



**BUSITEMA
UNIVERSITY**
Pursuing Excellence

**CONSTRAINTS TO THE ADOPTION OF AQUACULTURE IN BIISO SUB-COUNTY,
BULIISA DISTRICT, UGANDA**

BY



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**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND
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THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF
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Dedication

I am exceedingly humbled and profoundly honored to dedicate this piece of work to my mother Mrs. Namutebi Mbilhya, Uncle Kagooro Seremosi, my wife Atugonza Isabella and daughters Abitekaniza Daniela and Kembabazi Cynthia not forgetting the entire family of Mr. Mbilhya Wilson relatives and friends

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May the Almighty God bless their hands Amen.

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Declaration

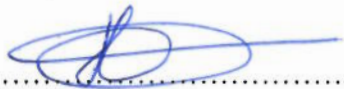
I ISINGOMA DIDAN declare that this research dissertation has not been submitted to any University or any other higher institution of learning for the award of any degree or related qualification

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List of abbreviations

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BNP:	Big Numbers Project
DFID:	Department for International Development
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FARMESA:	Farmers in East and South Africa
FRI:	Fisheries Research Institute
HIV:	Human immune Virus
IAA:	Integrated Aquaculture Agriculture
IFAD:	International Funds for Agriculture Development
MAAIF:	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MGLSD:	Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development
MFPEd:	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
NAADS:	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARO:	National Agricultural Research Organization
NGO:	Non Governmental Organization
PEAP:	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
UFFCA:	Uganda Fisheries and Fish Conservation Association
WB:	WorldBank

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Abstract

The survey aimed at coming up with socio-cultural, economic constraints to adoption of fish farming in Biiso sub county Buliisa district. Buliisa district is found in mid western part of Uganda bordering Lake Albert. The survey was carried out in the four parishes of the sub county whereby 100 household were interviewed using both open ended and closed questionnaires, the results of the research showed that men were the leading house hold heads (85%) and most of the respondents also were men (56%), it also found out that the sub county had largest percentage of Christians (93%) and most of them completed primary level of education (53%). The research also found out that the religion had no problem with the consumption of fish, it was also found out the men were mostly responsible of all activities in fish farming and making of decisions in the household. There was also high level of labor migration, conflict and thus shortage within the household. The prices of both feeds and fingerlings were very high. There was very many cases of land conflicts and most of the land had been inherited which favored mostly males and tenured through customary. The respondents were within the proximity of the water sources. There were also high cases of human death within the sub county. The district had a lot of financial institutions including village saving and loan associations however men had upper hand in securing loans compared to women and the loan secured would be invested in education as school fees. Fish was a delicacy within the sub county and mostly they preferred Nileperch however there was market for all fish species. There was limited access to extension services by farmer

1.0 CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Aquaculture, also known as **aqua farming**, is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic plants. In 2004, the total world production of fisheries was 140 million tonnes of which aquaculture contributed 45 million tonnes, about one third. The growth rate of worldwide aquaculture has been sustained and rapid, averaging about 8 percent per annum for over thirty years, while the take from wild fisheries has been essentially flat for the last decade. The aquaculture market reached \$86 billion in 2009. In 2012, aquaculture production globally reached a record high of more than 90 million tons. A United Nations report titled *The State of the World Fisheries and Aquaculture* released in May 2014 maintained fisheries and aquaculture support the livelihoods of some 60 million people in Asia and Africa.

Aquaculture in Uganda is recorded to have started in 1941 after carp was imported into the country. Fish farming was officially proposed by the colonial authorities and the Kajjansi Fish Experimental Station established in 1947. In 2005, a projected 15,000 tons of fish were harvested from about 20,000 ponds. It has not been smooth sailing however, and over the last few years, fish stocks have been dwindling. The decline has been attributed to indiscriminate fishing and increased cost of production. The fishing industry employs an estimated six million people whose livelihood is at stake. Aquaculture is very important in many ways such as having economic and environmental benefits. Aquaculture can also convert nonproductive land into economic assets; Commercial aquaculture can reduce the cost of maintaining recreational and commercial fisheries. It can play an important role in stock enhancement of public waters as well as serve as a source of food. Coche (1998) further stresses that aquaculture can potentially contribute to the livelihoods of the rural poor because it generates food of high value, especially for the vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women, infants and pre-school children. Therefore the future looks bright for anyone considering aquaculture as a new enterprise. According to Dan (2001), In Buliisa district aquaculture adoption has been very sluggish especially in Biiso Sub County whose environment provides ideal conditions for fish farming

Socio-economic research approaches to aquaculture need to be given high priority and focus on techniques that allow the full participation of communities in the identification, analysis and evaluation of projects.

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