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STELLINGEN
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Behorende bij het proefschrift:

Fisheries in the Waza Logone floodplain:
an analysis of the status of the fisheries sector and mitigation
of conflicts within the sector in North Cameroon

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1 The Waza Logone floodplain is rich in fish diversity and has a high
productivity. With proper legislation and a co-management strategy there is
still potential for a more equitable development of the area (this thesis).

2 Fish body weight and condition factor in the catches in the Waza Logone
floodplain differ in relation to the fishing period and the location of water
points. They show highest values during November, December and January.
It is suggested that fishermen concentrate their fishing effort during this
period to catch fish of higher quality (this thesis).

3 The productivity of the Waza Logone floodplain is estimated at 2,412 tons/
km²/year (24.12 kg/ha/year). Compared to other findings (Vanden Bosshe &
Bernacsek, 1990; Vander Knaap, 1994), the productivity of the Waza Logone
floodplain seems to be comparable (this thesis).

4 Conflicts which occur between fishermen in the Waza Logone floodplain
are related to access to and control of fisheries. Differences in cultural
and ethnic background and the absence of efficient fisheries regulations
enhance the intensity and magnitude of conflicts (this thesis).

5 Fishing channels are the most productive fishing method in the Waza
Logone floodplain. Unfortunately, they need more investments for digging
and maintenance, compared to other methods. Thus, the increase in the
number of the fishing channels contributes to an increasing divide between
rich and poor fishermen (this thesis).
6 Over the last 50 years, Lake Chad has lost 75% of its water surface. Politicians propose to connect the Lake Chad watershed to the Oubangui Chari River in Central Africa. This connection is a possible solution of the water shortage, but is dependent on an effective strategy to share the water between the Lake Chad basin countries and other Central African countries.

7 In fisheries, the catches can be controlled either by placing a quota on take or by controlling harvesting effort. For African floodplain fisheries controlling harvesting effort is the best strategy (Caughley & Sinclair, 2002).

8 Conflicts related to access to fisheries resources constitute a concrete example of conflicts resulting from the degradation of the local traditional power. The breakdown of traditional systems is the main cause of increased conflicts between both groups (Van Est, 1999).

9 Co-management is expected to improve the efficacy of natural resource management because it is assumed that the acceptance of management measures will be higher if communities have been involved in the decision-making process (Jentoft, 1994).

10 The world is facing a new kind of war: integrism with violence and terrorism. The solution is not only military: better education is needed for underdeveloped and poor countries with an intercultural partnership between people.

11 The Indomitable Lions (the Cameroonian national football team) was for decades the main ambassador of the country due to their successes. Since one decade, they cannot win any football cup and have difficulties to participate in the African Cup of Nations and the FIFA World Cup. It is suggested the Cameroonian football team needs to study the skills of real Cameroonian lions to improve their skills to strike at the right time.