

**BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

**Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences.**

**CONTRIBUTION OF THE FISHERIES INDUSTRY TO PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD IN  
UGANDA  
A CASE STUDY OF KIYINDI LANDING SITE**

**BY  
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**MAY, 2013**

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research paper submitted to the Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences is my original work and has never been submitted anywhere for the award of any degree or any other academic qualification. Throughout the work, I have acknowledged all the sources used in its compilation.

Signature

  
.....

Namuganga Shaluwa

Date 18/06/2013

### APPROVAL

This is to acknowledge that the work entitled "Contribution of the fisheries industry to people's livelihood in Uganda" has been done under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental sciences.

Signature



Mr. Kakungulu Moses

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Date.. 18/06/2013 .

## DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my father Hajji Muganga and to my pillar of strength, my mother, Nuluat Nalwoga. It is also dedicated to my mother Faridah and to my sisters and brothers. Thank you for giving me guidance and support on which I have managed to come this far. Allah blesses you.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

EAC:	East African Community
EU:	European Union
FAO:	Food Agricultural Organization
FMSP:	Fisheries Management Science Program.
HACCP:	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
ISO:	International Organisation for Standards
MAAIF:	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries.
n.d:	not dated
NAFIRRI:	National Fisheries Resource Research Institute.
NARO:	National Agricultural Research Organization
NEMA:	National Environment Management Authority.
UPE:	Universal Primary Education

## ABSTRACT

The study examined the economic and socio contribution of the fisheries industry to people's livelihood in Uganda using Kiyindi landing site as a case study. This was done by looking at the effect of fish harvesting, processing and trading.

The study was cross sectional in nature and used both quantitative and qualitative approaches in data collection, analysis and presentation. The study employed purposive sampling technique and data collection methods were questionnaires and interview guide. A selected sample of 50 respondents was used to provide information about the study and data analysis was done using SPSS (version 16) and which enabled the formation of frequency tables.

Research findings indicate that 60% of the respondents agreed that fish harvesting had improved on their livelihood, 32% strongly agreed on the same statement, 2% of the respondents were not sure while 6% disagreed. The majority of the fishermen agreed that fishing had improved on their livelihoods because they depend majorly on incomes and food from it for their household needs. Research findings also indicate that 54% of the respondents agreed that fish processing had improved on their livelihood, 32% strongly agreed, 10% of the respondents disagreed while 4% were not sure, which implies that fish processing as an activity in the fisheries industry improves on people's livelihood majorly through incomes they earn from the activity. Further the findings also showed that 44% of the respondents strongly agreed that fish marketing had improved on their livelihood, 42% agreed, 6% disagreed and 8% were not sure, it implies that fish marketing plays an important role in helping people improve on their livelihood. Generally research findings indicate that the fisheries industry improve on people's livelihood through incomes from selling fish and fish products as well as food for home consumption.

I recommend that there is need to upgrade the fisheries industry, specifically the processing and marketing structures so as to improve on the incomes of the people involved. There is also need to improve on the public services in fishing communities because fishers entirely depend on them like education services. There is also need for the government to encourage fishers to diversify their employment opportunities instead of relying on the fisheries sector alone, especially when fish catches decline.

# CHAPTER ONE

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

The research looked at the contribution of the fisheries industry to people's livelihoods in Uganda using Kiyindi landing site in Najja sub County in Buikwe district as a case study. This chapter contains the background of study, the problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, conceptual framework, justification of the study, scope of study, limitations of the study, and definitions of key terms and organisation of the study.

### 1.2 Background of the study

The fishing industry includes any activity concerned with taking, culturing, processing, preserving, storing, transporting, marketing or selling fish or fish products. It is defined by the FAO as including recreational, subsistence and commercial fishing, and the harvesting, processing, and marketing sectors. The commercial activity is aimed at the delivery of fish and other seafood products for human consumption or as input factors in other industrial processes. Directly or indirectly, the livelihood of over 500 million people in developing countries depends on fisheries and aquaculture. ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_fishing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_fishing)).

Fishing is an ancient practice dating back at least 40,000 years. Since the 16th century fishing vessels have been able to cross oceans in pursuit of fish and since the 19th century it has been possible to use larger vessels and in some cases process the fish on board. Fish are normally caught in the wild. Techniques for catching fish include hand gathering, spearing, netting, angling and trapping. From 7500 to 3000 years ago, Native Americans of the California coast were known to engage in fishing with gorge hook and line tackle. In addition, some tribes are known to have used plant toxins to induce torpor in stream fish to enable their capture.

The term fishing may be applied to catching other aquatic animals such as shellfish, cephalopods, crustaceans, and echinoderms. In addition to providing food, modern fishing is also a recreational sport.

History of fish processing shows that humans have been processing fish since Neolithic times. This 16th-century fish stall shows many traditional fish products. There is evidence humans have been

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