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

Daniel Jamu, Dick Kachilonda and Alan Brooks

Fisheries Integration of Society and Habitats (FISH Project)

PO Box 1013 Lilongwe Malawi

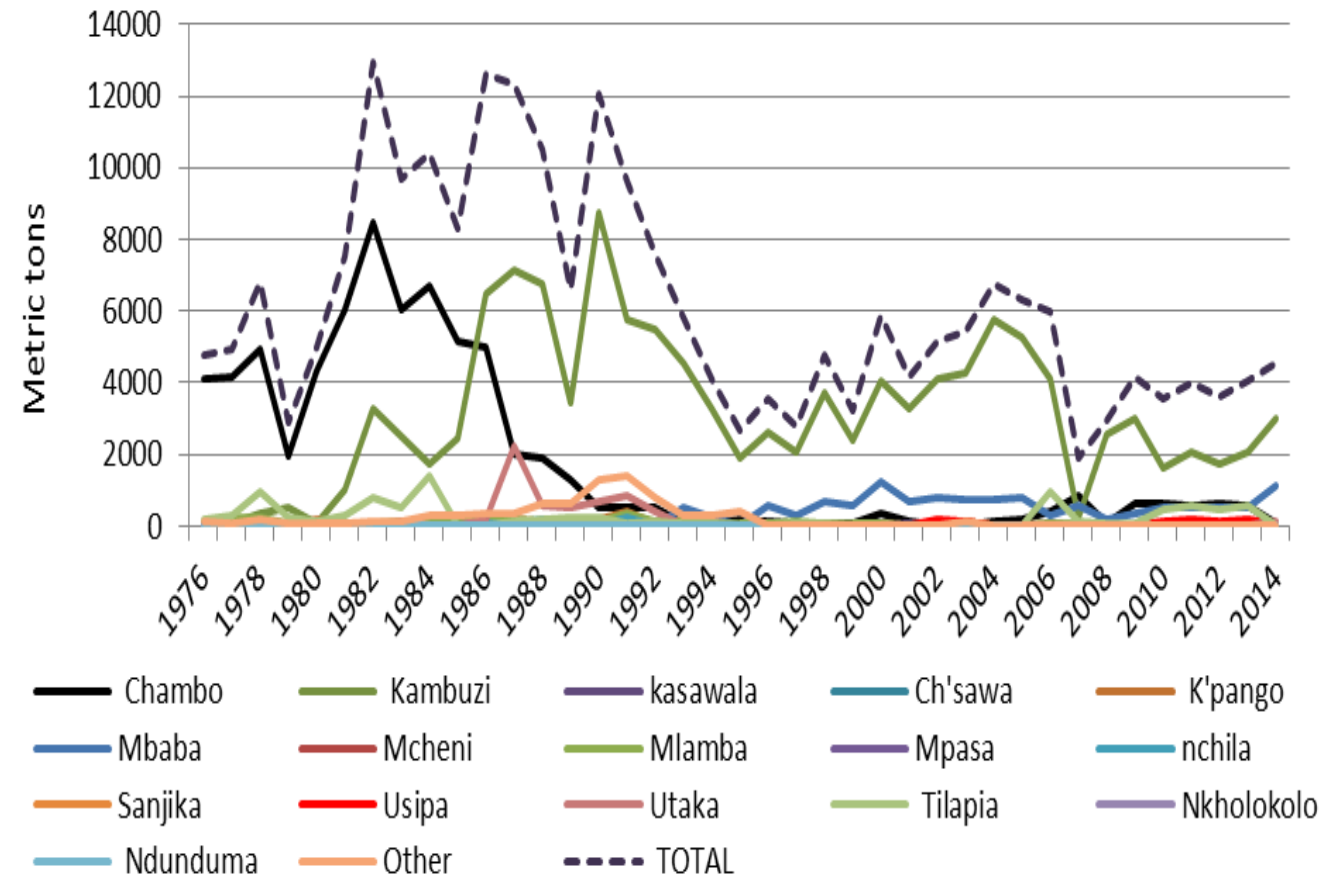
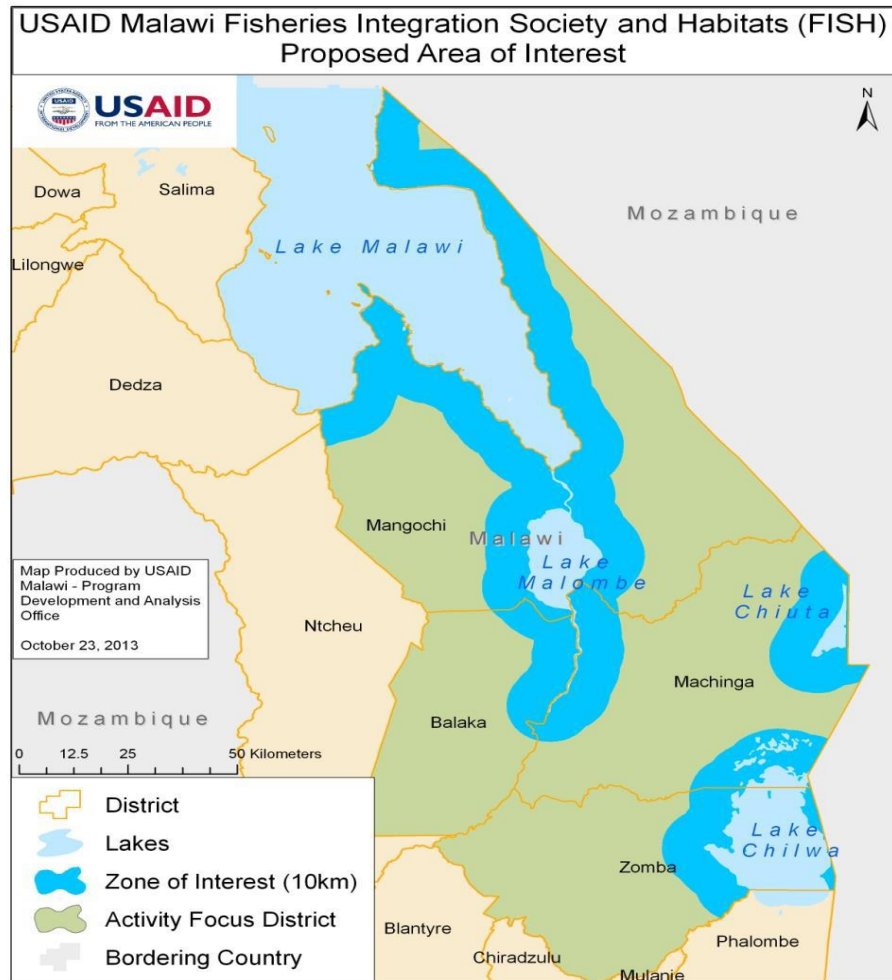


Presentation Outline

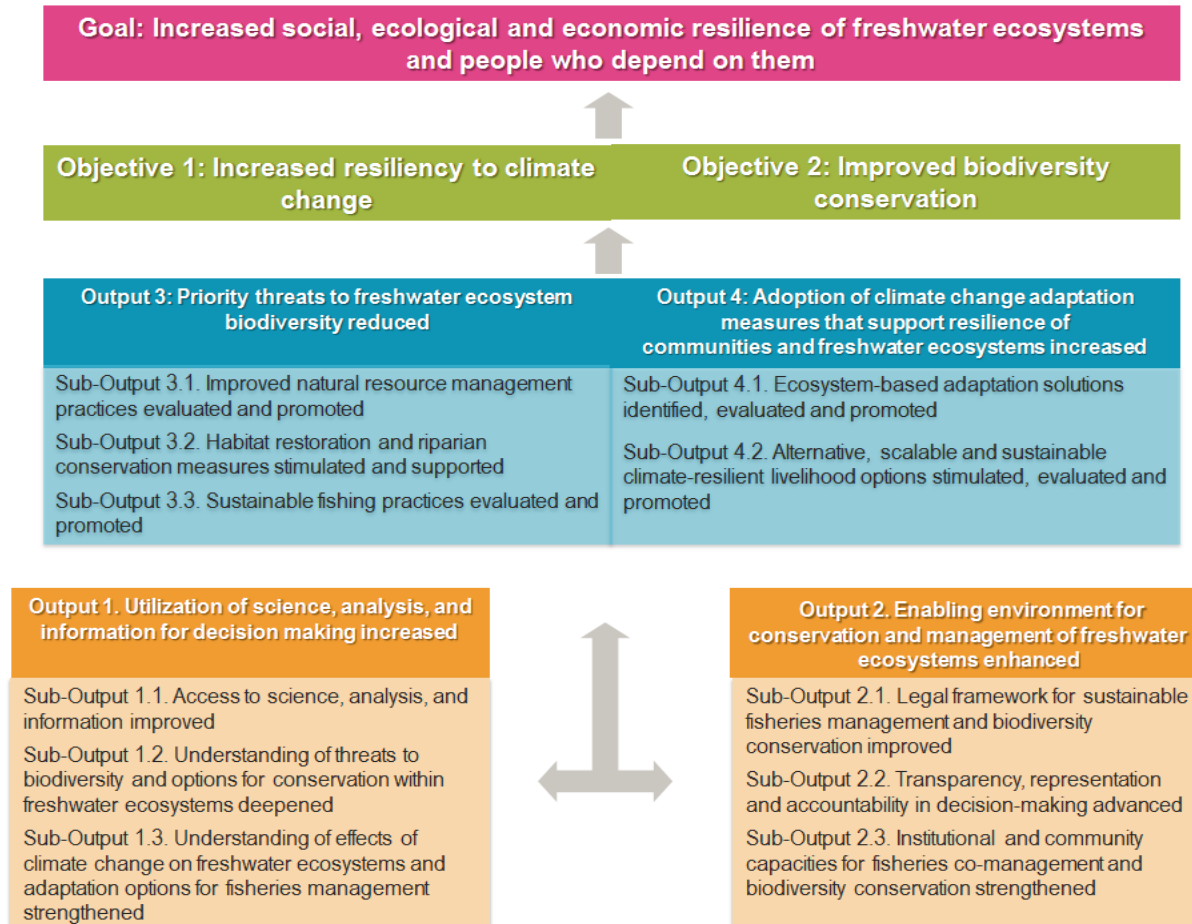
- Introduction
- The FISH Project
- Biodiversity threats baseline
- Governance Baseline
- Interventions
- Progress
- Major Challenges to be Addressed



Project Area



FISH RESULTS FRAMEWORK



Environmental Threats and Opportunity Assessment

Threats

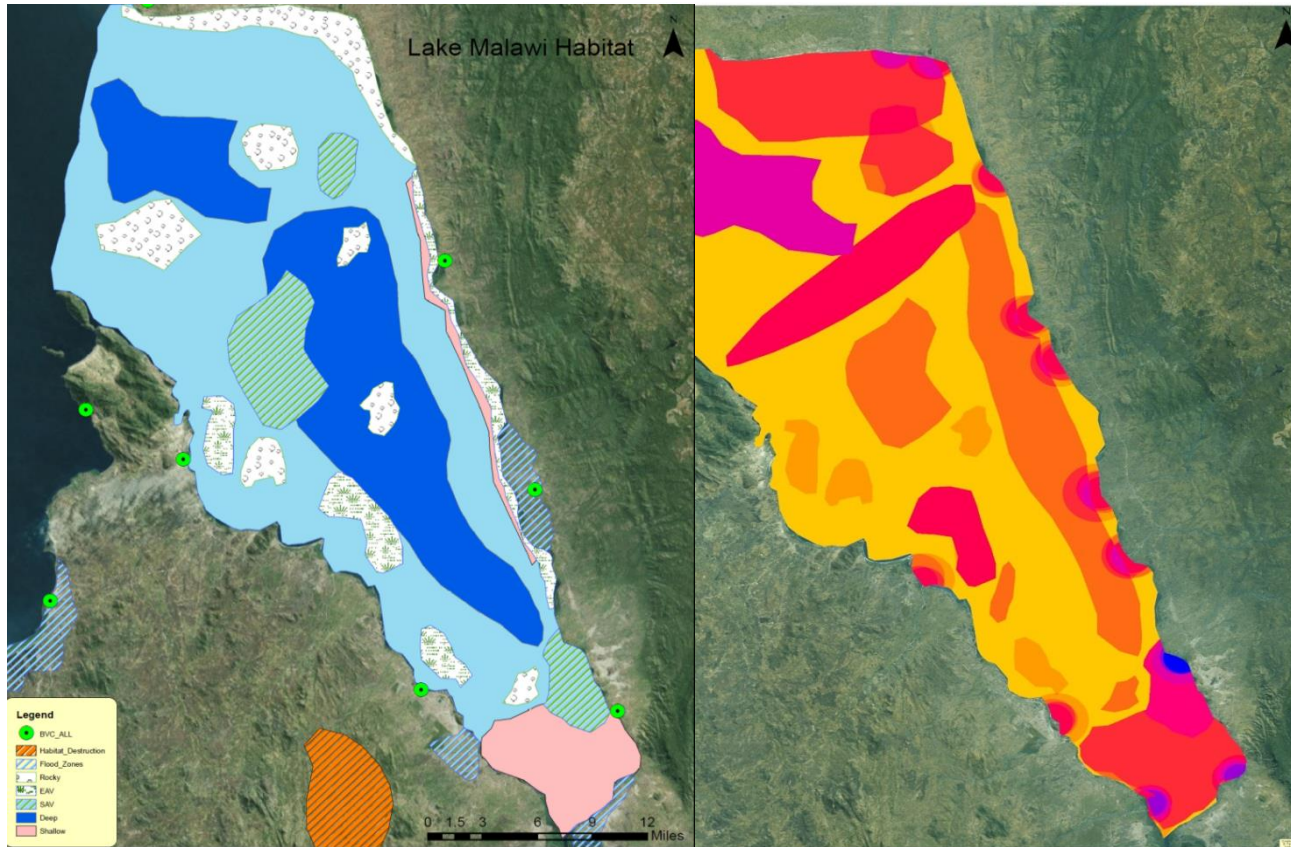
- Illegal gear
- Trawlers
- Climate change
- Population growth
("too many people")
and overfishing

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)

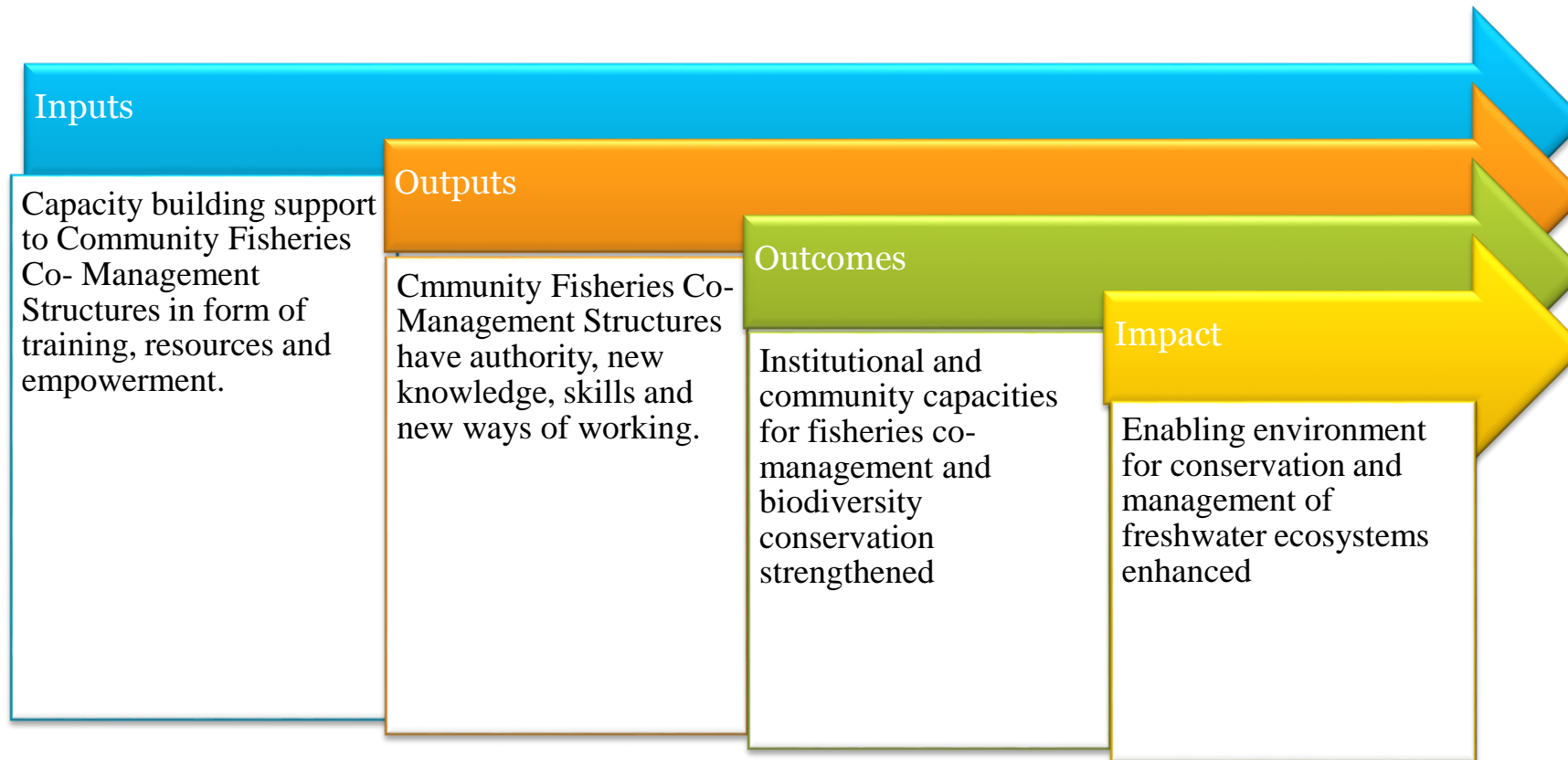
Family Planning

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

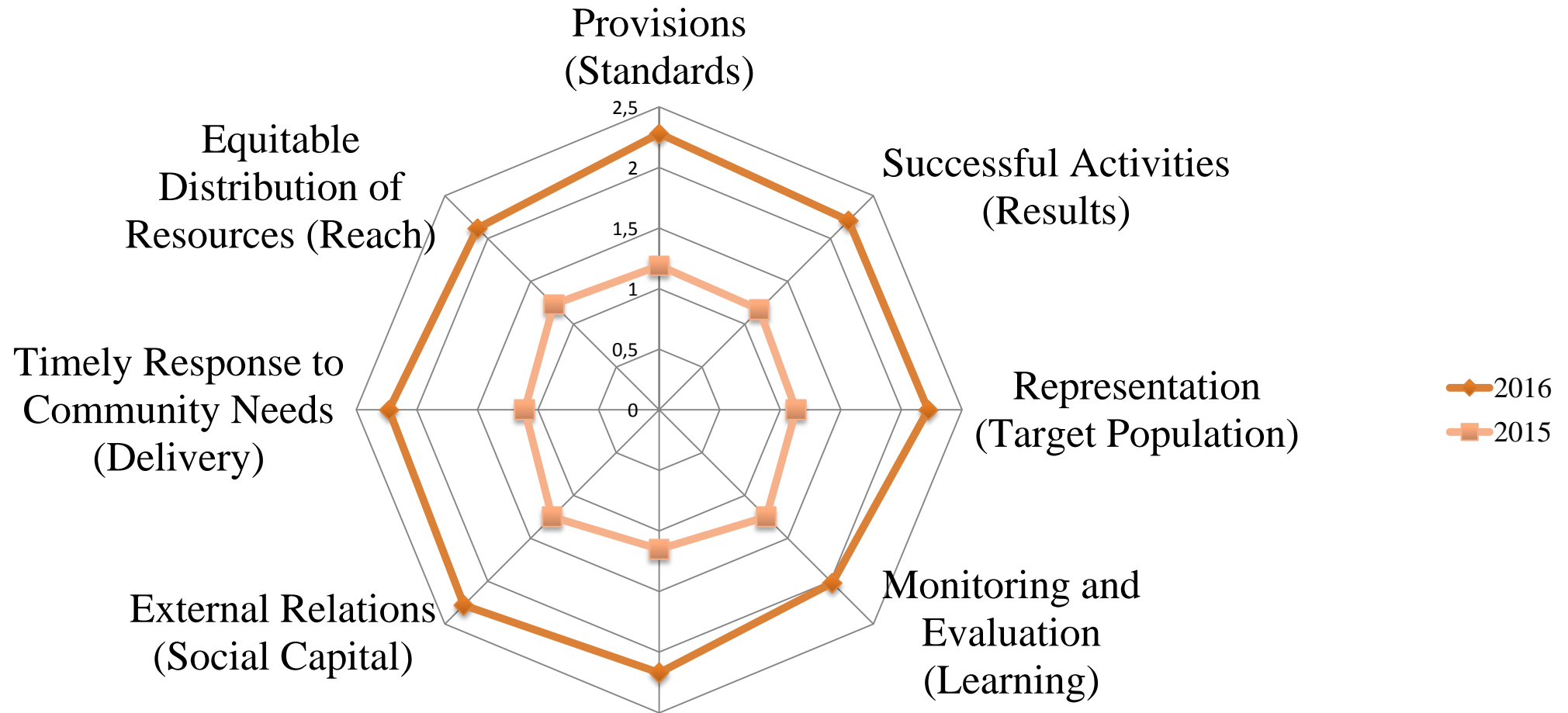


Progress - Governance

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



Progress - Monitoring BVC Performance



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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

