Harnessing the comparative production economics of ponds and cages for improved aquaculture sector in Uganda

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Aquaculture development in Uganda



a) Pond set up

b) Cage set up

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Fish production facility

Figure 1: Proportion of fish farmers using different aquaculture production facilities Uganda



Pond aquaculture in Uganda

- Characterised by continuous exit of old fish farmers and entry of new/unsuspicious individuals;
- Profitability assessments are contradictory:
 - Some have described the sector as viable/profitable and worthy investment;
 - Some are non committal;
 - While a few have indicated that farmers, and more so grow-out pond fish farmers are making losses.

Research approach

- A combination of purposive and snowball sampling methods were used,
- Small and medium scale fish farms that had been in operation for at least five years were targeted;
- Farmers, farm managers, and key informants, especially from the input and service sector were interviewed.
- Additional data on ponds and LVHD cages were obtained from farm records

Table 1: Cost of establishing a 1000 m² ready to stockpond

Parameter	Cost (USD)
Aquaculture establishment permits/licences	6
Application fees	1
Pond excavation (8 hours per day)	660
Finishing labour (Man days)	220
Fittings	110
Professional fees	243
Miscellaneous	220
Total	1460

Table 2: Cost of producing a kg of farmed tilapiain ponds			
Input	Cost per kg of fish produced (USD)	% share	
Seed (per piece)	0.2	9.4	
Feed (per kg)	1.68	78.9	
Others costs	0.25	11.7	
Total cost per kg of fish produced	2.13	100	

Table 3: Farm gate prices per kg of farmed Niletilapia from 2014 to 2018





Figure 3: Biomass harvested per cubic metre of a) pond and b) cage



Figure 4: Fish production vs feed used in pond fish farm

Table 4: Productivity of grow-out ponds and cages inUganda

Parameter	Pond	LDHV Cage
Common facility volume (m ³)	1000	22.5
Fixed cost of establishment (USD)	1460	800
Cost/cubic metre	1.46	35.6
Variable costs/kg of fish produced	2.13	1.1
Number of fish stocked	2500	2100
Body mass of stocked Nile tilapia (kg)	0.002	0.008
Stocked biomass (kg)/m ³	0.005	0.75
Survival (%)	0.6	0.72
Average body mass harvested	0.42	0.4
Total harvestable biomass (kg)	630	604.8
Biomass harvested per cubic metre (kg)	0.63	26.88
Production duration (months)	9-14	6-8
Production cycles per year	1	2
Fish per kg harvested	2.4	2.5
Average farm gate price (USD)	2.3	2.3
Total revenue (USD)	1449.0	1391.0
Total variable costs (USD)	1341.9	665.3
Gross profit above variable costs (USD)	107.1	725.8
Profit margin per kg of fish above variable costs (USD)	0.17	1.2



Main lessons

- There is a likelihood that most grow-out pond fish farmers in Uganda, and probably in Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole are making losses;
- Low pond productivity/un profitability seems to be more of a management issue than facility problem;
- Ponds appear to be more lucrative for tilapia fingerling production than for grow outs;
- LVHD cages are better for grow-out tilapia farming in Uganda than ponds, even though investment cost seems higher

Our opinion

- Pond aquaculture can do better in Uganda and/or Sub-Saharan Africa if management is improved;
- Cage culture establishment may be expensive to smallholder farmers;
- Communal ownership and management of cages could be feasible among smallholders farmers;
- Some investment and management costs for cages could be shared.

Ugandan and/or Sub-Saharan Africa fish farmers MUST adopt to the changing world by turning their challenges into opportunities

Challenges AND Opportunities