



INVESTMENT IN SUSTAINABLE FISH PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING IN BUSOGA SUB REGION



District Chairperson

Tel: +256772418183

Email sanyaronald@gmail.com

Chief Administrative Officer

Tel: +256772382931

Email edithnamayega@gmail.com

www.namayingo.go.ug

Summary of Project Cost by Category of Expenditure

	Local	Foreign (\$)
Civil works	6,655,000,000	1,728,571
Equipment (Ice plant)	300,000,000	77,922
Aquaculture Inputs	1,852,494,933	481,167
Patrol Boats	720,000,000	187,012
Motorcycles	105,000,000	27,272
Technical Assistance	25,000,000	20,001
Allowances	25,000,000	20,001
Training	20,000,000	5,194
Total Investment Costs	9,702,494,933	2,520,128
Recurrent Costs	55,000,000	14,285
Salaries	0	0
Equipment O&M	35,000,000	9,090
Patrol Boat O&M	10,000,000	2,597
Motorcycles O&M	10,000,000	2,597
Vehicle O&M	15,000,000	3,896,104
Total Recurrent Costs	125,000,000	32,467
Total Base Costs	10,302,494,933	1,302,494,933
Physical Contingencies	212,937,373.33	55,308
Price Contingencies	302,187,373.33	78,490

Summary Cost Estimates by Component

COMPONENT	Local UGX.)	US Dollars
Infrastructure Dev. & Quality Assurance	6,655,000,000	1,728,571.42
Aquaculture Development	1,852,494,933	481,167.5
Capacity Building	75,000,000	19,480.51
Project Coordination	1,720,000,000	446,753.3
Total Base Costs	10,302,494,933	2,594,154.5
Physical Contingencies (2%)	10,487,494	2,724.02
Price Contingencies (3%)	15,731,242	4,086.03
Total Cost	10,817,619,679	2,809,771.3

Introduction:

The aquaculture sector in Uganda

The aquaculture sector in Uganda is one of the fastest growing sectors in the country. The advent of cage farming on Lake Victoria and the entry of major international fish farmers have been drivers of the fast growth. As a fast growing sector, directly linked to food security, it provides interesting opportunities for the International Communities to promote private sector development in line with Sustainable Development Goal 9 on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Goal 12 on Responsible Consumption and production, Goal 14 on Life below water, Goal 15 about Life on Land and Goal 17 on Partnerships for sustainable development.

Fish is a popular product for consumers, but prices are high. With catches from wild catch not able to meet demand, there is a clear need to increase production. However, overall, most farmed fish is still exported.

Project Concept and Rationale

The project as currently designed is in line with the GOU plan for the modernization of agriculture, through its reliance on private sector involvement in the management of ice plants cum cold stores, the operation and maintenance of landing sites, fish farming and the management of hatchery and fish fry production center.

The need for a renewed focus on the development of the fisheries sector in Namayingo has come primarily from two sources. First is the realization that the sector has a huge potential and is actually already contributing to the District/ national economy in the wake of declining domestic revenues from an ailing coffee sector which formerly represented the primary foreign exchange earner for the country. Secondly, the devastating effect of the recent EU ban on fish exports from Uganda due to quality problems has highlighted the potential consequences of unplanned expansion in fisheries.

The project design addresses these key areas by incorporating various types of on farm trials, improved fish farming systems and semi intensive fish culture.

The National Fisheries Policy

The fisheries policy seeks to promote capture fisheries management in a sustainable manner involving participation of major stakeholders at all levels for national food security, poverty alleviation and generation of export earnings. The policy also aims to ensure safety, quality and wholesomeness of fish and fishery products before placement in both domestic and export markets. It also intends to develop adequate and skilled manpower in the technical and managerial disciplines and stakeholder resources to spur effective fisheries development in both public and private sectors.

The substantive law that provides for the regulation of Uganda's fisheries is the Fish Act CAP 197 of 1964 and subsequent Amendments. The Act seeks to regulate fishing operations or activities relating to the fishery industry. This Act has been revised and sent to parliament for enactment. The enforcement role has been decentralized to the District level and is being directly assumed by the District Fisheries Officers, the fisheries protection unit of UPDF and the sub county fisheries staff.



The Fish Quality Assurance Rules of 2008 set out the modalities for the national fish inspection system. It further defines conditions for fish processing establishments, fish storage and transport, packaging of fish and fishery products, and for distribution and monitoring of water. The Commissioner of Fisheries designates authorized officers under the Fish Act as Fish Inspectors.

Institutional Framework

The sector of Fisheries is responsible for ensuring the effective conservation, development and management of fisheries resources in the District. The sector is further responsible for enforcing fisheries regulations, licensing fishing boats on behalf of MAAIF and maintaining a national fish inspection and quality control programme. The sector is headed by District Fisheries Officers who work with Local Governments in monitoring fishing operations at the landing sites.

Market overview

Total aqua production in Uganda in 2020 is estimated to be 34,500 to 36,000 MT while in 2021, the total production estimate was between 44,000 – 46,000 MT. Pond farming accounts for 2-6% of total production (Aquaculture Road Map Uganda, 2022).