
**FISHING ACTIVITIES AS A TOOL FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UGANDA, A
CASE STUDY OF KASENYI LANDING KATABI SUB COUNTY WAKISO DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

The study was on fishing activities as a tool for social and economic development of Uganda and it was conducted at Kasenyi landing site Entebbe municipality Wakiso district. The study objectives were to find out the different activities involved in fishing around Kasenyi fishing landing site, to establish the various social economic activities brought by fishing activity around Kasenyi fishing landing site and to find out how fishing activity has contributed to the social economic improvement of local community around Kasenyi fishing landing site. The study used a descriptive research design and sampled a population size of 162 which include 6 sub county administrators, 3 politicians, 4 local leaders, 122 fishermen and 27 others take holders and they were sample by purposive and simple random sampling methods. The study finding was sun drying, smoking and roasting, and fish storage are the most activities done during fishing. The study further found out that transport systems such as water and road transport re the economic activities and fishing supports aquatic life and leads to industrialization, fishing creates cultural and recreational fishing and tourist activities, fishing support food security and education services. The study recommended the government to engage in fishing activities at Lake Victoria. This is due to the poor methods of fishing used at Lake Victoria.

Key words: fishing activities, social and economic development

Background of the study

Fishing is an ancient practice that dates back to at least the beginning of the upper Paleolithic period about 40,000 years ago (Journal et al., 2023). The analysis of the remains of the Tianyuan man, a 40,000 years old modern human from eastern Asia, shows that he regularly consumed freshwater fish. Archaeology features such as shell maidens, discarded fish bones, and cave paintings show that sea foods were important for survival and consumed in significant quantities.

Fishing in Africa is evident very early on in human history 200,000 BC years people could have developed basketry for fish traps, and spinning and early forms of knitting. In the 17th century, the British doger was the first type of sailing trawler, but the modern was developed in the 19th century at the English fishing port of Brixham (Collins et al., 2023).

The earliest steam powdered fishing boats first appeared in the 1870s and used the trawl system of fishing as well as lines and drift nets. The importance of fish-based SMEs in economic development cannot be over-emphasized in Uganda and rely on these firms to support a significant segment of the population (Turyatamba et al., 2022). Over 2 million people respectively in Uganda depended on fish for their livelihood in 2006. The industry supports food security, supply of animal protein, incomes of players and major earner of foreign exchange for the country (Victor

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et al., 2022). Fishing industry forms a crucial part of poverty alleviation strategy in the country being the largest agricultural export commodity in Uganda, also meeting fish nutrient needs of about 22 million people in East Africa (Allan et al., 2023).

The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, shared with Kenya and Tanzania, situating the country in the African Great Lakes region. Uganda also lies within the Nile basin, and has a varied but generally equatorial climate (Nicholas et al., 2023).

Problem statement

The idea of fishing should be illustrated by expansion of fishing grounds to fishing ponds in developing the country (Niyonzima, 2023). Formal fishing is generally hesitant to lake fishing with limited spices while private fishing ponds have a reasonable opportunity, they have low quality nutrients. Despite technological improvements in Uganda, there is still room for further changes as fish exports enter EU with limited value addition (semi-process products) which are processed further and repackaged for overseas markets according to customer preferences (Handarkho, 2020). The daunting challenges creates a financial burden to fishermen, the community, the government and other stake holders resulting into low living standards, poor health conditions, poor education and low revenue generation rates (Kazaara & Christopher, 2023). However, the challenges daunting are not only associated with increasing competitiveness in the market but also the rapid technological change which requires sophisticated skills, bank financing and associated capabilities to transform to other competitive countries (Paul et al., 2023). Kasenyi with higher social capital, such as marine law enforcement communities that sustainably manage fisheries, are associated with improved social wellbeing, deeper community trust, long term obligation between community members and a higher investment in collective activities (Mercy et al., 2023). This can lead to a stronger sense of resource management and stewardship, better informed fisheries management decisions, and more community investment in integrated marine planning (Fiona Beaty and Karim Bodtker, coastal ocean research institute, (Racheal et al., 2023).

Specific objectives

1. To find out the different activities involved in fishing around Kasenyi fishing landing site.
2. To establish the various social economic activities brought by fishing activity around Kasenyi fishing landing site.
3. To find out how fishing activity has contributed to the social economic improvement of local community around Kasenyi fishing landing site.

Methodology

Research Design

The study used a qualitative research design in nature and it also used a correlation survey design which intended to help in finding out the relationship between the major study variables. According to Whitley & Kite, (2013) and

Amin, (2005) research design is relevant for studies looking at linear relationships and not necessarily cause and effect relationships.

Study Population

The study was carried out at Kasenyi fishing landing site Entebbe, Wakiso district Uganda. Kasenyi landing site is a busy trading center located 8 km before Entebbe, off Abaita Ababiri. The study focused on 200 respondents in number which made the study population including fishermen as they were the major respondents at the site.

Sample size and selection

Sample size was determined by use of Krejcie & Morgan tables, (1970). With the population of respondents, the sample size was representative of the population selected from which data was collected. The study employed stratified sampling because the population under study had a diverse category of respondent in form of departments. From every stratum a representative sample was picked using simple random sampling.

Table 1: Sample Size Determination

	Target Population	Sample size	Sampling Method
Fishermen	300	150	Simple random sampling
Local leaders	8	5	Simple random sampling
Sub-country leaders	12	6	Purposive sampling
politicians	5	3	Purposive sampling
OTHER STAKE HOLDER	600	36	Simple random sampling
Total	925	200	

Simple Random Sampling

The study employed a simple random sampling on selected citizens (both fishermen and other stake holders) because it was taken to be scientific as it allowed equal chances to all members in the population to participate (Frerichs, 2008). The method used because the setting in which the study to be conducted had a relatively big population.

Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling techniques was used for selecting key informants. The key informants were the fishermen or beneficiaries of fishing at the site and these were majorly students. The study therefore purposively selected fishermen to represent the fishing' body. Purposive sampling was used because the method is fit for the category of

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respondents as they are few in number and the method reduced on response errors (Palys, 2008). Purposive sampling was used to generate data that clarified and or confirm the data generated from the group respondents.

Data Collection Methods

Since the study was collect primary data, it was employing two data collection methods, both questionnaires and interviews.

Questionnaire Survey Method

A semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect data from randomly selected respondents. Questionnaires was distributed to the selected respondents for completion, and then collected after an agreed time. Questionnaire method was used because it is cheaper, time saving and allows the study to utilize first-hand information from many people over a short period of time as recommended by (Kothari, 2004).

In-depth Interview Method

This was involving interaction between the researcher and the respondents which was provide the opportunity to probe for answers where necessary or for respondents to explain and build on their responses and non-verbal communication would be ready and used as it was vary relevant for the study (Somekh & Lewin, 2005). The total of six respondents comprising of two fishermen leaders and four heads of leaders shall be the key informants for this study, therefore, they are the ones who was interviewed as they are considered knowledgeable to provide information to reinforce the data generated from questionnaires.

Data Collection instruments

Questionnaire

The study was using a semi-structured questionnaire. The questionnaire comprising of three sections; section A, on bio data of respondents, Section B on data about the study objectives and Section C on a general question what respondents thought was the best leaders in inventory planning and control.

Interview guide

The interview was having a pre-set questions in line with study objectives. The tool was help to keep the study focused on the major study objectives and avoid asking irrelevant questions. The tool was used during data collection because it would enable the study to generate detailed information that may not be generated by the questionnaire or in form of clarification on issues that would not be clear in the questionnaire responses (Rubinson&Ragin, 2007).

Data analysis

Since both qualitative and quantitative data was collect, there was analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data.

Quantitative data analysis

Before quantitative data analysis, the collected data was coded, entered in SPSS, edited and verified to ensure accuracy, completeness and consistency. After the necessary data edited, the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) was used for analysis because it has a wider variety of analysis options like frequencies, percentages, mean

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and standard deviation, graphs and charts that make it easier to do statistical tests and make proper interpretation (Nelson et al., 2022). Descriptive statistics was used to draw conclusions concerning the variable relations using data from respondents.

Qualitative data analysis

Qualitative data from interviews was qualitatively analyzed. Data was sorted, edited, arranged and coded according to the study objectives. The data was thematically analyzed. Basing on the study variables and objectives, themes was generated and narrative interpretations and conclusions made as explained by (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003).

RESULTS

Table 1 kinds of fish processing

Method of processing	Strongly agree		Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		disagree		Strongly disagree	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Sun drying	157	97	5	3						
Roasting	96	59	66	41						
Smoking	96	59	66	41						
Refrigeration	137	85	25	15						
Boil-drying	15	9	29	18	52	32	6	4	60	37

Source: primary source 2022

Table 1 show that 162 (100%) of the respondents are using sun drying method and 162 (100%) roasting and smoking methods, 162 (100) also agree to the use of refrigeration method and 44 (27%) agreed to the use of boil-drying method. However, 66 (41%) disagreed to the use of boil drying, 52 (32%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the use of boiling-drying.

Methods of storing fish

Table 2 methods of storing fish

Method storage of	Strongly agree		agree		Neither agree nor disagree		disagree		Strongly disagree	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Freezing	157	97	5	3						
Canning	27	17	66	41	23	14	46	28		
Sacks	120	74	38	23.5	4	2.5				

Source: primary source 2022

Table 2 show that 162 (100%) agreed to the use of freezing as method of storing fish at Kasenyi landing site, 158 (97.5%) use sacks as a method of storage of fish and 93 (58%) agree to canning method. However, 46 (28%) disagreed on the use of canning method and 23 (14%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the use of canning and 4 (2.5%) still neither agreed nor disagreed to sacks at Kasenyi fishing landing site.

Method of Marketing of fish products

The researcher further examined the type of marketing fish products used at Kasenyi fishing landing site. The marketing techniques are shown in table 9.

Table 3 methods of marketing

Method of marketing	of	Strongly agree		agree		Neither agree nor disagree		disagree		Strongly disagree	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Traditional method		157	97	5	3						
Outbound marketing		15	9	21	13	85	52.5	21	13	20	12
Digital marketing		46	28.4	66	41	43	26.5	5	3.1	2	1

Source: Primary source 2022

From table 3 above show that 162 (100) agreed to the use, of traditional marketing methods, 112 (69.4%) agree to digital methods and 36 (22%) agree to out bound marketing while 85 (21%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the use of outbound marketing and 41 (25%) disagreed. However 43 (26.5%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the use of digital marketing at Kasenyi landing site but 7 (4.1%) still disagreed to digital marketing (Damasus et al., 2023).

The social economic activities brought by fishing at Kasenyi fishing landing site.

Transport

The researcher sought to examine the impact of transport on the socio-economic development of Kasenyi fishing landing site. The results are shown in table 10

Table 4 showing transport activities at Kasenyi landing site

Activity	Strongly agree		agree		Neither agree nor disagree		disagree		Strongly disagree	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Engen fuel	152	94	7	4	3	2				

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stations										
Employment	162	100								
communication	162	100								
Marketing of products	98	60	43	27	21	13				

Source: primary source 2022

Table 4 above shows that 162 (100%) believe that transport bring employment and communication among communities. 159 (98%) responded that transportation has contributed to Engine fuel station while 141 (87%) marketing of products. However, 21 neither agreed nor disagreed on the marketing of products and more so 3 (2%) neither agreed nor disagreed on Engine fuel station.

Industrialization

Table 5 Industrialization

Activity	Strongly agree		agree		Neither agree nor disagree		disagree		Strongly disagree	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Increase in demand for raw materials	152	94	10	93						
Employment opportunities	162	100								
Revenue generation	149	92			10	6	3	2		

Source: Primary source 2022

From table 5. 162 (100%) of the respondents agreed to employment opportunities, 162 (100%) increase in demand for raw materials and 149 (92%) revenue generation. However 10 (6%) neither disagreed nor disagreed on revenue generation and 3 (2%) disagreed on revenue generation (Paul et al., 2023).

Financial services

Table 6 presenting various social economic activities brought by fishing activities.

Activity	Strongly agree	agree	Neither agree nor disagree	disagree	Strongly disagree
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	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Loan applications and guaranting	159	98	3	2						
Financial advisory services	143	88	17	11			2	1		
Equipment acquisition	121	74.7	31	19	6	3.7	1	0.6	3	2

Source: Primary source 2022

From table 6, 162 (100%) respondents support the acquiring of loan applications and granting, 160 (99%) of the respondents are in support of financial advisory services while 152 (93.7%) support equipment acquisition by the financial services. However, 6 (3.7%) of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed on equipment acquisition while 2 (1%) disagreed on financial services and 4 (2.6%) also disagreed on equipment acquisition (Moses et al., 2023).

Contributions of fishing activities on the socio-economic improvement

Table 7 presenting the contributions of fishing activities on the socio-economic development

Contributions	Strongly agree		Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Food security	157	97	5	3						
Cultural and Recreational services	96	59	42	26	20	12	3	2	1	1
Occupational attachment	148	91	14	9						
Human health	69	43	52	32	11	7	25	15	5	3
Industrialization	161	99	1	1						
Support aquatic life	162	100								
Financial institutions	133	80.86	24	14.8			5	3		

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Education services	15 7	96.9	5	3						
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Source: primary source 2022

Table 7 shows that 162 (100%) respondents strongly agreed that fishing support aquatic life, still 162 (100%) were in support of industrialization while 162 in support of food security and education services still 162 (100%) were in favour of occupational attachment, 162 (100%) in favour of financial institutions (Alex & Kazaara, 2023), 138 (85%) of the respondents fishing promotes cultural and recreational services while 121 (75%) of the respondents human health.

Conclusions of the study.

Most of the respondents indicated that transportation which include water and road transport are some of the activities brought by fishing around Kasenyi fishing landing site. Water and road transport connect to each where water transport transports those from the islands and road from the land site. The study still established that fishing has contributed to industrial development in the nearby and at Kasenyi fishing landing site.

From the study concludes that fishing supports aquatic life and leads to industrialization. The study still established that fishing leads to industrialization and creates cultural and recreational fishing and tourist activities.

Recommendations

The study recommends the government to engage in fishing activities at Lake Victoria. This is due to the poor methods of fishing used at Lake Victoria.

The study recommends fishermen to adopt better methods of processing such as freezing instead of using traditional methods which produces poor quality of products.

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