

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

**COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
(CHSS)**

**INSTITUTE OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND GENDER
STUDIES**

**MASTER OF ARTS: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES**

TOPIC:

**WOMEN AND GENDER ROLES IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR FOR
SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS IN BUSIA DISTRICT: A CASE
STUDY OF FUNYULA DIVISION**

BY: PAUL KIZITO ODUOR

SUPERVISOR: ISAAC A. WERE

NAIROBI-KENYA OCTOBER, 2007

**WOMEN AND GENDER ROLES IN THE FISHERIES
SECTOR FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD IN BUSIA
DISTRICT: A CASE STUDY OF FUNYULA DIVISION-
KENYA**

BY
PAUL KIZITO ODUOR



**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE INSTITUTE OF
ANTHROPOLOGY AND GENDER STUDIES IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN GENDER AND
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
NAIROBI.**

2007

DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for an a ward of a degree in any other university.

Sign.....
Paul Kizito Oduor

Date...16.10.2007

This project has been submitted with my approval as the university supervisor

Sign.....
Isaac A. Were

Date...16.10.2007

DEDICATION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I dedicate this work to my late mother Imelda M.A.O. Makokha; who lovingly socialized, educated and supported me. Her wish was to see me through this academic engagement but death limited this prospect. Mom passed on during my field work to collect data for this work.

May God grant her eternal rewards having completed her earthly obligations as a perfect co-worker and model in the society.

Fourth I express my gratitude to the local District Officer of Fanyula Division Mr. A. Y. Barbe for allowing me to carry out this study in his division. I thank Fr. Peter N.O Makokha and Dr. Joseph J. Ochiso for encouragements and complimentary discussions with me on the subject under investigation. I thank MarieStella K. Lobega and Vallary P. Makokha for standing by me throughout the project writing.

Finally, I wish to thank the following for supporting me financially to complete these studies in good time: Dr. and Mrs. Coes Wegman, Ms. Lilian Wegman and Donald McIvor. I thank my family and friends.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The finishing point of this project was as a result of contributions, support, and encouragements by different persons and institutions; however, few will be mentioned. First; I thank the University of Nairobi through the Institute of Anthropology and Gender studies for granting me an opportunity to pursue a master's degree.

Second; I accord special gratitude to my supervisor Isaac A. Were for his patience, guidance, encouragement and constructive criticism. I thank him further for suggesting to me that fisheries sector holds gender dynamics relevant for academic and research pursuits. I thank him for showing interest in my work and for suggesting relevant publications and resources from the proposal writing to the actual stage.

Third; I wish to express my utmost gratitude to my lecturers, classmates and the entire administrative and support staff at the institute. Specifically I thank Mr. Masinde and Mrs. Sirengo for enabling me to access relevant publications and promptly making appointments for me to meet relevant authorities at the institute. I extend my gratitude to Okumu-Oloo for creating a friendly and supportive environment for me at the University of Nairobi.

Fourth I express my gratitude to the local District Officer of Funyula Division Mr. A.Y. Barhe for allowing me to carry out this study in his division. I thank Fr. Peter N.O Makokha and Drs. Joseph J. Ochieno for encouragements and complementary discussions with me on the subject under investigation. I thank MarieStella K. Lubega and Vallary P. Makokha for standing by me throughout the project writing.

Finally; I wish to thank the following for supporting me financially to complete these studies in good time. Dr. and Mrs. Cees Wegman, Ms. Lilian Wegman and Donal McIwee. I thank my family and friends.

ABSTRACT

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FAO:	Food and Agricultural Organization
GOK:	Government of Kenya
LVFRP:	Lake Victoria Fisheries Research Programme
AUSAID:	Australian Agency for International Development
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
WFP:	World Food Programme
NGO:	Non-governmental Organization

ABSTRACT

This work examines the women and gender roles in the fisheries sector amongst the fishing community of Busia district. The study analyzed fishing as a human activity, which enables the fishing community of Busia district to ensure food security and enhanced livelihoods. The aim of the study was to look at the socio-cultural and structural factors, which deprive women opportunities in controlling the sector. The results of this study were to be used in enhancing a sustainable fishing activity for both men and women.

The study population comprised of adult women and men engaged directly or indirectly in fishing activities for food security and for sustaining their livelihoods. The probability and none-probability sampling techniques were used in selecting (100) participants. The questionnaires and key informants guide were used for data collection. This being a qualitative study; the data was sorted out, interpreted and described in the context of the study objectives and study questions.

The research findings suggest that towards sustainable livelihoods amongst the fishing community of Busia district the roles of man and woman would be necessary in the sector. The study found out that women's rights, privileges and opportunities in the fisheries sector are subordinated by the society. The traditional and cultural, social and religious norms and values coupled with political and economic factors contribute to the subordinations subjected to women's activities. These have prevented women from effective participation equally with their men counterparts in sustainable utilization of the communal resources.

The study recommended that for effective food security and sustainable livelihoods; emancipation of women in the fisheries sector is primary. This requires looking into gender relations and positions to create equalities in engaging women in development strategies and policy making, organizations, institutionalized credit and financial systems to be beneficial to women and men initiatives.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITTLE	PAGE
Declaration.....	ii
Dedication.....	iii
Acknowledgment.....	iv
List of Abbreviation.....	v
Abstract.....	vi
CHAPTER ONE: THE BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Fisheries as a human activity.....	1
1.1.2 Fisheries development, food security and sustainable livelihoods.....	3
1.2 The problem statement.....	4
1.3 The research questions.....	5
1.4 The study objectives.....	5
1.4.1 The general objective.....	5
1.4.2 The specific objectives.....	6
1.4 The justification of the study.....	6
1.6 The study hypotheses.....	7
1.7 The study scope and limitation.....	8
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	
2.0 Introduction.....	9
2.1 Women and gender aspects in the fisheries sector.....	9
2.2 The factors affecting women's roles in the fisheries sector.....	12
2.3 Facilitatng women's activities in the fisheries sector.....	17
2.4 The theoretical framework.....	19
2.4.1 The androcentrism theory.....	19
2.4.2 The conceptual model of androcentrism.....	21
2.5 The operationalization of the variables.....	22
2.5.1 Dependent variables.....	22
2.5.2 Independent variables.....	22
2.6 Conclusion.....	22

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction.....	23
3.1 The research site.....	23
3.1.1 The physiological and natural conditions.....	24
3.1.2 The climatic conditions.....	24
3.1.3 The fisheries sector.....	25
3.2 The study population.....	25
3.3 The research design.....	26
3.4 Sampling techniques.....	26
3.5 The data collection methods.....	27
3.5.1 The secondary methods.....	27
3.5.2 The survey.....	27
3.5.3 The key informants' interview.....	27
3.6 Data analysis.....	28
3.7 The problems encountered and solutions.....	28
3.8 The ethical issues.....	29

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction.....	30
4.1 Food security and sustainable livelihoods in the fisheries sector.....	31
4.2 The socio-cultural factors and gender differential access and control of fisheries resources.....	33
4.3 The structural factors and gender differential access and control of resources in the fisheries sector.....	36
4.4 The effects of socio-cultural and structural factors to gender differential potentials in the fisheries sector.....	38
4.5 The strategies to counter socio-cultural and structural constrains of women over men in the sector.....	40
4.5.1 Women fisheries groups/clubs.....	41
4.5.2 Women and aquaculture.....	41
4.5.3 Women and informal roles in the fisheries sector.....	42

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION, DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction.....	43
5.1 Conclusion and discussions.....	43
5.2 Recommendations.....	45
5.2.1 Cooperatives and fish marketing.....	45
5.2.2 Education and training.....	45
5.2.3 Creation of the Fisheries Board of Kenya.....	46

BIBLIOGRAPHY.....47

APENDIX I: A structured questionnaire.....	52
APPENDIX II: The key informant interview guide.....	59
APENDIX III: A map of Busia District to scale.....	60
APENDIX IV: A map of Funyula Division not to scale.....	61

CHAPTER ONE

THE BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This chapter introduces the subject matter; the gender roles in fisheries as a human activity and its contributions to sustainable livelihood. It also addresses the statement of the problem, research questions, research assumptions, scope and limitations, and the justifications of the study.

1.1 Fisheries as a human activity

The fisheries sector is an ancient human activity through which people got sustenance of their livelihood. Mwaniki (1998), describes fishing as a traditional activity, which involved hunting and gathering of aquatic products for food. The author conceives the aquatic products to be those, which provide a food source with visible protein component. In line with this description, food security as the main traditional role of the fisheries sector; Ochumba (1991), notes that fishing activity satisfies a vital food need for billions of people world wide; therefore, he recognizes fisheries sector as economically, socially and culturally significant as a global dietary aspect of sustenance of livelihoods and food security.

The fisheries sector being a vital human activity is potentially threatened as the resource is being depleted due to poor environmental and sustainable policies. The depletion of

fish population points to the fact that nature's balance is being altered in all areas of the world's oceanic eco-system in an irreversible manner (FAO 2000; Gupta 1999). Pauly *et al.* (2001), therefore, affirms the key species namely; Nile perch and tilapia in the complex and diverse web of marine and inland aquatic life are under serious threat. Hence; several decades of over-fishing in the major lakes has resulted in the depletion of fish stocks (FAO 1996; 2000). Although this is a universal phenomenon it however, holds significance to the fishing community of Busia district. This is a threat to sustainable food security and economic development for the state and livelihoods that depend entirely on the fisheries sector.

Looking at the relationship between the depletion of fisheries resources and poverty indicators; a gender-sensitive approach to livelihood roles at the community level is relevant in seeking solutions. Women and men perform different tasks, which may have a direct or indirect effect on sustainable use of fisheries resources and food security (Gumpta, 1999).

The depletion of natural resources especially the ecosystem surrounding fisheries resources and decreasing agricultural productivity holds an additional burden on gender roles and health (World Bank, 2003a). Women are burdened as they struggle to seek their livelihood and communal roles in the changing environment. These impacts are intense on female-headed house-holds as women generally lack access to, and control over natural and productive resources (World Bank, 2003a).

1.2 Fisheries development, food security and sustainable livelihoods

The Kenya's fisheries department confirmed that by 1997 about 798,000 people in Kenya were directly or indirectly supported by the fishing industry compared to 720,000 in 1995 (GOK, 1999). The department further illustrates that in 1995, 560,000 people were estimated to have been employed in Kenya's fishing industry. This accounted for 25 % of the country's total employment in the informal sector and 14.5 % of the country's total employment. (GOK, 1995)

The fisheries sector is nevertheless a significant source of both rural and urban livelihoods for Kenyans as Myers (1997), looks at fish as an important and readily available animal protein. This is visible among the fishing communities in Kenya. Geheb (1995) estimates that fish provides 19 % of the total animal protein consumed by African people. Myers (1997) cites further that sea food contributes 50 % of all the animal protein consumed by human beings around the world more than that which is supplied by beef and poultry combined.

The Kenya fisheries department (1993) reported that per capita annual fish consumption has increased from 3 kilograms in 1980 to 7.5 kilograms ten years later. This is inline with Kenya's fisheries department policy objectives, which holds a goal of achieving increased per capita fish consumption through the production of low cost protein food (GOK, 1995).

The creation of employment is another venue through which fisheries sector provides a livelihood to the fishing community in Kenya. This provision is in line with the Kenya fisheries policy objective, which holds a goal of generation of employment opportunities and income from fisheries sector through processing and trading (GOK, 1995). This policy objective is achieved through formal and informal engagement in fisheries related activities. The sector further enhances the living conditions of the fishing community in Kenya and their families by maximizing their economic benefits. FAO estimated that across the globe; the livelihood of 100-200 million people, 95% of them live in developing countries where they directly or indirectly depends on fisheries sector (Konstapel and Noort, 1995).

1.4 The research questions

1.3 The problem statement

The roles of women in natural resource management where fisheries sector is categorized has been acknowledged but valued lower than those of men. The unequal value is occasioned by lack of sufficient documentation and gender disaggregated data on the gender based roles in the fisheries sector. Ikiara, (1999) notes that in the national statistics the producer aspects are dominant; hence the researchers' attention focuses on male productive roles than the female processing and marketing aspects.

The cultural and structural mechanisms have further influenced the gender differential access to, and control over fisheries resources. Men are culturally and structurally bound to control fisheries productive resources a factor, which has limited women's potentials in the sector. This phenomenon earns women a narrow profit margins than their male

counterparts; an idea, which influences the sustainability of the livelihoods (Lwenya and Abila, 2000).

Ikiara, (1999) demonstrates that those engaged in fisheries sector are poorly educated as only 8% of fishers have education; while 65% have not gone beyond basic education. Education is a key factor, which determines the role of women in the society. Women are aware of their disadvantages in educational spheres as their exposure to the outside world is limited. A factor, which stagnates women fisheries related development activities (Medard, 2000).

1.4 The research questions

- 1) Are food security and sustenance of livelihoods evident in the fisheries sector?
- 2) What are socio-cultural factors, which affect gender differential access and control of resources in the fisheries sector?
- 3) What are the structural factors, which affect gender differential access and control of resources in the fisheries sector?
- 4) What strategies can be employ by women to sustain their roles in fisheries sector amidst socio-cultural and structural constrains?

1.5 The study objectives

1.5.1 The general objective

To study the women and gender roles in the fisheries sector for sustainable livelihoods amongst the fishing communities of Busia district.

1.5.2 The Specific Objectives

- 1) To understand if fisheries sector provides food security and sustenance of livelihoods
- 2) To study the socio-cultural constrains, which limit women's access to productive factors and visible participation in fisheries sector
- 3) To study structural constrains, which affect women's access to productive resources in the fisheries sector
- 4) To investigate on the intervention strategies, which could enable women to cope amidst the socio-cultural and structural constrains

1.6 The justification of the study

The fisheries sector has been conceived as an ancient human activity, which plays a significant role amongst the fishing communities for sustainable livelihoods and a contribution to the national economic growth. However, it remains least explored by the social-scientists specifically from a gender perspective.

This study provides the sex disaggregated information in the fisheries sector, which is the first step towards developing gender responsive policies and programs in the sector. According to Amstrong (1983), information, which provides data on women and men's resource use, access to resources and participation in decision making contributes to sound policies and subsequent programs. The findings of this study will therefore, be important as they will provide information that may contribute to formulation of gender-sensitive policies in the fisheries sector.

The study further strengthens the women's involvement in fisheries sector. Amidst various efforts made by agencies to promote fishing activity, there are visible gender imbalances. The study will emphasize that women are worth actors in the fisheries sector. As Lwenya *et. al.* (2000) remark that in most cases, men own the fishing grounds hence; subordinates women's involvement in the sector. Thus, creation of group organization will be the strategic option that may enhance and strengthen women's participation in the sector.

1.7 The study hypotheses

This study is guided by the following hypotheses:

- 1) Fisheries sector provides food security and sustains livelihoods
- 2) Socio-cultural factors affect gender differently to access and control fisheries resources
- 3) Structural factors affect women differently to access and control fisheries resources
- 4) Adequate facilitation of women's activities can sustain them in the fisheries sector.

1.8 The scope and the limitations of the study

This study focuses on gender and women's participation in the fisheries sector and looks at the factors, which affects the women's performance. This study will thus, cover the fishing communities of Busia district along Lake Victoria in the Western province of Kenya, which is endowed with fisheries resources. To this effect, the study will focus on fishing activities of women as well as those of men for the purpose of getting views from women fisher folks as well as those of their male counterparts. The study will further seek views from women and men employed in the Kenya fisheries department within Busia district. This approach will allow our study to enhance gender representation. The study, however, looks at the gender and role of women in fishing activity in Funyula Division. It would have explored this subject in the whole of Busia District but this was out of the scope.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

In this section the study will identify the socio-cultural and structural constraints that limit women's access to productive resources and visible participation in fisheries sector. Analyzing the effects of these constraints on women's roles in the fisheries sector; the study will investigate on the intervention strategies, which could enable women to cope amidst these socio-cultural and structural constraints.

2.1 Women and Gender aspects in the fisheries sector

Ogutu (1988) observes that women's population in Lake Victoria fisheries is dominant representing 70-87 % of fish workers involved in the fish related activities. Lwenya *et al.*, (2000), observes that the fisheries sector, around Lake Victoria, demonstrate evidence of participation of single, divorced and widowed women and separated mothers in the sector. Hence, the single parenthood, divorce and widowhood make women vulnerable to poverty and therefore seek means of survival in the fisheries sector. Chung (1995), notes that women's efforts are affected by degradation of inshore marine resources. The author affirms that much of the support from the government and other international agencies are directed to deep-sea fishing, which is a reserve of men.

Taniela *et al* (1995) confirms that women have central socio-economic and cultural roles in fisheries sector at both subsistence and commercial levels. The author further observes that through the seemingly marginal activity of gleaning, women contribute significantly in meeting nutritional needs and food security. The state commitment in various women's affairs especially in agricultural and fisheries development programs therefore holds a comprehensive benefit to the society.

The study on the need for invertebrate's conservation in pacific islands' region, as a global demonstration shows that men are increasingly being drowned into commercial fishing (Mathews, 1995). The study illustrates that on the contrast collection of invertebrates by women is an activity, which is not taken into considerations by the fisheries department. Therefore, most women are isolated from the mainstream fisheries activities. Thus; Ram-Bidesi (1995) notes that implementation of the United Nation's World Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) guidelines, encourages strategies of enhancing women's activities in fisheries sector. This can be done by incorporating them in the mainstream sector's development as an ideal tool of focusing on their activities. The study notes that women are active productive agents who hold a visible role in the sustainability of the resources.

Alam (1993), confirms that there are many post-harvest activities in the fishing industry, which attract women's substantial contribution in the sector for raising their living standards. Efforts be put in shape towards assisting women's participation in post-harvest activities for enhanced sustainable livelihoods. Subsequently, to build their roles in

fisheries sector, women ought to be perceived as necessary agents for change. Women's contribution in the economic, nutritional and social survival of the family and society deserves recognition and state's support. Women and Fisheries Network (1995) identified the need to pay more attention to women's fisheries activities and support the subsistence sector and sustainable rural economy as reasons, which justified the creation of the organization. Schoeffel (1995) confirms that the uniqueness of women's fisheries initiatives have to do with their association with subsistence; domestic production and small scale produce marketing for livelihood sustenance. Slather *et al*, (1995) demonstrates that placing emphasis on export-oriented fisheries production at the expense of subsistence fisheries holds drastic effects on the future of food security, health and welfare of the livelihoods.

Alam (1993), indicates that although women are involved in fishing activity, the economic returns from these efforts are marginal due to poor handling and distribution of fish. To get higher profit margins, women should be encouraged to improve their methods of fish handling, distribution and marketing. The enhancement of these achieves effective fisheries extension education, establishment of pilot projects and formation of cooperative societies.

2.2 The factors affecting women's roles in fisheries sector

To improve sustainable fisheries related roles of women in the fishing communities; Cahilli *et al* (1993) noted that factors and constraints affecting their ability to carry out such roles ought to be considered with objectives of developing interventional mechanism to develop their capacities.

The gender none-sensitive policies and invisibility of women in fisheries related activities have been structurally factored issues, which constrained women's contribution in the fisheries sector and subsequent food insecurity. Alamu *et al* (1995) argued that despite an increasing supply of gender disaggregated data and studies of women's role in agricultural production, fisheries sector and food security there is insufficiency in data and information on these areas. The author remarks that women's efforts remain invisible hence; not counted in surveys due to the statisticians' conception of such roles as unremunerated. The religious and cultural injunctions have strictly moderated the women's participation in social and economic activities. The insufficient information on gender roles in the sector limits the policy makers, planners and extension workers to allow gender perspectives in their proceeds. Hence, we propose the visible needs for data collection and dissemination of information on women's roles and contributions for sustainable fisheries sector. Manike (1995) notes that agricultural development policy makers and planners are becoming increasingly aware of crucial contribution of women in fisheries development and food security; the agricultural policies do not address adequately the needs of women in the fisheries sector. In addition, women constitute a small portion in policy making positions. This trend of thought is justification to the

structures especially in Africa, which have not made basic changes in the constitutions they inherited from the pre-colonial patriarchal structures and those introduced by the colonial rule, which privileged men.

The internet source (<http://www.womenfishers.org>) on women in fisheries information revealed that; in the event that women's roles and needs in the fisheries sector are recognized in policy, the translation of such policies into agricultural and fisheries development programs and planning are often inadequate. The resource further informed that agricultural researchers provide inadequate focus on women in the fisheries sector. Davies *et al*; (2000) reports that women and men in agricultural production are often responsible for different agricultural tasks and products. The researchers are interested on the improvement of production and technologies for men's commercial produce at the expense of subsistence products of women; development policies in the fisheries sector have been gender blind.

The planning and policy making procedures in the sector do not seem to appreciate that women and men have different roles with diverse needs and constraints. The policy makers have failed to address the socially structured subordination of women. The national agricultural policies focus on export-oriented products that are significant for foreign exchange while scant attention is focused on subsistence products for domestic consumption. Souma (1996), cites lack of women's participation in policy-making and decision making potentials in related bodies at all levels of fisheries programme as a justifying factor of women's neglect in mainstream fisheries sector. Karl (1996), notes

that the exclusion of women's perspectives in decision making and leadership in the sector ought to begin at the local level. (Saito, 1994)

Access and control to productive resources is essential to improving agricultural productivity of both men and women in fisheries sector for sustainable rural livelihoods. Alamu (1991), deduced women's crucial engagement in fisheries production. Improvement on women's efforts depends on upgrading their access and control of the natural and productive resources and subsequent support from the extension services. In addition, control and access of productive and natural resources, women have been constrained by existing socio-cultural structures, through which, they are perceived as subordinate. Although the position of women in African socio-cultural structures and tradition are undocumented; there has been a tendency to use culture and traditions to undermine their positions. This has impacted negatively in promotion of the fisheries development and food security sector. The cultural factors have been used as the means of signifying the subordinate position of women in the house-hold therefore, excluding women from property ownership. Women have less access and control to productive resources as Wachege, (1992) concludes that the causes of these are rooted in gender blind development policies and researches, discriminatory legislations, and cultures, which bar women from decision-making potentials.

Exposure of productive resources to women and allowing them to control such resources holds direct relationship with improved productivity than men. AusAID (1997) reported that in Kenya the average gross value of output per hectare from male managed plots was

8% higher than females but when women accessed and controlled same resources as men, their productivity increased by 22% higher (Saito, 1994).

Berry (1989), in a journal on access, control and use of resources in African agriculture illustrates that lack of secured land rights limited the prospects of enabling women farmers to gain access to credit or the benefit of membership in rural organizations, which facilitate availability of agricultural inputs and services. Lack of secured tenure systems limits the women farmers' incentives to engage in sustainable fisheries production. Women have less access and control to land than men due to customary and cultural reasons. The land tenure systems are based on discriminatory policies although agriculture is conceived as a backbone economic development in Africa and vast countries recognize the significance of women in the agricultural sector few have paid attention on the land tenure systems whose policies are discriminatory to women. Young (1993), in planning development with women observed that legislations often affirmed women's land right but customary practices and laws have limited such land rights and potentials. Customary legislations allowed women to gain access to land although widowhood and divorce would deprive previous access. Lack of land entitlement limits women's membership in cooperatives and collateral, which are indispensable for access to credit facilities.

Gittinger (1990), notes in the World Bank discussion paper that the significance of membership in organizations and cooperatives enable access to productive resources, credit, information, and training and extension support services. The author notes that

these organizations and cooperatives represents the interests of the members in relation to governments, development policy making and planning at all program development levels. The women's optimum potentials in productive fisheries sector suffer restrictions. Therefore that lack of credit facilities is a result of women's lack of access and control over land and membership in cooperatives and community based organizations. Land is required collateral for loans; while at the same time, credit schemes are often channeled through community based organization and cooperatives to their respective members. This is an obstacle to improvement of women's fisheries productivity in terms of provision of inputs such as improved technology. Men and women engage in roles related to fisheries sector and subsequent agricultural production for sustainable food security. They need equitable credit allocation for sustainable production in fisheries development sector; it is instrumental for women to achieve both access and control over the use of credit.

The decreased availability of arable land, coupled with increased population pressure and a growing environmental dilapidation occasions decreased sustainable productivity; hence access to appropriate agricultural inputs and technologies becomes significant. Access of women in fisheries sector to agriculturally approved inputs and technologies is constrained by their lack of access to credit and membership in community based organizations and co-operations. Buvinic *et al* (1990), remarks a long this line of thought that gender blind development programs and lack of attention to the women's needs through research as technological development policies have further constrained women's engagement in progressive fisheries productivity. Gittinger (1990) argues that

women often lose their land users rights when value of the land is increased through the introduction of new technologies such as advanced irrigation systems. The author further complements the discussion that introduction of technologies, which are easier to manage would ensure women's higher retention rates of their land users rights as their agricultural production is basic for sustainable food security. Gittinger (1990) states that women's productivity in the fisheries sector can be fully enhanced through developing appropriate technology in fish processing, storage and marketing.

2.3 Facilitating women's activities in the fisheries sector

The inadequate facilitation of women's activities in the context of cultural and structural spheres; limits their optimum potentials in agricultural and fisheries development. Hence, proposing the following interventional mechanisms, which commits the women's role in the national economic statistics as a result, capacity building through education and training makes an ideal tool in facilitation of women's activities.

Adekanye (1999), argues that presentation of women economic role in order to create a data bank, which quantifies their role and labour in terms of GDP, provides a guide for investments in rural development and serves as a useful reference in monitoring and impact analysis. Improved women's access to productive resources such as land, credit and appropriate technologies enable enhanced food production and security in accordance with the international strategy to alleviate hunger. Therefore there should be improved capacity building for rural women in fisheries sector through grass root mobilization, action programs, training, publication and networking. This works in line with promotion

and development of agricultural technologies for women in order to support fisheries production in harvesting, post-harvesting and marketing activities.

FAO (1994) encourages promotion of social-cultural measures to support women's role in Agriculture and rural development where fisheries sector is included. This involves increased investment in education, training and literacy programs for girls and women and cooperation of gender perspectives in the agricultural education curriculum. Kirjavainein (1995), complements that development and reinforcement of research on gender balanced information gathering exercises at community based levels allows considerations, which affect the performance of women's role in the fisheries development.

Developing training, sensitization and information activities on gender issues, which focus on both women and men allows the promotion of shared responsibilities in agricultural and fisheries development. Tedla (1983), argues that technologies appropriate to rural women are developed and effectively prompted as a result of sensitization of researchers and extension workers on gender issues through effective communication.

Saito (1992) argued that through encouraging institutions in national agricultural and fisheries systems to support women's access to economic and productive resources such as land and financial services; training and support services could be achieved. Developing a data-bank of women's income generating activities in agriculture, fisheries, and rural development at both national and regional levels avails information to the policy makers and planners on gender and women's perspectives.

Therefore, creation and inclusion of women in the fisheries sector cooperatives also provides services to the members such as marketing and processing activities. The cooperatives create platforms for negotiations with respect to women's rights to access credit and land resource.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

2.4.1 The Androcentrism Theory

This study was guided by Androcentrism theory. The theory was proposed by Charlotte (2000:344) who notes that androcentrism, which is the men's privilege, insists on the maintenance of the *status quo*. According to Charlotte (2000:344) the androcentrism is used in reference to the favours, which men achieve for the reality of being men, and the subsequent male experiences and perspectives. This enhances the reality where men are the main and dominant characters in the human dynamics around which all accomplishment in life revolves. Charlotte (2000:344) notes that the outcome of prejudice compels men become the natural leaders and the occupants of the public sphere in culture while women are subordinated and marginalized. This theory helps us to understand that socio-cultural and institutional structures, constrains structural policies, which limits women's participation in development and policy making potentials.

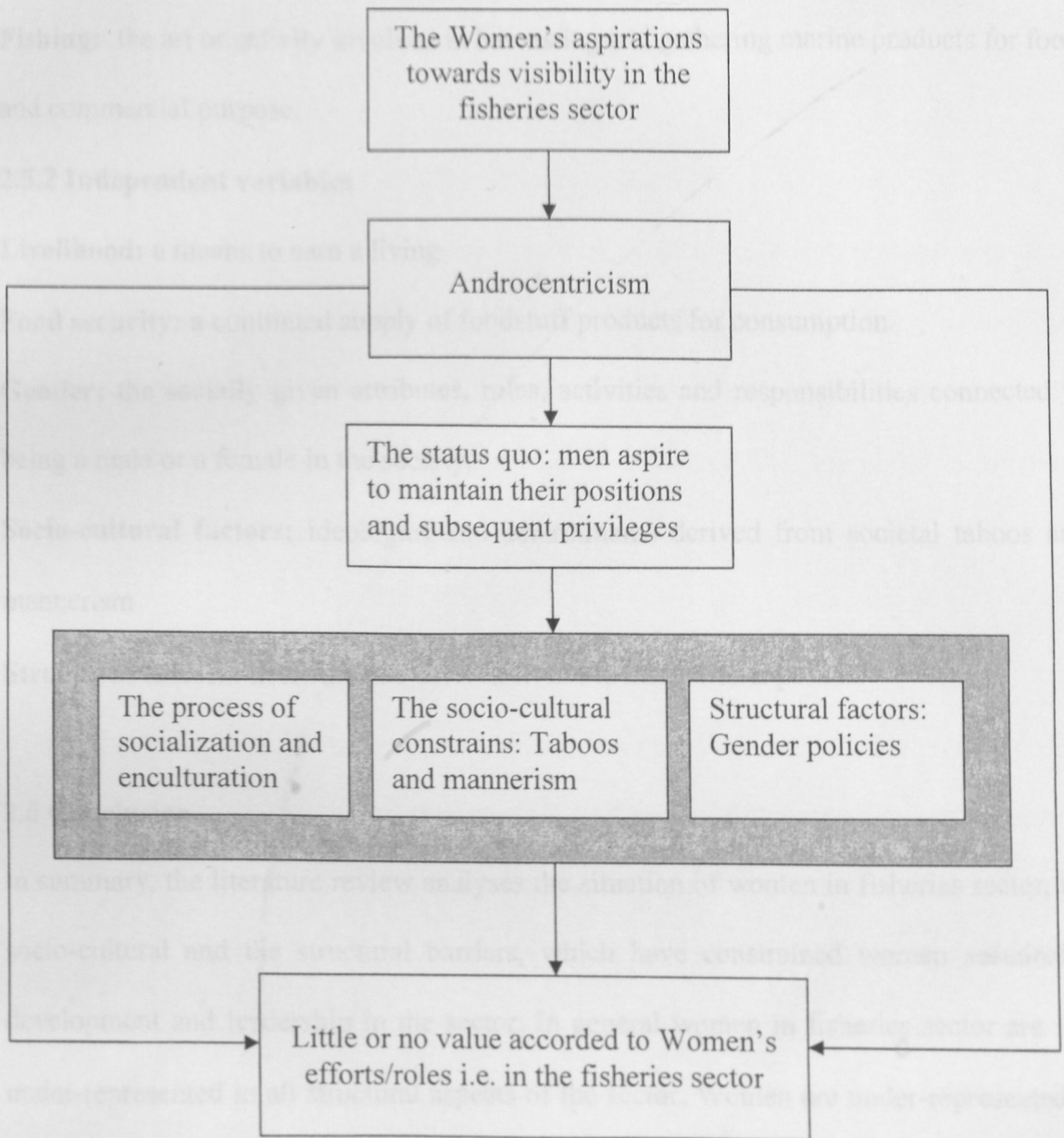
The socialization process plays the main role in making women internalize their status in the society. These are passed on to women through the process of enculturation in form of myths, stories and popular stereotypes.

The Socio-cultural barriers are the societal and cultural ideologies on women's and men's identities and sex roles. These are propagated in the forms of cultural taboos and social mannerisms expected of each sex. Gender division of labour is primarily exercised and practised at the family level. While men's basic role is that of a breadwinner, women's role is perceived as that of producing and rearing children, and being a homemaker.

The Structural barriers comprise institutional policies and practices that are detrimental to the position and roles of women in the society. Among these institutional policies are selection procedures, employment requirements, role allocation, promotion procedures, and pay-related training. Institutional practices include lack of role-models, organisational climate that is not conducive to women welfare and exclusion from informal networks.

Socialisation comprises the way boys and girls are integrated into the family and society life in general. The Luhya community expects boys to believe and internalise the impulse that potentially they hold leadership roles in the society. Hence, expected to be autonomous, assertive, authoritarian, aggressive, adventurous and decisive; as a result, the prestigious concepts, 'warrior' and 'hero' were used in reference to boys, without corresponding terms for girls. On the contrast, girls were expected to be passive, subservient, emotional-dependant and peaceful in their approach to life. Leadership among women was conceived as an exceptional case and above the societal expectations, hence, a break through the prejudice.

2.4.2 Conceptual Model of Androcentrism



2.5 The operationalization of the variables

2.5.1 Dependent variable

Fishing: the art or activity involved in harvesting and gathering marine products for food and commercial purpose.

2.5.2 Independent variables

Livelihood: a means to earn a living

Food security: a continued supply of foodstuff products for consumption.

Gender: the socially given attributes, roles, activities and responsibilities connected to being a male or a female in the society.

Socio-cultural factors: ideologies and determinants derived from societal taboos and mannerism

Structural factors: determinants derived from the institutional policies.

2.6 Conclusion

In summary, the literature review analyses the situation of women in fisheries sector, the socio-cultural and the structural barriers, which have constrained women sustainable development and leadership in the sector. In general women in fisheries sector are still under-represented in all structural aspects of the sector. Women are under-represented in the development of the policies related to fisheries sector, which influences their decision-making process. This study considers gender stereotypical attitudes as factors, which have constrained the women's optimum potentials.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The study under investigation attempts to look at structural and cultural aspects, in relation to women and gender participation in fisheries sector for sustenance of livelihoods. This chapter describes the research methods and design, which was used in this study. The research site, population, sampling techniques, data collection methods and the analysis are discussed.

3.1 The research site

Funyula division lies in Busia district, which is one of the districts that form Western province. Busia district is bordered by Butere-Mumias district to the east, Bungoma district to the north-east, Teso district to the north, Siaya district to the south east, Bondo district to the south and the republic of Uganda to the west (GOK). The district covers an area of 1,261.3 (sq. km). This includes an area of 137 (sq. km), which is under permanent water surface. The permanent water surface is that of Lake Victoria (GOK). The district is divided into six administrative divisions namely Budalang'i, Butula, Funyula, Matayos, Namable and Township. These divisions are further divided into 30 locations and 99 sub locations (GOK). The smallest administrative division is Township, which covers an area of 22.2 (sq. km) while the largest division is Budalang'i with an area of 306.5 (sq. km). Budalang'i and Funyula divisions have a water surface of 120 and 17 (sq. km)

respectively (GOK). The division with largest land surface is Funyula with an area of 264.2 (sq. km) (GOK).

3.1.1 The physiological and natural conditions

Busia district falls within Lake Victoria basin whose altitude varies from 1,130 m. above sea level on the shores of Lake Victoria to 1,375 m. above sea level in the central part (GOK). Butula and Nambala occupy a plain area characterized by low flat divides; these are often capped by laterites and shallow incised swampy systems (GOK). The peneplains have fertile soils suitable for growing maize, Robusta coffee and sugar canes (GOK). The southern parts of the district, which covers parts of Matayos division, Funyula division and the northern part of Budalang'i division are covered by a range of hills comprising the Samia Hills, which run from northeast to southwest culminating at Port Victoria (GOK). On the extreme south of the district is found Yala swamps, which forms a colony of papyrus growth broken by irregular water channels and occasional small lakes with grassy islands (GOK).

3.1.2 The climatic conditions

There are two long rain seasons in the district; the long rains and the short rains. The long rain season starts in March and continues into May, while the short rain season starts in late August and continues into October. The dry spells are from December through February and June/July. The mean annual rainfall for the district 1,500 mm. with most parts of the district receiving between 1,270 mm. and 1,790 mm. The driest part of the district receives 1,015 mm of rainfall annually and is found along the lakeshore. The

mean annual rainfall in Budalang'i and Funyula divisions is between 1,020 mm. and 1,270 mm.

3.1.3 The fisheries sector

The district is well endowed with fisheries resources both aquaculture and capture. Fishing is mainly undertaken in Lake Victoria, River Nzoia, Yala swamps and other Marshy areas. Fish farming is practiced in Nambale, Butula and Funyula divisions, while fish capture is concentrated in Budalang'i and Funyula divisions. Some of the major fish caught include Nile-perch, tilapia and omena (GOK). The fishing activity is currently the major income earner in Budalang'i and Funyula divisions (GOK).

3.2 The study population

The study population was derived from the universe. According to Nachmias and nachmias (1997); the universe implies the total population of the study subjects. The population of Busia district was 370,608 in 1999 (GOK). This population comprised 174,368 males and 196,240 females (GOK). Growing at the rate of 2.89 % per annum; this population is expected to increase to 485,047 (228,211 males and 256,836 females) by the end of the year 2008 (GOK). It is anticipated that the rate of population increase will remain stable until 2008; however, developments such as the completion of the Busia-Mumias road and the construction of the proposed Busia sugar factory may occasion the rates of settlement in Matayos and Nambale divisions (GOK). Matayos and Namable divisions provide settlement centers that are linked well with necessary infrastructures, which are attractive to the potential settlers. These include good roads,

electricity supply, trading centers, schools, health infrastructures among others. This universe can not be adequately and entirely studied, hence; the need for sampling procedures.

3.3 The research design

This study was a descriptive survey in which both women and men in the fisheries sector in Busia district were engaged. As Muganda and Muganda (1999) conceive a descriptive research design as an attempt to collect the data from the population under investigation in order to determine the current status of that specific population with respect to one or more variables. This choice was intended to obtain information, which describes the existing phenomena of women and gender roles in the fisheries sector.

3.4 Sampling techniques

This study engaged both probability and non-probability sampling procedures. Funyula administrative division was divided into the following locations; Nambuku, Namboboto, Nangosia, Agen'a, Nanguba and Bwiri from which we purposively selected the following three locations; Bwiri, Nanguba and Odiado for our study. This selection was based on their closer proximity to Lake Victoria, Sio River, dams, marshy grounds and markets where fisheries sector is well developed as the main source of income and sustenance of livelihoods.

Since the units of analysis was individuals; the research assistants who were familiar with the area assisted in purposive selection of informants who were knowledgeable to the

subject under investigation notably; chiefs, assistant chiefs, village elders, teachers, fisheries marketing agents, women and men in the fisheries sector, leaders of women groups, government officials especially those from the fisheries department. These comprised our sample frame; hence, the sample size was obtained by assigning numbers, which were randomly selected. The 100 research participants were selected. This sample size was adequate as it permitted pertinent issues at stake to be put to the study.

3.5 The data collection methods

The following primary and secondary data collection methods were used to avail information for this study:

3.5.1 The Secondary methods

These included library based study where published books, journals, theses and the government official publications were looked at.

3.5.2 The Survey

This method was administered through structured questionnaire with open ended questions. The questionnaire was utilized to seek information on cultural and structural gender dynamics in fisheries sector for sustainable livelihood. The relevant translations to the local language were adequately discussed with the research assistants.

3.5.3 The Key Informant Interviews

This method of data collection involved interviewing people who were thought of having key information needed by the researcher. The key informants were chosen on the justification of their education, knowledge, and experience of the gender roles in the fisheries sector for sustainable livelihood. These included men and women in the

fisheries sector, village elders, assistant chiefs, chiefs and the personnel from the fisheries department.

3.6 Data Analysis

The primary data derived from the field interviews and the key informant interviews were sorted out, and interpreted descriptively in the context of the research objectives, questions and hypotheses. Towards the enhancement of the validation; the data was further cross-checked with other information gathered by different researchers on the subject under investigation. The content analysis, quotations and selected comments from the informants supported the analysis of the data collected.

3.7 The problems encountered and their solutions

We observed the problem of suspicions from the respondents on the role of the research in society. In such a situation that our work was under suspicions; the researcher and the assistants made their comprehensive introduction and the intention of research as purely academic. This allowed the respondents to be confident in the research pursuits and participation.

The transport was a problem due to poor conditions of the roads during the rain seasons; when the field work was done. To enhance this, the researcher and his assistants used all the available transport resources in order to access easily the respondents. Further our respondents expected payment for participation in the research, however, we expressed

that our research was voluntary. Thus; the researcher engaged the research assistants from the local area to limit chances of the language problems.

3.8 The Ethical Issues

The field work adhered to all ethical observations typical of the social science researches. The initial permission was sought from both the governmental authorities and the respondents. Proper introduction and explanation of the research theme and purpose was done to enhance ethical considerations.

The participation in the research was purely voluntary as the researcher protected the rights and dignity of participants. The participants' identity and notable particulars such as names, age, and locality among others were rendered confidential. In case of future publication of the research outcome; then pseudo-names shall be used.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter concerns the analysis of the data. The study has adopted descriptive method of analyzing the data, which is largely concerned with the study of distribution of the variables. Descriptive method provides profiles of work groups, persons and other subjects on any of a multiple characteristics such as compositions, size, efficiency and preferences.

The general objective of this study is to find out gender roles in the fisheries sector for sustainable livelihoods amongst the fishing communities of Busia District. Sustainable development is built on sustainable livelihood for development to yield lasting benefits. It must offer the world's population a means of making a living that does not lead to the degradation of environment, the loss of bio-diversity, disenfranchisement, and marginalization of large group of people, the deepening of equality gaps, the spread of poverty or the weakening of the institutions on which human security depends. FAO (1988) observes that sustainable livelihood is the capacity of people to make a living and improve their quality of life without jeopardizing the livelihood options of others. The fisheries sector is critically important as a vast people depend on fish for their livelihood particularly in the small-scale fisheries sector.

4.1 Food security and sustainable livelihoods in the fisheries sector

The survey and key informants' interview illustrated that activities related to fisheries sector to sustain food security and livelihoods include; fishing, hawking, fish farming, sand mining, boat making and repair. Others include fish trading, retail shop and hotel business. Fish is used as a source of food. Fish has protein which improves health status of the community. The income generated from fisheries resources is used for education of children, provision of basic needs, and other needs of the family. As the study informant said:

Boat building, repair and paddling across the lake are important fisheries related activities, which enable us to earn a living. The income received from these is used for education of our children, providing food for the family and other basic necessities. Other activities include fish loading and unloading, fish broking, fish counting, grading and recording.

The additional activities related to the fisheries include sand selling, subsistence farming, small scale enterprises, weaving and basketry and animal husbandry

The study further revealed therefore; that fisheries sector provides self-employment amongst the fishing community for instance boat making and driving, fishing activity and trading. As a result, the fisheries sector leads to economic growth and market development for the fish industries, improved infrastructure, which avail access to market fisheries resources. The sector builds the communal capacity on trade, and values, which enhance common good such as co-operation.

The findings in this study revealed that man has achieved sustainable livelihoods and food security by engaging in fisheries sector. The fisheries sector enables the fishing community to engage in activities which enable them to sustain their livelihoods and

ensure food security. Amidst these opportunities in the fisheries sector in which women and men engage to earn a living and food security, women's role has been sidelined.

The information gathered from key informants' interview revealed that food security and sustainable livelihoods are threatened. The development of fish processing and marketing industry is closely related to the rapid growth of demand of the fisheries resources. The filleting factories are thus competing to secure sufficient raw fish. These factories compete for fish with the traditional fish processors, traders and consumers. A respondent in the key informant interview noted that:

We live in the neighbourhood of the lake yet we can not get fresh fish directly from the lake. To get the fish we need to go as far as Busia town or alternatively to Funyula market. It is because the Asian fish traders come with big trucks to buy the entire fish harvested at very competitive prices and later distribute to factories, industries and to retail traders. Fish is our resource yet we can not get it directly. It is very difficult to control the beach business without governmental interventions right now our food security and survival means are threatened.

This competition is realized as traders have been displaced from trade, a factor which has threatened their food security and livelihoods. Women are most affected as this study demonstrated that women traders would be standing far off perhaps buying competitively what may have been rejected by the factory trucks. In effect, the fisheries sector has been transformed from subsistence into a largely commercial activity. This has contrasted the traditional supply of local food needs. Hence most of the catch is processed into export products or ingredient of animal feed. This has deprived the poor people off ready access to their traditional source of proteins.

This study also revealed that the recent changes in processing and marketing of fish frames from which fillet is extracted holds negative implications to local food security and livelihood. That the increased use of frames in the fish meal industry means that most of it is now not available for direct human consumption, the factories remove much more flesh off available frame, hence, reducing its value as food. Informant that:

The start of Asian business in the fisheries sector provided diverse leftovers like mgongo-wazi (fish frames), which were earlier depended on by the local community especially the poor as food for survival. These days they are all taken by the Asians or alternatively go for competitive costs.

The demand for the fish frames has consequently increased the retail prices of frames. Jansen (1996) notes that a poor man's food, which many people would not consider eating, the fish frame has increased the price that poor consumers often cannot afford it.

Another case observed during the field study was dagaa, which was previously used mainly for human consumption and a reliable source of protein for the community. However, a significant proportion of this fish now goes into making fishmeal.

4.2 The Socio-Cultural factors and gender differential access and control of fisheries resources.

According to this study culture has a role in determining access and control of fisheries productive resources. The gender concerns are rooted in the cultural patterns of people, which influence stereotypical attitudes within the fisheries sector. The fishing activities with its subsequent resources have been conceived by the culture to be predominantly men's work. The women are thought to be only engaged in post-harvest activities.

Cultural forces were used to keep women away from the fisheries sector. Such cultural laws were informal regulatory mechanisms put in shape to determine the access and control of the fisheries resources. Respondents in the field survey noted:

The culture prohibits women from relating closely with men for fear that they would engage in casual sex and prostitution. Instead culture encourages women to take care of domestic duties at home. Men are culturally allowed to do fishing because they are considered by the culture to be brave, strong and courageous to engage in tough fisheries duties like staying out over-night, boat riding, and net pulling among others.

Amidst efforts of fisheries agencies in promoting fish farming amongst the fishing communities, the gender imbalances have been noted in determining the differential access and control of the fisheries resources. Men are the owners of the fishing grounds and ponds while women manage such grounds. The study showed that for women to be involved in ownership of such resources, groups and organizations have been the strategic option. As a participant in the field survey noted that:

Funyula Women Fish Mongers Association earned shares in a cooperative scheme and was loaned to start the aquaculture practice in Mudoma and Wakhungu viallges with the support of personnel from the fisheries department. Sio-port Beach Women Group and Samia Nyasio Women Group have boats on the shores of Lake Victoria.

The study observed therefore that culture considers men as more intelligent and knowledgeable than women in issues related to fisheries resources. Thus men are believed to be specialized in harvesting and controlling fisheries resources while women are considered to be a subordinate party. The study showed that men play visible roles in the fisheries sector to sustain communal livelihoods. The men make, repair and row boats, catch fish; hence socio-culturally assigned the controlling sphere. A key informant noted that:

Society defines men as heads of families and the same happens in the fisheries related activities. Men command the greatest interest levels hence; control and influence the industry. The society has endowed men to be in control of land under which fisheries activities take place. Therefore; men make decisions on land use on behalf of the society.

The women's role is subordinate as they are engaged in post-harvest activities. Women are seen as a source of labor for this exercise; hence the men fisher forks aspire to marry as many wives as possible in order to secure reliable source of labour as the study indicated. The culture limits women to their reproductive roles, ranked low and not allowed in a sphere reserved for men. The key informant findings noted that:

The number of women participating in the fisheries sector has continued to grow in the recent past, however; as an emerging phenomenon sometimes women are forced to come to the sector especially when they are widowed, orphaned, fall victims to unwanted pregnancies or fail to get formal employments.

The findings reveal further that there existed socio-cultural limits and ideologies, which influence the gender differential allocation of roles in the fisheries sector. These are propagated in form of cultural taboos and mannerism expected of each sex. The study thus, answers the research question on the socio-cultural factors affecting in gender differential access and control of fisheries resources.

In conclusion the culture and social settings have led to gender differential access and control of fisheries resources. However, women are compelled to take roles in the sector due to the higher poverty levels, as this study revealed.

4.3 The structural factors which affect Gender differential access and control of resources in the fisheries sector.

The fisheries sector presents gender disparities in the area of management and administration, which holds a hand in policy formulation and implementation. This has affected the differential access and control patterns of resources related to the fisheries sector. The role of women in the sector is evident especially in the post harvest activities. Women in management and administration allow men to take part in important decisions affecting their role in the sector. The critical decisions and changes brought about in the sector affect women more differently than they affect men. A key informant noted that:

Women in the fisheries sector can only operate under the wings of their male counterparts. Those women have to wait on the beaches for the fishermen to land their catches before they take up their role as fish cleaners, mongers. For those who may have inherited boats and fishing gears have to be content with whatever they are brought by the men they hire as boat riders and fishers fail to get what is rightfully theirs, an issue, which stops them from acquiring security and possible credit.

Women do not enjoy the decision- making potentials on family and community affairs. The literacy levels among women denies them the opportunity to vie for positions in the fisheries sector, which would allow them to be in decision making positions hence, influence the fisheries policies and recognize their presence in the organizational base. There is need thus to develop a comprehensive education, training an extension system for the fisheries sector to address shortage of women in the management of the sector as this study demonstrated.

Lack of credit facility has been cited in this study as a factor, which contributes to gender differential access and control of fisheries resources. Women have limited control over

funds generated from fisheries sector irrespective of their important role in production. This study indicated that limited control over resources has limited women's ability to access credit facilities. This factor has restricted women's ability to exploit economic opportunities by boosting their business activities. On the contrast men hold a high shares in the fisheries co-operatives and in most cases get loans to develop further their fisheries enterprises. A respondent confirmed that:

Land is owned and controlled by the headman. Men are the heads of the house-holds; hence own and control land. Women act as the assistants to the men in the society and house-hold. They have little control and earnings from the communal resources. At the same time; women do not enjoy much decision making powers on family and community resources. Women lack control over land as security for expanding their enterprises.

The study considered lack of legitimate access to land as a major issue in controlling fisheries resources and power to utilize it. Security of tenure regardless of sex is directly related to investments in land and input use. Saito (1992) observed that the greater the security of the land tenure the greater the productivity of the lands. The study noted that due to gender customary law women have limited access to land because they are not recognized as beneficiaries in terms of inheriting land. Although customs dictate that they are allowed to use land; their land user's rights are restricted. These factors create significant obstacles for women to invest and control land on fish ponds. The study revealed that fisheries extension services exclusively target men; with an assumption that there would be a trickle down effect for women. These services thus related directly to men's fish farming activities such as pond construction, maintenance and the type of breed to be cultured.

Thus for effective, extension services the need to target particular categories of client to meet their needs through problem identification and solution process. The design of extension services to benefit women farmers require understanding of constrains, which women face, the local traditional culture, human resources and institutional organization.

A key informant noted that:

Women working as individuals face a number of constrains; it would thus be seen that working in groups could help them to over-come them. Women have thus taken initiatives to form groups, which enable them to be supported financially. They have also formed SACCOS that offer them credit facilities and soft loans to expand their enterprises.

These observations respond to the research question that structural mechanism have impacted men and women differently in accessing and controlling fisheries productive resources.

4.4 The effect of socio-cultural and structural factors in limiting women's potentials over men in the fisheries sector.

The above evidences provided by this study affirm that despite food security and diverse sustainable livelihoods derived from the sector amongst the fishing community; the socio-cultural and structural mechanisms have impacted negatively on women than men in the sector. The following observations were made:

Women feel un-welcomed in the sea-going fishing sub-sector and probably hold little interest in such participation. The socialization models in the fishing communities have rendered the sea-going priorities as highly potential; hence, a reserve for men as studies

affirm that deep-sea fishing earns support from the government and international agencies (William, 1988).

That women feel discriminated against in aquaculture though to a larger extent they are represented and involved as this study revealed. The fish processing is a sub-sector where women are over-represented, mainly because socio-culturally women predominate in low-grade and un-skilled carders. This study considered fish processing to be a responsibility role, which holds fewer career prospects of women. A woman who participated in the interview said:

Men are our rulers and from childhood women are trained by our parents to respect and regard their decisions. There is always harmony in the environment where men decide for us and we are comfortable with their decision making role.

The respondents generally agreed that decision making domain was un-debatably reserved for men. Thus major decisions regarding the access and control of the fisheries resources were a men's reserve. The decision making capacity has structurally influenced women's involvement in the management and administration of the sector. The study further confirmed that despite significant inroad attempts into this segment; women are generally not represented at the higher levels.

The study revealed that more men than women earn higher economic margins in the fisheries sector. As a respondent noted that:

The small businesses carried out by women in comparison to those of men do not enable them to re-pay loans. In addition, the sector offering credit facilities require experience of the applicants in business management based on adequate education and training that women

lack, whereas; men are more acquainted. As a result, the women's enterprises narrow down steadily.

The economic engagements of women in the fisheries sector are small scale; hence, not recognized as economically productive. This is aggravated by the fact that women are primarily engaged in subsistence rather than commercially oriented activities; hence, culturally female labour is customarily classified as reproductive and un-paid. Lack of recognition of women's roles in the sector as productive has limited their contribution to statistical figures towards national output. This has reduced the women's economic and profit margins constraining access to loans and other credit facilities for higher business activities and subsequent profit margins. A key informant revealed that:

Whereas men are the fish harvester and determinants of the market price; women work under the men authority where they clean the fish products and sale in the local market. This does not guide women through in exploiting their potentials in the fisheries sector.

4.5 The strategies to counter socio-cultural and structural constrains of women over men in the fisheries sector.

The economic potentials and significant efforts by women to sustain socio-economic wellbeing have been compromised in the fisheries sector despite women's role in the sector. This study revealed that the consequences leading to the women's compromising situation in the fisheries sector are as a result of socio-cultural and structural factors depriving women's efforts. This work revealed therefore that women in Busia district's fishing communities employ the following strategies to counter socio-cultural and structural constrains in the sector.

4.5.1 The women's fisheries groups/clubs

The study revealed that women in the fisheries sector in the area under investigation have formed women groups/clubs. A respondent in the survey interviews revealed that:

Women in the fishing communities have formed women groups. These groups enable them seek financial assistance through group contributions. Some of the women groups include: Samia Nyasio Cooperative Association, Funyula Women Fish Mongers Association, Sio-port Beach Women Group, Mary-go-round Women Fishing Group, and Afwoto Women Group.

These women groups/clubs help them to talk as one voice towards improvement of their financial base. They include the table banking popularly known as *mary-go-round*; these enable women to access financial resources that allow them to sustain their role in the sector besides accessing soft loans from the members. This is confirmed by (Taniel *et al.*, 1999), that women have essential socio-economic contribution in the fisheries sector at both subsistence and commercial levels. Thus; the seemingly marginal activities of women contribute significantly in meeting nutritional needs and food security for sustenance of livelihoods.

4.5.2 Women and aquaculture

Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, shellfish and even plants. The study findings revealed that more recently; women groups in small-scale fisheries have become involved increasingly in fish farming in Busia district. This participation of women in the aquaculture as the study demonstrated extends to every aspect of fish farming such as pre-paring of fish feeds, feeding of the fish, cleaning the environment and general maintenance of the ponds. Aquaculture holds significance in gender roles; hence women's ideal role. The findings recognized fish farming as a suitable activity for

women since it does not require them to be away from their homes; subsequently causing them to neglect their reproductive roles. The study further revealed that the activities related to fishing activities such as preparing fish feeds and feeding fish among others are often perceived as extension of the women's house-hold chores. Thus women through the aquaculture are able to supplement income earning activities while at the same time engage in house-hold and reproductive chores. The aquaculture allows women to access fisheries extension services against the socio-cultural and structural factors. Hence; women's activities are sustained in the fisheries sector.

4.5.3 The women's informal roles in the fisheries sector

The results from this study revealed that the unpaid work by women in the fisheries enterprises have been conceived significant as those, which sustain them in the sector. They include post-harvest activities that include fish preparations, preservations, marketing, and book keeping among others as the study results indicated. This observation is confirmed by Geheb (1997) that women are seen as the source of labour for the successful fisheries exercise hence, men aspire to marry as many wives as possible in order to secure a reliable labour force.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this study was to investigate on gender roles in fisheries sector for sustainable livelihoods amongst fishing communities of Busia district. The results of this study were to be used for developing a sustainable fishing activity, which would provide sustainable food security and livelihoods. This chapter thus provides discussions and conclusion derived from this study. The chapter further provides recommendations with respect to issues affecting women and men differently in the sector.

5.1 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This study confirmed that women and men amongst the fishing communities of Busia district engage in diverse activities related to fisheries sector for food security and to sustain their livelihoods. These activities include un-loading of fish from landing canoes, fish processing, fish marketing among others, which forms the link between production and consumption. The study provided the data that women constitute about half the population actively involved in the fisheries development activities, programs and projects. However, the socio-cultural and structural factors have affected women and men differently to access and control resources related to fisheries resources. These factors have limited the performance of women than men in exploration of fisheries resources. Thus, the fisheries development projects and programs are often biased towards men,

hence; the involvement of women in planning and programming is limited at both local and national levels. The fisheries policies and programs addressing the specific issues of women are virtually non-existent.

The educational status of women in the fisheries sector compared to men is limited; thus, women lack special programs for their training in technological improvements. Women lack access to credit and financial merit, which limits their potentials of expanding their activities. The study revealed that structural and socio-cultural factors hold out-standing effects on women than men. The women are thus challenged to counter these effects.

This requires empowerment, motivation, active involvement and organization. The active participation compels that the ultimate beneficiaries of programs and projects participate in determining their needs and priorities, hence contribute to the sustainability of such actions and initiatives. This requires that beneficiaries are organized and form an integral part of the information gaining system. Women are not fully involved in decision making process and their level of organization and response to their specific needs are limited.

5.2.2 Education and training

The emancipation of women in fisheries sector in terms of freely expressing their needs, aspirations and effectively shaping their future is yet to be realized. In final analysis, the study results further noted that despite the women's engagement in the fisheries sector activities, women's operations are often small scale, a factor, which has affected their income that is often small as compared to their men counterparts. Women in the fisheries sector face various constraints and suffering ranging from credit, finance, training,

inadequate market and transport. In comparison to their men counterparts, women do not have access and control to distant markets; compelled by their reproductive roles woman may not be socio-cultural allowed traveling and trading their products.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

With respect to this subject of discussion, the following recommendations are proposed:

5.2.1 The need to revive and promote co-operative fishing and marketing.

The co-operatives need to be promoted and encouraged not only for socio-economic development but to promote collective bargain and provide useful channels for the government to propagate ideas to the grassroots. This study revealed that men are often the most beneficiaries of these co-operatives due to their active voice in decision making potentials. In addition, women's organizations need to be promoted as these provide women with their own space to optimally exploit their talents and potentials. Women in Busia district fishing communities where such women organizations are weak as the study revealed need to be strengthened.

5.2.2 Education and training

Increase investment in education, training and literacy initiatives for girls and women, incorporate a gender perspective in the educational curriculum. The education will help improve the participation of women in the fisheries sector. This will enable them access extension system for the fisheries sector and upgrade their knowledge and skills in the technical skills such as fishing techniques.

5.2.3 Creation of the Fisheries Board of Kenya.

The fisheries board of Kenya will be endowed with responsibilities to research and disseminate information in areas that include the role of fisheries sector and aqua-culture to rural and urban food security and sustainable livelihoods. The study proposes that the Board would evaluate and identify approaches for conserving bio-diversity in the lake and river regions to encourage environmental sustainability. The Board would integrate a gender-proactive approach at all levels in the fisheries sector. This approach would be enhanced by a gender strategic plan which includes a structure with budgetary allocations. And further to focus the fisheries policy to put greater emphasis on food security and sustenance of livelihoods. Finally; the fisheries sector is still open to further research from sociological and gender perspective. Hence, there is need for deeper research into many aspects of the sector. This will provide a more informed opinion and formulation of subsequent interventions.

- ROBERTS, E. (1970) *Women's role in economic development*. George Allen and Unwin: New York.
- CAHILL, M. and Martland, S. (1991), *Women in Newfoundland fisheries*. Department of fisheries and oceans, Ottawa-Canada.
- CHING, M. (1995) *Linking population, environment and gender: The case of Suva harbour, Fiji*. In Elizabeth Matthews (ed.) *Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands*. Oceania Printing Ltd, Suva Fiji.
- CLEAVELAND, S. and Schreiber (1994) "Reversing the spiral: the population, agriculture and the environment in sub-Saharan Africa." *The World Bank Report*. Washington DC.
- Chapman, G.P. (2000) *The yellow nail plague and other writings*. New York: The Modern Library.
- ELMER, F., (2000). *Rural livelihoods and diversity in developing countries*. London: Oxford University Press.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ADEKANYE, T. (1999) "Economic significance and impact of women's work on agricultural development and rural economy-formal and informal sectors", unpublished paper presented at the seminar on the economic role of women in rural and agricultural development: the promotion of income generating activities. Athens, Greece, 18-22, October.
- ALAM, S.O. (1991), "Assessment of women's contribution to fishing industry and fish marketing in Kainji lake basin" Vol. 1990: 184-190, Annual report: National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Research, New Bussa (Nigeria),
- ALAMU, S.O. (1993), *The role of women in fish mongers on commercial fish handling and marketing in Jeba lake basin, annual report: vol. 1992: 152-162.* National Institute For Fresh Water Fisheries Resource, New Busa (Nigeria),
- ALAMU, S.O. and Mdaihi, M. (1995), "Socio-economic survey of women in artisanal fisheries in Kainji lake area: a case study of Wawu.", Annual report: National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Resource, New-Bussa-Nigeria. Vol. 1994: 195-203.
- AMSTRONG, P. and Armstrong, H. (1983) *Beyond sexless class and sexless sex: Towards feminist Marxism.* Studies in political economy. 10:45-72.
- AUSAID (1997). Gender and development: Australia's Aid commitment. AusAid Public Affairs.
- BOSERUP, E. (1970) *Women's rôle in economic development.* George Alien and Unwin: New York.
- CAHILL, M. and Martland, S. (1993), *Women in Newfoundland fisheries:* Department of fisheries and oceans, Ottawa-Canada.
- CHUNG, M. (1995) *Linking population, environment and gender: The case of Suva harbour, Fiji,* In Elizabeth Matthews (ed.) *Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands,* Oceania Printing Ltd: Suva Fiji.
- CLEAVER, S. and Schreiber (1994) "Reversing the spiral: the population, agriculture and the environment in sub-Sahara Africa," The World Bank Report: Washington DC.
- Charlotte, G.P. (2000) *The yellow wall-paper and other writings.* New York: The Modern Library.
- ELLIS, F., (2000). *Rural livelihoods and diversity in developing countries.* London: Oxford University Press.

- FAO (1994) *Women in agriculture and rural development, a synthesis report of the Africa region*. FAO: Rome-Italy.
- FAO, (2000). *The state of world fisheries and Aquaculture*: Rome, Italy.
- FRANKFORT-Nachimias, D. and Nachimias, C. (1987) *Research methods in social sciences*, Martin Press, Inc: New York
- GEHEB, K., 1997. *The Regulators and the regulated: fisheries management, options and dynamics in Kenya's Lake Victoria Fishery*. Unpublished D.Phil. Thesis. University of Sussex, Brighton.
- GEHEB, M.T. Sarch, (Eds.), 2002. *Broaching the management impasse: perspectives on fisheries and their management from the inland waters of Africa*. pp. 137 – 167. Fountain Publishers Ltd., Kampala.
- GITTINGER, J.R. (1990) *Household food security and the role of women*. World Bank Discussion Papers No. 96. Washington DC. World Bank.
- GUMPTA A.K. (1999). *Fishing in troubled waters: Recognizing, respecting and rewarding local ecological knowledge and practices concerning diversity*. In R.S.V. Pullin, D.M. Bartley and J. Kooiman (eds.) *Towards policies for conservation and sustainable use of aquatic genetic resources*. ICLARM conference procedures.
- IKIARA, M. (1999). *Sustainability, Livelihoods, production and effort supply in a declining fishery: The case of Kenya's lake Victoria fisheries*. Amstardam: Thela publishers.
- KIRJAVAINEN, L. (1995) "Gender perspectives in formulation of rural development policies: needs, constrains and potentials", un-published paper presented on the seminar on: the economic role of women in rural agricultural development: the promotion of income generating activities, Athens, Greece, 18-22, October
- KONSTAPEL, K. and Noort, L. eds. (1995). "Fisheries in developing countries: towards sustainable use of living aquatic resources." Sectoral policy document of development cooperation. Ministry of foreign affairs. The Hague, Netherlands.
- LAKE VICTORIA FISHERIES RESEARCH PROJECT (1999), *Phase II: marketing study by the Socio-economic data working group*, LVFRP/TECH/99/02.
- LWENYA C. and R. Abila (2000). *The Gender role in fish processing and trading practices in Lake Victoria, Kenya*.
- LYN, L. (1999). What is fishing? *Gender, globalization and fisheries workshop*. 6-12 May 2000. St. John's NF.

- MATTHEWS, E. (1995) *The need for invertebrate conservation in the Pacific island region* In Elizabeth Matthews, (ed.) *fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands*, Sura Fiji: Oceania printing Ltd.
- MBEGA, C.A. (1999). *Informal power: Gender, globalization and fisheries workshop* 6-12 May, 2000. St. Johns's NF.
- MEDARD, M. (2001). *Co-management in fisheries: Obstacles and incentives for environmental conservation and management for Lake Victoria, Tanzania*. Unpublished M.Phil., Moi University, Eldoret, Kenya.
- MEDARD, M. 2000a. *Community-based organisations on Lake Victoria: A lesson from the Tweyambe Fishing Enterprise in Muleba District, Kager Region, Tanzania*. Paper presented at a workshop on Gender, Globalisation and Fisheries. 6-14 May 2000, Canada: University of Newfoundland.
- MEDARD, M. 2000b. *Harvesting and marketing of immature Nile Perch (Lates niloticus): A threat to the national food security and poverty alleviation initiatives-The case of Lake Victoria, Tanzania part*. A paper presented at the National Workshop on Harvesting and Processing of Immature Nile Perch. Organised by LVEMP-Fishery management component. 9-10 August 2000, Mwanza.
- MEDARD, M. and Wilson, D.C. (1996). *Changing economic problems for women in the Nile perch fishing communities in Lake Victoria.* "Anthropological, 38:149-172.
- MUGENDA, O. and Mugenda A. (1999) *Research methods: qualitative and quantitative approaches*. Nairobi: Acts Press.
- MUTORO, B. A. (1997). *Women working wonders: Small-scale farming and role of women in Vihiga District, Kenya. A case study of North Maragori*. Utrecht University, Wageningen Agricultural University. Phd. Thesis. Armstadam: Thela Publishers.
- MWANIKI, D. (1998). *Information provided in the Video interview in "Big fish, Small Fish" socio-economics of the Lake Victoria fisheries*. (Video), IUCN-EARO-Nairobi.
- MYERS, N. (1997). *Marine fisheries: two macro-constraints, environment and development economics*. 2(1997):88-93.
- OCHUMBA, P.B.O., Goshen, M. and Pollinger U. (1991), "Ecological changes in Lake Victoria after inversion of Nile perch (lates niliticus): the catchment, waters quality and fisheries management," In processing from aquaculture/schistosomiasis Network meeting in Manila, Washington: DC.Philippines.

- OGUTU, G.M.A. Ed. (1988). *Artisanal fisheries of Lake Victoria, Kenya: Options for management, production and marketing. Proceeds of a workshop held in Kisumu, Kenya.* Shirikisho publishers for the artisanal fisheries (Kenya) project Nairobi.
- OGUTU, M.A. (1988). *The role of women and cooperative societies in fish marketing in western Kenya.* P. 113-117. In GMA. Ogutu (ed.) *Artisanal fisheries of Lake Victoria, Kenya: Options for management, production and marketing. Reports of a workshop held in Kisumu Kenya.*
- PAULY, D., Froese R., Liu, L.M. and Tyedmers, P (2000). *Down with fisheries, up with aquaculture: implications of global trends in the mean trophic levels of fish.* Paper presented at AAAS-sponsored mini-symposium. The aquaculture paradox: Does fish farming supplement or deplete world fisheries; San Francisco.
- RAM-BIDESI, V. (1995). *Changes to women's roles in fisheries development in Fiji, In Elizabeth Matthews (ed.) fishing for answers: women and fisheries in pacific islands.* Oceania printing: Suva Fiji.
- GOK (1994) Sessional paper, No. 2 of 1994 on *National food policy.* Government printers: Nairobi.
- GOK (1997). *Development plan 1997-2001.* Government printers: Nairobi.
- GOK (1999). *Economic survey 1999.* Government printers: Nairobi.
- SAITO, K and Spurling, D. (1992) *Designing and implementing agricultural extension for women farmers: technical notes for women in development division, population and human resource department,* World Bank, Washington, DC.
- SAITO, K. (1992) *Raising the productivity of women farmers in sub-Saharan Africa (Vol. I) Overview Report.* Population and human resource development department: World Bank, Washington DC.
- SANDOUNO, M. (1999). *Training hard: Gender, globalization and fisheries workshop.*
- SCHOEFFEL, P. (1995) *Women in the pacific island, In Elizabeth Matthews (ed.) Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in Pacific islands.* Oceania printing Ltd: Suva Fiji
- SLATTER, C. (1995) "For food or foreign exchange: subsistence fisheries and the commercial harvesting of marine resources in the Pacific," In Elizabeth Matthews (ed.) *fishing for answers: Women and fisheries in the Pacific islands.* Oceania printing Lit: Suva Fiji.
- TANGARAZA, F.D. (1986). *The role of women in Tanzania fishing society: the case of Mweni village-Dar-Es-Salaam.* University of Dar-Es-salaam.

- TANIERA, T. and Mitchell, J. (1995) *Notes from Kiribati* (august, 1992), In Elizabeth Matthes (ed.) *Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in Pacific islands*, Oceania printing: Suva Fiji.
- TEDLA, G. (1983). *Women and cooperatives: International Cooperative Association* (ICA). Moshi, Tanzania.
- WACHEGE, P.N., (1992). *African women liberation: A man's perspective*. Nairobi: Industrial Publishing Press.
- WOMEN AND FISHERIES NETWORK (1995). "*Not just talk: the discussion that spawned the women and fisheries network*" In Elizabeth Matthews (ed.) *Fishing for answers: women and fisheries in the Pacific islands*. Suva Fiji: Oceania printing.
- YOUNG, K. (1993) *Planning development with women: making a world of difference*. Basingstoke Macmillan Education:

Internet: <http://www.womenfishers.org>

Appendix I

PART I: THE BASIC INFORMATION

1. Age
2. Sex
3. Marital status:
 - Married
 - Single
 - Widowed
 - Divorced
 - Others
4. No. of dependent family members
5. Educational level:
 - Primary education
 - Secondary
 - Post-secondary
 - Others
6. Monthly income

PART II: LIVELIHOODS SUSTENANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

7. Which activities related to fisheries sector do you engage in for sustainable livelihood?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

8. Which other activities do you engage in to sustain your livelihood?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

9. Which roles do the fisheries resources play in sustaining your livelihoods?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

10. How do the fisheries resources in your community contribute to the economic development?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

11. Which fisheries related cooperative society do you belong?

.....
.....
.....
.....

12. How do such cooperative societies support your fisheries activities and other developmental pursuits?

.....
.....
.....
.....

13. What are your main sources of food?

.....
.....
.....

14. To what do the fisheries resources serve as sources of food?

.....
.....
.....
.....

15. How would you react to the following statements:

(a). Fisheries sector provides resources for sustainable livelihoods and food security:

Strongly Agree.....

Agree.....

- 21. Disagree.....
- Strongly disagree
- No idea.....
- (b). Fisheries sector provides sustainable livelihoods and economic development
- Strongly Agree.....
- Agree.....
- 22. Disagree.....
- Strongly Disagree.....
- No idea.....

PART III: SOCIAL CULTURAL FACTORS AND GENDER DIFFERENTIAL ACCESS AND CONTROL

16. Does the culture have a role in determining access and control of fisheries related resources? Yes..... No.....
 If yes; probe

.....

.....

.....

.....

17. Who controls the fisheries resources?

- Men.....
- Women.....
- Society elders.....
- Young members.....

18. What are the social cultural factors affecting your choice in (Q. 14)?

.....

.....

.....

.....

19. What roles do women play in fisheries sector to sustain their livelihoods?

.....

.....

.....

20. How are these roles affected by the social cultural factors?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

21. What roles do men play in the fisheries sector to sustain their livelihoods?

22. How are these roles affected by the socio-cultural factors?

23. How are these women's roles rated/ranked by the society?

 (Use these concepts to rate: high, moderate, low)
24. How are these men's roles rated/ranked by the society?

25. Based on the culture, do men express resistance to work with their female counterparts in the fisheries sector in the fisheries resources?
 Yes No.....
 If yes; probe

26. How do the culturally based reproductive roles affect women's engagement in the fisheries sector?

27. How do the culturally based productive roles affect men's engagement in the fisheries sector?

PART IV: THE SOCIO-CULTURAL EFFECTS IN CONSTRAINING WOMEN'S ROLES IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR

28. Are decisions made about new activities in the fisheries sector?

Yes No.....

If yes; who are involved in the decision-making process? (use concrete instances)

.....
.....
.....

29. Do such decisions put into considerations the place of women in the sector

Yes..... No.....

30. If yes; probe

.....
.....
.....

31. If No; probe

.....
.....
.....

32. To what extend do women and men access the fisheries resources based on the culture?

Women

.....
.....
.....

Men

.....
.....
.....

33. What are the cultural explanations on the gender differential roles in controlling the fisheries resources?

.....
.....
.....

PART V: THE STRUCTURAL FACTORS AND GENDER DIFFERENTIAL ACCESS AND CONTROL

34. Suggest ways through which the government supports the women's fisheries pursuits

.....
.....
.....
.....

35. How are the women's fisheries activities affected by the governments support?

.....
.....
.....
.....

36. To what extend do women in the fisheries sector benefit from the from the related women groups?

.....
.....
.....
.....

37. Which constrains can you identify in relation to the access of the credit facility?

.....
.....
.....
.....

PART VI: THE EFFECTS OF STRUCTURAL FACTORS IN LIMITING WOMEN'S POTENTIALS IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR

38. How do women access market of their fisheries product?

.....
.....
.....
.....

39. How does the government support the sustenance of these markets?

.....
.....
.....
.....

40. How does the government create enabling environment for women's fisheries activities?

.....
.....
.....
.....

PART VII: STRATEGIES TO COUNTER THE SOCIO-CULTURAL AND STRUCTURAL CONSTRAINS OF WOMEN IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR

41. According to you, is there a need of seeking interventions to support the place of women in the sector? Yes..... No.....

42. Probe your position

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

43. Which aspects do you suggest for improving the women's roles in the fisheries sector?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

44. Suggest other ways of improving the fisheries sector

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

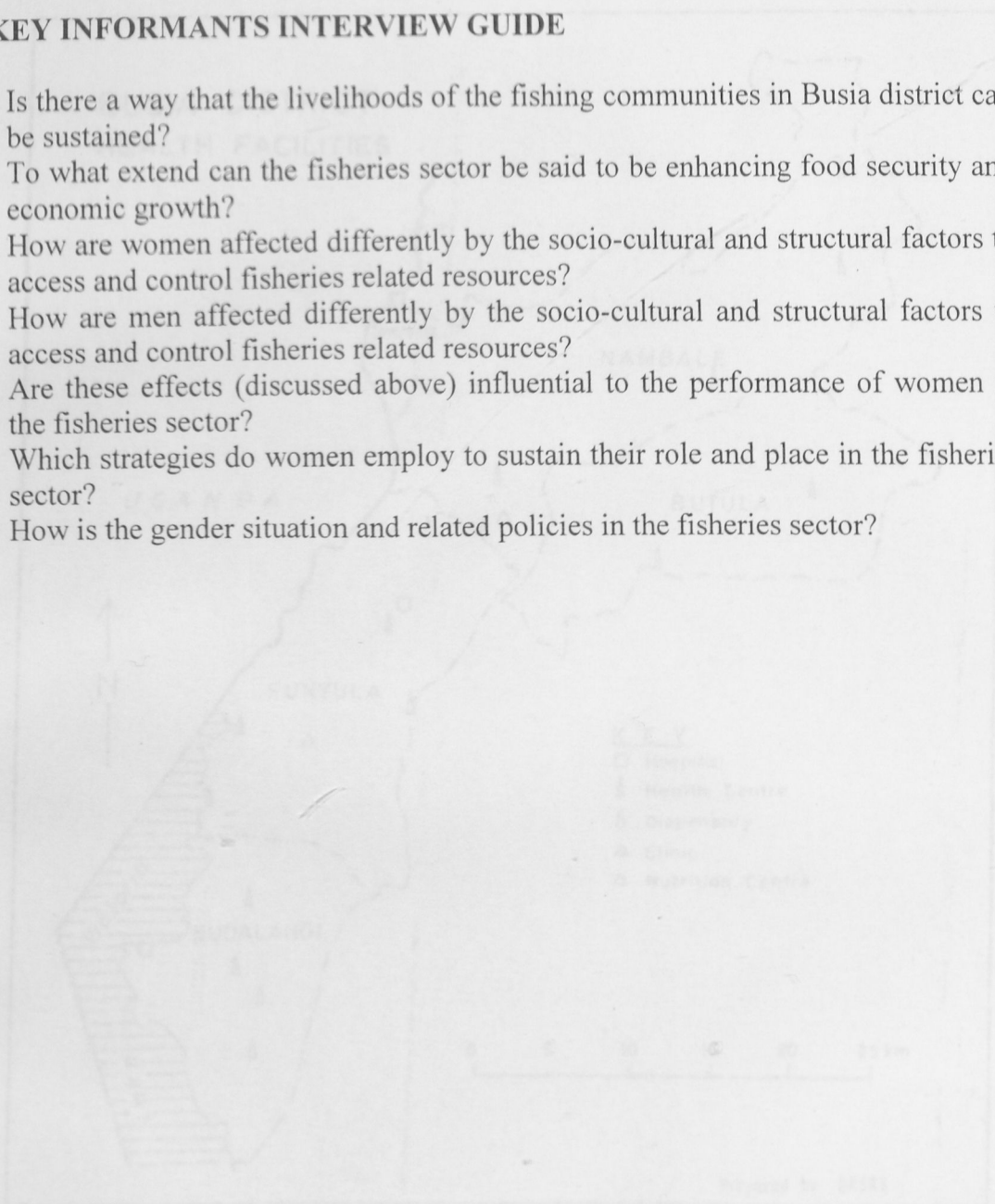
All the information here on discussed shall be treated privately and confidentially.

Appendix II

A MAP OF BUSIA DISTRICT DRAWN TO SCALE

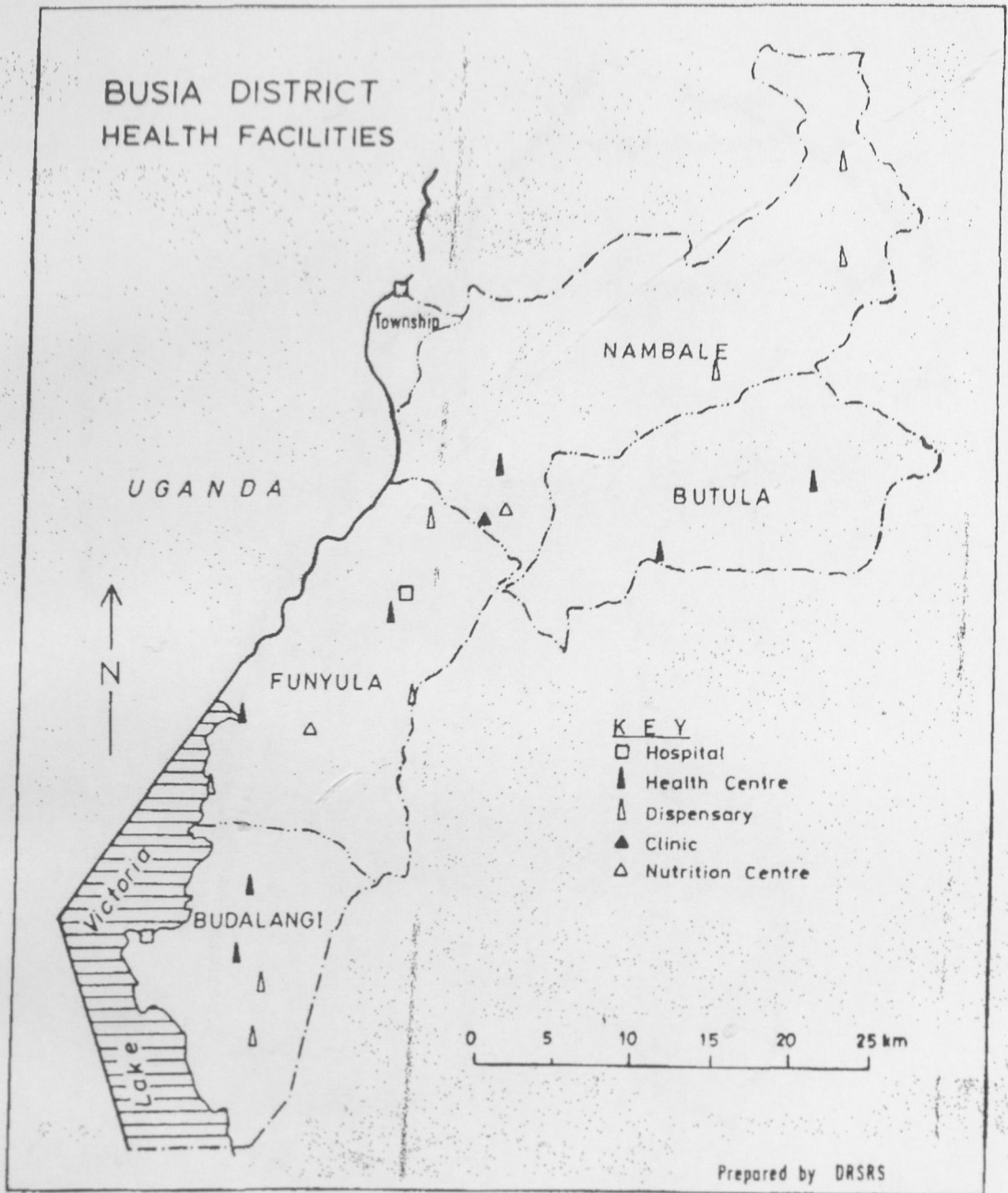
THE KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW GUIDE

- 1) Is there a way that the livelihoods of the fishing communities in Busia district can be sustained?
- 2) To what extent can the fisheries sector be said to be enhancing food security and economic growth?
- 3) How are women affected differently by the socio-cultural and structural factors to access and control fisheries related resources?
- 4) How are men affected differently by the socio-cultural and structural factors to access and control fisheries related resources?
- 5) Are these effects (discussed above) influential to the performance of women in the fisheries sector?
- 6) Which strategies do women employ to sustain their role and place in the fisheries sector?
- 7) How is the gender situation and related policies in the fisheries sector?



APPENDIX III

A MAP OF BUSIA DISTRICT DRAWN TO SCALE.



A MAP OF FUNYULA DIVISION NOT TO SCALE

