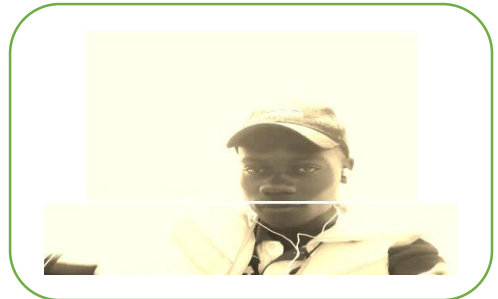

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF POND FISH PRODUCTION TO PEOPLE'S
LIVELIHOOD IN BUTELAJA DISTRICT: A CASE STUDY IN BUSOLWE SUB COUNTY.**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE,
FISHERIES AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

@2023

DECLARATION.

I **OMOLLO MOSES** declare that this research report is my original work and has neither been submitted nor is it being submitted for any other degree award to any other university or institution of higher learning.

Sign

Date.....

APPROVAL.

This is to certify that this dissertation by **OMOLLO MOSES** has been successfully completed under my supervision and recommend it for submission to the Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Science of Busitema University with my approval.

SUPERVISOR'S NAME: Dr JOHN BEST BALIRWA.

DATE:

SIGNATURE:

DEDICATION.

I dedicate this report to my MUM who is always be there for me in need, my uncle Okello Peter and Okoth Paul Lokech who have always supported me in my entire educational program, my friends and family like Yeshe Silas, Agaba Julius, Lokolo Abraham and all my fellow students in my class.

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ACRONYMS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
LIFDCs	Low-income food deficit countries
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
WHO	World Health Organization
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
GDP	Gross Domestic Product.
GPS	Global Positioning System.
GIS	Geographical Information System.

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ABSTRACT

Fish farming involves commercial breeding of fish, usually for food, in fish tanks or artificial enclosures such as fish ponds and also in cages. Fish farming was introduced in Uganda in the 1950s but has only in recent years become adopted as a commercially viable enterprise. The study was conducted for a period of one month. I.e. from 27th December 2022 to 28th January 2023 and it aimed at assessing the socio economic contribution of pond fish farming to people's livelihood in Butaleja District a case study of Busolwe sub county. It was considered that pond fish farming in Butaleja district in Busolwe sub county contributes a lot to people's livelihood in the community but little or scanty information has been known to policy makers. The main objective of this research was to provide to the managers on how important this pond fish farming is to the community in terms of livelihood and income. The samples were selected from three villages: Busabi, Butenga and Napekere and it included fish farmers, using interview method with the help of questionnaire as a tool. The data was analyzed using Excel software mainly and SPSS in few cases and data was presented by use of descriptive means like tables, line graphs, pie charts, and column bar graphs and so on. The results revealed that most of the respondents were male (84%) and people depended on pond fish farming activity as their source of livelihood (64%). The study further revealed that the respondents were mostly fulltime pond fish farmers who carried out pond fish farming mostly from 3-4 months (34.4%) and 5-7 months (31.3%); and the pond fish farming activities carried out included pond fish farming (64%), fish processing (6.25%) and fish trade (78.13%). Apart from fishing as their source of income, most respondents carried out crop farming as an alternative source of income (54%) and fish trade (30%) and others. The average income of most respondents earned from fishing activity is UGX 1.67 US \$-4.167 US \$ (56.3%) a month of fish farming and the average income of most respondents earned from alternative sources is US \$13.9 and below (46.2%). The study also found out that there is no recreational pond fish farming i.e. (0%) in the selected area. Since the study revealed that people depended on fish farming as their main source of income and livelihood, but could still not help them move from low income status to middle income status. Therefore, study recommends promotion of aquaculture and other alternative sources of income like crop farming and livestock farming to help them improve on their standards of living or sensitize the community to practice commercial fishing by knowing their costs and efforts.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0) Introduction

This chapter/study addresses the pond fish farming community and fish as source of income and food thus looking at how Butaleja district fulfils the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) namely one (1) which talks about ``no poverty`` Two (2) which talk about ``zero hunger``, Three (3) which is about ``good health and well-being`` among other related goals in the population structure holistically. The study looked at the critical key areas that could help the fishery managers to be able to help in the planning and management of the fish farmers how they can move from the low levels to middle income sector. Data was collected in the Busolwe sub-county, Butaleja district that can be used as a guide to the management of the district.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The fish farming industry includes activity concerned with taking, culturing, processing, preserving, storing, transporting, marketing and selling fish or fish products. It is defined by the FAO as it includes recreational, subsistence and commercial fishing, and the harvesting, processing, and marketing sectors. The commercial activity is aimed at the delivery of fish and their food products for human consumption or for use as raw material in other industrial processes (FAO, 2011).

Fish farming is an ancient practice dating at many years (since 1940). Techniques for catching/gathering fish for farming include hand gathering, netting, angling, and trapping in wild i.e. from lakes, rivers and wetlands. Fish farming production may also be considered as a form of aquaculture and would then include culturing aquatic animals other than fish, such as mollusks, crustaceans, and echinoderms as in the developed countries such as China, U.SA and Israel. In addition to being cultured for consumption, fish are cultured as recreational pastimes, and cultured fish are sometimes kept as preserved or living trophies i.e. for sport. When bio blitzes (*a program that focuses on finding and identifying as many species as possible in a specific area over a short period of time*) occur, fish are typically caught, identified, and then released (FAO 2011).

Fish farming is an integral part of most societies and it makes important contributions to economic and social health and well-being in many countries. It has been estimated that approximately

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