

BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF BIO-PHYSICAL AND GEO-INFORMATION SCIENCES

**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CAGE FISH FARMING TO THE
COMMUNITY AROUND LAKE VICTORIA; A CASE STUDY OF RIPPON LANDING
SITE IN JINJA DISTRICT, UGANDA**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF NATURAL
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DECLARATION

I KAZIMOTO SULAIMAN, declare that this is my original work and has never been submitted to any university or institution of higher learning for award of a degree or any other qualification.

Signature: 

Date: 07th/07/2019

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APPROVAL

I hereby certify that this research report titled **“The impact of cage fish farming to the community around Lake Victoria: a case study of Rippon landing site in Jinja district”** is the original and individual work of **KAZIMOTO SULAIMAN**. It has been done under my supervision and is ready for submission to the Board of examiners of the Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences, Busitema University with my due approval.

Academic supervisor:

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Madam Gimbo Rebecca (Lecturer)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to my parents Mr. and Mrs. Kazimoto Emilio for their parental love and support.

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the socio-economic impact of cage fish farming to the people in the community around Lake Victoria: a case study of Rippon landing site in Jinja district. This was done by looking at the community's involvement in cage fish farming.

The research involved cross sectional designs that included different respondents at different time over one topic of study. This enabled the researcher to capture information basing on the level of income and the perception towards cage fish farming.

The researcher also used the qualitative research approach that involved the use of questionnaires and direct observation, analysis and presentation.

A selected sample of 71 respondents was used to provide information about the study and data analysis was done using excel then imported to SPSS (version 16) that enabled information of frequency tables.

Research findings indicated that 45.1% of the respondents were involved in fish trading, 31% in other business, 16.9% in fish farming and 7% in other farming. This shows that fishing activity dominates the landing site due to the presence of Lake Victoria. At the same time, all the respondents named cage fish farming as the most common fish farming method around Lake Victoria and Nile tilapia dominating the species reared.

The findings also indicated that 73% of the respondents were involved in cage fish farming and 27% were not involved in cage fish farming. This shows that most people at the landing site are benefiting from cage fish farming through employment, food, income, infrastructural development, skill acquisition and expansion of other businesses.

The findings on the problems affecting cage fish farming included; insecurity, pests and diseases, accidents, feeding difficulties, predation, high mortality, harsh climate and its harmful effects included e water and air pollution, reduced fishing grounds for fishermen resulting into conflicts, and interference with water transport.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CPUE	Catch per Unit Effort
MMT	Million Metric Tons
S.O.N	Source of the Nile
ASARECA)	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa
NaFIRRI	National Fisheries Resources Research Institute
FAO	Food Agricultural Organization
USD	United States Dollar
TL	Total Length
SL	Standard Length
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
BTC	Belgian Technical Corporation
KDPRP	Kasese District Poverty Eradication Program
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the topic, covers the background of the study, the problem statement to the study, objectives, hypothesis, research questions to the study, significance or justification of the study and the conceptual frame work.

1.1 Background of the study

The global population reached seven billion people in October 2011 (Robert, 2011). Thus, the world is faced with the challenge of meeting the rapid demand for food production as a way to respond to the problems of hunger amongst the poorest populations, and ensure food security. Moreover, food production must be undertaken in ways that are environmentally and socially sustainable (Godfray et, 2011) and this calls for aquaculture production systems.

Aquaculture also known as aqua farming is the farming of fish, molluscs, aquatic plants, algae and other organisms.

Aquaculture involves cultivating fresh water and salt water populations under controlled conditions and can be contrasted with commercial fishing, which is the harvesting of wild fish. Mari culture refers to aquaculture practiced in marine environments and in under water habitats.

Aquaculture originated about 4000years ago (Beveridge and little, 2002). It is also considered an efficient way to produce food, as well as being economically important. This activity, as well as other production activities, negatively affects the environment at varying levels of intensity, depending on the way in which the cultivation is practiced (extensive, semi-intensive or intensive). Among the methods of intensive cultivation, fish cultivation in net cages or ponds has become one of the most widely practiced in recent years because it is one of the best alternatives for reducing fishing pressure on natural fish stocks(Marengoni,2006) and has a hypothetical fast return in investment (Agostinho et al, 2007). Fish farming in net cages is an excellent alternative for fish production in water bodies where traditional fish farming is not viable (Schmittou, 1993).

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