BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

COMMUNITY VALUATION OF FISHERY RESOURCES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO FISH CONSERVATION

CASE STUDY: KACHUNG LANDING SITE

By

Guto Collin

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Declaration

I GUTO COLLIN do hereby declare that this is my original work and has not been submitted for any degree award to any other university or institution of higher learning.

Signed.....

GUTO COLLIN

Date 04th/07/2013

Approval

This is to certify that this research report by Guto Collin has been successfully completed under my supervision and recommend it for submission to the Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences with my approval.

SUPERVISOR: MR.TAAKO EDEMA GEORGE

Signature.....

Date.....12/07/2017

Dedication

This research report is dedicated to my dear parents Mr. Acol Tomson and Mrs. Acol Catherine in appreciation of the care and support they gave to me during this research.

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Acronomy

LC	local committees
LVFO	Lake Victoria fisheries organization
MAAIF	ministry of agriculture, animal industry and fisheries
NARO	National Agricultural research organization
NDP	National Development plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NFP	National Fisheries policy
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NRE	Natural Resource Economics
SPSS	statistical packages for social sciences
UFCU	Uganda fishing co-operative union
UFFCA	Uganda fisheries and fish conservation association
WTP	willingness to pay

Abstract

This study was carried out on community valuation of fishery resource and its implication to fish conservation undertaken in kachung landing site on Lake Kyoga. There has not been attempt taken to find out how community attached value to the fishery resource. This is assumed to have implications to conservation.

The objectives of the study were to find out how communities around Kachung landing site value fishery resources, to identify whether or not Lake Kyoga fish stock is under threat of extinction from community perception, to assess knowledge and participation in fish conservation and to identify best practices for fish conservation by community.

Across sectional survey was carried out which involve use of questionnaires covering 40 respondents. The data collected was then analyzed using SPSS which facilitated the formation of frequency tables, pie charts, bar graph and cross tabulations.

The research major findings with respect to the objectives were that estimated value by the community does not reflect the true value of the resource because the study considered only tangible use benefits, community has alternative preferred economic activities and the low levels of education. Findings also indicate that community is limited to conservation method, because of limited knowledge which is not an effective conservation method because it is expensive to monitor these gears, the resource are under threat of extinction and most of the respondent had positive perception on the willingness to adapt the available conservation methods.

The study concludes that community valuation of the fishery resource is low due to the low levels of education and preference alternative activities this reduces chances of resource conservation for future benefits increasing government's expenditure in ensuring good resource conservation techniques. The researcher recommends that all stakeholders should ensure proper utilization of the resource through sensitization, patrolling, and valuation of non market benefits of the fishery resource which increase the value the community attaches to the resource thus conservation

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 General Introduction

This chapter includes the background to the study, the problem statement, objectives, research questions, conceptual framework, significance of the study and the scope of the study.

1.1 Background to the study

Uganda is endowed with considerable fresh water resources covering 43800sq km of lakes, rivers, swamps, dams, valley and tanks constituting 18% of the country's surface area. There are about 165 lakes in the country of which the largest and most productive are Lake Victoria, Lake Kyoga, Lake Albert, Lake George and Edward. The water bodies contain an impressive array of fish species and the resource base consist of over3000 endemic fish species several of which are targeted for commercial and subsistence exploitation. However, fish per capita consumption is estimated at 12.8kgper person per annum (MPED 1991). Areas of highest rates of fish consumption in the country conside with the areas of highest population density which are in the vicinity of the lakes. The liberalized economy has stimulated investment in the capture of fisheries resulting in increased foreign exchange remittances as well as household earnings; therefore the contribution of fisheries to food security in Uganda cannot be over emphasized. The fisheries sector in Uganda provides a vital source of food, recreation trade and socio economic wellbeing for the people of this country and for the global community. There are now currently 23 commercial species of fish in our water bodies. The fishes which are the objects of most commercial and subsistence exploitation include: lates niloticus (Nile perch), oreochromir niloticus (Nile tilapia), alestes sp, clarias sp bagrus sp (catfish), hydrocynus (tiger fish), protopterus (lung fish) to mention but a few. As a result of the recent introduction of Nile perch in lake Victoria and lake kyoga, the multi species fishery has been transformed into a three species fishery exploitation in which Nile perch features dominantly in the daily fish catch followed by tilapiines and rastrineobola. Data on recent production in Uganda's catch rates of most importance and desirable fish species in most of the lakes have decreased with increased fishing pressure. The recent

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