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IUCN  
THE WORLD CONSERVATION UNION  
REGIONAL OFFICE  
FOR  
SOUTHERN AFRICA

REPORT ON 1988 ACTIVITIES  
AND  
PROSPECTS FOR 1989-91

DECEMBER 1988

P O Box 745, Harare, Zimbabwe

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## 1. The Regional Office's Role and Approach

IUCN's Regional Office for Southern Africa began its work programme in September 1986, with the appointment of Professor Adolfo Mascarenhas as Regional Director. Based in Harare at the invitation of the Government of Zimbabwe, the Regional Office now has a staff of six. The Office fulfills representational and operational roles for IUCN in all the countries of SADCC except Tanzania: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Tanzania is an exceptional case, for IUCN's work there is carried out by its Eastern Africa office, which has been active in the country for many years. Nevertheless, Tanzania is included in appropriate Southern Africa regional activities.

Together with Namibia - which the Regional Office shall seek to assist upon its independence - the office serves 9 countries, covering a land area of 4.7 million km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 49 million people (expected to rise to 57 million by 2000). The GDP per caput in the region ranges from US\$151 for Malawi to US\$787 for Swaziland (US\$1162 in Namibia).

The region is characterised by a dependence on rain-fed agriculture, a large traditional (and often unproductive) livestock sector, and mining. Infrastructure, legislation and land ownership remain influenced by historical anomalies from the colonial era. Wars - in Angola and Mozambique as well as Zimbabwe until recently - and the destabilising activities of South Africa have led to a strong need for regional cooperation. The Regional Office is pledged to support this cooperation, and to assist countries to define strategies for sustainable natural resource use that will overcome the above constraints.

In recent years, environmental issues have been given increasing importance at the highest levels in Southern Africa - through the Conference of African Ministers of the Environment, the work of the Brundtland Commission, and IUCN's own work assisting National Conservation Strategies. The Regional Office has taken advantage of this awareness by developing a network of contacts and exploring ideas with the authorities. Many opportunities for solid action have already presented themselves, and have been taken up as far as current Regional Office resources have allowed.

The Regional Office aims to apply conservation principles to the process of socio-economic development in the region, and to do so in partnership with authorities in the region. Developing close contacts with these authorities, and interpreting their requirements to the worldwide IUCN network is hence an important role. Accordingly, this representational function is taken up as a priority by the Regional Director.



While the Regional Office sees its long-term role as an advisor and catalyst, it takes equally seriously its role as an implementing partner of selected projects. Particular attention is given to projects which are likely to lead to the development of indigenous bodies of knowledge and initiative (e.g. demonstration projects and "catalytic" activities such as National Conservation Strategies). This operational function is primarily the responsibility of the Projects Manager, Stephen Bass. In addition, the new appointment of a Southern Africa Desk Officer, Francois Droz, in IUCN's headquarters in late 1988 ensures that these representational and operational functions can be executed effectively. The result of closer cooperation between HQ and the Regional Office will be a greatly improved service to the region.

During 1988, the Regional Office has instituted a rational approach to working with the region:

#### REPRESENTATIONAL FUNCTIONS

- Defining and working with the Regional Office's constituency, which includes government bodies, NGOs, training institutions and donor agencies;
- Provision of advice to the above on tackling problems of natural resource planning and management;
- Encouraging regional cooperation;
- Promotion of the importance of conservation and the World Conservation Strategy;
- Representing IUCN to the region and providing access to IUCN's headquarters Secretariat and its worldwide network of expertise;
- Liaison with IUCN's members and Regional Councillors.

#### OPERATIONAL FUNCTIONS

- Timely identification of priority natural resource problems in the region;
- Development of the Regional Office programme to address these problems;
- Development of project proposals and securing funds for their execution;
- Identifying and working with experts from throughout the region, so that problems are tackled as far as practicable from within the region;
- Securing funds available in the region, and working with IUCN HQ to secure funds from headquarters of donor agencies;
- Technical and financial reporting;
- Stressing a multisectoral approach in the above work.



## 2. Activities in 1988

### a. Developing contacts and providing advice throughout the region

Contacts with SADCC have grown rapidly in 1988. The Regional Director was invited to SADCC's Annual Consultative Conference in Arusha, and follow-up discussions have been held with the SADCC Secretariat in Malawi (Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife) and Lesotho (Soil and Water Conservation and Land Utilisation). Potential IUCN roles have been discussed for a Regional Conservation Strategy, Wetlands Conservation, the Zambezi Action Plan, and energy conservation (the latter a request from SADCC's Energy Secretariat in Angola).

Contacts in Botswana and Zambia have grown, through work in preparing the NCS and implementing the NCS respectively. It is considered that in the first few years of NCS work, IUCN can achieve more with its staff placed within the government system than within a separate IUCN office. For example, the current IUCN Senior Advisors in Zambia and Botswana are not permanent Regional Office staff, but are consultants attached to NCS projects. They have both played an extra role of representing the Regional Director. This they have done admirably well, despite the additional burden it has created. However the time for considering more permanent Regional Office representation has now arrived in these two countries. The potential work programme is large and the management of these programmes will be a significant task.

Contacts in Zimbabwe have been focused on a key IUCN member and Regional Office friend, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. During 1988, however, a much wider constituency has been opened up, which will help greatly in the forthcoming Zimbabwe NCS Action Plan. Working level contacts have been developed with ENDA-Zimbabwe and the University.

Mozambique is entering a productive phase of negotiations with the Regional Office. Following the participation of the Regional Director in a UNEP planning mission to Mozambique, the Regional Office has been requested to prepare a Country Environmental Profile, with the possibility of following up with a National Conservation Strategy and other initiatives.

In Lesotho, both IUCN HQ and Regional Office staff participated in the formulation of a National Environmental Action Plan, which should lead to IUCN being able to offer assistance for its implementation. Working contacts in Malawi have been forged through the Regional Office's work on examining the land use implications of tsetse control. No significant negotiations have yet taken place with Swaziland, although early contacts in Angola show protected areas and forestry - especially fuelwood issues - to be potential areas of cooperation.



It is currently impossible for Regional Office staff to attend in detail to the needs of all countries in the region, although the staff are always open to discussion. In 1988, a Regional Office Prospectus was published and distributed in the region, as an aid to making contacts, receiving feedback on priorities and publicising IUCN's services.

The Regional Office wishes to gain a reputation for objective, expert advice in the region. Such advice should be available at any time, outside the framework of strict projects. In this regard, the availability of IUCN's SIEP\* funds to the Regional Office has been very useful. A major test case in providing such advice has been the six-month, four-country project "Land Use Implications of the Regional Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Programme", funded by SIEP and the EEC.

The core support provided by NORAD, which covers the Regional Director's costs, has been essential for developing the Office's representational role.

#### b. Project Work

Seventeen projects, totalling SFR 1.9 million, have been managed by the Regional Office in 1988. These are summarised in Annex I. Together, the projects tackle key components of the Regional Office's programme areas:

1. Monitoring and assessment of the natural resource base;
2. Documentation and dissemination of information;
3. Building up institutions in the region;
4. Policy and planning reviews of conservation and development;
5. Applying science and technology to sustainable development issues;
6. Developing sustainable approaches to women and population issues.

#### c. Consolidating successful National Conservation Strategy (NCS) work in Zambia and Botswana

The Regional Office has worked very closely with many government and non-government bodies on both Zambia's and Botswana's NCS, in a process of dialogue on conservation priorities. This process is an excellent starting point for defining conservation priorities in these countries. For

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\* Service for the Initiation of Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures.



such activities as the development of environmental policies, the process of dialogue - begun in the NCS - is an essential ingredient of success. It is therefore clear that all further activities in Botswana and Zambia will continue to be developed in close partnership with authorities in those countries. A period of consolidation of the NCS has been necessary before undertaking further work. In Zambia, core NCS institutions are being strengthened. In Botswana, emphasis has been put on ensuring that the NCS meets the approval of every authority, through a thorough exposure of its implications.

d. Opening up possibilities for work in Zimbabwe

In 1988, the Regional Office received several requests for assistance in Zimbabwe, which are being considered under the umbrella of a proposed Action Plan for implementing Zimbabwe's NCS. This NCS - prepared without IUCN assistance - has not been implemented since its adoption in 1986. The Government and various aid agencies see IUCN as a potential catalyst for interpreting the NCS philosophy through realistic project development in a variety of sectors and provinces.

e. Staff Development

During 1988, the addition of a Secretary for the Regional Office and a Southern Africa Desk Officer for HQ has considerably smoothed operations. A search for a Technical Officer - to take charge of certain field operations as well as project development in Zimbabwe - was successful. The candidate, a Zimbabwean citizen, is expected to join in February 1989.

The current staffing position is:

Harare:	Regional Director	Adolfo Mascarenhas
	Projects Manager	Stephen Bass
	Technical Officer	(to be filled 1989)
	Administrative Officer	Jean Barton
	Secretary	Eunice Jongwe
	Messenger	Stephen Makokoro
	Caretaker	Joshua Sibitso
Gland:	Southern Africa Desk Officer	Francois Droz

The above posts, and office running costs, are supported by management overheads from Southern Africa projects and by core support from NORAD in the ratio 3:2 (for 1988).



### 3. Regional Office Plans for 1989-91

#### a. Regional Office submission to donor agencies

- i) A package of project proposals, covering the period 1989-91, will be developed in collaboration with regional partners and IUCN HQ. Projects will address the six Regional Office programme areas. They are listed at e. below.
- ii) A proposal for long-term (5 year) core support to strengthen the Regional Office's representational and advisory function will also be presented in early 1989. It is outlined at d. below.

#### b. The Regional Office's approach: towards long-term involvement in Southern Africa

To ensure that IUCN can genuinely contribute to sustainable development in the region, it is important to demonstrate long term commitment, and to deliver long term support. This is especially necessary in the vulnerable economic climate, and during the current era of significant political and social change. This will call for a number of approaches from the Regional Office in the next few years:

- putting emphasis on longer-term programmes, such as national conservation strategies, which by their nature determine a large agenda with a system of priorities and set up a process of dialogue in the country;
- developing an IUCN country programming approach, to be carried out on a regular basis; annual programming should be practicable by 1990 for Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe;
- developing a coherent funding strategy, so that there are no undue gaps in programmes of support to countries and institutions (this will entail a donor programming approach);
- ensuring that planning projects supported by IUCN normally include some form of provisional sum for follow up, field or demonstration project development, to allow for continuity;



- establishing criteria by which to design and evaluate the long-term sustainability of IUCN projects in the region\*;
- forging a role as catalyst, facilitator and referee - rather than merely as project implementor. At present, project implementation is an important role. It is necessary for demonstration/learning purposes, for assisting weak local capacities for implementation, and because the economic situation requires external support. It is likely to continue to be an important role for IUCN for several years. In the long run, however, it is essential that environmental concerns are incorporated in every significant national and external agency programme. Yet the current emphasis on "environmental project implementation" by its very nature marginalises environmental concerns. Hence the Regional Office should develop a complementary role as regular advisor to development programmes, to ensure that environmental concerns of all major developments are identified and dealt with. This role cannot always be paid for by projects (except projects specifically designed to do so). The proposed review of UNDP's Botswana Country Programme will provide a formal start, upon which IUCN's reputation can be build;

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\* The Regional Office currently uses the following criteria, by which project proposals should:

- demonstrate and address priorities in the region/country/area/sector;
- address the causes of a problem rather than only the symptoms;
- contribute to achieving the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy and national conservation and development objectives;
- emphasise conservation for the economic and social benefit of local people;
- as far as possible, be capable of realising a high rate of return on investment for local people (both financial and non-monetary benefits);
- build up local institutions;
- involve a low element of risk, and not result in increased risk for local people;
- lead to further "conservation for development" activities;
- have support in the region/country/area/sector in question, apart from that of the proposer;
- have the special support of IUCN members;
- support existing sustainable investments;
- develop regional co-operation;
- draw upon, and support the development of, IUCN's worldwide programme of work.



- focussing on IUCN members, strong potential partners and local expertise to help create and sustain a body of sustainable development knowledge and experience;
- putting greater emphasis on the provision and development of expertise in environmental economics - both to make better analyses of the current environmental situation for decision-makers, and to ensure that environmental projects are soundly designed from an economic point of view;
- putting emphasis on conservation and utilisation of biological diversity as sound long-term investment, especially in a region that currently overvalues a narrow range of imported biological diversity (e.g. cattle, forest and agricultural crops).

#### c. Working at regional, national, and local levels

The Regional Office aims for the following targets for 1991:

- The majority of countries in the region will have made their priorities for national action clear to the Regional Office (whether through an NCS, or another form of national analysis of conservation and development). Furthermore, significant beginnings will have been made by IUCN and the country to tackle some of these priorities. This target has been reached in Zambia, and is expected soon in Botswana. Significant progress has also been made in Zimbabwe, and indications of priorities are being received from Lesotho. Work in Angola, Mozambique and Namibia would aim to foster sustainable development in the wake of war.
- SADCC as a regional body will have prepared a Collaborative Programme with IUCN, and the majority of countries will be contributing to wetlands activities and a regional strategy.
- Village level projects, such as the current "From the Ground Up" initiative and Zambia NCS projects in the provinces, will be well established and will reveal resource use strategies based on indigenous techniques, for wider-scale replication in the 1990s.

#### d. Institutional development of the Regional Office

By 1991, a network of contacts will be thoroughly established in the region, sufficient to ensure that the Regional Office's programme of work responds to the region's needs. This network is as necessary as more formal "programming missions" in defining priorities and determining the right approach to tackling them. Funds will be sought to:

- establish a Regional Council of (c.8) eminent individuals and enable them to meet twice a year;



- involve the IUCN Regional Councillors in the above Council and in closer collaboration generally with the Regional Office;
- involve selected IUCN Commission members from the region on project work, and in giving advice to IUCN and other institutions from the region;
- appoint IUCN member organisations to propose, look after and monitor certain IUCN activities.

Project work in the region will continue to be undertaken mainly by consultants and coordinated by the Projects Manager.

A 5 year programme of core support will strengthen in particular the representational/advisory/referee role. This programme will include:

- setting up an information system and data base, staffed by an Information Officer;
- a Regional Office publication series including handbooks on village resource management; field guides for identification of useful vegetation; handbooks on woodland management; wildlife management manuals; "Nature of..." series; newsletter, etc;
- a strengthened administrative capacity.

Where necessary, secondments will be sought in order to fill staff posts.

A Zimbabwe desk officer is being appointed in February 1989.



e. Outline list of proposed activities 1989-91

Full project proposals are available for the following activities:

Regional Proposals:

1. SADCC Regional Conservation Strategy  
(with IUCN Commission on Sustainable Development) *(Too early)*
2. SADCC Wetlands Programme  
(with IUCN Wetlands Programme) *OK*  
Potential Funding : FINNIDA, CIDA
3. Analysis of the contribution of the wildlife sector to national economies  
(jointly with IIED and IUCN's Species Survival Commission - covering Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe). *Quid.*  
Potential Funding: NORAD

Other proposals being developed include:

4. Regional Universities Network (involving environmental education conference, exchange programmes and collaborative projects) *?*  
Potential Funding: SAREC
5. Conservation and Presentation of Victoria Falls World Heritage Site.  
Potential Funding: UNESCO.
6. Regional Office Publication Series.  
Potential Funding: Grindlays Bank plc, local donor agency discretionary funds; Finnida; SAREC.

National and Subnational level Proposals:

7. Major Botswana NCS Implementation Action Plan  
(N.B. only those projects which match IUCN's expertise will be managed by IUCN. Many IUCN centres, programmes and commissions could contribute) *NO*  
Potential Funding : SIDA
8. Environmental Review of UNDP's 1987-91 Botswana Programme *{ ?*  
Potential Funding : UNDP
9. "Nature of Botswana" Book  
Potential Funding : UK, USAID, SIDA, NORAD, Netherlands, *✓*  
Local institutions



10. Zambia NCS Provincial Action Plan (see 7.)  
Potential Funding : NORAD
11. Establishing of Environment Council and Associated Training programme, Zambia. (see 7)  
Potential Funding : SIDA
12. Biological Diversity Strategy, Zambia  
(with IUCN's Species Survival Commission and WCMC).
13. Annual review process, Luangwa Integrated Resource Development Project, Zambia  
Potential Funding: NORAD.
14. Zimbabwe NCS Action Plan (see 7.) *out*  
Potential Funding : UNDP and NORAD
15. Zimbabwe Natural Resources Expertise Profile Update ✓  
(with IUCN's Consultant Register)  
Potential Funding : CIDA
16. Zambezi Valley Land Use Planning Seminar  
(based on an analysis of the 30+ projects currently working in the Zambezi Valley)  
Potential Funding : CIDA
17. Mozambique Country Environmental Profile  
Potential Funding : SIDA
18. Lesotho National Environmental Action Plan Follow-up Projects (may include environmental education package, and EIA of Highlands Water Scheme)  
Potential Funding : World Bank

Service for Initiation of Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures (SIEP) implementation in the region.

The following EIAs will be carried out in early 1989:

- Oil exploration in the Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe;
- Marble quarry development, Zambia;
- UNDP proposal for "Water Conservation Facilities and Irrigation Development", Botswana.

Other EIAs proposed for Zambia include:

- Kabwe Surface Water Scheme;
- Large-scale Gwembe Valley Agriculture;
- Coal mining at Maamba;
- Tourism Development along the Shore of Kariba;
- Tourism Development of the Itzhi-Tezhi Dam;
- Bridge linking Mongu to Kalabo, or bridge across the Zambezi near Libonda, or an all weather road through Senanga District.



These EIAs are likely to be carried out in collaboration with the current project "Development of an Environmental Planning Capability in the National Commission for Development Planning, Zambia".

Other proposals may result from the successful completion of the current projects noted in Annex I e.g.

- demonstration projects in land development following tsetse control;
- "women and environment" monographs and demonstration projects;
- data base establishment in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe;
- further publications in "The Nature of..." series.



## ANNEX I

### Regional Office Projects in 1988

#### REGIONAL PROJECTS

##### Land Use Implications of the Regional Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Programme of Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Partners: Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources, Malawi  
Ministerio da Agricultura, Mozambique  
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Zambia  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Zimbabwe

Funding: NORAD, SIDA, EEC Project 9239

Duration: June 88 to December 88

This project is carried out through IUCN's Service for Initiation of Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures (SIEP). The Regional Office has been assisting four countries to determine the implications for land use of a large project to eradicate tsetse from a common fly belt covering these countries. Through extensive consultations and site visits, IUCN has been able to propose land use options, recommendations for land use planning and environmental protection, and guidance concerning tsetse control methods. It is expected that IUCN will assist in pilot projects following this study.

Main outputs so far : National seminars and draft report

##### National Natural Resources Data Systems for Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Partners: Ministry of Local Government and Lands, Botswana  
University of Zambia  
National Conservation Committee, Zambia  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Zimbabwe

Funding: NORAD Project 9219

Duration: October 87 to December 88 (current phase)

This project began with a proposal made by the University of Zambia to assess natural resources data requirements for sustainable development in Zambia, and to look at how these needs are met by existing data sources. The aim of the project was to design an improved national data system, so that development planning goes ahead based on correct natural resources information, provided in the right form at the right time. Similar initiatives were discussed in Botswana and Zimbabwe, with the result that a 3-country proposal was agreed. The survey and design work has been completed in all countries in collaboration with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

Status : follow up is at a standstill owing to a severe illness which befell the project leader. Progress is expected to be resumed shortly.



Follow-Up on 1987 Harare "Workshop on Wildlife Resources in Sub-Saharan Africa"

Funding: CIDA Project 9275

Duration: January to December 88

Modest funding was provided by CIDA to develop proposals based on the findings of the above workshop. The Regional Office, with the advice of IUCN's Species Survival Commission and the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, has worked with Zimbabwean expertise in developing two proposals:

1. A method for economic analysis of wildlife resources applicable to Zambia, Botswana and Malawi.
2. Production of Wildlife Management Manuals and establishing a wildlife management information service.

Negotiations are under way with NORAD in Zambia to carry out proposal no. 1 for Zambia. A modified proposal no. 2 may form a significant part in a planned Regional Office publication series.

Joint Zambia/Zimbabwe Nomination of Victoria Falls as a World Heritage Site

Partners: National Conservation Committee, Zambia  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Zimbabwe

Funding: UNESCO

Duration: June to December 1988

As a result of an IUCN/NCS project to improve the management of Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park near Victoria Falls, the Zambian authorities decided to apply for World Heritage nomination. The Zimbabwean authorities had already prepared a nomination for their side of the Falls in 1985. With the assistance of IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, the Regional Office is coordinating the joint Zambian:Zimbabwean nomination, and providing technical assistance.

African Women's Conference on the Environment

Partners: UNEP  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Zimbabwe

Funding: UNEP, CIDA, FINNIDA Project 9421

Duration: Preparation 88, Conference February 89

IUCN's Regional Office has been requested by UNEP and the Zimbabwean authorities to organise a major conference. This will explore the potentials and problems of African women meeting basic needs on a sustainable basis. The work will involve case studies of successful grass roots approaches and it should help to design replicable village strategies.



## From The Ground Up Phase I

Partners: Clark University  
IIED  
ENDA - Zimbabwe  
University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Funding: IIED  
Ford Foundation for phase II

Duration: July 88 to 1990

The "From The Ground Up" initiative aims to document, disseminate and implement effective indigenous rural resource management practices, based on a village or other settlement. On the basis of earlier "From the Ground Up" experience in Kenya the current project has refined the original concept and expanded the coverage to Southern Africa. Case studies of effective and inexpensive resource management techniques at village level will be made in SADCC countries.

In Zimbabwe the project has focused on the sustainable use of vleis (shallow, seasonally waterlogged areas) in the semi arid communal area of Mazvihwa/Zvishavane District. The ENDA Zimbabwe office carrying out the project has used a participatory approach. This study has important implications for policy on local resource management. In Tanzania, villages in the remote south west District of Sunhawayi will provide material to reveal how traditional agricultural practices combined with modernisation have contributed to increased agricultural output.

Upon completion of the Zimbabwean and Tanzanian case studies in early 1989, cases will be drawn from Lesotho, Zambia and Botswana. A phase II proposal has been drawn up to carry out rapid rural appraisal of resource use and management. This project will be important in developing the Regional Office's capacity to promote practical management of natural resources among rural communities; and in developing appropriate techniques of rapid rural appraisal.

Status: Draft report for Zimbabwe received. Phase II will be a Zimbabwe National Assembly.



## ZAMBIA PROJECTS

### Implementation of Zambia's National Conservation Strategy: Phase V

Partners: Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources  
National Conservation Committee

Funding: SIDA Project 9241

Duration: June 88 to December 89

Since 1985, IUCN has been assisting Zambia to implement its NCS, which had been prepared in 1984 with IUCN assistance. The current phase seeks to institutionalise the new NCS conservation and development approaches and procedures: a permanent Environment Council is being formed. The Council will continue coordinating the varied programme of work in the field, which had been identified as a priority by the NCS and was begun in 1985. Currently, many IUCN-assisted field projects in Zambia are carried out under the NCS umbrella. It is expected that further IUCN assistance will be requested; to prepare a national biological diversity strategy and to assist in a comprehensive plan of institutional and manpower strengthening. A major NCS Action Plan will be prepared in early 1989 to include these initiatives.

Major outputs so far: NCS publication; National Conservation Committee and substantial work programme established, including field projects in four provinces; studies of pesticide use and soil conservation; etc.

### Decentralisation of Zambia's National Conservation Strategy

Partners: Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources  
National Conservation Committee  
Provincial Authorities

Funding: NORAD Project 9241

Duration: September 88 to December 89

In response to interest shown in the NCS by several provinces, IUCN is assisting provincial authorities to explore conservation and development issues, to prepare resource assessments and provincial strategies, and to undertake priority microprojects. These will form a working basis for the development of provincial conservation committees. The current phase will focus on four of the nine provinces. Further work is planned for other provinces and for creating sustainable mechanisms in the districts (sub-province).

Output so far: Seminar in North Western Province.



Development of an Environmental Planning Capability in the  
National Commission for Development Planning

Partner: Ministry of Finance and National Commission for  
Development Planning

Funding: NORAD Project 9235

Duration: January 89 to June 90

One of the main recommendations of Zambia's NCS was to review the development planning process and incorporate appropriate environmental planning procedures at key stages in this process. Following a BMZ-funded training workshop on EIA in Zambia (which was based on live case studies) it was agreed that NCDF, as the main planning body, would be the right focal point for developing such a capability. Work will proceed in close collaboration with the National Conservation Committee.

Status: Work will commence as soon as a suitable environmental economist is appointed; this post is also seen as critical in developing a capacity in Zambia for economic analysis of natural resources projects and activities.

Luangwa Integrated Resource Development Project

Partner: National Commission for Development Planning

Funding: NORAD Project 9195

Duration: January 87 to December 92

LIRDP is a major project in the Luangwa Valley. It seeks to realise the economic potential of mainly non-agricultural resources on a sustainable basis, for the benefit of local people. At the same time it aims to secure the integrity of the valuable protected areas. Wildlife utilisation and the development of community decision-making mechanisms are emphasised. IUCN's role is to monitor and review the work of the large LIRDP team, with respect to LIRDP's possible replicability in Zambia and the region; to assist in publicity; and to facilitate contacts with funding agencies and sources of expertise. LIRDP was designed following its identification as a possible pilot project of Zambia's National Conservation Strategy.

Output so far: Action Plan



"The Nature of Zambia" Book

Partner: National Conservation Committee

Funding: Zambia Airways, Pamodzi Hotel, National Hotels  
Development Corporation, NORAD and WWF

Although it was produced and launched in 1987, this full-colour publication exploring the natural resource potentials and problems in Zambia has been so successful that it was reprinted in 1988. Provided free of charge to key decision-makers, the book was also sold to the public - with proceeds returning to environmental education activities in Zambia. We understand that "The Nature of Zambia" has been one of the best-selling books in Zambia for many years.

Output: 16 000 copies of book distributed in Zambia.

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BOTSWANA PROJECTS

Botswana National Conservation Strategy

Partner: Ministry of Local Government and Lands

Funding: EEC Project 9289  
NORAD Project 9335  
Netherlands Government Project 9340

Duration: December 87 to June 89

IUCN has been assisting the Government of Botswana to prepare its NCS since 1985. Between 1985 and 1987, extensive public consultation in all districts, and professional consultation at various levels was carried out. In the current phase, substantial assistance has been received from a variety of donors to consolidate the information through a process of consensus-building into a coherent strategy for sustainable development. Associated aims include to make a detailed study on the economic and manpower implications of the NCS; to prepare an action plan for implementation of 40 priority activities; to prepare a video exposing the main NCS issues; to guide the NCS through the various statutory approval procedures; and to publish the NCS and supporting background documents. With this considerable support and much hard work on behalf of the project team, IUCN expects that the NCS will truly reflect the needs of Botswana, and moreover, form a solid basis for future investment in conservation and resource development.

Outputs so far: Draft National Conservation Strategy; Summary Report; Economics Study; Biological Diversity Study; 40 Minute Video; Implementation Plan; etc.



## ZIMBABWE PROJECTS

### Wedza District Community Land Use Planning

Partner: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Funding: NORAD

Duration: January 89 to June 90

Wedza Mountain is an area of special botanical and landscape interest, which is placed under increasing pressure from the local communities for grazing, forest product harvesting and water supply. It is also suffering pressures from outside for tourism and mineral exploitation.

The Wedza District Council has initiated community discussions on the problems and the Department of Natural Resources has given assistance towards preparing a Land Use Plan Proposal. IUCN is already providing modest financial assistance to support the work. The next stage is to prepare a land use plan with the local people and to ensure that a sustainable community management mechanism is developed, forming a part of current Government work on designing models for Communal Area Planning.

### "The Nature of Zimbabwe" Book

Funding: Grindlays Bank plc  
NORAD

Duration: February 88 to January 89

A full-colour publication in IUCN's global series highlighting conservation and development issues in Zimbabwe is being prepared under the guidance of a local coordinator. To be launched in January 89, it will herald the beginning of significant IUCN programme initiatives in Zimbabwe. As with "The Nature of Zambia", the Zimbabwean book will be distributed to individuals having influence on the use of the environment, and will be sold to the general public (with revenue returning to conservation work in Zimbabwe).

Output so far: Preparation complete and book currently on press.



National Workshop on Women in Support of the Cairo Programme  
of African Cooperation

Partner: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)

Funding: NORAD

Duration: August 88 - November 88

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism requested IUCN's assistance in a Pre-Assembly National Workshop on women in support of the Cairo Plan of African Cooperation. Ten women were invited from each province to make an assessment of the specific problems of - and opportunities for women - participating in environmental management for sustainable development. On the basis of the workshop, the Government of Zimbabwe will be in a better position to write a national paper for the African Womens' Conference on the Environment scheduled for February 1989. IUCN has requested two local institutions to evaluate the workshop, so that the experience can be used for improved decision making and implementation of programmes and projects.

Output: 1. Workshop 15-16 August 1988.  
2. Evaluations by two independent Zimbabwean institutions.



