

# Presentation

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**WEEK**



# The Governance Mechanism of Lake Victoria Basin- Past, Present and Future Outlook

World Water Week , Side Event:; Management of Transboundary Water Resources- the Case of Lake Victoria Basin

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# Presentation Outline



1. Introduction; - Lake Victoria Basin;  
- Transboundary governance and forms
2. Trends and drivers of TG LVB
3. EAC approaches
4. Structure of governance in LVB
5. Analysis of the LVB governance
6. Conclusion



# LVBC

# Introduction- Lake Victoria Basin



Catchment area:  
180,950 km<sup>2</sup>

Lake: 68,800 km<sup>2</sup>

Shore line: 3,450 km<sup>2</sup>

Population (2010); 38 mil



# Introduction- Emergence of Transboundary governance



- 1- conflicts in resource utilization and benefit sharing
- 2-cooperation needs ( government driven);
- 3- decline in resource outputs and quality;
- 4-emergence and strengthening of regional cooperation among riparians and;
- 5- international processes such as Rio Earth Summit, WSSD and UN Conventions



# Introduction: Forms of Transboundary management



## 1 Committee

Mekong Committee, 1957

Egypt-Sudan, 1959

Committee of CLVDP

## 2 Commission

L. Victoria Basin Com, 2005

L. Chad Com

Murray Darling

## 3 Authority

Senegal River OMVS

Niger Basin Auth

Murray Darling



# Trends of TG- Lake Victoria Basin case



years	LVB Pop	Management form	Status of lake
<1950	<5 m	Traditional guided by taboos and norms	Pristine
1950-1980	<20m	National governments – general laws and reduced traditional aspects	Reduced pristine status
1980-2000	<30m	National Governments Environment laws & regulations	Eutrophication- near inshore; invasive weeds
2000-date	30-40m	National governments; Regional cooperation	Eutrophication near inshore







## Drivers of TG- Lake Victoria Basin case



- Fish Conflicts, reduced stock & biodiversity loss
- Invasive weeds ( water hyacinths)
- Under utilization of Resources
- Land and people pressure induced pollution
- Absence of a framework for regulating stakeholders
- Rio 1992 and later UN instruments
- Re- constitution of East African Community






# EAC strategy in establishing LVB governance

## strategy

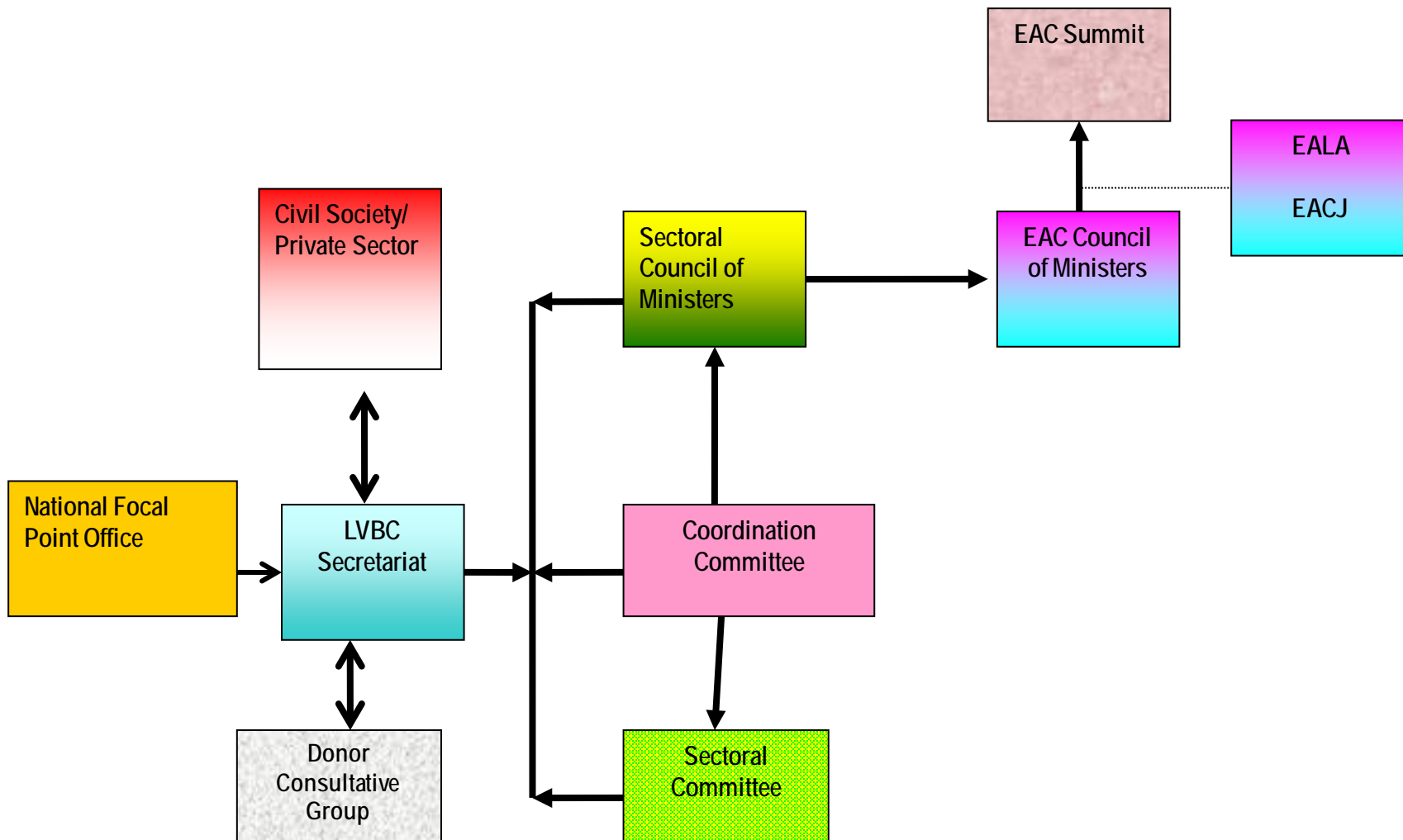
1. Designation of LVB as an economic growth zone
2. Establishment of administrative system
3. Partnerships and stakeholder participation

## outcome

- LVB profiled
  - Planning change
  - Treaty and Protocol
  - CLVDP;
  - LVBC
  - Technical Committees
  - Proj. implementation
  - Annual foras
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# The governance structures for Lake Victoria Basin Commission





# LVBC governance opportunities

## Opportunity

1-Existence within EAC

2- Broad Mandate

3- Stakeholders infusion

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- Assured funding
- Faster, timely decision making (Councilx4, Summit); EALA, EACJ
- Responsiveness to SD
- Buy in due to benefits
- Sustainable dev agenda
- ownership & inclusiveness
- shared vision goal attained
- Resource mobilization



# LVBC governance risk



## 1-Existence within EAC

- Weakness or collapse of other arms of EAC
- Huge budget & human resources
- Bias in ranking of focal areas for intervention

## 2 Many actors

- Too much consultation and fatigue
- Longer time for consensus (case of LVB Bill 2007)



# Conclusion



- Existence of LVBC within LVBC makes it unique from other IRBO/ILBO
- Stakeholders as key partners in governance is achievable with high returns