

## **LIRA TOWN COLLEGE**

### **FIELD WORK AT Kasenyi LANDING SITE – WALUKUBA DIVISION**

#### **JINJA MUNICIPALITY**

#### **Topic: THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF KASENYI FISH LANDING SITE**

##### **1.1: Objectives:**

- To site and locate Kasenyi fish landing site.
- To find out the historical background of Kasenyi landing site.
- To find out the factors that led to the growth of Kasenyi landing site.
- To find out the various fishing methods.
- To find out the major types of fish caught.
- To find out the problems affecting fishing at Kasenyi and suggest solutions.
- To identify the various physical environment in the area around Kasenyi fish landing site.
- To establish the influence of physical environment on the human activities in the area.
- To establish the influence of human activities on the physical environment.

##### **1.2: Location of Kasenyi fish landing site:**

Kasenyi fish landing site is located on the shores of L.Victoria, South East of Bayita Ababiri, Nkumba Parish, Katabi Trading Centre, Busiro County in Wakiso district.

##### **Historical background:**

It started in 1960's and currently, it covers about 4km<sup>2</sup> and employs over 1000 people both directly and indirectly.

##### **1.3: Factors for the growth and development**

###### **Physical factors:**

- Presence of L.Victoria in the south of the area.

- Presence of various fish species e.g. Tilapia, Nile perch, silver fish etc.
- Presence of favourable climate such as high rainfall amounts of about 2500mm per annum which provides water for the lake.
- Presence of Bendegere gentle slopes has favoured settlement.
- Presence of vegetation such as trees on Bendegere forest which provides firewood for smoking fish.
- Gentle slopes on the southern part which has favoured settlement.

#### **Human factors:**

- Presence of road on northern side of the area i.e. Nnabagereka road
- Presence of vast land in Kasenyi village for the construction of the landing site.
- Presence of cheap labour from surrounding areas of Kasenyi & Abayita Babiri
- Availability of capital provided by community around Bendegere village / Wakiso district.

#### **1.4: Types of Fish caught.**

SN	Fish	Percentage (%)
1	Tilapia	35
2	Nile Perch	25
3	Silver fish	10
4	Lung fish	15
5	Cat fish	05
6	Others	05

#### **1.5: Fish Conservation**

- Sun drying for small fish such as silver fish (mukene).

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- Smoking of fish e.g. Tilapia and Nile perch as seen on the eastern part.
- Icing of fish e.g. around Kasenyi market.
- Canning of fish processing industry.

#### **1.6: Importance of Fishing at Kasenyi landing site**

### **1.5: Importance of fishing at Kasenyi landing site.**

- Source of employment to communities around Abayita Babiri & Bendegere zones.
- Source of food for communities around Entebbe town.
- Source of foreign exchange to the government of Uganda.
- Source of government revenue e.g. for the local government of Wakiso district.
- Source of raw materials for Kasenyi fish processing industry.

### **Negative Importance:**

- Led to clearing of vegetation on Bendegere hill to provide firewood for smoking fish.
- Led to destruction of other aquatic animals e.g. crocodiles, snakes, turtles etc which are caught at Kasenyi landing site.
- Has led to high dropout rates from school especially for students in areas of Abayita Babiri & Bendegere.
- Has also caused congestion of settlement on the eastern side of the landing site.
- Fishing has also caused pollution of Lake Victoria due to disposal of human waste and garbage as seen on the eastern part of the lake.
- Loss of lives by fishermen due to water accidents.

### **1.6: Problems faced by fishing at the landing site.**

- Poor fishing methods / over fishing such as the use of purse seining as seen on the southern side of Kasenyi Primary School.
- Congestion at the landing site especially on the eastern part.

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- Limited transport network on the eastern part.
- Language barrier among the fishermen.
- The problem of strong winds in the lake.
- Poor preservation methods.

### **1.7: The various physical environments in the area.**

- a) Lake Victoria (drainage feature) in the west.**

**b) Vegetation:**

- o Papyrus (water vegetation on the eastern part
- o Planted vegetation (eucalyptus) on the northern side.
- o Savannah vegetation on east of Kasenyi.

**c) Relief features:**

- o Hills e.g. Bendegere hill
- o Basins e.g. L.Victoria basin in the west.
- o Sand bend on the west of the area.
- o Headland on the North of the landing site.e.g Nakasunda hill.
- o Beach on the north of Kasenyi.

**d) Soil:**

- o Clay soils on the east of the landing site.
- o Loam soils on the east of Kasenyi.
- o Sandy soils south of the landing site.

**e) Climate:**

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- o Equatorial climate with high rainfall amount exceeding 1500mm per annum.
- o High temperature of about 27<sup>0</sup>C and relative humidity of about 80%

**1.8: The influence of physical environment on human activities.****Positive:**

- The influence of vegetation on human activities.
- The presence of papyrus vegetation on eastern part has promoted the development of craft industry.
- The presence of planted vegetation east of the area has encouraged smoking of fish since its used as firewood.

- Presence of short grasses east of Kasenyi landing site has encouraged annual rearing since it acts as pasture.

**Negative:**

- Papyrus vegetation on the west of the landing site act as home for disease vectors e.g. mosquitos.
- The presence of water weeds has discouraged fishing since it interferes with movement of boats.
- The presence of huge equatorial vegetation at Kisima I and II has discouraged the construction of transport network.
- The influence of soils on human activities.

**Positive:**

- The presence of fertile soils east of Kasenyi has encouraged the growing of crops e.g. Cassava.
- The presence of sandy soils south of Kasenyi has encouraged sand mining.
- The presence of clay soils west of Kasenyi has promoted brick making in the area.

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**Negative:**

- Clay soils west of the landing site has discouraged farming because its always waterlogged.
- Sandy soils south of the landing site has discouraged settlement because it doesn't provide firm ground for construction of houses.
- Influence of drainage on human activities:

**Positive:**

- The presence of L.Victoria has promoted fishing since it provides fish.
- The presence of L.Victoria has promoted settlement because it provides water for domestic use.
- The presence of L.Victoria has promoted animal rearing because it provides water the animals.

**Negative:**

- L.Victoria acts as a habitat for disease vectors.
- L.Victoria has limited the construction of transport networks especially in the south.
- The presence of L.Victoria has limited settlement especially in the west.
- The influence of climate on human activities:

**Positive:**

- The presence of high rainfall amount of about 2000mm per annum has promoted farming in the area south of Kasenyi.
- The presence of high rainfall with high temperature has encouraged settlement in the area.
- The presence of high rainfall amounts has encouraged fishing in L.Victoria because it provides water for the lake.

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**Negative:**

- High rainfall has discouraged settlement in the area west of Kasenyi because it causes floods.
- The presence of high temperature has limited fishing in L.Victoria because it interferes with metabolism of fish.
- Influence of relief on human activities:

**Positive:**

- The presence of L.Victoria basin has encouraged fishing because the basin contains water.
- The presence of Walukuba gentle slopes has led to the settlement because it is well drained.
- The presence of a gulf on the western side of Kasenyi has led to construction of Kasenyi pier.
- The presence of Kirinya headland on the north has encouraged settlement.

**Negative:**

### **Negative:**

- The presence of L.Victoria basin has discouraged settlement because it has water.
- The presence of lowland west of Kasenyi has discouraged settlement because its always flooded.
- The presence of Kirinya hill north of Kasenyi has discouraged construction of transport networks.

### **Methods used during Fieldwork**

#### **Possible questions asked:**

- What methods did you use during the field work study?

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- How did you collect data during the field work?
- What were your sources of data?
- How did you use the following methods?

#### **Solutions expected:**

#### **Students are expected to:**

- Identify and define the method (if method is not given)
- Students are expected to explain how the methods were used.
- Students are expected to give the information got while using the method.

#### **a) Observation method:**

This is the critical use of our naked eyes and other sense organs to collect data during the field work. Use observation method to see the various types of fish caught at Kasenyi landing site and I found Nile perch, Silver fish etc.

#### **b) Measurement method:**

This is the use of calibrated and non-calibrated in collecting data during field work. We used a weighing scale to take the weights of various sampled fish species and we found that the fish caught has an average weight of 10kgs.

#### **c) Interview method:**

c) Interview method:

This is the face to face exchange between the interviewer and the respondent with the aim of collecting data in the field. We used interview method to find out the historical background of the landing site and we found out that it was started in 1950's. We also used interview method to find out the location in Kasenyi landing site, and we found out that it was located in Walukuba division, Kasenyi parish, Jinja Municipality.

d) Questionnaire method:

This is when questionnaires are pre-formulated, typed and sent to the respondents by the

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researcher. During the fieldwork, we pre-formulated and sent out to respondents questions such as:

- What are the problems faced by the people at the landing site?
- What is the location of the landing site?

Answers:

There were many problems such as poor transport network, poor preservation methods, over fishing. The landing site is located at Walukuba division, Kasenyi village etc.

e) Sampling Method:

This method involved picking part of the phenomena under study to represent the outline population under study. While using this method, we picked one few fish and took their weights so as to determine the average weight of fish and we find it to be 15kgs.

f) Recording method:

This is the writing down of the information got during the field work or use of electronic devices such as camera to take photographs.

During the field work, we wrote down the problems affecting the landing site such as limited transport network, poor fish preservation method, poor hygiene at the landing site. etc.

g) Map orientation:

This involves turning / rotation of the base / survey map so that the features on the base map tallies / corresponds with those on the actual ground. During the field work, we turned / rotated the base map of Jinja so as the proper location of Kasenyi landing site and we found that it was



located south of Jinja Municipality in Walukuba division.

#### h) Review of existing information / Literature review:

This involves the researcher reading through / perusing through the existing information / pervious literature so as to collect data. We used this method to get the average fish caught per day through reading the data we got from BMU (Beach Management Unit) and we found that

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Nile Perch constituted about 25% of the daily catch.

### **PROBLEMS FACED DURING THE FIELD WORK**

Likely questions set:

- What problems did you meet during the field work?
- What were the challenges encountered during the field work?

Approach:

- Identify a geographical problem encountered during field work.
- Attach the problem to a method used during the field work.
- Bring out the information missed as a result of the problem.

#### **2.2. a) Observation method:**

While using this method, we were obstructed by the papyrus vegetation north of Kasenyi landing site and because of this we could not observe the fishing activities taking place north of the landing site. While using the method to observe the various fish species in L.Victoria, we were obstructed by water in the lake.

b) While using the interview method, we had problem of language barrier from people who did not know English, because of this, we could not get all the problems affecting the landing site.

c) While using the measurement method were to find the average weights of the sampled fish species, we were limited by lack of weighing scale. While using the measurement method to find the distance around Kasenyi landing site, we were limited by the presence of thick vegetation in the northern part of the Kasenyi.

d) While using sampling method to find out the different types of soil around Kasenyi, we had the problem of limited sampling tools, and because of that, we did not get the proper soil types.

e) While using recording method to draw the sketch map of the area under study, we were obstructed by hilly areas in the east, which prevented us from sketching the eastern boundary of Kasenyi landing site.

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While using recording method to take photograph of the features north of Kasenyi, we were obstructed by the thick vegetation north of the area.

- f) While using the questionnaire method to find the various problems facing the landing site, we faced the problem of contradicting information from the various respondents.
- g) While using the map orientation to find out the position of Kasenyi, we had the problem of insufficient information about the exact location of Kasenyi, since this was an old map which did not have the position of Kasenyi landing site indicated.
- h) While using literature review to find out the percentages of the various fish species caught from L.Victoria, we had the problem of limited data about the percentage of silver fish caught.

Merits / Advantages & demerits / disadvantages of the method used during the field work.

- i) Observation method:

**Merits:**

- The method gave us first-hand information about the activities at the landing site.
- The method was cheap to use because we did not use any instrument apart from our own eyes.
- The method was not tedious.

**Demerits:**

- The method was subjected to biasness especially for those things that the respondents did not want to see.
- The method was tedious because there were many economic activities to observe.

**ii) Interview method:**

**Merits / advantages:**

- The method was cheap since we did not use any instrument except our mouths.

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- The method was not tedious.
- The method was not effective in getting historical background.

**Demerits / disadvantages:**

- The method was limited by language barrier.
- The method was tedious because we had to interview many people.

**iii) Recording method:**

**Merits / advantages:**

- The method gave very accurate data about the distance around Kasenyi landing site because we used metre ruler (calibrated instrument).
- The method was not tedious.
- The method was cheap since we used only few instruments (metre ruler)

**Demerits / demerits:**

- The method was tedious since we had a long distance to measure.
- The method was expensive because we had to buy tape measure and metre ruler.

**Recording method:**

**Merits / advantages**

- The method was cheap because we used only our pens and books.
- The method was not tedious.
- The method was the best way of storing information since information written down can not easily get lost.

**Demerits / disadvantages:**

- The method was expensive especially when we had to purchase cameras to take photos.

- The method was time consuming.
- The method was also obstructed by vegetation in the north especially when we took photos.

### **Sampling method:**

#### **Merits / advantages**

- The method was not tedious because we only took a few samples of soil to find out the different types of soil in the area.
- The method was cheap since we only used a few sampling tools.
- The method gave us detailed information about the soil types.

#### **Demerits / disadvantages**

- The method was expensive since we had to purchase sampling tools.
- The method was tedious since we had to carry out many samples in order to find out the various soil types in the area.

### **Questionnaire method:**

#### **Merits:**

- It gave us comprehensive data since various people answered the questionnaires.
- The method was cheap since we only sent the questionnaires to the respondents, no transport costs were met.
- The method was not tedious.

#### **Demerits:**

- Some questionnaires were not sent back therefore missed the information in the questionnaires.
- The method was also expensive since we had to print and post the questionnaire.
- The method was tedious since many questionnaires had to be typed and sent to the

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respondents.

### **Map orientation:**

## **Merits**

- The method was cheap since we used survey map of Jinja Municipality.
- The method was not tedious.
- The method gave us first-hand information about the location of Kasenyi.

## **Demerits:**

- The method was tedious because we had to turn to the survey map each time we wanted information about any feature.
- The method was not very accurate because the survey map was very old and some of the information about Kasenyi were lacking.

## **Literature review:**

### **Advantages**

- The method was accurate because the information we needed were already written down.
- The method was not tedious because we only had to read through the information available.

### **Demerits:**

- The method was tedious since we had to read through many books so as to get the information which we required.
- The method was expensive since we had to travel up to Kasenyi to get the information.

## **SKILLS GAINED DURING THE FIELD WORK.**

- i. We gained the skill of observation when we used this method to get the various activities at the landing site.
- ii. We gained the skill of interviewing people when we used this method to get the historical

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background area.

- iii. We gained the skills of carrying out soil sampling when we used the sampling method to get the various soil types at the landing site.
- iv. I gained the skill of taking photos when we used the recording method to take the photos of the various features at Kasenyi landing site.

- v. I gained the skills of formulating questionnaire when I used questionnaire method to find out the various economic activities in the area.

## **IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY**

### **Possible:**

How was the importance of the field in the understanding of the geography of the area?

How geographical was the field work?

What was the significance of the your study?

To what extent was the field work geographical?

### **Solutions:**

This refers to the relationship between:

Physical to physical

Physical to human

Human to human environment in the area of study.

#### **a) Physical to physical relationship:**

- We found out that the presence of L.Victoria has encouraged the growth of water hyacinth on the northern part of Kasenyi landing site.
- We found that the presence of equatorial climate with high rainfall amount (above 1,500mm per annum) and high temperature ( above 23

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<sup>0</sup>C) has encouraged the growth of equatorial vegetation on Kisima island, west of the landing site since such temperatures encourage the growth of luxuriant trees.

- We found out that the presence of the steep gentle slopes on the east of Kasenyi landing site has accelerated soil erosion because of fast run-off of rain water.
- We found out that the presence of L.Victoria has promoted the growth of fish because fish live the water.

#### **b) Physical human relationship:**

- We found out that the presence of L.Victoria has promoted fishing because the lake has a variety of fish species.
- We found that the presence of sandy soils north of Kasenyi has promoted sand mining in the area since sand mining provides raw materials.
- We also observed that presence of short grasses east of Kasenyi landing site has encouraged animal rearing since it provides pasture for the animals.
- The presence of gentle slopes east of the landing site has promoted settlement in the area since the place is well drained.

(NB: physical features should be varied.)

**c) Human to human relationship:**

- We found out that fishing activities at Kasenyi has encouraged the planting of trees on the northern part of Kasenyi landing site for smoking fish.
- The presence of Kasenyi – Walukuba road has promoted the development of fishing activities at Kasenyi because the road makes marketing of the fish easy.
- The presence of Kasenyi fish processing factory has encouraged fisherment to catch more fish since fish is the source of raw material for the factory.
- The presence of Kasenyi trading centre has promoted commerce because of the high member of people involved. (human factors should be varied.)

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**Follow up procedure.**

**Possible questions:**

- How did you conclude the field work?
- What were some of the steps you carried out after the field work/ after your study?

**Solution:**

The question expects one to give and briefly explain the steps for procedure.

- Step I: The students presented their findings to the entire class e.g group A presented that to the west of Kasenyi landing site, there is Kisima I and II islands.
- Step II: We analysed and discussed the work presented by the students e.g. the relationship

between physical environment & human activities such as the presence of L.Victoria with various fish species has encouraged fish in the area.

- Step III: We compared & edited the data presented by different groups of students.
- Step IV: We then published up sketches, panoramas and transects which we had drama while in the field.
- Step V: We made recommendations / suggested solutions to problems affecting the landing site e.g. we suggested that authorities should enforce the use of appropriate method of fishing so as to eliminate over fishing. We also recommended proper disposal of waste so as to reduce the level of pollution of the lake.
- Step VI: After making recommendations, we produced a fair copy of the study/research and presented the copy to the community of Kasenyi landing site and a copy to our teacher.