

BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF FISHING TO THE LIVELIHOOD OF PEOPLE
OF MAJANJI SUB-COUNTY, BUSIA DISTRICT

CASE STUDY OF MAJANJI LANDING SITE

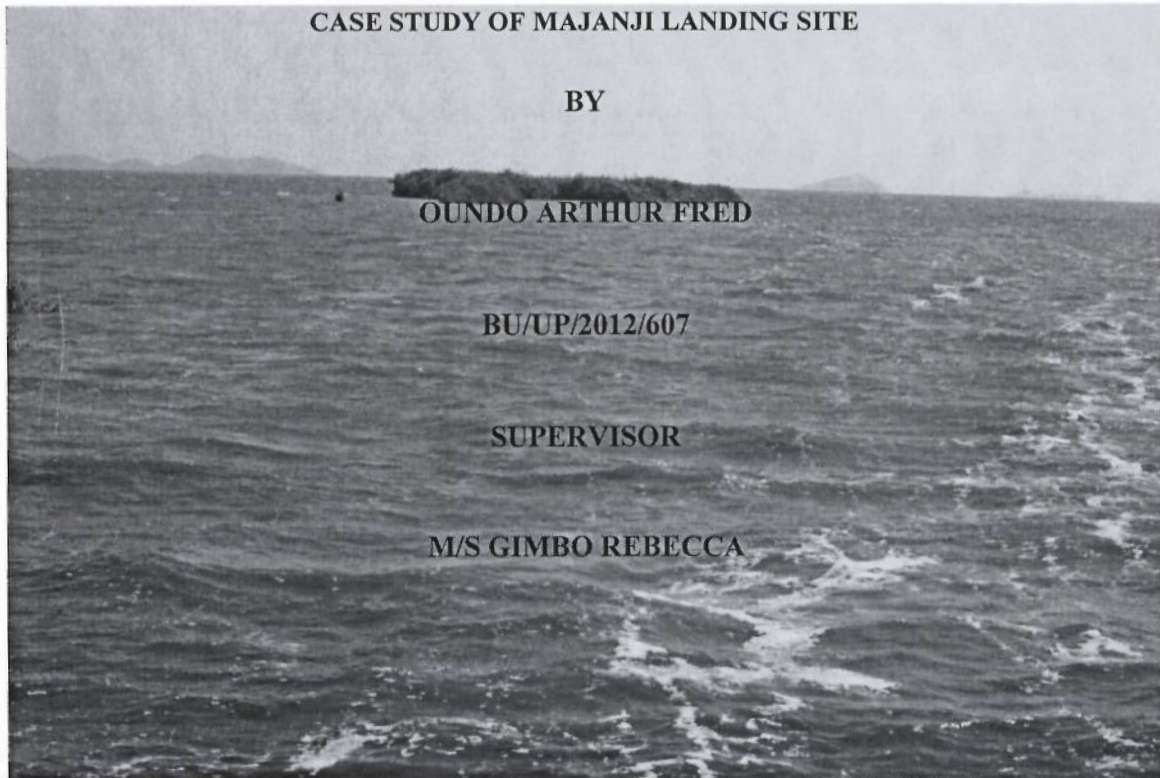
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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED IN TO THE FACULTY OF NATURAL
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DECLARATION

I OUNDO ARTHUR FRED do hereby declare that this research report is my own work and has never been submitted to any university or institution of higher learning for any academic award. And where other peoples' research was used, the authors were duly acknowledged.

Signature..........

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Date...../...../.....

APPROVAL

This serves to certify that this work has been as a result of efforts of OUNDO ARTHUR FRED towards partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Bachelor of Science in Natural Resource Economics of Busitema University under my guidance and supervision.

Supervisor

.....

Date.....

M/S GIMBO REBECCA

DEDICATION

I dedicate this report to my family Members especially my dear parents Mr.Oundo Fredrick and my Mother Mrs. Nabwire Margret Oundo, My beloved sister Oundo Phiona, My Step Mom, Namude, My Step young brothers, xaviour, Jose and Man not forgetting my dearly heart felt friends Kabandha, Kasango, Wakoba, Armstrong, Innocent etc. and whoever put in a hand towards accomplishment of this report. May the good Lord reward you abundantly.

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ACCRONYMS

BMU	Beach Management Units
DFR	Department Of Fisheries Resources
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FIRRI	Fisheries Resource Research Institute.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
MAAIF	Ministry Of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries
MTTI	Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry
NaFIRRI	National Fisheries Resources Research Institute
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRE	Natural Resource Economics
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

The socio-economic effects of fishing on the livelihood of people of Majanji sub-county Busia district were studied. Study objectives included finding out the social economic effects of fishing to the people of Majanji sub-county Busia District; the causes of high spread of fisheries related diseases in the fishing communities; the roles played by women in the fisheries sector and their well-being and finally the initiatives taken by the Government bodies to improve upon the fisheries sector of Majanji sub-county.

A cross-sectional study was used which involved use of questioners, covering 60 respondents. Data collected was analyzed using SPSS 16. This facilitated the generation of frequency tables, graphs, pie-charts and cross-tabulation for bivariate analysis.

The study findings indicated that, the socio-economic effects of fishing included provision of domestic income, food, employment as tangible benefits. The majority of community members had alternative preferred economic activities to fishing. The study also indicated that reduced catch is increasingly becoming a major challenge which fisheries resource users are encountering. This shows that the stock are reducing due to poor fishing gears accompanied with over fishing and indiscriminate fishing of certain fish species thus deterioration in socio-economic effects of fishing to the community hence posing a need to address such challenges..

Finally, the study also indicated that there is a gender imbalance in fisheries sector which mostly neglects women and fish traders respectively in Majanji fishing community. Study findings also indicate that majority of respondents have knowledge on conservation methods and are willing to adopt them.

Conclusively, it's clear the fisheries resources have significant effects to the livelihood of people through provision of food, income and employment opportunities. However the increasing demand for the resource has threatened fish stocks with extinction due to over exploitation.

The researcher therefore recommends that for an increase in socio- economic effects of fisheries resources, value additional activities should be encouraged for example processing fish fat for generation of fish oils which is good for human health and the same time activities like (sorting, washing fish, icing of fish, drying, removing the fish gut) among others all provide more employment opportunities there by increasing people's income hence improve livelihood of the community.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 General introduction

This chapter covers the background of the study, problem statement, the general objective, specific objectives, research questions, scope of the study and the conceptual framework.

1.2 Background of the study

Fisheries resources are among the most significant natural endowments of Uganda. With about 20% of its surface area covered by water, Uganda has enormous fisheries resources potential for both capture fisheries and aquaculture production. Uganda's fisheries landscape includes the five large lakes of Victoria, Kyoga, Albert, Edward, George and Kazinga Channel, 160 minor lakes, rivers (Albert Nile), swamps and floodplains all of which are critical habitats, breeding and nursery grounds for fish and suitable sites for fish farming. Uganda's fisheries resources are not only diverse in aquatic ecosystems but also in fish species biodiversity. Melba G. Bondad-Reantaso, 2000.

The National Development Plan (NDP) recognizes fisheries as one of the primary growth sub sectors and the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (ASDSIP) considers fish among the first 10 agricultural commodities to be promoted. Cognizant of the aforesaid policy directions, the Department of Fisheries Resources which is mandated to promote, guide, support and regulate fisheries sub sector has significantly contributed to the economy in terms of employment creation, income, food security. Overall, fisheries sub sector is estimated to contribute 12% to the agricultural GDP and 2.5 % to the national GDP. Over the last 10 years, the fisheries sub sector has taken a strong position in the country's economy as the second largest foreign income earner after coffee (MFPED, 2003) with the Nile Perch, Nile Tilapia and Mukene forming the mainstay of the fisheries.

Fish emerged as a non-traditional export commodity in the late 1980's, with export earnings increasing from US\$ 5.3 Million in 1991 to US\$ 83.3 million in 2010. The highest value from fish exports ever realized was in 2005 when 36,614 tons of factory processed fish were exported, generated US\$143,168 and accounting for 18 percent of total exports. The main export market is

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