

PROJECT REPORT | 1976

**First Roundtable Meeting on Fisheries,  
HIV/AIDS and Social Development.  
Mongu, Western Province, Zambia.  
Meeting report • November 2009**

Hüsken, S.M.C.



# **First Roundtable Meeting on Fisheries, HIV/AIDS and Social Development. Mongu, Western Province, Zambia.**

**Meeting report**

Hüsken, S.M.C.

November 2009

*Fisheries and HIV/AIDS in Africa: Investing in Sustainable Solutions*



This report was produced under the Regional Programme “*Fisheries and HIV/AIDS in Africa: Investing in Sustainable Solutions*” by the WorldFish Center and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with financial assistance from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

This publication should be cited as:

Hüsken, S.M.C. (2009). First Roundtable Meeting on Fisheries, HIV/AIDS and Social Development. Mongu, Western Province, Zambia. Meeting report. Regional Programme Fisheries and HIV/AIDS in Africa: Investing in Sustainable Solutions. The WorldFish Center. Project Report 1976.

Author's affiliation:

S.M.C. Hüsken: The WorldFish Center Zambia.

National Library of Malaysia Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Cover design: Vizual Solution

© 2009 The WorldFish Center

All rights reserved. This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part for educational or non-profit purposes without permission of, but with acknowledgment to the author(s) and The WorldFish Center. This publication may not be reproduced for profit or other commercial purposes without prior written permission from The WorldFish Center. To obtain permission, contact the Business Development and Communications Division at [worldfishcenter@cgiar.org](mailto:worldfishcenter@cgiar.org)

## **Table of contents**

<b>Table of contents &amp; List of acronyms .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Objectives .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Opening remarks .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Background to the meeting.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Presentation by the Department of Fisheries (DoF) .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Presentation by the National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council (NAC) .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Experiences of agencies working with fishing communities in Western Province .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Way forward: Mapping of stakeholders .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Way forward: Collaboration and coordination mechanisms .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Annex 1: Participant contact information .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Annex 2: Meeting programme .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Annex 3: Detailed overview per agency .....</b>	<b>12</b>

## **List of acronyms**

<b>ART</b>	Anti Retroviral Therapy
<b>BRE</b>	Barotse Royal Establishment
<b>CIZ</b>	Care Initiative Zambia
<b>DATF</b>	District AIDS Task Force
<b>DoF</b>	Department of Fisheries
<b>GRZ</b>	Government of the Republic of Zambia
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>MFNP</b>	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
<b>NAC</b>	National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council
<b>NASF</b>	National AIDS Strategic Framework
<b>NZP+</b>	Network of Zambian People Living with HIV
<b>PACA</b>	Provincial AIDS Coordinating Advisor
<b>PATF</b>	Provincial AIDS Task Force
<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>PPU</b>	Provincial Planning Unit
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme

## **Introduction**

Fisheries are critically important for livelihoods and food security in Zambia. More than 300,000 families derive their livelihoods from fisheries, and millions of Zambians, in particular the poor, depend on fish for essential food and nutrition. Western Province is home to one of the most important fisheries in the country in the floodplain of the Zambezi and its tributaries, and a particularly large section of the population in the Province is dependent on fisheries for income and livelihoods. However, these livelihoods and food security contributions from fisheries are under threat as socio-economic and environmental changes are posing new challenges to the future of the fisheries in the Province. Among these, HIV/AIDS and other diseases are having a particularly severe impact on fishing communities, social development is falling short of national targets, and climate change and other environmental factors have started to change the natural conditions of fisheries.

In response to these challenges, the Department of Fisheries (DoF) in the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and the National HIV/AIDS/TB/STI Council (NAC) together with the WorldFish Center have over the past months engaged in a dialogue with local and national agencies, including civil society organizations, to raise awareness and strengthen coordination. To take this dialogue to the next level, a Roundtable Meeting has been held on 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> November 2009, hosted by Caritas Mongu at the Catholic Centre in Mongu, Western Province. The meeting provided an opportunity for direct exchange between organizations working with fishing communities in the Province. A total of 34 people participated, from government, NGOs and civil society, 9 of whom traveled from Lusaka.

## **Objectives**

The specific objectives of the Roundtable Meeting were:

- To get an overview of the work of organizations working with fishing communities in Western Province;
- To discuss priorities related to HIV/AIDS and social development in fishing communities in Western Province;
- To identify challenges and constraints in working with fishing communities;
- To agree on coordination mechanisms and discuss opportunities for collaboration in 2010;

## **Opening remarks**

A note of thanks and welcome was expressed by the meeting facilitator from the WorldFish Center, Mrs. Saskia Hüsken, after which official opening remarks were addressed to the participants by the Director of Caritas Mongu, Mr. Mubukwanu. He welcomed all participants and in particular Dr. Chirwa from the National

HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council (NAC) to the Catholic Center and stressed the importance of this meeting.

This was followed by a statement from Induna Itondo from the Barotse Royal Establishment, who expressed gratitude to the invitation to this meeting and noted the challenges faced in the Western Province fisheries, especially poverty and HIV/AIDS. He stated the importance of fisheries in the economy of the Province, and the great importance of looking after the resource. He also noted that there is a lack of enforcement of fisheries regulations such as usage of the right fishing gear and respecting the fishing ban. He appealed to the Department of Fisheries to enforce the law and participate more in the fisheries management. BRE does not have sufficient resources but are willing to cooperate in these matters. Induna Itondo also said that people need to involve in other activities during fishing ban, otherwise he foresees increasing problems, including an increased risk of spread of HIV during this period.

The meeting was then addressed by the Director General of the NAC, Dr. Chirwa, who stressed the multisectoral approach of the national response to HIV/AIDS. Dr. Chirwa referred to the recently held National Prevention Convention, where the President of the Republic of Zambia had stressed the importance of prevention. Dr. Chirwa elaborated on the six drivers of the epidemic which are:

- Multiple and concurrent sexual partners
- Low and inconsistent use of condoms
- Low rates of male circumcision
- Mobility and migrant labour
- Vulnerability and marginalised groups
- Mother to child transmission

Dr. Chirwa noted that in most fishing camps and fishing communities several drivers seem to be present at the same time, hence putting fisher folk and fish traders at particular high risk of HIV infection. Although HIV prevalence has decreased nationally the prevalence rates have increased in Western, Central and Luapula Provinces, which calls for special attention, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. The statement from the Honorable Minister of Livestock and Fisheries was read by the Assistant Secretary from the Provincial Administration Office and called for collaboration among all stakeholders.

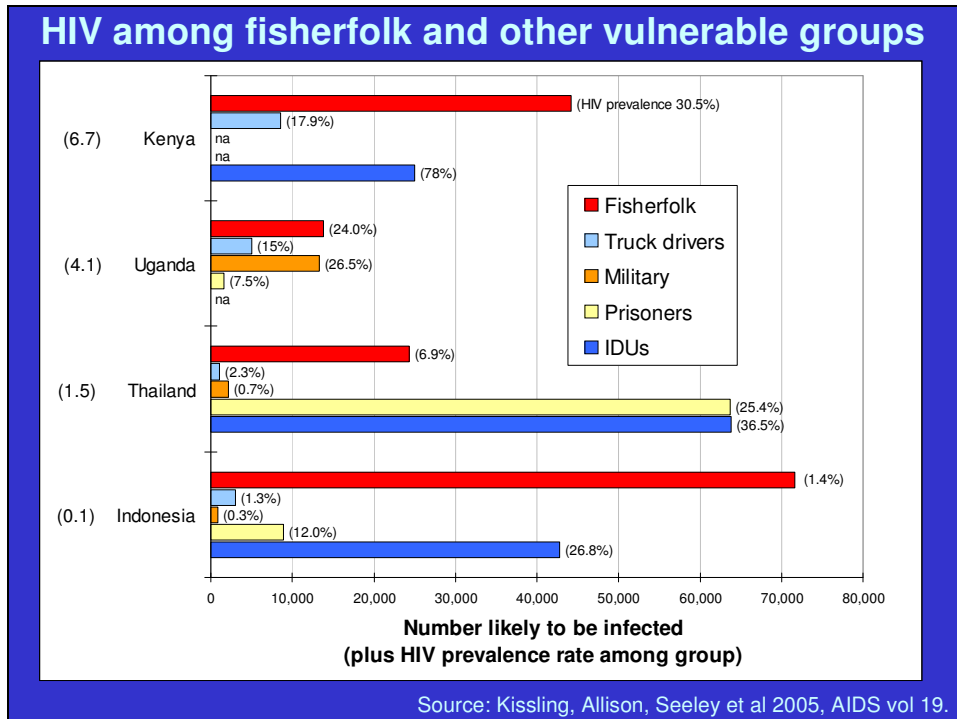
Participants proceeded with introducing themselves and the agency they represented at the meeting (see Annex 1: Participants' contact information).

## **Background to the meeting**

To inform participants of the background to the meeting, as well as to provide an introduction into the issues to be discussed, the WorldFish Center presented briefly the key issues in fisheries;

- **HIV/AIDS**
  - Populations at high risk
  - Fish is important for nutrition & food security and income
- **Health and hygiene**
  - Exposure to disease
  - Access to services
  - Infrastructure
- **Work and social conditions**
  - Gender inequality
  - Child labour
  - Security and safety
  - Awareness of rights
- **Mobility and migration**
  - Social cohesion
  - Demographic structure
- **Poverty amidst plenty**
  - Cash incomes
  - Lack of financial infrastructure

When comparing the HIV prevalence among fisherfolk with other 'high risk' populations, it is evident that fisherfolk are at increased risk and that serious policy attention as well as targeted interventions in the respective fisheries are needed. There is moreover a need for quantitative data on HIV/AIDS in the respective fisheries in Zambia, especially in view of the contributions of fish to the economy, national food and nutrition security and the livelihoods of thousands of Zambians.



In Western Province, home to some of the most important fisheries in Zambia, fish is the basis of the economy and people's livelihoods, but at the same time the Province is the poorest in Zambia and faces increasing HIV prevalence rates and social development challenges. Co-operation and integrated work by governmental and non-governmental agencies are needed to develop solutions since there are many issues that need attention. This meeting is a starting point where relevant agencies come together to discuss issues and exchange experiences working with fishing populations. This meeting also provides a platform to discuss priorities and agree on collaboration and coordination mechanisms to address these priorities.

The meeting programme was presented and agreed upon by the participants (Annex 2).

### **Presentation by the Department of Fisheries (DoF)**

The Principal Fisheries Officer for Western Province, Mr. Kagoli Muyangali, presented on the activities undertaken and challenges faced by the Department of Fisheries in Western Province. His presentation covered the following points:

- Monthly law enforcement to prevent the use of illegal fishing gear, in collaboration with local fishers;
- Formation of 10 Upper Zambezi fisheries management committees, through sensitization of the District Kutas;
- Fish disease surveillance;
- Training on fish farming and fish processing and handling;
- Extension services and data collection (market data and aquaculture statistics);



- Cross border fisheries management meetings (Namibia);
- Fish seed centre in Kaoma is partially rehabilitated but needs more development;
- Several DoF officers are pursuing studies, but none on HIV, gender or climate change issues;
- Challenges: fish disease, ungazetted fish ban, some uncooperative Induna's, establishment of Upper Zambezi Fisheries Management Plan, licensing and registration, research, inadequate equipment, poor infrastructure;

Comments and questions:

Q: How many research stations do DOF have? There are research stations for all major fisheries but some smaller fisheries lack stations.

Q: How about gender issues? Some fisheries officers are women, especially research officers. The issue is that most of them do not like to be placed in remote areas in view of their safety. On the ground, there are not many active female fishers but there are some female boat owners.

**Presentation by the National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council (NAC)**

Mrs. Gladys Ngoma, Private Sector / Workplace Specialist from the NAC presented on the government response to HIV/AIDS in Zambia, including the following key points:

- Currently 14.3% of the adult population (15 - 49 yrs) is living with HIV, with 16,1% infections in women compared to 12,3% in men;
- Current strategic plan (NASF 2006 – 2010) aims to have a multi-sectoral response, coordinated by the NAC, through integrating HIV and AIDS into the work of all partners and the development agenda in Zambia;
- Guiding principles:
  - o Adoption of human rights approach.
  - o Greater and meaningful involvement of PLHIV at all levels of the response
  - o Gender equity.
  - o Mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS in pro-poor interventions.
  - o Multi-sectoral response and partnership.
  - o Implementation to be in line with the National Decentralization Policy to ensure maximum participation.
  - o The national response is guided by ethically sound, scientific and evidence based research.
- Thematic areas:
  1. Intensifying prevention
  2. Expanding treatment, care and support
  3. Mitigating the socio-economic impacts of HIV and AIDS
  4. Strengthening the decentralized response and mainstreaming HIV and AIDS
  5. Improving the monitoring of the decentralized response
  6. Integrating advocacy and coordination of the multi-sectoral response

- Political leadership in Zambia has led to the Zambian Parliament passing the NAC Act in 2002, and a Cabinet Committee on HIV and AIDS was established. HIV and AIDS were mainstreamed in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).
- Under the Provincial and District Development Coordinating Committees special HIV and AIDS sub-committees (task forces) are developed; Provincial AIDS Task Force (PATF) and District AIDS Task Force (DATF).
- ART is free and nutritional programmes are part of care and support for PLHIV.
- Establishment and expansion of Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) to district levels, and support to home-based care programmes.
- Establishment of bottom-up planning process in all the districts, building community competencies by all stakeholders and fostering coordination efforts at national and community levels, including involvement of youth groups.

Mrs. Ngoma concluded with a strong appeal to the meeting to coordinate and collaborate, as we are all working towards the same goals. NAC aims to strengthen the capacity of partners for M&E, to strengthen operational and behavior research and to improve coordination between stakeholders in districts and provinces.

#### Comments:

There are severe constraints in terms of confidentiality and handling of patients during counselling and treatment (a patient is seen by too many people), which might hamper people's willingness to test for HIV.

The meeting agreed on the need for more community based / home based care and testing facilities in Western Province, as more people needed to be reached.

### **Experiences of agencies working with fishing communities in Western Province**

All participants were asked to prepare a short overview of their respective organization, including the main purpose and activities of the agency, the issues they come across in fisheries, and the challenges they face in supporting fishing communities (see Annex 3: Detailed overview per agency). Each agency presented their overview and responded to questions from the meeting participants. The following agencies presented:

- Barotse Royal Establishment (BRE)
- Radio Lyambai
- NZP+
- ILO
- Jubilee Zambia
- Concern Worldwide
- Kuomboka Youth Group
- Youth Alive Mongu (under the Diocese of Mongu)
- Care Initiative Zambia

- Ministry of Education (Mongu District Education Board)
- WFP
- Landfresh Initiative Ltd.
- Oblate Radio Liseli
- Provincial Medical Office
- Ministry of Finance and National Planning / Provincial Planning Unit (PPU)
- Caritas Mongu (development agency of the Diocese of Mongu)

During the presentations, the issue was raised on why Western Province continues to be the poorest province in Zambia. A statement from the Barotse Royal Establishment (BRE) was welcomed by the meeting. The Induna stated that the challenges mentioned in the meeting go as far back as 1964 (independence). BRE and GRZ are both responsible for fisheries and in the past there was close cooperation between the two. In recent times however, there has been no invitation from GRZ to BRE to plan together, so there is no progress. When GRZ patrols in the fisheries, they do not engage BRE fully. BRE feels a loss of power; they are being blamed for not being active, while in fact BRE has no longer the power to act. They are expected to deliver, but don't have authority to implement. Despite these challenges, BRE has an open door policy to work with everybody and welcomes collaboration.

On the second meeting day, after the presentations from all the agencies, the DVD film "Deadly Catch" (from Integrated Regional Information Networks - IRIN) was presented, depicting the impacts of HIV/AIDS in a fishing community at Lake Victoria. During the break, participants discussed the contents of the DVD and expressed interest to receive a copy. The WorldFish Center agreed to try to make copies of the DVD available to all participating agencies, to be used as sensitization material in their outreach work.

### **Way forward: Mapping of stakeholders**

Although attempts were made to be as inclusive as possible, the meeting recognized that there were certain organizations not present at this meeting who do important work in fisheries and HIV/AIDS. A mapping exercise was done to list the stakeholders to be included at the roundtable, including the following:

- Churches (for spiritual support)
  - Pastor's Fellowship
  - 3 church mother bodies (CCZ)
  - Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia (EFZ)
  - Zambia Episcopal Conference (ZEC)
  - Muslim organizations
- Village fishing committees
- ZNAN Mongu
- Oxfam
- ARHA (Adolescent Reproductive Health Association)
- Mongu Municipal Council / Ministry of Local Government

- Security organs: Zambia Police, ZAWA, neighborhood watch (to the extent they are engaged in law enforcement in fisheries sector; also to keep peace and order)
- UNHCR (refugees)
- Cultural associations (initiation of children)
- Traditional Healers Association of Zambia (THAZ)
- Zambia Farmers Association
- Human Rights Commission / Judiciary
- Stakeholders from the market chain:
  - Transporters Association
  - Marketers Association of Zambia
  - Boat makers
  - Traders
- Harbour Committee (Harbour masters)
- Henwood Foundation
- People's Participation Services
- SWAAZ (Society for Women and AIDS in Zambia)
- YWCA
- CAMFED (Campaign for Female Education)
- World Vision Zambia
- ZANIS
- DAPP (Development Aid from People to People)
- PCI (Project Concern International)

The meeting agreed that more organizations could be added to the list, but they need to be working in fisheries and/or HIV/AIDS and their role needs to be meaningful, otherwise the list could be endless.

### **Way forward: Collaboration and coordination mechanisms**

The meeting proposed to establish a Committee at provincial level. This Committee should be liaising with DoF to identify priority activities in fishing camps. The meeting agreed that the Committee should not be a parallel structure, but a coordinating committee. Terms of References should be developed, focusing on coordination and guidance. The bulk of activities will be with the members.

The meeting debated if there should be an Interim Chair of the Committee, and Caritas Mongu was proposed as Interim Chair, which they accepted. The Department of Fisheries proposed themselves to be the Secretary of the committee. The Interim Chair and the Secretariat were tasked to call for a stakeholder meeting in December 2009.

The NAC, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and the WorldFish Center agreed to provide feedback to the provincial coordinating Committee and agreed to develop a proposal for funding in December 2009 to support the coordinating tasks of the Committee. This support would be expected to start in April/May 2010.

The first Roundtable Meeting on Fisheries, HIV/AIDS and Social Development in Western Province was rounded up with a word of thanks to all participants from the WorldFish Center. The Department of Fisheries stated they will put in their best effort to improve on their performance and that their headquarters is very committed to this initiative.

Mr. Mubukwanu from Caritas Mongu closed the meeting by stating they are grateful for the responsibilities put to them and by thanking all for participating actively and responsibly. Special thanks were addressed to the NAC, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and the WorldFish Center for providing this initial forum on these important matters in Western Province.

\*\*\*

## **Annex 1: Participants' contact information.**

Olive K. Munjanja	ILO	<a href="mailto:munjanja@ilo.org">munjanja@ilo.org</a> 0955663134
Francis A. Banda	WFP – Mongu	<a href="mailto:francis.banda@wfp.org">francis.banda@wfp.org</a> 0977205655
Garries M. Wamundila	Oblate Radio Liseli	<a href="mailto:garries.wamundila@yahoo.com">garries.wamundila@yahoo.com</a> 0979646509 / 0217-221640
Jacob M. Mashwelo	Landfresh Initiatives Ltd.	<a href="mailto:consultlandfresh@gmail.com">consultlandfresh@gmail.com</a> 0977516975 / 0967516975
Seke Seke	Care Initiative Zambia	0979646852 Box 910377 Mongu
Nathaniel Mubukwanu	Caritas Mongu	<a href="mailto:caritasmongu@gmail.com">caritasmongu@gmail.com</a> 0217-221269 / 0977789279
Mukeya Liwena	Radio Lyambai	<a href="mailto:mliwena@yahoo.co.uk">mliwena@yahoo.co.uk</a> 097675949
Lamaswala Mubiana	NZP+	<a href="mailto:nzpmongu@yahoo.com">nzpmongu@yahoo.com</a> 0979783551
Evans S. Musialela	Jubilee Zambia	<a href="mailto:esmusialela@yahoo.co.uk">esmusialela@yahoo.co.uk</a> 0977414350
James Simwinga	Concern Worldwide	<a href="mailto:snjcobra@yahoo.co.uk">snjcobra@yahoo.co.uk</a> 0955429987
Eddiga Lyomba	Youth Alive	0978430667
Kenneth Oyik	Concern Worldwide	<a href="mailto:kenneth.oyik@concern.net">kenneth.oyik@concern.net</a> 0966417473
Eddigar Chimaze	Youth Alive	0976888815
Induna Itondo BRE Evr Simushashu	Barotse Royal Establishment	0977525194
Induna Mubondo BRE S. Simakando	Barotse Royal Establishment	0976034986
Mubanga Mutti	Kuomboka Youth Group	<a href="mailto:mubati@yahoo.com">mubati@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:kuombokayouthgroup@yahoo.com">kuombokayouthgroup@yahoo.com</a> 0955517149
Sendoi Mulonda	Education – Mongu DEB	0977775337
Emmanuel Mubita	Youth Alive Mongu	0978056892
Michael Inambao	MoFNP – Provincial Planning Unit	<a href="mailto:kenge1970@yahoo.com">kenge1970@yahoo.com</a> 0955851682
Loziwe Njobvu Chilufya	DoF – Kafue	<a href="mailto:loziwen@yahoo.com">loziwen@yahoo.com</a> 0979777937
Harris Phiri	DoF – Chilanga	<a href="mailto:harrisphr@live.com">harrisphr@live.com</a> 0977649148
Mainza Kalonga	DoF – Chilanga	<a href="mailto:mukanzubo@gmail.com">mukanzubo@gmail.com</a> 0977427935 / 0211-278418
Lubasi Imanga	Jubilee Zambia (JCTR)	<a href="mailto:ilubasi@yahoo.com">ilubasi@yahoo.com</a> 0979318990
Kagoli Muyangali	DoF – Mongu	<a href="mailto:muyangalithefisherman@gmail.com">muyangalithefisherman@gmail.com</a> 0977414251

Matipa Katongo	2410	<a href="mailto:katongocecilia@yahoo.com">katongocecilia@yahoo.com</a> 0979939427
Francis M. Kabamba	Caritas Mongu – Home Based Care	<a href="mailto:f.kabamba@yahoo.co.uk">f.kabamba@yahoo.co.uk</a> 0977969180
Harrison A. Anseli	PMO – Mongu	<a href="mailto:harrisonanseli@yahoo.com">harrisonanseli@yahoo.com</a> 0977295944
Rosemary Masaku	PACA Western Province	<a href="mailto:rosemarymasaku@gmail.com">rosemarymasaku@gmail.com</a> 0977429953
Gladys Ngoma	NAC	<a href="mailto:gngoma@nacsec.org.zm">gngoma@nacsec.org.zm</a> 0977857814
Maria Jansson	WorldFish Center	<a href="mailto:m.jansson@cgiar.org">m.jansson@cgiar.org</a> 0211257940
Simon Heck	WorldFish Center	<a href="mailto:s.heck@cgiar.org">s.heck@cgiar.org</a> 0211257940
Saskia Hüsken	WorldFish Center	<a href="mailto:s.husken@cgiar.org">s.husken@cgiar.org</a> 0211257940 / 0977437141

## **Annex 2: Meeting programme**

### **Day 1:**

<b>Time:</b>	<b>Item:</b>	<b>Facilitator:</b>
8:00	Registration	DoF and NAC
8:30	Welcome & Official opening remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mongu Diocese</li> <li>- Representative BRE</li> <li>- DG of NAC</li> <li>- Minister of Livestock and Fisheries</li> </ul>	Mongu Diocese
9:30	Self-introductions of participants	DoF
9:45	Introduction to the Roundtable Meeting: purpose and background	WorldFish
10:00	DoF strategies and activities; Discussion	DoF
10:45	Tea break	
11:00	NAC coordination and networking (incl. NAC operations, Road map to 3 <sup>rd</sup> National AIDS Strategic Framework, National indicators); Discussion	NAC
13:00	Lunch	
14:00	Profiles and activities of agencies working with fishing communities in Western Province (group work) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Main objectives and activities</li> <li>- Issues they come across in fisheries</li> <li>- Challenges for having impact in fisheries</li> </ul>	WorldFish
15:30	Tea break	
16:00	Presentations of agencies' profiles and activities	NAC
17:30	Close of the day	Mongu Diocese

### **Day 2:**

<b>Time:</b>	<b>Item:</b>	<b>Facilitator:</b>
8:00	Welcome	Mongu Diocese
8:10	Presentations of agencies' profiles and activities – cont'd	DoF
10:30	Tea break	
11:00	Presentations of agencies' profiles and activities – cont'd	NAC
12:30	Video "Deadly Catch" & Discussion	WorldFish
13:00	Lunch	
14:00	Synthesis of Issues and Challenges	WorldFish
14:30	Way forward: Mapping of stakeholders in Western Province	Mongu Diocese
15:30	Tea break	
16:00	Way forward: Collaboration and coordination mechanisms	DoF and NAC
17:00	Close of the meeting	Mongu Diocese



### **Annex 3: Detailed overview per agency.**

<b>Barotse Royal Establishment (BRE)</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>Conducting meetings with fishers in the camps, to sensitize them of the goodness of protecting fisheries in the province</i>
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport to reach fishing camps; requires transport facilitation from DoF</li> <li>• Lack of sufficient resources</li> <li>• Security for patrolling; BRE requires to be accompanied by government</li> </ul>
<b>Radio Lyambai</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>Radio Lyambai is a community radio station whose aim is to educate, inform and entertain by broadcasting relevant programmes which contribute to the meaningful development of the communities in Western Province.</p> <p>Vision: Radio Lyambai strives to see empowered and well informed communities in Western Province that are aware of issues affecting the people's livelihood and their role or responsibility in regional and community development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of access to information for community development, this includes information on high profile issues such as fish disease; also targeting specific populations (elderly, fishermen ...).</li> <li>• General provision of community broadcasting services.</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of information on fish disease from stakeholders; GRZ and BRE not forthcoming with information;</li> <li>• Limited involvement of fishers in activities affecting them.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of support in form of information from experts and stakeholders in fisheries (e.g. fish disease); in future, other stakeholders, government offices need to come on board (e.g. PS office).</li> <li>• Inadequate involvement of fishers in radio programme due to lack of mobility of Lyambai; need transport to go to fishing camps to capture their views</li> <li>• Limited radius and coverage to create effective awareness; length of Zambezi floodplain.</li> </ul>
<b>Discussion and additional information</b>	<p>Comment; Radio is very important for communities in Western Province.</p> <p>Question: but can't you partner with others to reduce costs?</p> <p>They need to move to do their job and deliver their mandate, but PS office not helpful.</p> <p>Addition from DoF: before going to communities, come to the fisheries office for views and information.</p>
<b>NZP+</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>NZP+ is a membership based organization that promotes support to people living with HIV and AIDS, represents them and advocates for their interests, facilitates the access to information and vital services and encourages their livelihood development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide psycho-social support;</li> <li>• Positive living (giving HIV a human face)</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competition for fish by different groups of fishermen (survival of the fittest)</li> <li>• Mobility, seasonality</li> <li>• Hygiene</li> <li>• Access to information is limited, access to services is poor</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate transport facilities</li> <li>• Immigration: people come from outside the province; these people need to make a profit while they are here and therefore disregard local regulations;</li> <li>• Illiteracy</li> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Alcohol abuse</li> <li>• No long-term planning and investments by fishermen</li> </ul>
<b>ILO</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>ILO is a specialized UN agency focusing on labor issues, works as a tripartite organization (government, employers and workers' organizations), and within the UN family it is designated as the lead agency for workplace issues.</p> <p>Potential activities in Western Province, in partnership with other organizations, based on its comparative advantage, could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of HIV/AIDS workplace policies and programmes in the informal sector (fisheries)</li> <li>• Sensitization on child labour.</li> <li>• Training in collaboration with others on business and enterprise development</li> <li>• Addressing issues of social protection</li> <li>• Addressing workplace related gender issues</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This would be a new area requiring more understanding of how the dual legal system operates.</li> <li>• Better understanding needed of what kind of workers and employers organizations exist and how they operate and link with national structures.</li> <li>• ILO did studies of HIV/AIDS in informal sector in Zambia, and studies of HIV/AIDS in major markets (Lusaka, Kafue) – lessons from these may be applicable in fisheries sector as well;</li> </ul>
<b>Jubilee Zambia</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>To foster from a faith inspired perspective a critical understanding of current issues guided by the church's social teachings that emphasizes human dignity in the community to generate activities for the promotion of the fullness of human life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building and sensitization workshops</li> <li>• Living conditions research (food and non-food items) Research used by govt. on livelihoods, challenges faced by cattle traders; big trade, but still remaining poor.</li> </ul> <p>Jubilee is a membership organisation (incl. TALC).</p>
<b>Issues</b>	<p>Fish trading is no longer an important economic venture because of the now elongated chain of distribution (middlemen). It has become expensive on the market, so poor families cannot afford to add to their nutrition.</p>
<b>Challenges</b>	<p>Use of illegal gear and fewer fishing sources. If we could have 10 or 20 fish ponds near Mongu, food security and economic gains can be achieved. When fisheries are closed, people have an option if there were fish ponds.</p>
<b>Concern Worldwide</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>Vision: To eradicate extreme poverty in Zambia by ensuring the rights of all the poor and marginalized men, women and children are realized and all have access to basic services.</p> <p>Mission: to help people living in extreme poverty in Zambia achieve major</p>

	<p>improvements in their lives which last and spread without ongoing support from Concern Zambia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihoods programme: fish farming (100 households) and promotion of appropriate fishing methods</li> <li>• Vegetable and crop production, poultry, small livestock;</li> <li>• Disaster prevention and natural resource management;</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS mainstreaming</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS programme: prevention, treatment, care and support for PLHIV, mitigation of socio-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS, monitoring.</li> </ul> <p>All activities are implemented in partnership with local organizations and authorities and government institutions.</p>
<b>Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using improper fishing methods</li> <li>• Mobility and migration</li> <li>• Limited knowledge and skills in fish farming</li> <li>• Pond fish involves a lot of labour; excavation. Due to illness and death, labour in households has been reduced.</li> <li>• Inadequate information about and adherence to govt. policies.</li> <li>• Gender inequalities.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>	Late disbursement of funds and inadequate resources / logistics.
<b>Discussion and additional information</b>	<p>Mainstreaming HIV; what exactly has Concern done on mainstreaming? Don't do harm, don't promote HIV or do activities that increase infections, support affected families. Concern has one person full-time for mainstreaming HIV and gender. Look at how HIV can impact on all aspects of Concerns work. Trainings at community level, involving DoF staff.</p> <p>How does Concern select partners? Some approach us, we hold them against our selection criteria. Sometimes Concern approaches partners directly for collaboration.</p>
<b>Kuomboka Youth Group</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>To reach out to communities and families whilst ensuring grass root participation in response to HIV/AIDS poverty and other related issues that affect people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV/AIDS awareness programme (drama performances and trainings)</li> <li>• Livelihood programme and good governance</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few organizations implementing activities in the fishing villages</li> <li>• Extra marital affairs (paying in kind for fish)</li> <li>• Low condom use and high demand for testing</li> <li>• High levels of illiteracy</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport costs are high</li> <li>• Some communities hard to reach both in flood and dry seasons;</li> <li>• Mobility of fishers and fish traders</li> <li>• Stigma and ignorance</li> <li>• DoF staff require government rates to collaborate which is too expensive for local NGOs; this effects the partnerships</li> <li>• Use of mosquito nets and potato sacks (sefa-sefa) for fishing</li> </ul>
<b>Youth Alive Mongu (under Mongu Diocese)</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>We are a pro-life organization and promote positive behavior change, attitude and healthy state of mind and spirit among the youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behaviour change programme</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychosocial counseling</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stigma of going to VCT centers</li> <li>• Self stigma</li> <li>• Multiple concurrent partners</li> <li>• Lack of information on HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• Lack of employment among the youth</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>	Transport and motivation (allowance)
<b>Comments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do your report from your VCT activities to clinics? Yes we report figures to area clinics</li> <li>• Zambia-wide 90% knowledge of HIV/AIDS (CSO study), but challenge is to translate this into behavior change.</li> <li>• Stigma is a great challenge; ethics of medical professionals needs to improve; some of the over-emphasis on HIV/AIDS (e.g. candle light) leads to scare and self-stigma; need to emphasise positive aspects of disease and treatment – like any other disease.</li> <li>• Need to coordinate messages and events following guidelines in order to prevent stigma and fear.</li> <li>• Stigma and uncertainty also lead to people going to several VCT centers to be sure about results; these are counted several times.</li> <li>• Need to have dialogue at district and provincial levels to share experiences; organizations need to participate at senior level in this dialogue.</li> <li>• Continuity is a problem because of high turnover of staff in local organizations.</li> <li>• International NGOs not focused on impact; they absorb most of the money themselves.</li> <li>• Conditionality of support makes it difficult to have sustained impact; local partners need more continuous support, not just projects.</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.cbc.unc.edu/measure">www.cbc.unc.edu/measure</a> Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE), Study: Identifying gaps in HIV prevention in Mongu, Western Province, 2005.</li> </ul>
<b>Care Initiative Zambia (CIZ)</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>To uplift the living standards of the rural communities through sustainable livelihoods and the prevention of HIV/AIDS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV/AIDS (care, prevention, sensitization)</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of financial resources in fishing communities</li> <li>• Multiple infections among fish traders</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>	<p>Transport and inadequate funding</p> <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What do you do under 'prevention'? – we do drama and outreach; should be under 'sensitization'.</li> <li>• Have no care program at the moment – want to have program to boost household resources, farming implements; shouldn't this be under NZP+?</li> <li>• Problem is lack of coordination; we have a lot of duplications, parallel programs in Western province; not clear who is developing what proposals and what is happening when funding comes.</li> <li>• Improved coordination would reduce prevalence further.</li> <li>• NGO bill intends to strengthen coordination and transparency.</li> <li>• Networking will help new initiatives to find the roles; and will ensure overall</li> </ul>

	<p>coherence and better coverage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Networking and coordination is essential; this meeting will need to resolve how to do this.</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Education (Mongu District Education Board)</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>Mission: Enable and provide an education system that will meet the needs of Zambia and its people.</p> <p>Vision: To provide quality, lifelong education for all, which is accessible, inclusive and relevant to individual, national and global need and value systems.</p> <p>1. Providing education services (Mongu district: 42,813 pupils; 1,281 teachers)</p> <p>2. HIV/AIDS Programme implementation: this mainly focuses on and is done through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* awareness on prevention and abstinence (sports, debate, essay writing, poems, peer education).</li> <li>* care, psychosocial support, counselling and guidance services with specific focus on HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>* integrating HIV in school and college curriculum as cross cutting issue.</li> <li>* capacity building activities through peer-education which is mainly related to behavioural change.</li> <li>* anti AIDS activities in schools (all schools have anti-AIDS clubs).</li> <li>* appointments of HIV/AIDS focal persons in all schools, whom are also oriented in counselling and guidance (teachers get extra remuneration for this role).</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Truancy and absenteeism due to seasonal migration of families.</li> <li>• Some fishing camps are too far from schools so children miss out on education.</li> <li>• Big challenge to reach remote fishing camps.</li> <li>• Early pregnancies and early marriages; stigma and bullying.</li> <li>• Poor appreciation of education by many.</li> <li>• Child labour: boys fishing early, girls used in fish selling; this interferes with school attendance.</li> <li>• Relocation of learners (due to migration of parents, whom need to go fishing to earn their living).</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irregular attendance of pupils and teachers to school activities due to ill health through HIV/AIDS, resulting in high rates of drop-outs on the part of learners.</li> <li>• Distance between fishing camps and schools. Specific risk to girls, as they might face sexual abuse on their way to school.</li> <li>• Overcrowding of schools in urban and peri-urban areas with teachers who are not able to teach because of their ill health.</li> <li>• Understaffing of schools due to high illness rates.</li> <li>• Orphans without prospects of continuing schooling (child headed households).</li> <li>• Cultural and religious barriers to using sexual terminologies; teachers can be caught between professional and religious commitments, which hampers HIV programmes.</li> <li>• Poor sanitation at the schools, especially during floods.</li> <li>• High poverty levels; parents fail to pay school fees for their children, especially at secondary level – WP still poorest province;</li> </ul> <p>Comments:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young people observe that they can make quick money day-to-day in fishing camps; so why should they go to school? – requires awareness creation among parents and children; is difficult in a poverty stricken community where short-term needs are so high;</li> <li>• Can children stay behind when parents go to fishing camps? Might create new risks; is a subject of dialogue between education board and some communities;</li> </ul>
<b>World Food Programme (WFP)</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>To save lives by providing food in times of crisis such as those affected by natural calamities (e.g. floods, droughts), displaced people due to conflicts etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School feeding (87 schools in Mongu districts), refugee and MMC (moderately malnourished children) feeding programmes.</li> <li>• Tree planting programme due to climate change as caused by rampant cutting of trees for timber, poles, charcoal and migration (clearing land for agricultural activities).</li> <li>• Rainwater conservation (schools).</li> <li>• Target of 80% women participation.</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not much activity, but promoted fish farming through PUSH</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge as technical support was not solicited from DoF;</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education levels very low.</li> <li>• How to reduce prostitution in fishing camps due to poverty, lack of access to fish etc.; sexual links from fishing camps all the way to Lusaka.</li> <li>• Use of wrong methods of fishing.</li> <li>• Sensitization on HIV/AIDS very low or not at all.</li> </ul> <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media are an important partner for dissemination, but there have been mixed experiences with coverage of HIV/AIDS; some examples of misleading reporting.</li> </ul>
<b>Landfresh Initiative Ltd (private sector business consultancy)</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>To plant a professional business understanding to the community through the provision of business consultancy services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business planning</li> <li>• Apiculture business</li> <li>• Fish farming as a business</li> <li>• Accounts preparation</li> <li>• Market linkages and funding</li> <li>• Product development and technologies</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate financial resources for upcoming fish farmers.</li> <li>• Inadequate information on fish farming management.</li> <li>• Lack of linkages to people who can fund fish farming projects.</li> </ul> <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WFP fish pond approach is community, but if you give an individual the responsibility for a pond, that works better and Landfresh is able to assist.</li> <li>• Capacity to process / canning of fish? Yes, Landfresh has that capacity. First training / capacity building, then provide with technology to use, and link you to funding for these businesses.</li> </ul>

<b>Oblate Radio Liseli</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>Mission: To spread the light of Christ to the community of Western Province. Christian and community based radio station run by a group of catholic groups. The station officially opened in 2004 and reaches out to more than 500,000 people in 4 districts. Now moving into other activities besides preaching.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informing the public on issues that are bearing to the community of Western Province through news and other educative programmes.</li> <li>• Functioning as a mouth piece for the voiceless in the community.</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	<p>We recognize fishbans as important exercises that are aimed at improving the livelihood of the communities who depend on fish for living.\</p> <p>We also view fisheries as a resource (income) for local populations that requires concerted effort of major stakeholders in development.</p>
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities do not have information on the government imposed fish ban. Lack of information.</li> <li>• Issues of climate change also pose a challenge for interventions in fisheries i.e. unprecedented floods.</li> <li>• Illegal fishing activities pose a challenge as they disturb the breeding process.</li> <li>• Fish traders and farmers need to be sensitized on how to generate other income. Fish traders in market said they will fish and sell fish despite the fish ban. So DoF needs to inform more about the fish ban.</li> <li>• Lack of proper collaboration between DoF, traditional authorities and the media. However, we had good collaboration with BRE.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DoF: appreciate that you made efforts to work with DoF, although not always successful. From DoF side we realize that there is need of dissemination of information. Appreciate the role of media. You will also see more of us. National Agricultural Information Services (NAIS) has been our mouth piece for DoF, so that is the channel we have been using. Many people are media-shy; we need to look into the reasons for this. Is news being restarted? Will the media bring the real picture? When you want DoF to discuss or respond, you need to be clear on what exactly you want to discuss, so that officers are prepared and can adapt their way of presenting the information / views.</li> <li>• Media is neutral; reports on good and bad things. Difference between written press and radio. Media should be truthful; you can report on something that went wrong, but do it truthfully.</li> <li>• Officials at provincial level; media phobia. But media can also promote our activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Provincial Medical Office</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>To take health services as close as possible to the family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervising district health offices, hospitals, clinics</li> <li>• Give technical support at district level.</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	<p>Low access to health services. Distances are far from camps in communities to nearest health facility.</p>
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of human resources. On top of that, we lack financial resources. Mongu District is working with BRE on health of fishermen (2008).</li> <li>• Distance to health service facilities.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of health services to families and communities in the fishing camps. Problems of transport and man power.</li> <li>• Referrals of clients to clinics; bad attitude, people refusing to get treatment. December '09 meeting for all health managers to improve the structure and reduce delays and patients seeing too many people in the process of getting treatment. There should be 2 people; clinical officer to do the HIV test, next step should be the person to provide the ART. Confidentiality is very important.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration with partners, for example CDC who have money for testing. CHAZ who purchase machines for blood analysis.</li> <li>• Does MoH have a programme on ART distribution? When patients have seen the doctor and they turn out to have HIV, when they go to the pharmacy for ART, they might be seen by others (e.g. number of people involved is too large), which reduces confidentiality and increases stigma.</li> <li>• Attitude of nurses; no smiles. It is a quality to be a nurse, they need more training on service provision, ethics and being patient oriented. Difference between govt. and mission hospitals, even rate of recovery in mission hospitals is higher. Difference comes from the way of treating patients.</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Finance and National Planning; Provincial Planning Unit (PPU)</b>	
<b>Purpose and activities</b>	<p>To coordinate, supervise, spearhead resource mobilization, allocate, disburse to all sectors of the economy to facilitate integral human development.</p> <p>Provision of financial resources to all line ministries, departments and spending agencies.</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation of provincial programmes/projects to ensure prudent use of resources and timely completion of set objectives and targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional development plans; coordinate supervise for comprehensive national development plans.</li> <li>• Consolidate regional development planning (district and provincial development plans).</li> <li>• National vision.</li> <li>• Fifth (and Sixth) National Development Plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	<p>PPU is re-established, so relatively new. We have taken up the important issues from this meeting and shall take them forward in planning. Collaboration with PPU encouraged.</p>
<b>Caritas Mongu</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home-based care and VCT.</li> <li>• Agriculture, livelihoods.</li> <li>• Justice and peace.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High costs of operating in remote areas;</li> <li>• Conflicting approaches from different stakeholders; bottom-up approaches and imposed programmes;</li> <li>• Hand-outs kill idea of local contributions;</li> <li>• Depending on community volunteers – but other agencies pay fees to gain quick entry into communities.</li> </ul>