

SOCIAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE FISHING SECTOR IN
NAMASAGALI SUB-COUNTY KAMULI DISTRICT

BY

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DECLARATION

I **Namazzi Betty** declare that this research report was out of my own work and intelligence and to the best of my knowledge it has never been submitted to any other institution of higher learning for any award of a degree or any other qualification.

Signature

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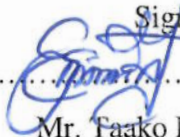
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APPROVAL

I hereby certify that this research report Titled “Social economic conditions of the people in the fishing sector in Namasagali sub-county Kamuli district” is the original and individual work of Namazzi Betty. It has been done under my supervision and is ready for submission to the board of examiners of the department of Natural Resource Economics Busitema University with my due knowledge.

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Date:

12/07/2013

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my family especially my dear father Mr. Kasangazi William, my mother Mrs.Ntambi Evelyn, my beloved aunt Mrs. Muliika Sarah and my uncle Mr.Muliika Richard for having been there for me in all situations of my academic struggle irrespective of what could come my way you have supported and loved me. Thank you and I love you so much, may the almighty God bless you.

I also dedicate this piece of work to the almighty God who has provided the knowledge and understanding to the completion of this report, am so grateful and humbled.

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ACRONYMS

Bill.Shs	Billion Shillings
BOP	Balance of Payments
DFR	Department of Fisheries Resource
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Fish Statistics
FIRRI	Fisheries Resource Research Institute
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
UFPEA	Uganda Fish Processor and Export Associations
UFAWU	Uganda Fisheries Allied Worker Union
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
FOA	Food and Agriculture organization
UNEP	United National Environmental Plan
NFMP	New Fisheries Management Policy
FMSP	Fisheries Management Science Programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Industries and Fisheries
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to assess the current status of the social-economic conditions of the people in the fishing sector in Namasagali Sub County. The study was done to assess the distribution of economic benefits from the fisheries, using selected indicators like finding out the income levels, the impact of the family size and impact of education level on economic development. It used both qualitative and quantitative research design and data was collected from a sample of 50 respondents. The methods of data collection used were observation and interviews which were held with many actors like traders, fishermen and other participants in the fishing sector. The data was cross sectional and was analyzed using descriptive analysis and bivariate analysis.

The study reveals disparities in the benefits at the regional as well as at the local levels, with more benefits accruing to the upper levels of the fish marketing chain. The disparities are attributed to unequal distribution in production assets such as capital, skills and credit facilities, free-market price determination mechanisms, inadequate access to the market and other useful information; limited investment horizon and opportunities among fishers; inadequate policies to deal with disparities in distribution and insufficient data for distribution analysis to feed into the policy process. Also, it reveals that there is a negative relationship between the social economic development and family size and also education was revealed to have a positive impact. In order to streamline distribution, the study proposes, among other things; establishing suitable savings and credit schemes, empowering BMUs to organize fishers for marketing, improving market information flow, improving policies and improving data availability.

Key words: Economic benefits, Disparities, Distribution, Equity.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of the study

Global fish catch has been estimated to be 93.2 million tons captured by commercial fishing in wild fisheries, plus 48.1 million tons produced by fish farms (wikipedia, 2012). In addition, 1.3 million tons of aquatic plants (seaweed etc.) were captured in wild fisheries and 14.8 million tons were produced by aquaculture excluding an estimated 0.97-2.7 trillion per year that is caught in the wild. However this trend has been declining that is the wild fish catch per person has dropped more dramatically, from 17 kilograms per person at its height in 1988 to 13 kilograms in 2012 which is a 37 year low (Roney, 2012). While wild fish harvests have flattened out during this time, the output from fish farming has soared from 24 million tons in the mid-1990s to a projected 67 million tons in 2012. Over the last several decades, as demand for fish and shellfish for food, feed, and other products rose dramatically, fishing operations have used increasingly sophisticated technologies—such as on-vessel refrigeration and processing facilities, spotter planes, and GPS satellites so as to meet the increasing demands. Industrial fishing fleets initially targeted the northern hemisphere's coastal fish stocks, then as stocks were depleted they expanded progressively southward on average close to one degree of latitude annually since 1950. As of 2009, some 57 percent of the oceanic fish stocks evaluated by (FAO, 2009) are "fully exploited" while Some 30 percent of stocks are "overexploited"—they have been fished beyond MSY and require strong management intervention in order to rebuild which leaves just 13 percent of oceanic fish stocks in the "non-fully exploited" category, down from 40 percent in 1974. Unfortunately, these remaining stocks tend to have very limited potential for safely increasing the catch.

However at country and regional level fisheries have to be handled differently (rosenberg, 2001) as long as global volumes are rising or stable, it seems reasonable to conclude that the exhaustion of local fishing grounds has been balanced by the opening of new grounds farther afield which is not usually the case. If the global catch is declining, despite the unprecedented effort being made to maintain production, stocks must be in decline too. What can be done? Some look to fish farming, or aquaculture, as a way of maintaining production. In the short term, this may work. But most farmed fish are fed a diet consisting mainly of fish taken out of the ocean. So although aquaculture

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