



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY LAKE VICTORIA BASIN COMMISSION



SESSION 2: REGIONAL TRANSBOUNDARY WATER CONTEXT Regional transboundary water management contexts and example of the Water Convention's role and relevance for Tanzania's transboundary cooperation

Title: LAKE BASIN ORGANISATION PERSPECTIVE: *The importance of transboundary agreements and Institutions for Effectively Managing Tanzania's Shared Lakes*

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Presentation Outline



- Facts of Transboundary Lakes: Tanzania
- The Lake Victoria;
- Economic and ecological potentials: Lake Victoria Basin;
- Major Transboundary Problems and Issues in the LVB
- Importance of Transboundary Agreements and Institutions for management of Transboundary Lakes
- Conclusion

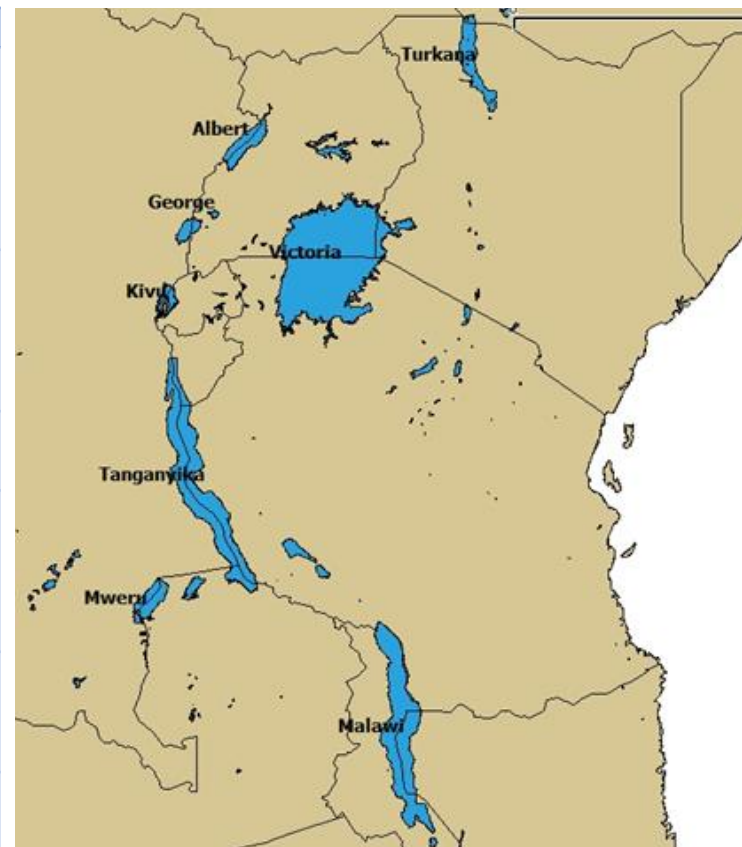


Facts of Transboundary Lakes: Tanzania



➤ **Tanzania:** More than 77% of all its river and lake basins are shared with neighbouring countries:

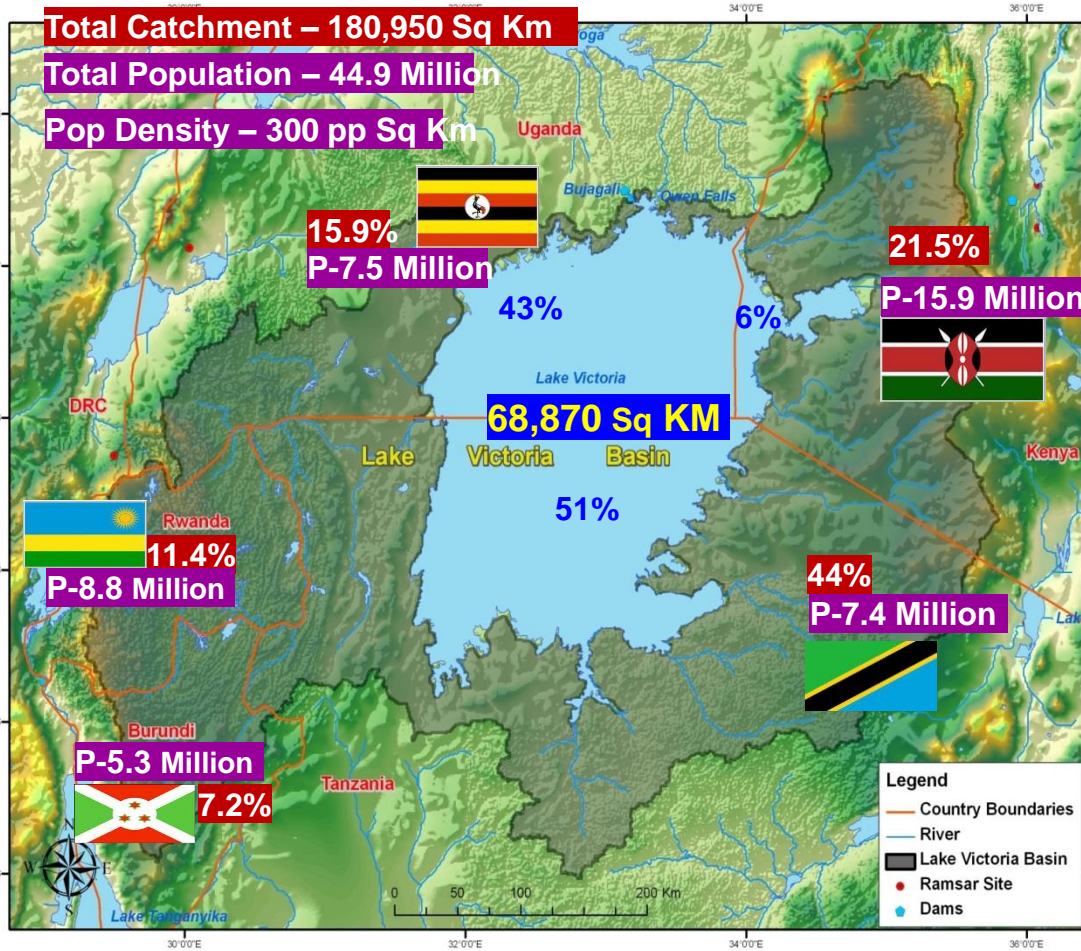
	Lake	Shared by	Facts about the Lake
1.	Lake Victoria	Kenya 6%, Tanzania 51%, Uganda 43%	2 nd biggest freshwater in the World surface area 68,870 sq km, Average depth 40m and max. depth 80m Its volume is approx. 2,424 km ³
2.	Lake Tanganyika	Tanzania (45%), the DRC (41%), Burundi (8%), and Zambia (6%).	2 nd biggest freshwater in the World by volume (approx. 18,880 km ³ and its max. depth at 1,470 m)
3.	Lake Nyasa	Tanzania, Malawi, and Mozambique	
4.	Lake Jipe	Kenya and Tanzania	Surface area 30 km ² located in the Mwanga District in the Kilimanjaro Region on the border with Kenya.
5.	Lake Chala	Kenya and Tanzania	Surface area 4.2 sq km located at the edge of Mt. Kilimanjaro.
6.	Lake Amboseli	Kenya and Tanzania	Surface area 189 sq km





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LAKE VICTORIA BASIN

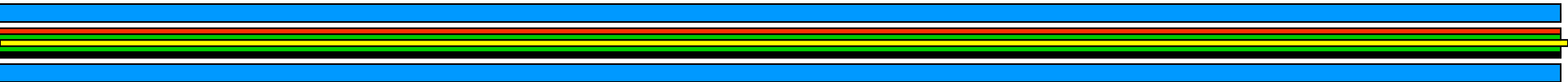




LAKE VICTORIA BASIN



Parameter	Figures
Surface Area	68,870 Km ²
Average Depth	40m
Maximum Depth	84 Meters
Shore line length	4828 Km
Volume	2,750 Cubic Kilometers
Source of water	Precipitation- 82% Rivers – 18%
Loss of water	Evaporation – 76% River Nile Outflow – 24%
Water Residence Time	23 Years (P in P out)
Flushing Time	123 Years (renewal)





ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS: LAKE VICTORIA BASIN



- **A source of water** for domestic, industrial use (about 87 cities and towns with 60% coverage);
- **Rich fishery resource** (2011: yielding about > 1million MT annually, Forex US\$250 million);
- **Renewable Energy and Hydropower**
- **Agriculture/Irrigation and food security:** 1.1 M ha of land for irrigation
- **Transport/Navigation**

Buoyed intake in Nansio, Tanzania



Lake Intake in Kayabwe, Uganda





ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS: LAKE VICTORIA BASIN



- Has the most of world class wildlife habitats including the Serengeti/Maasai Mara ecosystem
- Huge biodiversity – terrestrial & aquatic





MAJOR TRANSBOUNDARY PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN LVB



The transboundary water-related problems and issues are classified based on the three pillars:

- a) Economic;
- b) Social; and
- c) Ecological

- *Land use and land degradation;*
- *water quality/sanitation and pollution;*
- *water quantity and water balance;*
- *Declining of fishery resources and biodiversity loss;*
- *Climate change and other cross cutting issues;*
- *Governance issues – Weak technical and financial capacities, conflicting institutional interests*



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LVBC LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND GLOBAL CONVENTIONS



Protocol for sustainable development of lake Victoria Basin,
29 November 2003,

Pursuant to EAC treaty (1999)
Article 114 (b)(vi)

Scope of Co-operation: 14 areas related to the conservation and sustainable utilization of the resources of the Basin

- Has guiding 14 principles.
- Establishes values and norms for cooperation

Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes. 17 March 1992.

Article 2 section 5. Establish that:

The Riparian Parties shall on the basis of equality and reciprocity enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements or other arrangements

The convention has mainly 3 guiding principles



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LVBC LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND GLOBAL CONVENTIONS



- *The principle of prevention to cause harm to members and The precautionary principle*
- *The 'pollute pays' principle*
- *The principle of sustainable development*
- *The precautionary principle*
- *The Polluter-pays principle*
- *Needs of the present generation are met without compromising the ability of future generations*



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LVBC LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND GLOBAL CONVENTIONS



LVBC

14 Areas of cooperation

Has major six Areas of cooperation

- Joint monitoring and assessment; common research and development; evaluate data; warning and alarm systems; mutual assistance; public information; environmental impact assessments on transboundary issues; exchange of information on the best available technology and practices



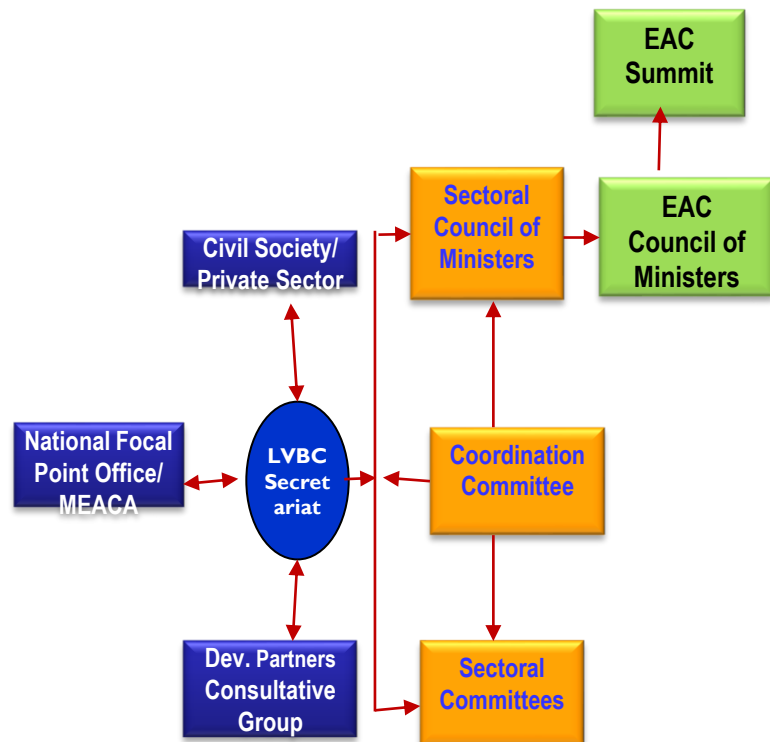
SCOPE OF COOPERATION IN LAKE VICTORIA BASIN



- 1. Water resources management**
2. Management of fisheries resources (convention establishing LVFO)
3. Sustainable agriculture and land use including irrigation
- 4. Sustainable management of forestry resources**
- 5. Development and management of wetlands**
6. Trade, commerce and industrial development
7. Infrastructure and energy development
- 8. Navigation safety and maritime security**
- 9. Improvement of public health**
- 10. Research, capacity building and information exchange**
- 11. Environmental protection and management**
12. Public participation in planning and decision making (governance)
13. Gender mainstreaming
- 14. Wildlife conservation and sustainable tourism development**



Existing Governance Structure of Lake Victoria Basin



High Level Policy Meeting for Lake Victoria Basin



IMPORTANCE OF TRANSBOUNDARY AGREEMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR EFFECTIVELY MANAGEMENT OF SHARED LAKES



Legal Frameworks for Transboundary Water Resources Management in Lake Victoria Basin

- **International Principles and Standards to manage shared water resources and transboundary ecosystems e.g. waste water discharge standards;**
- **Conflict prevention and building trust among Partner States;**
- **Promotion of sustainable development;**
- **Demonstrations and implementation of programs and actions which catalyze transformation of life and social overhead systems; and**
- **Best Practices and Technology transfer**



BENEFITS FROM TRANSBOUNDARY AGREEMENTS



Some Achievements

LVBC Harmonized and Developed:

1. Ten (10) policies/Legal/target instruments to guide management of Transboundary Waters and Natural Resources in LVB; and
2. 21 TBNRM Instruments to facilitate collaborative management of transboundary ecosystem and natural resources:
 - i. **14 February 2013:** MoU signed between Governments of Kenya and Tanzania to establish a Joint Cooperative Framework for transboundary management of the Chala and Jipe Lakes and the Uмба River ecosystems.
 - ii. **15th September 2015:** MOU signed between Kenya and Tanzania on joint management of water resources of Mara River (Masai Mara/Serengeti) known for wondrous of wild beast migration
 - iii. **Institutionalized Annual Mara Day celebrations:** to create awareness and conservation of Mara River
 - iv. **Harmonized regional standards:** for discharge of industrial and municipal effluent, std adopted by EAC
 - v. **Assessed E-flow and Developed Water Allocation Plan (WAP):** for the Transboundary Mara River Basin in Lower Mara
 - vi. **Developed Conservation Investment Plans (CIP):** for transboundary ecosystems such as Nabugabo Lake Complex, Sango Bay
 - vii. **Completed a Vulnerability Impacts Assessment (VIA) of the LVB,**
 - viii. **Developed LVB Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (CCASAP 2018-2023),** implementation is ongoing through a project Adapting to Climate Change Lake Victoria (ACC-LVB), funded by AF through UNEP



BENEFITS FROM TRANSBOUNDARY AGREEMENTS



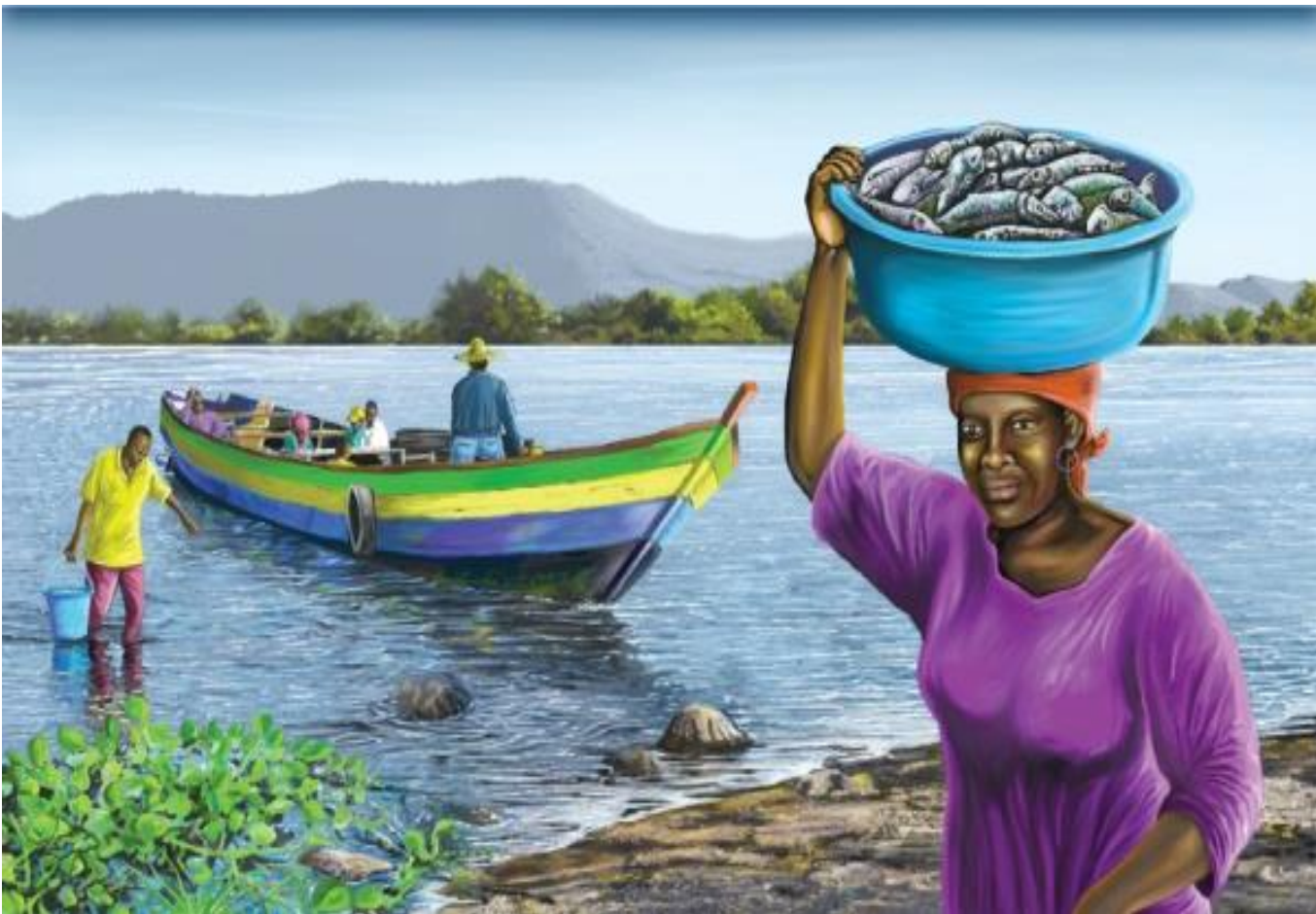
- Increased transboundary cooperation and deepening integration in LVB
- Increased cohesion among the transboundary water community
- Enhanced joint management of water resources
- Joint resources mobilization for transboundary water management: Mara River- WAP completed in Tanzania, assessment of Environment Flow completed
- Mapped Water Users Associations for better monitoring of water resources
- Improved ecosystem health
- Increased resilience of local communities to climate change through increased awareness, improved livelihoods through joint implementation of projects and programmes
- Policy harmonized for effluent discharges in the LVB, and adopted by the EAC
- Improved partnerships and collaboration with other regional and international organizations such as Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)



Conclusion



- Lake Victoria Basin Commission strongly encourage and request ALL LVBC Partner States including the United Public of Tanzania to joint accession process and ratify the UN water conventions ,
the 1992 and 1977.
- We are welcoming UNECE to partner with LVBC to moving the Water Convention Agenda



Thank You

