



Lake Tanganyika Integrated

Management Project

DRC Component Inception Workshop

2-Nov-2010

UVIRA-DRC



Photo by Dr. Nshombo, 2010

Francis Oloo

3rd November, 2010

1 Introduction

The main goal of the Lake Tanganyika Integrated Management Project is to ensure that Lake Tanganyika and its catchment are protected and biodiversity in the basin is conserved through sustainable use of natural resources. The project is carried out simultaneously in the four riparian countries bordering the lake; these are Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Tanzania and Zambia. One part of ICRAF's (World Agroforestry Center) role in the project is to assist in providing advice and training on catchment management and sediment control in the Lake Tanganyika Basin.

1.1 Objectives of the Inception Workshop

The inception project was organized by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) which is the main consulting partner for the DRC component of the project. The specific objectives of the inception workshop were to: 1) Present the project to the stakeholders and hence line government ministers, NGOs, CBOs and private sector stakeholders were invited in order for them to own the project. 2) Welcome the important contributions and suggestions from the various stakeholders. 3) Facilitate effective participation of all stakeholders and coordination of activities.

2 Proceedings of the workshop

The workshop was scheduled to take place on 2nd November, 2010 at Shekinah house in Uvira DRC, the meeting was attended by participants from DRC and Burundi, staff members from WWF, UNEP/GEF and ICRAF. The meeting began with registration and then a general introduction of the attendants. Dr. Charles Kahindo (Administrator for WWF-Uvira office) welcomed the guests to the workshop.

2.1 Opening Addresses

Dr. John Salehe (WWF)

He gave a brief introduction about WWF's involvement in conservation of biodiversity hotspots. He mentioned that Lake Tanganyika -UNDP/GEF project and particularly the Uvira component is to ensure that the local communities utilize the natural resources while concurrently conserving the environment. He mentioned that so far the project has been

approved and funding is already rolling, the support and facilitation staff for the Uvira phase as already in place. The next stages which are still in the pipeline are: Official launch of the project, project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, project completion and evaluation of sustainability. The project office is in Nyawuanda Avenue Uvira, he concluded by stating that the ultimate goal is to have “A better Global Environment Benefiting Global communities”

Chairman of National Committee Autorité du Lac Tanganyika (ALT)

Lake Tanganyika is important to the economies of the riparian states in the basin. It is therefore important to strive to meet all the set goals under the Lake Tanganyika basin sustainable management project.

Prof. Laurent Ntahuga (UNOPS): Governance Structures of Lake Tanganyika Project

Made a presentation in which he delved into the administrative structures for the project, the partners involved in the DRC component of the project and the project management secretariat which is based in Bujumbura among others.

2.2 Presentations

Dr. Nshombo Musderwa (Hydrobiological Research Centre) - Biodiversity: Challenges and Opportunities

He took the meeting through the variety of biodiversity species in the Lake Tanganyika

Table 1: Biodiversity species in L. Tanganyika (Dr. Nshombo, 2010)

Taxon	Nombre d'espèces	% des endémiques
<u>Algues</u>	759	
Plantes aquatiques	81	
Protozoaires	71	
Cnidaires	2	
Spongiaires	9	78
Bryozoaires	6	33

Vers	50	64
Ascarides	20	35
Rotifères	70	7
<u>Escargots</u>	91	75
Bivalves	15	60
Arachnides	46	37
Crustacées	219	58
Insectes	155	12
<u>Poissons Cichlidae</u>	250	98
<u>Poissons (non-Cichlidae)</u>	110	59
Amphibiens	34	
Reptiles	29	7
Oiseaux	171	
Mammifères	3	



Illustration 1: Rare fish species in L. Tanganyika(Dr. Nshombo, 2010)

This rich biodiversity is threatened by sedimentation, pollution, overfishing, destruction of habitats among other threats; this therefore calls for an urgent intervention. He specifically highlighted that it has been reported that 100-1000 tonnes/km² sediments are deposited per annum into the lake, this especially from the rivers Rusizi and Malagarasi.

Comments on Dr. Nshombo's presentation

- There are legislations that can be used to manage the lake basin already but the people do not pay attention to these legislations, conversely the government also is not very enthusiastic to implement the legislations.
- Most of the other lakes in DRC also need legislation hence making it difficult to concentrate efforts in L. Tanganyika basin.
- The local communities should be able to respect the already existing legislation on protected areas. The government has a role to come up with legislation on fishing and on enforcing the same.

Dr. Daniel Nzyuko (WWF): Overview of the DRC Component

The overall goal of the DRC component of the Lake Tanganyika Project is “The protection and conservation of the biodiversity and the sustainable use of the natural resources of Lake Tanganyika”, this can be achieved by focusing on the reduction of sedimentation runoff to the lake through improved catchment management activities in and around Uvira. The project is a demonstration that something can be done to reverse the negative trend in the basin.

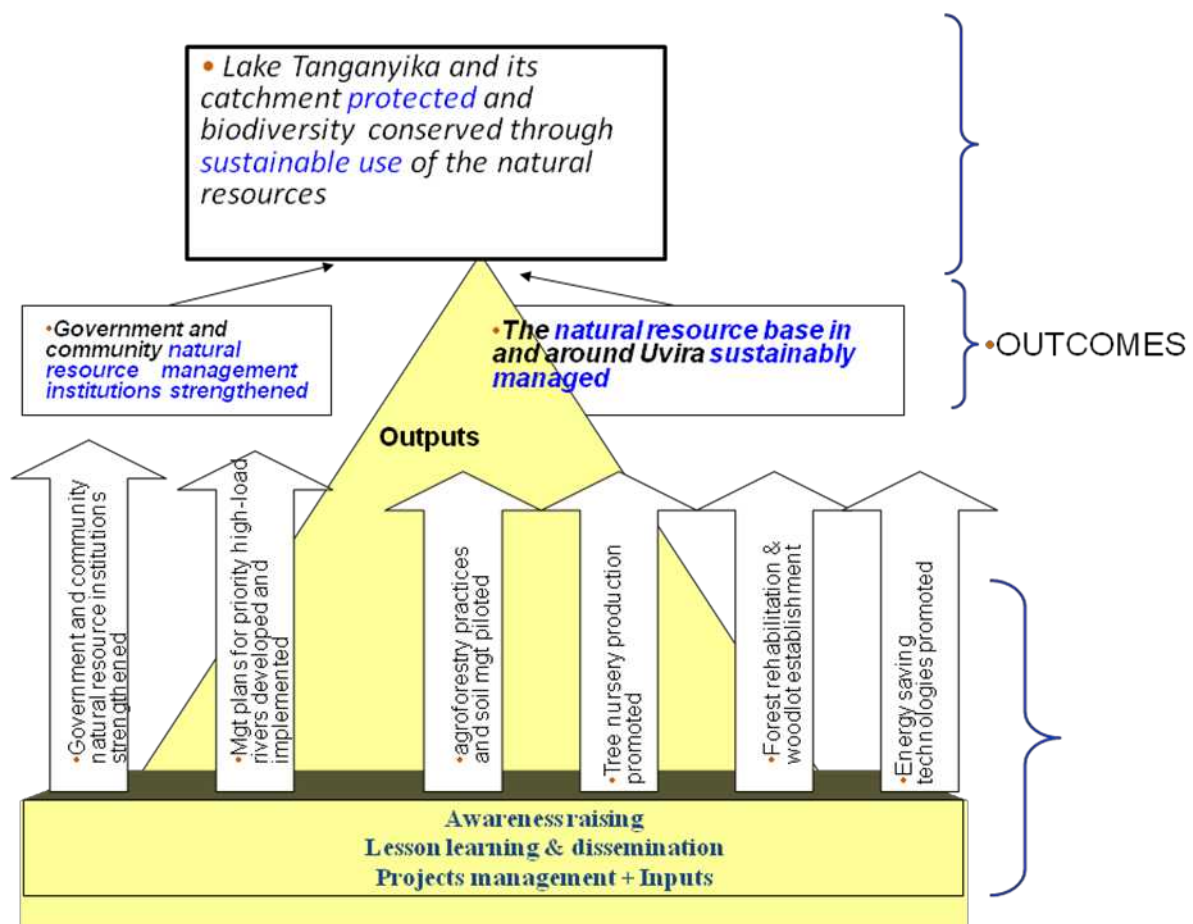


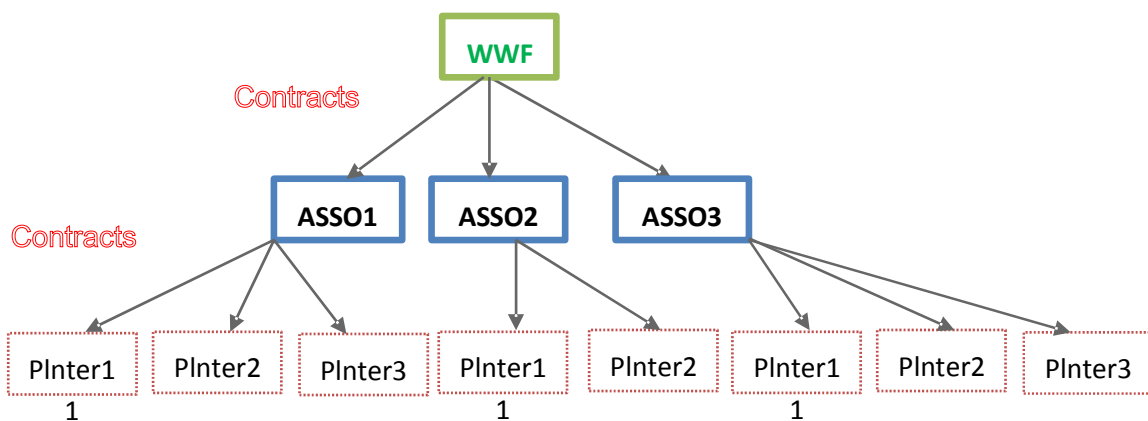
Illustration 2: Graphic depiction of the two tier M&E model

Key outputs from the project should be: 1) Government and community based natural resource management institutions should be strengthened with the capacity to improve

catchment status and reduce sediment load into the lake. 2) The natural resource base in and around Uvira is sustainably managed through improved land use practices.

The success of the project relies on three foundational pillars for the project which are: a) Awareness creation among all the stakeholders. 2) Lesson learning and replication of the good practices in project management. 3) Efficient management of the project.

Implementation arrangement (an example of project structure at local level)



One contract is issued for each planting season and results are mandatory for continuity. Accountability is important for the success of the project, for example if the target is to plant 700ha of tree seedlings, this should be verifiable on the ground. Each stakeholder should have a clear understanding of their responsibility in the project.

The role of the associations in the project is to identify the land, seedling planters, seedling production, training and monitoring the planters. The planters on the other hand are to involved in the preparation of the land and the actual plantation of the seedlings. Finally, WWF's role is to offer technical and financial support and also to carry out monitoring to ensure the progress of the project.

Dr. Nzyuko highlighted some of the achievements in the project so far, these were: a) Establishment of the Project Management Unit (PMU). b) Office acquisition in Uvira. c) Together with the ICRAF and other partners, the site selection criteria had been developed and three sub-catchments had been selected as the focal points. d) The first management

committee meeting had been held in August, 2010 in Kinshasa. e) Participation in Lake Tanganyika Strategic planning meetings in DRC and other regional workshops.

2.3 Presentation on site selection (Francis Oloo-ICRAF and Zachary Maritim-WWF)

Participatory Approach to Erosion Risk Mapping in L. Tanganyika: Francis Oloo-ICRAF

This was a two part presentation with the first part displaying some of the results from the site selection exercise which was undertaken in September 2010 and also a sample of some of the datasets methodologies that ICRAF is employing in map out the problem of sedimentation in the L. Tanganyika basin.

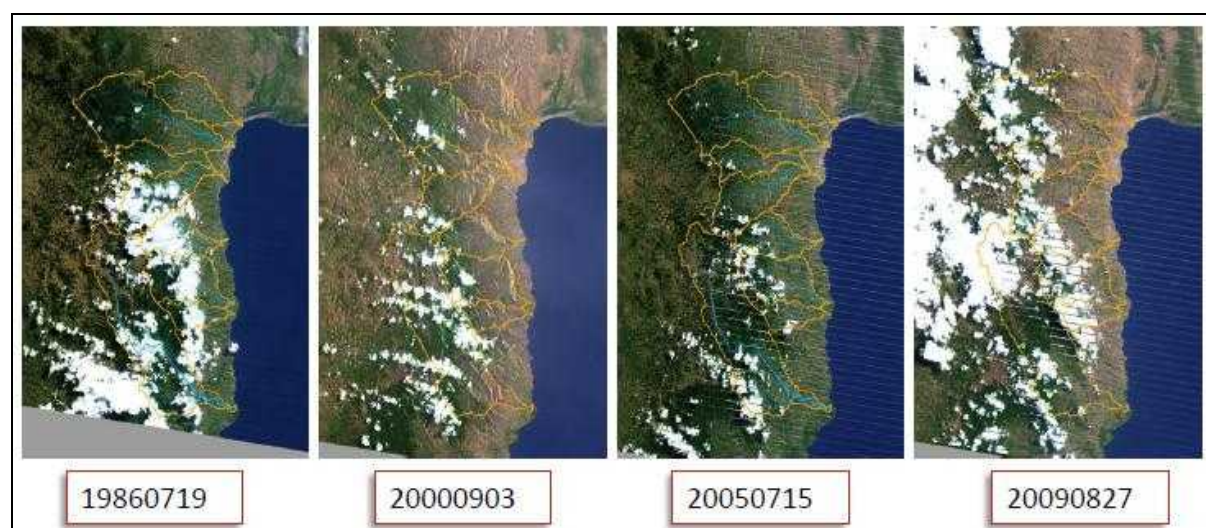


Illustration 3: A series of Landsat Images (1986-2009) showing the sub-catchments in Uvira (T. Gumbricht, 2010)

A visual interpretation of the images shows a decline in vegetation cover, the sub-catchments and the flow paths were generated from the USGS-SRTM data.

The second part of the presentation was an illustration of one example of participatory erosion risk mapping approaches. In this model the stakeholders in each of the project sites discuss on the criteria to be used to map out the erosion risk in their particular area. The factors as identified by the stakeholders are then combined in a multi-criteria analysis model the result is an erosion susceptibility map. The illustration below is the model that was adopted in a catchment design workshop in Tanzania.

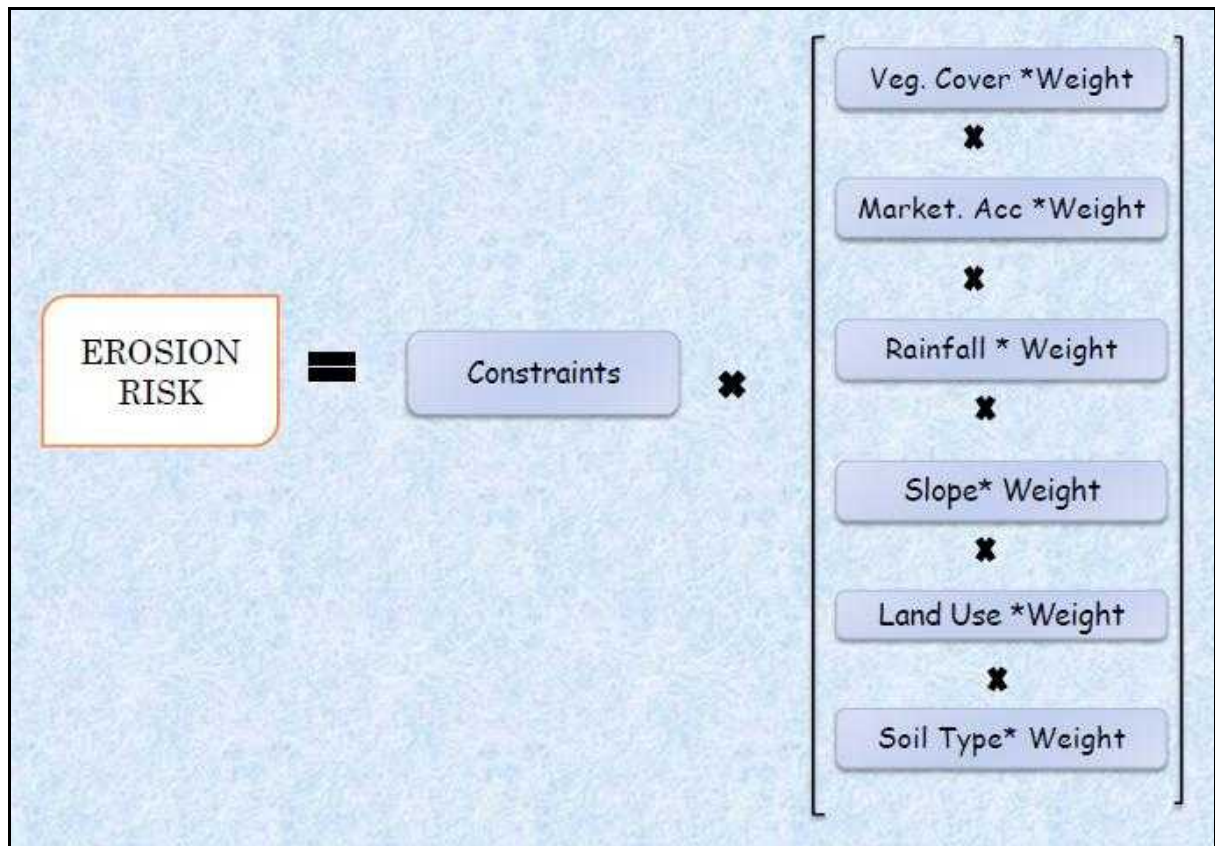


Illustration 4: Multi-Criteria Analysis model (F. Oloo, 2010)

Selection of Intervention Sites: Zachary Maritim (WWF) with inputs from Thomas Gumbricht (ICRAF)

This was an illustration of the criteria that had been used to select the intervention sites for the DRC component of the Lake Tanganyika project. The key factor considered in the site selection was to prioritize on those landscapes that are i) of high sediment load, ii) highly accessible as demonstration sites iii) have highly degraded forests iv) have highly degraded forests and v) with high threat levels . By considering the administrative criteria, demo sites criteria and the threat of sediment load to the lake, three focal sites were selected, these were: Mulongwe, Kigongo and Kilimabenge river catchments as illustrated below.

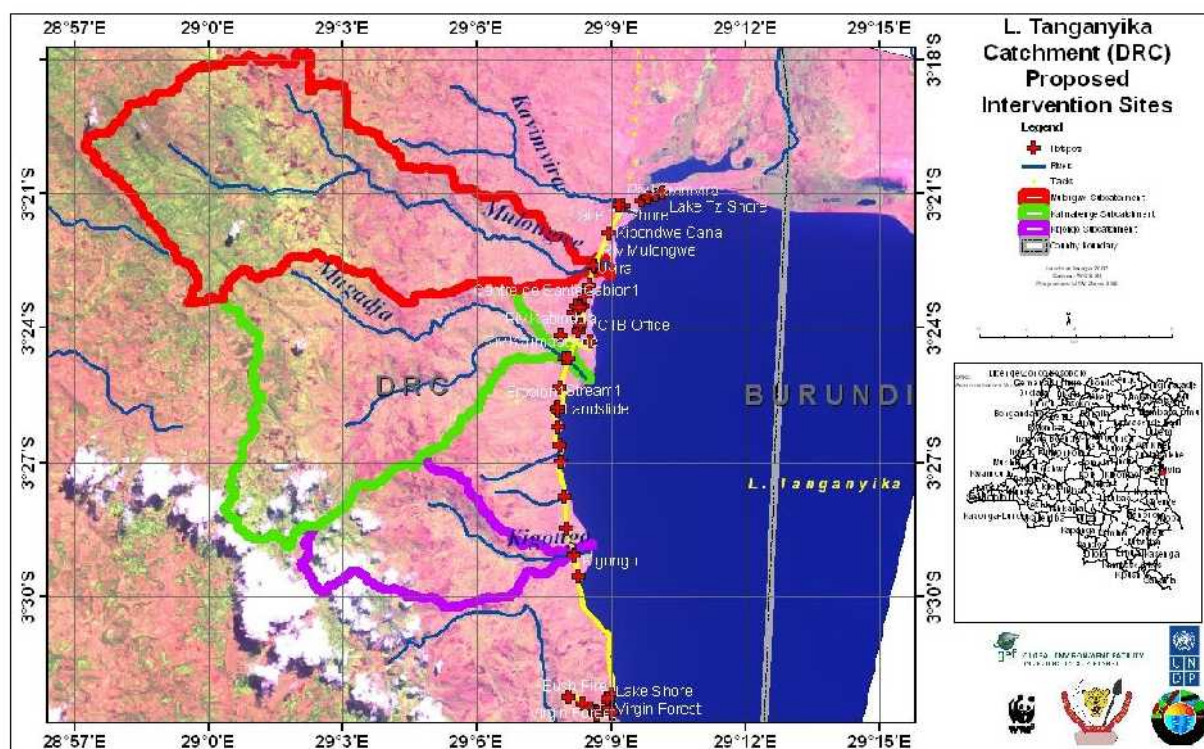


Illustration 5: Map of the intervention sites for the DRC component (WWF, 2010)

The areas of the selected intervention sites are as in the table below

Table 2: Intervention Site Areas (Z. Maritim, 2010)

Site	Area (M ²)	Area (Ha)
Mulongwe	112978514.1	11,297.85
Kalimabenge	93625728.48	9,362.57
Kigongo	37663048.9	3,766.30
Tota Area		24,426.73

2.4 Brain Storming Session (moderated by Dr. Nshombo)

- It was noted that not so many women were involved in the project, it was suggested that gender should be considered and all the voices in the local communities should be considered.
- It was noted that working with the local communities and local research institutions from Uvira was fundamental in ensuring the success of the project.

- A concern was raised that two years was the short duration to achieve any tangible benefits for the project, it was however explained that the two years was not insufficient and that rather it just called for hard work to see the project succeed
- It was also highlighted that awareness creation should not just target schools but all the stakeholders in the project.
- Some participants felt that the public had not been so involved in the inception meeting, it was explained that there would be a public launch of the project at which everyone from Uvira would be invited.

3 Planning: Key issues to tackle: Dr. Daniel Nzyuko

The issues to address were categorized in two classes, problematic and administrative issues. The problematic issues are urgent since some activities are season dependent and missing one season means missing one calendar year. The plans were outlined as follows:

- River management plans: Should be in place by April, 2011
- Baseline survey: This is important in order to get benchmarks and this should be carried out in one year.
- Nursery establishment: Should start in November 2010 in order for the seedlings to be ready in April 2010.
- Detailed planning for each of the pillars should take place as from the 3rd November, 2010-11-03.

4 Conclusion

The main objectives of the workshop were met since all the major stakeholders involved in the project including government ministries, NGOs, CBOs, UNOPS/GEF and partners including ICRAF and WWF were adequately represented in the meeting. The contributions of the stakeholders were also quite positive.

5 Recommendation

Albeit the overall success of the workshop adhering to the following aspects would ensure greater success of future workshops: 1) In view of the tight visa requirements for DRC, communication about travels to DRC should be made well in advance to avoid last minute

rush to get the all important visa. 2) There should proper coordination and communication on aspects of accommodation and transport especially when participants have to access DRC through a neighbouring country say Burundi as was the case in this workshop 3) Because DRC is francophone, adequate preparation should be made to have translators who can translate technical aspects of the presentation to ensure that the message is not watered down due to interpretation.

Appendices

1. Workshop Presentations
2. GIS layers (shapefiles) for the intervention sites(from Zachary Maritim -WWF)
3. Literature on Sedimentation in Lake Tanganyika Basin (from Saskia UNOPS/GEF)
4. Maps of DRC component (From Zachary - Maritim - WWF)