



REPORT

Report Second Stakeholders Meeting Lake Victoria Component Ridar Hotel, Seeta - Mukono, Uganda 3 – 4 December 2009 • Workshop Report

Bakunda, A.



1.0 BACKGROUND

Fisheries and HIV/AIDS in Africa: Investing in Sustainable Solutions is a three year (2007 - 2010) collaborative regional research programme implemented by the WorldFish Center, in collaboration with FAO, in several major fishing economic zones of Africa where there is significant migration of fishers and fish traders. Lake Victoria Component is implementing the project in the Lake Victoria corridor (Eastern African Zone) which links Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda.

The overall objective of the regional programme is to strengthen the capacity of the people and agencies in the region to develop practical, coordinated and sustainable solutions to enhance the contributions of fish and fisheries to economic and human development.

The specific objective is to build strategic responses to HIV/AIDS in the fisheries sector that generate benefits for vulnerable groups in wider society.

At planning stage it was agreed that the Lake Victoria component focuses on one research site in Uganda (Mukono District) and stakeholders from Kenya and Tanzania would participate in the project through planning meetings, discussions of findings and development of policy recommendations. The Department of Fisheries Resources (DFR) in Uganda is providing institutional support through the coordination of stakeholder meetings, while Makerere University – the Department of Food Science and Technology - undertakes the research.

In line with the above, DFR received funds from WorldFish Center through Makerere University, to organize the second stakeholder meeting. The meeting was held from 3rd to 4th December 2009 at Ridar Hotel, Seeta, in Mukono District.

1.1 Objectives of the meeting

The objectives of this second stakeholder meeting were two-fold:

- a) Presentation of preliminary research findings by researchers to the stakeholders;
- b) Stakeholders feeding back into the preliminary research findings.

1.2 Workshop Participants

The workshop was attended by fifty (50) participants drawn from; Kenya, Tanzania and various institutions from Uganda including; Ministry of Agriculture animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Department of Fisheries Resources (DFR), Uganda AIDS Commission (UAC), Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO), National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI), Makerere University, Mukono Local Government, and the Beach Management Units (BMUs) of Kiyindi, Kiko, Mubaale, Munyama and Zinga where data was collected (see Annex 3 for the list of participants).

1.3 Meeting Programme

The first day of the meeting included travel and reception of participants at the meeting venue. The meeting was conducted in a participatory manner and involved presentations and plenary discussions (see Annex 1 for the detailed Meeting Programme). The second day started with welcome remarks by the author, Mr. Bakunda, Aventino, Senior Fisheries Officer from the Department of Fisheries Resources (DFR). He highlighted the project background, the accomplished project activities and the objectives of the Second Stakeholders Meeting.

2.0 OPENING SESSION

2.1 Remarks from Department of Fisheries Resources

Dr. Rhoda Tumwebaze, Assistant Commissioner for Fisheries, welcomed the stakeholders to the meeting. She pointed out that HIV/AIDS has remained a big challenge among the fishing communities and a number of studies are being carried out to come up with information to design sustainable solutions. She thanked the researchers for the work done so far and was optimistic that the study findings will add value to ongoing and other already done studies. She urged the participants to take keen interest in the presentations of the findings and actively participate in plenary discussions so as to enrich the study findings. Dr. Tumwebaze concluded by thanking the project managers for supporting the studies.



Dr. Rhoda Tumwebaze making opening remarks

2.2 Remarks from Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization

Mrs. Kirema-Mukasa, a Senior Economist on behalf of Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) thanked the organizers of the meeting for extending the invitation to LVFO. She informed the meeting that LVFO is an umbrella institution coordinating fisheries management activities on Lake Victoria. She pointed out that LVFO identified HIV/AIDS as one area requiring special intervention because a sick fishing community cannot sustainably utilize the fisheries resources. She informed the meeting that LVFO is currently coordinating an HIV Sero-Behavioural study of the fisheries and plantation sectors under East Africa Community/AMREF Lake Victoria

Partnership Programme. She said that the two studies will generate up to date information which will facilitate identifying practical solutions to the challenges of HIV/AIDS in fishing communities on Lake Victoria and East Africa in general.



Mrs. C.T. Kirema-Mukasa making opening remarks

2.3 Official Opening

Dr. Olaho Mukani William, the Director of Animal Resources under the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries-Uganda, opened the meeting officially. In his opening remarks he emphasized the threat of HIV/AIDS to development, the vulnerability of fishing communities to HIV/AIDS and the need for constant research to come up with latest information to help in designing appropriate interventions. Dr. Olaho called upon the stakeholders to implement the actions the research will recommend. He appealed to project managers not to stop at research phase but to go a step further and support the proposed sustainable solutions at the end of the research phase of the project. He concluded by thanking participants from Tanzania and Kenya for attending the meeting as was agreed during the planning meeting. He moreover thanked the coordinators of the project component in Lake Victoria, the Department of Food Science and Technology of Makerere University, for undertaking the research, as well as the local communities where the research was conducted for supporting the study by participating and providing information (see Annex 2 for the complete Opening Speech).



Dr. Olaho Mukani William

3.0 PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

3.1 Impact of Mobility and Migration on Vulnerability in Uganda Fisheries Sector - *Ms. Nite Tanzarn*

Ms. Nite Tanzarn, one of the research consultants under the project, presented the preliminary results of her study on the impact of mobility and migration on vulnerability in the fisheries sector in Uganda.



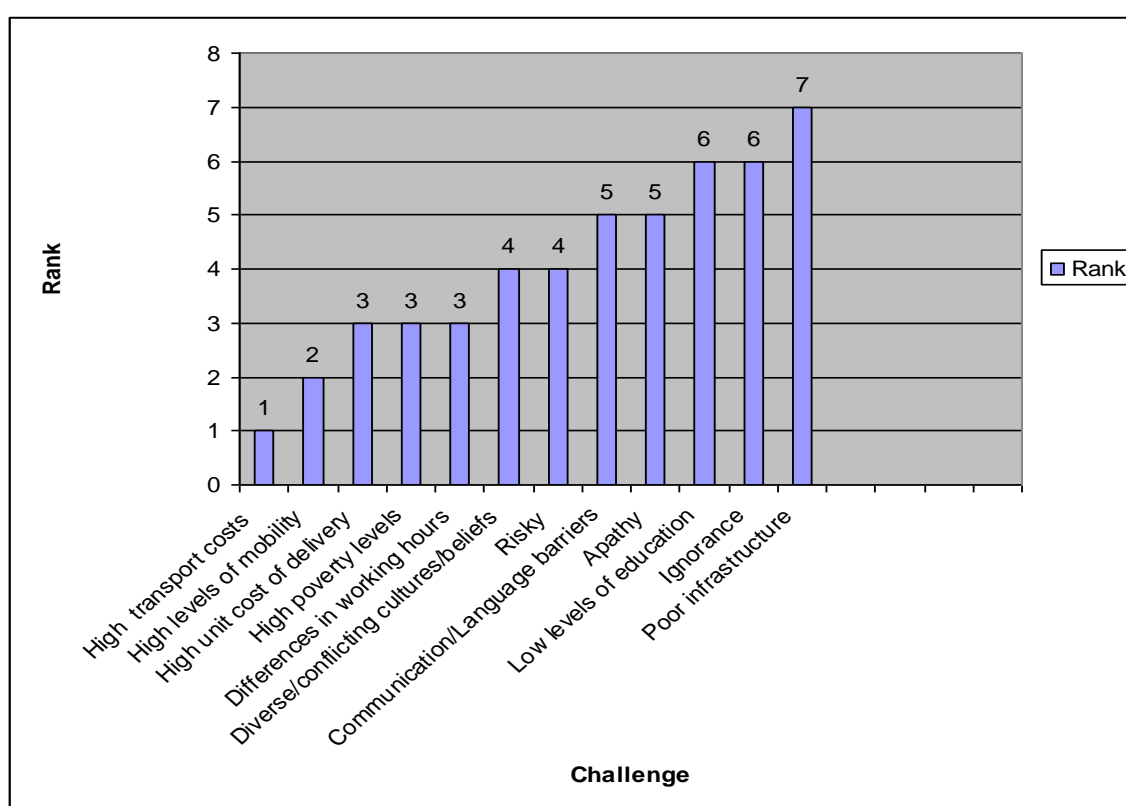
Ms. Nite Tanzarn presenting her findings

3.1.2 Findings

- Majority (permanent) residents in both Ndotwe and Kiyindi (77%) are immigrants from Kenya, Tanzania and other parts of Uganda.
- More than half of them have been residents for at least 10 years.
- 90% live away from their spouses and most travel to their natal homes at least once a month.
- Once they become aware that they are infected with HIV, they either return to their natal homes or move to another landing site.
- The levels of in-migration fell from 25% in 2005 to 20% in 2007. This is due to restrictions on movement associated with the need for people to register with the BMU when they migrate (long-term) to or move out of a community
- The levels of in-migration are higher than out-migration: a ratio of 1,7:1.
- The most mobile population is the boat owners followed by fish traders and fishers.
- Men constitute the biggest proportion of registered people migrating into (90%) and moving out (88%) of the community. Most move in search of more lucrative fishing sites.
- Kiyindi is characterized by a high level of (unregistered) daily and bi-weekly flows of people, of largely fish traders: fish mongers, fish processors, auctioneers and agents for the private export-oriented firms.
- These mobile populations secure their livelihoods from the lake but do not reside in the community. They travel from as far as Arua in north western Uganda and Rwanda.
- While some (43%) women migrate to take up business opportunities within the island, others are “forced” (57%) into accompanying their mostly female relatives to the fishing community.
- Many live in very difficult circumstances and end up being sexually exploited.

- Very few (10%) members of the community see mobility in itself as a major cause of HIV infection.
- However, the dynamics associated with mobility and migrations are perceived to be key drivers of risk and vulnerability i.e.
 - i) Women trading sex for food, shelter, transportation or fish (35%) in the fishing communities;
 - ii) Many commercial sex workers (10%) attracted by the daily disposable income of fishers (25%);
 - iii) Long periods away from spouses (12%) promote temporary relationships usually with several partners. At the places of origin, many spouses of migrants engage in transactional sex to supplement their income;
 - iv) Lack of HIV services and information (5%).

3.1.3 Challenges to serving fishing communities



Question for the meeting:

- *How do we target interventions for HIV prevention, and for AIDS-related care, support and treatment in fishing communities and for fish traders?*

3.1.4 Plenary Discussion

Comments /Questions /Suggestions	Reactions /Responses
What makes fishers and fish traders' mobility unique and makes them vulnerable to HIV/AIDS as compared to mobility in other populations?	Fishers/Fish traders mobility is characterized by migrants over-concentrating in one place, living together longer and interacting socially.

What do communities say on how best they can be served?	Usually they present a long shopping list of services needed. The common asked services are; schools, safe water, health and improved accessibility.
Who is a migrant?	In the context of this study, anyone who moves into a community and has extended stay.
Fish Landing sites need to be mapped (physical planning) so as to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce congestion of houses ➤ Improve hygiene and sanitation by constructing latrines 	
Government should increase budget allocation for development infrastructure and service delivery among fishing communities.	Central and Local Governments need to mainstream HIV/AIDS in their development programmes, plans and budgets.
Intensify sensitization on HIV/AIDS spread and prevention among married couples.	
Control illegal fishing by licensing. Illegal fishing contributes to migration of fishers in search of better fish catches.	Licensing of fishing activities is being streamlined by DFR. People engaged in fisheries related activities have been asked to apply and are being vetted. The next step is licensing and will be done annually.
Fishing communities should be encouraged to undergo VCT and know their HIV Sero status.	



Mr. Ogwang Vincent from Kenya contributing to the plenary discussion

3.2 Options for Reducing Vulnerability Along the Fish Market Chain: Uganda Case Study - Ms. Nite Tanzarn

Ms. Tanzarn also presented the findings from a second study she conducted under the project.

3.2.1 Findings

- Majority (54%) of women interviewed associate HIV infection in their fishing community to (women engaging in) transactional sex.
- Men on the other hand, believe that the major cause of HIV infection in Kiyindi landing site is the daily disposable income of the fishermen.
- Both women and men agree that female fish traders are the category that is most at risk of HIV infection. This, according to the female fish traders, is because they:
 - Cannot negotiate safe sex (98%).
“Men use condoms whenever they like, especially when having sex with a stranger. But it is almost impossible for a woman to demand that a man uses a condom.”
 - Drink a lot and end up engaging in unprotected sex.
 - Have many sexual partners (86%) out of necessity. Many exchange sex for fish or for means of transport because their businesses are undercapitalized:
“As a female fish trader, you have to be friends with the fishermen in order to be guaranteed access to fish. If you do not have a ‘friend’, you do not get fish and therefore, run out of business.”

Major perceived causes of HIV infection at Kiyindi landing site:

Perceived cause	F (%)	M (%)
Mobile populations	8	12
Women engaging in transactional sex	54	9
Too many prostitutes	7	14
Fishing is a risky business	7	0
Daily disposable income (fishermen)	14	40
Lack of HIV/AIDS services & information	2	9
Long periods away from spouses	8	16

Perceived category of women most likely to be infected by HIV:

Category of women	F (%)	(M%)
Fish traders	44	44
Fish processors/drying mukene	24	35
Women who clean/dry nets	8	5
Prostitutes/bar maids	5	7
Housewives	8	9
All categories of women	10	0

- Female fish traders are more vulnerable to the impact of HIV/AIDS than men because once they become infected:
 - Many are abandoned by their partners and yet they do not belong to social support groups:

“The trend here is that when a woman gets infected, the husband/lover abandons her. If a woman is the first one to fall sick, she is accused of being the ‘loose’ one, the one who brought the infection into the family.”
 - Their incomes go down.

“Women fish traders, especially those who deal in fresh fish, are more vulnerable because as soon as signs of AIDS show, their customers stop dealing with them.”

Question for the meeting on the recommendations for development component:

- *What practical and effective intervention(s) can be undertaken to benefit female fish traders considering the delays in disbursement of funds?*

3.2.2 Plenary Discussion

Comments /Questions /Suggestions	Reactions /Responses
The project is ending in March 2010. Will it be possible to implement the Development Component of the project in the remaining time?	Project Managers should extend project life to allow implementation of Development Component of the project.
Why is the Development Component planned to be implemented at Kiyindi Landing site only?	Because it is being piloted. The practical lessons learned will be rolled out to other areas.
Government has not taken efforts to intensify information dissemination micro financing for women.	District leaders should intensify information dissemination on micro-financing.
Women are forced to get “men friends” in order to get fish to process especially the most competitive Nile perch.	
Women should be encouraged to form money saving and lending groups.	



Ms.Mbilinyi Rhadmina Ramadhan (Third from Right) sharing Tanzania’s experience during plenary discussion.

3.3 Improving the Nutritive Quality of Low-value Fish Products Marketed in Lake Victoria Region – Dr. Margaret Kabahenda

Dr. Margaret Kabahenda, lead consultant from Department of Food Science and Technology of Makerere University, presented her findings on the Low-value Fish Products Marketed in Lake Victoria Region.

She highlighted the relationship between Nutrition and HIV/AIDS as;

- Households affected by HIV/AIDS are often food insecure.
- Nutrient deficiencies can shorten survival.
- Diet with adequate nutrients reduces risk for infections, improves response to drugs and shortens hospital stays.

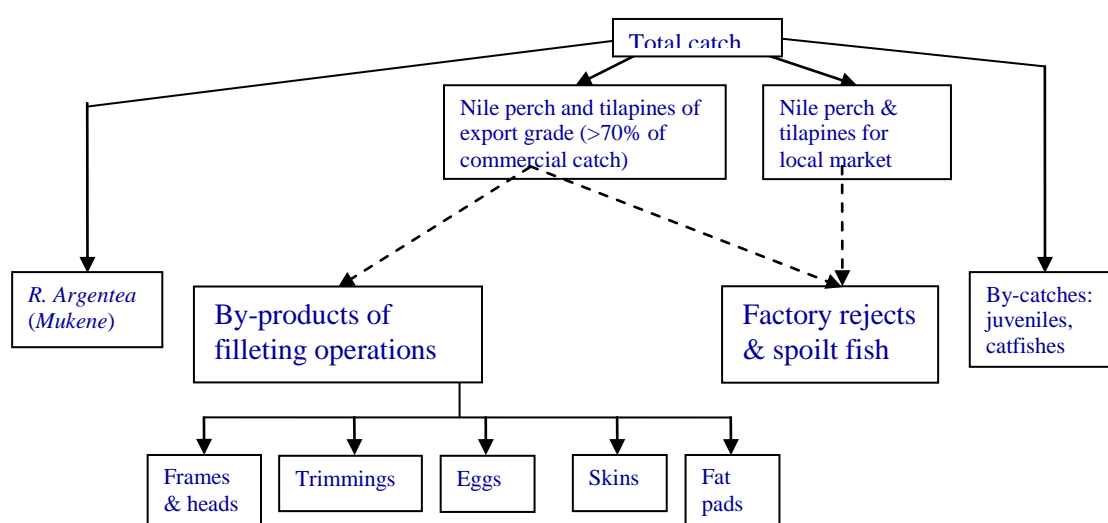
Fish is very important in human health as it is a major source of animal protein, essential vitamins and minerals and fat - omega 3 fatty acids with medicinal properties (nutraceutical).

Health benefits of Omega-3 Fatty Acids, present in fish, include:

- Omega 3 improves cardiovascular health.
- Reducing risk for abnormal blood clotting.
- Reducing circulating blood triglycerides.
- Reducing inflammation and hardening of arteries.
- Improving relaxation of blood vessels → mildly reducing blood pressure.

3.3.1 Low-Value Fish Products

Low-value fish products marketed in Lake Victoria Region range from fresh and processed products related to Nile perch processing, Mukene fishery, indiscriminate fishing (‘juvenile fishery’) and down-graded high-value fish products due to poor handling and processing.



3.3.2 By-Products from Factories

The by-product trade started in the 1980s in Kenya and spread to Tanzania and Uganda in the 1990s. The trade resulted from the need by factories to dispose of by-products and the need for raw material by artisanal processors. Major by-products from factories include: Frames, Skins, Fat pads, Eggs (roe) and Fillet trimmings and red meats.

Frames

- Constitute 40-43% of total fish weight
- Major product traded in regional markets

Concerns:

- Filleting technique has improved, so the frames are getting bonnier.
- Smaller fish being caught.
- Poor handling compromises nutritive value.



Frames

Skins

- Mature skins are scarce. They are tanned into leather.
- Some skins exported to Portugal and Italy for making glue.
- Immature skins used for direct human consumption.
- Nile perch skins are de-scaled and rolled:
 - Smoked mostly for export
 - Deep fried – for local market
- Direct consumption is still limited.



Skins

Off-cuts

- Range from 10 to 200 gm in weight.
- Also called red meats or chips.
- Red meats often a by-product of fillet targeting Northern European, American, and Australian (they prefer white meats).
- Trimmings are generated from standardizing the fillet size.
- Good quality off-cuts often do not reach local markets. Used to make fish fingers and patties.
- Quality of off-cuts determines the quality of the product.
- Artisanal off-cuts often constitute red meats and trimmings sorted from by-products, they often include fins, bones, and scales.
- Molded in flour and deep fried in perch oil:
 - Ugandan side of the Lake, fish balls (20-25 grams) sell for UShs.100 (about US\$ 0.06)
 - Mostly served with sweet potatoes



Off-cuts

- Availability of trimmings for local consumption is being threatened by the growing demand at regional & international markets.
- Salted and sun-dried off-cuts (locally called *chips* in Tanzania) are very popular in DRC, because they can be purchased in smaller quantities and are very divisible. It is considered a delicacy especially when mixed in greens e.g. cassava leaves.
- Off-cuts are not fully being utilized in Uganda.

Guts

- Air bladders (also called swim bladders or maws) are the only high-value fish product derived from inside fish (their guts).
- No documented processing & consumption of fish intestines, liver, and other internal organs in the Lake Victoria region.
- Of the 11 artisanal processors visited, only one by-product trader was observed selling a small section of the intestine (the pyloric ceaca or *obubede*).
- Guts are the cheapest by-product found on the market; 75 gram piece of pyloric ceaca, was selling for UShs.100.

Juveniles

- Juvenile - fish weighing less than ½ kg and Nile perch less than 18 inches or tilapia less than 11 inches.

- Trade in and utilization of juvenile fish attributed to necessity to improve access to fish:
 - High value products exported.
 - Fish by-products also commercialized.
- Major markets include the lucrative local market and large regional markets especially DRC and Southern Sudan.

Roe

- A mature female perch has an egg sack (Roe) that weighs about ½ kg.
- Rich in protein, essential oils, and micronutrients.
- Mostly deep fried and smoked and sold in local markets.
- Smaller eggs (including tilapia's) are sun-dried and sold to the DRC together with other dried fish products.
- Eggs are becoming scarce due to indiscriminate fishing (perch <3 yrs).



Roe

Fats

- Fat mostly found under skin, especially belly flaps.
- Amount of fat depend on age of fish and spawning; on average 100 gm of perch yields 750 mg oil.
- Artisanal processors extract fat by melting at high temperatures.
- Perch fat remains an underexploited resource.
- Oil mostly used to deep fry fish products and starchy foods (sweet potatoes and cassava) to complement fish products.

- Key concerns:
 - Overheating and reusing fat reduces good fats and/or their function.
 - Deep frying increases amount of total fat one consumes.
- Younger fish being harvested reducing fat available for making oil.

Factory rejects

- Most fish is rejected by the filleting factories because of:
 - Heavy bruising from rough handling while removing from nets, throwing on unpadded canoe bottom, and force used to through them on auction slabs.
 - Spoilage – inefficient cold chain.

- Oversized Nile perch of more than 40 kgs.
- Fish products are also rejected at the filleting stage; some are spoilt whole fish (sold to artisanal processors), some are lower grade fillet including poor cuts and spoilt fillets (sold to by-product traders).
- On Ugandan side of Lake Victoria, fresh pieces of Nile perch (often factory rejects) are sold fresh or deep fried:
 - 1 cube (25-30 grams) is sold at UShs.100 (US\$ 0.06).
 - An average consumer buys 5-10 pieces but some consumers buy as few as 1-2 pieces.



Factory Rejects

Mukene

- Mukene is increasing in Lake Victoria
- Processing methods still crude:
 - Sun-drying on ground
 - Storage does not allow adequate aeration
- Not attracting good international markets.
- Seems to be under fished and incur greatest losses.



Drying /Airing out Mukene at Kiyindi landing site

Results of qualitative assessment of the nutritional value of the key low-value fish products as they move along value-chain (protein, fat and fatty acids, vitamin A, iron, zinc, and calcium) will be communicated in January 2010.

3.3.2. Plenary Discussion

Comments /Questions /Suggestions	Reactions /Responses
Does the amount of salt affect the nutrition value of processed fish?	Yes. High salt concentration levels lead to hypertension.
Which fish products should be recommended for people living with HIV/AIDS?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish products which are not spoilt. • <i>Rastrineobola argentea</i> (Silver fish/ Mukene which is not salted. • Boiled fish eggs with no fat.
<i>Rastrineobola argentea</i> (Silverfish/ Omena) is considered high value fish in Kenya and value addition on it has been promoted to the extent that it is packed and sold in supermarkets as a snack.	
Fish skeletons from fish processing factories get spoiled once they leave the factories due to poor handling. Fish inspectors should sensitize people trading/handling the skeletons.	
What can be done in Uganda to improve the quality of <i>Rastrineobola argentea</i> just as the case in Tanzania and Kenya?	Drying of <i>Rastrineobola argentea</i> (Mukene) on racks is being encouraged. Fisheries Officers are sensitizing the processors of the advantages of not drying Mukene on bare ground. Also in some districts around Lake Victoria processors are assisted under National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) programme to construct drying racks.

3.4 Local Institutional Analysis (public, private sector, civil society), Regional Policy Analysis - Ms. Rose Nalwadda

Ms. Rose Nalwadda, Director of Planning and Monitoring at the Uganda AIDS Commission (UAC) made a presentation on progress of implementation of the **Institutional Analysis** under the project. She informed the meeting that UAC will contribute to the research program by providing information on institutional capacity and collaboration mechanisms among institutions and agencies working with fisheries, HIV/AIDS and food security.

An institutional analysis study at national and sub-national level (Mukono district) will answer the following questions;

- a. What are the key national agencies working on fisheries, HIV/AIDS and food security and how do they relate to each other?
- b. What institutional collaboration exists and what changes are needed to improve integration of food security and fisheries issues in HIV/AIDS response and vice versa?
- c. What good practices can be scaled up?



Ms. Rose Nalwadda reporting on progress of Institutional Analysis study

She pointed out the accomplished project activities as;

- All the administrative arrangements like signing of the contract between WorldFish Center and Uganda AIDS commission and transfer of funds to Uganda AIDS Commission were accomplished.
- Preliminary arrangements have been done regarding execution of the research. Terms of reference to guide data collection, analysis and preparation of a technical report were developed and reviewed by WorldFish Center.

She informed the stakeholders of the planned project activities as;

- The key activity of collecting data has faced the challenge of finding a competent and willing consultant to do the work within the available limited financial resources.
- Uganda AIDS Commission will undertake the exercise using its own staff in consultation with key institutions and compile a report by March 2010.

Other planned activities she mentioned are:

- To develop/adapt/agree on criteria for deciding best practices on integration of HIV/AIDS and fisheries and food security and criteria for best practice on institutional collaboration.
- To organize a stakeholders' workshop to validate the draft report and to fill in any information gaps that may exist.
- To prepare a policy brief that will be discussed by the Policy Advisory Group (PAG) constituted by the heads of the National AIDS Councils.

Time Line for this activity is as follows:

Time frame	Activity
December 2009	Review field work plan and document review
January 2010	Key informant Interviews at national and district level
February 2010	Report writing and Stakeholders' meeting to validate report
March 2010	Finalize and submit report

Expected Outputs and deliverables under this study include:

Outputs:

- Terms of reference
- An inventory of national agencies working on fisheries, HIV/AIDS and Food Security
- Draft Technical report
- A stakeholders' workshop report
- Criteria for best practice on integration and institutional collaboration

Deliverables:

- A Final Technical report
- A policy brief
- A regional workshop report

3.4.1 Plenary Discussion

- An inter-institutional task force should be formed to expeditiously carry out Institutional Capacity Analysis.
- The various HIV/AIDS service providing organizations in the country like The Uganda AIDS Support Organization (TASO) should roll out their services to other districts including island communities.
- There is an ongoing HIV Sero–Behavioural study of the fisheries and plantation sectors under East Africa Community/AMREF Lake Victoria Partnership Programme. The two can interlink and reinforce each other.

4.0 Way Forward

A number of interventions were proposed during plenary discussions most of which had long time perspective. However, at the end of the meeting, the following way forward was agreed upon:

- a) DFR completes and circulates the second stakeholders meeting report to the stakeholders.
- b) DFR to request program managers at WorldFish Center to consider extension of the project life so that uncompleted project activities can be completed.
- c) Consultants incorporate stakeholders' comments in their draft reports.
- d) Consultants complete studies and compile final reports.
- e) Third stakeholders meeting to receive the final report.

5.0 Closing

Dr. Odongakara Konstantine, Principal Research Officer at National Fisheries Resources Institute (NaFIRRI), Uganda, closed the meeting. In his closing remarks he stated that Fisheries and HIV/AIDS in Africa: Investing in sustainable Solutions is a big regional programme, supported by international development partners and should be taken seriously. He said that what is challenging however is the sustainability of the solutions that the study will recommend due to limited institutional capacity and coordination at the end of the project.

On Nutrition aspects he expressed gratitude on the findings on nutrition value of low fish products which many people do not take seriously and result into huge quantities of post-

harvest losses and incomes due to poor post harvest handling and limited knowledge on value addition. He urged stakeholders to consider all findings seriously and promoted the recommendations the consultants will finally make.

He closed the meeting by thanking participants for turning up for the meeting and Mukono Local Government for accepting to host the project.



Dr. Odongakara Konstantine (Third from left) making meeting closing remarks.

Annex 1

MEETING PROGRAMME

Fisheries and HIV/AIDS in Africa
A regional research-for development program by WorldFish Center and FAO
 Second Stakeholders Meeting
 December 3rd – 4th, 2009, Ridar Hotel Seeta, Mukono

Day 1 December 3rd 2009		
Time	Activity	Responsible Person/Institution
12.00 – 06 00	Travel & Reception at Ridar Hotel, Seeta Mukono	DFR & Participants
Day 2 - December 4th, 2009		
0800-0830	Registration of Participants	DFR Sec.
0830-0900	Welcome Remarks/Self Introduction and Meeting Objectives	DFR
0900-1000	Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LVFO • MAAIF 	LVFO DAR
1000-10.30	Tea Break	Ridar Hotel
1030 -11.30	<i>Options for Reducing vulnerability along the fish market chain, Uganda Case Study</i>	Consultant
11.30 – 1200	Discussion	All
1200 - 1300	<i>Impact of mobility and migration on vulnerability in Uganda Fisheries</i>	Consultant
1300 - 1330	Discussion	All
1330 - 1430	Lunch	Ridar Hotel
1430 - 1500	<i>Nutritional analysis of 'low value' fish products along marketing chain</i>	Consultant
1500-1530	Discussion	All
1530- 16.00	<i>Local institutional analysis (public, private sector, civil society), Regional policy analysis (public, private sector, civil society)</i>	Uganda AIDS Commission (UAC)
16.00 – 1630	Discussion	All
16 30 - 1700	Tea	Ridar Hotel
17 00- 1800	Way Forward and Closing	All
Day 3 - December 5th, 2009		
09.00	Departure and Travel	All

Annex 2

OPENING REMARKS BY DR. OLAHO MUKANI WILLIAM: DIRECTOR OF ANIMAL RESOURCES *MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES*

HIV/AIDS remains a threat to development worldwide. There is still much to be done in preventing HIV infections and spread and assisting those already living with HIV/AIDS.

Fishing communities have been singled out as one of the most vulnerable groups and studies have indicated that HIV prevalence rates among fishing communities are above national average rates.

According to studies this situation has been attributed to many reasons related to behaviour and social structures including;

- Readily available cash income with little culture of investing and saving money
- Vulnerability of women, with women having to agree to practices such as fish for sex
- High rates of alcohol abuse and commercial sex work at the landing beaches
- Mobility factor
- Poor access to health and other service by fishing communities due to;
 - Living in remote inaccessible areas –especially islands making it difficult for service providers to reach the fishing communities
 - Lack of latest and sufficient information on HIV/AIDS interventions and available services.
 - Few interventions designed to meet the specific situation and needs of fishing communities

Vulnerability factors outlined above among others, however, are dynamic with space and time hence making it difficult to design a one stop centre lasting and sustainable solution to HIV/AIDS in fishing communities of Africa and East Africa in particular. This calls for constant research to come up with information for relevant interventions at a particular time and place.

Fisheries and HIV/AIDS in Africa a regional research-for development program is a timely initiative and I hope it will add value to the already ongoing efforts to address HIV/AIDS situation in the East African region.

This initiative should not be business as usual. I call upon all the stake holders in this meeting to take appropriate action as this research findings will recommend.

I also urge the funders of this program not to stop at research phase but to go a step further to support the proposed sustainable solutions at the end of the research phase of the program.

I conclude by thanking:

- ✓ The funders of this Project - the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through their joint Regional Programme on HIV/AIDS in Africa for the period to March 2010.
- ✓ The Department of Food Science and Technology of Makerere University for accepting to undertake the research
- ✓ The organizers of this meeting who have provided a big opportunity for stakeholders to meet and feed back into the research process.
- ✓ The stakeholders especially the local communities from where the research is being conducted to turn up for the meeting who I hope have given first hand knowledge in this study
- ✓ Colleagues from Tanzania and Kenya for travelling from far to participate in this stakeholders meeting as initially planned and agreed.

WITH THESE FEW REMARKS I WISH EVERYBODY A NICE STAY AND ACTIVE PARTICIPATION AND DECLARE THIS MEETING OPENED.

Annex 3

FISHERIES AND HIV IN AFRICA: INVESTING IN SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

A Regional Programme by the WorldFish Center in collaboration with FAO

ATTENDANCE LIST OF SECOND STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP 3RD – 4TH DECEMBER 2009, RIDAR HOTEL, SEETA MUKONO, Uganda

SN	Name	Designation	Institution	Contact	
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4	Birungi Rosette	Secretary	DFR	0782105372	
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