



Secure Fisheries
Secure Futures



ASSESSMENT ON THE ROLE AND SITUATION OF WOMEN IN LAKE KARIBA FISHERIES

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INDIAN OCEAN
COMMISSION



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Assessment on the
role and situation of women in
Lake Kariba Fisheries

GCP/RAF/466/EC SmartFish Project

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Executive Summary

This report presents findings and recommendations for a study, which was commissioned by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Subregional Office for Southern Africa with the support of the GCP/RAF/466/EC SmartFish Project. Its objective was to obtain a better assessment of the role and situation of women in Lake Kariba fisheries following frame surveys undertaken by Zambia and Zimbabwe in 2011, with the support of FAO. The field study was carried out from 26 August to 2 September 2012. Data collection methods used included literature review, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and observations. The findings from the study included the following:

The authorities responsible for fisheries in Zambia and Zimbabwe do not have strategies to enable the equitable exploitation and use of Lake Kariba resources by women and men. The fisheries policies, documents and practices do not consider the differential position, situation and needs of women and men. The Fisheries Authorities have not kept sex disaggregated records for the people they have given permits.

There has not been much coordination and consultation between the Fisheries Authorities and the Ministries of Women's Affairs which are gender institutional mechanisms mandated to mainstream gender and women's empowerment in economies of both countries including in fisheries activities. The involvement of women in fisheries activities has been negligible as a result of a variety of reasons such as difficulties in getting both artisanal and kapenta fishing permits; lack of capital to buy fishing gear; cultural hindrances which do not allow women to fish, swim or bath in the Lake; gender stereotypes which consider women as weaker vessels; fear on the part of women to go in the Lake and security risks associated with fishing in the Lake.

Women are often involved in fishing methods on the shore or shallow water such as angling. Women have actively been involved in post-harvest activities such as fish marketing, drying and processing. Fishers' spouses and other women are often involved in the management of fishing operations such as record-keeping, finance management and preparations for fishing trips.

Specific women's concerns and needs are not addressed at the Fisher Associations level in both countries. Women in both countries are not actively involved nor are they meaningfully represented in key governance processes of fisheries of Lake Kariba.

Recommendations

The following are recommendations, which could be considered for the future:

- Develop a gender mainstreaming strategy in fisheries to define the strategic direction and options regarding meaningful participation of women in fisheries.
- There should be increased collaboration and consultations between the Fisheries authorities and Ministries of Women Affairs to ensure that fisheries policies and activities incorporate women's concerns.
- Adopt a quota system in favour of women when allocating fishing permits. Redistribute permits in favour of women.
- Frame surveys and researches should collect sex disaggregated data which should be analysed and used for programming and policy change.
- Consider developing and implementing a programme on "*Strengthening the role and work of women in fisheries in Kariba*" which could analyse various options available for women in fisheries.
- Consider formation of the *Zambian Women in Fisheries Network/Association* and the *Zimbabwe Women in Fisheries Network/Association* which will lobby and advocate for policy changes to support women in fisheries.
- Consider formation of *Zambia women in fish marketing network* and *Zimbabwe women in fish marketing network* to deal with fish buying and selling issues as well as working on fish value addition options.
- Consider supporting and using role models in mentoring of upcoming and weak female fisherwomen.
- Link up with technology institutes such as Harare Institute of Technology and lobby for appropriate technologies which are friendly to women as well as men and which allow women to use fishing vessels.
- Consider increasing country and joint (Zambia and Zimbabwe) patrols and law enforcement on the lake to reduce the security risk, catch theft and track culprits on the lake. This could give a sense of security to women who venture in the lake fishing business.

Résumé exécutif

Ce rapport présente les conclusions et les recommandations d'une étude, qui a été commandée par le bureau sous-régional pour l'Afrique australe de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO), avec l'appui du Projet SmartFish GCP/RAF/466/EC. Son objectif était d'obtenir une meilleure évaluation du rôle et de la situation des femmes dans les pêcheries du lac Kariba suite aux enquêtes cadres menées par la Zambie et le Zimbabwe en 2011, avec le soutien de la FAO. L'étude de terrain a été effectuée du 26 août au 2 septembre 2012. Les méthodes de collecte de données utilisées comprenaient une revue de la littérature, des entretiens approfondis, des discussions et observation d'un panel choisi. Les conclusions de l'étude sont les suivantes:

Les autorités chargées de la pêche en Zambie et au Zimbabwe n'ont pas de stratégies pour permettre l'exploitation équitable et l'utilisation des ressources du lac Kariba par les femmes et les hommes. Les politiques, les documents et les pratiques de pêche ne considèrent pas la position, la situation et les besoins différentiels des femmes et des hommes. Les autorités de la pêche n'ont pas de données ventilées par sexe pour les personnes ayant obtenu des permis.

Il n'y a pas eu beaucoup de coordination et de consultation entre les autorités de la pêche et les ministères aux affaires féminines qui sont des mécanismes institutionnels mandatés pour intégrer le genre et la responsabilisation des femmes dans les économies des deux pays, notamment dans les activités de pêche. L'implication des femmes dans les activités de pêche a été négligeable pour une variété de raisons telles que des difficultés à obtenir des permis tout autant pour les pêches artisanales qu'au kapenta, le manque de capital pour acheter des engins de pêche, des obstacles culturels qui ne permettent pas aux femmes de pêcher, de nager ou de se baigner dans le lac, des stéréotypes de genre qui considèrent les femmes comme le sexe faible, la peur des femmes à aller dans le lac et des risques de sécurité associés à la pêche dans le lac.

Les femmes sont souvent impliquées dans des méthodes de pêche sur le rivage ou dans les eaux peu profondes comme la pêche à la ligne. Les femmes ont été activement impliquées dans les activités post-récolte telles que la commercialisation, le séchage et le traitement du poisson. Les épouses de pêcheurs et autres femmes sont souvent impliquées dans la gestion des opérations de pêche comme la tenue des registres, la gestion des finances et la préparation des voyages de pêche.

Les préoccupations et les besoins spécifiques des femmes ne sont pas traités au niveau des associations de pêcheurs dans les deux pays. Les femmes dans les deux pays ne sont pas activement impliquées et ne sont pas significativement représentées dans les processus de gouvernance des pêcheries du lac Kariba.

Recommandations

Voici quelques recommandations qui pourraient être considérées pour l'avenir:

- Élaborer une stratégie d'intégration du genre dans la pêche afin de définir l'orientation stratégique et les options concernant la participation significative des femmes dans la pêche.
- Il devrait y avoir plus de collaboration et des consultations entre les autorités des pêches et des ministères aux affaires féminines pour s'assurer que les politiques et les activités de pêche intègrent les intérêts des femmes.
- Adopter un système de quotas en faveur des femmes lors de l'attribution des permis de pêche. Redistribuer des permis en faveur des femmes.
- Les enquêtes-cadres et les travaux de recherches devraient recueillir des données ventilées par sexe qui devraient être analysées et utilisées pour la programmation et le changement politique.
- Envisager d'élaborer et mettre en œuvre un programme intitulé «Renforcer le rôle et le travail des femmes dans la pêche dans le lac Kariba» qui pourrait analyser les différentes options disponibles pour les femmes dans la pêche.
- Envisager la formation des femmes Zambiennes dans les Réseaux / Associations de pêche et les femmes du Zimbabwe dans les Réseaux / Associations de pêche qui vont faire pression et préconiser des changements de politique pour aider les femmes dans la pêche.
- Envisager la formation des femmes en Zambie en réseau de commercialisation du poisson et des femmes du Zimbabwe en réseau de commercialisation du poisson pour faire face aux problèmes d'achat et de vente de poissons ainsi que de travailler sur les options de valeur ajoutée pour le poisson.
- Envisager de soutenir et d'utiliser des modèles de rôle dans l'encadrement des femmes pêcheurs faibles, à venir.
- Connecter avec des instituts de technologie comme l'Institute de technologie d'Harare et faire pression pour des technologies adaptées aux femmes autant qu'aux hommes et qui permettent aux femmes d'utiliser des navires de pêche.
- Envisager d'accroître des patrouilles nationales et conjointes (Zambie et Zimbabwe) et l'application de la loi sur le lac afin de réduire les risques pour la sécurité, attraper les voleurs et coupeur de route sur le lac. Cela pourrait donner un sentiment de sécurité aux femmes qui s'aventurent dans le secteur de la pêche en lac.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DACO	District Agricultural Coordinator
DoF	Department of Fisheries
ECOSOC	The United Nations Economic and Social Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GFP	Gender Focal Persons
IKPA	Indigenous Kapenta Producers Association
KFA	Kapenta Fishers Association
KPA	Kapenta Producers Association
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEDCO	Small Enterprise Development Corporation
UN	The United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VMC	Village Management Committees
ZPWLMA	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

1. Introduction and Background

This report presents the findings of the study on the role and situation of women in Lake Kariba fisheries. Lake Kariba has over the years provided fish resources, which have generated income, food security and nutrition for the local shoreline communities on both the Zambian and Zimbabwean side of the lake. Some research and documentation on the lake have been previously carried out but such activities have not generated information that can be used to draw a good picture of the situation and role of women in Lake Kariba fisheries.

There is very little if any formal published information on women in fisheries on Lake Kariba that could be used in programming and planning for development, management or conservation. Women's participation and contribution in the fisheries sector is little acknowledged officially. Activities of women in Lake Kariba fisheries do not get adequate recognition. The productive roles and reproductive roles of women in fishing have not been documented. The contribution of women to the household economy and to the local economy is unknown.

The situation of women and the challenges they encounter in relation to their participation in the fisheries sector are unknown. Despite women's contribution, there is no quantitative information on the amount of fish for food security and family household nor is there information on fish sold at urban and rural markets. Information on fish harvesting by women is limited to a few of the commercial fisheries.

A frame survey of Lake Kariba, which was undertaken in 2011, found that women were not well represented in both the artisanal and commercial (Kapenta) fisheries. It was also realized that the post capture processing and marketing information did not adequately address the role of women. In order to get an understanding of the role and situation of women in Lake Kariba fisheries, a study was commissioned by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The study covered the Zambian and Zimbabwean side of the lake.

The study was commissioned in August and fieldwork was carried out for one week from 26 August to 2 September 2012. The data collection was carried out by a gender consultant, Shinga Mupindu with the assistance and support of the FAO-SFS Fisheries Technical Officer, Mr Newman Songore, Nobuhle Ndhlovu of the Lake Kariba Fisheries Research Institute (Zimbabwe) and Sheleni Helen from the Siavonga District Agriculture Coordinators office.

1.1 Gender mainstreaming rationale

Since the Beijing Conference in 1995, United Nations (UN) organizations, bilateral cooperation agencies, development organizations and governments including Zambia and Zimbabwe have adopted gender mainstreaming strategy to reach the goal of gender equality. The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution of July 2007 called for mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations System. World Food Summit (2002) called for promotion of equal access for women and men to food, water, land credit, technology and it reaffirmed the

need to ensure gender equality and to support empowerment of women. Goal three of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) is specific on the need for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment; FAO's objective K (2009) is concerned with "Gender equity in access to resources, goods, services and decision-making in the rural areas".

Governments through the Beijing Declaration (1995) reaffirmed their commitments for "equal rights and human dignity of women and men in all spheres of life". Among other commitments, the declaration adopted gender mainstreaming as a development strategy for addressing gender issues in development policies and programmes.

Zambian and Zimbabwean governments have ratified major international and regional protocols that promote gender equality and women's empowerment such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979¹ and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender. Both the two countries have national machineries for gender: Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development in Zimbabwe and Ministry of Gender and Women's Affairs in Zambia which are mandated with matters of gender equality as well as women's empowerment. The Ministries are responsible for, among other responsibilities, ensuring that there is gender mainstreaming, women empowerment and capacity building of other ministries. Both countries have gender policies to guide their interventions in gender equality and women empowerment.

The Governments, through the Ministries of Women's Affairs and Gender, have appointed gender focal persons (GFP) in all the Ministries including Ministry of Agriculture to spearhead gender mainstreaming activities in a bid to attain gender equity across all the sectors. However, these GFPs have not been effective in mainstreaming gender in the departments of fisheries. Discussions however revealed that the fisheries authorities did not know much about them.

1 The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) offers a comprehensive overview of the patterns of gender discrimination and inequality

2. Assessment methodology

In this section, the assessment process and methodology that were used are described. The methodology used was qualitative and participatory. The assessment approach and methodology were based on the assumption that the people involved in fishery processes in their various capacities, as employees, stakeholders, fishers, fish marketers and community members are empirical experts and are in a better position to provide practical information on the role and situation of women in fisheries.

2.1 Methodology

The assessment process involved the review of relevant documents, carrying out in-depth interviews with individuals, and carrying out Focus group discussions (FGDs) with groups of people. Observation method was used as an additional assessment tool. The data collection methods used with regards to this study are documented below.

2.1.1 *Review of documents*

Materials reviewed are in the following categories: frame survey reports for Zambia and Zimbabwe, gender policies review, surveys and reports in the fisheries sector and fisheries policy documents.

The review of documents provided information on context with regards to the situation of women, gender sensitivity and considerations in documents. Information from the documents reviewed was used for triangulation with information from other data sources such as in-depth individual discussions, focus group discussions and observations.

2.1.2 *Individual in-depth discussions*

Individual in-depth discussions were conducted with Fishers Associations representatives, fishers, community members, government officials such as officials from the two fisheries departments, gender and women's affairs, traditional leadership, cooperative representatives and FAO sub-regional staff. This was obtained in order to get information on their perceptions and experiences on the situation of women in fisheries.

2.1.3 *Focus group discussions*

FGDs were conducted with groups of people such as female club members, cooperative members, male fishers, traditional leaders, and female fishers. These provided a practical validation of information obtained from in-depth discussions.



Figure 1. Group discussion with traditional leaders in the Gache Gache Fishing Camp

Ten FGDs were held, five from each country. FGDs were instrumental in the provision of practical information from the community on situation of women in fisheries, regarding practices, experiences, perceptions, gaps, issues, challenges and drawing of participatory recommendations from the community.

Table 1. Number of focus group discussions (FGDs) per location by category of respondents

Description	Location	Number of FGDs
Traditional leadership	Zimbabwe Gache- Gache	1
Women fishers	Zimbabwe Gache-Gache	1
Gache-Gache Fishers Association	Zimbabwe Gache-Gache	1
Gache-Gache group of male fishers	Zimbabwe Gache-Gache	1
Female substance angling fishers	Nyanyana	1
Buyantanshi Women's Club (fish cage culture)	Kamimbi Village	1
Shibukeni Women's Club	Kamimbi Village	1
Lushomo Women's Club	Kamimbi Village	1
Male fishers	Kamimbi Village	1
Male and female community members	Kabio-Bio Village	1
Total		10

2.1.4 Study tools/instruments

Desk review

A checklist was drawn up on key issues to be analysed in the documents.

Checklists and question guides

In order to collect structured standardized information, tools/instruments in the form of checklists/question guides were developed. These provided guidance for purposes of collection of relevant information during discussions. The question guides/checklists for the following categories of people were prepared and used for information collection:

- Women involved in fishery activities;
- Males involved in fishery activities;
- Stakeholders;
- Cooperatives.

The question guides contained questions which probed on key issues, practices and challenges, and suggestions on future involvement of women. The question guides were agreed upon by the consultant and FAO staff. The question guides were open-ended and allowed for probing and discussions around the key issues.

2.2 Sampling

Purposive sampling was used in the study where individuals and groups of people who were involved in fishing processes, its leadership and technical support were targeted for discussion.

2.3 Limitations

The main limitation confronted was that of time. The time frame for the entire assignment was 13 days including travel time and this was not enough to enable the consultant to visit all the stratum and basins in order to capture the different diversities that could be eminent in specific areas. Only one consultant was contracted to carry out the assignment; staff from FAO, Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWLMA) and DoF (Zambia) ended up helping in the data collection process. Despite the negligible challenges, the study managed to collect sufficient information that enabled a good overview of the role and situation of women in Lake Kariba.

3. Findings

3.1 Institutional framework and policy issues

Fisheries activities in Lake Kariba are undertaken within legislative and policy frameworks, which guided the operations. Zambia has a policy on fisheries whilst Zimbabwe is in the process of formulating its fisheries policy. An analysis of the Zambia Fisheries Policy indicates that gender² issues have not been incorporated in the document. The Policy assumes that people who are involved in fisheries activities are a homogenous group and yet their roles and situation, practical needs and strategic needs are different. The policies, documents and institutional practices in both countries lack comprehensive strategies on how to encourage women to work in different fishery categories. No deliberate efforts have been made to contribute towards planned interventions that address sociocultural and economic factors that are a hindrance for women to be involved in fisheries.

The frame surveys that were carried out for Zambia and Zimbabwe reflect some limited sex disaggregated data. The limited sex disaggregated data has not been analysed to get an idea of why the situation is in the way it is, for example, on the negligible number of women involved in fisheries.

The majority of decision-makers in the fisheries departments are males. The fisheries departments have not gone through gender mainstreaming capacity building to enable them to deal with differential needs of men and women. Coordination between the fisheries management authorities and Ministries responsible for Women's Affairs and Gender in both countries is weak.

Moreover, the language that is often used is discriminatory to women. The term "fisherman", which is often used, excludes women from the fishing business and assumes that "men" are the ones who fish.

3.2 Fishing using gillnets

3.2.1 *Situation of women*

The overall number of active fishers by sex for artisanal fisheries reflected in the Zambian frame survey reveals that women constitute less than 1 percent of the overall fishers. The Table 2 shows the breakdown of the male and female artisanal fishers on the Zambia side of the lake.

² Gender – is a social construct of the different roles, responsibilities and benefits of females and males, varying from place to place and over time

Table 2. Number of male and female fishers (Zambia)

Stratum	Number of male fishers	Number of Female fishers
1	501	2
11	483	6
111	923	9
1V	356	5
Total	2263	22

Source: Zambia frame survey

The number of women participating in artisanal fishing is negligible compared to that of men. Additionally, discussions revealed that this 1 percent is made up of gear owners who employ men to fish for them on the lake.

Gillnet fishing is confined to inshore waters. Discussions with the villagers revealed that women do not go out in the lake to fish. They are not allowed by the society to do so because the society protects them from the hardships that are involved in the lake. The type of fishing gear and technology used in gillnet fishing in both Zambia and Zimbabwe is not women friendly. Below is one of the boats used for gillnet fishing.



Figure 2. Gillnet fishing boat

This fishing gear involves paddling into the lake and then casting nets, which is physically heavy and demanding for women. The majority of the boats are dugout canoes, metal, plank or fibre glass canoes and very few are motorized.

3.2.2 Gender roles

The women who are indicated as fishers using gillnets own fishing gear and licences, and they employ male fishers who fish for them in the lake. In Zimbabwe, the assessment team was informed that there was one female fisher who owned fishing gear and permit,

and who goes in the lake to fish; she has gone against all odds despite all the cultural, technological and economic barriers encountered by women in this type fishing.

Whilst women are not directly involved in going out in the lake to fish, they are involved in other post-harvest activities such as fish processing including cleaning, smoking, drying and cooking. On the Zambian side, fish smoking is common and the fish is usually not salted. On the other hand, the fish drying done in Zimbabwe is usually salted and sun dried. Women are also involved in buying and selling of fish.

On both sides of the lake, women are involved in selling fishing gear such as nets. On the Zimbabwean side, some women are involved in selling mono-filament (twine nets) nets; this is usually done illegally, without dealer's licences. However, the women do not want this formality hassle as they know that some of the types, particularly the mono-filament nets, they sell are not legal. Some women buy the nets from neighbouring countries and smuggle them in to sell. On the Zimbabwean side, some women are involved in making and mending nets but this again is illegal because they usually do not have permits from ZPWLMA to manufacture nets.

The role of preparation to get in the lake is for women. Women make sure that they prepare the food for the crew before their departure. Men spend more time in fishing in the lake. They spend nights away in the lake guarding the nets. Men were reported as being the ones responsible for construction and maintaining the boats and paddles. They paddle for longer distances, a thing that women cannot do. In the case of Zambia, men are involved in smoking and drying of fish on the islands.

3.2.3 Challenges

Women encounter a number of challenges in fishing using gillnets. Some of the challenges are cross-cutting while others are specific to the villages that were visited.

Cultural barriers

It was revealed that in the Gache Gache fishing village, women were not allowed to get on the lake to fish. Furthermore, they are not allowed to bath or swim in the lake. They are also not allowed at the shores of the lake. The reason being that traditional leadership believes if women get in the lake and are menstruating, they will bring a bad omen to the lake that will affect or pollute the waters and cause them not to be productive. The chiefs have informed the women and the community to diligently observe this lest they harm the lake's productivity. The consequences are that women can have fishing gear but they have to hire men to do the fishing and bring the fish to them. Women are not particularly too happy with this because they think they are being unfairly treated.

Women argue that this "*traditional law*" affects women fishers and spouses of the fishers and yet there are some women who are doing business and trading at the same camps such as at the Tsetse Island popularly known as Tsuwa. This is an active illegal place where everything else was said to be happening including a whole range of illegal activities. Below is a portion of a photo of the Tsuwa Island happenings.



Figure 3. Business at Tsuwa Camp

There is buying and selling of food, drinks, beer and there is high presence and interaction of females and males. This customary regulatory mechanism in determining the use of the lake resources is harsh and discriminatory to women.

On the Zambian side, women are not allowed to get in the lake to fish for their own protection. Women themselves indicated that they are not keen to go in the lake as they consider this to be men's role. On the Zambian side, women however were complaining of the "Kota Kota Narrow" islands where they say women from all over the country go and interact with the male fishers in exchange for fish. Other women were alleged to have two husbands, one for the island during the fishing business and the official one at their permanent places of residence.

High possibility of being cheated

The challenge that was mentioned by female gear owners and permit holders on both sides of the lake regarding the fact that they do not go in the lake to fish is that there is a high possibility of cheating. A lot of transactions take place in the lake and the amount of catch that the fishers can declare is at their discretion. Once the fishers go in the lake, they definitely know that the women cannot make follow-ups. On the Zimbabwean side, the amount that the fishers were declaring ranged between 5 and 30 kg, which was far lower than the quantity revealed to the team by the male fishers. Other male fishers, however, reported catches of 70 to 100 kg per boat.

The practice is that the declared fish catch is then shared equally between the fishers and the gear owners. The amount that each gets depends on the number of fishers who would have been involved in the fishing; if two persons went on the lake, the catch would be divided equally by three people, the third one being the gear owner. Since women are not allowed at the harbour, they cannot know what quantities the fishers bring from the lake. If the fishing gear is broken, the gear owner replaces at their own cost yet they share fish equally which is not fair to women.

Technology

The fishing vessels that are used were said to be unfriendly for women. A lot of physical strength is required in the paddling and pulling of nets. The majority of the boats are not motorized; hence, they require a lot of human power.

Access to permits

It was revealed that in Zambia, it is much easier for women to get permits while in Zimbabwe getting permits was said to be a challenge. In the Gache Gache area, there is a fixed quota of 175 permits per year. There are limited opportunities for new permit applicants since the quota is full. One needs to wait for defaulters; yet, there is no guarantee that there will be defaulters, thus it makes it difficult for new applicants including women to get permits.

Gender stereotype³

The society and the women themselves view women as naturally afraid to go in the lake. They are afraid of the waves, hippos, crocodiles and of smugglers. This stereotype has blocked women to be involved in going out on the lake to fish even in areas where women are allowed to fish in the lake such as in Zambia. Women, especially on the Zambia side, simply indicated that it is not their role to go in the lake to fish as they consider it to be men's role.

3.3 Kapenta

3.3.1 Situation of women

According to the Zambia frame survey, 66.1 percent of rig owners are individuals, 1.6 percent are cooperatives whilst the remaining 32.3 percent are companies. Unfortunately, this ownership data is not separated according to sex. However, the stratum which was visited during this assessment revealed that in stratum IV, there are two female Kapenta fish operators. In Zimbabwe data on Kapenta ownership according to sex, as reflected in the frame survey, revealed that there is negligible participation by women in this industry. The Table 3 below shows the number of Kapenta company ownership according to sex in Zimbabwe.

Table 3. Kapenta company ownership by sex in Zimbabwe

Basin	Female	Male	Total
1	0	0	0
2	1	5	6
3	1	15	16
4	0	16	16
5	1	29	30
Grand Total	3	65	68

³ Gender stereotypes – refer to personality traits associated with men and women

The number of women who own Kapenta companies is negligible. In both Zambia and Zimbabwe, there have been historical gender gaps⁴ regarding women's participation in Kapenta fishing activities. In Zimbabwe, the fishing permits do not have a timeline; in practice, never expire in the sense that one can use them during one's lifetime and even after death, somebody else can still continue to use the permit as long as they are able to pay the yearly charges. This is however an illegal practice because the permit conditions are that they are not transferable from one individual to the other. Pursuing the legality and tenure of the permit can create opportunities for redistribution of permits in favour of women.

3.3.2 Problems and obstacles

There are a number of obstacles that act as barriers for women to be involved in Kapenta fishing.

Security on the lake

Women revealed that there are external pressures that discourage them to be involved in Kapenta fisheries. One of the issues is happenings that occur on the lake itself. Once the fishing rig leaves the shore, it is vulnerable to a number of risks. For instance, it can be stolen or smuggling of the Kapenta can take place. One female rig owner indicated that she was once nearly attacked and since then, she never wanted to go on the lake again. She joined the Kapenta fishing trip and when she dozed off sleeping in the boat, she was awakened by a fisher in a dugout canoe who wanted to steal Kapenta. pulled her foot. Security issues on the lake discourage women to be involved in fishing on the lake. A woman on the lake is vulnerable to sexual abuse. The behaviour of some fishers in the lake was said to be intimidatory to women. Some fishers take drugs and their behaviour is unpredictable. We were informed of fishers who strip off all clothes including their underclothes when it is hot on the lake and they do their fishing business naked, which intimidates the women.

Sanitary situation

Additionally, most boats do not have privacy for sanitation purposes. The biological make-up of women makes it difficult to use the toilet without exposing part of their body, which makes it uncomfortable for women to be on boats. Moreover, it was revealed that some men, if their private parts are seen by women, they will claim "You have seen my private parts, so you need to sleep with me". Some indicated that men on the lake are "rough".

Physical and biological factors

The technology used in the fishing rigs is not physically appropriate for women. Women do not have the strength that is necessary for winching. Moreover, manual anchoring is heavy and some women indicated that they do not have the physical strength for anchoring. Breastfeeding mothers and women with young children cannot go on the lake, which means that for the period they are breastfeeding, business on the lake would be affected.

⁴ Gender gap – is an undesirable situation that arises as a result of customary practices, religious biases, social assumptions, myths or taboos that discriminate one gender against to such an extent that it is prevented from getting its fair share of resources or services.

Access to information and training

Women indicated that they do not have access to information on what is happening in the fishery industry. Indications were that men constitute the majority of the leadership in the fishing industry and when they get information, they may not pass it on to women, who constitute a small percentage in the fishing industry. An example was given in Zimbabwe where information on the indigenization of the sector and the subsequent redistribution of permits was not made available to women and the whole process ended up being a man's affair.

Catch theft

It was revealed that generally, there is Kapenta catch theft on the lake and one fisher indicated that 40 percent of his catch is lost through catch theft. This is despite the fact that he and other staff members make patrols on the lake to check and monitor his boats. The risk for catch theft is higher for known absentee vessel owners including women. Once the fishers have left the harbour, they know no woman vessel owner will follow them to monitor the catch.

Inheritance issues

The issue of ownership and inheritance are not worked out in the fisheries sector. In both countries, there are legal provisions that safeguard the rights to property (e.g. boats and permits) to a surviving spouse. However, knowledge of this information is not evident to some of the women discussed with. In the event of a husband's death who had a fishing permit and fishing equipment, the provisions of the right to inheritance should be given to the wife, which is in line with the inheritance laws of the two countries. A mechanism to provide information on the rights of the surviving spouses should be provided.

Access to capital

Women indicated lack of access to capital as one of the barriers that hinder them from being involved in commercial fishing. They are often required to have collateral by the banks which they often lack due to their economically disadvantaged nature. In Zimbabwe, when applying for a Kapenta fishing permit, one has to show proof of adequate capital to buy a fishing rig. This was indicated as a hindrance to women as women may not have the capital. One of the prominent fisher women in Zimbabwe managed to start the fishing industry because she managed to get a loan from Small Enterprise Development Corporation (SEDCO) after representation by a man. Some women lack confidence and information on how to access loans and some are simply afraid to take the risk of loans venturing into commercial fishing.

Challenges of permits

On the Zimbabwean side, women discussed that it is very difficult for women to get permits. Women felt discriminated especially considering the current permit ownership imbalances which are highly in favour of men. The redistribution process that has taken place twice were said to have been biased against women. Particularly the last redistribution was said to have lacked transparency on who got permits and certainly it was considered not to have benefitted women.

In Zambia, permits application and ownership was said to be easier. The only hindrance

was that of the high capital investment that is required for purposes of purchasing and building of the fishing rig which is currently pegged at 100 million. Women do not have that kind of capital.

3.3.3 Gender roles

Most of the male fishers are involved in fishing while women, in support of fishing family enterprises, are involved in various significant and usually unpaid activities. They are involved in overall management of the fishery activities. This essentially allows the spouse to concentrate on fishing *per se*, relieving them of all the financial, compliances/fiscal, supplies sourcing, crew staff management. In some cases, fisher's spouses are assisted by women employees in management and finance related issues. Below is a lady worker busy recording the fishery proceeds of the day.

Communication

Women provide an essential communication link whilst the men are in the lake.

Book-keeping and record-keeping

They do record-keeping, track expenditure and revenues, deal with the bank, and state fiscal or other requirements.

Marketing

Women keep track of current prices, find the best deals, oversee the marketing of fish and proactive market development and they have overall marketing responsibilities and duties.



Figure 4. Woman doing daily records

The lady assists the fishers' wife in the overall management of the fishery activities whilst the man is often busy in the lake to monitor fishing activities.

Practical backup

Women oversee the preparation for going into the lake for fishing; ensure that stuff, equipment and crew are picked up. Most of them are very active in the fishery activities.

Kapenta drying

Kapenta drying is done by both women and men. There are some fishers who prefer to have men as dryers especially because when the boats go to islands, the man can do all the post-harvest processes involved in fishery on the island. The time that can be spent on the islands varies and can be up to 23 days per month. In one Zambian fishery, there are 70 male employees involved in Kapenta fishing and its post-harvest activities are done on an island for 23 days before the full moon. The long periods of staying away from their families makes both the men and their spouses vulnerable. They may be tempted to engage in sexual activities.

On the Zimbabwe side, most fish drying is done by women. For instance, the fishery below prefers that women be involved in drying and salting for hygiene purposes. The women also clean up the fish drying premises.



Figure 5. Women drying Kapenta

On the other hand, men are the ones who go out with fishing rigs on the lake.

Gender stereotypes

There are some gender stereotypes behind men going into the lake. They are considered as brave and can stand the rough lake conditions. If the engine breaks down, they can go in the water and repair. The people interviewed on the Zambia side indicated that they have never seen women in the lake fishing. On the Zimbabwean side, there were cases of women who have gone on the lake to monitor the Kapenta fishing. Women members of cooperative take turns to go in the lake to monitor the activities of the fishers. One female owned company employed a female supervisor who would go out and continuously supervise the operations. It went well and they brought back a lot more fish. The men later decided on a strategy to disempower, and they be-friended her and she became their girlfriend/lover. This took away her control, she became part of them and they started to bring back very little. This finally led to her dismissal.

In view of gender stereotypes, there are no female boat drivers on the Zimbabwe side. In one village on the Zimbabwe side there was false information, which had been spread by

some male fishers that it was government policy that women should not be boat drivers. Spreading of such false information discourages women. At the same time women are bound to believe the information from men since men are in leadership positions and they have access to information. A discussion with the authorities indicated that women are allowed to drive but so far there is no woman with a permit to drive boats. The authorities are willing to train women boat drivers. They however indicated that women are scared of the 'happenings' on the lake and this discourages them to be boat drivers.

3.4 Hook and line fishing

Hook and line fishing is done along the lake shores in both Zambia and Zimbabwe. In both countries, women and men of all ages are involved in fishing using the hook and line. There are more women involved in this activity compared to other fishing activities such as Kapenta and gillnetting. This is because the entry requirements are not too restrictive to people who do not have huge amounts of money. It does not require huge capital costs to be engaged in this activity. It costs less than USD2 to buy six hooks and 25 meters of twine. This amount as an initial capital cost is affordable by most women.

Hook and line fishing is done by all ages including young girls. On the Zimbabwean side of the lake, a daily permit fee of US\$5 is charged and this gives the fishers legal authorization to fish. However, most of the people do not purchase the daily permits, thus making their fishing illegal. Most women discussed with indicated that they use hook and line whereas most men use mechanized and rather sophisticated hook and line which is more expensive. These fishing lines which are used by men have a long range but the hook and line method, which is mostly used by women, do not have a longer reach and this restricts their fishing range to the shore line where juvenile fish and other small fish species are found. In view of the type of fishing lines used by men, they tend to get bigger fish species.

The situation is similar on the Zambian side of the lake where a large number of women are involved in fishing using hook and line. On the Zambian side, women indicated that they are not required to have permits for hook and line fishing. They prefer this type of fishing because in this way, they avoid the risks associated with going on the lake. The limited range of their fishing lines makes the women vulnerable to crocodiles and Bilharzia as it forces them to get in the water in order to increase the reach of their limited fishing lines.

It was revealed that most of the fish that the women catch are for home consumption to feed the family and if there is excess, it is sold. Depending on the requirements of the fisher and the household the time spent by the women discussed with range from three days a week to six days a week. Marginalized households such as female headed households have derived their livelihoods from this type of fishing because they do not have capital to start off high capital intensive ventures such as Kapenta. They have used the excess for school fees and for taking care of orphans and vulnerable children.

3.5 Other fishery activities

It was revealed that women are involved in fishing in shallow waters because of the fear to

get in the lake where there are deep waters and other challenges. The methods they use are illegal. In Zambia, they make enclosures of bays and they trap the fish. The fish that they trap are usually juvenile fish.

Men are also involved in fish driving “kutumbula” and this is another illegal activity.

3.6 Cage culture

Both on the Zambian and Zimbabwean sides, there are projects that have been designed, supported by funding agencies, which are in the pipeline. In Zambia, this involves two groups of 11 women each having been trained in fish cage culture. They will employ men to paddle to and from the cages for ferrying the fish feed. On the Zimbabwe side, a group of 100 persons from five villages will be involved in the project. Twenty of the hundred beneficiaries are women. The Zimbabwean project expects that women will be involved in fish processing, packaging and cutting of fillets. These are traditionally women’s roles. This is the same area where women are not allowed to get in the lake. These projects will be pilots and if they are successful cage culture, they could be one of the entry points for women to be involved in fisheries activities. Of interest will be whether the projects will break through the cultural barrier that does not allow women to work on the Lake waters.

4. Cooperatives

On the Zimbabwean side, there are some cooperatives, which were established with the help of the government as far back as 1980s. They were supported to get fishing gear and permits. Below is a sample of some of the cooperatives, which were discussed with and the sex composition of their membership.

Table 4. Sample cooperatives and membership composition

Name of cooperative	Number of female members	Number of male members
Musambakaruma	1	9
Tichakunda (Machembere)	6	4
Nyanyana	2	9
Mvura Zhinji	1	9

The cooperative membership is highly biased towards men except for Tichakunda Cooperative, which has six women and four men. Below is a photo of the Tichakunda Treasurer weighing Kapenta which was part of the day’s catch.



Figure 6. Weighing Kapenta at Tichakunda Cooperative

Tichakunda Cooperative now popularly known as Kumachembere (Old Women) received support from Ministry of Women's Affairs so there was a deliberate effort to have more female members compared to male members. Tichakunda Cooperative together with the other cooperatives has survived the turbulences in the industry.

4.1 Gender division of roles

The gender division of roles remains the same in cooperatives as is the case in privately owned enterprises. Even in female dominated cooperatives, the gender division of tasks is still the same. Below is a table which indicates the gender roles in the cooperatives.

Table 5. Gender division of roles in cooperatives

Roles carried out by women in cooperatives	Roles carried out by men in cooperatives
Record-keeping	Go out to the lake
Management, especially finance management	Post-harvest drying
Post-harvest drying, they pay attention to details	Repairs of boats
Monitoring fishing fleet, get reports of breakdown, etc., buying of bulbs	
Preparing for the fishing trips making sure there is diesel, salt, food for the crew, that the crew is adequate	
Marketing	

In all the cooperatives discussed with, men are the chairpersons of the cooperatives even in Tichakunda Cooperative where the majority of the members are women. The members work part time on the cooperatives but the women discussed with indicated that the cooperatives are their main source of livelihood. They are involved in other livelihood activities such as selling of fish heads obtained from lake harvest, crop farming, fish trade, and crocodile meat trade.

In other cooperatives, women joined in after their spouses or father passed away. They came in to secure the family shares. Their entrance was on a male ticket.

4.2 Some challenges encountered by women in cooperatives

Discussions with women in the cooperatives revealed the following challenges, which they face in cooperatives:

- They do not often go in the lake; they depend on trust of their male members that they are not cheating on the catch they bring back.
- Some male spouses do not allow their wives to go out in the lake.
- Perception that men do not want to listen to ideas from women.
- Men are the cooperative leaders; they have the tendency to dictate to women.
- Men have access to information compared to women since they are in the leadership.
- Cooperative constitutions are unclear on inheritance issues/member replacement when member dies. Constitutions do not safeguard the surviving spouses. In one cooperative, there were inheritance issues that were reported. Three male members who passed away had their membership taken by male relatives.

5. Participation of women in fish marketing

5.1 Situation

Both on the Zambian and Zimbabwean side, there are greater numbers of women who are involved in marketing of fish. Discussions and observations revealed that there are more women compared to men who are involved in marketing fish. The frame survey, which was carried out on the Zambian side of the lake, revealed that female fish buyers constitute 54.2 percent of the fish buyers while the male buyers represent 45.8 percent. On the Zimbabwe side, the frame survey reported that 52 percent of the fish traders are women. This shows that on both the Zambian and Zimbabwean side, there are more women than men who are involved in fish marketing. There is no data of the volumes and monetary value of the fish that is marketed by women.

The trend is like this because fish marketing does not require a lot of capital in order to start buying and selling. One needs initial start-up funds which may not be much. In Zambia, women openly trade in fish and Kapenta. Several channels are used to market fish. Some get the fish from the fishers and immediately start selling at the harbour. Some take the fish to their houses and sell to regular customers who are locals, and some from as far as Lusaka and the Copper belt. As soon as the word goes round that the fish has arrived, people rush to get their purchases. Some of these traders, who use their homes, have acquired some assets to use in their trading business such as scales and deep freezers. Some respondents

indicated that women are good in fish marketing compared to men. The photograph below shows one trader packing and weighing fish product that had just arrived from a fisher.



Figure 7. Weighing time: women seller and buyer weighing fish in Zambia

In Zambia, women's fish marketing role is more pronounced than in Zimbabwe because in Zambia, female fish traders openly display and sell their products. The women discussed with indicated that there are no licences or permits that are required for purposes of trading in fish. The lack of high capital costs on fish marketing and the free and open trade without fishing authorities and councils interference have encouraged women in Zambia to be actively involved in marketing. Below is a photograph which shows women openly marketing their products.



Figure 8. Weighing time: women seller and buyer weighing fish in Zambia

Within the same market, women display various types of fish species including Kapenta. Fish marketing presents an opportunity for women to earn income and if well organized, it could be a viable livelihood option. However, there are challenges that the female fish marketers encounter in their operations. In Siavonga, fishers who bring in their fish have specific customers and they bring fish specifically to the specific women. The women claim that they would have given the fishers items that they use in the lake such as fishing nets.

At times there is barter trade; items such as nets are exchanged for fish. The competition for fish is very high because every individual tries to get as much as possible. This makes women vulnerable to sexual abuse, sexual favours in order to get fish to an extent that there is a saying "*No sex, no fish*" by some of the fishers. Some of the women come from far and from areas in Siavonga and some sleep at the harbour to wait for "their" fishers to come. The fishers usually come to the harbour during the evening; so, the female and male customers have to be at the harbour when they arrive. This sleeping overnight at the harbour has implications for women who have babies and young children as this subjects them to harbour conditions such as vulnerability to malaria and cold weather. Some have developed coping strategies such as the woman in the photo below who has a mosquito net to protect her, her baby and children from mosquito bites.



Figure 9. Overnight sleep at the harbour by a woman and her children

On the Zimbabwean side, the conditions for fish marketing are not so relaxed in that one has to be in possession of a permit to trade in fish. In Kariba, for example, a monthly permit fee of US\$20 has to be paid to ZPWLMA and this allows the person to buy and sell fish. The person also has to pay for a vendor's licence from the respective Council where they will be trading. This has been cited as a deterrent for women to trade. In view of the regulatory practices in Kariba on the Zimbabwean side, there are no open markets for selling fish. Another challenge that was mentioned was that fish trade is not recognized as a profession or business and as a result, banks do not always consider fish traders for loans.

6. Representation of women in fisheries governance

There are associations, which represent the interests of fishers on both sides of the lake in the areas that were covered by the study. In Zambia, there is a Kapenta Fishers Association (KFA) while in Zimbabwe there is the Kapenta Producers Association (KPA) and the Indigenous Kapenta Producers Association (IKPA). These represent the interest of their members especially in areas that relate to policy. The table below shows that women are marginally represented in the associations and that men are the leaders who hold decision-making position in the associations.

Table 6. Representativeness of women in associations

Position	Zambia SKFA	Zimbabwe KPA	Zimbabwe IKPA	Zimbabwe Cooperative Union	Gache Gache Fishers Association	Zambia Kamimbi village VMC
Chair-person	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male ¹
Vice Chair-person	Male	Male	Male	Female	Male	
Secretary	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	
Vice Secretary	Male	No vice secretary	No vice secretary	Prod Sec Female	Male	
Treasurer	Vacant	female	Male	Female	Male	

On the Zambia side, village management committees (VMCs) were established to ensure the sustainable utilization of fisheries resources. In Kamimbi village, the team discussed with the local VMC. On the Zimbabwean side, the team discussed with the Gache Gache Gillnet Fishers Association representing the gillnet fishers. Table 6 above shows the gender representation of the Fishers associations leadership structures discussed with on the Zambian and the Zimbabwean side.

The issues that are taken up for policy decisions relate to the fishing industry in general. However, the fishing industry is not composed of homogenous actors; there are women and men who play various roles in various fishing activities who could boost productivity if their specific interests are considered for policy-making. Discussions with the various associations revealed varied opinions on representation of women's concerns. One association indicated that representation of women's interests and concerns was not their mandate while two of the associations were enthusiastic on supporting initiatives for women in fisheries forum/network/association.

The women discussed with in both Zambia and Zimbabwe indicated that their specific interests were not addressed in the current associations and that they need a combined women's voice for lobby and advocacy of issues specific to their interests. They also revealed that they need a forum/network/association where they can meet, share business ideas and strategize on issues of common concern and influence on implementation of gender sensitive policies and practices. While the role of women in fish marketing in Zambia is more pronounced, the buying and selling of fish are not well organized and have resulted in social risks and challenges for women. Some people suggested that this sector could be more organized so that women can benefit more.

1 VMC is composed of seven females and six males of which two women are in the top five structure

7. Conclusions

Despite the Governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe being signatories to the SADC and international gender conventions and declarations on gender and the two governments having gender policies, no mechanisms and strategies have been worked out to enable the equitable exploitation and use of Lake Kariba resources by women and men. The fisheries policies, documents and practices have not considered the differential position, situation and needs of women and men in fisheries in Lake Kariba.

The documents and the practices have generally perceived women and men involved in fisheries as a homogenous group yet the situation and roles of men and women are different. The Fisheries authorities have not kept sex disaggregated record of the people they have given permits. There has not been much coordination and consultation between the Fisheries authorities and the Ministries of Women's Affairs, which are gender institutional mechanisms mandated to mainstream gender and women's empowerment in economies of both countries including in fisheries activities.

The involvement of women in fisheries activities in both the artisanal and Kapenta fisheries has been very negligible as a result of a combination of a variety of reasons such as difficulties in getting both artisanal and Kapenta fishing permits; lack of capital to buy fishing gear; cultural hindrances which do not allow women to fish, swim or bath in the lake; gender stereotypes which consider women as weaker vessels; fear on the part of women to go in the lake and security risks associated with fishing in the lake.

Women are often involved in fishing methods, which are in the shallow waters such as angling. This is because this method does not require a lot of capital. Direct fishing activities by women are for subsistence and at times illegal methods are used.

Women have actively been involved in post-harvest activities such as fish marketing, drying and processing. Women constitute a large percentage of people involved in fish marketing (54 percent in Zambia and 52 percent in Zimbabwe). However, the volume marketed by women and men is not known. The marketing activities are not organized. The process of buying fish from the fishers and long fish trading periods make women vulnerable to abuse. The long periods of male fishers away from home (at times up to 23 days a month) on fishing business on islands makes them vulnerable to sexual interactions which could spread diseases such as HIV and AIDS.

Fishers' wives and other women are often involved in fisheries management, which includes record-keeping, finance management and preparations for fishing trips.

Specific women's concerns and needs have not been addressed at the global Fisher's Associations in both countries. Women in both countries are not actively involved neither are they represented in key governance processes of Lake Kariba fisheries. There are negligible numbers of women in leadership structures of fisheries associations such as the Kapenta fishers/producers associations, gillnet fishers associations, village management committees and cooperative unions.

8. Recommendations

Recommendations that have been made below are derived from the analysis of the issues arising from the above findings. Below are suggested recommendations, which could be considered for action.

- The two countries could consider developing a gender mainstreaming strategy in fisheries which could define the strategic direction and options regarding increasing the meaningful participation of women in fisheries.
- There should be more collaboration and consultations between the Fisheries authorities in Zambia and Zimbabwe and Ministries of Women Affairs to ensure that fisheries policies and activities incorporate women's concerns.
- There could be consideration by Fisheries authorities of adopting a quota system in favour of women when allocating fishing permits. A review of permits that are being illegally rented out should be made and permits that are recovered could be redistributed in favour of women.
- Frame surveys and researches, should collect sex disaggregated data which should be analysed and used for programming and policy change.
- Consider developing and implementing a programme on "*Strengthening the role and work of women in fisheries in Kariba*" which could analyse various options available for women in fisheries and be involved in the implementation and provision of support systems such as the following:
 - Empowerment of women in fisheries.
 - Awareness raising and promotion of women's participation in various fisheries options.
 - Supporting and strengthening the work of the Women Fishers Associations.
 - Supporting women and empowering women in areas such as:
 - capital support;
 - access to information in fisheries;
 - policy oriented research in gender in fisheries;
 - support lobby and advocacy efforts of women in fisheries associations;
 - supporting marketing mechanisms options;
 - building women fishers' capacity in fisheries activities and management; and
 - social protection issues, e.g. programmes of HIV and AIDS.
- Consider formation of the Zambian Women in Fisheries Network/Association and the Zimbabwe Women in Fisheries Network/Association, which will lobby and advocate for policy changes to support women in fisheries.
- Consider formation of Zambia women in fish marketing network and Zimbabwe women in fish marketing network to deal with fish buying and selling issues as well as working on fish value addition options.
- Consider supporting and using role models in mentoring of upcoming and weak female fisherwomen.
- Link up with technology institutes such as Harare Institute of Technology and lobby for appropriate technologies which are friendly to women and men and which can allow women to use fishing vessels.
- Consider increasing country and joint (Zambia and Zimbabwe) patrols and law enforcement on the lake to reduce the security risk, catch theft and track culprits on the lake. This could give a sense of security to women to venture in the lake fishing business.

Appendix 1. List of persons contacted

	Name	Organization	Function
1	Dr Felix Murindagomo	Parks and Wildlife Management Authority	Principal Ecologist
2	Ms Queen Chiwara	Kariba	Handliner
3	Ms Dadirai Humbari	Kariba	Handliner
4	Ms Enia Pungurani	Kariba	Handliner
5	Ms Nosta Kazangarare	Kariba	Handliner
6	Ms Agnes Muzeziwa	Kariba	Handliner
7	Ms Kerita Monikira	Kariba	Fishing Gear Owner
8	Ms Christine Blackson	Gache- Gache	Fishing Gear Owner
9	Ms Mudiwa Rujoni	Gache- Gache	Ward Community Coordinator
10	Mr C. Garawaziwa	Gache- Gache Fishers Association	Committee member
11	Mr I Mafunga	Gache- Gache Fishers Association	Committee member
12	Mr Tichaona Manzungu	Gache- Gache Fishers Association	Committee member
13	Mr K Chirowa	Gache- Gache Fishers Association	Committee member
14	Mr J Mlatini	Gache- Gache Fishers Association	Committee member
15	Mr Itai Tendaupeuny	Lake Kariba Fisheries Research Institute	Officer in Charge
16	Mr Nesbert Mapfumo	Kapenta Producers Association	Chairperson
17	Ms Muswe	Ministry of Gender Women's Affairs Community Development	Ward Community Coordinator
18	Dr Mr Morris Mutsambiwa	University Lake Kariba Research Station	Director
19	Mr Newman Songore	FAO Subregional Office	Fisheries Technical Officer
20	Ms Nobuhle Ndhovu	Lake Kariba Research Institute	Senior Ecologist
21	Dr Crispen Phiri	University Lake Kariba Research Station.	Research Fellow

22	Ms Mudiwa Rejuni	Gache Gache	Ward Community Coordinator
23	Ms Cathrine Pereko	Kariba	Cooperative
24	Ms Christina Blackson	Gache-Gache	Gache-Gache
25	Ms Gombedza	Prime fisheries & Distributors	Prime fisheries & Distributors
26	Mr Pardon Zungunde	Tichakunda Fishing Cooperative	Tichakunda Fishing Cooperative
27	Ms Chandengenda	Tichakunda Fishing Cooperative	Tichakunda Fishing Cooperative
28	Mr Nyamhunga	Gache –Gache	Gache –Gache
29	Mr Dandawa	Gache-Gache	Gache-Gache
30	Mr Musambakaruma	Gache-Gache	Gache-Gache
31	Mr Mudzimu	Gache-Gache	Gache-Gache
32	Ms P Sianjoka	Kabio-bio village	Kabio-bio village
33	Mr M. Wamulume	Siavonga District	Siavonga District
34	Mr Katupa Chongo	Siavonga	Siavonga
35	Ms Irene Angasishe	Siavonga	Siavonga
36	Mr Honest Muyasani	Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health Welfare.	Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health Welfare.
37	Ms P Hamoga	Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health Welfare.	Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health Welfare.
38	Mr John Dunn	Siavonga Kapenta Fishers Association.	Siavonga Kapenta Fishers Association.
39	Ms M. Tembo	Kwezit Fishers	Kwezit Fishers
40	Ms B. Bakasa	Siavonga	Siavonga
41	Mr Nemachembate	Village Management Committee	Village Management Committee
42	Ms Chabeta	Nyanyana Cooperative	Nyanyana Cooperative
43	Mr G. Zharira	Indigenous Kapenta Fishers Association.	Indigenous Kapenta Fishers Association.
44	Ms Zharira	Zinogwa Fisheries	Zinogwa Fisheries
45	Mr Clemence Jari	Kariba	Kariba

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48	Ms	Mary Namatowe	Buyantanshi Group	Buyantanshi Group
49	Ms	Maureen Mukonde	Buyantanshi Group	Buyantanshi Group
50	Ms	Beauty Chleya	Buyantanshi Group	Buyantanshi Group
51	Ms	Mary Zalimmwemwe	Buyantanshi Group	Buyantanshi Group
52	Ms	Christine Mulenga	Buyantanshi Group	Buyantanshi Group
53	Ms	Florence Simujeke	Shibukeni Women's Club	Shibukeni Women's Club
54	Ms	Ivey Shenge	Shibukeni Women's Club	Shibukeni Women's Club
55	Ms	Shewirn Karuru	Member	Shibukeni Women's Club
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58	Ms	Joice Kabanga	Member	Lushomo Womens Club

SmartFish is a regional fisheries project managed by the Indian Ocean Commission, funded by the European Union and co-implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. SmartFish, which operates in twenty countries throughout the Indian Ocean Region, Southern and Eastern Africa, focuses on fisheries governance, management, monitoring control and surveillance, trade, and food security.

This report presents the findings of a study that was taken on the roles and situations of women in Lake Kariba fisheries. Over the years Lake Kariba has provided fish resources which have generated income, food security and nutrition for the local shoreline communities on both the Zambian and Zimbabwean sides of the lake. The assessment process involved a review of relevant documents, in-depth interviews with individuals and Focus group discussions (FGDs) with the local people.

From this assessment, it was shown that fisheries policies, documents and practices do not consider the different position, situation and needs of women and men. Furthermore, it had been seen that there was not a lot of coordination or consultation between the Fisheries Authorities and the Ministries of Women's Affairs. As well, women in both countries were not actively involved or meaningfully represented in key governance processes of fisheries in Lake Kariba. The findings were then used to develop the recommendations detailed within this report. This report also contributed to the Fifth Technical Consultation on the Development and Management of the Fisheries of Lake Kariba, Siavonga, Zambia, which was held on 11 to 13 September 2012.



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