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**FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS' SCIENCE**  
**FINAL YEAR PROJECT REPORT**  
**ON THE TOPIC**  
**ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE GROWTH OF FISHING**  
**ACTIVITIES IN LAKE KYOGA, - NAMASALE LANDING SITE- NAMASALE**  
**TOWN COUNCIL- AMOLATAR DISTRICT**

**COMPILED**

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**ACADEMIC SUPERVISOR: DR. RONALD KABBIRI**

**MAY 2023**

## DECLARATION.

I OKELLO ISAAC ATIGO, declare that this Research Dissertation is my original work and has never been submitted for award of any Diploma, Bachelors, Masters, or PHD in any University, or institute of learning. Therefore, the work enclosed is of my own findings.

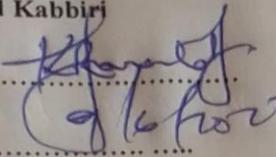
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## APPROVAL

Approval by Academic Supervisor

This Research Project was under the Supervision of;

**Dr. Ronald Kabbiri**

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Date .....

### **DEDICATION.**

I dedicate this work to my beloved parents; James Angelos Latigo, and Regina Latigo, not forgetting my brothers and Sisters; Dorine Apio, Caroline Aguti, Mildren Akwa, Geoffrey Anok, and Jimmt Orech, my friends, my mentor Dr Ronald Kabbiri who supported me financially, academically, spiritually and encouraged me, May God's blessings be upon you.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

NDP: Net Domestic product

FAO: Food and Agricultural Organization

MAAIF: Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fishery.

UNEP-WCMC: United Nation Environment Program- World Conservation Monitoring Centre

LAKIMO: Lake Kyoga Management Organization

FINCA: Foundation for International Community Association

OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

## **ABSTRACT**

The study's overall objective was to investigate the factors influencing the growth of fishing activities in Lake Kyoga- Amolatar district. Its specific objectives were to; Determine how the socioeconomic factors and the demography of the households influences the fishing activities, analyzing the Households' perceptions towards fishing, and investigating their profitability towards the fishing activities. The survey was conducted by use of structured questionnaire where both qualitative and quantitative data were collected from a total of 80 respondents (The Fishermen, fishmongers, drivers and traders). Data was analyzed using SPSS version 20. The study revealed that fishery activities are dominated by lowly educated people and majority are males who are married with household size ranging from 3 to 8 persons on average. Greater percent of 72.6% prefers fishing and they do ranked it number one in generating high income as compared to other activities. Greater percent (66.6 %) of the sample also practice fishing for subsistence purpose, and 65% do believe that the newly recommended vessels are easy to use though 28.8% had placed it that the newly recommended vessels are difficult to acquire, maintain and use due to the high price incurred and tax imposed. Various conclusions have been drawn basing on the findings for instance; the negative impact of socio economic factors like expenditure on fishery activity, the high level of marriage and birth rate due to high level of school dropout. Majority of the fishery community has a positive attitude towards fishing for instance more than half of the sample population takes fishing to be having lesser risks, and in turns generate much income vise vie other activities. Analysis has also shown that fishing activity is profitable, though it is corrupted up by high expenses in terms of purchasing, maintaining and operating of the vessels, as well as tax imposed upon the use of those vessels. The study thereafter recommended that fishery community should be sensitized on appropriate way of saving, for instance through Sacco group. In addition, there is need to reduce on the prices of vessels, maintenance and operational cost should as well be checked for instance through reducing on fuel price thus enabling them to generate more revenue.

## CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Fishing is the third most important export activity after Coffee and Tourism, earning an average of U.S dollar 100million per annum(*Eduardo Bessa, Fernanda Silva & Jose Sabino et. at 2017*). In Uganda, Fish farming was introduced in 1953 at Kajjansi where an experimental fish farming station was established for research work, as a demonstration Centre, or as a Centre for technology transfer(*Aruho C. & Ondhoro C.C. ARDC KAJJANSI 2010*). Fish farming today includes breeding, rearing the young, and out-growing juvenile fish to adult or harvestable fish. Fish are cultured in freshwater, brackish water, and seawater to their water quality requirement. The Fisheries sector in Uganda is one of the sectors that constitute the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), and it comprises lake fishery and aquaculture sub-sectors(*UBOS , 2014*).The Capture fishery makes greater contributions to the national economy and at the household level. This explains why the capture fishery experiences several management and development challenges and its management is a function of all stakeholders including local communities. The sector employs over three million (3,000,000m) people in Uganda, contributing to 15 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 2.5percent of the Net Domestic Product (NDP) (FAO Report 2010). According to statistical abstract (2009) and NEMA (2006), fisheries resources contribute to over 12% of the agricultural GDP (Bavinck et al., 2005). Ugandans are estimated to harvest about 447,000 tons of fish each year( *Katusime jennifer et. at 2009*). The largest component of the catch being of Nile perch and Nile tilapia which come from Lakes Victoria and Kyoga(*NEMA & UBOS. 2008*).

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