

LAKE TANGANYIKA AUTHORITY

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INBO WORLD GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON BASIN MANAGEMENT AND
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LAKE TANGANYIKA AUTHORITY

Lake Tanganyika is the longest freshwater lake in the world, stretching over 677 km. Its maximum depth reaches 1,470 meters, making it the second deepest lake in the world after Lake Baikal in Russia. It contains 18% of the world's freshwater volume, which constitutes an invaluable strategic natural resource at a time when freshwater is being depleted in some regions of the world.

- It is shared by Burundi (8%), DR Congo (45%), Tanzania (41%) and Zambia (6%).
- The Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA) is an Intergovernmental Organization created in 2003 to coordinate the implementation of the Convention on the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika.

The challenges and difficulties encountered include:

- Insufficient funds available to implement the SAP,
- Weak organization of data collection and management mechanism,
- Uncontrolled fishing due to lake open access,
- Lack of harmonization of some policies within states.

The opportunities should be noted:

- The lake is very important for the entire world due to its content in fresh water and biodiversity
- The States parties to the Convention are aware of the need to protect the lake and work in harmony with the Secretariat
- Projects and future programs negotiations
- The Authority works and shares experiences through workshops and forums



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Water Quality Problem in the Lake Tanganyika Basin

The bad waste management throughout the Lake Tanganyika watershed region affects water quality. The problems revolve around:

- Pollution due to agricultural activity: Pesticides and fertilizers
- Domestic and urban pollution: Untreated wastewater, Solid waste
- Industrial pollution: Industrial waste, factories in particular
- Deforestation and soil erosion
- Climate change: Changing precipitation patterns, Higher temperatures
- Overfishing and decline in biodiversity: Decrease in certain fish species
- Spread of waterborne diseases
- Deterioration of the living conditions of local populations dependent on the lake





History and impact

Cooperative approach by the governments began in the early 1990

Partnerships with UNDP, GEF, FAO, IUCN, ADB, Enabel, ...

SPECIAL STUDIES to understand the natural resource base with emphasis on biological production and fisheries potential

The Convention on the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika.

The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)

The Strategic Action Programme (SAP)

The Fisheries Management Framework Plan (FFMP),

The Support Project for the Integrated Regional Development Programme of the Lake Tanganyika (PRODAP) was an integrated multidisciplinary and multi-partner operation contributing to the implementation of the Integrated Regional Development Programme of Lake Tanganyika, RIDPLT/PRAILT.

Lake Tanganyika water management Project

LATAWAMA is the project carried out with funds from the European Union and implemented by Enabel.

The objective of the project is the collection and monitoring of data from Lake Tanganyika and to provide accurate and up-to-date information on the ecological state of the lake, monitoring water quality, fish populations and biodiversity, as well as the impacts of human activities. These data aim to support sustainable management of lake resources, to inform decision-makers in Lake Tanganyika riparian countries to make results-based decisions in order to conserve biodiversity and strengthen cross-border cooperation between riparian countries.

Funded by



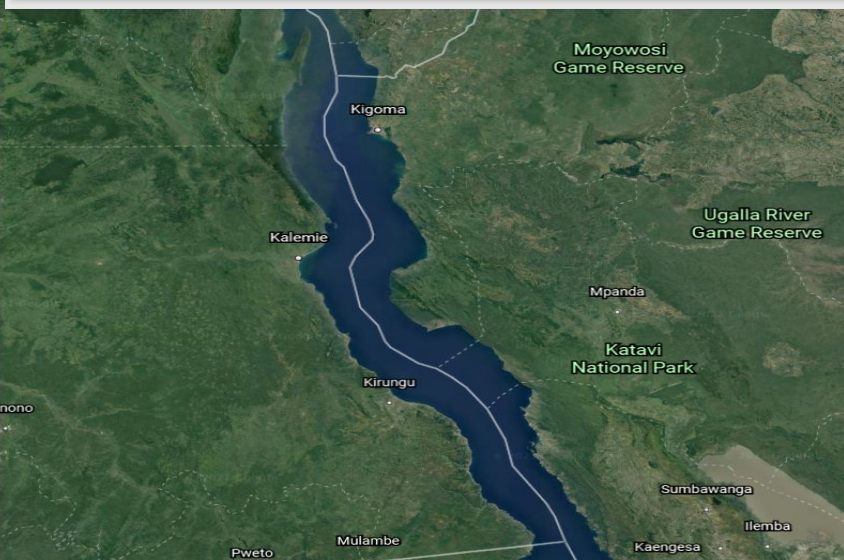
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support the
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authorities





Lake Tanganyika water management Project

Measurement Parameters

The Samples are taken from sites which are located in Lake Tanganyika and its tributaries:

- Secchi disk
- Water temperature
- Electrical conductivity (EC)
- Dissolved oxygen
- Oxidation-redox potential (ORP)
- pH
- Chlorophyll a
- Turbidity
- Blue green algae (BGA)
- Chlorides
- etc



Next steps

Extension of the Lake Tanganyika Water Monitoring Network

New options pursued:

- Development of new water analysis laboratories in DRC (Kalemie) and Tanzania (Kipili) to extend the monitoring area for both qualitative and quantitative parameters.
- Use of automatic instrumented buoys for continuous data collection where possible, including hydro-meteo data.
- Use of satellite images and new techniques for remote monitoring of parameters.
- Partnerships between water resource managers and universities and research center



New Projects



1° Takiwama Project (Tanganyika Kivu water Management)
Aims to contribute to the improvement of water resources management, human and economic development in the Lake Tanganyika and Lake Kivu basin.

Amount: 31,800,000 euros, funded by the European Union
Implementing agencies: Enabel, GIZ, RVO/NETHERLANDS, LTA
This project has just started in mid-September 2024.

2° Biodiversity Conservation, Sustainable Land Management and Improved Water Security Project

Amount: 14,590,000 USD, funded by GEF/UNEP
Implementing agencies: UNOPS, LTA and other stakeholders.
This project will be launched at the beginning of December 2024.

The preparation of feasibility studies for the second phase of the PRODAP project is currently being negotiated with the African Development Bank and the African Water Facility (An Aide-Mémoire has already been signed between the parties concerned)



**Thank you for your
Attention!!!!!!**

**For more information
on our Web site**

www.lta-alt.org