

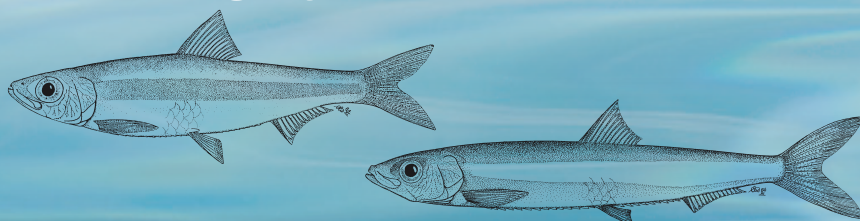


Unlocking the potential of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific

Zambia

VALUE CHAIN AT A GLANCE

Lake Tanganyika sprat (*Stolothrissa Tanganicae*)
Lake Tanganyika sardine (*Limnothrissa miodon*)



PRODUCTION METHOD

VOLUMES *

VALUE *

Scoop nets and ring nets

11 000 tonnes (2017)

USD 15.4 million

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Original Scientific Illustrations Archive. Reproduced with permission

* Primary production

WHAT WE **focus**
on

- ➔ Value chain analysis to better understand and improve the small pelagics value chain
- ➔ Reduce post-harvest losses, improve product quality and add value through **capacity building** and **better access to markets**.
- ➔ **Improve working conditions and incomes** along the value chain.
- ➔ Make the value chain **more environmentally sustainable**
Help businesses access key inputs and **additional sources of finance** and investment.





Facts & figures

Small pelagics make up some **30% of capture fish production** in Zambia.

Small pelagics provide almost **half of the jobs** in the **fishing industry**, with the share of women and youth being even higher.

Fish accounts for **30% to 40% of animal protein** consumption in Zambia.

Rural households account for almost **half of fish consumption**, followed by urban poor households (30%).

Zambia is a major producer of Lake Tanganyika sprat and sardine. These fish are commercially important small pelagics, locally known as *kapenta*, found in various water bodies in the country, including in Lake Tanganyika, the second largest lake in Africa shared by Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Most *kapenta* in Zambia are harvested by small-scale fishers and sold at markets across the country or exported to neighboring countries such as DR Congo and Angola. *Kapenta* are a major source of fish protein for all levels of society and make up a significant part of animal protein consumed in the country.

FISH4ACP aims to tackle some major constraints of the Lake Tanganyika *kapenta* sector, including overfishing, post-harvest losses and low profitability, by supporting innovative solutions to make the *kapenta* value chain more productive and sustainable.

FISH4ACP will work to enhance the incomes and livelihoods of Zambian small-scale fishers, processors and traders and contribute to poverty reduction, food and nutrition security and the conservation of aquatic resources.

Given that FISH4ACP also supports the small pelagics sector on the Tanzanian side of Lake Tanganyika, there are opportunities for cooperation between both countries, which the project aims to stimulate.



This document was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union (EU) and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the EU, the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States and BMZ.



Some rights reserved. This work is available under a CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence

FISH4ACP is an initiative of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) aimed at making fisheries and aquaculture value chains in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific more sustainable. FISH4ACP is implemented by FAO and partners with funding from the European Union (EU) and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

Contact:
Fisheries Division - Natural Resources and Sustainable Production
FISH4ACP@fao.org
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations