

Comparative assessment of Livelihood activities of Fisherfolk at Geriyo and Rugange Lakes, Adamawa, Nigeria

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ever, Laou et al. (2015) and Panda (2021) also observed some unintentional traditional strategies in Sokoto and Kano States in northern Nigeria, where seasonal rivers and flood ponds are closed for

ways of making livelihoods as a whole more able to cope with adverse trends or sudden shocks. A fundamental precept of the approach is that it seeks "to identify what the poor have rather than

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what they do not have” and “[to] strengthen people’s own inventive solutions, rather than substitute for, block or undermine them’ (Allinson and Ellis, 2001). The impact of livelihood diversifications

semi-structured questionnaire to get information regarding fisheries enterprises profitability, women involvement in fisheries, Alternative/diversified livelihood means, Financial linkages/Financial

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Population and sampling techniques

The population for this study comprise of Geriyo and Rugange Reservoirs. The major targets were the fishers where twenty were sampled from each of the communities. A total of Forty (40) fishers were sampled using simple random sampling method for administration of questionnaires.

Demographic Profile and Livelihood Assessment

The demographic profile, socio-economic livelihood of the fishers and their other livelihoods diversity was conducted using

18-28	0	0.0	3	12.0
29-39	16	64	17	68.0
40-50	9	36	5	20.0
Total	25	100.0	25	100.0
Gender				
Male	19	76.0	18	72.0
Female	6	24.0	7	28.0
Total	25	100	25	100.0
Educational				

Primary	5	20.0	10	40.0
Secondary	13	52.0	8	32.0
Tertiary	7	28.0	7	28.0
Total	25	100.0	25	100.0

2	Catching of fish	Labour, net, gear, canoe, paddle, fuel	95,833.00	Net, gear, Canoe paddle, labour	130,000.00	112,916.50
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	ties	ment used	ment	ment used	ment	
1	Fish processing	Basin, fire-wood, matches, salt, smoking kiln, knife	113,250.00	Basin, fire-wood, Gas, Spoon, knife smoking kiln	109,857.00	111,553.50

gange

The alternative livelihood activities engaged on by fishers in Geriyo and Rugange are farming, animal rearing, civil service, trading, poultry keeping and selling of vegetables as showed in Figure 1. The table 3 showed the ranking of the alternative livelihood by the fishers at Geriyo and Rugange based on economic importance, profit and population involvement. In Geriyo, five livelihoods were ranked while in Rugange, six livelihood activities were ranked.

Apart from farming that ranked first at the two communities, other activities ranked differently. The fishers at Geriyo all claimed that

both Geriyo and Rugange. Women participate in processing (smoking /Frying/salting/drying), and selling (Fresh/Smoked). Alter-

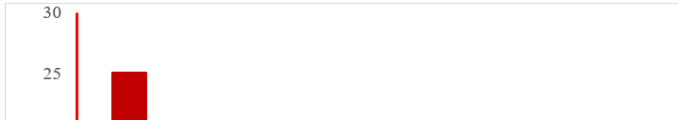
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option that lessens vulnerability, enhance well-being and improve rural economy (Petrere and Ribeiro 1994, Petrere 1996, Ovie and Belal, 2011) since fishing communities in Nigeria are generally still far from developed and the (fishers) are categorized among the poorest of the poor (Araoye, 2002; Williams, 2007). This important sector is faced with the challenges of dwelling resources over the years, following exploitation and lack of sustainable management leading to poor socio-economic well-being of the fishers.

The itemized challenges and solutions are shown on Table 6. All the respondents agreed that women do participate in Fisheries from

4	Civil servant	4 th	3 rd
5	Trading	5 th	6 th
6	Selling of vegetables		5 th

Table 3: Ranking of the Alternative livelihood by Fishers at Geriyo and Rugange.



F	Period of the year with abundance fish	Dry Season (September – January)	Dry season (October – December)	
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	Sundried	2	1	
D	Highest selling forms	Fresh	Fresh	
E	Highest Profit form	Fresh and Smoked	Fresh and Fried	
F	Period of the year with abundance fish	Dry Season (September – January)	Dry season (October – December)	

		facilities
5	Poor Processing plant	Provision of fish processing plant
6	Lack of Capital	Provision of loans/grants to fishers
7	Poor road linkage	Rehabilitation of the road
8	Lack of fishing gears	Provision of fishing gears

Table 6: Challenges and Solutions of Fisheries Livelihood at Geriyo and Rugange.

Recommendation

Funding is essential in the development of the alternative liveli-

5. Donda, S, (2017). Who benefits from fisheries co-management? A case study in Lake Chiuta. Malawi. Marine Policy. 80:

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