

**FISHING AND PEOPLES WELFARE IN UGANDA: A CASE STUDY OF MASESE LANDING
SITE**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND
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UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION


I, Kayondo Ivan solemnly declare that this research report is entirely the fruit of my efforts and initiation. It has never been produced or submitted to any institution of higher learning for any academic award

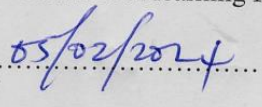
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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this dissertation titled "Fishing and peoples welfare in uganda: a case study of naseese landing site", has never been presented to any higher institution of learning for any award.

Signature..... 

Date..... 

Mr. Masuud Adaiga

SUPERVISOR)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to my beloved parents Late Kayondo godfrey and Nsiima Margret for grooming me into a person I am today and also the greatest investors in my education and for the encouragement they have given to me throughout my education life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I give thanks and glory to God the almighty for the provision and protection he has given me throughout my entire life and education. Without God, it would not be possible for me to accomplish this research project and my entire course.

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My sincere expression and gratefulness goes to the fishermen of Masese landing site that helped me so much during my data collection with vital information and guidance to the respondents whose hospitality and cooperation wss priceless, thank you.

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ABSTRACT

Fishing and peoples welfare in Uganda. A case study at masese landing site. People welfare seems not to be at a desired point of life provided problems like poverty,hunger,illiteracy, poor housing facilities continue to persist more especially in the fishing communities The role that fishing can play to mitigate some of these problems by improving people's welfare seems to be under looked and attract little attention. The study employed simple random sampling technique where 169 fishers were involved to represent the 500 fishers in masese landing site.The data was collected by use of questionnaire. This was used to collect relevant information from the corespondants. This method was selected because it is accurate and also gives corespondants time to think and even consult relevant technical people in the communityThe data was collected by use of use of questionnaires . questionnaires that contained both open ended and closed questions were issued to the respondants who wee to fill in the answers,thereafter the questionnaire were collected from the varios respondants for subsequent processing.

The study concluded that was a significant relationship between fishing and peoples welfare . the study revealed the major factors fishing activities at masese landing site to be availability of modern technology, availability of refrigeration facilities , the amont of labour employed and the level of capital of the fishermen . the study also revealed to the major contribution of fishing to peoples welfare to be provision of local sea foods , provision of employment opportunities , generation of additional revenue which supplements peoples income and fishing being a source of tourists attraction . the study also established a positive relationship between fishing and peoples welfare, forexample it established a positive relationship employment ,income , urbanization and peoples welfare which is as a result of fishing .The following thorough analysis between fishing and peoples welfare in Uganda . a case study at masese landing site , the researcher believes that the issues below should be addressed by policy makers and other researchers

Since the major factors affecting fishing as an economic activity are availability of modern technology, availability of refrigeration facilities , the amont of labour employed and the lvel of capital of the fishermen , the government through the ministry of finance and ministry of agriculture should increase on the amount of of finds given to SACCOs for fishermen and it should totally zero rate the interests charged on loans to enable fishermen acquire more modern fishing gears and motor boat equipment

Since fishing greatly contributes to peoples welfare through provision of local sea foods , provision of employment opportunities , generation of additional revenue which supplements peoples income and fishing being a source of tourists attraction . it should be given a priority by the government during the budget allocation because it employs both the educated and the un educated .

People participating in fishing should be helped to obtain fishing licence with ease and plans to facilitate and train them about financial literacy and acquiring better enterprising skills should be undertaken by the government .

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and the significance of the study

1.1. BACKGROUND

Background of the study According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the world harvest in 2005 consisted of 93.3 million tones captured by commercial fishing in wild fisheries, plus 48.1 million tons produced by fish farms.

In addition, 1.3 million tons of aquatic plants (seaweed etc.) were captured in wild fisheries and 14.8 million tons were produced by aquaculture.

The number of individual fish caught in the wild has been estimated at 0.97-2.7 trillion per year (not counting fish farms or marine invertebrates)

Worldwide the major commercial fishing grounds are located in the cool waters of the northern hemisphere in comparatively high latitudes. Commercial fishing is little developed in the tropics or in the southern hemisphere. The best fishing grounds are found above continental shelves which are not more than 200 meters below the water surface, where plankton of all kinds is most abundant.

The world's most extensive continental shelves are located in high or mid latitudes in' the northern hemisphere, e.g., the 'banks' off Newfoundland, the North Sea and the continental shelf off north-western Europe, and the Sea of Japan.

There are sheltered inlets and estuarine coasts that make ideal sites for fishing ports and villages. More than half of the annual fish catch comes from the cold and temperate waters of the northern hemisphere. The Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans each account for about 40 per cent of the total Indian Ocean 4 per cent, while freshwater fishing amounts to about 15 per cent of the total. Amongst the fishing nations, Japan leads: Russia, China Norway and the USA are also important.

The North-East Atlantic Region extends from Iceland to the Mediterranean shores. Here, pelagic, demersal and inshore fishing are all done on a highly organized basis by the European countries, such as Norway, Denmark, Spain, Iceland and the UK. Fishing goes on all round the year in the shallow waters of the North Sea, the most vigorously exploited area being the Dogger Bank. The busiest fishing season

is spring, and the principal fish caught are herring, cod and mackerel. The region is the greatest fish-exporting region of the world. In terms of tonnage of fish landed by European countries, Norway leads and Denmark takes second place, followed by Spain, Iceland and Britain. The North-West Atlantic Region extends from Newfoundland to the New England states of the USA. Traditionally the world's richest cod-fishing region (though catches have declined as a result of overfishing), this region borders Canada and the United States.

Fishing and marine industries are an important sector of the economy of seashore provinces of Canada, such as Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Fishing provides employment for the vast majority of the population in Newfoundland. The north-west Atlantic has a large continental shelf which provides a good breeding ground for fish. Off Newfoundland, at about-latitude 45 °N to 55 °N, the cold Labrador Current and the warm Gulf Stream converge. The icebergs that come south on the Labrador Current bring minerals from the land on which plankton thrive.

The cool temperate climate not only favors large-scale commercial fishing, but also the preservation and storage of fish. Modern canning and refrigerating facilities have greatly helped the fish export trade to progress

In Uganda, over one million people are engaged in the fisheries sector, many on an informal basis (Bahigwa et al. 2003). The sector significantly contributes to food security, foreign exchange, employment and local government revenue. Throughout the 1990s the sector expanded due to growth in the export market for Nile perch, and in 2002 it was estimated to be worth 220 million dollars, contributing twelve per cent of the country's GDP (Banks 2003). Fishing is a major source of livelihoods for rural and pen-urban communities situated around Lake Victoria and other smaller lakes in Uganda (Grellier 2004; Geheb et al. 2008).

Fishing communities are often remote, lack infrastructure and are marginalized from governmental development initiatives (Allison 2003). Services such as water, sanitation, health and education facilities are often poor or entirely absent in lake-side villages and landing sites (Grellier et al. 2004; Keizire 2006). Children growing up in such places, in common with other rural areas of developing countries are often educationally disadvantaged, in terms of their access to formal education, compared to their urban counterparts (Meinert 2003; Ray 2003; Ansell 2005; Lewin 2007). The demands o

Masese is the busiest landing site in Busoga boasting of various business including fishing as well transport services for both persons and cargo to and from islands on lake Victoria. It is also a transite route for people travelling to islands like kisima in jinja and neighbouring districts such as Mayuge, Namayingo and Buvuma. According to FAO statistics (2005), the total number of commercial fishermen and fish farmers is estimated to be 38 million. Fisheries and aquaculture provide direct and indirect employment to over 500 million people in developing countries. In (2005) the worldwide per capita consumption of fish captured from wild fisheries was 14.4 kilograms, with an additional 7.4 kilograms harvested from fish farms Another very important enhancer of academic achievement is the presence of physical activity. Studies have shown that physical activity can increase neural activity in the brain. Exercise specifically increases executive brain functions such as attention span and working memory.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Uganda, like many developing countries in the world particularly those on the continent of Africa continue to increasingly find it extremely difficult for their escalating levels of poverty for people to have a good economic welfare yet have many economic including fishing but these contribute less to people's welfare more especially those involved in the fishing activity. the only approach of increasing incomes of these entirely dependent people on fishing as their main source of income. It is increase fish production and widen the market for fish through provision of better fishing gears at an affordable loan, providing loans with low or no interest rates to fishermen and provision of refrigerating equipment's so that fish is able to be transported to better markets before going bad.

The fishing sector has not been able to transform itself to the degree envisioned by Uganda according to its vision and the fishing communities have remained poor and disadvantaged than expected. People welfare seems not to be at a desired point of life provided problems like poverty, hunger, illiteracy, poor housing facilities continue to persist more especially in the fishing communities The role that fishing can play to mitigate some of these problems by improving people's welfare seems to be under looked and attract little attention.

It is upon the above problem that the study seeks to elicit the impact of fishing on people's welfare as a way to impact knowledge that can make people's growth and welfare more equitable and sustainable in order to enable faster overall national economic transformation and prosperity by addressing poverty, hunger, illiteracy and poor housing facility problems.

The study will attempt will attempt to ascertain if entrepreneurial spirit in fishing a determinant of people's welfare, level of education and peoples' real income in fishing can impact peoples' welfare

1.3.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the study was to investigate the impact of fishing on people's welfare of Jinja districts and create way forward for promoting people's welfare of Jinja district in Uganda

1.4 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.

- (i) To determine the major factors affecting fishing activities carried out by the people of Masese landing site
- (ii) To find the major contribution of fishing on the welfare of people of Masese landing site
- (iii) To establish a relationship between fishing and peoples welfare in Masese landing site

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- (i) What are key factors that determine fishing activities in Masese landing site?
- (ii) What are the major contributions of fishing on the welfare of people of Masese landing site?
- (iii) What is the relationship between fishing and peoples welfare in Masese landing site?

1.6 Scope of the study

The scope of the study will comprise of the content, geographical and time scope

1.7 content scope

The independent variable of the study was fishing and the dependant variable was peoples welfare. Fishing activities include catching fish in the lake using fishing gears, keeping of fish in the fish ponds. Peoples welfare was determined by household income, employment, medical care, Education and housing communities

1.8 Geographical scope

Jinja is the second largest city in Uganda, connecting Kampala with the Kenyan Border (Kampala – Nairobi Route) and is located within the Lake Victoria basin. It is about 80km from Kampala, the

country's capital and approximately 125 km from Tororo , on the border with neighboring Kenya . it is located in southern Uganda where the Nile flows out of Lake Victoria, situated at the elevation of 3740 feet (1140meters) above the sea. Jinja was founded in 1901 as a British administrative center and grew to become one of the largest towns in Uganda.

So far, there are 119 fish ponds of various sizes in Uganda owned by over 76 fish farmers, spread over the sub counties in Jinja district with Masese fishing landing site as the main major fishing landing site in Jinja district

1.9 Time scope

The research was carried out for a set period of time as per the academic calendar period.

1.10 Significance of the study

On carrying out this research, many justifications are deemed necessary. The findings of the study might be useful or important in many different ways and to many different persons or groups of people as follows;

1. The findings of the study would help to bring in new knowledge of improving the welfare of people in various fishing communities, government officials, medical personnel and all other stakeholders concerned about the welfare of lakeshore people in order to promote provision better social services by government
2. The study would help add (literature) to the ministry of agriculture, Animal industry and fisheries as it would add new insight to the other researchers who would carry out a related research on the same topic.
3. The study findings shall help policy makers suggest for more funding opportunities on fishing activities that would help to improve the welfare of people for better performance of in the Uganda's economy
4. . The research will finally help the principal researcher to widen his knowledge and formulate policies about fishing and peoples welfare.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This literature review in the study is divided into the following sub headings: factors affecting fishing activities , contributions of fishing on peoples welfare, relationship between fishing and peoples welfare.

2.2 Factors affecting fishing activities

The potential of fishery resources can actually be utilized to increase income which will be expected to improve the welfare of fishermen households , in fact many fishermen still have not been able to increase their catch ,so the welfare of the fishermen has not been released . the fishery sector is the main stay for the most people as if they depend on their fishing business.

This study aims to observe and analyse the factors that affect the fishing activities namely production costs , labour, technology , fishing results and selling price of the fish.

2.2.1 Production costs

According to Irawan and suparmoko (1979:96) defined production costs as all forms of wea;thy that can be used directly and indirectly , in production to increase output more especially , it can be said that capital consists of goods made for the production process in the future, capital as a driving force for peoples welfare includes investment in technical (knowledge) improvements in education ,health and expertise. Working capital is the number of funds used in a specified period that is intended to generate a short income,(current income) that corresponds to the main intent of starting abusiness.

He established a positive relationship between capital and fishing were he stated that capital is needed to buy a boat , machine fishing gears ,and additional tools that can support to improve the catch

2.2.2 Technology

Technology is related to equipment used by fishermen in fishing which includes non engineed boats and motorized boats , nets and fishing rods .fishing equipment is the value of equipment used such as boat prices, the price of fishing gears , and food stuffs brought to br consumed at home. . this is an input for fishermen in fishing such as the amount of labour used in fishing

Fishermen are categorized as someone whose job is to fish using simple fishing gears, ranging from fishing rods, nets, travels, and so on but in improved welfare it was categorized as a person

who catches fish using a more modernized tool such as fishing boats with modern fishing gears . the more sophisticated the technology that fishermen use, the more productivity increases , meaning that the fishermen will enjoy a more improved welfare.

Selling price . according to Kolter(2001:439) price is the amount of money charged on a product or service or the amount of value exchanged by a consumer for the benefit because owning the product or service.

Suharati (2003) in micro economic theory , the price is the price of a commodity (a particular good) whereas in macro economic theory . it is connected with the price level as a whole.

According to William J.stanton (1994) in Dinawan 20 the price is the amount of value that consumers exchange for the benefit of owning or using other product service set by the buyer or a seller for a single price equal to all buyers . the case and the fair book mentions that the price is that amount sold per unit product and reflects some of the available paid by the public

2.2.3 Catches of the fish .

fishermen expect that the catch of the fish always increases everyday. This may lead to increase in the welfare of the fishermen. According to the suharati in the book theory of microeconomics (2003:139)that produce considered will always choose the level of output (q) that can get maximum total profit i.e condition maximize the difference between total revenue and total cost. The theory can be applied in the life of fishermen, if they can choose fishermen will certainly exceed the maximum level of output and continue to grow each day . like the theory of total revenue (TR) proposed by Rogers (2000:163) that the various prices per unit times the number of requests . this is the amount of income received by the seller of the available product (p) for a number of q units sold. Marginal income (MR) is defined as the amount of changes in total income related to changes in the unit amount of sales . Based on Rogers theory . it can be interpreted that the more fish caught by fishermen, the greater the potential welfare for fishermen , fish is defined as an output unit that is able to generate income received by fishermen so that the more fish catches the more the potential obtained by fishermen. Alberto A.R. Lein(2016).

The presence of the study aims at determining factors that affect the fishing activities in Uganda at Masese landing site to establish a relationship between fishing and people's welfare.

2.3 Contributions of fishing on peoples welfare

Welfare can be interpreted in one way in a persons everyday life perspective and another when looking at it at the societal macro level “welfare” has also seemingly a different connotation depending on whether one understands it from a main economic or mainly sociological perspective and this is the reason for the sub sections later, which are then merged into an attempt to define welfare. The examples given below of the interpretation of the concept are clear indication of the variety of understanding of welfare.

Welfare can be related both to the individual and to the collective and involve materials as well as immaterial needs.

According to George and page (1995) welfare can also include acts of altruism, channels for the pursuit of self interest, the exercise of authority transition to work. In classical economics welfare, however relies on individuals unity and thereby, limits the state role especially to dealing with market failure Bar(2003) welfare is not easy to define at least in one way that can be commonly agreed upon but GNP, societal spending on welfare policies, and avoiding poverty would be good indicators.

Bent Grene (2008). Fisheries are important to local communities because they contribute to the local economy, generate income for residents and provide employment opportunities studies have shown that fishing activities leads to an increase in residents income with a 10% increase in annual fishery earnings resulting in a 0.7% increase in resident income. Additionally the fishing industry and the provision of the local sea food generate welfare gains and contribute to tourism attracting visitors and generating additional revenue. The importance of fishing activities for specific local communities can be identified by considering spatially disaggregated statistics, which highlight the dependency on fisheries in these areas. Understanding fishing communities and their needs is crucial for effective fisheries management and there is a growing emphasis on ecosystems based management and measures of social well being and sustainability overall, fisheries play a significant role on supporting the livelihoods and economic well being of local communities. Dalibandhu (2021).

2.4 Relationship between fishing and peoples welfare

Portsmouth(2006) establishment a positive relationship between fishing and direct and indirect employment which improves on peoples welfare. He stated that one important way by which the fishery sector contributes to national economics in terms of direct and indirect employment.

there are an estimated 10 million fishers in sub-saharan Africa. These are mainly fishermen, fish processors and the fish traders but other derived jobs should be added to this figure.

The post harvest subsector provides women with many jobs, playing an essential role in the economics and social development. He sighted that in Congo for example between 80 and 90 percent of the fish traders are women. This has an immense impact on households wellbeing, particularly the health and the education of education.

He also established a positive relationship between fish products and food security which is an indicator of improved peoples welfare. Fish products contribute to food security, both directly by providing animal proteins and nutrients and indirectly, by providing a source of income to fishers and the state.

While fish consumption per capita in Africa is less than half the global average (7.8 kilos vs 163 kilos in 2001). This figure has to be seen in the context of the generally lower total protein consumption in the diets of the African population. Fish provides 18.6% of the animal proteins in Africa above the global average of 15.9%. In case of Uganda a landlocked country benefiting from important inland fisheries average fish consumption is higher than meat 5.4 kg vs 4.7kg per capita in 2001.

Many countries rely on the incomes from fish exports to generate a hard currency they therefore need to import food staples for their population. When exports mainly concern high value fish, it does not necessarily threaten the supply of lower value fish on local markets. Abila (2003).

Hassan, Beuno and Corner (2020), community welfare is fulfillment condition of material, spiritual and social needs of the community to be able to obtain better livelihood and a prosperous life, the welfare of fishers included one of the factors to support the welfare of fishers is laws that can empower fishermen and provide them with benefits such as expanding employment opportunities, offering ease to obtaining permits and providing government assistance on the other hand, improving the welfare of fishers is linked to legal protection for fishermen especially the small scale fishers to realize sustainable fisheries development

Fan (2017) established a positive relationship between fishing and differences of fishermen which is a good indicator of peoples welfare. He observed from similarities and differences of the characteristics of fishermen. Most of the main fishermen are the head of the households leading to a prominent role to fulfill the daily needs of the family with the main goals of improving their welfare. Most fishers are male with married status. They are 44 years old on

average indicating that there are only a few of the younger generation who want to be fishers to contribute the work of the predecessors only a few fishers graduated from high school or higher education level, the more rational the decision will be.

2.5 Summary

The issue of how people's welfare and fishing are related is a very important one. The absence of adequate information towards affecting fishing activities, in contribution of fishing on people's welfare and the relationship between fishing and people's welfare has resulted into a knowledge gap that the current study seeks to fill. Most of the theory and the researches have established a relationship between fishing and income, poverty inequality for example Zella (2017) established the determinants influencing fishing and household income but failed to establish a relationship between fishing and people's welfare.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter encompasses the research design ,target population,sample design and techniques, data sources, data collection methods and instruments, reliability and validity, data processing and analysis and ethical considerations .

3.2 Research design

The researcher employed both primary and secondary techniques of data collection.

The techniques involved the use of quantitative and qualitative designs and much emphasis is to be put on descriptive survey on fishermen of masese landing site in Jinja city . a case study in Uganda

3.3 Study population

The information was gathered from various categories of people at masese landing site , they included the fishers, the fish mongers, fish packers, and the local leaders of masese fish landing site.

3.4 Sample size determination

Using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table for determining sample size. The study involved 500 fishers resulting into a sample size of 210 respondents who included the local fishermen , women who sell fish at the landing site , people dealing in silver fish , local tax collectors at the landing site and the local leaders at the landing site who all run their day today activities at the masese landing site in Walukuba masese division , Jinja city . the study is likely to adopt simple random sampling where each member had equal chances of participation.

3.5 Sampling design and technique

The study employed simple random sampling technique where 169 fishers were involved to represent the 500 fishers in masese landing site.

3.6 Collection methods

The data was collected by use of questionnaire. This was used to collect relevant information from the respondents. This method was selected because it is accurate and also gives respondents time to think and even consult relevant technical people in the community

3.7 Data collection equipments

The data was collected by use of use of questionnaires . questionnaires that contained both open ended and closed questions were issued to the respondents who wee to fill in the answers,thereafter the questionnaire were collected from the varios respondents for subsequent processing.

3.8 Validity and reliability

3.8.0 Reliability

Test/retest- this method was used for establishing reliability of research tool. In the test / retest instrument was admistered once and then again. Under the same conditions . the data instrument was teted for their stability and consistency in measuring the concepts or variables considered in this study using cronbachs alpha coefficient.

The research had to pilot the area of study with the aim of observing the phenomenon or the conditions to see whether the instrument to be used can obtain the data required.

3.8.1 Validity

The data collection was designed aiming at key concepts or valiables of this study. Adequate and representatives sets of questions were used to capture data on the concepts or variables considered in this study . the instruments validity was determined by comparing it with another assessment. The research design contains research questions following the objectives of the study , the method of data colletion related with specific questions was presented to answer research questions so as to obtain the relevant data needed for the research.

3.9 Data processing and analysis

All data was cleared of all errors before entering into excel spreadsheet and presented in form of tables ,percentages, and frequencies for further analysis. The relationship between the dependant and independent variables was established using linear regression analysis .

3.10 Ethical considerations

Inflicting any physical or psychological harm on anyone during the study was avoided. All rules laws and regulations of the country were obeyed during the study .

The following were taken into considerations ;-

3.11 Plagiarism and fraud;

all other peoples work referred to in this study have been dully referenced .

3.12 Confidential, privacy and anonymity;

all data and information from respondents were kept confidential and solely used for the purpose of this study. No name of any respondent has been included anywhere in this dissertation or on the data collection instruments.

3.13 Voluntary and informed consent;

the purpose of the study was disclosed and participants voluntarily accepted or declined to participate in the research.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents analysis and findings of the study as set out in the research methodology. It highlights the findings of the study based on the data collected from respondents. The chapter is organized under sub-sections guided by the research questions on the relationship between fishing and people's welfare in Uganda. A case study at Masese landing site.

According to the response rate, 169 out of the 169 respondents from Masese landing site filled in and returned the questionnaire. The response rate achieved for the questionnaire was 100%. This response rate was quite commendable and was made a reality by the fact that the researcher administered the questionnaires to people of Masese landing site. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), 50% response rate is adequate for analysis in descriptive study.

4.2 Table 1: Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	92	54.4
Female	77	45.6
Total	169	100.0

From the results, 54.4% of the people that participated in the study were male while 45.6% of them were female. The findings show that Masese landing site has both male and female fishermen and fish mongers; however the majority of them are male. According to the study, several socio-economic aspects in the area of study determine varying roles of gender roles which affect the concentration accorded to the men and women access to fishing activities. It is therefore to establish the views of the welfare of the people on the issues sought by the study.

4.3 Table 2: category of the respondents.

The study targeted the fishermen and fish monger since they are more informed on the issues sought and had enough time to participate without disrupting any of their fishing activities schedules.

ClassCategory	Frequency	Percent
Fishermen	86	50.9
Fish monger	83	49.1
Total	169	100.0

From table 2, 50.9% of the respondents were fishermen while 49.1% of them were fisher monger This is an indication that both fishermen and fisher monger were equally involved in the study hence the views and understanding of the issues in both of these people is represented. The factors affecting fishing activities in Uganda at Mases landing site cut across the various landing sites in the country. However, to clearly understand the factors affecting fishing activities in Uganda which include availability of capital, availability of refrigeration facilities, availability of capital to fishermen in form of soft loans from various saving SACCOs for fishermen are the various determinant could affect their fishing activities in Uganda in Mases landing site

4.4 Table 3: period of work of the respondents

Duration in Years	Frequency	Percent
0-10 years	08	4.7
10-15 years	69	40.8
Above 15 years	92	54.4
Total	169	100

According to Table 3, 54.4% of people indicated that they had been fishing at Mases landing site, for a period of more than 15 years, 40.8% of them had been fishing at Mases landing site, for 10-15 years, while 4.7% had been fishing activities at Mases landing site for 0 to 10 years. These results imply that most of the people participating in this study had been fishing at Mases landing site for some good time thus they were conversant of the information that the study sought. This demographic aspect was worth investigating because the area of study

is inhabited by various communities whose duration of staying in the area varies significantly. The variance of their length of stay could stir different opinions on the factors affecting fishing activities .

4.5 factors affecting fishing at masese landing site

the study objective one was set to determine the factors affecting fishing at masese landing site in Jinja city in Uganda.

4.6 Table 4: factors affecting fishing at masese landing site.

Key; 1-strongly disagree, 2- disagree, 3- not sure, 4-agree, 5- strongly agree, f- frequency, T- total.

		1	2	3	4	5	T
The availability of refrigeration facilities affect fishing activities	Freq	17	10	28	55	59	169
	%	10	6	17	32	35	100
The availability of capital for fish affect the level of fishing activities	Freq	19	13	10	55	72	169
	%	11	8	6	32	43	100
the availability of labour employed affect the level of fishing activities	Freq	0	2	4	25	138	169
	%	0	1.2	2.4	14.8	81.7	100
The presence of market affect the level of fishing activities in masese landing site	Freq	26	0	43	43	72	169
	%	15.6	0	5.4	25.4	42.6	100
the presence of modern technology of fishing has greatly contributed to increased level of fishing.	Freq	0	0	12	19	138	169
	%	0	0	7.1	11.2	81.7	100

From the table 4: it can be seen that 32% of the respondents agreed that the availability

of refrigeration facilities affects the level of fishing activities . 35% strongly agreed while 17% were not sure and 6% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed that the presence of refrigeration facilities affects the level of fishing activities in masese landing site .

From table 4: majority of the the respondants 43% strongly agree that the presence of capital for fisheries greatly affects the level the fishing activities at masese landing site, 32% agree and 6% are notsure while 8% disagree and 11% strongly disagree that the presence of capital for fisheries affect the level fishing activities at masese landing site .

In the table 4: none of the respondants strongly disagreed that the vailability of labour employed affects the level of fishing activities at masese landing site , 1.18% disagreed , 2.36% were notsure while 14.8% agreed and 81.7% who were the majority strongly agreed that the availability of labour employed greatly affects the level of fishing activities at masese landing site.

According table 4: 15.6% of the respondants strongly disagree that the presence of market affects the level of fishing activities in masese landing site ,no one disagreed ,5.4% were notsure, 25.4% agreed and 42.6% strongly agreed that the presence market greatly affects the level of fishing at masese landing site.

4.7 Contribution fishing to the peoples welfare of Masese landing site

4.7.0 Table 5: Contribution fishing to the peoples welfare of Masese landing site
Key; 1-strongly disagree, 2- disagree, 3- notsure, 4-agree, 5- strongly agree, T- total.

		1	2	3	4	5	T
Fishing is a source of sea foods to the people of masese landing site	Freq	13	15	17	50	74	169
	%	7.5	8.8	10	30	43.75	100
Fishing provides employment to the people	Freq	26	24	28	19	72	169
	%	15.4	14	17	11.2	42.6	100
Fishing attracts visitors who provide market to the local market	Freq	18	19	32	30	70	169

	%	10.7	11	19	17.8	41.3	100
fishing generates additional revenue to the people in order to supplement their income	Freq	21	13	6	74	55	169
	%	12.5	7.5	3.8	43.8	32.5	100
Fishing enables students to conduct fieldwork and acquire new knowledge	Freq	15	15	12	43	84	169
	%	8.9	8.9	7.1	25.4	49.7	100

From the results depicted in Table , 43.75% of the respondents strongly that the most of the food they feed on is sea foods which contributes on peoples welfare at masese landing site , 30% of them indicated they agree ,while 10% of the respondents were notsure and 8.75% disagree ,7.5% strongly disagree and they believe that majority of the food they feed on is crops .

From table5: 42.6% of the respondents who are majority strongly agree , 11.2% agree that the fishing sector has employed many people in the area while 16.6% are not sure , 14.2% do not agree , 15.4% strongly disagree with believing that fishing provides employment people as they believe majority of the people are employed in other factories that deal in other products that are different from fish products like textile and stone quarrying. The results imply that provision of sea foods through fishing towards peoples welfare at masese landing site has asignificant contribution.

In table 5: According to the study, 41.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that visitors (tourists) who visit the landing site buy most of the local business communities which include fish items , crafts products, foods and beverages 10.7% strongly disagreed, followed by 11.2% of those who also disagreed tourists provide market for local products ,while 19% were notsure and 17.8% agreed that the biggest market of their products is got from tourist who visit the landing site .

According to the results shown in Table 5, 42.6% of the people indicated that they agree that fishing generates additional revenue which supplements their income , 16.6% of them werenot sure of fishing generating their additional income to supplement their income , 15.4% of them indicated that they strongly disagreed that fishing generates revenue which supplements their income at all , 14.2% of the respondents indicated that they disagreed that

fishing generates their additional ,while 11.2% of the students reported that fishing positively contributes to peoples welfare and they strongly agreed. Since 42.6% agreed the percentage is higher than the rest , so fishing generates additional revenue and this greatly improves on peoples welfare.

that it on very basis while the 10.7% of the respondents reported that it is on rare basis . which is line with salomon & holm muller (2013) who proposed with that tourists should be able to provide potential market for some of the fish products .

according to the table 5: according to the table 49.7% of the respondants strongly agree that fishing enables students to conduct field work and acquire new knowledge which is the greatest percentage higher than 25.4%, 7.1%, 8.9% and 8.9% for agree , notsure, disagree and strongly disagree , respectively implying that fishing has a very significant impact on fieldwork studies and acquisition of new knowledge by students which has a very great positive impact on improving peoples welfare and stand of living.

4.8 Relationship between fishing and peoples welfare

Key; 1-strongly disagree, 2- disagree, 3- notsure, 4-agree, 5- strongly agree, f- frequency, T- total.

		1	2	3	4	5	Total
fishing creates employment opportunities	freq	25	50	66	13	15	169
	%	14.5	29.6	39.1	7.6	8.9	100
fishing leads to urbanization	freq	21	21	32	32	63	169
	%	12.5	12.5	18.8	18.8	37.5	100
Fishing helps parents to pay fees to for their school going children	freq	0	21	32	74	42	169
	%	0	12.5	18.8	43.8	25	100
fishing increases on peoples earning	freq	32	21	52	42	21	169
	%	18.8	12.5	31.3	25	12.5	100
fishing leads to social spending	freq	4	45	11	70	38	169
	%	2.3	27	6.8	41.4	22.5	100

From the results depicted in Table 6: 8.9% of the respondents who are among the minority strongly agree, 7.6% agree that the fishing sector has employed many people in the area while 39.1% are not sure, 29.6% do not agree, 14.5% strongly disagree with believing that fishing provides employment people as they believe majority of the people are employed in other factories that deal in other products that are different from fish products which establishes a moderate relationship between fishing and peoples welfare

From table 6: The results imply that 18.8% of the respondents agree and at the same time the same percentage is not sure of fishing leading to urbanisation, while 12.5% of the respondents strongly disagree and disagree, 37.5% strongly agree and they believe that majority the urbanization is as a result of income by people generated by the fishing industry which establishes a relationship between fishing and peoples welfare

From table 6: 43.3% of the respondents who are majority agree, 25% agree that the fishing sector has enabled many people in the area to pay school fees for their school going at different levels of learning while 18.8% are not sure, 12.5% do not agree, 0% strongly disagree with believing that fishing has enabled people to pay the school dues for their children and this greatly improved the education system in the area hence improved peoples welfare at masese landing site.

In table 6: According to the study, 12.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that fishing increases peoples earning which increases their standards of living and access to better social services 18.8% strongly disagreed, followed by 12.5% of those who also disagreed, while 31.3% were not sure and 25% agreed that the biggest contribution to their welfare is fishing according to the table 6: 41.4% of the respondents strongly agree that fishing enables people to have an increased social spending like attending social parties, feasting with friends which is the greatest percentage higher than 22.5%, 2.3%, 6.8% and 27% for agree, strongly disagree, not sure and disagree, respectively implying that fishing has a very significant impact on the social wellbeing and social spending which has a very great positive impact on improving peoples welfare and stand of living.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY , CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter summarises data collected and statistical analysis undertaken with reference to research questions. Specifically the study sought to answer the following research questions

- (i) What are key factors that determine fishing activities in masese landing site?
- (ii) What are the major contributions of fishing on the welfare of people of masese landing site?
- (iii) What is the relationship between fishing and peoples welfare in masese landing site?

Having collected and analysed data in chapter four ,this chapter is aimed at presenting a summary , conclusions and recommendations

5.1 Summary of findings

the study sampled 169 respondents . the general objective of the study was to investigate the impact of fishing on people's welfare of jinja districts and create way forward for promoting people's welfare of jinja distict in uganda

5.2 Factors that determine fishing activities in masese landing site

According to the results 2, 50.9% of the respondents were fishermen while 49.1% of them were fisher monger This is an indication that both fishermen and fisher mongers were equally involved in the study hence the views and understanding of the issues in both of these people is represented. The factors affecting fishing activities in Uganda at mases landing site cut across the various landing sites in the country.However,to clearly understand the factors affecting fishing activities in Uganda which include avialability of capital, availability of refrigeration facilities , availability of capital to fishermen in form of soft loans from various saving SACCOs for fishermen are the various determinant could affect their fishing activities in Uganda in masese landing site

5.3 Major contribution of fishing on peoples welfare at masese landing site

the study also found out that 5, 42.0% of the respondents indicated that contribution of fishing on peoples welfare at masese landing site to a great extent, 38.5% of them indicated to a very great extent,while19.5% of the respondents opined that contribution of fishing and peoples welfare at masese landing site to a moderate extent. The results imply that contribution of fishing towards peoples welfare at masese landing site has a significant

contribution on peoples welfare at masese landing site which is line with Bent Bent Grene (2008) findings which indicates that fisheries are important to local communities because they contribute to the local economy , generate income for residents and provide employment opportunities studies have shown that fishing activities leads to an increase in residents income with a 10% increase in annual fishery earnings resulting in a 0.7% increase in resident income . additionally the fishing industry and the provision of the local sea food generate welfare gains and contribute to tourism attracting visitors and generating additional revenue.

5.4 Relationship between fishing and peoples welfare

The study established a positive relationship between fishing and peoples welfare

Where it found out that fishing contributes the following indicators of good welfare . majority of the people (39.1%) rated their employment from fishing to be high, 29.6% of them rated that they had low employment in fishing, 14.8% of the people indicated that they had a very low employment in fishing , 8.9% of them were not sure on their employment in fishing sector, while 7.6% of the respondents indicated that they had an extremely high employment benefits in the fishing sector . The same results were obtained by Hassan, Beuno and Corner (2020) ,who agreed that fishing provides people with benefits such as expanding employment opportunities and also 39.1% of the people opined that they built permanent houses thrice per year because of participating in fishing activities , 29% of them indicated that they have built permanent modern houses twice a year as a result of revenue obtained from fishing activities , 23% of the respondents reiterated that they are still building their houses for more than one year now because low incomes from fishing , while 8.9% of the people reported that they have built houses. The results also concur with those of WR Turner who observed that fishing would benefit immensely the fishers by increasing on their revenue which makes them to focus on urbanization within cities worldwide

5.5 Conclusions

The study concluded that there was a significant relationship between fishing and people's welfare. The study revealed the major factors affecting fishing activities at Masese landing site to be availability of modern technology, availability of refrigeration facilities, the amount of labour employed and the level of capital of the fishermen. The study also revealed that the major contribution of fishing to people's welfare is provision of local sea foods, provision of employment opportunities, generation of additional revenue which supplements people's income and fishing being a source of tourists attraction. The study also established a positive relationship between fishing and people's welfare, for example it established a positive relationship between employment, income, urbanization and people's welfare which is as a result of fishing.

5.6 Recommendations

The following thorough analysis between fishing and people's welfare in Uganda. A case study at Masese landing site, the researcher believes that the issues below should be addressed by policy makers and other researchers

Since the major factors affecting fishing as an economic activity are availability of modern technology, availability of refrigeration facilities, the amount of labour employed and the level of capital of the fishermen, the government through the ministry of finance and ministry of agriculture should increase the amount of funds given to SACCOs for fishermen and it should totally zero rate the interests charged on loans to enable fishermen acquire more modern fishing gears and motor boat equipment

Since fishing greatly contributes to people's welfare through provision of local sea foods, provision of employment opportunities, generation of additional revenue which supplements people's income and fishing being a source of tourists attraction. It should be given a priority by the government during the budget allocation because it employs both the educated and the uneducated.

People participating in fishing should be helped to obtain fishing licence with ease and plans to facilitate and train them about financial literacy and acquiring better enterprising skills should be undertaken by the government.

Limitations of the study

The findings of the study have been seen in light of some limitations

Limited resources which could not enable the researcher to purchase necessary equipment delayed this research .

There was too much rain during the time of collecting data while in the field

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5.8 APPENDIX E QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESPONDANTS

INSTRUCTION

This is not an examination. The purpose of this questionnaire to explore, to establish the relationship between fishing and peoples welfare in masese landing site . a case study in Uganda. You are kindly requested to answer the questionnaire below . please respond by writing answers to the questions given or ticking () where required. On the following pages are some questions that require your response. There is no right or wrong answer, all which is required is your personal opinion. Please answer these questions as honestly as you can. Your answers will be kept secretly confidential and please be assured that your local leaders will not victimize you for anything written here.

Your response will be highly confidential

5.9 SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Please indicate your gender

Male Female

2. Your category

Fisherman fish monger

Other

specify.....

.....

3. For how long have been fishing or involving yourself in fish vending

0-5 yrs 5-10 yrs 10-15 yrs over 15 yrs

4. Indicate of occupation of your married spouse if married

Fisher fish monger housewife

Other

specify.....

.....

5. What is your highest level of education? Indicate

Degree diploma A level O level primary

Other

specify.....

.....

5.10 SECTION B : FACTORS AFFECTING FISHING AT MASESE LANDING SITE

What is your opinion on the statement on factors affecting fishing and peoples welfare in Uganda , a case study at masese landing site . please indicate the extent with which your agree or disagree with this statement.

KEY: 1- Strongly Disagree, 2 - Disagree , 3 – Notsure, 4 - Agree, 5 - Strongly Agree

S/N	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
B ₁	The availability of refrigeration facilities affect fishing activities					

B ₂	The availability of capital for fish affect the level of fishing activities					
B ₃	The amount of labour employed affect the level of fishing activities					
B ₄	The presence of market affect the level of fishing activities in the area					
B ₅	The presence of modern technology of fishing has greatly contributed to increased level of fishing activities.					

5.11 SECTION C: CONTRIBUTION OF FISHING ON PEOPLES WELFARE

What is your opinion on the statement on contribution of fishing on peoples welfare in Uganda , a case study at masese landing site . Please indicate the extent with which you agree or disagree with this statement.

KEY: 1- Strongly Disagree, 2 - Disagree , 3 – Notsure, 4 - Agree, 5 - Strongly Agree

S/N	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
C ₁	Fishing is a source of sea food to people of masese					
C ₂	Fishing provides employment opportunities to people					
C ₃	Fishing attracts visitors who provides market for the local business					
C ₄	Fishing generates additional revenue to people inorder to supplement their income					
C ₅	Fishing enables students to conduct fieldwork and acquire new					

knowledge						
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5.12 SECTION D: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FISHING AND PEOPLES WELFARE

What is your opinion on the statement of the relationship between fishing and peoples welfare in Uganda , a case study at masese landing site . please indicate the extent with which you agree or disagree with this statement.

KEY: 1- Strongly Disagree, 2 - Disagree , 3 – Notsure, 4 - Agree, 5 - Strongly Agree

s/n	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
D ₁	Fishing creates employment opportunity to people					
D ₂	Fishing increases on peoples earning					
D ₃	Fishing leads to urbanization					
D ₄	Fishing helps parents to pay fees for their children					
D ₅	Fishing leads to social spending					

Thank you for time and participation in answering this question