

TERMINAL REPORT FORM

Basic programme/project information (To be provided by programme or project management)

Programme/Project number and title: **RAF/92/G32 -Pollution Control and Other Measures to Protect Biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika**

Designated institution: Burundi: Institut National pour l'Environnement et Conservation de la Nature
D. R. Congo: Ministrie de l'Environnement et Conservation de la Nature
Tanzania: Vice President's Office, Division of Environment
Zambia: Environmental Council of Zambia

Project starting date: _____
Originally planned: July 1994
Actual: August 1995

Project completion date: _____
Originally planned: July 31 2000
New: July 31 2000

Total budget (\$): _____
Original: 10,000,000
Latest signed revision: 10,000,000

Period covered by the report: August 1995 to August 2000

PART I: NUMERICAL RATING

Rate the relevance and performance of the programme or project using the following scale:

1 - Highly satisfactory

2 - Satisfactory

3 - Unsatisfactory, with some positive elements

4 - Unsatisfactory

X - Not applicable

Place your answers in the column that corresponds to your role in the programme or project.

SUBSTANTIVE FOCUS	Target group(s)	Programme or project manager	Government	UNDP
A. RELEVANCE				
1. How relevant is the programme or project to the development priorities of the country?		1		
2. How relevant is the programme or project to the promotion of sustainable human development? Indicate your rating on the thematic focus which the program or project was designed to address. (a) Poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods (b) Protection and regeneration of the environment (c) Gender in development (d) Promoting an enabling environment for SHD, including governance		1		
3. To what extent are appropriate beneficiary groups being targeted by the programme or project, based on the following considerations? (a) Gender (b) Socio-economic factors (c) Geographic location		3 2 1		
4. Given the objectives of the programme or project, are the appropriate institutions being assisted?		2		

B. PERFORMANCE				
<p>1. Using the following indicators, rate the contribution of the outputs to the achievement of the immediate objectives: ^{a/}</p> <p>IO1 - Establish a regional long-term management program for pollution control, conservation and maintenance of biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1 When a Management Plan (the Lake Tanganyika Strategic Action Programme) is accepted by all riparian states, is supported by appropriate legislation and a Regional Management Committee and supporting technical committees are formally constituted and supported by legislation;</p> <p>Indicator 1.2 When nationally defined action programs contained within the management plan are funded and operational.</p> <p>IO2 – Formulation of a regional legal framework for co-operative management of the lake environment.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1 When a draft regional agreement for the co-operative management of the Lake (“the Agreement”) has been drafted and approved by representatives from each of the countries.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2 When the Agreement has been formally signed by all, or the majority, of the countries.</p> <p>IO3 – Establish a programme of environmental education and training for Lake Tanganyika and its basin.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1 When national environment education programmes involving NGOs and Government agencies are underway which address the specific issues related to the lake.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2 When the effects of such</p>		<p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>4</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>		

^{a/} The programme or project manager must list the indicators as reflected in the programme support document or project document or agreed on by the stakeholders.

<p>programmes can be seen in terms of increased awareness at all levels, including policy level, and changes brought about in activities identified as deleterious to the well-being of the lake.</p>			
<p>Indicator 3.3 When a cadre of trained environmental scientists and technicians are available to provide governmental institutions and the Regional Lake Basin Management Committee with the information and recommendations required to take rational management decisions.</p>	3		
<p>IO4 – Establish tested mechanisms for regional co-ordination in conservation management of the Lake Tanganyika basin.</p>	2		
<p>Indicator 4.1 When an operational Lake Tanganyika Basin Management Committee, as the principal body for regional co-ordination in policy management, exists that has demonstrated its ability to tackle the issues effectively by engendering appropriate action through a strategic planning process.</p>	4		
<p>Indicator 4.2 When regular meetings of technical working groups take place within an overall monitoring and management structure with a clear mandate and the necessary resources to collect and analyse data from monitoring programs and formulate recommendations for mitigation of threats to the lake’s biodiversity.</p>	2		
<p>Indicator 4.3 When a regional information exchange network exists to support national activities.</p>			
<p>IO5 - 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.</p>	1		
<p>Indicator 5.1 Successful completion of the various special studies with published results and recommendations. These will identify trends in current and potential threats to the lake, make recommendations for mitigation and cost effective monitoring.</p>	1 X		

<p>Indicator 5.2 Successful integration of monitoring and scientific research programmes proposals into a strategic planning process supported by the necessary institutional mechanisms.</p> <p>IO6 – The implementation and sustainability of the Lake Tanganyika Strategic Plan and incorporated environmental management proposals.</p> <p>2. Rate the production of target outputs.</p>		2		
<p>3. Are the management arrangements of the programme or project appropriate?</p>		3		
<p>4. Are programme or project resources (financial, physical and manpower) adequate in terms of:</p> <p>(a) quantity?</p> <p>(b) quality?</p>		2		
<p>5. Are programme or project resources being used efficiently to produce planned results?</p>		2		
<p>6. Is the programme or project cost-effective compared to similar interventions?</p>		1		

7. Based on its work plan, how would you rate the timeliness of the programme or project in terms of:				
(a) Production of outputs and initial results?		2		
(b) Inputs delivery?		2		

Please indicate your overall rating of the programme or project using the following numbers:

- 1 - Highly satisfactory
- 2 - Satisfactory
- 3 - Unsatisfactory, with some positive elements
- 4 - Unsatisfactory
- 5 - Not applicable

	Target group(s)	Programme or project manager	Government	UNDP
OVERALL RATING OF THE PROGRAMME OR PROJECT		1		

Explain the basis of your rating, which need not be limited to, or which may be different from, the relevance and performance criteria rated above. For the last year of the programme or project, the overall rating should include an assessment of the potential success of the programme or project as well as its relevance and performance.

In spite of early delays, constant security restrictions in a large part of the Lake shore and limited availability of suitable personnel in some locations the project has delivered 4 principal outputs, developed through a documented process of stakeholder participation and consultation and public involvement. These are:

- The Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika
- The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
- The Convention on the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika
- Scientific and Technical Reports on the State of the Lake

The project also initiated a number of research and monitoring programmes directed at filling the information gaps needed to prepare the SAP.

Based on these outputs GEF approached the riparian countries and offered to fund a 12 month follow-on planning phase, to formulate a second major project, to implement the recommendations of the SAP. GEF have further indicated that they would be willing to fund the incremental costs of the second project. In view of the circumstances in the region as a whole this is considered to be a highly satisfactory outcome.

PART II: TEXTUAL ASSESSMENT

1. What are the major achievements of the programme or project vis-à-vis the expected results? Please explain them in detail in terms of potential impact, sustainability of results and contribution to capacity development.

The major achievements of the project all relate fundamentally to the high level of regional participation and collaboration that has been achieved in developing the principal outputs listed above. The ultimate objective of the project was to demonstrate an effective regional approach to control pollution and to prevent the loss of the exceptional diversity of Lake Tanganyika's international waters. Although this process is by no means complete this project has taken a considerable step forward and laid a firm base that the countries and supporting agencies recognise and appreciate and are willing to build on. The potential impact on biodiversity conservation and pollution control is thus high although sustainability of direct actions that involve substantial resources will depend to a large extent on external support for some time to come. Nevertheless the potential for sustainability of country commitment has been greatly enhanced through the signing of the SAP and ongoing joint development of the Convention for the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika. Moreover the collaborative and participatory development of these agreements has enhanced the capacity within the region for joint action.

Technical capacity has been substantially developed through (intense) participation of national institutions and individuals in carrying out the numerous technical studies on which the principal outputs are based.

2. What factors affected the achievement of programme or project results?

There were a number of constraints that undoubtedly reduced the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the project. The main ones were:

- Lack of broad stakeholder participation in project planning and pre-implementation phase.
- Lack of clear UNDP guidance regarding implementation procedures especially with respect to personal emoluments of regional staff.
- The late acceptance that full time special study facilitators/advisors were essential. The original project design provided for only two full time field staff the PC and SLO.
- Shortage of scientists/technicians in lake shore stations, to either undertake project activities or to be trained.
- Lack of security in, and access to, large stretches of the lake shore and hinterland for much of the project's duration.
- Inappropriate management structure: National Co-ordinators should have been full time project staff reporting to the PC. Current NCs would more appropriately be termed Project Directors as they have had very little direct involvement in project implementation. Their primary role being participation in Regional Steering Committees and chairing National Working Groups.

The hard work and dedication of a relatively small number of staff, regional and international was the principal factor in overcoming the above constraints.

3. What lessons (both positive and negative) can be drawn from the experience of the programme or project?

The principal lesson to be drawn from this project is that great care and consideration and effort must be put into ensuring that the number and capacity level of human resources is adequate and identified prior to implementation. This applies especially to the choice and role of national implementing agencies and to the management/co-ordination structure of the project.

Training needs should also be identified at this stage or very early in the project and where capacity gaps occur arrangement agreed upon as to how these gaps will be filled, while training takes place, e.g. through consultants, long term facilitators/trainers etc.

Links to communities should be established early in the project but these should be at a level and in a manner appropriate to the likely short to medium term benefits likely to accrue to the community from the project.

4. What are the views of the target groups with regard to the programme or project? Please note any significant gender-based differences in their views.

This is difficult to answer in a straightforward manner because of the large number and range of target groups, and the undoubtedly different perceptions they will have of the project, according to quite a large extent the level of involvement across the four countries.

As the project has largely been about developing collaborative mechanisms across the four countries and testing proposed hypotheses with respect to the type and magnitude of threats the principal target group has been the national implementing institutions of which there have been 74 across the region. These may be divided into two groups.

Comments from each of the National Project Co-ordinators are as follows:

Burundi:

DR Congo

Tanzania

Zambia:

5. If the programme or project has been evaluated, what is the implementation status of the recommendations made by the evaluators?

Those recommendations made by the mid-term evaluation, carried out in November 1998, and accepted by the four countries subsequent to their review of the evaluation report have been implemented.

A final evaluation was carried out in May 2000 the recommendations of which will be discussed at the final TPR and used to guide future interventions rather than the current one which ends in August 2000.

6. What activities or steps do you recommend as follow-up to the project?

Appropriate steps are already in place; GEF wish to develop a second project to implement the recommendations of this project. A proposal for funding under the GEF Project Development Facility has been formulated and will be submitted to GEF for approval before this project ends. This will provide for functioning of a planning support unit for a period of 12 months to formulate a programme of projects based on the LTBP Strategic Action Programme.

7. Provide any other information that may further support or clarify your assessment of the programme or project. You may include annexes as you deem necessary.

For target groups: Name: Title: Signature: _____ Date: _____
For the programme or project management: Name: Title: Signature: _____ Date: _____
For the government: Name: Title: Signature: _____ Date: _____
For UNDP: Name: Title: Signature: _____ Date: _____

PART III: Programme/project summary table

Programme or project title and number: <i>RAF/92/G32 -Pollution Control and Other Measures to Protect Biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika</i>		Management arrangement:	
Designated institution:		Period covered: August 1995 to August 2000	

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Brief analysis of progress achieved in the contribution of the programme or project to the expected results.

The project has delivered 4 principal outputs, developed through a documented process of stakeholder participation and consultation and public involvement. These are:

- The Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika
- The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
- The Convention on the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika
- Scientific and Technical Reports on the State of the Lake

The project also initiated a number of research and monitoring programmes directed at filling the information gaps needed to prepare the SAP.

The project has thus to a large extent achieved its expected results with respect to Immediate objectives one to five of the six objectives stated in the project document. Within the time and resources available to this project it was not possible to begin the implementation of identified management actions (Objective 6) although a process has been set in motion whereby the potential for implementation of the SAP in the near future is high.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Source of funds	Budget (\$ '000)	Estimated expenditure (\$ '000)	Delivery rate (%)
TRAC (1+2) TRAC 3 Other Cost-sharing: Government Financial institution Thirdparty Trust funds AOS (where applicable)			

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Programme support objectives (PSOs) or Immediate Objectives	Indicators	Achievements
Obj. 1	Establish a regional long-term management program for pollution control, conservation and maintenance of biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika. 1.1 When a Management Plan (the Lake Tanganyika Strategic Action Programme) is accepted by all riparian states, is supported by appropriate legislation and a Regional Management Committee and supporting technical committees are formally constituted and supported by legislation; 1.2 When nationally defined action programs contained within the management plan are funded and operational.	A Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis of threats and actions for mitigation has been completed leading to the formulation of detailed Strategic Action Programme containing a programme of national actions required to address regional concerns. This has been signed up to by all four riparian states. The SAP provides for an interim lake management body with technical committees that will be formalised once the legal Convention is signed. Nationally defined action programmes are detailed in the SAP. To be funded under a second project

<p>Obj. 2</p>	<p>Formulation of a regional legal framework for co-operative management of the lake environment.</p>	<p>2.1 When a draft regional agreement for the co-operative management of the Lake (“the Agreement”) has been drafted and approved by representatives from each of the countries.</p> <p>2 When the Agreement has been formally signed by all, or the majority, of the countries.</p>	<p>A draft legal Convention approved by all countries has been produced.</p> <p>Convention now undergoing internal consultation process in all countries.</p>
<p>Obj. 3</p>	<p>Establish a programme of environmental education and training for Lake Tanganyika and its basin.</p>	<p>3.1 When national environment education programmes involving NGOs and Government agencies are underway which address the specific issues related to the lake.</p> <p>3.2 When the effects of such programmes can be seen in terms of increased awareness at all levels, including policy level, and changes brought about in activities identified as deleterious to the well-being of the lake.</p> <p>3.3 When a cadre of trained environmental scientists and technicians are available to provide governmental institutions and the Regional Lake Basin Management Committee with the information and recommendations required to take rational management decisions.</p>	<p>National EE teams, including representatives from NGOs have been formed and these have planned and carried out a series of EE programmes.</p> <p>Implementation began late in project thus too early to evaluate impact.</p> <p>A large number of scientists and technicians have received training both on-the-job and through in-country and external courses. This has increased capacity to inform governments.</p>

<p>Obj.4</p>	<p>Establish tested mechanisms for regional co-ordination in conservation management of the Lake Tanganyika basin.</p>	<p>4.1 When an operational Lake Tanganyika Basin Management Committee, as the principal body for regional co-ordination in policy management, exists that has demonstrated its ability to tackle the issues effectively by engendering appropriate action through a strategic planning process.</p> <p>4.2 When regular meetings of technical working groups take place within an overall monitoring and management structure with a clear mandate and the necessary resources to collect and analyse data from monitoring programs and formulate recommendations for mitigation of threats to the lake's biodiversity.</p> <p>4.3 When a regional information exchange network exists to support national activities.</p>	<p>Details for the formation of management bodies with necessary technical support groups are contained within the SAP and Convention and are expected to be implemented in a follow-on project.</p> <p>See above</p> <p>The project has developed a web-site and GIS system for regional collation and dissemination of information.</p>
<p>Obj.5</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>5.1 Successful completion of the various special studies with published results and recommendations. These will identify trends in current and potential threats to the lake, make recommendations for mitigation and cost effective monitoring.</p> <p>5.2 Successful integration of monitoring and scientific research programmes proposals into a strategic planning process supported by the necessary institutional mechanisms.</p>	<p>Special studies have been completed and reports published that fulfil project requirements .</p> <p>The SAP provides for the monitoring programmes based on recommendations from the special studies.</p>

<p>Obj.6</p>	<p>The implementation and sustainability of the Lake Tanganyika Strategic Plan and incorporated environmental management proposals.</p>	<p>6.1 When underwater conservation areas are established in all four countries with operational management plans;</p> <p>6.2 When long term research and monitoring programs are operational with funding for the time horizon of the Strategic Plan and which include the participation of all stakeholder groups;</p> <p>6.3 When operational management interventions are funded that are fully effective in identifying and responding to environmental threats to the lake and the needs of the communities affected.</p>	<p>Project indicators re conservation areas no longer valid owing to recommendations from Biodiversity special study that more clearly define requirements.</p> <p>Both 6.2. & 6.3 are incorporated into the SAP. Funding for planning and preparation of proposals for management interventions.</p> <p>See above</p>
<p>Output targets</p>		<p>Achievement of outputs</p>	
<p>Obj. 1 Establish a regional long-term management program for pollution control, conservation and maintenance of biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika</p>			

<p>Output 1.1 Review all existing relevant data on Lake Tanganyika and its basin to provide platform for initial formulation of the Strategic Plan for the management of Lake Tanganyika.</p>	<p>The following Baseline Reviews of available data were produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Pollution and its effects on biodiversity • Sediment discharge and its consequences • Social, economic and sectoral features • Legal and Institutional <p>These were distributed to the key institutions in the region through the Project Co-ordination Unit and the National Co-ordinators as primary resource documents for the Inception Workshop. The reviews fulfil project requirements and will be an important resource that can be developed further during the project. Owing to the longer term value of the literature review sections of the three technically-oriented baseline reviews - 'Biodiversity', 'Pollution and its Effects on Biodiversity' and 'Sediment Discharge and its Consequences'. These were compiled and published as a single volume. This volume is an excellent recent literature review of the current state of Lake Tanganyika.</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Inception Report based on all review data will provide bench-line data for the planning of the management program.</p>	<p>The Inception Report was adopted at the project Steering Committee meeting on 20 September 1996, subject to amendments agreed upon during the meeting and published in the minutes of that meeting. The report presents the findings of two key activities of the first Phase of the project: the "Inception Workshop" held in Dar es Salaam in late February 1996 and the "Baseline Reviews" of secondary literature information sources, Output 1.1. The report identified and ranked the negative trends influencing the lake and major information gaps and developed workplans to address the gaps.</p>
<p>Output 1.3 A preliminary Lake Basin Strategic Plan will be drawn up from information compiled in reviews and combined into the Inception Report. This plan will be used to lay down the basic elements of the management program and the activities needed to finalise and implement it.</p>	<p>A Preliminary Strategic Action Plan was drafted in February 1997 based largely on the results of the baseline review process and the inception workshop. A more formal process for the development of the final plan was subsequently developed. This resulted in a preliminary Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis being carried out based on information available prior to the completion of the special studies and details of the first draft of the SAP formulated, through a series of national and regional workshops not envisaged in the original project document.</p>
<p>Output 1.4 Finalisation of the long-term Lake Tanganyika Strategic Plan will take place when all the requisite information has been collected. Finalisation will therefore take place after Year 2 when sufficient data should have become available from the special studies (see Output 5).</p>	<p>A final Strategic Action Programme has been completed incorporating the findings of a second Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and SAP workshop informed by the results of the Special Study programme.</p>

<p>Obj. 2.... Formulation of a regional legal framework for co-operative management of the lake environment.</p>	
<p>Output 2.1 Analysis of existing laws and recommendations for new legislation placed in an international legislative framework.</p>	<p>A legal and institutional baseline baseline report was prepared based on a review of the national laws, policies, institutions and international obligations of the riparian countries. By means of series of national and regional workshops a draft Legal Convention has been developed that has been endorsed by the participating governments and will no go through a further process of</p>
<p>Obj. 3. Establish a programme of environmental education and training for Lake Tanganyika and its basin.</p>	
<p>Output 3.1 Increased environmental awareness and sensitivity among lakeside communities concerning the fragility of Lake Tanganyika, the international nature of its problems and the interdependence of people with the lake.</p> <p>Output 3.2 A cadre of trained environmental scientists and technicians to provide a core of expertise for managing the biodiversity of the lake and protecting its watershed in the future will be produced.</p>	<p>Through the establishment of village environmental committees, training of extension workers, deployment of drama groups and direct contact with groups of lake resource users such as fishers. Local communities have been made aware of the linkages between usage of natural resources and the impact on the Lake.</p> <p>Over three hundred national scientists, technicians, manager and students from 74 institutions involved with the management of the lake and its resources have been affiliated with the project. Training in all aspects of project work has been undertaken through on-the-job training, national and regional workshops and training courses. Special study teams have been established in all countries notable Biodiversity survey teams trained in underwater survey techniques, EE teams led by a national Training & Environmental Education Co-ordinators and Socio-Economic survey teams. Nationals have been fully involved in data collection analysis and report writing.</p>
<p>Obj. 4.. Establish tested mechanisms for regional co-ordination in conservation management of the Lake Tanganyika basin.</p>	

Output 4.1 Mechanisms for regional co-ordination will be introduced and developed.

Physical communication has been enhanced through the introduction of email facilities in all key locations, where possible and the purchase and installation (Tanz & Zambia only to date) of effective HF radios.

During the course of the project the first stage of this institution building and development process was through the creation of the management and co-ordination structure for the project itself. Originally this comprised a Regional Steering Committee at Permanent Secretary and Director level with the mandate to steer and direct the project. At a national level National Working Groups led by the National Coordinators were established. Their principal role was to bring together the key institutional stakeholders at senior level, and other interested parties who might not necessarily be directly involved, in order to exchange information and views and ensure a collaborative approach. Later National Steering Committees were established for higher level in country co-ordination across ministries.

The SAP contains an agreed structure for an Interim Lake Tanganyika Management Body comprised of an Interim Lake Tanganyika Management Committee (largely equivalent to the projects Regional Steering Committee) and an Interim Lake Tanganyika Secretariat, the role which will be to pursue the aims of the SAP and progress the Convention until the latter is signed and ratified. At that stage the Convention provides for a Conference of Parties to oversee a Lake Management Authority, comprised of a management Committee and permanent secretariat.

The experience gained through the Regional Steering Committee will make the establishment and functioning of these follow on bodies more efficient and effective.

Obj. 5.... 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.

Output 5.1

Determination of the biological consequences of sediment discharge into Lake Tanganyika caused by watershed deforestation and erosion.

Output 5.2

Determination and the prediction of consequences of chemical pollution discharged from land or boats.

Output 5.3

Determination of patterns and structure of biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika with emphasis on proposed national parks and other conservation areas.

Output 5.4

The damaging effects of exploitation on the fish of Lake Tanganyika will be investigated and recommendations made for their mitigation.

Output 5.5

Developments in other sectors within the lake basin intimately affects what happens to the lake itself. A detailed examination of present and future plans in these other sectors needs to be carried out so that they can be taken into account in the Lake Tanganyika Strategic Plan.

Output 5.6

The prospects for the future of the lake management may depend upon additional benefits generated. The nature and direction of those benefits will be investigated and recommendations made for their distribution.

The study has been completed as required and much information collected regarding the source, causes and impacts of sedimentation on the lake.

The study has been completed as required. Results indicate current levels of water quality, types and sources of pollutants, likely impacts and future trends.

Effective, appropriate and replicable techniques have been established for use by national teams. Critical areas have been surveyed for habitat, fish and mollusc diversity. Need and impact of current and possible future protected areas on biodiversity conservation has been established.

The study has been completed as required. The likely impact of both the inshore and offshore fisheries (latter from information from FAO/FINNIDA project) on biodiversity and sustainability of the fisheries has been established and recommendations for mitigation made.

The baseline reviews, national and regional workshops collated information on a wide range of activities that effect the lake related to other sectors such as forestry, transport, mining and oil exploration, population trends and refugees.

Detailed socio-economic surveys and analyses of livelihood strategies of lake shore communities were carried out in all four riparian states. Usage of the lake and lake shore natural resources was examined as were the constraints on sustainable exploitation and potential alternative means of income generation and more efficient resource use.

An analysis of tourism potential was carried out early in the project.

Obj. 6.... The implementation and sustainability of the Lake Tanganyika Strategic Plan and incorporated environmental management proposals.

Output 6.1

Creation of long-term research and monitoring programmes.

Output 6.2

Management plans will be drawn up for the development of four underwater reserves in Lake Tanganyika for the protection of biodiversity, the conservation of commercial fish nursery grounds and the enhancement of tourism.

Output 6.3

Establish and manage new underwater reserves with trained management.

Output 6.4

Mechanisms for ensuring the involvement and co-operation of local people.

Each project component has drawn up recommendations for future research and monitoring programmes. These have in general been designed for local implementation with existing resources.

Surveys of existing parks has been done and assessments made of their current effectiveness in protection of biodiversity and conservation of commercial fish nursery grounds. Proposals for future protected areas are contained within the SAP but differ from the original project proposal of simple establishing 4 parks one in each country. A variety of protected areas with different levels of protection are envisaged, co-managed by local users in a system of integrated coastal management. Hence no attempt was made at this stage to prescribe new park boundaries or to draw up traditional management plans that might exclude people without good justification.

Mangers of current parks bordering or extending into the lake participated in habitat and faunal surveys and adjacent areas thus raising their capacity to understand and manage the aquatic zones of their parks.

In Zambia lake shore communities were involved through the creation of village environmental committee although this model was not extended to the other countries. Much of the work of the EE and SE special studies examined means whereby involvement of local communities could be enhanced in future interventions.