

Report of the

**TECHNICAL CONSULTATION BETWEEN MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE
AND TANZANIA ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF
THE FISHERIES OF LAKE MALAWI/NIASSA/NYASA**

Mangochi, Republic of Malawi, 17–19 June 2003



Copies of FAO publications can be requested from:
Sales and Marketing Group
Information Division
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy
E-mail: publications-sales@fao.org
Fax: (+39) 06 57053360

Report of the

TECHNICAL CONSULTATION BETWEEN MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE AND TANZANIA ON THE
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FISHERIES OF LAKE MALAWI/NIASSA/NYASA

Mangochi, Republic of Malawi, 17–19 June 2003

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries

ISBN 92-5-105369-3

All rights reserved. Reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product for educational or other non-commercial purposes are authorized without any prior written permission from the copyright holders provided the source is fully acknowledged. Reproduction of material in this information product for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without written permission of the copyright holders. Applications for such permission should be addressed to the Chief, Publishing Management Service, Information Division, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy or by e-mail to copyright@fao.org

© FAO 2005

PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT

This is the report of the Technical Consultation between Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania on the Development and Management of the Fisheries of Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa, held in Mangochi, Republic of Malawi, from 17 to 19 June 2003. This document was prepared by the Subregional Office for Southern and East Africa, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Distribution:

Members of CIFA
Participants in the Technical Consultation
Other interested nations and international organizations
FAO Fisheries Department
Fisheries Officers in FAO Regional and Subregional Offices

FAO Subregional Office for Southern and East Africa.
Report of the Technical Consultation between Malawi, Mozambique and
Tanzania on the Development and Management of the Fisheries of Lake
Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa. Mangochi, Republic of Malawi, 17–19 June 2003.
FAO Fisheries Report. No. 721. Rome, FAO. 2005. 19p.

ABSTRACT

This document is the final report of the Technical Consultation between Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania on the Development and Management of the Fisheries of Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa. The major topics discussed were: current status of the fisheries in the Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa national sectors; legislations, restrictions, monitoring, control and surveillance; and fisheries management and environmental degradation issues. The summary of the main recommendations and decisions is shown in Appendix D.

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs
OPENING OF THE CONSULTATION	1–7
ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS	8
ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONSULTATION	9
ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON AND VICE-CHAIRPERSON	10
ELECTION OF RAPPORTEURS	11
THE STATUS OF FISHERIES OF LAKE MALAWI/NIASSA/NYASA BY INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL SECTOR	12–26
AN OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF FISHERIES, FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AROUND LAKE MALAWI/NIASSA/NYASA	27–33
RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AT THE TECHNICAL CONSULTATION	34–45
ANY OTHER MATTERS	46
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	47
DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT AD HOC CONSULTATION	48–49
ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	50
APPENDIXES	
A. Agenda	11
B. List of participants	12
C. List of documents	14
D. Summary of major recommendations	15
E. The status and distribution of some exploited fish stocks on the Lake	17
F. Regional issues strategies and interventions to be addressed by the riparian countries	19

OPENING OF THE CONSULTATION

1. The Technical Consultation was officially opened by Mr J.B. Matola, Director of Finance and Administration, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, Malawi. He welcomed all delegates to the Consultation at the Nkopola Lodge on the Lakeshore. He informed delegates that Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa has been of substantial socio-economic, nutrition and food security importance for the riparian States for many generations and it has to be protected to continue providing these attributes for present and future generations. The list of participants is in Appendix B.

2. Mr Matola pointed out that of late, fishery statistics from the lake especially on the Malawian side are showing signs of over exploitation mainly on the important fish stocks particularly Chambo. The main cause of decline in fish stocks is directly associated with over capitalization and illegal fishing. There are also other threats, to the biodiversity of the lake arising from outside the fisheries sector. Prominent among these activities is poor land use which leads to the degradation of the lake.

3. It was recalled that past regional project activities confirmed that the greatest threat to species diversity and sustainable utilization of the lake are habitat degradation, introduction of exotics, pollution and over fishing.

4. The Director of Finance and Administration urged delegates from the riparian States to be bold enough to deliberate on the following:

- isolate areas of excessive fishing;
- examine the performance and efficiency of major fishing gears;
- consider the impact of modified fishing methods;
- examine the current method of biological data collection, dissemination of information for decision making in member states;
- involve local communities in fisheries management;
- the involvement of stakeholders should give consideration to the diseases affecting fishing communities (malaria, cholera, HIV/AIDS); and
- review the international legal and institutional arrangements needed for the development and management of the entire Lake.

5. He concluded the opening speech by thanking the FAO Subregional Office for Southern and East Africa and the FAO Representation in Malawi for assisting in organizing this Technical Consultation.

6. The FAO Representative in Malawi, Dr Louise Setshewaelo conveyed the warm greetings of the Director General of FAO, Mr Jacques Diouf, the Assistant Director of the Fisheries Department Mr Ichiro Nomura and the FAO Subregional Representative for Southern and East Africa, Ms Victoria Sekitoleko. She acknowledged efforts already made by the three riparian States in strengthening regional cooperation in the spirit of the Southern African Development Cooperation Treaty signed on 17 August 1992. She commended the riparian States for implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and the accompanying guidelines.

7. The FAO Representative emphasized the need for the Consultation to come out with good recommendations on the following fisheries aspects:

- more reliable fishery data and statistics for management purposes;
- means of controlling illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;
- public awareness of stakeholders around the lake;
- capacity building at various levels;
- empowerment of fishers and other stakeholders;
- application of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishery and its guidelines in implementing management measures; and
- identifying options for alternative income generations for better livelihoods.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

8. The FAO Secretariat outlined the administration arrangements for the meeting and highlighted the importance of the Technical Consultation.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONSULTATION

9. The agenda for the Technical Consultation was adopted and is shown in Appendix A. The documents presented at the Consultation are listed in Appendix C

ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON AND VICE-CHAIRPERSON

10. Mr A. Bulirani, Deputy Director of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries, Malawi was elected as Chairperson and Mr F. Bomba, Deputy Director (DNAP), Ministry of Fisheries, Mozambique was elected Vice-Chairperson.

ELECTION OF RAPPORTEURS

11. Mr D.D. Bandula, Chief Fisheries Officer, Regional and International Cooperation, Department of Fisheries, Malawi; and Mr B.S.M. Mngulwi, Senior Fisheries Officer, Fisheries Division, United Republic of Tanzania, were elected rapporteurs.

THE STATUS OF FISHERIES OF LAKE MALAWI/NIASSA/NYASA BY INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL SECTOR

12. Three national papers dealing with fisheries development and management, problems, constraints and solutions were presented and discussed. The summary of the status and distribution of some exploited fish stocks is given in Appendix E.

Status of the fisheries in the Malawi sector

13. The fisheries sector plays an important role in providing income, employment and is main source of animal protein particularly in the rural areas. The meeting was informed that at least 43 000 people derive their livelihoods directly from fisheries. The shallow water stocks are generally over exploited while the deep water fish stocks are under exploited.

14. The delegates were informed that the Malawi fisheries sector was generally grouped into: small-scale fisheries comprising of gillnets, open waters seines, beaches seines, hook-and-line as well as fish traps; large-scale fisheries consisting of pair-trawlers, mid-water

trawlers and stern trawlers. The lake fisheries are dominated by the small-scale fishers and commercial fisheries contribute less than 10 percent of the total catch landings.

15. The main problems affecting the fisheries sector were highlighted as follows:

- limited skilled personnel resources;
- limited budget; and
- limited means and facilities for collecting processing, collating and dissemination of fisheries data, statistics and socio-economic information.

16. The Malawi national paper concluded that fishing effort has been increasing in the artisanal sector and that; socio-economic studies are needed to understand the shifting and switching from use of one gear to another. It was recommended that gear technology studies should be carried out to understand the impact of new gears on the fishery resources and the environment. At regional level information sharing on fishery and socio-economic issues was highlighted.

Status of the fisheries in the Mozambique sector

17. The Mozambique delegation presented the country profile on fisheries, highlighting the evolution of the fisheries sector; fisheries policy and strategies; fishery development and management problems; past, ongoing and pipeline programmes as well as projects.

18. The Technical Consultation was informed of the fisheries sector objectives and strategies, viz:

- food security;
- sustainable economic growth; and
- creating opportunities for employment and poverty alleviation.

19. The fisheries sector specific objectives were identified as:

- improving fish supply for domestic consumption;
- increasing foreign exchange earnings; and
- improving living condition of the local communities.

20. The meeting was informed that in order to achieve the above objectives, Mozambique has adopted the following strategies;

- monitor and where appropriate, control the exploitation of fish fauna from the lake on a continuing basis;
- undertake a programme of research to identify and quantify underutilized fish resources;
- encourage the appropriate exploitation of underutilized resources as they are identified;
- promote regional cooperation in fisheries matter on all shared water to minimize resource duplication and risk of overexploitation;
- disseminate the results of research for the benefit users;

- identify and establish priority viable infrastructure requirements needed to help improve the efficiency of the commercial fishery;
- promote and encourage exports of ornamental fish;
- prohibit the introduction of live exotic fish species; and
- develop the institutional capacity of the small-scale fisheries sector (as stipulated in the laws).

21. It was concluded that the constraints to fisheries development and management of Lake Niassa included the remoteness of fishing areas from centres of administration; limited financial and human resources; weak infrastructure and facilities; inadequate information on statistics, biological data and socio-economics of fishery factors.

22. The following challenges facing fisheries in Mozambique were highlighted:

- needs and opportunities for scientific studies;
- measures for conservation and management on natural resources and the lake environment;
- enforcement of fishery laws;
- improvement of infrastructure and deployment of fisheries staff in the field;
- strengthening regional collaboration; and
- development of fisheries and tourism to alleviate poverty among fishing communities.

Status of the fisheries in the Tanzania sector

23. The Tanzania fishery is dominated by small-scale operators operating in the inshore waters due to limited range of fishing vessels. The common gears used include seine nets, gillnets, hooks on lines and the open water seine-nets.

24. The following were identified as constraints to the Tanzania Lake Nyasa fishery:

- insufficient information on the fishery resources;
- inadequate infrastructure and inefficient utilization;
- poor handling and inadequate processing methods and technology as well as poor quality control mechanisms;
- environmental degradation and inability to integrate environmental protection with development;
- insufficient empowerment of the local communities;
- unfavourable lending conditions from financial institutions;
- low level of technology among fishers;
- inadequate support services including research and extension personnel as well as poor equipments for fishing, handling, transportation as well as distribution facilities; and also
- donor reliance on funding national projects.

25. It was emphasized that in order to solve the above constraints, Tanzania has identified the following main areas of concern for action:

- improved resource management and control;

- integration of environmental protection and development;
- improved training and education at various levels;
- efficient resource utilization and marketing;
- applied research;
- aquaculture development to complement capture fisheries;
- community participation;
- improved fisheries information and data systems for management;
- gender development and balance in the fisheries sector;
- cross sectoral collaboration;
- integrated coastal area management; and
- strengthening regional and international cooperation.

26. Tanzania provided a summary of past fishing projects. It was stressed that considering the decline in project support there is an urgent need for sourcing national and international funding for the Tanzania sector of Lake Nyasa.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF FISHERIES, FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AROUND LAKE MALAWI/NIASSA/NYASA

27. The FAO Secretariat presented an overview document on the management and development of Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa. The main management problems and issues were elaborated. It was stressed that the Consultation should consider the following management tools and needs:

- sufficient financial and manpower resources;
- well ranked research priorities and adequate consultation between researchers, policymakers, and stakeholders;
- major problems of disadvantaged artisanal fishermen;
- socio-economic factors affecting lake-wide fisheries
- more equitable supply of fish products for local markets and whenever possible for export;
- adequate research extension liaison and communication of research results to fishermen;
- exchange of information between various fishery institutions and stakeholders; and
- means for motivating scientists and managers working in various fishery disciplines.

Policy instruments for fisheries development and management

28. An examination of existing legislation showed that Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania have laws, which permit the following interventions:

- licensing of fishing vessels;
- licensing of fishermen and fish dealers;
- control of exports and imports of fish and fish products;
- controlling the introduction of exotic species;
- prohibition of destructive fishing methods;
- establishment of closed areas and seasons; and

- regulating and prohibiting destructive fishing gears and methods.

The legal framework for controlling the fisheries

29. It was pointed out that the planning of fisheries development and management should be governed by a policy framework that comprises the following:

- all the laws, institutional arrangements, regulations and procedures governing the management and use of fishery resources; and
- governmental activities that affect fisheries indirectly.

Fishing regulations

30. The delegates were informed that the sustainable management of fisheries of Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa should include restrictions on the following:

- fishing season;
- mesh size limits;
- closed areas; and
- restrictions and limitation on entry (number of fishing canoes and gears as well as fishers).

31. It was reported that in formulating recommendations, the Consultation, should focus on the following approaches:

- understanding that the fishery resources of the lake basin are transboundary in character that are influenced by activities at local, national and wider regional levels;
- emphasizing a trans-sectoral approach where fisheries is only one of the elements to be considered in the planning process; and
- realizing that any plans and derived strategies must involve all stakeholders and that this is a cornerstone for human resources development (HRD) in the lake basin.

Possible research topics for consideration by riparian States

32. The document drew the attention of Governments to the following aspects:

- the importance of the fishery resources;
- the ecological functions of wetlands;
- the socio-economic data and applied research;
- the institutional issues; and
- the need for interaction of researchers with managers and stakeholders.

Suggested actions for the Technical Consultation

33. The Technical Consultation was requested to deliberate on the development and management issues and constraints raised and propose necessary actions and

recommendations by the riparian States to improve sustainable management of the entire lake.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AT THE TECHNICAL CONSULTATION

34. The Technical Consultation made a number of recommendations for implementing at national and regional levels. A summary of major decisions and recommendation is given in Appendix D.

Recommendations for implementing at national level

Specific recommendations for the Malawi sector

35. In the case of the Malawi Sector of Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa the following recommendations were made.

- a) For the deepwater cichlids the following recommendations were made:
 - monitoring;
 - reduction of fishing effort in the southeast arm of the lake;
 - enforcement of regulations; and
 - more research.
- b) Concerning cyprinids the following recommendations were made:
 - integrated management of the relevant river basins;
 - monitoring;
 - more applied research;
 - public awareness;
 - control of effort; and
 - enforcement of regulations.
- c) Regarding utaka (*Haplochromis*) the following recommendations were made:
 - more research (biology, taxonomy, etc.)
 - monitoring; and
 - control of effort.
- d) In the case of chambo (Tilapias) the following recommendations were made:
 - a chambo restoration strategic plan with monitoring;
 - enforcement of regulations;
 - habitat restoration;
 - more research;
 - control of effort; and
 - public awareness and education.
- e) As for the mbuna (ornamental fishes), the following were recommended:
 - more applied research;
 - monitoring;
 - enforcement of regulations;
 - integrated catchment area management; and
 - control of effort.

Specific recommendations for the Mozambique sector

36. In the case of the Mozambique sector of Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa, the following recommendations were made:

- a) for the large cyprinids: institute effort control measures; public awareness to encourage appropriate exploitation techniques; and conduct biological studies and integrated management or relevant river basins;
- b) regarding institutional capacity: take the necessary measures to upgrade existing infrastructure; and
- c) for research: disseminate the research findings to improve fish handling and processing techniques.

Specific recommendations for the Tanzania sector

37. In the case of the Tanzania sector of Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa the following recommendations were made:

- a) capacity building in data collection;
- b) monitoring control and surveillance to build capacity for effective control;
- c) develop a management plan;
- d) establishing co-management approach in the management of the fisheries and environment;
- e) establish mechanism to collect socio-economic data, information and dissemination;
- f) establish mechanisms to sustain the mbuna (ornamental fish) fishery; and
- g) consider possibilities of restocking the cyprinids where local over fishing has occurred.

Recommendations for implementing at regional level

38. The Technical Consultation made a summary of the issues discussed which require regional strategies and interventions. These are as follows:

Open access

39. Concerning open access the following were highlighted

- The existence of under exploited offshore stocks;
- limit access to offshore stocks in some parts of the Lake in Malawi;
- there are limited lending institutions in the three countries;
- the need to reduce overexploitation of inshore stocks;
- illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing gear must be dealt with;
- excessive fishing effort must be reduced in the Malawian part of the lake, and prevented in Mozambique and Tanzania;
- there were difficulties with enforcement of fisheries regulations in the three countries;
- there was need to implement management measures in the three countries;
- socio-economic information on fishers was inadequate and needs strengthening; and

- all the three governments has budgetary constraints for monitoring control and surveillance.

Common fisheries resources

40. Regarding common fisheries resources, attention was focused on the following:

- the need for lake wide catch statistics;
- the disadvantage of non-homogenous monitoring system;
- donor dependency for research and monitoring; and
- limited capacity and financial resources.

41. The Technical Consultation examined regional fisheries management issues; various strategies; and necessary interventions for managing the lake fisheries on a unified basis. The issues, strategies and interventions are indicated in the Table given in Appendix F.

42. The following recommendations were made for implementation at regional level:

- a) For capacity building: regional training for catch data collection and establish data base for fisheries and socio-economics.
- b) For harmonized legislation: define geographical area concerning pollution, introduction of exotic and aquaculture practices as well as areas in statute.
- c) For fisheries networking: establish a research forum to discuss scientific findings and to review and update data collecting systems.
- d) For reduction of pressure on inshore fisheries: undertake studies to identify viable alternative livelihoods and options to exploit stocks offshore.
- e) For inadequate information on the magnitude of pelagic stocks: assess and monitor pelagic stocks.
- f) For aquatic weed infestation: identify environmental friendly methods for containing the weeds.

43. In order to implement the above activities the following recommendations were made.

Short-term regional mechanism

44. Formation of an ad hoc committee to fulfil in the short run the functions of the Fisheries Management Standing Committee as stipulated in the draft “Convention on the Sustainable Development of Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa and its Basin”. The Ad hoc Committee will work out mechanisms for implementation of the recommendations, identify funding sources, and initiate a request for TCP assistance in the short run.

Long-term regional mechanism

45. It was recommended that the three riparian States of Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa take necessary measures to speed up the establishment of a Fisheries Management Standing Committee as stipulated in the draft “Convention on the Sustainable Development of Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa and its Basin”.

ANY OTHER MATTERS

46. No other matters were considered by the Technical Consultation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

47. The delegates commended FAO for the assistance in organizing this Technical Consultation on the fisheries of Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa and requested for similar assistance for Consultation to be held in the year 2005.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT AD HOC CONSULTATION

48. The delegation of Tanzania invited FAO to organize the next Technical Consultation in Tanzania. The meeting was informed that if Tanzania was unable to host the meeting Mozambique would provide the alternative.

49. It was agreed that the next Technical Consultation should be held in the year 2005 in Tanzania. The exact date of the meeting will be determined by FAO after consulting the host Government.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

50. This report with its recommendations was adopted at Mangochi, Malawi on 19 June 2003.

APPENDIX A

Agenda

1. Opening of the Consultation
2. Administrative arrangements
- 3 Adoption of the agenda and arrangements for the Consultation
4. Election of Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson
5. Election of rapporteur
6. The status of fisheries of Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa by individual national sector
7. An overview of the status of fisheries, fisheries management and development issues around Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa
8. Recommendations of the Technical Consultation
9. Any other matters
10. Acknowledgements
11. Date and venue of next Consultation
12. Adoption of the report and recommendations

APPENDIX B**List of participants****MALAWI**

J.B MATOLA
 Director of Finance and Administration
 Ministry of Natural Resources and
 Environmental Affairs
 Private Bag 350
 Lilongwe
 Tel.: 265 1 789488
 E-mail: matolajb@malawi.org.mw

Defrair D BANDULA
 Chief Fisheries Officer – IC
 Department of Fisheries
 Capital Hill Offices
 PO Box 593 Lilongwe
 Tel.: 265 1 788716 / 511
 Fax: 265 1 788712
 E-mail: sadcfish@malawi.net

Alexander BULIRANI
 Deputy Director
 Department of Fisheries
 Capital Hill Offices
 PO Box 593 Lilongwe
 Tel.: 265 1 788094
 Fax: 265 1 788712
 E-mail: bulirani@sdp.org.mw

Moses CHAPOMBOLOKE
 Chief Fisheries Officer
 Fisheries Research Unit
 PO Box 27
 Monkey Bay
 Tel.: 265 1 587 360
 Fax: 265 1 587 249
 E-mail: mafri@sdp.org.mw

Noel Israel NKHOTA
 Senior Administrative Officer
 Department of Fisheries
 Capital Hill Offices
 PO Box 593 Lilongwe
 Tel.: 265 1 788716 / 511
 Fax: 265 1 788712
 E-mail: sadcfish@malawi.net

MOZAMBIQUE

Francisco Victor BOMBA
 Deputy Director
 Ministry of Fisheries – National
 Directorate of Fisheries Administration
 Rua Consiglieri Pedroso 343
 PO Box 1723
 Maputo,
 Tel.: 258 1 300961
 Fax: 258 1 420335
 E-mail: bomba@mozpesca.org

Maria Ascensao Ribeiro PINTO
 Deputy Director
 Small Scale Fisheries Development
 Institute
 Au Marginal Paecea 141/8
 PO Box 2473, Maputo
 Tel.: 258 1 496664
 Fax: 258 1 498812
 E-mail: mascensao@idppe.org

Jose Sebastião HALAFO
 Biologist – Metangula Station
 IIP Fisheries Research Institute
 389 Mao Tse Tung Av
 PO Box 4603
 Maputo,
 Tel.: 258 1 490307
 Fax: 258 1 492112
 E-mail: halafa@moziip.org
jhalafa@yahoo.com

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Winfried Venant HAULE
 Assistant Director of fisheries
 Fisheries Division
 PO Box 2462
 Dar-Es-Salaam,
 Tel.: 255 22 2122930
 Fax: 255 22 2110352
 E-mail: [c/o james.yonazi@fao.org](mailto:c/o_james.yonazi@fao.org)

Baraka S.M. Mngulwi
Senior Fisheries Officer
Fisheries Division
Kivukoni Front, ,ARDHI House
PO Box 2462
Dar –Es- Salaam,
Tel.: 255 22 2122930
Fax: 255 22 2110352
E-mail: bmngulwi@yahoo.ac.uk

FAO

Louise SETSHWAELO
FAOR Malawi
PO Box 30750
Lilongwe, Malawi
Tel.: 265 1 773 255
Fax: 265 1 773 263
E-mail: FAO-MWI@FAO.ORG

George William SSENTONGO
Senior Fisheries Officer
FAO Subregional Office for Southern and
East Africa
6th Floor Old Mutual Centre
Jason Moyo Avenue
PO Box 3730
Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel.: 263 4 253655
Fax: 263 4 703496 / 700724
E-mail: George.Ssentongo@fao.org

ADIM/JICA

Olaf WEYL
Fisheries Production Data Analysis
Specialist
Department of Fisheries
c/o JICA Malawi Office
PO Box 30321
Lilongwe3, Malawi
Tel.: 265 1 788070
Fax: 265 1 788716
E-mail: O.Weyl@ru.ac.za

SECRETARIAT

George SSENTONGO
Senior Fisheries Officer
FAO Subregional Office for Southern and
East Africa
PO Box 3730
Harare, Zimbabwe

Grace CHAGONDA
Programme Assistant
FAO Subregional Office for Southern and
East Africa
PO Box 3730
Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel.: 263 4 253655
Fax: 263 4 703496 / 700724
E-mail: Grace.Chagonda@fao.org

Lusayo MWAFONGO
Secretary
Department of Fisheries
PO Box 593
Lilongwe, Malawi
Tel.: 265 1 788571 / 511 / 716
Fax: 265 1 788712
E-mail: vestahmwafungo@yahoo.com

APPENDIX C**List of documents****Session documents**

CIFA:DM/LMNN/03/1	Agenda
CIFA:DM/LMNN/03/2	Fisheries development and management issues, policy and strategy in the Malawi Sector of Lake Malawi
CIFA:DM/LMNN/03/3	Fisheries development and management issues, policy and strategy in the Mozambique Sector of Lake Niassa
CIFA:DM/LMNN/03/4	Fisheries development and management issues, policy and strategy in the Tanzania Sector of Lake Nyasa
CIFA:DM/LMNN/03/5	Cooperation in fisheries research and development
CIFA:DM/LMNN/03/6	An overview of the status of fisheries, fisheries management and development issues around Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa

APPENDIX D

Summary of major recommendations

For the attention of Governments

Specific recommendations for the Malawi sector

For the deepwater Cichlids:

1. Monitoring;
2. reduction of fishing effort in the southeast arm of the lake;
3. enforcement of regulations; and
4. more research.

Concerning Cyprinids:

1. integrated management of the relevant river basins;
2. monitoring;
3. more applied research;
4. public awareness;
5. control of effort; and
6. enforcement of regulations.

Regarding Utaka (*Haplochromis*):

1. more research (biology, taxonomy etc);
2. monitoring; and
3. control of effort.

In the case of Chambo (Tilapias):

1. a Chambo restoration strategic plan with monitoring;
2. enforcement of regulations;
3. habitat restoration;
4. more research;
5. control of effort; and
6. public awareness and education.

For the Mbuna (ornamental fishes):

1. more applied research;
2. monitoring;
3. enforcement of regulations;
4. integrated catchment area management; and
5. control of effort.

Specific recommendations for Mozambique

For the large Cyprinids:

1. institute effort control measures;
2. promote public awareness
3. conduct biological studies
4. implement integrated management on relevant river basins

Regarding institutional capacity

1. take the necessary measures to upgrade infrastructure;

For fisheries research

1. disseminate research findings

Specific recommendations for the Tanzania sector

1. capacity building in data collection;
2. monitoring control and surveillance to build capacity for effective control;
3. develop a management plan;
4. establishing co-management approach in the management of the fisheries and environment;
5. establish mechanism to collect socio-economic data, information and dissemination;
6. establish mechanisms to sustain the mbuna (ornamental fish) fishery; and
7. consider possibilities of restocking the cyprinids where local over fishing has occurred

Recommendations for implementing at regional level

Open access

- fish underexploited offshore stocks;
- limit access to offshore stocks in some parts of the Lake in Malawi;
- establish lending institutions in the three countries;
- reduce overexploitation of inshore stocks;
- deal with illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing gear must be dealt with;
- reduce excessive fishing effort in the Malawian part of the lake; and
- enforce fisheries regulations in the three countries.

APPENDIX E

The status and distribution of some exploited fish stocks on the Lake

Management key species	Distribution (localized/lake wide/ unknown)	Status of stocks	Threats to the stock	Knowledge on stock	Intervention
Usipa <i>Engraulicypris</i>	Lake wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpredictable • Fluctuating 	Inadequate knowledge	Reproductive biology unknown	Applied research
Pelagic Cichlids (Ndunduma; Mcheni)	Lake wide	Underexploited	Currently none	Adequate to make an informed decision	Encourage appropriate exploitation – technology
Deepwater Cichlids (Chisawasawa – Lethrinop)	Lake wide/localized populations	Potential exploitation in some areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theoretically not threatened in Tanzania and Mozambique. Malawi localized overfishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mozambique and Tanzania not known¹ • In Malawi, knowledgeable the knowledge is regionally transposable 	Monitoring of stock
Cyprinids (Large Mpasa, Sanjika, Ntchila)	Lake wide – Localized river mouths – rivers that are spawning	Generally declining. In some areas the species is seriously depleted e.g. Ntchila	Environmental degradation, siltation of spawning grounds; increased sedimentation	Currently poor	Effort control – dependent on area ²
Utaka <i>Haplochromis Copadichromis</i>	Lake wide (but localized in underwater out crops [Virundi])	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable in Mozambique and Tanzania sectors • Heavily exploited in some areas in Malawi 	Currently none	Poor knowledge currently	Integrated catchment management – agriculture/forestry/wildlife/lands/water sectors
Catfish (Mlamba)/Kampungu/ Bombe)	Lake wide	Stable	Potential overfishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malawi work confined to southern part of Lake. • Mozambique relatively 	Applied research
Chambo “Tilapias”	Localized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malawi – Overfished 	Destructive gear ³ ; overfishing ; illegal ,	Basic knowledge for appropriate decision –	More research

¹ Regional abundance and location

² Promote sanctuary areas.

³ Mosquito nets, other small-meshed gears.

Management key species	Distribution (localized/lake wide/ unknown)	Status of stocks	Threats to the stock	Knowledge on stock	Intervention
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mozambique – Relatively stable (Virgin) • Tanzania – Declining 	habitat degradation (environmental degradation)	making available.	
Inshore cichlids (Kambuzi)	Localized	Same as for Chambo	Same as for Chambo	Lower than for Chambo	Find and address the known threats
Mbuna Ornamental fish	Extremely localized in rocky areas	Unknown	Translocation, hybridize, Illegal fishing – diving Poor knowledge on available stock	Unknown	Find and address the known threats

NB: Suggest on implementation of recommendation.

Reflect on information shared in previous meetings, implementation of previous projects – implement recommendations.

APPENDIX F

Regional issues, strategies and interventions to be addressed by the riparian countries

Issue	Strategy	Interventions
1. Capacity building and harmonization of data collection, processing and dissemination.	Standardize assessment system	Regional level training of catch data collection. Develop database for lake fisheries and socio-economic data.
2. Harmonized legislation.	Determine issues for legal harmonization.	Define geographically the area for harmonized legislation concerning pollution, introduction of exotics, aquaculture practices.
3. Fisheries information networking.	Scientific information sharing and establish a forum for scientists to share experiences.	Establish research forum to discuss scientific findings. Review and update data collection systems.
4. Reduce pressure on inshore fishery.	Work out options for pelagic fishery exploitation.	Undertake studies to identify viable alternative livelihoods and income generating activities (IGAs).
5. Inadequate information on the magnitude of pelagic stocks.	Stock assessment of the various pelagics.	Assessing and monitoring of pelagic stocks.
6. Aquatic weeds infestation.	Aquatic weed control.	Identify environmental friendly methods, for containing the weeds.

This document is the final report of the Technical Consultation between Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania on the Development and Management of the Fisheries of Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa held in Mangochi, Republic of Malawi, from 17 to 19 June 2003. The major topics discussed were current status of the fisheries in the Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa national sectors; legislations, restrictions, monitoring, control and surveillance; and fisheries management and environmental degradation issues. The summary of the main recommendations and decisions is shown in Appendix D.

