

BURKINA FASO



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Impact of policies, legislation and institutions in the management of fish and water resources in Burkina Faso

Presentation: Henri ZERBO
Director of Fisheries Resources
Ministry of Animal and Fish Resources Ouagadougou
Burkina Faso

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Contents

2

- ❑ Problematic context
- ❑ Objectives an hypothesis
- ❑ Methodology
- ❑ Preliminary results

Composition of the research team

3

- ▣ Zerbo Henri, Director of the Capture Fisheries
- ▣ Dr Raymond OUEDRAOGO
- ▣ Mrs Ines OUEDRAOGO, Master in Rural development and innovation
- ▣ Mr Oumarou SOW, Ingeneer in Rural development (forestry, wildlife & fisheries)
- ▣ Prof. Patrice TOE
- ▣ Mme Colette KABORE, Point focal genre

Problematic context (1 / 3)

4

- Burkina Faso is a landlocked and Sahelian country
- Not much water resources
- All main rivers are seasonal

Problematic context (2/3)

5

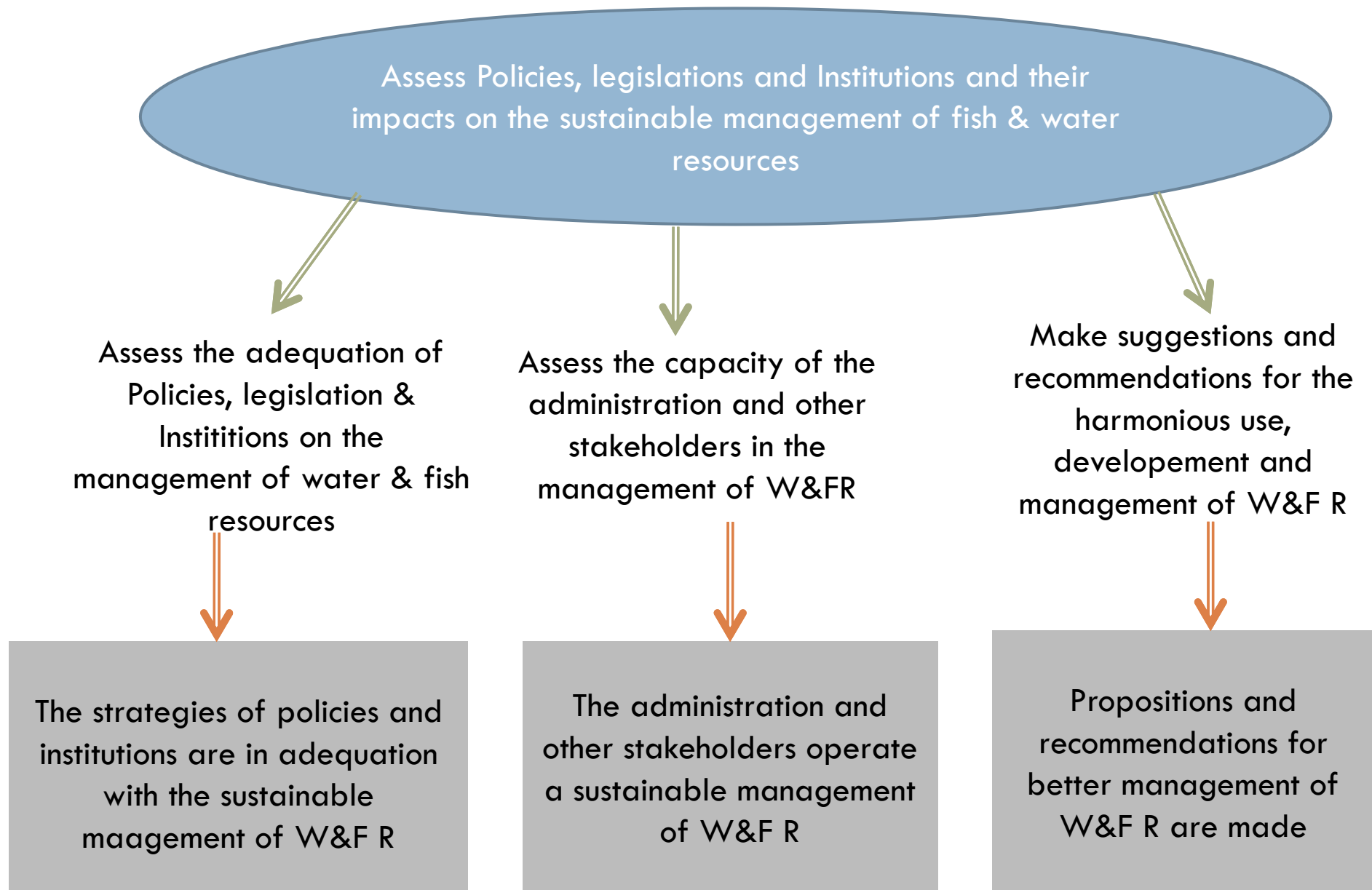
- In this context fishing was not developed
- This lasted until the '70 when a fisheries policy was designed
- **The necessity: agricultural production should be increased and more diversified**

Problematic context (3/3)

6

- Many successive policies, laws and institutions aiming at ensuring sustainable use and management of water & fish resources
- **It is necessary to analyse their impacts**

Objectives & Hypothesis



METHODOLOGIE (1 / 6)

8

- The identification of policies, legislations and institutions was made thanks to a literature search (archives, reports, etc.)
- The analysis of the adaptation was based on a number of indicators:
 - ▣ Biological indicators
 - ▣ Fishing capacity
 - ▣ Socio-economic indicators

METHODOLOGIE (2/6)

9

- The economic evaluation is a mean of measuring and comparing the different advantages of fish resources.
- For the financial income of fishing units, we reconstitute their operating account with the available data and surveys

METHODOLOGIE (3/6)

10

- ❑ **Analysis of institutionnal changes**
- ❑ For this piece of work written sources of information were used to
 - ❑ Identify the reasons of the changes
 - ✓ The polociies of funding the fisheries development at the levels of government, NGO, international cooperation and their impacts on the sustainable managemnt of W&F R.

METHODOLOGIE (4/6)

11

- ❑ **Assess the capacity of the administration**
- ❑ Analyse the quality of the services at the levels of the collectivities, NGOs, Sub-regional, regional and international institutions
- ❑ The consideration given to the research in the policies
- ❑ Search fo funding possibilities
- ❑ The governmental budget allocated to fisheries

METHODOLOGIE (5/6)

12

- Analysis of the diversity of the managers et the consideration given to different social groups
- Determination of the state of knowledge on water resources of the governmental services in charge of fish, water and aquatic ecosystems
- All these undertaken thanks to litterature review, interviews and field observations

METHODOLOGIE (6/6)

13

- ❑ **Evaluation of the initiatives or other adaptations for Sustainable management of W&F R.**
- ❑ **identification of initiatives or adaptations**
- ❑ **Litterature search and field surveys will help.**

Gender consideration

14

- A female student and a male one were recruited for data collection
- Development of a questionnaire
- Expenses increased because the female student has a baby (baby sitter)

Expected results (1 / 1)

15

- ❑ The adequation of policies, legislations and institutions with sustainable and responsible management of W&F R is stated.
- ❑ The capacity of the administration and other stakeholders in the management of W&F R is evaluated
- ❑ Propositions and recommendations are made

Preliminary results(1 / 12)

16

The Fisheries department (FD) is not known on the field

- The agents of the Fisheries Department are not sufficiently frequent on field and they do never go in some areas
- No tangible fishery related activity is seen on the fisheries that were visited
- No concret relation between the FD and the deconcentrated services, collectivities and other services of administration
- The FD is not known in the fisheries, excepted
 - ▣ the most important ones that are named PHIE
 - ▣ And the concessions

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Preliminary results (2/12)

17

The fisheries policy and strategies are not known

- Policy, legislations, regulatory texts are not known in most of the regional, provincial and department services in charge of W&F R
- Fishing is disregarded by the deconcentrated and decentralised authorities

Preliminary results (3/12)

18

Infrastructures and other investments neglected

- The fish shop of the fishermen association of Boromo is converted to a bar/pub that the city council conceded to a an individual person.
- Destruction of the community fish ponds in the area of Banfora
- Complete destruction of the premises and equipment (refrigerators, weigths, at Tounga and Yacouta ;
- Fish nursery created by the Project *Gestion de la Pêche dans le Sud Ouest du Burkina* in bad conditions (neglected)

Preliminary results (4/12)

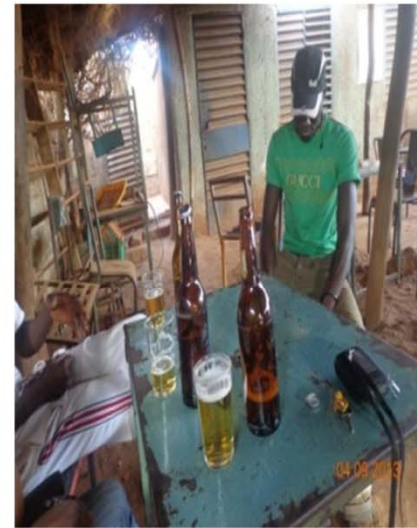
19

Non commitment of technic administration services

- ❑ Monitoring Surveillance and Control abandoned
- ❑ Fisheries statistics are lacking or biased at all levels of administration
- ❑ Prohibited fishing gears are much used
- ❑ Conflicts between the agents of the ministry of environment and the ones of the agriculture due to the fragmentary and incoherent management measures

Degraded infrastuctures

20



Chorkor oven at Di

21



Preliminary results (5/12)

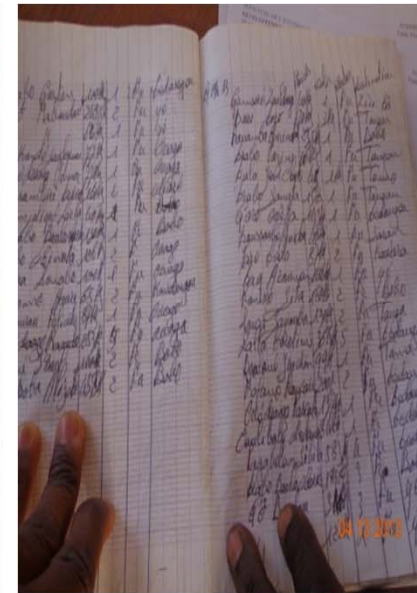
22

Level of literacy of the stakeholders

- The majority of the direct stakeholders did not go to school
- This is an obstacle to the understanding of the regulatory texts that is written in French language only

Alphabetisation centres

23



Preliminary results (6/12)

24

Stakeholders organisation

- The low level of the organisation of the direct stakeholders (fishermen, fish processors, fish mongers) is pointed out by the survey
- The existing associations do not function very well
- Some associations are well organised. Mainly Di, Niassa, Gouran in the Sourou fishery and Lake Bam fishery.

Preliminary results (7/12)

25

Fishing gears and technique

- Prohibited fishing gears are frequently seen nearly every where even in the areas where the fishermen are well organised
- According to the stakeholders this is due to the institutional changes (from the Ministry of environment to other ones).
- The use forbidden gears to make profit in fishing

Prohibited fishing gear

26



a



b



c

Photos 5 : Engins utilisés par certains pêcheurs.

a=Pirogues utilisées pour la pêche

b=Filet à mailles très fine saisie avec un pêcheur à Niassan

c=Nastes posées par les pêcheurs dans la mare de Dori

Juveniles of fish in the market of Di

27



Preliminary results (8/12)

28

Initiatives towards the sustainability and the development of the fisheries sector

- Insuffisance of initiatives in the majority of stakeholders groups
- They say they are not able to take care of the fishery because of lack of means
- They say they need external funding (government, NGO, international organisations, ...)

Preliminary results (9/12)

29

- The insufficiency of initiative enhance the presence of invasive plants in the waters of the country
- The development of vegetables farming on the rivers banks (less than 10 m from the water) contradicts the dry out of reservoirs due to the siltation and the substantial earnings from that activity

Tingrela, Tapoa, Sourou, Bam

30



Preliminary results (10/12)

31

- The management of reservoirs created by local people (ex Bouli of Sika)
- In these waters local people are able to control the abstraction of water and any other activity in the reservoir banks
- This is also different for natural wher the control is not well organised

Bouli of Sika village in Bam Province

32



Preliminary results (11/12)

33

Motivation of the stakeholders

- The main asset is the motivation of the stakeholders for the development of fisheries
- Despite the lack of support and the frequent institutional changes there still is a devotion for fisheries

Preliminary results (12/12)

34

The institutionnal instability

- All stakeholders of all levels (administration, communes, direct stakeholders) criticise the institutional nomadism of fisheries
- Most stakeholders mention that this is against the promotion of fisheries

CONCLUSION

35

- ❑ Policies & institutions do encourage sustainable management of fish resources
- ❑ Fisheries do not benefit much from governmental or private investment
- ❑ Not much research in fisheries: therefore Susfish is innovative

PERSPECTIVES

36

- Write the research report
- Make recommendations
- Organise/participate in a workshop to explain the findings and recommendations
- Prepare a paper on the “Analysis of institutional policies in in the management of fish resources in Burkina Faso”
- Plan a study on the “Roles of women in the development of fisheries in Burkina Faso

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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