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
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
- Output 3.1: Improved natural resource management practices evaluated and promoted
- Output 3.2: Habitat restoration and riparian conservation measures stimulated and supported
- Output 3.3: Sustainable fishing practices evaluated and promoted

Objective 2: Improved biodiversity conservation
- Output 4.1: Ecosystem-based adaptation solutions identified, evaluated and promoted
- 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

**Inputs**
Capacity building support to Community Fisheries Co-Management Structures in form of training, resources and empowerment.

**Outputs**
Community Fisheries Co-Management Structures have authority, new knowledge, skills and new ways of working.

**Outcomes**
Institutional and community capacities for fisheries co-management and biodiversity conservation strengthened.

**Impact**
Enabling environment for conservation and management of freshwater ecosystems enhanced.
# Type of Governance Baselines and Objective

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

- Monitoring and Evaluation (Learning)
- Representation (Target Population)
- Successful Activities (Results)
- Equitable Distribution of Resources (Reach)
- Timely Response to Community Needs (Delivery)
- External Relations (Social Capital)
- Sustainable Community-Based Resources…

Comparison:
- 2016
- 2015
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