



Integrated approach to managing fisheries for livelihood and biodiversity conservation in southern Lake Malawi

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Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- The FISH Project
- Biodiversity threats baseline
- Governance Baseline
- Interventions
- Progress
- Major Challenges to be Addressed

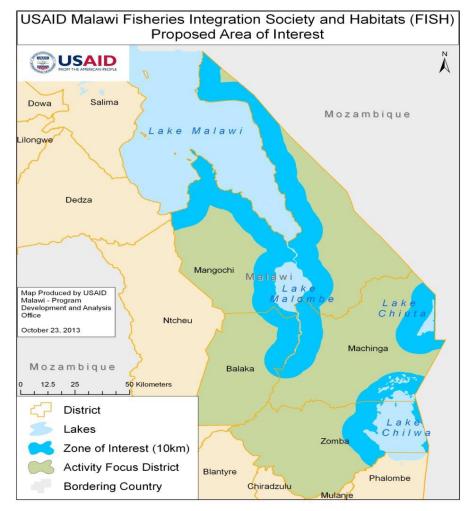


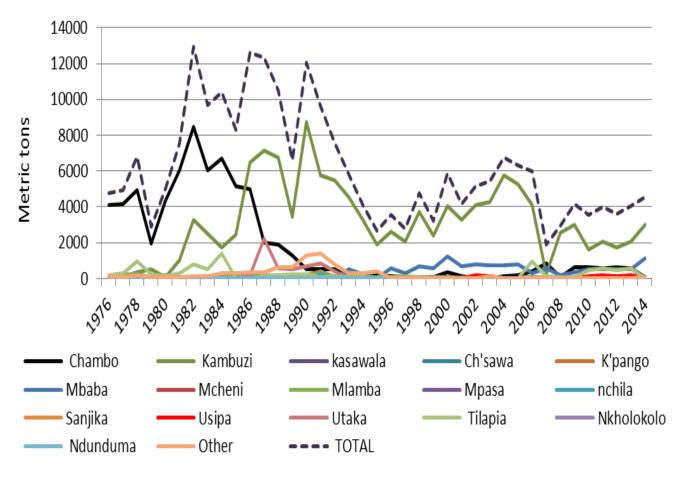






Project Area















FISH RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Goal: Increased social, ecological and economic resilience of freshwater ecosystems and people who depend on them



Objective 1: Increased resiliency to climate change

Objective 2: Improved biodiversity conservation



Output 3: Priority threats to freshwater ecosystem biodiversity reduced

Output 4: Adoption of climate change adaptation measures that support resilience of communities and freshwater ecosystems increased

Sub-Output 3.1. Improved natural resource management practices evaluated and promoted

Sub-Output 3.2. Habitat restoration and riparian conservation measures stimulated and supported

Sub-Output 3.3. Sustainable fishing practices evaluated and promoted

Sub-Output 4.1. Ecosystem-based adaptation solutions identified, evaluated and promoted

Sub-Output 4.2. Alternative, scalable and sustainable climate-resilient livelihood options stimulated, evaluated and promoted

Output 1. Utilization of science, analysis, and information for decision making increased

Sub-Output 1.1. Access to science, analysis, and information improved

Sub-Output 1.2. Understanding of threats to biodiversity and options for conservation within freshwater ecosystems deepened

Sub-Output 1.3. Understanding of effects of climate change on freshwater ecosystems and adaptation options for fisheries management strengthened



Output 2. Enabling environment for conservation and management of freshwater ecosystems enhanced

Sub-Output 2.1. Legal framework for sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation improved

Sub-Output 2.2. Transparency, representation and accountability in decision-making advanced

Sub-Output 2.3. Institutional and community capacities for fisheries co-management and biodiversity conservation strengthened

Environmental Threats and Opportunity Assessment

Threats

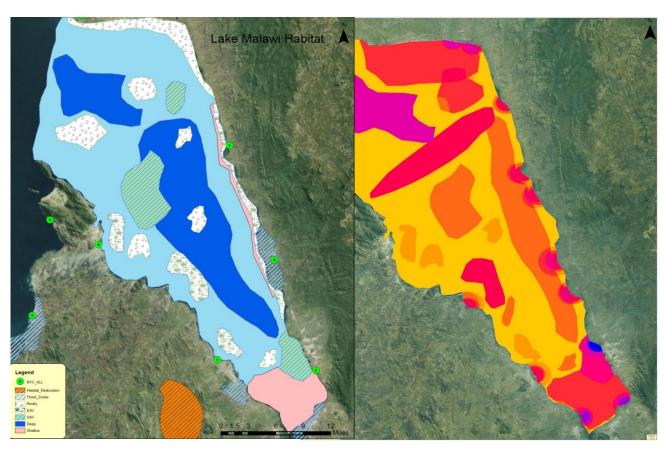
- Illegal gear
- Trawlers
- Climate change
- Population growth ("too many people") and overfishing

Drivers

- Very high birth rate
- Poverty, hunger, inability to pay for school fees
- Lack of employment and livelihood opportunities
- Deforestation



Habitat Types and Fish Biodiversity "Hotspots"



- River mouths
- Deep Areas
- Around islands and rocky areas
- Near Shire River Outlet (Area A)











BUILDING BLOCKS FOR FISH INTERVENTIONS

Enforcement Initiatives (Trawlers and Illegal gears)

Habitat restoration (water hyacinth removal and tree planting)

Family Planning

Dialogue between different actors in the fish value chain

Alternative livelihood options identified



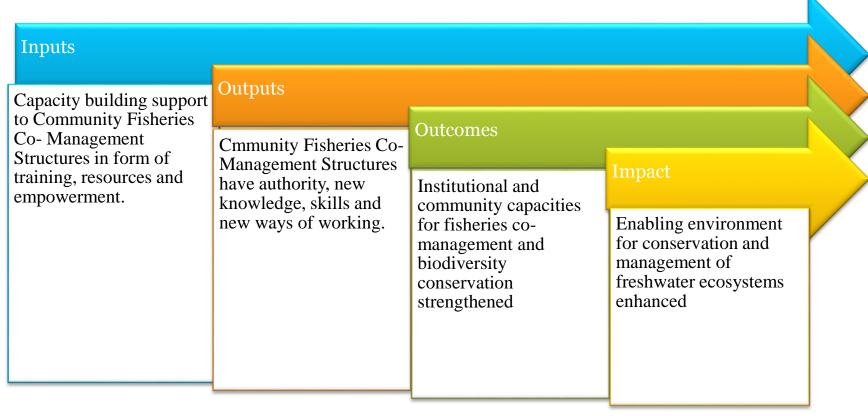








Fisheries Governance Baselines













Type of Governance Baselines and Objective

Governance Analysis Tool	Baseline status
Community Performance Index (CPI)	Measures Performance of BVCs across service delivery domains
Organization Network Analysis (ONA)	Measures connectedness of BVCs with other local government structures
Applied Political Economy Analysis (APEA)	Identifies Champions and Spoilers in PFM implementations
Good Governance Barometer	Measure of governance (transparency, accountability)











Governance Interventions

- Revitalize local fisheries management authorities (LFMAs)
- Ecosystem-based Participatory Fisheries Management
- Self-financing of LFMAs through by-laws
- Redefine traditional authorities roles and responsibilities in PFM
- Incorporation of fisheries in DDP
- Advocacy strategy for financing of Department of Fisheries and LFMAs



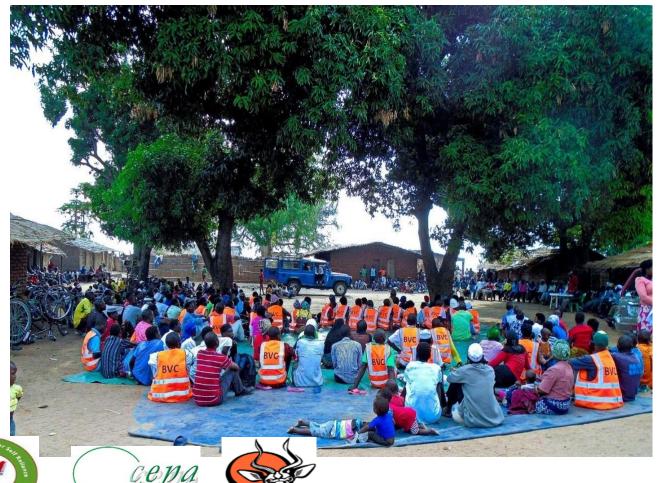






Progress - Governance

- By-law formulation and Revamping of BVCs
- Ecosystem Based FAs
- Inclusion of Fisheries in District Development Plan

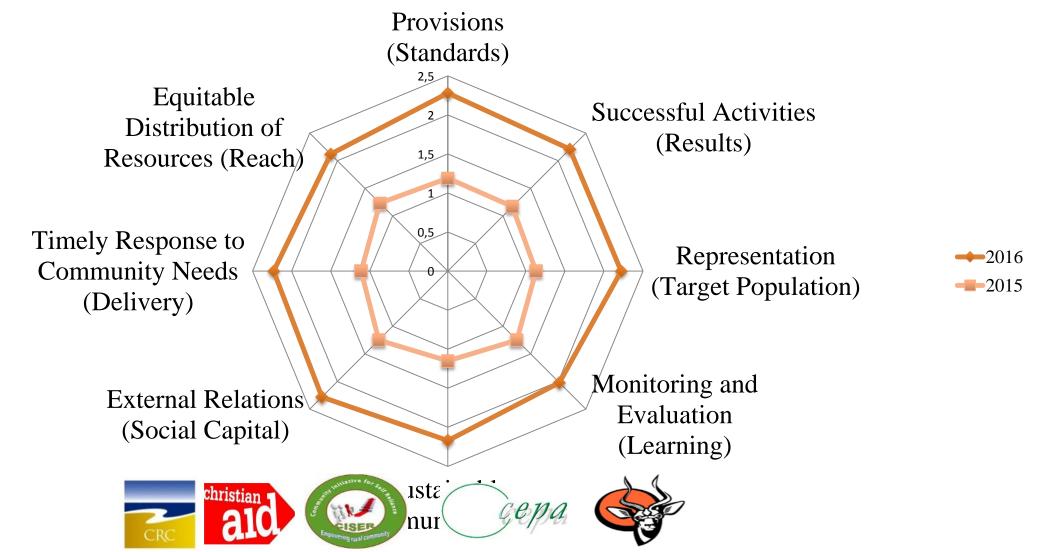








Progress - Monitoring BVC Performance



Progress – Fisheries Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation

- 60km² of Sanctuaries and brush parks
- Vessel Monitoring System adopted for enforcement of trawl fishery regulations (25,00km² of no take zone)









Major Challenges to be addressed

- Inadequate clarity on roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in PFM
- Conflicts between commercial and artisanal fishers
- Trans-boundary fisheries management
- Lack of coordination natural resources management sectors
- Reduction of post-harvest losses







