UACE Geography paper 3: Field work

Important aspects of field work

1. Topic of study
   Atopic of study is the titlle of the fieldwork to be/that was carried out. A topic of study should bear the following characteristics
   - It should be a short statement
   - It should be clear and precise
   - It should be particular. Avoid descriptive statement for instance "A study of geography of Uganda"

   Examples of possible topics

   - Study of the relationshipbetween features and land use around Katosi landing site on L. Victoria.
   - Study of the factors that have influenced the growth and development of Luzira market
2. Objective/aims of the study
   Characteristics of objectives
   - Objectives must be relevant to the topic of study.
   - They should be stated in short clear statements
   - Objectives should not be too many
   - Objectives should be specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and Time bound (Smart)
   - A good objectiveshould have suitable stems e.g.
     - to investigate ……
     - to identify ….
     - to find out …….
     - To examine ….

   Examples of "objectives"
   - To find out the location and site of the area under study e.g. The Science Foundation College
   - To find out the historical background of the area of study
   - To identify the problems faced by business people in Karerwe market
   - To suggest solution to the problems faced by Karerwe market.
   - To identify the relief type found around Kasenyi Landing site.

3. Methods used in the field of study

The main methods include the following

- Questionnaire
- Interview
- Recording
- Observation
- Sampling
- Measurement
- sketching

A. Questionaire

This is a list of logically anlysed questions presented to the respondent to provide answers with or without the researcher's presence

Adavntages of questionnaire

- The researcher is able to win the respondent's trust and dispel any fears that the respondent might have
- It can be used to get information easily from many people in different areas.
- It gives enough time to the respondent to answer questions composed by the researcher.
- The method is time saving because many respondents can answer at the same time unlike the other methods
- The researchers isable to seek clarification on unclear responses by asking supplementary questions
- Similarquestions are used for all respondents. Similarly, comparisons can be made easily.
- Rigid questionnairs when posted to the respondent reduce fieldwork expenses.
- Direct contact with respondents provides the researcher with an opportunity to gauge the accuracy of answers given

Disadvantages of questionnaires

- It takes a lot of time to prepare the questions
- The method is only used to get information from literate people. The illiterate people are ignored
- Mailed questionnaires usually bring back insincere and inaccurate responses especially where opinion questions are involded.contradicting responses may render the research findings difficult to analyze.
- Some questionnairs when mailed never reach the respondent. Also some of those who receive do not bother to respond.
- Travelling expenses increase research costs.
- The information collected may be rigid because changing written information may be difficult withour the presence of the interviewee.

B. Interview

An interview is a discussion or dialoguebetween the field worker/researcher/interviewer and the respondent. It involves direct questioning by the researcher to the respondent who answers the questions while the researcher writes the responses down.

Advantagea of interviewing

- The researcher is in position to remove and assure the respondent in order to offset any fears from the respondent to obtain true information
- The researcher is able to seek clarification for ambiguous responses
- The method is suitable for both literate and illitrate responses
- The interviewprovides instant source of information
- It provides direct information from general public since there is direct interaction with the people
- It presents the chance to the researcher to nalyzethe information on the spot and makes corrections there and then.
- It's a quicker method of collecting information from the field
- It is cheaper method

Disadvantages of interviewing

- It is hindered by language barriers
- Respondents may refuse to answer some questions
- Hostility by some respondents hinders collection of information
- The administration of the recording schedules and interviewing is not standardized from one respendents to another.
- Interviews are time consuming .

C. Observation

This involves the researchergoing to the field/area of study and uses the five sensory organs to collect data while recording down what is seen. This can be done in agroup or as an individual. The senses include eyes for seeing, ears for hearing, nose for smelling etc.

Observation is a good method for collecting information about geographical phenomena that cannot communicate verbally e.g. study on rocks, soil, vegetation, wildlife, relief etc.

Advantages of observations

- Observations provide first hand information, the observer records what is observed.
- It provides reliable and accurate data
- Provides information when other methods are not effective e.g. in areas where there are no people at ask.
- It approaches reality inits structure and studies events as they evolve.
- It allows the collection of a wide range of information
- It is a cheap method to use as it does not involve use of unique tools.

Disadvantages of observation

- It is tiresome method because it involves travelling to every aspect of the study in the field.

- Some important information maybe left out because of inexperienced observation skills.
- This method is subjective since it is based on personal observations
- The observer may be biased and may not record correct observations.
- It may be difficult to use the methos on the day of bad weather such as misty or foggy, rainy etc.
- Visual impairment may limit the usage of this method e.g. blind people
- it is unapplicable to collect information about past events.

D. Recording

In this mehtod, the researcher or student use different instruments such as pens, pencils, papers towrite or jot down relevant information obtained from the field, it helps the researcher to recall all what is learnt from the field without omission.

Advantages

- It provides an accurate reminder to the researcher the facts in the field study.
- It save time in gathering data
- It involves direct contact between the reseacher and the respondent or geographical activity.
- One can record the information githered in own language/easy to understand.

Disadvantage of recording

- Some facts may be missed or left out in cases where the respondent is very fast.
- Recording may be interrupted during times of rain or hot day
- Limited by inadequate recording tools such as paper
- Informationmay be lost

E. Sampling

Samping is the process by which a representative portion of the phenomena under research is selected for study.Asmall area is selected because the study of the total area may be very expensive and time consuming. Therefore the sample chosen if well selected should closely reflect the characteristics of the whole phenomenon (population)

Advantages of sampling

- It saves time
- It avoids bias when well selected
- The resultscan be obtained more quickly
- Following up non-responses from respondents is much easier.

Disadvantage

- It is not suitable for unevenly distributed population
- It may lead to biased information from a poorly selected sample

F. Measurements

This is the method of collecting information involving size, height, distances and weight

Measurements can be done in the field using

- Pacing e.g. land surveying
- Estimating e.g. distance
- Counting e.g. traffic flow, population
- Using measurin tools like tape measures, meter rules etc.

Advantages of measurements

- Gives accurate dat
- Fast
- Easy to measure and reads information
- The method is important when drawing maps and diagramsto scale.

Disadvantages of measurements

- Require skills
- Errors are involved in estimating
- Measuring tools are expensive

G. Sketching

In this method,the researcher or student use different instruments such as pens, pencils, paper to draw diagrams showing the area/field of study; how it looks like or arranged. It involves the drawing of sketch maps, panoramic views, transect of geographical aspect observed in the field e.g. panoramic views showing relief vegetation or agricultural activities.

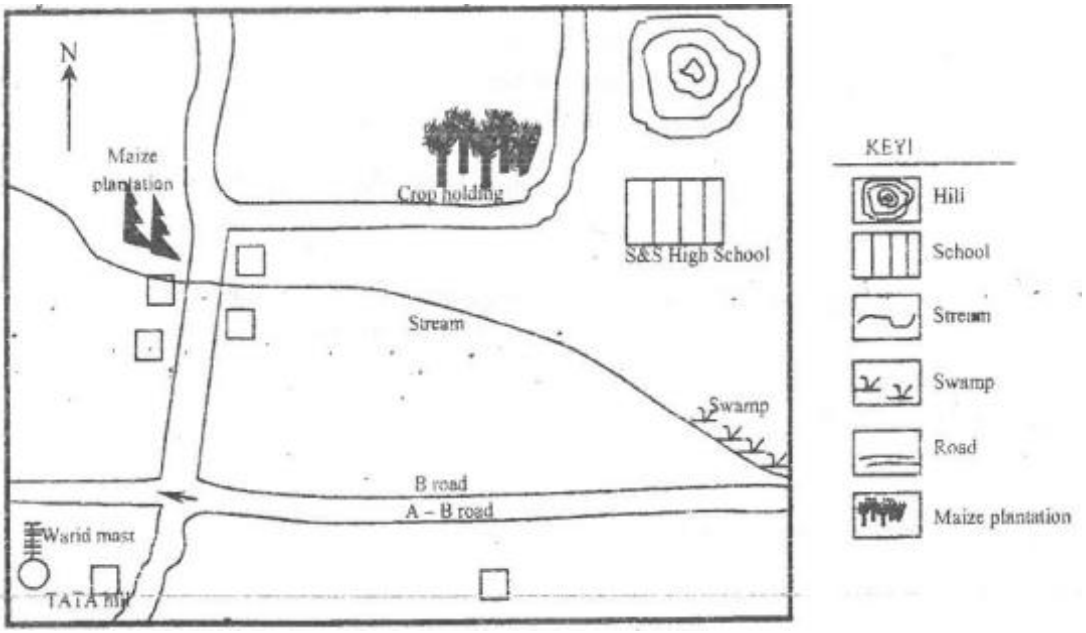
The research must have a title, frame, key, direction. Also local names of both physical and human features must appear on the sketch.

Examples

Sketch Map

- A sketch map may have both physical and human features
- Human features may be labelled by local names

Sketch map of place A

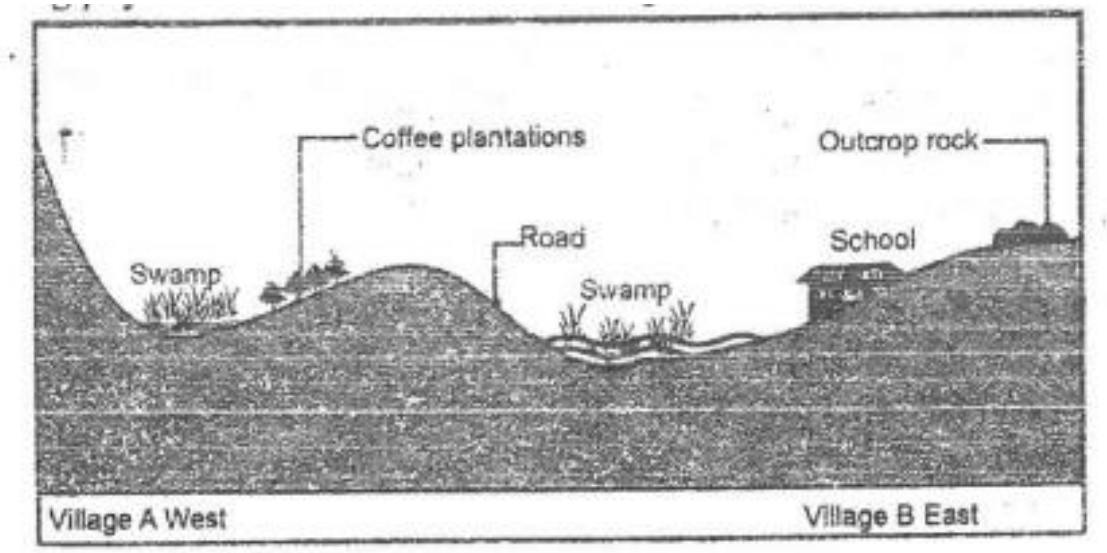


A transect of the area

Note that: a transect is the same as the relief cross-section.

It must have a key in form of labels and the lovwer section of the sketch must be shaded

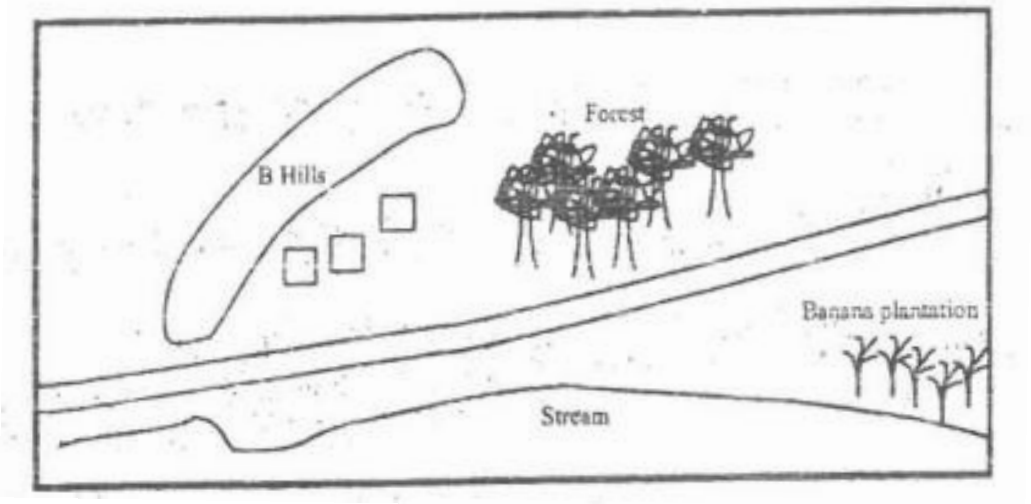
A transect showing physical and human featuresalong hill A to Hill B



Panorama sketch

Note: Panorama sketch is the same as a landscape sketch;

Geographical featuresare represented using pictures on panprama sketch while in sketch maps features are represented by symbols.



Advaantages of sketching

- Area sketches reveal the interrelationships between different geographical phenomena.
- Feld sketching helps to provide skills of drawing sketch map to students which may be used in other subjects like biology.
- Sketches can be stored for future use
- Transect sketching dscribbes the details of cross-section from one area toanother
- Panoramic view sketching helps researcher to collect gathered data from the area that is not reached but seen from a distance.

Disadvantages of sketching

- Sketches are not drawn to scale; therefore, they are notaccurate
- Some sketches have a lot of information therefore they are difficult to interpret
- Sketches are time consuming as the researcher moves from place to place in order to draw sketches
- It is expensive for instance when it involves use of materials like ruler, clip-board. Tracing papers, colored pencils etc.

Follow-up

The is the discussion between the teacher and student after carrying out a fieldwork study with the aim of meaningful report of their finding. This involves the following steps

- Organization and discussion of the raw data
- Analysis and interpretation of data.
- Draawing of sketches
- Data presentation
- Comparing present data findings and existing informmation (literature review)
- Drawing of conclusion
- Making recommendation
- Writing of the fild report
- Dissemination of the report to the different stake holders

Advantages of follow up

- Itenablles students to come up with common findings
- It enables students to compare their findings from the field of study and those others done earlier say in published books.
- It enables students to polish up their sketching and findings.
- It enables students to make up their conclusion

Stdy findings/conclusions:

The relationship of the study findings fall under

Pysical features to physical features e.g.

- Hilld Vs rocks
- Valleys Vs Soil
- Soils Vs Vegetatio

Physical to human features e.g.

- Forests Vs Lumbering
- Soils Vs Agriculture
- Water bodies Vs Fishing

Human to human features e.g.

- Influence of roads on service delivery such as schools, hospitals etc.
- Influence of fishing on market set-up or urbanization
- Transport and settlement
- Population and urbanization
- Population and trade

Problems encountered in fieldwork study

The problems or challenges encountered must be related to the method of data collection and not personal.

Here. It requires to put the following into consideration

- Show the method used
- Single out the problem encountered
- Explain how it was a problem by bring out what you failed to do or get to that problem; for example you cans ay that using questionnaire method, the respondents gave conflicting answers as others failed to understand the uestion asked.

Skills gained

- Skills gained are derived from the method of dat collection
- Each skill must be accompanied with evidence. For example the skills of interviewing, observation, map orientation, data analysis, recording, sketching etc.

Importance/significace of the field study

- It helps Geographers to apply geographical skills learnt from classroom to real life situations. These include a wide range of geographical techniques such as sampling, observation, recording, experimentation, estimation, measurement, field sketching etc.
- Students get involved in practical learning situations unlike theoretical classroom teaching
- Fieldwork breaks classroom boredom and monotony depending on the teacher.
- Fieldwork enables the elimination of outdated information and replacing it withfreshand current findings.
- Fieldwork gives a learner a chance to relate geographical theories, taught and published knowledge realities in the field.
- Fieldwork helps learners to get familiar with the environment, in which they live by themthe appropriate skills, attitudes and knowledge with which to iterpret, appreciateand improve on the environment
- Fieldworks helps the learners toidentify specific problems that require geographical approach and investigation.
- Fieldwork provides a dirm basis for understanding reality, encourage critical iquiry and give learners a sence of personal achievement.

Illustrative examples

1. For any fieldwork study conducted as an individual or group
   (a) state
      (i) the topic
      (ii) Objectives
   (b) (i) Draw an annoted sketch map of the area studied
      (ii) Draw a transect of the area studied
   (c) Explain how you collected information in the field of study
   (d) (i) Examine the relationship the physical features and human activities
      (ii) Examine the relationship the physical and physcial features
      (iii) Examine the relationship the human and human activities
      (iv) Examine the problems facing land use activities
   (e) (i) Explain the skills gained in the fieldwork
      (ii) Explain the problems you faced in the field study
   (f) (i) Examine the activities you conducted as follow-up of the field study
      (ii) explain the conclusion you drew fron the field of study.
   (g) Outline the merits and demerits of using observation, sampling, interviewing, questionnaire, recording, measurement and field sketching as a method of collecting data in the field of study.

Possible answers

For any fieldwork study conducted as an individual or group

(a) state
  (i) the topic
  (ii) Objectives

(a)(i) Topic

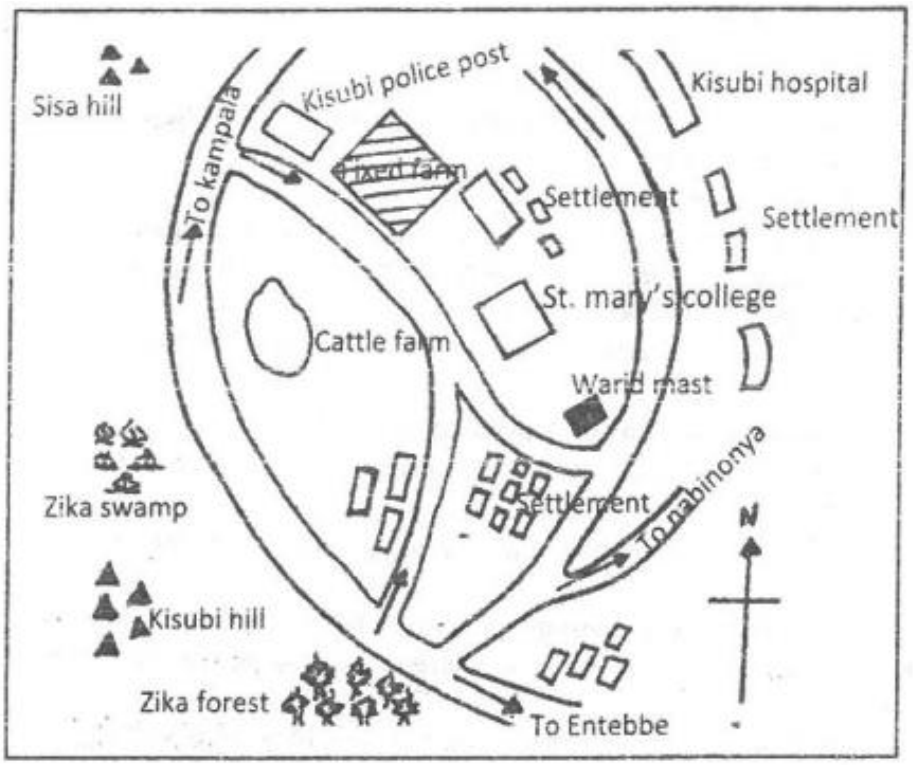
A study of the relationship between phydical features and land use activities around Kisubi mixed farm

(a)(ii) Objectives of the field study

- To identify the location of Kisubi mixed farm
- To find out the different physical features around Kisubi mixed farm
- To identify the type of relief around Kisubi mixed farm.
- To identify land use activities in and around Kisubi mixed farm.
- To identify the influence of human activities on the environmentin and around Kisubi mixed farm

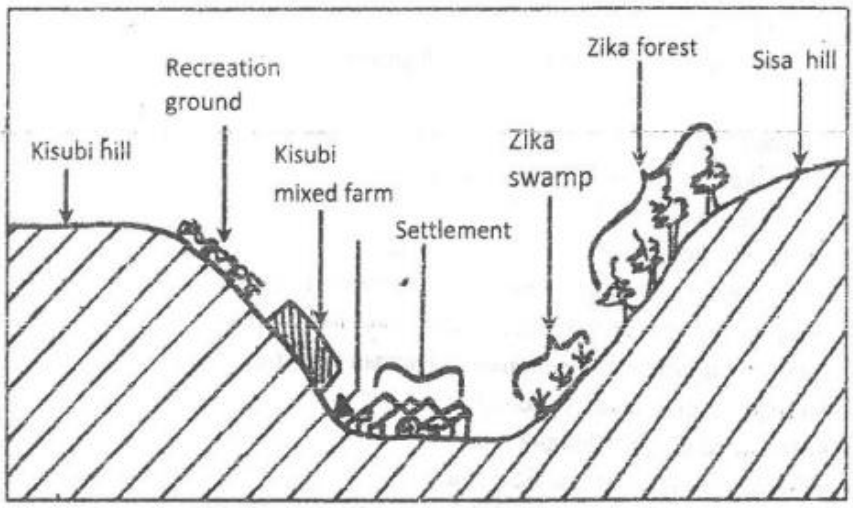
(b) (i) Draw an annoted sketch map of the area studied

An annoted sketch map showing physical and human activities of Kisubi mixed farm



(b)(ii) Draw a transect of the area studied

A transect from Kisubu hill to Sisa hill showing physical and human activities



(c) Explain how you collected information in the field of study

Here, we talk about methods and how they were use.

Method 1. Observation: this methos which involves use of eyes to see information in the field of study.

We saw the different physical features around Kisubi mixed farm. These included, the wamala hills, Zika forest, Zika swamps etc.

Method 2. Measurement: this involved establishing height, size, area, length of different features usingcalibrated and non calibrated tools e.g. ropes, tape measures, meter rules etc. we used ropes and tape measures to measure the size of Kisubi mixed farm

Method 3. Recording: this is a method of putting down information by either writing notes or drawing features in the field using pens, pencils and papers.

We used pens, pencils and paper to put down information by drawing sketches, maps of the study area as shown in (b) above.

Method 4. Interviewing: this involves face to face interaction between the researcher and the respondent by asking questions orally and receiving responses orally. We asked questions about the names of forests, swamps, settlement around the farm. The answers were given to us by the chairman LC1 of Kital village and the farm manager.

Note: for your fieldwork carried out, talk about the methods that you used in the field study.

(d) Note : this question could as well be asked as “Examine the Geographical significance of the fieldwork study” or what were the findings of th field work study.

(d)(i) Examine the relationship the physical features and human activities.

- We observed that the rock outcrops on Sisa hills favored quarrying activities

- We observed that abundand watr in Zika valley (from L. Victoria) has favored fish farming

(d)(ii) Examine the relationship the human and human activities

- observed presence of roads favored settlement

(d)(iii) Examine the relationship the physical and physcial features

- We observed that outcrop rocks on Sisa hills have been exposed by erosion and cleaning off the upper soil layer
- We observed that the fertile soils in Zika valley have facilitated the growth of thick vegetation in form of forest and wetlands
- We observed that Zika forests provided habitat for birds, wild animals e.g. foxes and snakes

(d)(iv) Examine the problems facing land use activities

- Soil erosion on the farm
- Soil infertility revealed by unheathy crops
- Pest and disease to the farm crops
- animal evasion
- theft etc.

(e) (i) Explain the skills gained in the fieldwork

Note that skills gained should be based on the method used

- Interviewing skills. This was achieved through interviewing the LC 1 chairman who we asked and gave us the names of the forests and valley
- Sketching skill. This was achieved with help of pencils, pen and paper. With the guidance of the teacher, transect and paranoma sketches were drawn and labelled with physical and human features, title, direction, frame and key.
- Measuring skills. We learnt how to use a tape measure and ropes to measure the size of Kisubi mixed farm.

(ii) Explain the problems you faced in the field study

Problems encountered in the field:-

- When using the pacing to establish the size of Kisubi mixed farm, we lost some steps and therefore got conflicting results.
- When using observation method, we failed to see some information like land use and crops grown because Zika forest obstructed us.
- When using the interviewing method: we encountered the problem of overcrowding and hearing impairment so all of us did not get all the information from the LC 1 chairman correctly.

- When using the recording method,we failed to include all the information on the sketch maps to minimise overcrowding.

(f) (i) Examine the activities you conducted as follow-up of the field study

We concluded the field work by conducting follow-up activities as shown below
Step 1: Leaders of the different groups presented their findings from the field. These included

- Location of Kisubu mixed farm
- Physical features
- Relief types around the farm
- Land use activities
- Human activities around the farm

Step II

We completed and edited the data presented by the different groups. We adopted the finding by including all that was gathered from the field of study.
Step III
We discussed the data presented with the help of our Geography teacher (name the teacher). The findings were discussed as below

- Kisubi mixed farm is located in Wakiso district, 21km Kampala entebbe road. The farm is located noth of entebe town. Is is bordered with Zika forest to the west and L. Victoria to the east
- The physical features around the farm include: hills like Wamala, Sisa and Kisubi; Zika forest and Zika swamp.
- Human activities around the farm include farming, growing crops like cassava, maize, beans; settlement; quarrying on Sisa hills, fishing on L. Victoria and trading
- The relief of the areishilly with steep valleys. Hills include Kisubi and Wamal; Zika valley
- Problems facing land use activities include animal evasion, erosion, theft etc.

Step IV
Wepolished up out sketches, panorama and transects. We included the most important features obtained from the field.
Step V
We made recommendations to problems facing land use on and around the farm

- Soil erosion around Sisa hill should be controlled by terracing, strip cropping or planting cover crops.
- Fishing around Zika swamp shouls be improved by supplying fisherment with improved fishing nets
- Soil fertility be improved by adding fertilizers

- Crops should be spread to control pests and diseases

(ii) explain the conclusion you drew fron the field of study.

Conclusions made from the fieldof study

- Cultivation in Wamal valley is facilitated by fertile soils. This has encouraged the growing of crops like bananas, maize, cassava, potatoes, beans etc.
- Quarrying in Wamala valley is due to presence of rocks outcrop.
- Fishing in the area is due to presence of Zika swamps which is an outlet of Lake Victoria.
- Linear settlement pattern is tu to the busy Kampala-Entebbe road.
- The existence of a dairy farm in Kisubi is due to the ready market formilk from the surrounding institution of learning like ST Mary's College Kisubi, Michelengero School of Fine Art, Kisubi Brother's University and Kisubi boys.

(g) Outline the merits and demerits of using observation, sampling, interviewing, questionnaire, recording, measurement and field sketching as a method of collecting data in the field of study.

2. Fieldwork about a landing site

The topic of study

To investigate the factors influencing the growth and developmentof Kasenyi Fish Landing site on the Northern shores of Lake Victoria in Katabi Subcounty, Wakiso District.

The objective of the fieldwork study

- To locate Kasenyi fish landing site in relation to the surrounding areas.
- To find out the historical backgroundofKasenyi fish landingsite
- To find out the physical environment of Kasenyi fish landing site
- To find out the factors that have favored the establishment of Kasenyi fish landing site.
- To identify the types of fish caught and the methods used to catch fish at the area of study
- To find out problems facing Kasenyi fish landing site and how they are being solved.
- To find out the influence of Kasenyi fish landing site on the surrounding areas
- To find out the future prospects of Kasenyi fish landing site

Findings

1. Locationof Kasenyi fish landing site

Kasennyi fish landing site is found on the Kasenyi bay on the northern shores of Lake Victoria, located east of Bayita Ababiri trading centre and 28kmm from Kampala along Kampala – Entebbe road. It is located in Kasenyi Village, Nkumba Parish, Katabi town council, and Busiro County in Wakiso district.

It is fpund at Latitude $0^0$03'N and $23^0$31'E

2. Historical background of the fish landing site

- The name Kasenyi comes from Luganda word meaning a place with a lot of sand
- The growth of Kasenyi fish landing site started in the 1980s initiated by Mr. Kayizzi, Mr. Kafuuma and Mr. Maluma.
- Kasenyi was owned by Mr. Kasiga whoc sold it to Mr. Ffulu
- Mr. Ffulu later sold theKasenyi fish landing site to Mr. Muhammed Taban of Indian origin who is the current landload.
- Mr. Muhammed Taban and the Fisheries Department are partners in the development of the Kasenyi fish landing site.
- Today theKasenyi fish landing site is being modernized and expanded to handle fish export to Germany, Britain and other parts of the world.

3. Physical Environment of Kasenyi fish landing site

(a) Relief of the area

- Kasenyi fish landingsite is located on the gently sloping landscape which represents the typical landscape of the undulating landscape
- The landing site is located on Kasenyinbay on the Northern shores of Lake Victoriaon a sand beach
- The southern part of Kasenyi fish landing site is a gentle slope and much of the west is a lake shore plain.
- Kasenyi hadland with a steep cliff and caves is found south west of Kasenyi fish landing site. There are also stacks and stumps in Lake Victoria near Kasenyi headland.
- There is a lowland/Lake depression in east of Kasenyi fish landing site.
- Bendegere hill is found in the north east of the landing site

(b) The equatorial vegetation with hard wood trees on the gental slopes of Bendegere in north east of Kasenyi fish landing site.

(c) Climate

Kasenyi fish landing site experiences the Lake Shore Equatorial climate which is characterized by;

- Heavy well distributed rainfall throughout the year over 1500mm of rainfall
- The area experiences double maxima of rainfall per annum.
- The area experiences warm to hot temperature between 20^0C and 27^0C.

(d) Soil type

It is covered by clay loam soils which are productive soils and sand soils

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4. Factors which have favored the establishment of the Kasenyi fish landing site

Physical factors

- Presence of Kasenyi bay on the northenshores of Lake Victoria which protect Kasenyi fish landing site from strong winds and water waves
- Presence of abundant fish species like tilapia, Nile perch, Clarias, Bagrus and lung fish in Lake Victoria.
- Availability of plenty of plankton in Lake Victoria around the Kasenyi bay on which fish feed on.

- Presence of equatorial forest on gental slopes of Bendegere hill in North-East of Kasenyi fish landing site and as far as Kkoome, Bugala and Ssese islands in Kalangala district which provide timber for construction of boats near Kasenyi fish landing site gate north of Kasenyi fish landing site.
- Presence of Lake Victoria with a variety of fish species like tilapia and Nile perch.
- Availability of extensive land for construction and expansion of he fish landing site.
- The gently sloping landscape which has eased the construction of the infrastructures like Nnabagereka road and buildings in the north of the Kasenyi landing site.
- Favorable climatic conditions for example Kasenyi fish landing site experiences theLake shore equitorial climate which favor growth of planktons.
- Socio-Economic factors
    - Availabilityof large supply of labour like unskilled and semi-skilled from areas like Bayita Ababiri, Nkuma, Luzira and Entebbe which is used in fishingactivities and other economic activities like trade and commerce at Kasenyi Market.
    - Presence of improved transport and communication networks e.g. Nnabagereka road from Kasenyi fish landing site is used to transport fish to distribution areas like Nkumba, Bayita Ababri and Entebbe.
    - Presence of electricity supply for fish processing indutries and fish preservation.
    - Presence of cheap sources food like banana and potatoes from Mukono
    - Availabiliity ofadequate capital from fishermen and fish processing plants like Ngege ltd in Luzira who have invested in fish sector
    - Presence reliable market for fish from Kampala and the fish processing industries.
    - Availability of security provided by Uganda police and UPDF.

5. **Types (species) of fish caught from Lake Victoria and at Kasenyi fish landing site**

English name	Local name
Nile perch	Mpuuta
Tilapia	Ngege/Zogoro
Bagrus	Semutundu
Barbus/Yellow fish	Kisanja
African cat fish (Clarias mossambicos)	Male
Lung fish (Protopterus)	Mamba
Moon fish	Nkejje
Electric fish (Momyrus kannume)	Kasulubana
Synodontis	Nkolongo
Silver fish/Rastrineobola	MUkene

6. **Methods used to catch fish from Lake Victoria are** gill nets, angling/hooks, long lines, cat nets, Lampara and drifting
7. **Methods used to preserve fish at Kasenyi fish landing site are** hot smoking, deep frying/frying in hot oil, use of ice/freezing is done by fish processing plants like Ngege Fish Company in Luzira and Green Field in Entebbe.
8. **Methods of marketing fish at Kassenyi fish landing site**

- Auctioning is the most common method used
- Retailing

9. Modes of transport used to transport fish

- Motor cycles are used to transport fish from the Kasenyi fish landing site to nearby markets like Unkumba and Abayita Ababiri.
- Fish trucks transport fish to the processing plants like Green Field in Entebbe
- Boats are used to transport fish from Islands like Koome and Ssese to Kasenyi fish landing sites
- Pick ups and omni buses are used to transport fish and dried Mukene to market places like Kampala, Mukono, Luwero etc.

10. The problems facing the Kasenyi fish landing site

- The existence of strong winds usually from the months of June – August lead to drafting away gill nets, scaring away fishermen from fishing activities, cause accidents and carry fish to other places
- Use of poor fishing method like cast nets for tilapia, under sized gill nets for catching tilapia and nile perch etc.
- Fish price fluctuation
- Presence of dangerous animals like crocodiles in the lake scare away fishermen.
- Inadequate storage and preservation facilities
- Poor sanitation at the landing site and Kasenyi market.
- Depletion of fish from the lake
- Inadequate capital to purchase modern fishing facilities like motor boats and fishing gears.
- Hash climatic conditions like continuous heavy rain
- Contaminated water due to pollution from food vendors and so on
- Social evils like prostution, high crime rates, smoking of weeds.
- High rate of school drop outs
- Lack of enough toilet facilities

11. Steps being taken to solve the above stated problems

- Gitting soft loans from banks and micro finance like Pride Uganda to invest in the fishing activities
- Offering education to fishermen through Universal Primary Education and Universal Secondary Education programmes
- Construction of modern toilets with bath rooms to serve the large population at Kasenyi trading centres
- Patrolling the lake and fight illigal fishing methods

12. Influence of the fish landing site on the surrounding (the impact of the activity on the environment)

- It has led to the development of Kasenyi market and trading centre in the north of Kasenyi fish landing site
- It has increased employment opportunities to the people of Kasenyi and the surrounding areas like Bayita Ababiri in the North Kasenyi fish landing site

- It has led to the development of small scale industries
- Provides market for agricultural produces from places around the fish landing site

Negative influence

- It has lead to overfishing and depletion of fish species from the lake like Nile perch
- It lead deforastation of areas like Koome and Ssese dueto high demand for firewood for preservation of fish and timber for boat marking
- Water pollution from oil spillage from boats, road surface runoff and domestic wastes.

13. Future prospects of Kasenyi fish landing sites

- Construction of modern smoking kilns which use electricity
- Geographical expansion and improvement of Kasenyi fish landing site
- Construction of enough modern cold rooms
- Provision of more social services like education and healthy facilities
- Upgrading the feeder roads to Kasenyi fish landing sites.

14. Methods of data collection used during the fieldwork study at Kasenyi fish landing site

a. Observation

Observation was used to

- find out the physcial geography of the Kasenyi fish landing site
- to relate with other methods of data collection like field sketching, map orientation

It was found out that

- Kasenyi fish landing site is located on kasenyi bay on the northern shores of L. Victoria and the site has developed on a sand beach
- The southern part is a gentle slope while much of the westis a lake shore plain
- To the north is Bendegere, low hill rising to about 100m above the surrounding areas.
- To the south west is Kasenyi headland with a cliff and caves. There are also stacks and stumps in Lake Victoria.
- The sand soil are found on the Lake Victoria shores, sandy loam soils on the gentle slopes of Kasenyi and thin infertile soil on the steep slopes of Bendegere.
- Different modes of transport like boats, motor cycles and trucks are used to transport fish to the market.

b. Interviewing

Interviewing is a face to face intraction between th researcher and the respondent in the field, whereby the researcher ask oral questions about specific aspects in the field on observable and un-observable and the respondent give oral answers.

We used the interviewing method to find out the historical background of Kasenyi fish landing site, factors for establishment, methods used in fishing, benefits and future plans of Kasenyi fish landing site. The method eas used as shown below.

- We asked Mr. Kikabi Paul the fisheries officer at Kasenyi fish landing site about the origin, growth and development of Kasenyi fish landing site and we gathered this information.
  The name Kasenyi comes from a Luganda word meaning a place with a lot of sand. Kasenyi fish landing site is owned by Mr. Taban Muhammed, who together with the ministry of agricultureand fisheries are developing Kasenyi fish landing site. Commercial fishing started in 1980s and today it has expanded to handle fish for export to countries like United State of America, Egypt and Britain.
  The major commercial fish species harvested from Lake Victoria and landing at Kasenyi fish landing site are Nile perch followed by tilapia. Mukene is distributed to the surrounding areas like Nkumba, Kampala and as far as South Sudan.

c. Sampling

This is the study of a small data collected from the field in form of notes/prose, sketch map, panoramic views, statistical table, diagrams taperecording and filling tables
Tools used in recording include pens, paper, drawing and tabulated information, use of charts, diagrams and sketches.
Through recording the following information was obtained.

- We wrote down the types of fish caught and methods to catch fish as illustrated below
  Types of fish from Lake victoria landing at Kasenyi fish landing site

English name	Local name
Nile perch	Mpuuta
Tilapia	Ngege/Zogoro
Bagrus	Semutundu
Barbus/Yellow fish	Kisanja
African cat fish (Clarias mossambicos)	Male
Lung fish (Protopterus)	Mamba
Moon fish	Nkejje
Electric fish (Momyrus kannume)	Kasulubana
Synodontis	Nkolongo
Silver fish/Rastrineobola	MUkene

- Methods used to catch fish on Lake Victoria are gill nets, cast nets, angling, traps and drifting.
- We also recorded market for fish both local market and international market. Local market is provided by the people foundin areas like Nkumba, Bayita Ababiri, Entebbe, Kampala and foreign Market like DRC, South Sudan, Egypt and Germany.
- Through recording some of the information was tabulated like the selected fish species landed to Kasenyi fish landing site and Kasenyi market from January to May in 2010 as illustrated below:

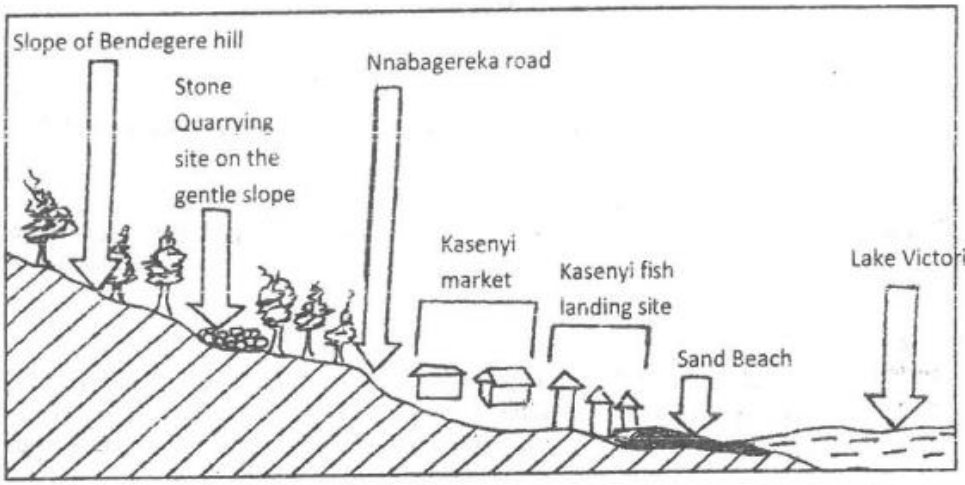
Month	Fish species landed in Kilogram		
	Nile perch	Tilapia	Bagrus
January	300,000	78,000	210
February	250,000	70,000	240
March	245,000	85,000	220

April	350,000	12,000	180
May	380,000	50,000	200

Source fisheries Department Kasenyi, 2010

- We also used the diagrams as one way of recording data obtained at Kasenyi fish landing site. The cross section was drawn to show the relationship between relief and human activities as illustrated below

A CROSS SECTION OF KASENYI FISH LANDING SITE SHOWING THE PHYSICAL AND MAN MADE FEATURES



15. Analyzing the existing information/documentation/use of written data

This is a method of fieldwork research whereby the information is obtained from secondary sources as well as primary sources that a researcher reads existing documents such as manuals, magazines, statistical abstracts, textbooks and map extracts to get information.

This method was used to find out the amount of the different types of fish landed at Kasenyi fish landing site.

We read a file from the fisheries office at Kasenyi showing the different types of fish and amount landed at Kasenyi fish landing site weekly, monthly and annually. We interpreted and assessed the information.

We discovered that th largest percentage of fish landed at Kasenyi fish landing site was Nile perch and closely followed by tilapia. The records, at Kasenyi fish landing site werefound to be matching with the reported by Uganda fisheries department 1995 (NEMA) 1996 as shown below:

The percentage share of the quantity and value of the fish harvested in Uganda lakes by species in 1995

Species	Percentage	
	Quantity	Value
Nile perch	41.8	46.5
Tilapia	37.5	39.3
Hydrocynus	4.4	2.9
Alestes	1.0	0.7
Bagrus	2.2	2.4
Rastriniobala	6.2	2.1
Clarias	1.0	1.4
Protopterus	3.5	3.9
Other	3.4	0.8
Total	100	100

Source: Uganda fisheries department Report, 1995 (NEMA) 1996

Usig the Atlas for Uganda (2008) by Macmillan on page 14, we discovered that Kasenyifish landing site is found on the Northern shores of Lake Victoria on Kasenyi bay inWakiso district.

It was also established that other major fish landing sites like Ggaba in Kampala district, Katosi in Buikwe district and Masese in Jinja District are located on theNorthern shores of Lake Victoria.

16. Map orientation

Map orientation is the turning of the basemap of an area being studied until the features on the map match/tally with those on the ground.

It was used to identify local names, positions and patterns of the features in the field.

We turned the base map of Katabi subcounty while standing near the Kasenyi fish landing site main gate. We turned the map northward such that Nnabagereka road and Kampala – Entebe road on the map tallied with the roads on the actual ground.

We found that there is headland to the South west of Kasenyi fish landing site and Bendegere hill north east of Kasenyi landing site and Lake Victoria in the west.

17. Questionnaire

This involves use of predetermined questions to collect information about geographical phenomena. The questions are ither posted or delivered in person to the respondent to answer them by writing.

Questions are answered by the interviewee and are sent back to the interviewr for analysis.

We prepared questionnaire and sent it to Mr. Taban Muhammed the proprieto of Kasenyi landing site. The questions were forcused on the future prospect of the Kasenyi fish landing site.

The questionnaire was filled by Mr. Taban Muhammed and sentback to the student of The Science Foundation College. The sample of the questionnair is shown below

Questionnaire on topic

'The factors influencing the growth and development of Kasenyi fish landing site on the northern shores of L. Victoria in Katabi subcounty, Wakiso District.

(a) Name of the respondent …….

(b) What future plans do you have for the development of Kasenyi fish landing site.

(i) ……
……

(ii) ……
……

(iii) ……
……

(iv) ……
……

(c) What are challenges to the attainment of the above mentioned future prospects?

(i) ……
……

(ii) ……
……

(iii) ……
……

(iv) ……
……

According to the questionnaire, Mr. Taban Muhammed has a plan of acquiring modern freezers, construction of modern market and upgrading the Nnabagereka road from Bayita ababiri ti Kasenyi fish landing site with the assistance from the government of Uganda and World Bank. The major problem was shortage of funds.

18. Fieldsketching

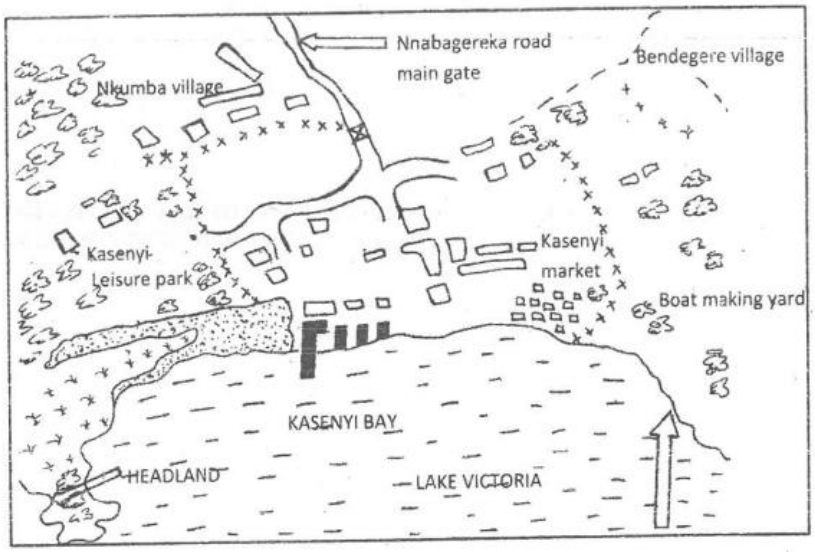
It involved the drawing of sketch map showing the location of Kasenyi fish landing site in relation to the surrounding areas/lay of the specific aspects of the study area.

It shows the physical and man made features in the area and names of the surrounding areas.

From the sketch map, it was found out that Kasenyi fish landing site is located on the Kasenyi bay on the northen shors of Lake Victoria, located East of Bayita Ababiri trading centre and 28km from Kampala along Kampala-Entebbe road. It is located in Kasenyi village, Nkumba Parish, Katabi subcounty, and Busiro County in Wakiso district. It is found at Latitude $0^0$03'N and $23^0$31'E.

The method was also used to find out the physical features and land use activities around Kasenyi fish landing site. These features were marked and named using specific names as indicated on the sketch map as shown below.

THE SKETCHMAP OF KASENYI LANDING SITE IN RELATION TO THE SURROUNDING AREAS SHOWING THE SELECTED PHYSICAL AND MAN MADE FEATURES.

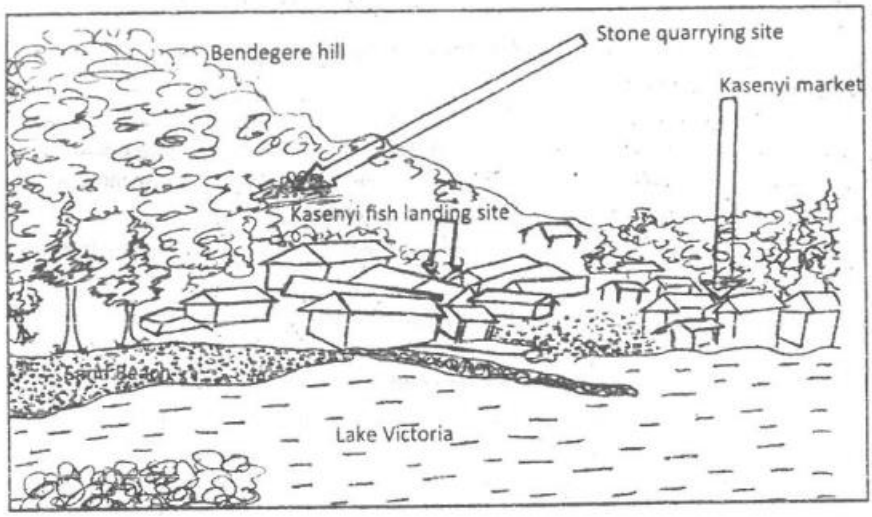


19. Panaroma/panaromic view

It involved sketching geographical phenomena while standing at a raised point of the area and is not accompanied by actual movement of the observer.

A panoramic sketch was used to represent the observed physical features and land use from an observatory point that is the headland in the south of Kasenyi fish landing site. While standing at the headland, the llandscape was clearly seen, the physical and man-made features were sketched, marked and named as shown on the panoramic sketch of Kasenyi fish landing site as seen above and below.

ANNOTATED PANORAMIC VIEW (SKETCH) OF KASENYI FISH LANDING SITE FROM THE HEADLAND IN THE SOUTH SHOWING PHYSICAL AND MAN MADE FEATURES



It was found that the gentle slopes near the Lake Victoria shores as largely used forsettlement that is commercial buildings and residence because construction is easy on a gentle slope. The steep slopes of Bendegere hill are largely used for stone quarrying and grazing since steep slopes have scrub for goats and cattle.

20. Measurement

This involves use of calibrated instruments like tape measure and non-calibrated instruments like ropes to establish or investigate distance, weight, area, length, width, height of geographical features in the field.

The following information was obtained using a weighing scale, tape measure and estimation.

- Using the tape measure we found out that the measurement of one of the gill nets used to catch tilapia was 50m to 100m and the length of one of the 'long line' was about 100m with 20 hooks.
- Using a weighing scale from the Kasenyi fisheries the average weight of a sample of tilapia was 2kg while the average weight of a sample of Nile perch was 10kg.
- We also estimated the area of Kasenyi fish landing site to be eight acres.

21. Relationship between thephysical features

- Kasenyi bay is protected from destructive waves by headland and stacks south of Kasenyi fish landing sitebecause these break the erosive power of the waves.
- Well drained area that are gentle slopes with fertile clay loam soil.
- The steep slopes of Bendegere hill north east of Kasenyi fish landing sitehavethin, skeletal and stony soil due to high degree of erosion

22. Relationship between the physical and human features

- Settlement and Kasenyi market occur on the gentle slopes of Bendegere hill, noth east of Kasenyifish landing site. This is becauseit iseasy to construct on a gentle slope as opposed to a steep slope.
- Low land/Lake Victoria depression in the west of Kasenyi fish landing site is used for water transport; to transport agricultural products like bananas from Buvuma Islands and others to Kasenyi market.
- Extensive Lake Victoria is used for fishing and recreation

23. Relationsip between the human and human features

- The fishing activities at Kasenyi fish landing site have attracted a number of land uses such as boat making yard is foundto east of the Kasenyi fish landing site and greater settlement
- Transport network mainly dry surface roads for example Nnabageraka road and motorable roads have lead to the development of linear and clustered settlement in the studied area.
- Fishing activities at Kasenyi fish landing site have led to the development of trade and commerce at kasenyi market.
- Increasing population has lead to the expansion of Kasenyi market.

24. Land use in the areas of the study

- Fishing activities
- Settlement like linear settlement along Nnabagereka road and clustered settlement in Kasenyi Village

- Recreation activities like swimming and boat racing
- Transport and communication like kiosks for Airtel money and mobile money.

25. Relationship between relief in Kasenyi and land use in the areas of study

- Relief and settlement in Kasenyi village and Kasenyi market
- Relief and transport and communication in the area studied
- Relief and stone quarrying on the genle slops of Bendegere north east of Kasenyi fish landing site
- Relief and fishing activities in Kasenyi bay of Lake Victoria
- Relief and recreation activities near the fish landing site.

26. Skills gained

- **Observation skill** for instance we observed that settlement at Kasenyi is located on the gentle slopes of Bendegere hill; the lake is used for transport, fishing etc.
- **Recording skills:** for instance we drew sketches of Kasenyi fish landing site and various table such as that English and local names of different species of fish at Kasenyi fish landing site
- **Interviewing skill** for instance we interviewed and interacted with a number of people on the fish landing site including fisheries offer, fisherment, market vendors etc.
- **Measurement skills** such as use of tape measures and ropes to measure and estimate length.
- **Map orientation skill**
- Data analysis
- **Organization skill and teamwork** for instance we learnt to work in groups

27. Problems ecountered during the study/challenges met during the study

- Language barrier because most people at Kasenyi could not speak englishnso we had to seek a service of intepretor
- Conflicting information from interviewee for example about the average income of fish monger.
- Inadequate number of measuring gears so we hand to measure in groups
- Inadequate cooperation from respondent whoc pretended to be bussy or were bussy so we had to wait for responses.
- Noise from the fish mongers that some times we were unable to hear accurately during the interview

28. Recommendations

- There isa need for proper garbage disposal to reduce on disease out break and pollution of Lake Victoriawhich is the basis of the fishing activity at Kasenyi fish landing site
- There is a need to plan the settlement and housing on the site to prevent development of slums.
  NB rcommendations should be
    - Feasible and realistic
    - Relevant to the area of the study

29. **Activities carried out at each stage of the fieldwork**
    a. Ptrepation stage activities (stage 1
    - We identified the theme or problem of the study. The theme waw bbased on the fishing activity.
    - In identification of the theme we also identified Kaseny fish landing siteas the area of the study.
    - Our Geography teacher carried out the pilot study or reconnaissance study at Lasenyi fish landing site onour behalf which is located in Kasenyi village, Nkumba parish, Katabi subcounty, and Busiro county in Wakiso district.
    - The Geography teacher was able to identify the observatory points for drawing map, the area for drawing the cross section and panoramic view. For example the panoramic view of Kasenyi was drawn while standing at the headland south of Kisenyi fish landing site.

    We selected the topic of the study i.e. **To investigate the factors influencing the growth and developmentof Kasenyi Fish Landing site on the Northern shores of Lake Victoria in Katabi Subcounty, Wakiso District.**

    - We identified the objectivesof the study below
      The objective of the fieldwork study
        - To locate Kasenyi fish landing site in relation to the surrounding areas.
        - To find out the historical backgroundofKasenyi fish landingsite
        - To find out the physical environment of Kasenyi fish landing site
        - To find out the factors that have favored the establishment of Kasenyi fish landing site.
        - To identify the types of fish caught and the methods used to catch fish at the area of study
        - To find out problems facing Kasenyi fish landing site and how they are being solved.
        - To find out the influence of Kasenyi fish landing site on the surrounding areas
        - To find out the future prospects of Kasenyi fish landing site
          (objectives should be stated in systematic order)
    - We indentifies the methods of data collection in the field i.e. observation, interview, questionnaire, recordingetc.
    - We designed the questionnaire

    b. Data collection/actual fieldwork/excusionstage (stage 2)
    - The data was collected guided by the objectives and methods proposed for the study

    c. Follow up stage (stage 3)
       Data collected was discussed, organized and report of the study compiled indicating the title of the fieldwork study, objectives, findings (the findings are illustrated with sketch maps, statistical table, graphs, and charts) and recommendations.

It is recommended that every student get involved in the planing, and every activity of the fieldwork to acquire the necessary skill and this can be identified during marking.

Thanks Dr. Bbosa Science