

Partnership Interventions for the Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for *Lake Tanganyika*



UNDP/GEF Project on Lake Tanganyika Tanzania Component – Sustainable Catchment Management and Capacity Building for Pollution Control

The Tanzanian shoreline occupies 41% of Lake Tanganyika. It encompasses vital areas for biodiversity conservation, including the Malagarasi River basin, Gombe Stream and Mahale Mountains National Parks. The largest settlement on the Tanzanian shore is the Kigoma/Ujiji Municipality.

Human growth rates in the region are high compared to most areas in Tanzania, partly as a result of refugee influxes from Burundi and DR Congo. The current population of the Kigoma region is over 1.6 million, with an average growth rate of 5.1%. Agricultural encroachment, clearing of bush to eradicate tsetse flies, village settlements, bushfires, overgrazing, and high wood demands have caused excessive deforestation rates in the region, with an average of 0.90% per year¹.

Pollution and eutrophication from solid waste and untreated wastewater in the Kigoma/Ujiji Municipality is having an increasingly detrimental effect on biodiversity. Kigoma presently lacks a water treatment plant as well as capacity to adequately process solid waste.

The UNDP/GEF Project on Lake Tanganyika aims to pilot innovative strategies for sustainable catchment management in the Kigoma and neighbouring Rukwa region, and strengthen capacity for pollution control in the Kigoma/Ujiji Municipality.

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¹Tanzania national average deforestation rate per year is 0.45%





The Tanzanian Component of the UNDP/GEF Project on Lake Tanganyika is implemented by a national Project Management Unit (PMU), under coordination of the Vice President's Office (VPO).

Activities to strengthen capacity for pollution control are implemented in close collaboration with the Kigoma Urban Water Authority (KUWASA) and the Kigoma/Ujiji Municipal Council (KUMC). Training and materials were provided for KUWASA staff members to improve revenue collection, and logistic support given to enhance solid waste management. Enforcement mechanisms have been established for correct waste disposal, and a range of awareness raising activities was organised.

Six sites were identified for catchment management demonstration sites in the Kigoma and Rukwa regions. Participatory forest management training was provided for local government stakeholders in each of the demonstration areas. Nurseries were established, and over 160,000 seedlings have been transplanted to project sites so far, covering almost 100 ha.

Village Landuse Management Committees were established, and stakeholders are actively participating in the development of sustainable landuse plans as well as the adoption of sustainable land use practices. In total, 144 Alternative Income Generating Groups were re-established, capacity building was undertaken and farmers were trained on beekeeping and processing of bee-products.

MoU's have been drafted for local government authorities, Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Office, KUWASA, KUMC, CBO's and NGO's, in order to implement activities relevant to monitoring of the environmental status of the Lake Tanganyika basin.

For more information, see Lake Tanganyika Authority web site:
www.lta.iwlearn.org

The UNDP/GEF intervention is part of a multi-partner programme that is implemented with support from African Development Bank, Nordic Development Fund, ICRAF, IUCN, WWF, FAO, UNEP/NIGLAS, and the Governments of Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Tanzania and Zambia.

We work in close collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders, including fishermen, farmers, industry, the private sector, management, research and educational institutions as well as governmental institutions.

Together we take a basin-wide, integrated approach to environmental management, uniting people to build sustainable livelihoods and protect their environment.

UNDP/GEF Project on Lake Tanganyika

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Front, clockwise: Kigoma town is growing rapidly, and increasingly contributing to pollution of Lake Tanganyika; Firewood collection contributes to the high deforestation rates in the region; Mahale Mountains National Park, one of the few remaining pristine forests in the Lake Tanganyika basin (photos by Saskia Marijnissen). **Back, clockwise:** Participants of a workshop on beekeeping and production of bee-products (photo by Hawa Msham); The Tanzanian shoreline includes several hotspots of aquatic biodiversity; Fishing village, surrounded by deforested hill slopes; Tree nursery; Garbage collection containers, produced with support of the project; Kigoma (photos by Saskia Marijnissen).