





REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

On

THE REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LAKE CHAD FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN 5-7 MARCH 2018, YAOUNDE, CAMEROON







REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LAKE CHAD FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

5 - 7 MARCH 2018, YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

L'ATELIER REGIONAL DE VALIDATION DES RAPPORTS DES CONSULTANTS POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PLAN DE GESTION DES PÊCHES AUTOUR DU LAC TCHAD

5 - 7 MARS 2018, YAOUNDE, CAMEROUN









I. INTRODUCTION

A Regional Stakeholders Validation Workshop for Implementation of Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan was organized by the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and the NEPAD Agency. The meeting was held in collaboration with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) with support from the European Union within the provision of the Fisheries Governance Project.

The meeting was held from the 5^{th} to 7^{th} March, 2018 at the Tou'Ngou Hotel in Yaoundé, Cameroon.

The overall objective of the regional stakeholders' workshop was to validate the works on the Consultancies (i) for the formulation of a project to fund implementation of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan and (ii) for the execution of selected priority actions of Objective 3 of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan (FMP).

The anticipated specific outcome were that a project to fund implementation of the overall Fisheries Management Plan of the Lake Chad is validated and some key aspects of the Objective 3 of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan implemented towards improving the management of shared inland water bodies for improved food security, livelihoods and income. The selected priority area of the Objective 3 include:

- Review and update the laws relating to the improvement of the selectivity of fishing gears and prohibited fishing methods;
- Put in place a sustainable funding mechanism for co-management structures;
- Improve the operational capacities of the other actors;
- Develop research programmes on fisheries resources;
- Introduce and strengthen good adaptation and resilience practices.

II. PARTICIPATION

The meeting was attended by **23** participants (see Appendix 1 for details) representing the 4 Members States (MS) of Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC): Republic of Cameroun, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. Also in attendance were relevant Fisheries Governance Project staff members from the AU-IBAR, LCBC and Republic of Congo.

III. OPENING SESSION

Mr. Obinna Anozie, Policy Analyst – Fisheries and Aquaculture (AU-IBAR), facilitated the opening session. He alluded to the importance of this action in line with the actualization of the principles of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) and the objectives of the Fisheries Governance Project targeted towards improving the management of shared inland waterbodies for enhanced food security, livelihood and income.

The opening session was also marked by speeches in which participating stakeholders were highly commended and made by the following;

- Mr. Abderamane Saidu, Head of Natural Resources Management Division of Lake Chad Basin Commission from Ndjamena, Chad who expressed appreciation to AU-IBAR for the support offered to LCBC in this direction. He also emphasized on the contribution of fisheries activities to food security, income generation, employment despite the visible challenges faced by this lake regarding climate change, insecurity, water pollution among others.
- Dr. Simplice Nouala representing the Director of AU-IBAR in Nairobi acknowledged the major role Lake Chad plays in the economies of the riparian countries hence the choice of the AU-IBAR partnering with LCBC to ensure sustainable development of Inland Fisheries for enhanced livelihood and forestall multiple threats facing the lake.

The meeting was officially opened by Dr Emma Belal, the Director of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Fisheries Industries on behalf of Dr TAIGA, the Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries of Cameroon. He welcomed the participants and expressed gratitude to the AU-IBAR and LCBC for giving the Republic of Cameroon the opportunity to host the event in Yaoundé. He reminded the audience of the importance of putting measures in place in order to improve the Lake Chad ecosystem which is under threat from multiple sources including climate/ change, pollution, over-fishing due to population increase and other unsustainable economic activities which have management challenges. He highlighted the devastating ecological and socio-economic impacts of irresponsible fishing practices in inland fisheries of Africa particularly in the Lake Chad. He therefore underscored the importance of this workshop and consequently urged the participants to come out with strong recommendations on enhancing regional capacity in the implementation of Fisheries Management Plan for sustainable fisheries in the Lake Chad aquatic ecosystems. He further expressed gratefulness to the EU for the support in this direction and finally declared the workshop open.

IV. THE MEETING-TECHNICAL SESSIONS

The agenda of the meeting was adopted by all participants without any changes made to original copy earlier circulated to the participants (**Appendix 2**)

The technical sessions were facilitated by Mr. NA-ANDI Mamane Tahir Fisheries Expert LCBC and Mr Obinna Anozie, Policy Analyst for Fisheries and Aquaculture of AU-IBAR.

The workshop was alternated between presentations, thematic group work, plenary sessions, feedback followed by discussions and formulation of recommendations.

Setting the Scene Session

In order to set the scene a presentation on the Background and Context of Workshop was given by Mr. NA-ANDI Mamane Tahir while Mr. Anozie delivered a presentation on the rationale, objectives & expected outcome of workshop.

The following technical presentations were also made to set the scene and stimulate discussion among the participants for the workshop:

a) Overview of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan by Mr. Alain Kodjo.

Dr. Kodjo presented the process of formulation of the FMP which aims to improve current management and monitoring systems, and the objectives including the management measures for its achievement.

The overall objective of Lake Chad FMP is to ensure protection and sustainable use of Lake Chad's resources and ecosystems to increase the contribution of fisheries to food security, poverty alleviation and income enhancement at all levels.

Three (3) management objectives have been identified to achieve the overall objective as shown below:

- (I) Management Objective 1: Promote the sustainable exploitation of fisheries and the protection of ecosystems,
- (II) Management Objective 2: Improve the living, working conditions of fishing communities and local populations,
- (III) Management Objective 3: Improve concerted management, fisheries policies and legislation, and safety

The improvement of Lake Chad fisheries management and water body communities' livelihoods in the framework of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries will be achieved through the following management measures:

- Improvement of fishing gears selectivity;
- Improvement of the law and regulation framework,
- Strengthening consultation frameworks and promoting concerted management,
- Establishment of closing seasons and creation of protected areas
- Improvement of information collecting systems on catches and fishing effort,
- Improvement of fishing communities access to basic social services,
- Strengthening of socio-economic infrastructures and equipment for the valorization of fishing products,
- Promotion of sustainable financing mechanisms,
- Reducing the vulnerability of fishing communities towards climate change and disaster risks through local adaptation plans, etc.

b) Assessment of Fisheries Management and Development Issues of Selected Inland Water Bodies In Africa: - The Lake Chad in Focus by Prof A.E Falaye

Three Regional Inland Water Bodies located in West and Central Africa: Lake Chad Basin, Niger Basin and Senegal River were assessed. The overall objective of the study is to develop guidelines and action plans for sustainable inland fisheries management. The main aims were to identify the potentials, the main constraints and prospects (visible and invisible) of inland fisheries development; highlight issues, challenges and trends on fisheries development: identify gaps in existing fisheries legislations and propose realistic options for policy formulation and regulatory frameworks for development of guideline and action plans for practical, rational and sustainable management towards the overall development of inland fisheries in Africa. The activity is expected to facilitate and enable AU Member States to focus on key challenges or policy choices, in alignment with regional plan for investments to engender positive transformation of inland water fisheries in contributing significantly to economic growth and livelihoods; and to strengthen policies and provide the evidence-based justification for implementation of improved fisheries resources management approaches that will enhance rapid and sustainable development of inland water bodies in Africa.

Available critical information having direct or indirect bearing on inland water body assessment initiative, including existing fisheries policy, strategies, management plans and policies, Memorandum of understandings and relevant legal instruments such as legislative framework for trans-boundary water bodies were identified and relevant documents

collected, reviewed and analyzed to identify potential areas to facilitate them in line with the objective and purposes of this project.

In conclusion, a comprehensive assessment on the issues, challenges and trends on fisheries and development in selected water bodies in Africa, critical analysis and identification of the potentials, the main constraints (visible and invisible) and prospects of inland fisheries development was carried out. The guidelines and action plans for rational management and development of inland fisheries of studied African water basins was documented for realistic policy formulation and regulatory frameworks.

c) Report of the consultancy services for the execution of selected priority actions of Objective 3 of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan by Mr. Alain Kodjo;

According to Mr. Kodjo, the change in Lake Chad fisheries management propose by the FMP from centralized to co-management process in which objective 3 is to address challenges posed by the former management system. Co-management process in the implementation of Lake Chad FMP, is intended to be a dynamic partnership using the capacities and interest of local fishers and complimented by the ability of the states to provide enabling legislation, enforcement and other assistance.

The objective 3 of Lake Chad FMP will be achieved in respect to the following pillars required tasks/activities detailed in the table below:

- Harmonization of laws on gears selectivity and banned fishing methods, and access conditions to the fishery;
- Revision of fisheries legislative framework to create and legitimate co-management organization in order to give then the institutional umbrella to operate;
- Validation of co-management organization guidelines, definition of the funding mechanisms to support then, and clarification of their roles and mandate in the process;
- Setting up concentration frameworks at all levels;
- Legitimate the others actors associations;
- Strengthen local existing resilience and adaptation knowledge, etc.

The requisite tasks and activities in order to accomplish the goals of these priority areas are as outlined in the matrix below:

Selected	Required tasks/activities
Priorities	

activities	
	1.1. Conduct a baseline study on the existing national regulations relating to gears selectivity and prohibited fishing methods in the four bordering countries;
	1.2. Conduct a survey for the harmonization of access condition to fisheries resources at lake wide;
1. Review and	1.3. Organize a regional validation workshop both on the improvement on gears selectivity, banned fishing methods and harmonization of access condition to fisheries resources;
update the laws relating to the improvement of the selectivity of	1.4. Review and update national fishing laws for the harmonization of selectivity of fishing gears, banned fishing methods and access conditions to fisheries resources;
fishing gears	1.5. Carry sensitization campaigns on harmonized laws relating to gears selectivity, banned fishing methods and access condition's to fishery;
	1.5. Enforce the laws relating to gears selectivity, banned fishing methods and harmonized access conditions to fishery
	1.6. Conduct a frame survey on fisheries at lake wide
	1.7. Organize a validation workshop on the frame survey
	2.1. Conduct a consultation study to produce/elaborate comanagement organizations guideline;
	2.2. Create, legitimate and strengthen co-management organizations in lake wide ;
2. Put in place a sustainable funding mechanism for	2.3. Conduct a study on co-management roles and their mandate in the process structures;2.4. Conduct a study to identify the sources of funding of co-management structures;
co-management structures	2.4. Organize a validation workshop both on the guideline, role and mandate, and the funding mechanisms of co-management structures;
	2.6. Implement the financial framework to support comanagement structures;
	2.7. Organize experience exchange trips in Africa on the

functioning of co-management structures;	
	2.8. Set up concertation frameworks both nationally and regionally to support the implementation of FMP
3. Improve the	3.1. Legitimate the other actors organizations;
operational capacities of	3.2. Conduct trainings on the management process ;;
non-state actors	3.3. Train actors on their mandate in management process;
	3.4. Conduct trainings on team spirit, leadership and lobbying techniques;
	3.5. Train stakeholders on conflict prevention and social cohesion;
	3.6. Train actors on simplified accounting, savings and credit, and associative life;
	3.7. Train actors on the techniques of building improved ovens and solar dryers of fishing product;
	3.8. Train stakeholders on fish processing and preservation techniques;
	3.9. Train actors on fishing gears mounting and repairing techniques
4. Develop research	4.1. Conduct a baseline study on lake wide on fisheries research activities;
programmes on fisheries resources	4.2. Elaborate and validate fisheries research programs with relevant fisheries research and development institutions in the four countries;
	4.3. Conduct and validate a cost/benefit analysis on the FMP
5. Introduce and strengthen good adaptation and	5.1. Conduct a baseline study on existing strategies practiced in lake wide;
resilience practices.	5.2. Strengthen and promote local existing resilience and adaptation knowledge;
	5.3. Introduce new resilience and adaptation practices and strengthen the existing

6. Improve	6.1. Create and make functional nautical patrol in each bordering		
security	countries;		
amongst	6.2. Conduct multinational security patrol in lake wide		
waterbody's communities in	· ·		
the bordering			
countries			

d) Report of the consultancy services to formulate a project for funding implementation of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan by Prof Falaye;

The necessity for the assessment of fisheries management and development issues of a selected Inland water body in Africa covering West and Central Africa- Lake Chad Basin was undertaken based on the paramount relevance of assessment of fisheries management and development issues to the sustainable utilization of resources in Africa's Inland water bodies. This water basin contributes to nutrition and food security in Africa, as the latter is the foundation for human security in the region. Majority of the population around the basin depends on fish-based resources for their daily sustenance, with Inland water fisheries making very significant contributions to fish supply and export. Also, it is critically important to formulate policy, identify healthy drivers, determine appropriate ecosystem approach to regulate fishing methods and limit pressure so as to maintain modeled exploitation rate that gives the multispecies maximum sustainable yield of the ecosystem for enhanced management of the Regional Inland Water Body for sustainable use and management of the resources therein.

Lake Chad Basin, one of the Regional Inland Water Bodies located in West and Central Africa was assessed. The overall objective of the study is to develop an action plan for the Support of the implementation of the Fisheries Management Plan for Lake Chad which was developed and validated in the framework of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), which takes into account of cross-border and national concerns in three (3) broad objectives for sustainable

inland fisheries management. As part of the implementation of the developed management plan, of the LCBC, a support is required in the formulation of a project in order to mobilize resources for the implementation of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan. A key activity of this component is to develop a viable project to raise needed resources for the successful implementation of the fisheries management plans for capture and inland water fisheries which consist of developing or reviewing to enhance the fisheries management plan of the selected inland water body and strengthening relevant management institutions for effective implementation.

Updated information on the status of fisheries of the inland water body indicated that although the resources have potentials and prospects for enhanced food security in the region, the water body and fisheries were generally declining due to challenges mainly emanating from factors such as climate change, insecurity, inadequate monitoring facilities such as vehicles, communication equipment and trained personnel internet connectivity, lack of unified policies and policy regulations. The priority areas for development to ensure increased contribution of fisheries resources of the inland water body to the socio-economic growth of the member states in particular and Africa at large, include management and mitigation for variability of hydrological regime and fresh water availability; water pollution, decreased viability of biological resources; loss of biodiversity, loss and modification of ecosystems, sedimentation in rivers and water bodies and Invasive species. The diagnostic analyses of trans-boundary issues in the shared water body indicated the need for strengthening the manpower of the management authorities as well as ensure more coherent trans-boundary legislation. In fact, there is need to organize regional strategic remedial actions for unified legislation for development of the basins. The main internal and external drivers relevant to inland fisheries within the selected water bodies in the region were identified within the internal and external frameworks.

In conclusion, a comprehensive assessment on the issues, challenges and trends on fisheries and development in the selected water body -LCB, covering west and central Africa, critical analysis and identification of the potentials, the main constraints (visible and invisible) and prospects of inland fisheries development was carried out.. As a key activity of this

component, a viable project to raise needed resources for the successful implementation of the fisheries management plan for capture and inland water fisheries was developed to enhance rational fisheries management of the selected inland water body and strengthen relevant management institutions for effective implementation.

Presented in the matrix below are the project components and budgeting for funding implementation of the Lake Chad FMP.

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND BUDJECTING FOR FUNDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAKE CHAD FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

NO.	Management Objective/ Components	Component Description/ Activities	(USD Million)
1	Improve life and working condition and revenues of fishing communities and local populations	 I) The fishing communities' income is improved. i) Promote alternative income generating activities. (ii) Provide storage and fish processing facilities to fishing communities. (iii) Improve savings and access to loan to the fishing communities. 	
		Sub-total	14.36
		II- Socio-economic infrastructures are consolidated.	
		(i) Build and rehabilitate social and economic infrastructures e.g. potable water, school, road, health centers, market etc.	
		Sub-total	28.75
		III- Fishery co management, small scale aquaculture, and value chain	

- i)Collect and publish fisheries statistical data
- ii)Sett-up fisheries co-management committees
- iii) Train on fish processing, fish preservation techniques and improved packaging.
- iv)Design appropriate small-size aquaculture infrastructures(floating cages, ponds, etc.)
- v) provide technical and business training for extension officers
- vi)Assistance to the fish farmer to apply for credit to build fish cages and ponds

IV- Sustainable forest, wildlife, and land management subcomponent

- vii)Improve access roads, Sedimentation, siltation, and erosion control structures
- viii)Expand Community Radios coverage
- ix)Establish schools and Skills Training Centers
- x) Facilitate linkages between fishing communities and finance institutions.
- xi)Establish health centers, Mainstream Gender and HIV/AIDS in LCBC
- xii) Sedimentation, siltation, and erosion control structures
- xiii)Promotion of conservation farming and agro-forestry

		xiv)Expand Community Radios coverage	
		xv)Establishment of schools and Skills Training Centre	
		xvi)Facilitate linkages between fishers, fish traders and farmers with finance institutions and between women fish traders and other traders	
		xvii)Establishment of health centers, Mainstream Gender and HIV/AIDS in LCBC	35.93
		xviii)Improvement of livelihoods and Socio-Economic Infrastructure	
		Sub-total	
2	Formulation of fisheries policy and legislation	I – Sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources and protection of ecosystem are promoted	
		i) rebuild fish stocks and protect endangered species	
		ii) Improve fishing gears selectivity.	
		Iv) Sensitize fishermen on the prohibited fishing methods.	
		v) Educate fishermen on the prohibited fishing practice.	
		vi) Establish programs for eradication of invasive weeds	
		Vii) Promote protected areas (fishing reserves).	
		Viii)Establishment of biological rest period	
		ix)Set up and implement Monitoring, Control and Surveillance	

i) Review and update the laws relating to the improvement of the selectivity of fishing gears ii) Put in place a sustainable funding mechanism for comanagement structures iii) Improve the operational capacities of non-state actors iv) Develop research programmes on fisheries resources v) Introduce and strengthen good adaptation and resilience practices vi) Improve security amongst water bodies communities in the bordering countries Sub-total Project coordination unit ii)Project Management include project staffing iii)Development of effective security and safety measures for LCBC countries iii)Monitoring and Evaluation and Surveillance iv)Project Auditing v)Regional coordination Sub-total		Total Amount (USD)	115 M
i) Review and update the laws relating to the improvement of the selectivity of fishing gears ii) Put in place a sustainable funding mechanism for co- management structures iii) Improve the operational capacities of non-state actors iv) Develop research programmes on fisheries resources v)) Introduce and strengthen good adaptation and resilience practices vi) Improve security amongst water bodies communities in the bordering countries Sub-total i)Project Management include project staffing ii)Development of effective security and safety measures for LCBC countries iii)Monitoring and Evaluation and Surveillance iv)Project Auditing v)Regional coordination		Sub-total	14.37
i) Review and update the laws relating to the improvement of the selectivity of fishing gears ii) Put in place a sustainable funding mechanism for co- management structures iii) Improve the operational capacities of non-state actors iv) Develop research programmes on fisheries resources v)) Introduce and strengthen good adaptation and resilience practices vi) Improve security amongst water bodies communities in the bordering countries Sub-total Project coordination unit i)Project Management include project staffing ii)Development of effective security and safety measures for LCBC countries iii)Monitoring and Evaluation and Surveillance		v)Regional coordination	14 37
i) Review and update the laws relating to the improvement of the selectivity of fishing gears ii) Put in place a sustainable funding mechanism for co- management structures iii) Improve the operational capacities of non-state actors iv) Develop research programmes on fisheries resources v)) Introduce and strengthen good adaptation and resilience practices vi) Improve security amongst water bodies communities in the bordering countries Sub-total Project coordination unit i)Project Management include project staffing ii)Development of effective security and safety measures for LCBC countries iii)Monitoring and Evaluation and		iv)Project Auditing	
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policy framework and safety are		improved i) Review and update the laws relating to the improvement of the selectivity of fishing gears ii) Put in place a sustainable funding mechanism for co- management structures iii) Improve the operational capacities of non-state actors iv) Develop research programmes on fisheries resources v)) Introduce and strengthen good adaptation and resilience practices vi) Improve security amongst water bodies communities in the bordering countries	21.59

Total Amount = 115 Million Dollars

V. WORKING GROUP SESSIONS

Two working groups sessions (comprising of participants) for discussions were organized to deliberate on the identification and development of priority actions and underscoring best practices for the following thematic areas:

- i. Implementation of selected priority actions of Objective 3 of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan
- ii. Formulation of a project for funding implementation of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan

Summary of the outcomes and recommendations of the working group sessions are reflected and summarized in Section VII Key Recommendations

VI. OUTCOMES OF THE MEETING

The meeting had the following outcomes:

- i. The capacity of LCBC partner states for effective implementation of fisheries Management plan was reinforced;
- ii. A bankable project for implementation of Lake Chad FMP taking into account crossborder concerns and national particularities was adopted for fund raising;
- iii. Strategic approach towards implementation of Selected key aspects of Objective 3 of the Lake Chad FMP was validated for implementation which include the following:
 - a. Laws relating to the improvement of the selectivity of fishing gears AND prohibited fishing methods reviewed and updated.
 - b. A sustainable funding mechanism for co-management structures put in place.
 - c. Operational capacities of non-state actors improved.
 - d. Research programmes on fisheries resources developed.
 - e. Good adaptation and resilience practices formulated, introduced and strengthened.

VII. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:

The meeting came up with the following sets of recommendations

On the execution of selected priority actions of Objective 3 of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan:

- i. Clarifications and recommendation for the strategic process of harmonization of legislation on the improvement of gear selectivity and prohibited fishing methods to include the following tasks:
 - a) Conduct a baseline study on national legislation on selectivity of fishing gears and prohibited fishing methods with proposals;
 - b) Organize a validation workshop on proposals for mesh sizes for fishing gears including prohibited fishing methods in the Lake Chad;
 - c) Revise national legislation to incorporate measures on gears selectivity and prohibited fishing methods;
 - d) Implement new legislation on selectivity and prohibited fishing methods.
- ii. Need to combine activities relating to validation workshops including all the recommended studies;
- iii. The important steps of the co-management process still need to be specified and should include:
 - a) Conducting a study to produce guidelines for co-management structures;
 - b) Organize a regional validation workshop on co-management structures guidelines of Lake Chad;
 - c) Incorporate the co-management structures in the legislations (LCBC, national);
 - d) Create and legitimate co-management structures at local, national, regional and Lake Chad levels.
- iv. While legitimizing the organizations of others actors who are not directly involved in the fishery considerations should take into account in the implementation of the management plan to include:
 - a) Others non-fishing actors may indirectly affect the management plan;
 - b) Example of other activities conducted in the area, such as agriculture, livestock farming affect the livelihoods of fishing communities;
 - c) Lake level variability should be a motivating factor to reduce vulnerability;
- v. Monitoring-control-surveillance is an exclusive activity dedicated to the policy makers and should involve co-management structures and hence;
 - a) Concerted management requires the involvement of stakeholders at all levels. This inclusive approach builds trust and increases accountability and level of engagement; An example of collaboration in Nigeria was presented by Mr. Usman ABUBAKAR for possible replication;
 - b) It is important to identify the activities to be led by the basic structures and to develop tasks specifications relating to their mandate;
 - c) In all cases, local fisheries or research administrations always resort to local communities to collect information or carry out other activities (even frame survey).
- vi. In consideration for the place of the existing consultation framework at the level of the LCBC relating to the proposed frameworks; the management plan should involve all the stakeholders and provide forums for sharing successful experiences;

- vii. Deliberate efforts should be made to intensify awareness creation on existence waterrelated fish diseases and steps to reduce incidences of occurrences taken into account;
- viii. Extension of the management plan to the adjacent waters of Lake Chad: It was recommended to test the management plan at a reasonable scale and to extend the results to adjacent relevant waters if successful.

On the aspect of bankable project for implementation of Lake Chad FMP taking into account cross-border concerns and national particularities and On the Management of the Basins, the participants recommended that AU-IBAR should facilitate;

- i) Creation of partnership / collaborations and networks for Information exchange through regional workshops and training in member countries;
- ii) Manpower development and provision of technical assistance for stakeholders in fisheries sector in member countries;
- iii) Mitigate against the impacts of insurgency and climate change in member countries;
- iv) Policy formulation on regional social and management issues as it relate to the member countries;
- v) Women participation in fisheries sector and modern technology for fish processing and input supplies;
- vi) Strategies that will encourage community fishing management.
- vii) Expert's workshop on eradication of invasive weeds obstructing fishing activities.

VIII. ADOPTION OF THE CONSULTANTS REPORTS

1. The participants adopted the two Consultants' Reports with the expectations that the participants' comments, recommendations and inputs are adequately reflected and incorporated into the final reports.

IX. WAY FORWARD

- a) Enhanced partnership between AU-IBAR, LCBC and other Inland Waterbody Management Organizations in Africa;
- b) Consultants to incorporate and align with the outcomes of Global Inland Fisheries Conference and the African Grate Lakes Conference;
- c) LCBC to set up a small committee of stakeholders as forwarding or liaising body between agencies;
- d) LCBC to organize a donor conference in Ndjamena and including AU-IBAR;
- e) LCBC to prioritize further implementable actions from the meeting for articulated requests

X. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

Dr Simplice on behalf of the Director of AU-IBAR thanked the Stakeholders, Consultants and the organizers for the quality job well done. He further thanked the Government of Cameroon for hosting the meeting and extended a congratulatory message to Minister for his continuous retention in the Cabinet of the Government of Cameroon which indicates excellent performance on the job. A representative of the participants Madame MARIAM ASSINGAR from Chad delivered a vote of thanks on behalf the delegates and thanked AU-IBAR and LCBC for organizing the workshop and the Government and People of Cameroon for their hospitality in hosting this important meeting. The meeting was formally declared closed by Dr Emma Belal, the Director of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Fisheries Industries on behalf of Dr TAIGA, the Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries of Cameroon.

APPENDIX I









REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LAKE CHAD FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

L'ATELIER REGIONAL DE VALIDATION DES RAPPORTS DES CONSULTANTS POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PLAN DE GESTION DES PÊCHES DU LAC TCHAD

5 - 7 MARCH 2018, YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

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APPENDIX II

AGENDA

THE REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LAKE CHAD FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN 5 - 7, March, 2017 IN YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

Day 1: 5th March, 2018			
Time	Event	Presenter/Facilitator	
08:00-09:00	Registration	AU-IBAR Secretariat	
09:00-09.30	Self-introductions	All participants	
	Statement by LCBC	Executive Director, LCBC	
	Statement by AU-IBAR Director	AU-IBAR Representative, Dr. Simplice Nouala	
	Official Opening	Representative of Hon. Minister - Cameroon.	
09:30-10:00	Background and Context of Workshop	LCBC	
	Objectives & Expected outcome of		
	Workshop	AU-IBAR	
	Adoption of Agenda and Programme	Facilitator	
10:00 – 10:15	PHOTO SESSION AND TEA-BREAK	AU-IBAR & LCBC	
10:15-11:45	Overview Of Lake Chad Fisheries	Dr. Kodjo	
	Management Plan		
	Assessment Of Fisheries Management	Prof. Falaye	
	And Development Issues Of Selected		
	Inland Water Bodies In Africa: -		
	The Lake Chad in Focus		
11:45-13:00	Plenary discussions on Presentations	Facilitator	
13:00-14:00	LUNCH BREAK	Organizers	
14:00-15:00	Report of the consultancy services for	CONSULTANT 1 (Dr. Kodjo)	
	the execution of selected priority		
	actions of Objective 3 of the Lake Chad		
	Fisheries Management Plan		
15:00 -16:00	Report of the consultancy services to	CONSULTANT II (Prof. Falaye)	
	formulate a project for funding		
	implementation of the Lake Chad		
	Fisheries Management Plan		
16:00 – 17:00	General Discussions on the	Consultants and Facilitator	
	Consultancy Report		
18:00-18:30	TEA BREAK AND END OF DAY ONE		

Day 2: 6th March, 2018			
Time	Event	Presenter/Facilitator	
09:00-10:30	GROUP SESSION 1: Consultancy services for the execution of selected priority actions of Objective 3 of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan Two Working Groups: Anglophone Working Group Francophone Working Group	CONSULTANT 1 - Dr. Kodjo	
	Guidelines for Working Groups Sessions	CONSULTANT 1 - Dr. Kodjo	
10:30-11:00	TEA BREAK		
11:00-13:00	Working Groups Session 1 (Continue): ➤ Anglophone Working Group ➤ Francophone Working Group	Working Groups	
13:00-14:00	LUNCH BREAK		
14:00-15:00	GROUP SESSION 2: Consultancy services to formulate a project for funding implementation of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan Two Working Groups: Anglophone Working Group Francophone Working Group	CONSULTANT II - Prof. Falaye	
	Guidelines for Working Groups	CONSULTANT II - Prof. Falaye	
15:00 -17:00	Sessions Working Groups Session 2 (Continue):	Working Groups	
13.00 17.00	 Anglophone Working Group Francophone Working Group 	Working Groups	
17:00-17:30	TEA BREAK AND END OF DAY TWO		

Day 3:				
7th March, 2018				
Time	Event	Presenter/Facilitator		
09:00-10:30	Plenary Session -Presentation by Working Groups: Consultancy services for the execution of selected priority actions of Objective 3 of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan Anglophone Working Group Francophone Working Group Plenary discussions	By each Working Group Facilitator		
10:30-11:00	TEA BREAK			
11:00-12:30	Plenary Session - Presentation by Working Groups: Consultancy services to formulate a project for funding implementation of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan Anglophone Working Group Francophone Working Group	By each Working Group Facilitator		
12:30-14:00	Plenary discussions LUNCH BREAK	Facilitator		
14:00-16:00	SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND DRAFTING OF THE REPORT			
16:00 -17:00	Adoption of Report / Communique	Facilitator		
17:00-17:30	CLOSING SESSION Vote of Thanks by a Representative of the Participants Closing remarks by a representative of the Partners (CERBERVIRHA) Closing remarks by LCBC Closing remarks by AU-IBAR Remarks by Director of Fisheries,	Representative of Participants CERBERVRHA Executive Director, Representative of AU-IBAR Director, Director of Fisheries		
	Cameroon Official Closing			
17:30-18:00		D END OF THE WORKSHOP		



THE REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LAKE CHAD FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN 5 - 7, March, 2018 IN YAOUNDÉ, CAMEROON

WELCOME REMARKS BY THE DIRECTOR OF AU-IBAR

The Honorable Minister of Livestock and Fisheries Development in Cameroon

The Executive Director of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)

The FAO Country Representative,

The Directors of Fisheries in LCBC Member States and their Representatives

The LCBC Focal Officials in the LCBC Member States and their Representatives

The Representatives of Regional Fisheries Bodies

Representatives of Non-State-Actors

Colleagues

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen

It is indeed a great honor and privilege to welcome you all to this gathering today on "Stakeholders Validation Workshop for Implementation of Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan", organized by the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) in collaboration with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and the NEPAD Planning Agency (NPCA), with support from the European Union (EU).

Your presence this morning here in Yaoundé at this auspicious period has proved beyond any doubt of your continued interest and commitment to the process that advances sustainable development solutions and

biodiversity conservation in the Lake of Chad. I wish to sincerely thank you for your continued and enduring interest and commitment.

Before I proceed further, let me as an obligation, express the profound gratitude of the new Chair of the African Union Commission, H.E. Moussa Faki Mahamat and that of the Commissioner of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union Commission, H.E. Mrs. Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko, and on my own personal behalf, to the Government and People of The Republic of Cameroon for the acceptance to host this event. Similarly, I wish to express the same sentiments to The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) for this shining example of institutional cooperation with the Pan African body, the AU-IBAR, in the organization of this event. This is duly acknowledged and accordingly recorded in the annals of history.

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen

Inland fisheries are of cardinal importance to provision of food security, employment and income especially for rural communities. The sector is however beset with management and development issues, paramount among which is poor fishing practices, lack of management plans, weak policies, marginalization etc. It is in recognition of this fact that the Second Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA II) acknowledged the role of small-scale fisheries in the livelihoods of rural populations and therefore urged member states to strengthen regulatory frameworks to protect operations of sustainable small-scale fisheries as well as development of sector-wide strategies at national level for expansion and intensification of aquaculture and inland fisheries.

In respect of this debilitating situation the recently endorsed Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) responded to the numerous challenges afflicting inland fisheries. The PFRS further outlined strategic actions towards supporting policy coherence and enhancing linkages between inland fisheries, overarching fisheries sectoral policies and strategies as well as national planning processes for poverty reduction and development.

I have no doubt in my mind that in order to achieve these strategic objectives, it is critically important to identify healthy drivers, determine appropriate ecosystem approach, regulate fishing methods and limit pressure so as to maintain modelled exploitation rate that gives the multispecies maximum sustainable yield of the ecosystem. If you agree with me, there is therefore a strong need to ensure all countries have appropriate legal and institutional provision for fisheries management particularly in cross border inland water bodies such as the Lake Chad and that these are complementary and supportive of each other.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen

In consistent with the above the EU funded Fisheries Governance made provisions for activities for development of frameworks for management of shared resources; strengthening policies and development strategies for inland water bodies as well as development of fisheries management plans for capture inland water fisheries.

This activity incorporated developing or reviewing fisheries management plans on inland waters bodies and strengthening of management institutions for implementation as well as supporting Regional water bodies for formulation and implementation of fisheries management plans. It was on this basis that AU-IBAR carried out an earlier assessment of fisheries management and development issues in the Continent. This study included the Lake Chad and recommended that further actions be taken in order to improve and enhance

best management practices. As you are aware, the reports of these consultancies are posted on the AU-IBAR website and were also shared with the Member State and partners.

It is in the above regard, that AU-IBAR is supporting the Lake Basin Commission for the implementation of some aspects of the Lake Chad Fisheries Management Plan and the formulation of a bankable proposal to attract funding for the implementation of the entire management plan. This is the basis of this workshop to solicit comments from member states and to validate the reports of the two consultants whom AU-IBAR engaged to accomplish these tasks.

Moreover, we cannot ignore the growing inclusive debate on the poor state of inland fisheries resources around the globe, including of course the Lake Chad and the increasing allegations of fisheries mismanagement. We should all be concerned about this if we want to defend the interests of our fishermen while preserving the fish stocks and the aquatic ecosystem environment which constitute the foundation for their work.

I believe that this method will form a strategic approach to respond to all the challenges that the Lake is facing today. Properly implemented and enforced, the management plan allow us to achieve the main goals of increasing productivity to optimum and sustainable levels, while protecting biodiversity, habitats and small scale inland fisheries, which are of particular importance for all of us.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen

The choice of partnering with LCBC in this direction is no coincidence. Lake Chad plays a major role in the economies of the riparian countries. The part of LCBC in ensuring sustainable development of Inland fisheries for enhanced livelihood cannot be over emphasized. However it has been variously noted that the Lake ecosystem is under threat from multiple sources including climate change, pollution, over-fishing due to population increase and other unsustainable economic activities including mining practices, each having its own management challenges. This calls for collective efforts for the riparian countries to work together to address these challenges for the sustainable management of natural resources within Lake Chad and its basin.

It is also important to highlight that the riparian states have an important role to play in addressing these challenges for effective protection of the biodiversity and sustainable management of the natural resources in the Lake and its basin. This meeting will also provide an excellent opportunity for the riparian states to discuss and agree on measures to foster effective implementation of the recommendations for the Sustainable Management of Lake Chad. This Lake and its management Commission is indeed of great importance to Africa.

My appeal is that we must do something to protect and sustainably guide our naturally endowed resources that the fisheries resources available from the lake can contribute significantly to food security, poverty alleviation and socio-economic growth of the region.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen

It is very important to underline that the African Union holds the view that the challenges facing inland fisheries development in Africa could be also addressed by enhancing coordination, collaboration and cooperation amongst the various actors at national, regional and continental levels. We promise to make a difference in this case. African Union Commission would stand by you so that together we introduce the needed reforms for the betterment of our fisheries and citizens.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen

Before I finish my speech, on behalf of the African Union, AU-IBAR would like to once more thank the Government and People of the Republic of Cameroon for this dedicated collaboration with the African Union. I wish also like to take the opportunity to express gratitude to the LCBC Secretariat and in particular the staffs who have worked with us tirelessly to ensure a successful outcome of this workshop.

Lastly, but not the least, I would also wish to appreciate the impressive role of Development Partners especially the European Union for the dedicated support to initiatives of the African Union in general but particularly to the African Union initiatives in the fisheries and aquaculture sector as well as identifying with the AU aspirations for attainment of food security, poverty eradication economic growth of the African continent.

I thank you very much for your kind attention and wish you a very constructive discussion and fruitful meeting.