

MA THESIS

Mumma, C.A. (1999). "The Lake Victoria Water Hyacinth: It's Implications for International Environmental Conflict (IECs) Management and Regional Relations in East Africa "University of Nairobi, Kenya, (MA Thesis).

ABSTRACT

The study investigates the real and potential conflicts generated by the Lake Victoria Water hyacinth, and their implications for international environmental conflict management including the regional and international relations of the three East Africa countries.

The study reaches the following conclusions: Firstly, although the water hyacinth generated conflicts are latent or convert and may only be evident in a given context, the problem must be tackled from a regional perspective. Secondly, lake Victoria will never be freed of the water hyacinth until other problems facing the lake are solved.

The study further establishes that conflicts generated by the water hyacinth are manifested and expressed in terms of differences in the control and management strategies. Most of the conflicts occur because of the lack of shared vision among the three East African countries, as each has given rise to different approaches to the management of the problem. Lake Victoria by the water hyacinth presents radically different meanings to different groups of people. This has given rise to different approaches to the management of the problem. Lake Victoria Environmental management project as a regional institution framework has put in place to manage the water hyacinth problem. However, on its own, it is not adequate to effectively manage the problem.