

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF FISHING TO  
PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD IN UGANDA; A CASE STUDY  
NAMASAGALI LANDING SITES, UPPER VICTORIA NILE**

**BY**

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**@2020**

**DECLARATION**

I **KYALISIIMA MACRIS** declare that this research report is my original work and has not been submitted for any other degree award to any other university or institution of higher learning.

Sign  .....

Date. 11/12/2020 .....

**APPROVAL**

This is to certify that this dissertation by **Kyalisiima Macris** 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.

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this report to my MUM for always being there for me in need, my uncle Kyamanywa Stephen who always supported me in my entire educational program, my friends, Solomon Mutai, William Sserugo, Collin, Ambrose, and the entire FWR and NRE class of 2017. My aunties, brothers, sisters who always supported me financially, socially, and academically during my entire program and I completed successfully. Thank you

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## ACRONYMS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
LIFDCs	Low-income food deficit countries
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goal
WHO	World Health Organisation
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

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## ABSTRACT

The study aimed at assessing the socio economic contribution of fishing to people's livelihood in Namasagali sub county Kamuli District, since, it was believed that Upper Victoria Nile stretch contributed a lot to people's livelihood in the community, but little or scanty information was known to policy makers. The rôle of this research was to create awareness to the managers on how important this upper stretch is to the community around in terms of livelihood and income. The data was collected from three landing sites that are; Nsagabirye, Kabeto, and Kalama on the upper Victoria stretch 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 fishing activity as their source of livelihood (64%). The study further revealed that the respondents were mostly fulltime fishers who carried out fishing mostly from 3-4 days (34.4%) and 5-7 days (31.3%); and the fisheries activities carried out included fishing (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 6000-15000 (56.3%) a day of fishing and the average income of most respondents earned from alternative sources is UGX 50000 and below (46.2%). The common methods of fishing were gillnets (69%) and basket traps (47%). Since the study revealed that people depended on fishing as their main source of income and livelihood but could still not help them move from low income status to middle income status, therefore the 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, but to also know their costs and efforts.

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