

INTERNATIONAL WATERS RESULTS NOTES

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

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Local farming community in Mpulungu District, Zambia. The UNDP/GEF Project works closely together with farmers in order to establish sustainable agriculture and catchment management. Several women have benefited significantly from a revolving fund that allows them to diversify their livelihoods. © Saskia Marijnissen, 2010

- 1. The Lake Tanganyika Authority was established and is functioning successfully with support from the UNDP/GEF Project.
- 2. The UNDP/GEF project has established sustainable catchment management demonstration sites in three priority regions in the Lake Tanganyika basin. In the Democratic Republic of Congo three sub-catchments were identified for rehabilitation and 79,899 seedlings have been planted thus far, covering an area of 32 hectares. In Tanzania over 160,000 seedlings were planted, covering an area of 98.5 hectares. In Zambia: 22.5 hectares were planted in community woodlots and an additional 22 hectares on individual woodlots.
- 3. The project made substantial progress in increasing the number of households that benefit from environmentally friendly alternative income generation activities. In Tanzania 144 Alternative Income Generating Groups were activated, and training was provided on beekeeping and processing of bee-products. In Zambia: 837 households are involved in alternative income generation activities, including beekeeping, vegetable gardening and aquaculture using endemic fish species, with significant increases in average incomes.

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PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The UNDP/GEF Project forms part of the multi-partner Lake Tanganyika Regional Integrated Management and Development Programme (LTRIMDP) ¹, which has the *long-term objective* to improve living conditions of riparian populations through implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP), Fisheries Framework Management Plan (FFMP) and Lake Tanganyika Convention.

The project works together with the governments of Burundi, Democratic Republic Congo (DRC), Tanzania and Zambia, in order to reach the *immediate objective* to implement the SAP and achieve sustainable management of the natural resources in the Lake Tanganyika basin.

RESULTS: PROCESS

INDICATOR#1 (Effective national inter-ministry coordination): The Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA) Management Committee (which includes senior members of relevant Ministries in each of the four riparian countries) is fully operational, and a regional meeting is organized at least once every year.

INDICATOR#2 (Stakeholder involvement in SAP implementation): Steering Committee and Ministers are involved in Conference of Ministers, local farmers in DRC, Tanzania and Zambia are actively involved in the development and endorsement of land use plans for project demonstration sites; stakeholders in Burundi and Tanzania are actively involved in awareness raising and capacity building relevant to pollution control.

INDICATOR#3 (Adoption of national and regional legal, policy and institutional reforms that address priority transboundary concerns): The governments of the four riparian countries ratified the Lake Tanganyika Convention in 2008, and the process to develop protocols has been initiated.

INDICATOR#4 (Newly established transboundary waters institution): Directors of the LTA Secretariat installed in Burundi headquarters office and functioning with support from the four riparian countries and the UNDP/GEF Regional Project Coordination Unit.

INDICATOR#5 (Pilot/demo projects demonstrate stress reduction measures on priority concerns): Increasing numbers of households in selected catchment areas in DRC (280 farmers participating since September 2010, percentage of total number of households needs to be confirmed), Tanzania (from 0-18% since 2009), and Zambia (from 2-46% since 2009) practicing sustainable forestry management and land use, as well as engaging in alternative Income generating activities to reduce environmental stress.

INDICATOR#6 (Regional monitoring and management systems contribute to long-term sustainable management): National and international partners have been identified for Regional Integrated Environmental Monitoring Programme, and support provided for water quality monitoring through partnership with UNEP/Nanjing Institute of Geography and Limnology (NIGLAS).

INDICATOR#7 (Environmental awareness is raised among stakeholders): Outreach activities have been conducted by the PMU's and local NGO's, successfully targeting stakeholders in Burundi, DRC, Tanzania and Zambia.

RESULTS: STRESS REDUCTION

INDICATOR#1 (The quality of the water of Lake Tanganyika is improved at two identified pollution hotspots): Baseline data is available for point source pollution hotspots in Burundi (currently 33 mg/L BOD at discharge level), but stress reduction has not taken place yet.

INDICATOR#2 (Sediment discharge is reduced from demonstration catchment management sites): Demonstration sites have been established in DRC (covering an area of 32 ha) and Tanzania (98.5 ha), as well as Zambia (22.5 ha), but it is too early to detect significant changes in sediment load in the selected catchment areas.

RESULTS: WATER RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS

INDICATOR#1 (Significant livelihood benefits are provided for local people): Stakeholders of our project in Tanzania and Zambia are benefiting from revolving funds, which allow them to diversify their livelihoods in an environmentally sustainable way while simultaneously significantly increasing local per capita incomes.

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¹ The UNDP/GEF Project is implemented in partnership with an African Development Bank and Nordic Development Fund supported project (PRODAP), which focuses on catchment management, pollution control, fisheries management, construction of infrastructure, and establishment of local development funds.