

## THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

## THE AFRICAN WOMEN STUDIES CENTRE (AWSC) - THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI RECOMMENDATIONS ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & SUBMISSION OF MEMORANDA DATE: FEBRUARY $25^{\mathrm{TH}}$ , 2022

The African Women Studies Research Centre (AWSRC) - University of Nairobi has reviewed **THE MARINE FISHERIES** (ACCESS AND **DEVELOPMENT**) **REGULATIONS**, **2021** from a gender perspective, with the aim of ensuring women's access to fish, for economic gain and particularly for personal and household consumption. This will guarantee sustainable food security for local communities. The following are our recommendations:

	Section	Provision	Comments	Justification	Recommendations
1	Objects and purpose of	<b>3.</b> (1) The purpose of these	The draft gives 5 objectives	Many rural men and women go	Add a new objective after
	Regulations	Regulations is to—	and purpose of the	fishing to provide food for their	(b) to read (b(a))
			regulation see a - e	families, Therefore, there	To enhance food security
				should be an objective for	for local communities
				enhancing livelihoods to cater	
				for the locals	
2	Determination of total	(4) In preparing the list	The factors for	Women who normally provide	Add (a) to read, the
	allowable catch	referred to in paragraph	consideration listed a - d,	food for their families should	nutritional needs of the
		(1), the Council shall	do not take into	have regular access to fish to	local community
		consider—		ensure access to sufficient and	

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		considerations the interests	nutritious food for their	
		of the local community	households	
Registration as a fisher to the County Government	7. (1) A person who wishes to fish in Kenya's marine fishery waters as— (1) a subsistence fisher; shall apply for a fisher registration certificate to the County Executive Committee Member of the respective County in Form 1 set out in the First	Many Kenyan communities living along the lake or Indian Ocean shores rely on fish for personal or family consumption i.e. fish as a major source of food. Therefore, asking them to seek a certificate to get fish for the subsistence is injustice	The regulation should have a sunset clause that exempts communities living along the marine bodies and for whom fish is their main subsistence food from having to get a certificate to fish	follows: With the exception of local subsistence fishermen and
	Schedule			!
Qualification of subsistence fishers.	12. A subsistence fisher who wishes to undertake subsistence fishing shall—  (a) be citizen of Kenya; (b) be a member of a beach management unit; and (c) be in possession of a valid fisher registration certificate.	This clause does not recognize the local men and women as subsistence fishermen/ fisherwomen	The local communities rely on fish as a major source of food and their right to access fish and ensure food security should be protected	follows; (a) Be a local citizen of Kenya;
First Schedule:	FISHER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE (a) a subsistence fisher	Local men and women who rely on fish as part of their subsistence living should be exempted from applying for a applying for a fishing certificate	Local men and women rely on fish as a major source of food. Therefore, limiting their access to fish will exacerbate food insecurity at the household and community levels	FORM 1 r.7 (1), FORM 2 (r.10 (1) the provision should read; Local fishermen and fisherwomen fishing for personal or personal and

				household subsistence are exempted from applying for a fishing certificate
SECOND SCHEDULE FEES	Licence: Subsistence fisher registratio	n subsistence fishermen and	subsistence fishermen's and	Licence; Delete row
Fishing Rights Fees	certificate annual fee (Ksh) 0	fisherwomen for the fishing licence, however, they should just be exempted from the requirement of a licence/certificate	rights, they should be	1 Subsistence fisher

For:

Signed Prof Wanjiku Mukabi Kabira

Director