
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCE ARAPAI CAMPUS

**ASSESSING THE FACTORS AFFECTING FISH FARMING IN OSUKURU
SUBCOUNTY TORORO DISTRICT**

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DECLARATION

This research is my own original work and it has not been submitted by any one for any award in any university

Signature  Date..... 7/6/2023

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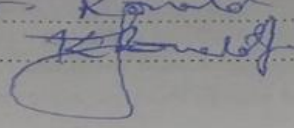
APPROVAL

This report submitted is approved by the university supervisor

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Signature.....



Date

7/6/2020

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project to my family members who helped me financially to make sure the study is a success and to my university supervisor Dr Kabbiri Ronald who guided me during the study let almighty bless the work of your hand as you keep helping people

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Humbly I would like to thank my supervisor of the study who really stood by during the project development .and work tirelessly to guide me .I would also like to thank my parents for giving me support during time for school am really humbled for you your love towards my well-being .I also thank the university staffs for guidance and I would like to give credit to Dr David Magumba for his guidance to see the study is a success also to my friends who help during the project development

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SPSS –Statistical package for social science

PDM –Parish Developmental Model

Fig - figure

FAO – food and agriculture organization

ABSTRACT

The study focused on factors affecting fish farming in Osukuru Sub County with four parishes of Osukuru, Nyalakot, Morikatipe and Kayoro in Tororo district. In 2023 the government of Uganda has encouraged farmers to get involved in fish farming in the region by forming a program called PDM (Parish Developmental Model) to help the farmers look for money for the sector in the sub county. The study aimed to find out the methods of determining price of fish in Osukuru sub county, to establish ways in which pond management skills influence fish farming. Many people are converting to fish farming for home consumption and income generation. However it was embraced by farmers as business but there was less output making its profit less to the farmers the targeted sample was 63. Snow ball method was used to find the respondents. Where one farmer linked to another who provided answers to the questionnaires. All the questionnaires were collected and analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package For Social Science) where descriptive analysis was got that consisted of tables frequencies and percentage that was used for presenting secondary data. The study found out that predators were big threats in the ponds, fish disease outbreak affected the pond and farmers had no knowledge on pond fertilization, majority of farmers also determine price by general agreement between buyers and farmers. The study recommended that more elaborate program to be developed on pond management skills to improve the sector's output, farmers should sale their product collectively through farmer groups. This can raise their bargaining power thus increase in their income.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Fish has always been an important source of protein in the human diet and on a global scale, fish and fish products are the most important source of protein and it is estimated that more than 30% of fish for human consumption comes from aquaculture (Håstein. et al 2006)

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 .however the introduction of carp ,was embroiled in controversies due to differences among the lead scientists on the possible adverse impact of common carp on the indigenous aquatic environment in case they escaped from the confines of fish pond because of this tilapia was used for stocking purposes(Fao, 2013). Vigorous fish farming program resulted in to construction of 1500 ponds by 1956 ,the were concentrated in the central region and the southwestern part of the country in 1959-1960(Bell & Andrew, 1995) an FAO supported cooperative evaluation of carp and tilapia endorsed the use of carp and resulted in further expansion of aquaculture in Uganda.(Village et al., n.d.) aquaculture was further promoted under the drive for rural development .and by late 1968 the department of fisheries recorded up to 11000ponds mostly producing fish for subsistence(Fao, 2013).however subsistence farming was based on supply seeds from farmer to farmer and /government station ,which hampered the expansion of aquaculture sub-sector changing policies under successive governments also led to uneven support and many farmers abandoned ponds due to lack of stocking materials ,limited guidance and excessive government regulatory regimes. The fisheries plan study of 1999established that Uganda had only 4500functioning ponds with only a portion stocked producing 285 tons of fish annually .with the government strategies intervention and support from development partners like FAO aquaculture has picked up once again reaching 120000 tons of fish including the small scale farmers in 2021 70% of Nile tilapia and 30% of catfish(Namisi, 2021). Fish farming is a branch of aquaculture that involves the domestication and rearing of different types of fish such as catfish, salmon, tilapia and many others. With this method of farming, fish are encouraged to be fed, bred, grown, and harvested in a planned and regulated environment. Ekine et al. (2019) observed the common and straightforward methods for fish farming activities as earthen and concrete ponds, while

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