

Lake Victoria: Challenges, Interventions, Lessons Learnt and Justification for continued interventions to address Climate Change, Pollution and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Thinking Basin Wide and Acting Locally: Uganda's Experience Through the Lake Victoria Environment Management Project.

A presentation at the Ziwa Letu Conference

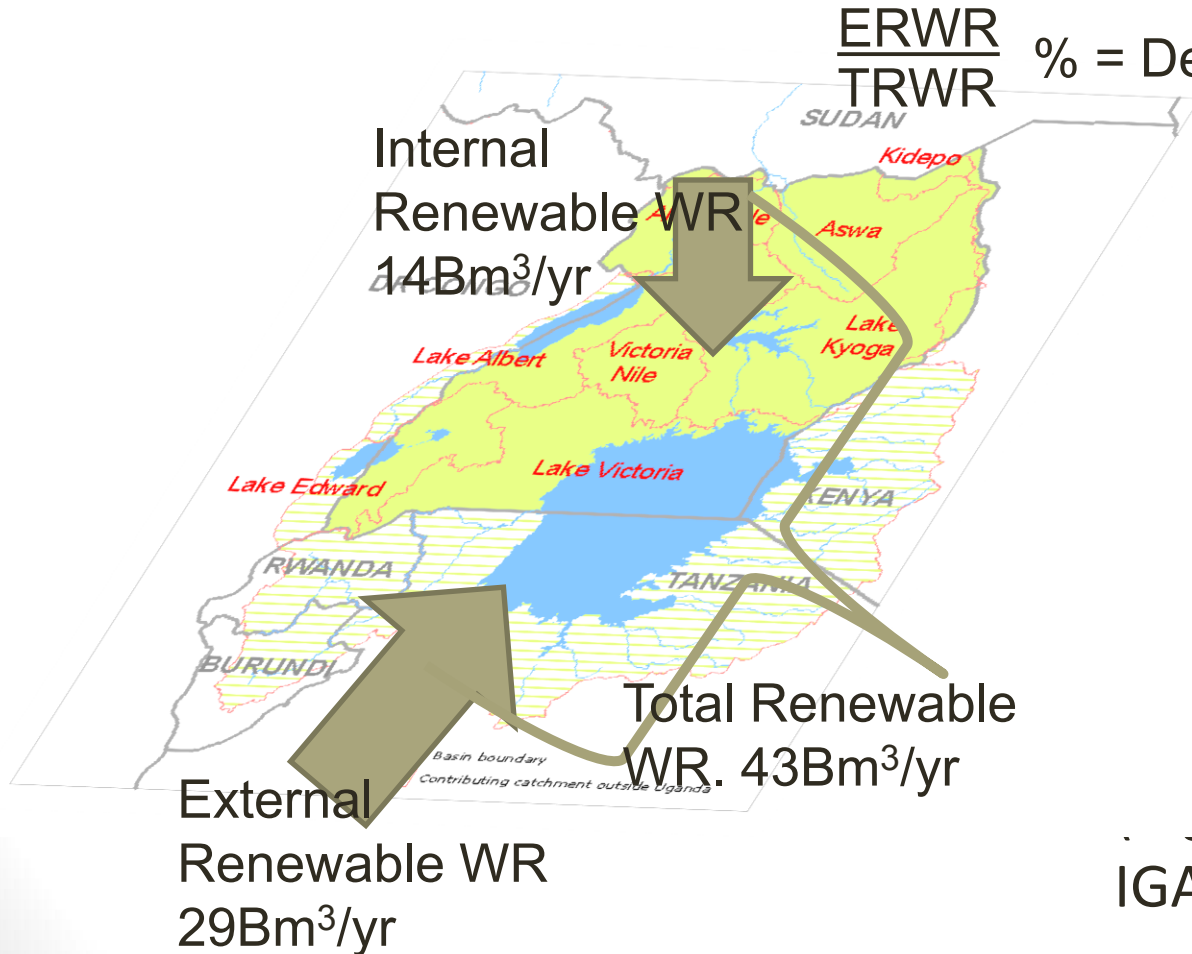
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Outline of Presentation

1. Importance of L. Victoria to Uganda
2. Experience under LVEMP II
3. Key messages
4. Moving forward

Uganda's Renewable Water Resources



$$\frac{\text{ERWR}}{\text{TRWR}} \%$$

= Dependence Ratio = 69%

Strategic Implication:

Work closely with other basin plans

Recommended action:

Engage in interactions with regional water entities

(e.g., NBI/NEL; LVBC/EAC; IGAD, EAPP, etc.)

Lake Victoria Environment Management Project

- Phase 2 (2010 to 2017) implemented in selected sub-catchments and hotspots in LVB
 - contribution towards development and harmonization of regional policies,
 - provision of institutional support towards pollution control and prevention, and
 - provision of alternative livelihoods to communities that depend on the Lake Victoria Basin National resources.

Key Achievements

- **Component 1. *Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Managing Shared Water and Fisheries Resource***
 - Lake Victoria Water Resources Management Policy,
 - LVB Harmonized Standards for Industrial and Municipal Effluent Discharges into River Systems,
 - LVB– wide Sustainable Land Management Strategy,
 - Data, Information and Knowledge Sharing Protocol,

Key Achievements *cont'd*

- **Component 2. *Point Sources Pollution Control and Prevention***
 - Undertaking rehabilitation of Kirinya WWTP.
 - Progress of works is at 30%.
 - capacity of Plant will be expanded by 25% and benefit a population of 12,700 person



Key Achievements *cont'd*

- **Component 2. Point Sources Pollution Control and Prevention**
- procured equipment worth UGX 4.2 billion to Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) for solid waste management and maintenance of storm-water drainage systems,
 - Namely; 06 excavators, 03 compactor garbage trucks and of tipper trucks, each with a capacity of 15 tons and 02 double



one of the 3 20ton garbage trucks received from LVEMP II



New LVEMP Tipper trucks delivering silt at the landfill- to cover waste

Key Achievements *cont'd*

- **Component 2. Point Sources Pollution Control and Prevention**
- equipment has doubled the capacity of KCCA for drainage channel maintenance: from **21,000 ton** to **44,000 tons of silt per year**.
- 420tons of garbage collected every day and serving a population of 991,730
- KCCA's garbage collection capacity enhanced by about 40%.
- KCCA saves UGX 800m pa with silt dumping in Kitezi landfill, which would otherwise be used to buy marram to cover the waste.

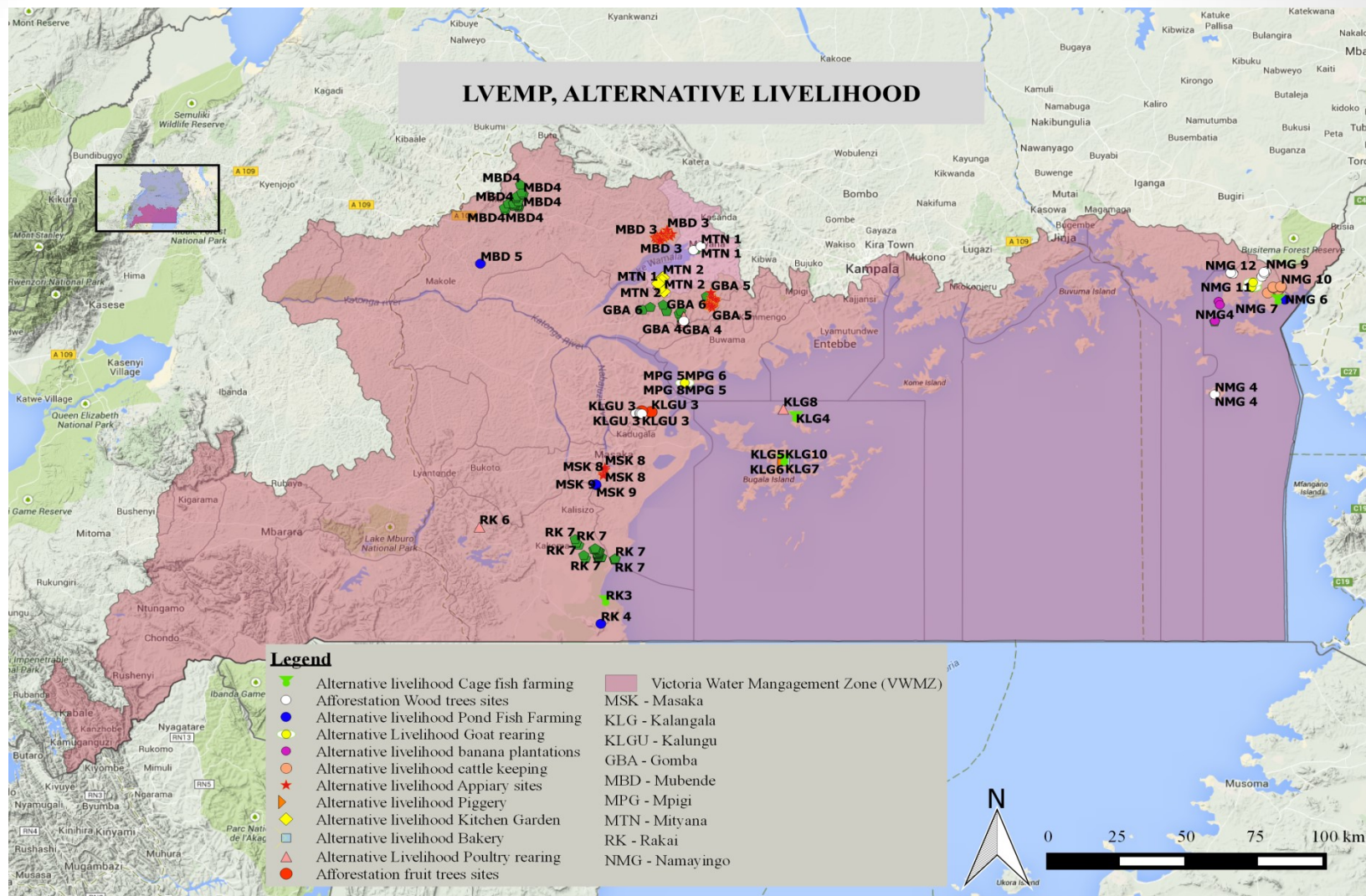


desilting of drainage channel at Bwaise, Kampala

Component 3 Watershed Management

- supporting Livelihoods Improvement by Implementing alternative income-generating activities to reduce harvesting pressure on the fisheries, wetlands and other natural resources to earn benefits for the poor.
- disbursed UGX 5.2 Billion to facilitate implementation of 69 Community Driven Development (CCDs) subprojects.

Sub-projects location in Victoria Water Management Zone



ENR hotspots in

- Katonga sub-catchment; Mubende, Mityana, Gomba, Rakai, Masaka, Kalungu, Mpigi.
- Littoral zones of Lake Victoria; Namayingo and Kalangala

Construction of new and rehabilitation of existing valley dams in Kalungu districts



The dilapidated Kalumaga valley dam constructed in 2012 to be rehabilitated. Seven villages are served by this dam



The new community valley dam in Bwesa parish in Rwabenge Sub-county under construction

Renewable energy supply – Biogas digester plant

23 households now have Biogas digester systems fitted with light bulbs and stoves in Kabonera, Buwunga and Katebutebu Sub-counties



Improved energy cooking stoves

77 households and 12 schools with enrolment of 4500 students supported with improved cooking stoves



Bee keeping – 401 beehives procured and installed in farmed landscapes for colonization



205 beneficiary households in Masaka, Namayingo, Mubende and Gomba districts



Afforestation, reforestation and agro-forestry

Part of the degraded Wabirago Forest Reserve undergoing re-forestation

588 Ha of 6 Local Forest Reserves re-afforested and 253 Ha of farmed land planted with 699,851 assorted tree seedlings



Capacity development and project management

44 community meetings attended by 950 CDD members were held in 9 districts to assess organisational capacity of 44 CDD groups to receive, utilise and account for LVEMPII conditional grants



Capacity areas assessed were community financial management and accounting, procurement, record keeping, reporting and stock management;

Key Messages

1. Lake Basin wide approach is necessary in order to tackle environmental degradation;
2. Involvement of communities in the watershed management is a prerequisite to successful control of non-point (from watersheds) sources of pollutions;
3. There should be a coordinated approach to interventions with a regional focus in order to reduce cost of interventions.

Moving forward

- How do we;
 - enhance the exchange of knowledge between riparian states and other stakeholders? (Short term goal)
 - operationalize a mechanism for integrated LVB ecosystem monitoring and evaluation of interventions? (Mid term goal)
 - sustain and increase investments in environmental conservation and roll out good practices? (Mid term goal)
 - strengthen inter institutional cooperation for the shared Lake Victoria natural resources? (Long term)

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