General, and this gives its members LFMA (i.e. the Sub-FA, BVC, RVC) legal powers to sue and be sued.

	<p>29. “Trawl fishing” means a method of catching fish using a drag net which is driven / pulled by two inboard engine-powered planked /steel boats or a single inboard engine-powered boat.</p> <p>30. For the purpose of this act, “Chikwekwesa” shall mean active encircling Chambo Open water Seine Net.</p> <p>31. For the purpose of this Bylaws, “Mosquito net” shall mean a full length mosquito net used as a fishing gear with a head rope and foot rope attached with floats and weights, respectively</p>
Establishment of LFMA	Each fishing village, shall, as prescribed in the Fisheries Conservation and Management Regulations 2000, establish its own LFMA under the legal entity of a District Fisheries Association (DFA/FA) with the BVC or RVC under each fishing Village Development Committee (VDC) or landing site along the lake shore (or river bank) or wetland representing the fishing community of that village or landing beach or wetland.
Functions of LFMA	<p>The LFMA shall undertake the following functions as laid out in the Fisheries Act 1997:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Collaborate with other LFMA within an ecosystem to form an umbrella District or Sub-Fisheries Association at either District or TA level, or both; 2) Formulate ecosystem based fisheries By-laws in order to regulate fishing activities at each fishing area within a shared ecosystem or fishing district, which shall be first approved by the District Council; 3) Register fishers within the area of jurisdiction at a prescribed fee (fishing permit); 4) Enforce the By-laws as herein prescribed. 5) Provide support to DoF in scrutinizing applications in respect of registration of fishing vessels of small-scale fishers and subsistence fisheries. 6) Provide support to DoF in scrutinizing applications for fishing licenses by small-scale fishers and subsistence fishers. 7) Keep records of nets and vessels registered, licenses and local permit issues in respect of the fishing area of jurisdiction. 8) Enforce fishing regulations pertaining to: fish species, fish sizes, close seasons, fish breeding areas (protected areas), fish sanctuaries (closed areas), illegal gear mesh size and length, type and stowage thereof and methods of fishing. 9) Enforce conditions specified in Government Fishing Licenses and this By-law. 10) Seize fishing crafts or fishing gears which are reasonably believed to have been used in contravention of the conditions specified in Government Fishing Licenses and this By-law 11) Seize or detain any fish catches and fishing equipment (gear) that the LFMAs suspects have been obtained in violation of the Fisheries Management Agreement (FMA)
Composition of LFMA	<p>A LFMA Committee (under the legal entity of the Fisheries Association (FA)) shall be composed of 10-11 people who must be full-time residents of the said Village:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. At least 40% must be fishers, and ii. At least 3 members shall be women, and iii. The fishing community shall for each LFMA, elect a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Vice Secretary, Treasurer and 5-6 committee members.

Role of District Council	<p>The District Council shall have powers to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Include the Fisheries Associations (FAs), together with its LFMA, action plans in the District Development Plans (DDP), and secure resources to technically support the fishing community, to regulate and enforce the law, to control, manage, administer, promote and license any aspects related to sustainability of fisheries resource management, beach and processing hygiene and sanitation. 2) Approve and enforce By-laws formulated by the LFMAs and uphold the Fisheries Regulations on illegal gears and illegal behaviour. 3) Revoke business licenses and confiscate products suspected to be potential material for the production of illegal fishing gears. 4) Promote conservation of endangered fish species and protect breeding areas, nursery areas and river mouths or banks. 5) Promote aquaculture in the said villages under its jurisdiction.
Role of District Fisheries Office (r)	<p>The District Fisheries Office (r) (DFO) shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Include support for LFMA when preparing District Fisheries Development Plans within the district environment as a funded action plan within the DDP. 2) Issue gear licenses. 3) Enforce fisheries and aquaculture regulations. 4) Train LFMA. 5) Supervise, monitor and evaluate the activities of FAs and LFMA, and ensure that By-laws are enforced.
PART II	REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF FISHERS AND FISHING GEARS
Registration	<p>Every fisher shall register with the LFMA (and come under the legal entity of the Sub-Fisheries Association (Sub-FA) or District Fisheries Association (FA)) before undertaking any fishing activity. This registration shall include the fishing method, type of fish species, type of fishing gear to be used and length.</p>
Licensing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. No person shall be allowed to fish without a Government license unless they have obtained written waiver from the Department of Fisheries and District Council. ii. No resident local fisher shall be allowed to fish without a local permit from their relevant LFMA and approved by their Fisheries Association (FA).
Type of Licenses	<p>A person who fishes is required to obtain the following types of licenses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Subsistence fishing licenses from Department of Fisheries. 2) Local fishing permits for resident local fishers from the LFMA under the legal entity of District or Sub Fisheries Association (FA).
Refusal of licensing	<p>The District Fisheries Office (r) (DFO) may refuse to issue a license if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The applicant fails to comply with any prescribed conditions of the license. 2) The applicant has been convicted of an offence under this By-law or the Fisheries Regulations. 3) He is satisfied on reasonable ground that the applicant is not fit to hold such a license or permit. 4) Granting of such permit or license will lead to over fishing.
Suspension, withdrawal	<p>The District Fisheries Office (r) may suspend the permit or cancel the license if the holder contravenes any of the following conditions of the license or permit in line with Fisheries Conservation and Management Regulation 2000.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If the licensee or person owning the fishing gear is in breach of these By-laws 2) If he is satisfied that the registration or license was made or granted in error or on the basis of false or misleading information.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Has the reason to believe that the holder of the license or registration has contravened any of the conditions to which the Regulations or license is subject. 4) Considers that such suspension or withdrawal is required for the conservation and management of fisheries or economic benefit of the Fishing District.
PART III	REGULATIONS OF FISHING
Regulations of fishing	<p>The District Council and TAs shall ensure that all fishing areas of the fishing District are managed and protected by the following regulations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No Kauni is allowed for Chambo. 2) No person shall be allowed to fish with such gears as Mosquito nets, Monofilament nets and any other fishing gear considered illegal in Salima District 3) No Chilimira nets will be used with bunts of less than No 10 (10 mm mesh size) 4) No use of poison in any fishing areas such as dams, streams, lagoons or rivers and in the lakes. 5) No person shall be allowed to transfer Namasupuni (Water Hyacinth) from one water body to another, other than for the intention of research or to destroy it. 6) No person shall be allowed to fish any undersized type of fish that are considered immature in Salima District. 7) No person shall be allowed to fish with the prohibited fishing gear during the closed season, except Chilimira, gill nets of not less than 3¾ ins mesh size, fish traps and hooks. 8) No person shall be allowed to fish in any prescribed fish nurseries or breeding sites, sanctuaries, protected areas or bays and river mouths in Salima District. 9) No person shall catch or be in possession of fish below the following prescribed minimum off-take sizes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. All species of Chambo: 150 mm (6 inches) ii. All other species of the genera <i>Oreochromis</i>/<i>Tilapia</i>/<i>Coptodon</i>: 100 mm (4 inches) iii. All species of <i>Opsaridium microlepis</i> (Mpasa): 300 mm (12 inches) 10) To allow fish to breed, the LFMA may declare that during such period and within such area of the fishing waters, as may be specified below, a closed season for such area, gear and such species of fish as shall be specified notwithstanding the possession of any licenses or permits for the catching of such species, and the LFMA hereby adopt a closed season as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11) Lake Malawi: From 1st November to 31st December (Small-scale fishery) From 1st December to 28th February (Commercial fishery) 12) No person shall be allowed to clear aquatic vegetation and other plants in areas designated as breeding sites or sanctuaries 13) No person shall be allowed to destroy or damage any submerged or immersed aquatic vegetation and other plants in the shallow waters of Lake Malawi and rivers in Salima District 14) No person shall be allowed to cast any type of fishing gear in the shallow waters of Lake Malawi in Salima District where shallow waters shall mean “any waters of less than 18m deep or 1 Nautical Mile (1.8 Km) from the shore”. 15) No person shall be allowed to cultivate along river banks designated as buffer zone

	<p>16) No person shall be allowed to mine sand without authority along the shores of Lake Malawi and rivers in Salima District</p> <p>17) No person shall be allowed to sell fishing materials which are deemed to be used for the construction of illegal fishing gears</p> <p>18) No person shall be allowed to fish in any waters of Salima District without a Government Fishing License and Local Fishing Permit</p> <p>19) No Trawl Fishing will be done in Salima Fishing Waters without prior authority by the aid of a Government License from the Department of Fisheries</p>
PART IV	PROHIBITED FISHING GEARS IN SALIMA
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nkacha is an illegal fishing gear in any waters of the Lake Malawi Ecosystem 2. Trawl net aligned with an additional under meshed netting of less than 38mm at the Cod end. 3. Any type of gill nets of less than 95 mm (3¾ ins mesh size) (Ngongongo) 4. All beach seine nets used as a fishing gear in Salima District 5. A mosquito net used as a fishing gear as whole or part of a fishing gear in Salima District 6. Monofilament nets of all mesh sizes on all waters in Salima District. 7. Fish Traps aligned with a netting to catch small fish 8. Chilimira with a bunt of less than 10 mm mesh size (D10) in Salima District 9. Chikwekwesa (Open water Chambo Seine Net) in Salima District. 10. Kauni for Chambo is illegal in all Malawian waters 11. Illegally operating Trawl Nets <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fishing without a Government Licence ➤ Fishing outside their designated fishing sites ➤ Landing outside their designated landing sites ➤ Fishing in shallow waters of less than 18 m deep or less than 1 Nautical Mile (1.8 Km) from the shore ➤ Trawling with a code end aligned with a netting of less than 38 mm mesh size ➤ Fishing before 7.00 hrs in the morning and after 17.00 hrs in the afternoon
PART V	PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trawl Fishing in less than 18m water depth, or 1 nautical mile (NM) from the shoreline. 2. Any form of fishing in shallow waters, where shallow waters shall mean any waters bellow 18m water depth 3. Using chemicals, poison, electric fishing in the lake and rivers as a means to catch, stun or kill fish. 4. Fishing with Trawl Nets during closed season. 5. Constructing reed weirs across rivers and river mouths. 6. Being in possession of any type of gill net that are below 3¾ inch mesh size (Ngongongo) whether being used or not. 7. Fishing without a Government License or Local Fishing Permit

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Fishing with under meshed gill nets of less than 95mm (3¾”) set across rivers and river mouths 9. Fishing in known Chambo breeding areas, fish nurseries and declared “no take zones”, fish sanctuaries, protected areas and within 100 m from the shoreline. 10. Unauthorized sand mining in designated fish breeding sites along the lake shores or rivers in Salima District 11. Corrupt practices among stakeholders (Local leaders, LFMA's, Government Officers, Politicians, and other relevant stakeholders such as NGOs). 12. Cutting down of trees along the river banks 13. Transferring Water Hyacinth (Namasupuni) from and to any water body or any other site other than for the intention of research or to destroy it 14. Allowing Children under 18 years in the fishing industry 15. Cultivating along the river banks 16. Sales of monofilament nets and other prohibited fishing materials in all shops of Salima District 17. Harvesting or rearing of rock-dwelling Cichlid fish (Mbuna) without a Government Licence (Malawi Wildlife Legislation 2020) 18. Fishing within 100 meters of the shore in protected rocky areas with or without a Government Licence (Malawi Wildlife Legislation 2020) 19. Fishing with a mosquito net as fishing gear. 20. Use of all forms of beach seining for any type of fish species 21. Clearing submerged or immersed aquatic vegetation to create fishing grounds. 22. Allowing Children under 18 years at fish landing sites during the dark where dark shall mean after 18 hours (6.00 PM)
PART VI	ACTS TO REBUILD FISHERY
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ban the use all forms of illegal and under-meshed fishing gears and methods such as Kandwindwi, Nkacha, all forms of Mosquito Nets, Monofilament Nets, Ngongongo (<3¾ins mesh size), Biyo across rivers, use of poison 2. Ban all forms of Beach Seine Nets in the fishing waters of Salima District 3. Ban any form of fishing in shallow waters of less than 18m deep 4. Protect designated breeding grounds, sanctuaries, river mouths, nurseries from all forms of fishing activities 5. Protect and conserve aquatic vegetation along the shoreline and river banks by avoiding cultivating near and along the shore line, river banks and designated breeding areas. 6. Introduce close season for gill nets alongside other gears which are closed during close season 7. Extend closed season period to 4 months (1st November to 28th February) for artisanal fishers 8. Creating more sanctuaries and brush parks as fish aggregating devices (FADs) for fish to breed 9. Observe a 30m distance from the waterline as public land 10. Sand mining should be prohibited along the shoreline and rivers in designated fish breeding areas in Salima District.

	<p>11. Fishing gear licensing fee should be increased in order to reduce the number of fishers and, therefore, reduce fishing pressure</p> <p>12. Resident and migratory fishers without a Government Licence will not be allowed to fish in Salima District Waters</p> <p>13. Resident and migratory fishers will not be allowed to fish in Salima District Waters without a Fishing Permit from the LFMA</p>
PART VII	MEANS OF DISTRICT REVENUE COLLECTION
	<p>Section 59 (2 to 4) of the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act 1997 provides for the collection of, in addition to the fees collected from licences or permits, a District fees at:</p> <p>(i) the same time; (Sub-section 2): <i>Fees prescribed pursuant to this Act, whether for licences or permits, may include, in addition to a fee payable to Government, a District fee to be collected by the Director (the District Fisheries Officer who represents the Director at District Level and</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>in the same manner</i>; (Sub-section 2): <i>Fees prescribed pursuant to this Act, for any other matter other than as specified in (i), such as fees collected from fish traders going outside Salima District, a district fee to be collected by the District Fisheries Officer who represents the Director at District Level and a General Receipt shall be issued in both cases (i and ii).</i></p> <p>(iii) <i>Such district fees shall be used for the benefit of the people in the fishing district from which the fees was collected and will be used as prescribed by the said Fishing District (Sub-section 3 and 4).</i></p> <p>(iv) The fishing district may devise other mechanisms for revenue collection from the fishing industry and such revenue shall be supported by an authorized Government Document (Receipt) for transparency and accountability. <i>Such revenue shall be used for the benefit of the people in the fishing district from which the revenue was collected and will be used as prescribed by the said Fishing District (Sub-section 3 and 4).</i></p>
PART VIII	OFFENCES, FINES AND PENALTIES
OFFENCES	FINES AND PENALTIES
	<p>For the purpose of these Bylaws, the LFMAs with support from Traditional Authorities (TAS), Area and District Fisheries Associations and District Council, shall impose these fines and penalties to offenders</p>
<p>1. Found with or using a Nkacha as a fishing gear in Salima</p> <p>2. Found with or using Kandwindwi for fishing</p> <p>3. A trawl net aligned with an under meshed bunt</p> <p>4. Found with or using Chilimira net made of a mosquito net of more than 3-m square as bunt.</p> <p>5. Found with or using Ngongongo</p>	<p>a) MK150, 000.00. b) Net will be confiscated and burned after payment of fine</p> <p>a) K200,000.00 b) Net will be confiscated and burned after payment of fine</p> <p>a) Shall be fined b) Net will be confiscated. Net and suspect will be handed over to police</p> <p>a) Shall be fined b) Net will be confiscated. Net and suspect will be handed over to police</p> <p>a) Shall be fined</p>

(Gill net less than 3¾" mesh size)	b) Net shall be confiscated. Net and suspect shall be handed over to police
6. Found with or using any form of beach seine net in Salima District	a) MK 150, 000.00 b) Net will be confiscated and destroyed after payment of fine
7. Found with or using a mosquito net for fishing in Salima District	a) MK 150, 000.00 b) Net will be confiscated and destroyed after fine is paid
8. Found with or using a Monofilament gill net in Salima	a) MK 50, 000.00 b) Net will be confiscated and destroyed after fine is paid
9. Fish traps or any fish trap aligned with a mosquito net or any other netting material with less than 3¾ mesh size.	a) MK 50, 000.00 b) Fish trap will be confiscated and destroyed (Burned)
10. Constructing weirs across rivers without fish access passages	(a) Shall be fined (b) Weir will be destroyed after fine is paid to allow free movement of fish
11. Using Chilimira with a bunt of less than 10 mm mesh size (D10)	a) MK 150, 000.00 b) Net will be confiscated, bunt removed and burned after payment of fine. Net will be given back to the owner
12. Found with or operating Chikwekwesa as a fishing gear in Salima	a) MK 200, 000.00 b) Net will be confiscated and burned after the fine is paid
13. Fishing with unauthorised fishing gear other than hooks, fish traps and gill nets, during closed season	a) MK 100, 000.00 b) If fishing gear is illegal, net will be confiscated and burned after the payment of fine c) If the fishing gear is legal, it will be kept by the DFO and returned to the owner after close season
14. Cutting aquatic vegetation to create fishing grounds or scare fish into fishing nets	a) MK 50, 000.00 b) Tools will be confiscated and kept by Local Leaders for use by community
15. Fishing without a Government License	a) Shall be fined b) Net will be confiscated. Net and the suspect will be handed over to police
16. Fishing without a Local Fishing Permit	a) MK 25, 000.00 per month (Resident fishers) b) Mk 40, 000.00 per month (Migratory fishers) a) Net will be confiscated and will be given back after the fine and fishing permit are paid
17. Harvesting rock dwelling Cichlids (Mbuna) without a Government Licence	a) Shall be fined under Malawi Wildlife Legislation 2020 b) Net will be confiscated. Net and the suspect will be handed over to police
18. Harvesting rock dwelling Cichlids (Mbuna) within 100 m from the rocky shore line with or without a Government Licence	a) Shall be fined under Malawi Wildlife Legislation 2020 b) Net will be confiscated. Net and the suspect will be handed over to police
19. Found using Kauni for Chambo	a) Shall be fined b) Net will be confiscated. Net and the suspect will be handed over to police
20. Fishing using fish poisoning	a) Shall be fined b) Appliances will be confiscated. Appliances and the suspect will be handed over to police

21. Found with any undersized fish other than Chambo, Mpasa and Other Tilapia	a) MK 150, 000.00 b) Fish will be confiscated and given to the needy or sold by BVC
22. Found with any undersized Chambo (less than 6”), Mpasa (less than 12 “) and Other Tilapia (less than 4”)	a) Shall be fined b) Fish will be confiscated and disposed according to the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act 1997. Suspect will be handed over to police
23. Shop owners selling illegal fishing materials	a) MK500, 000.00 b) Shops will be closed and all illegal fishing materials will be confiscated and burned after the fine is paid
24. Found indulged in Bribes (Caught and witnessed)	a) Shall be fined b) Reported to authorities and removed from holding office in the LFMA c) Civil Servants to be reported to their Authorities for action
25. Using children under <u>18 years</u> in the fishing industry	a) MK 50, 000.00 for every child paid by the crew head (leader of fishing team) b) Children withdrawn and sent back to school
26. Children under 18 years found at fish-landing sites during hours of darkness	a) MK 20, 000.00 fine for every child and paid by parents b) Children will be brought back to their homes
27. Cutting trees, aquatic vegetation and farming along shores, river banks and water ways	a) MK 50, 000.00 b) Tools confiscated and handed over to Local Leaders for use by community
28. Fishing in designated protected areas, breeding sites and sanctuaries	a) MK 150, 000.00 b) Net will be confiscated and destroyed after payment of fine
29. Trawl Fishing in less than 18 m water depth, or less than 1 nautical mile (NM) from shoreline	a) Shall be fined b) Net will be confiscated, Net and offender will be handed over to police
30. Trawling without a Government License	a) Shall be fined b) Net will be confiscated. Net and offender will be handed over to police
31. Trawlers fishing and landing outside their designated sites	a) Shall be fined b) Net will be confiscated. Net and offender will be handed over to police
32. Sand mining in designated breeding sites	a) MK50, 000.00 b) Materials and equipment will be confiscated and handed over to Local Leaders (VH, GVH, TA)
33. Unauthorised sand mining along the shores of Lake Malawi and rivers in Salima District	a) Shall be fined b) Materials and suspect will be handed over to police
PART IX	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All LFMA will have a maximum number of permits (or shares) for their area based on the size of the landing site and the ecosystem management plan. This will help to control the number of fishers allowed to fish and land at a specific beach 2. All local fines will be paid to the LFMA for reinvestment into local fish conservation activities or other local community projects as agreed by the Fisheries Association and proper accounting records must be maintained. 3. If fines are not paid within 14 days to the LFMA, the offender will be referred to the District Fisheries Officer to be brought before a Court of Law and will be dealt

with according to the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act 1997 or Regulations 2000.

4. If the offence is fishing with illegal gears, within the closed season, in prohibited (breeding) area or prohibited fishing method and appeals against these District Bylaws, then offenders will be brought before the Court of Law and will be prosecuted by the DFO under the powers of the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act 1997 or Regulations 2000. These Bylaws are only applicable in Salima District and will be reviewed and amended by the Salima District Council, every five years

PART X**APPROVAL AT DISTRICT LEVEL**

These By-laws were reviewed by Salima District Council onand are hereby signed into effect empowering the said District and Area Fisheries Associations as the custodian of these by-laws:

Approved by: Chair of Council: Name LETIAN MITHAPHUWI

Signature [Signature] Date: 7-5-2022

Witnessed by: District Commissioner: Name GRACE Z. CHIRWA

Signature [Signature] Date: 07/05/22

Witnessed by: District Fisheries Officer: Name PATRICK ZAKAYO

Signature [Signature] Date: 07/05/22

Witnessed by: Chair (DFA – Lake Malawi Ecosystem): Name Banda Lux

Signature [Signature] Date: 07/05/2022