



THE ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Pollution Control and Other Measures to protect Biodiversity in Lake
Tanganyika

(RAF/92/G32)

ZAMBIA TECHNICAL TERMINAL REPORT

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TERMINAL REPORT OF THE LTBP

Acronyms

CSM	Convention on the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika
NCO	National Coordination Office
NSC	National Steering Committee
NWG	National Working Group
PDF	Project Development Fund
SAP	Strategic Action Programme for sustainable management of Lake Tanganyika
TDA	Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis
TEE	Training, Environmental Education

Introduction

1. The project (RAF/92/G32) started operating in Zambia in July 1996. The actual start date of the project at regional level was August 1995. The end date of the project was originally scheduled for July 1999 but was extended to July 2000. Therefore, the project period in Zambia was four calendar years.

Purpose of the Project

2. The project objective was to help riparian states to establish a sustainable regional programme for the management of Lake Tanganyika.

3. Immediate objectives were:

- ❖ Establish a regional long-term management program for pollution control, conservation and maintenance of biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika
- ❖ Formulation of a regional legal framework for co-operative management of the lake environment
- ❖ Establish a programme of environmental education and training for Lake Tanganyika and its basin
- ❖ Establish tested mechanisms for regional co-ordination in conservation management of the Lake Tanganyika basin.
- ❖ In order to produce a full Strategic Plan for long-term application, some specific studies need to be undertaken. These special studies will also add to the understanding of the lake as a whole and in some cases provide the baseline and framework for long-term research and monitoring programmes.

- ❖ The implementation and sustainability of the Lake Tanganyika Strategic Plan and incorporated environmental management proposals

Special Studies

4. The attainment of these goals was to be through a coordinated mechanism of national and regional consultations facilitated by the Project Coordination Office established in Tanzania.

5. First the project identified six areas of special study interest to conduct scientific investigations and furnish the project with vital information. The special studies were:

1. Bio-diversity
2. Fishing Practices
3. Pollution
4. Sedimentation
5. Socio-economics and sectoral (included Environmental education) and
6. Legal and institutional

6. All special studies except the Legal and Institutional Special Studies were headed by a National Co-ordinator. The names of institutions and special studies that they coordinated are found in Annex 1.

National Institutions

7. There were over twenty collaborating institutions in this project drawn from both the public and private sector. A list of all collaborating institutions is given in Annex 2.

8. The coordination of the project at national level was done through Environmental Council of Zambia as a National Coordination Office (NCO). The National Steering Committee (NSC) and the National Working Group (NWG) supported the function of the NCO.

9. The NWG was the Technical Committee. It provided technical backstopping to the National NCO. In addition the NWG also made recommendations to the NSC on policy matters. Four members of the NWG sat on the Regional Technical Committee that developed the Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and the Strategic Action Programme (SAP). On the other hand the NSC provided policy guidance to the project and made major national decision.

Regional Institutions

10. The project was coordinated at the region through the Project Coordination Unit in Dar es Salaam. Regional Facilitators provided technical backstopping to the National Special Study Coordinators. An exception to this was the Legal and Institutional Special Study and the Training and Environmental Education (TEE) Components. They were steered by a team of two International Legal Consultants and a team of two International training and environmental education Consultants.

Expected Outputs

11. The project set for itself the following out puts at the end of the project:
1. The Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika
 2. The Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis
 3. The Legal Convention on the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika
 4. Technical Reports of the Special Studies and
 5. A cadre of trained regional experts in all the special studies

Achievements

12. The following Successes have been reached at regional level:
- An agreement by the five riparian states has been reached to cooperate in the sustainable management of Lake Tanganyika. A Project Development Proposal (PDF) for Finalisation of activities leading to the signing of the convention after the close of the project in July 2000 has also been agreed, developed and submitted to GEF.
 - Both the SAP and CSM have been completed. The SAP is final and may be signed by heads of riparian country delegates during the last steering committee meeting of the project in Nairobi this July.

The CSM is a final draft. The PDF period will finalise the CSM up to its signing by the riparian states.

- The final Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis has been developed.
- All special studies completed their studies and have submitted final reports to the project.
- There is a high tech regional communication facility left behind in Zambia (Mpulungu) and Tanzania (Kigoma).
- Several nationals have been trained in various fields of Special Study areas including Communication skills, training of trainers Participatory Approaches, Diving and Fish Taxonomy, Sedimentation and Environmental Education.
- At national level the greatest achievement is the fact that the SAP is ready and the final CSM draft is ready.
- Environmental education exercises and awareness activities publicized the project among the local communities, politicians and policy makers. As more of them are aware Future iterations would be easy to explain to the people.
- As a consequence the lakeshore communities mobilized themselves into conservation and development committees.
- The project leaves behind a team of trained social workers in the public institutions at field level that can be mobilized at short notice.
- The project developed links with the Zambia Environmental Education Project for inclusion of environmental education in the school curriculum.

Problems encountered

13. The following factors worked against the smooth execution of the project and had serious 'negative' setbacks at national level.

- The design of the project did not take into account the interests of the riparian states. This mandated the project managers to determine the course of the project at the exclusion of the riparian states. Specifically, managers determined activities to be conducted and financed. Even the Regional Facilitators had no responsibility to the riparian states.
- There were disparities in remuneration of regional experts on the project.
- Riparian states did not participate fully in making decisions especially the recruitment of International Staff as Consultants and Regional Facilitators. In some cases these conflicted with labour laws of the riparian countries.

- Communication between the NCO and the Project offices at the lakeshore was poor. The Lakeshore stations were under control of the PCU and had nothing to do with the NCOs.

Conclusion

14. The performance of the project has been successful. The objectives have been achieved and all expected outputs produced within the project time. Considering the insecurity in some member countries the overall achievement could be described as being satisfactory.

Recommendations for future iterations

15. For future projects on the lake, it is recommended that conscious efforts be made to address the issues in IX above.

Annex 1: List of Special Study National Coordinating Institutions

Name of Institution	Special Coordinated Study
1. Department of Biology, University of Zambia	Biological Diversity
2. Environmental Council of Zambia	Socio-economics
3. Environmental Council of Zambia	Environmental Education
4. Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture Food and Fisheries	Fishing Practices
5. Department of Geography, University of Zambia	Sedimentation
6. National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research	Pollution

Annex 2: List of Collaborating Institutions

1. Curriculum Development Department (WWF – ZEEP), Lusaka
2. Denamus Consultancy Limited, Lusaka
3. Department of Biology, University of Zambia. Lusaka
4. Department of Community and Social Services. Mpulungu
5. Department of Education. Mpulungu
6. Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture Food and Fisheries. Mpulungu, Lusaka
7. Department of Geography, University of Zambia. Lusaka
8. Department of Health. Mpulungu
9. Department of Water Affairs. Lusaka, Kasama
10. Environmental Conservation Association of Zambia, Lusaka
11. Environmental Council of Zambia. Lusaka
12. Field Services Department, Mbala
13. Kaputa Local Council. Kaputa
14. Maritime Department. Lusaka
15. Ministry of Legal Affairs. Lusaka
16. Mpulungu Local Councils. Mpulungu
17. National Heritage and Conservation Commission. Kasama
18. National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research. Lusaka
19. Provincial Planning Unit. Kasama
20. Technical Services Department. Lusaka
21. World Wildlife Fund for Nature. Lusaka
22. Zambia Wildlife Authority. Lusaka