

# NETWORKING BETWEEN PARTIES AROUND THE BALTIC SEA AND LAKE VICTORIA

*Local Authorities, Universities and  
Non-governmental Organizations*

WORKSHOP IN UGANDA, NOVEMBER 15-19, 1999



*Organized by the  
Ministry of Water, Lands  
and Environment, Uganda*



*In collaboration  
with EAC*



*Supported by the Swedish  
International Development  
Co-operation Agency (Sida)*



*Assisted by the  
Stockholm International  
Water Institute*



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# **INTRODUCTION**





## **NETWORKING BETWEEN PARTIES IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION AND LAKE VICTORIA REGION**

**Local Authorities, Universities and Non-governmental Organisations;  
Workshop in Uganda, November 15-19, 1999**

**Convened and Hosted by the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment, Uganda  
In Collaboration with the Secretariat of the Commission for East African Co-operation (EAC)  
Supported by the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida)  
Assisted by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)**

### **INTRODUCTION**

At the invitation of the Government of Uganda, a workshop was convened in Kampala and Entebbe, November 15-19, 1999, on the co-operation between the Baltic Sea region and Lake Victoria region through networking of local authorities, universities, and non-governmental organisations. The workshop was organised by the Ministry of Water, Lands, and Environment in response to the conclusions drawn from the High Level Visit to the Baltic Sea Region by an East African High Level Delegation during May 31 – June 5, 1999.

Workshop participants included representatives of the Governments of Kenya, Sweden, and Uganda, the Secretariat of the Commission for East African Co-operation (EAC), the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida), and local authorities, universities, and non-governmental organisations in the Lake Victoria region as well as the Union of the Baltic Cities and the Baltic University Programme. No environmental NGO from the Baltic Sea region had the possibility to participate during the workshop. The list of participants is enclosed as *Annex 1*.



# **CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKSHOP**



## **CONCLUSIONS FROM THE WORKSHOP ON CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE BALTIC SEA REGION AND LAKE VICTORIA BASIN THROUGH NETWORKING BETWEEN URBAN AUTHORITIES GOVERNMENTS, UNIVERSITIES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS**

On the initiative of the Government of Uganda, through the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment a workshop took place during 15 – 19 November 1999 in Uganda on co-operation between the Baltic Sea Region and Lake Victoria Region. The process included networking by Urban Authorities, Universities and Non-governmental Organisations, and discussions between representatives of governments.

The workshop constituted an important element in the process of developing the co-operation between East African Co-operation and Sweden on sustainable development in the Lake Victoria basin. It should be seen as a response to the conclusions drawn from the High Level Visit to the Baltic Sea Region by an East African High Level Delegation during May 31 – June 5, 1999.

The workshop participants represented the governments of Uganda and Kenya, the East African Co-operation Secretariat, Local Authorities Associations, universities and non-government organisations from the Lake Victoria region and from the Baltic Sea region.

The workshop started with a session in Kampala opened by Honorable H. Kajura Minister of Water, Lands and Environment on Monday 15<sup>th</sup> November 1999. That was followed by three days of networking exercises between representatives from the two regions.

The conclusions drawn from the networking was presented to a final session held in Entebbe on the 19<sup>th</sup> November 1999.

The meeting noted the progress made in the implementing the Study on Institutional and Legal Arrangements for Sustainable Development in Lake Victoria and its Basin. The meeting also took note of the progress made in implementing the Lake Victoria Environment Project.

The networking representatives stated that they had found a great potential in developing a co-operation between networking organisations in the two regions focusing on promoting sustainable development in the Lake Victoria region.

The Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Co-operation and the Union of the Baltic Cities signed a Letter of intent reflecting a number of specific issues the parties had decided to focus their initial co-operation on.

The Baltic University and its various counter parts in the region had identified a number of specific research areas and educational programmes that could contribute to sustainable development in the region. A process on how to proceed in structuring such a co-operation still needs to be developed.

It was noted that in the field of Environmental Economics, a co-operation between the University of Gothenburg and Makerere and Moi Universities respectively focusing on Lake Victoria had already been developed. During the week, additional contacts with various

networks of Environmental Economists in East Africa had been identified. In the near future, concrete proposal on how to expand this co-operation in line with the Baltic University concept would be presented for consideration.

The East African NGO network ECOVIC presented their work and underlined the great potential a link to a Baltic Sea NGO network could have in strengthening and developing their work. They noted that a process is in progress to establish a contact between ECOVIC and the World Wide Fund for Nature (Sweden) and informed that contacts are being established also with the Coalition Clean Baltic. ECOVIC committed itself to actively participate in the process.

The meeting noted with satisfaction the very positive outcome of this first interaction between networking organisations of the two regions.

The Networking Parties were commended for their constructive and innovative approach to the process of developing a co-operation.

The meeting strongly encouraged the Networking organisations to continue their efforts and gradually define additional concrete collaborative activities.

The meeting strongly recommended EAC, the member governments and Sweden to continue encouraging and supporting the process of developing networking links between the two regions.

In concluding, the meeting expressed its deep gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Uganda for taking this initiative, through the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment, and for the excellent and generous arrangements they had made to make the Networking Week into a success.

The meeting recommended that the EAC takes responsibility for the co-ordination of networking at the regional level and that relevant Ministries of the National Governments facilitate the Networking.

Adopted.

Entebbe, November 19<sup>th</sup> 1999.

# **THE WORKSHOP PROGRAMME**





## **THE WORKSHOP PROGRAMME**

The workshop was comprised of three parts. The first was an introductory seminar held in Kampala on November 15, 1999. It contained presentations on the environmental and water resources management in Uganda, the Baltic Sea co-operation, the Sida initiative and strategy for the Lake Victoria Basin Co-operation, and the existing networks of local authorities, universities and non-governmental organisations in the two regions. The programme for the first part of the workshop is enclosed as *Annex 2*.

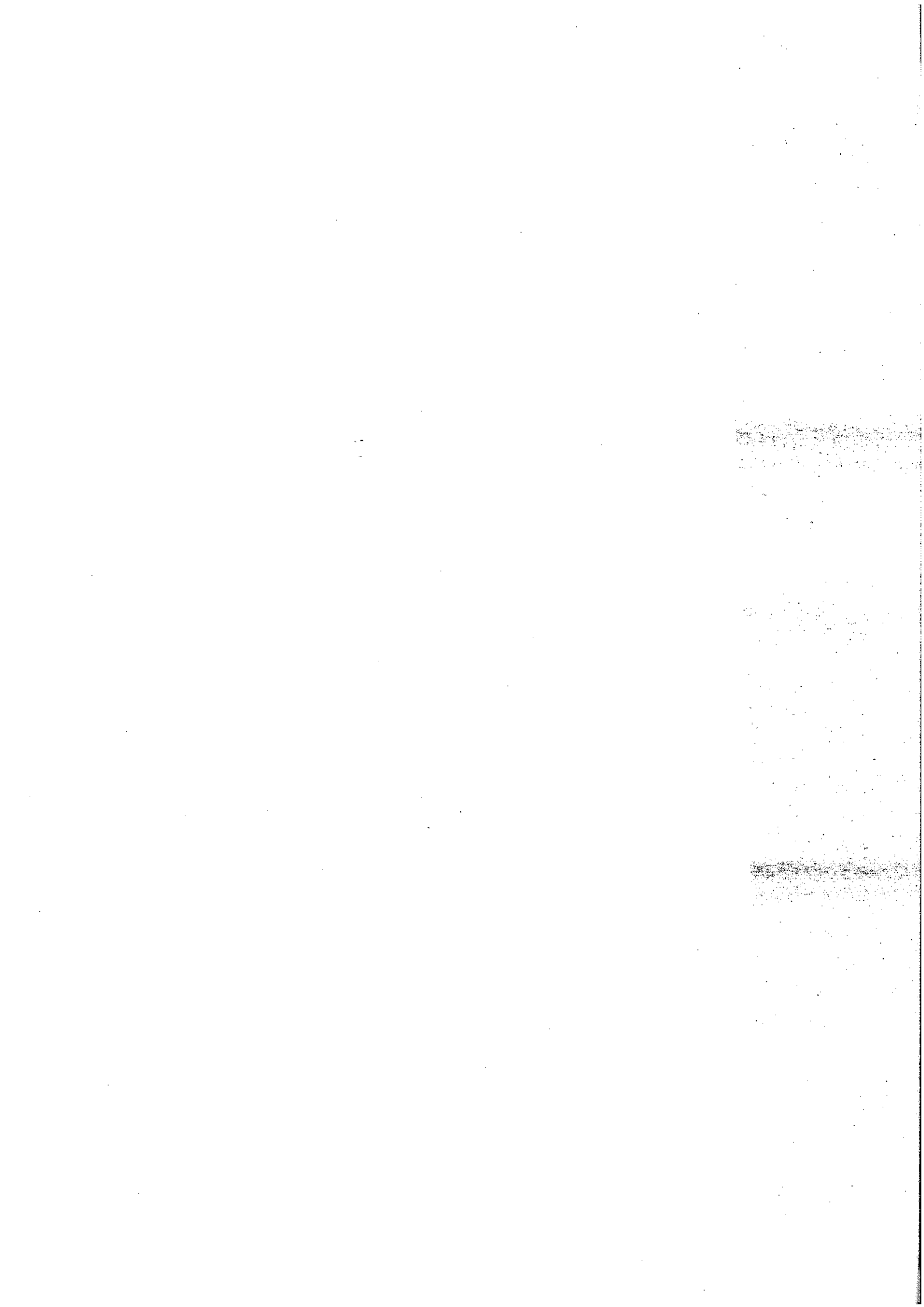
The second part of the workshop, held November 16-18, contained a number of contact meetings and visits in order to explore the potential for and facilitate the co-operation between networks in the two regions. The results from these meetings were reported during the third part of the workshop, a seminar held in Entebbe on November 19.

Also during this seminar, the implementation status of the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP) was presented as well as the proposed institutional and legal arrangement for sustainable development of Lake Victoria and its basin. The program for this part of the workshop is enclosed as *Annex 3*.

The main presentations and reports made during the workshop are enclosed as annexes to this report.



**OPENING STATEMENT BY  
HON. HENRY MUGANWA KAJURA,  
MINISTER OF WATER, LANDS AND  
ENVIRONMENT, UGANDA**



**STATEMENT BY HON. HENRY MUGANWA KAJURA, MINISTER OF WATER, LANDS AND ENVIRONMENT, ON THE OCCASION OF OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP FOR NETWORKING ORGANISATIONS ON ENVIRONMENT OF THE BALTIC SEA, UGANDA AND TANZANIA, 15<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 1999**

Your Excellencies:

Ambassador Lars Goran Engfeldt

Ambassador Hans Andersson

Distinguished delegates from Sweden

Distinguished participants from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

Ladies and Gentlemen.

1. I am delighted to have this opportunity to address this workshop. This is a historical occasion in the relationship between our two countries, the Government of Sweden and the Government of the Republic of Uganda. It is indeed an important milestone which will see our collaboration take on a new and wider dimension of exchanging experiences in managing key resources particularly the Baltic Sea and the Lake Victoria. The Government of the Republic of Uganda extends its deep appreciation for the assistance the Swedish Government has extended to its people especially in the area of water supply and sanitation improvement. This

is a significant contribution to the socio-economic development of the people of Uganda and an important factor in the economic development of our country. The Government is committed to ensuring that the rapid economic growth being experienced now filters down to the poor. Government has therefore focused expenditures towards poverty eradication and the Swedish assistance will go a long way in helping us achieve our noble goal of erradicating poverty by 2015.

2. As we strive to uplift the welfare of our people through increased production and modernization, we realize that this will have a far reaching impact on our Environment and the natural resource base and inevitably necessitates forward planning in order to ensure sustainability of our development process. It is therefore timely and befitting to have this workshop today which is going to create a forum for sharing experience and developing strategies for sustainable development in our region.
  
3. The Lake Victoria, is a major resource which is a hub of economic development in the region. The need for sustainable use and conservation of the lake cannot be over-emphasized. The lake basin with an area of 283,168 km<sup>2</sup> and a population density of 160 people per km<sup>2</sup> is among the most densely settled areas in Sub-Saharan Africa. The rich soils and opportunities for industrial development is stimulating an urban growth rate of 4.7% and significant deforestation rate of about

7%. Already 89% of the original forest cover has been lost to settlement or cultivation. The basin therefore has some of the most stressed ecosystem in the world. There is therefore, an urgent need to start addressing the deteriorating situation through regional and international partnership.

4. This workshop, I believe will provide the opportunity to start focusing on areas of synergy between Baltic institutions and their partners in the Lake Victoria Basin.
5. Uganda would like the following new areas given specific focus basing on the experience from our colleagues from the Baltic Sea region:
  - I. Capacity Building in Pollution Management and Environmental Compliance Monitoring focusing on establishing and Strengthening the necessary institutional structures in the lead agencies to monitor and control industrial pollution on the Lake Victoria Basin where the industries are largely concentrated.
  - II. Environmental education and public awareness aimed at empowering communities in the region to evaluate impact of development activities and advocate for mitigations against adverse impacts.



- III. Formulating clear national land use policies which would help in the evaluation of the resource potential in the region and their potential and limitation for utilization and development.
- IV. Conservation of wetlands
- V. Enhanced water quality monitoring.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

- 6. As I have stated earlier, this workshop should provide a fertile ground for exchange of technical and practical experiences among our countries. The Calibre of the Mission from Sweden leaves me no doubt that our region will gain a lot from this interaction you are about to begin. This Mission is a that testimony the Government of Sweden and its people is committed to engaging in a constructive dialogue with our governments and peoples of the region. On our part, the Government of Uganda is committed to a continued collaboration and we look forward with a keen interest to receiving the outcome of the network deliberations.
- 7. For our guests coming from outside of Uganda, I would like to invite you to take some time off and enjoy the climate and the hospitality of our country, the Pearl of Africa.

Thank you for your attention and it is now my pleasure to declare this workshop open.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY.



**STATEMENT BY  
AMBASSADOR LARS-GÖRAN  
ENGFELDT, SWEDEN**



**STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR LARS-GÖRAN ENGFELDT,  
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, SWEDEN**

WORKSHOP ON THE CO-OPERATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE BALTIC SEA  
AND LAKE VICTORIA BASIN, IMPERIAL BOTANICAL BEACH HOTEL, ENTEBBE,  
UGANDA, 19 NOVEMBER 1999

Permanent Secretary Kabanda, Professor Okedi, Deputy Permanent Secretary Ogayo, Dr. Weggoro EAC, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This workshop on the co-operation framework for the Baltic Sea and Lake Victoria Basin is an important direct outflow from the High level visit to the Baltic Sea region earlier this year. That visit, in turn, was one of the outcomes of the High level seminar in Arusha in September 1998, where a broad framework for co-operation was agreed upon.

Since then, a number of important activities have been initiated covering a broad spectrum. These constitute key elements in the development of a strategy, leading up to what I hope will be the signing of a strategic partnership agreement between EAC and Sweden within a few months. We hope that this agreement will facilitate the active involvement also of other donors in focussed economic development efforts in the Lake region that are so urgently needed.

Among these activities, let me mention the EAC-initiated major study on Institutional and Legal aspects of Sustainable Use of the Lake Victoria and its Resources, which is nearing completion. We are looking forward to hearing a report on its findings to-day. Furthermore, EAC and Sweden have agreed in principle to commission a major study on the Economic Development Potential of the Lake region. I hope that both these studies will result in a series of actions strengthening the institutional capacity for regional co-operation as well as promoting economic development within the whole Lake Victoria basin. The approach of this strategy is regional, with national and local implementation.

Many supporting activities have also taken place around the lake in the past year to pave the way for this larger strategy. These are outlined in the paper presented by Mr. Johan Brisman, Sida, in the workshop in Kampala on 15 November, 1999. Only a few weeks ago, the Director General of Sida, Mr. Bo Göransson, undertook a fact finding mission together with Mr. Brisman to Kenya and Tanzania. Next week, the new Minister for Development Co-operation of Sweden, Ms. Maj-Inger Klingvall, will visit Tanzania and Uganda.

I am convinced after this one-year period that great benefits can be reaped from these endeavours for the entire region. Today, we will be focusing on networking activities between non-governmental actors from the Baltic Sea and Lake Victoria regions. These include the Union of Baltic Cities and the Lake Victoria Local Authorities Co-operation, the Baltic University Programme and universities in the region including the Inter University Council as well as an Environmental Economics Network between universities in the two regions. We are looking forward to hearing their presentations later today.

Also, we hope that similar operational contacts can be developed between environmental NGO's. As a first step, ECOVIC will make a presentation today. We are making arrangements for linking up ECOVIC with environmental networks in our region.

This innovative type of co-operation, which has been extremely useful in the Baltic Sea context, attracted the attention of the High level visitors from the region to our part of the world a few months ago. Now, concrete possibilities are opening up for undertaking similar activities here with immeasurable potential results.

The co-operation framework for the Baltic Sea and Lake Victoria basin that is now being so rapidly developed signifies a new relationship between the peoples of our regions on a qualitatively higher level. These are first steps on a journey with a 20-year perspective. It is a great privilege to have been present on this historic occasion.

**FIRST SEMINAR  
NOVEMBER 15, 1999**





## **FIRST SEMINAR, NOVEMBER 15, 1999**

### **6.1 Opening remarks**

In his opening statement, Hon. Henry Muganwa Kajura, Minister of Water, Lands and Environment, expressed the deep appreciation of the Government of the Republic of Uganda for the assistance the Swedish Government has extended to its people, especially in the area of water supply and sanitation improvement. This, he stated, marks a significant contribution to the socio-economic development of the Ugandan people and an important factor in the economic development of the country. The assistance, he said, will aid the government's goal of poverty eradication by 2015.

Filtering the current rapid economic growth down to the poor will help achieve this goal, he said, while noting that the ongoing increase in production and modernisation will also have a far-reaching impact on the environment and natural resource base in Uganda as well. Minister Kajura said, for example, that 89% of the original forest cover already has been lost to settlement or cultivation, while the lake basin area is among the most densely settled areas in sub-Saharan Africa

Thus, as a result of the ecosystem already being one of the most stressed in the world, forward planning is necessary in order to ensure sustainability of the development process.

Because it is helping to address the deteriorating situation through regional and international partnership, the workshop is therefore timely and befitting, and will create a forum for sharing experience and developing strategies for sustainable development in the Lake Victoria region. It will provide the opportunity to start focusing on areas of synergy between Baltic institutions and their partners in the Lake Victoria basin.

As new areas given specific focus based on the experience from the Baltic Sea region, Uganda would like to see capacity building in pollution management and environmental compliance monitoring, environmental education and public awareness, formulation of clear national land use policies, conservation of wetlands, and enhanced water quality monitoring. In these areas, as well as overall, Minister Kajura said the Government of Uganda looked forward with keen interest to receiving the outcome of the network deliberations.

### **6.2 Environmental management in Uganda**

Professor John Okedi, Executive Director, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) gave a comprehensive description of the environmental management in Uganda. The presentation described i.a. major environmental problems in the country, strategic and action environmental plans, the environmental policy approved by the cabinet, and the functions of NEMA. It further described Uganda's international co-operation within and outside of East Africa.

### **6.3 The Baltic Sea region co-operation**

Mr. Svante Bodin, Ministry of the Environment, Sweden, briefly described the political development in the Baltic Sea region, its environmental conditions, and the development of the co-operation in the region regarding environmental issues and sustainable development. There are two conventions steering the regional co-operation, one related to environment and the other to fisheries. The governing bodies related to the conventions are The Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission, also called the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM), and

the International Baltic Sea Fisheries Commission (IBSFC). Both conventions were signed in 1974.

In 1992 the Baltic Sea Joint Comprehensive Environmental Action Programme (JCP) was adopted. It is a 20-year action programme which aims to eliminate the worst pollution sources in the drainage basin and restore the Baltic Sea to a sound ecological balance. The cost for the programme was estimated at 18 billion Euros (roughly 20 billion USD) but has been revised down to 14 billion. The implementation of the programme has been surprisingly successful. The heads of the Baltic Sea states' governments initiated the JCP. In addition to representatives of the participating countries, the task forces elaborating and implementing the programme include representatives of international financial institutions and non-governmental organisations.

The heads of the Baltic Sea governments have also initiated the elaboration of an Agenda 21 for the Baltic Sea region, Baltic 21. It emphasises economic and environmental aspects of sustainable development and focuses on regional co-operation. All major institutions, including NGOs, intergovernmental organisations, and financial institutions, are represented in the steering group in addition to governments and the European Union (EU).

Mr. Ulf Ehlin, Stockholm International Water Institute, underlined in his brief statement the important role of the non-governmental organisations in the Baltic Sea co-operation. There are a great number of diverse NGOs participating in the work organised by the governments as observers to HELCOM. In that role they can participate and influence planning procedures and decisions.

There are also a number of networks built up between governmental institutions, local authorities, and non-governmental organisations in the region. These networks contribute considerably to the positive development in the region and, of particular concern to NGOs, involve people in the processes and increase public awareness.

#### **6.4 Uganda Water Action Plan**

Mr. Nsubuga-Senfuma, Directorate of Water Development, Uganda, described the implementation status of the Uganda Water Action Plan (WAP). Developed by the government in 1993-94, WAP provides a framework for planning, management, and development of Uganda's water resources. The ultimate goal of WAP is to assist government to manage and develop the water resources of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner so as to secure water of adequate quantity and quality for all social and economic needs. Some of the principles WAP is based on have been depicted in the 1995 Constitution of Uganda.

A number of actions have been taken based on WAP: The Water Statute, 1995; Water Resources Regulations and Water (Waste Discharge) Regulations, 1998; National Water Policy, 1995; and The National Environment Statute, 1995.

An institutional framework has been established with a Water Policy Committee and Directorate of Water Development. Districts and local councils are responsible for provision and maintenance of water supplies. However, though management of water sources at appropriate levels is well defined through water user committees, water user groups and the involvement of women at the district and local level is weak due to a lack of human resources, systematic and operational guidelines for monitoring procedures, and budgetary resources.

Of the 40 actions and projects identified in WAP, priority has been given to water resources monitoring and assessment services.

### **6.5 Proposed strategy for Swedish support to Sustainable Development in the Lake Victoria region.**

Mr. Johan Brisman, Sida, Sweden, presented the proposal for a Swedish strategy on how to support sustainable development in the Lake Victoria region. The background for the Swedish interest is the escalating poverty, the environmental deterioration, and the existing natural resources, which with a proper management of the development process should be able to provide the lake region's population with a good quality of life.

Sida has taken note of the many efforts being made to address the challenges relating to poverty and environment, among them the potential contribution from LVEMP. Sida has also taken note of the lack of an overall regional framework for the efforts being made and the lack of co-ordinating mechanism. Those facts have been given attention when developing the Swedish strategy.

Early in the process, Sida joined hands with the Commission for East African Co-operation (EAC), which has the mandate to work on developing the Lake Victoria region.

In parallel with developing the strategy, Sida supported specific development-oriented activities undertaken by various parties, including a number of activities to follow up on the recommendations from the seminar in Arusha in September 1998 and the High Level Visit to the Baltic Sea in June 1999. Through these activities Sida has also increased its understanding of the opportunities and of the challenges in the region.

The overall objective of the proposed strategy is to contribute to sustainable development – economically, socially, and environmentally. Under the proposed strategy, Sida would like to contribute to an East-African common development agenda for the lake region. According to Sida, the focus should be on alleviating poverty and halting environmental destruction. The Sida contribution will build on already ongoing programs and on exploiting the Baltic Sea experiences.

A key feature in the strategy is to support regional co-operation with national/local implementation. Sida plans to be involved for a very long period of time, and the proposed strategy has a 20-year perspective.

The planned contributions under the proposed strategy are grouped in four clusters.

- The formation of a Strategic Partnership between Sida and EAC, and hopefully other donors. The partnership should i.a. assist in the process of setting common long term goals, support institution building, and help in co-ordinating various development activities.
- Assisting in the development of programmes in four different areas: building and strengthening regional networks; developing capacity through the building and strengthening of institutions concerned with sustainable development; developing a hot-spot priority investment plan; and developing a framework for investments in the region in order to promote economic development.
- Assist in specific activities to be implemented on a national or local level, and
- Co-operation with Swedish and East African NGOs to make use of their expertise, networks, and commitment in an efficient East African-led development process.

## **6.6 Union of the Baltic Cities**

The Union of the Baltic Cities (UBC) was described by its President, Mr. Anders Engström, Sweden. UBC was founded in 1991 and has 92 member cities from all of the Baltic Sea riparian states. A general conference, president, two vice-presidents, and an executive board govern the UBC. The general conference is convoked once every two years.

UBC is recognised as an influential and effective mechanism for co-operation and communication in the Baltic Sea region and has official observer status in most of the governmental international organisations responsible for the Baltic Sea co-operation.

The aim of UBC is i.a. to promote and strengthen co-operation and exchange of experience, advocate for common interests, and act on behalf of the cities in common matters as well as achieve sustainable development in the Baltic Sea region. The overriding goal of the union is to actively contribute to democratic, social, economic, and environmentally friendly development of the Baltic Sea Area – for the benefit of citizens living in the region.

UBC has a number of commissions for business co-operation, culture, education, environment, health and social Affairs, sport, tourism, transportation, and urban planning.

The *Baltic Cities Bulletin*, which has a print run of 5000 and is also available on the Internet, informs about the work of UBC. UBC also has its own homepage on the Internet.

## **6.7 The Inter-University Council for East Africa**

Mr. Eric K. Kigozi, Executive Secretary of the Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUC), gave a brief overview of the council and its working tasks. The Governments of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda founded the council in 1980. It promotes co-operation and maintains contacts between 10 member universities.

There is a ready willingness by the universities in East Africa to collaborate with the universities in the Baltic Sea countries regarding the development of the Lake Victoria basin.

## **6.8 The Baltic University Programme**

The Baltic University Programme (BUP) was described by Professor Lars Rydén, Uppsala University, Sweden. BUP is a network of some 160 universities in 14 countries in the Baltic Sea basin. There are classical universities as well as universities of technology, agriculture, culture, economics, pedagogic, etc., in the network. A co-ordination secretariat is placed at Uppsala University in Sweden, and there are 13 national BUP centres.

Problem-oriented and thematic courses have been developed on environmental science, democracy, security, social change, sustainable development, and so on. About 3,000 students are enrolled in these courses each year. The study material is produced in English.

The main financiers of the programme are Sida and the Swedish Institute, but Finnish funding has also been important.

The network depends heavily on information technologies. Satellite TV has been used extensively as well as "space bridges," including live TV broadcasts, video conferencing via ISDN lines, computer conferencing via the Internet, and the telephone.

At present, master-level courses are available.

## **6.9 Environmental Economics**

Mr. Anders Ekblom, Gothenburg University, Sweden, informed about environmental economics and the ongoing co-operation in Eastern and Southern Africa. The objective is to build capacity for policy analysis and decision making in order to promote economic sustainable development.

Financial sources are Sida, Dutch MOFA, IDRC, MacArthur Foundation, and IUCN.

The activities include multi-disciplinary thematic research, resident advisors, courses, workshops, publications, curriculum development, etc.

For the Lake Victoria region, studies are initiated concerning fisheries, wetlands and water hyacinth, and under consideration are the pollution and land use sectors.

A number of universities in the region are involved in the work.



**SECOND SEMINAR  
NOVEMBER 19, 1999**





## **SECOND SEMINAR, NOVEMBER 19, 1999**

### **7.1 Statement by Ambassador Lars-Göran Engfeldt, Ministry of the Environment, Sweden**

In his statement, Ambassador Engfeldt concluded that the workshop was a direct outflow from the 1999 High Level Visit to the Baltic Sea region and the 1998 High Level Seminar in Arusha. A number of important activities have been initiated since then and constitute key elements in the development of a strategy leading, hopefully, to the signing of a strategic partnership between EAC and Sweden.

Ambassador Engfeldt mentioned the EAC-initiated and Sida-supported studies on Institutional and Legal Aspects of Sustainable Use of the Lake Victoria and its Resources, and the Economic Development Potential of the Lake region. He hoped that they would result in a series of actions strengthening the institutional capacity for regional co-operation and promoting economic development.

He also stated the hope that contacts would be promoted between networks of cities and universities in the Baltic Sea region with corresponding networks in Lake Victoria region. Ambassador Engfeldt expressed a wish that similar operational contacts can be developed between environmental NGOs.

### **7.2 Implementation status of the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP) and strategies for the future.**

Dr. F.L. Orach-Meza, National Executive Secretary for LVEMP in Uganda, described the development and status of implementation of LVEMP.

The objectives for the project are:

- to maximise the sustainable benefits to riparian communities from using resources within the basin to generate food, employment and income, supply safe water, and sustain a disease-free environment,
- to conserve biodiversity and genetic resources for the benefit of the riparian and global communities,
- to harmonise national and regional management programs in order to achieve to the maximum extent possible the reversal of environmental degradation, and
- to promote regional co-operation.

These general objectives have been made more specific and translated into quantitative goals and activities. A central concern is to reduce the flow of nutrients and pollutants into the lake and reverse some of the adverse environmental developments of the past.

The project activities are grouped into ten major components that have among them 30 areas of emphasis being implemented within ten institutions. Regional and national co-ordinating mechanisms are in place.

The components concern catchment afforestation, land use, management of wetlands, industrial and municipal waste, water hyacinth control, water quality monitoring, fisheries research, fisheries management, Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization capacity building, and other capacity building.

Some of the benefits of the program can be explained with the terms pursuing poverty alleviation, community involvement, improvements in water quality, better health for all,

improved welfare for women, better access to water supply, fostering managerial efficiencies, and promoting regional co-operation.

The five-year project is in its third year of implementation. It is not possible to accomplish all the planned activities and objectives of each project component within the remaining project time. Therefore major issues in the lake basin were identified and prioritised for the on-going LVEMP such that those returning the greatest benefit to the environment and the people in the catchment are being addressed first. The remaining period shall also be used to finalise the preparation of the proposed follow-up project that is considered to be ecologically indispensable within the context of LVEMP.

### **7.3 The proposed institutional and legal arrangements for the sustainable development of Lake Victoria and its basin**

Dr. Nyamajeje Calleb Weggoro, Secretariat of the Commission for East African Co-operation, described the background, objectives, and structure of the on-going project on institutional and legal arrangements for the sustainable development of Lake Victoria and its basin. The project was initiated basically within the framework of a co-operation agreement between EAC and Sida on the development programme for Lake Victoria and its basin. The need to put in place a structured institutional framework called for a comprehensive study to look into possible and suitable arrangements to spearhead the required development in the basin.

The consultants to carry out the study were identified in early 1999. In June the project team met with an advisory group for a detailed review of the draft Inception Report and proposals for phase two of the study. The recommendations in the Inception Report were considered during an August 30 meeting of permanent secretaries from key and relevant ministries. The objective of the study is to determine the most appropriate institutional framework that will co-ordinate the activities of the different parties on Lake Victoria.

The study will be undertaken in three phases. Phase I, which has been completed, focused on identification and review of existing and planned activities of key institutions, projects, and stakeholder groups. Phase II is on-going and consists of detailed consultations with key actors and stakeholders in a series of participatory community consultations to identify the concerns, needs, and visions of local stakeholders for developing and testing a range of institutional and legal options. Starting in early 2000, Phase III will review the outcomes of Phase II and include a detailed assessment of the financial implications and sustainability of the proposed co-ordination framework for the countries in the basin.

The study team has found that major concerns and gaps exist in the operations for regional institutions and projects, such as a lack of clear mandates and mechanisms, incomplete coverage of the basin, insufficient mandates for integrated management (only one institution, KBO, has this charge), and financial difficulties.

Expanding the scope to include more and different organisations and stakeholders, the consultant's review shows that effective co-ordination and co-operation becomes more complex and even more imperative.

The initial analysis of the extent of involvement shows that national institutions and projects have overlapping mandates and activities in many of the key areas, especially on pollution control, water hyacinth control, and policies/legislation.

The consultants have after consultations identified the following three options for co-operation: a) build into the EAC structure, b) add onto the EAC structure, and c) create a distinct but linked Lake Victoria Basin institution. More precise details on the main characteristics, advantages, and disadvantages of the full range of institutional and legal options will be developed and assessed during Phase II of the study.

The Commission for East African Co-operation approved the formation of the Committee for the Lake Victoria Development Programme. The committee will be composed of permanent secretaries responsible for relevant sectoral ministries; namely, agriculture, transport and communications, energy, tourism, water, fisheries, and environment. The committee will i.a. serve as an intermediary between the political and administrative/technical levels, give policy guidance, provide a forum for formal and informal interaction, and provide continuous guidance to the ongoing institutional study.

#### **7.4 Institutional and legal framework for the sustainable development of Lake Victoria and its basin – a report from the EAC project**

Mr. Tomas Hertzman, Project Manager, SCC Natura, Sweden, gave complementary information about the EAC Institutional and Legal Framework project. The execution of the project is contracted to SCC Natura in Sweden, who together with the AF Swedish Management Group and Agrisystems LTD Kenya is responsible for project implementation. A number of regional and local consultants have been contracted to support the process.

The project is divided into three steps to be performed within one year's time. It began in April-May 1999 and plans to be finalised by the end of March 2000.

Phase I was reported in July 1999 and presented reviews and assessments of the current situation in the region. Key actors and stakeholder groups were identified and consulted to analyse their priority concerns and issues. Experiences from other shared waters such as the Baltic Sea were identified and described.

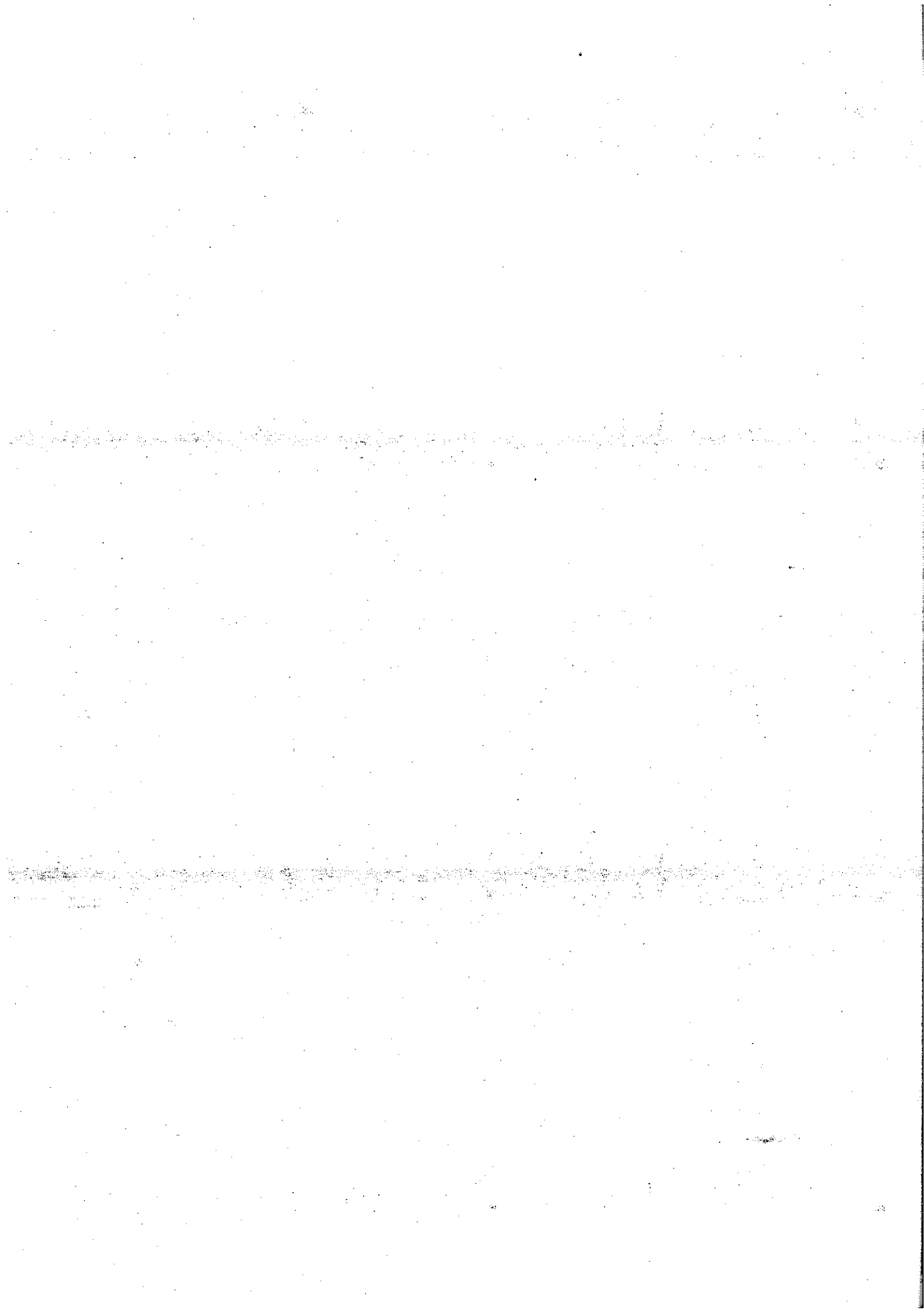
During the second phase, consultations with local stakeholders have been given priority. This phase also includes extensive consultations with key stakeholders in the region on both regional and national levels. The outcome will be a report presenting a number of proposals for institutional and legal arrangements and other mechanisms for improved co-operation.

Phase III will further elaborate on a few priority options for the future co-operation on institutions, legal arrangements, and information-sharing mechanisms. Financial implications will be investigated and consultations carried out with key actors and stakeholders to ensure an improved partnership in future arrangements.

#### **7.5 Report on study visit of the UBC representatives to Lake Victoria region municipalities**

Mr. Anders Engström, President of the Union of the Baltic Cities (UBC), and Mr. Mikko Jokinen, Chairman of the Environmental Commission of the UBC, reported on the result of their visits and discussions with local authorities and organisations.

On Monday, November 15, the UBC representatives visited the "National Forum on Implementation of Decentralisation," a five-day conference gathering some 400 to 500 local politicians and civil servants. On Tuesday, November 16, and Wednesday, November 17,



information about on-going educational and research programmes and related co-operation. He also informed about the Baltic University Programme and the experiences gained in the Baltic Sea region.

Professor Rydén concluded that the conditions for a regional, international co-operation to develop the Lake Victoria region seem very good, and that the academic community is both prepared and competent to join such an effort. It has the capacity to become an essential resource in the future. The working tasks for such a co-operation should be to educate the young generation, conduct research, address the professionals in the region, address the general public, and interact with the political leadership.

Proposed starting points for the co-operation are:

- to make the co-operation as regional as possible from the outset,
- to elaborate an overview of present data,
- to convene a planning workshop, and
- to elaborate a master program in water management.

Experiences and support from Swedish partners might be an element in the academic co-operation in the region.

### **7.8 Report from the Swedish representative of Environmental Economics**

Mr. Anders Ekblom, Gothenburg University, Sweden, reported on contacts and discussions with representatives of university institutions involved in education and research regarding environmental economics. The specific purpose for the visit was to develop the environmental economics component within the Lake Victoria initiative. The component would mainly be based on networking, capacity building, and university collaboration among environmental economists in the region.

The response on developing the co-operation was very positive, and many of the proposed activities could build on the existing institutional structures. There is notable competence in some relevant areas. Specific objectives of the collaboration would be to:

- analyse underlying causes of environmental degradation, pollution, and resource depletion,
- identify cost-effective solutions,
- support capacity building, and
- strengthen the policy dialogue.

The principal categories of activities include: a) basic and applied research, b) strengthening or development of environmental economics undergraduate and graduate university courses/programs, c) short courses for practitioners, and d) public information and dissemination.

The Environmental Economics Unit (EEU) at the Gothenburg University will initially act as co-ordinator of the process. Based on a dialogue with regional partners EEU will synthesise the various proposals into one coherent environmental economics component of the broader Lake Victoria-initiative. To facilitate the process it is expected that a regional workshop will be organised.



# **OUTCOME OF THE WORKSHOP**





## **OUTCOME OF THE WORKSHOP**

A number of new personal and institutional contacts were established during the week. It was clearly demonstrated that networks of governmental and non-governmental organisations play an important role in the development of Baltic Sea regional co-operation and that a similar potential exists in the Lake Victoria region.

The workshop ended with the adoption of Conclusions. In these the participants stated that the potential for developing a co-operation between networking organisations in the two regions is great. The meeting strongly recommended that the EAC, the member governments, and Sweden continue encouraging and supporting the process of developing networking links between the two regions. The networking organisations were also encouraged to continue their efforts and to gradually define additional concrete, collaborative activities. The meeting further recommended that the EAC take responsibility for the co-ordination of networking at the regional level and that those relevant ministries of the national governments facilitate the networking. The Conclusions are enclosed on *page 7*.



# **ANNEXES**



# **ANNEX 1**

## **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**



# NETWORKING BETWEEN PARTIES IN THE BALTIC SEA AND THE LAKE VICTORIA REGION

Local Authorities, Universities and Non-governmental Organisations  
Workshop in Uganda, November 15-19, 1999

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## **ANNEX 2**

### **WORKSHOP PROGRAMME NOVEMBER 15, 1999**





WORKSHOP FOR NETWORKING ORGANIZATIONS ON ENVIRONMENT OF  
THE BALTIC SEA, UGANDA AND OTHER EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES  
GRAND IMPERIAL HOTEL, 15TH NOVEMBER 1999

Tentative Programme

9.00 - 9.30 Registration of Participants

9.30 - 10.10 Welcome and Background and Introduction of the weeks program by the  
*Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water Lands and Environment - Eng. B.K. Kabanda*

Brief remarks by *Ambassador Hans Anderson, Swedish Embassy - Uganda*

Brief remarks by *Ambassador Lars-Goran Engfeldt, Ministry of Enviroment*

Opening Statement by *Hon. Henry Muganwa Kajura, Minister for Water, Lands and Environment*

10.10 - 10.40 1. Environmental Management in Uganda - with particular reference to Key environmental issues in the Lake Victoria Basin, Environmental Policy, Environmental Law and Institutional frameworks - by *Prof. John Okedi, Executive Director National Environment Management Authority.*

10.40 - 11.10 2. Presentation on the Baltic Sea Cooperation by *Svante Bodin, Chief Negotiator on the Baltic Sea Process and Mr. Ulf Ehlin, Stockholm International Water Institute*

11.10 - 11.30 **TEA BREAK**

*Chairman: Mr. Patrick Kahangire (Director, Directorate of Water Development)*

11.30 - 11.45 3. Water Action Plan and Water Resources Management Issues in Uganda by *Mr. Nsubuga Ssenfuma, Commissioner, Water Resources, Directorate of Water Development.*

11.45 - 12.05 4. SIDA Initiative and Strategy for the Lake Victoria Basin Cooperation by *Mr. Johan Brisman, SIDA Program Manager*

12.05 - 12.45 5. Network Presentations

- Cities
- Universities
- Environmental NGO's

12.45 - 1.15 Discussions

1.15 - 2.30 **LUNCH**

2.30 p.m. Networking continues



**ANNEX 3**

**WORKSHOP PROGRAMME  
NOVEMBER 19, 1999**



# WORKSHOP ON THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE BALTIC SEA AND LAKE VICTORIA BASIN

Imperial Botanical Beach Hotel: Friday 19<sup>th</sup> November 1999

## Program

- 08:30 Registration
- 09:30-10:00 Opening Ceremony
- Welcome and introductory remarks by Prof. John Okedi, Executive Director, NEMA
  - Brief remarks by Ambassador Lars Goran Engfeldt, Sweden
- 10:00-10:30 Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP) implementation status and strategies for the future by Dr. Orach-Meza, National Executive Secretary, LVEMP.
- 10:30-11:00 The proposed institutional and legal arrangement for sustainable development of Lake Victoria and its basin by Dr. Wegoro, East African Cooperation Secretariat and Mr. Hertzman, Natura / SCC Consultancy.
- 11:00-11:30 Tea Break
- 11:30-12:50 Report from the networking representative cities
- Cities
- 11:30-11:40 Mr. S Kabuye  
11:40-11:50 Mr. A. Engstrom, UBC  
11:50-12:00 Mr. M. Jokkinien, UBC
- Universities
- 12:00-12:10 Dr. Kansiime, Makerere University  
12:10-12:20 Prof. L. Rydén, The Bellie University  
12:20-12:30 Dr. Ekbohm, University of Gothenburg  
12:30-12:40 Mr. C. Kazoora, Sust. Development Centre
- Environment
- 12:40-12:50 Mr. O og'ang'a, EVOVIC
- 12:50-13:10 Discussion
- 13:10-13:20 Conclusions, Closing of the Meeting



## **ANNEX 4**

### **SPEECH GIVEN BY PROF. JOHN OKEDI**





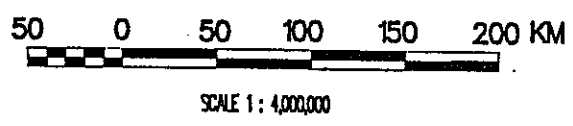
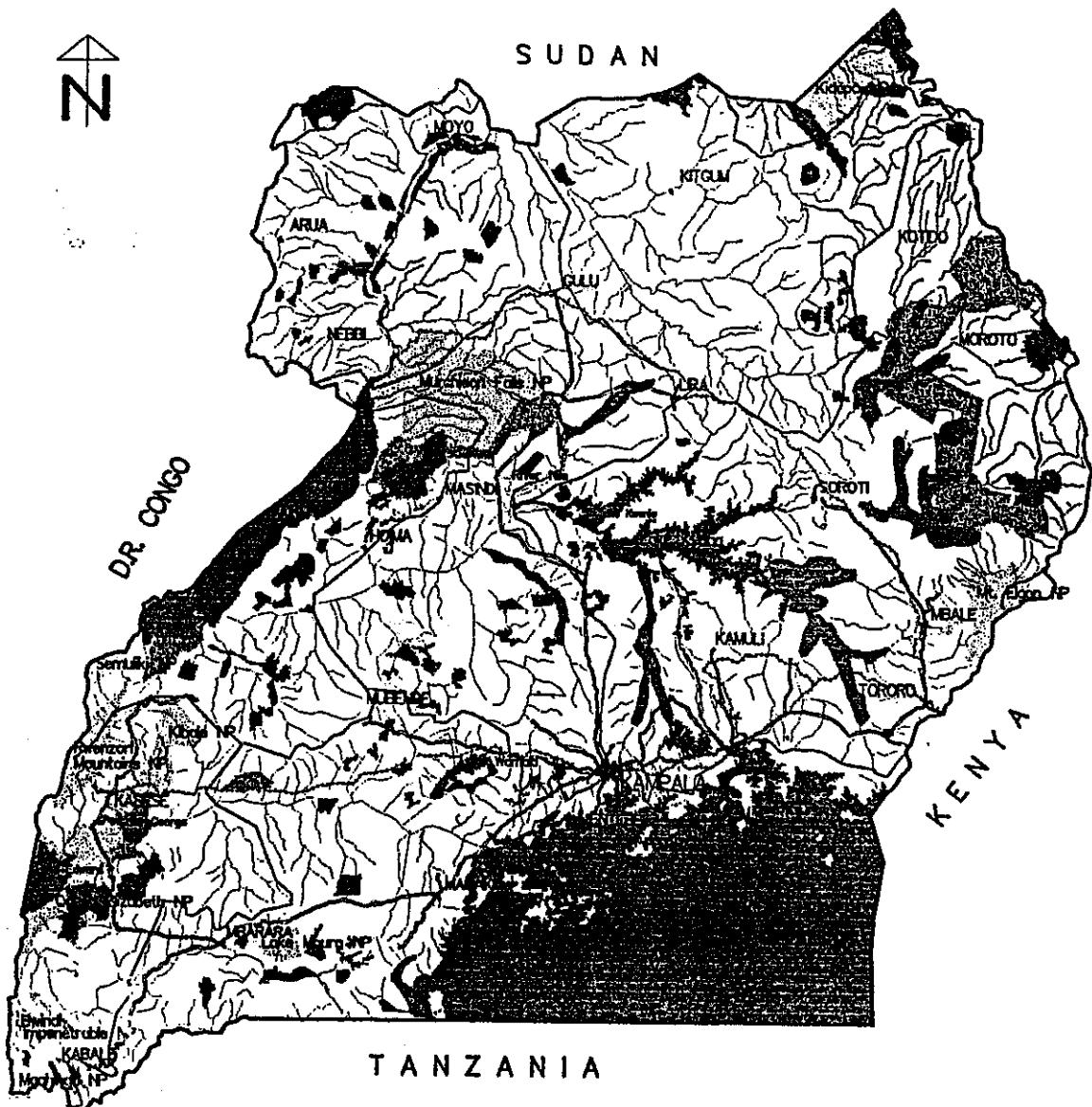
**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN UGANDA**



**WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, POLICY  
LAW AND  
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

**By: Professor John Okedi  
Executive Director  
NEMA**

**Paper Presented to the Workshop On  
Networking Organisations on Environment of the  
Baltic Sea, Uganda and other Eastern African Countries  
At Kampala**

**15 November 1999**



- |  |                          |   |                         |
|--|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
|  | National Park            |  | Extensive Wetlands      |
|  | Wildlife Reserve         |  | Rivers                  |
|  | Controlled Hunting Areas |  | International Boundary  |
|  | Wildlife Sanctuary       |  | Catchment Area Boundary |
|  | Forest                   |   |                         |

## 1.1 General

- ◆ Latitude 4°N and 1°30'S. Astride the Equator
- ◆ Longitude 29°30' East and 35°E.
- ◆ Area 241500 Km<sup>2</sup>
- ◆ Altitude 3500 ft – 5000ft (1200m – 2000m) a.s.l.
- ◆ Open Water 15%
- ◆ Wetlands 12%
  
- Topography:
  - ◆ Central Plateau of Africa
  - ◆ Mountains
    - Rwenzori
    - Elgon
    - Kadam
    - Mufumbira
  
  - ◆ Rivers
    - Nile - 4000 miles
    - Kagera - From Rwanda
  - ◆ Lakes - Lake Victoria 68,800 Km<sup>2</sup>,  
Kioga, Albert, Edward, George, Wamala
  
- Climate:
  - Mean temperatures Mild 23 – 30°C.
  - Rainfall – 500 - 3500 mm.p.a.
  
- Vegetation:

Many types

  - High Altitude Moore land
  - Medium altitude Forests
  - Forest Savanna
  - Moist thicket and Dry thicket
  - Woodland and Bush land
  - Savanna

## **1.2 POPULATION**

- Population 16.7 Million (1991) now ca.20m
- Growth Rate 2.5%, 90% Rural

## **1.3 ECONOMY**

- 100% Dependent on Agriculture and Natural Resources
- 54% of GDP through agriculture
- 100% of exports through natural resource base (Land, Minerals, Water, Wood and Wildlife).

## **2.0 MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS**

- Land Fragmentation
- Inappropriate Farming systems
- Overgrazing (cattle corridor)
- Land Compaction
- Agro chemicals
- Deforestation (45% - 12% in 90 yrs)
- Bush Fires
- Water Weeds
- Irrational Fishing Methods
- Water Pollution
- Siltation of rivers and lakes
- Industrial and Urban Effluents
- Agricultural run off
- Industrial Emissions

These Environmental problems are exacerbated by

- Poverty
- Wars and Civil Strife
- Low Literacy Rate
- Uncoordinated Policies

### **3.0 NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR STEMMING ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

- Formation of Ministry of Environment Protection in 1986.
- Rehabilitation and Development program to revamp the economy launched in 1987.
- ◆ Rationale – To mobilize domestic investment, attract foreign capital
- ◆ Economy responded with a GDP rising from 2% in 86 to 7% in 1993.

The above underpins the need to invest in:

- ◆ Environment
- ◆ Natural Resources
- ◆ Health

And the need to:

- ◆ Balance economic growth objectives with sustainable resource use.

### **4.0 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ACTION PLAN PROCESS**

Recognising the above issues Government in 1991 set up task forces on the following:

- Environmental policy, legislation and institutional arrangements.
- Education, Research and Human Resource Development
- Land Management, Agriculture, Livestock and Rangelands
- Wetlands, Water Resources, Fisheries and Aquatic Biodiversity
- Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism
- Mining, Industry, Hazardous Material and Toxic Chemicals
- Population, Health and Human Settlement
- Energy and Climate Change

#### **4.1 TASK FORCES WORK CULMINATED IN PRODUCTION OF A NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ACTION PLAN AND NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY**

Policy provides a comprehensive, integrated and coordinated plan for Environment Management at National and District levels.

**GOAL -** To enhance sustainable socio-economic development which enhances environmental policy and resource productivity for the present and future generations.

#### **4.2 THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY APPROVED BY CABINET IN 1994 ENSHRINES THE FOLLOWING:**

- Promotes Improved land use and tenure systems
- Provides coordinated approach to sustainable land use and planning
- Encourages collection, storage analysis and dissemination of environmental information
- Promotes conservation of terrestrial and aquatic biological diversity
- Encourages coordinated and integrated management of water resources
- Promotes wise and sustainable use of wetlands
- Promotes integration of environmental economics into the planning process (costs and benefits analysis)
- Encourages use of incentive and disincentives in sustainable natural resource use
- Promotes mobilisation of private sector resources for environment conservation
- Encourages use of incentives and disincentives in sustainable natural resource use
- Promotes mobilisation of private sector resources for environment conservation
- Provides for a system of EIA, Audits and Environmental Monitoring
- Promotes Development of Environmental Standards

- Promotes environmentally sound management of wastes and hazardous materials
- Encourages monitoring of the climate and the atmosphere for guiding land use and economic development
- Encourages incorporation of Gender concerns in Environmental Planning, Decisions Making and Project Implementation
- Promotes awareness creation, education and training in all environmental issues countrywide.
- Promotes community stakeholder and grass root participation in environmental management at all levels.
- Encourages regional and international cooperation on environmental matters.
- Promotes sustainable farming systems for enhancing land productivity on sustainable basis
- Promotes sustainable use and management of forest and wildlife resources in private and protected areas
- Promotes wise use of range land resources for supporting livestock and wildlife
- Promotes use of hydropower and increased use of alternative sources of energy

**5.0 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ACTION PLAN  
RECOGNISED THE EXISTENCE OF THE  
FOLLOWING**

- Inadequacies of existing policy and legislation
- Fragmented environmental policies, regulations and guidelines
- Lack of inter-sectoral coordination in environmental management
- Low levels of environmental awareness
- Inadequate information
- Low levels of technology
- Poor managerial and technical expertise in resource management



**5.2 FURTHER, AN ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK WAS PUT IN PLACE ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)**

- NEMA started operations in January 1996

**5.3 THE FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY ARE:**

- Coordinate the implementation of Government Policy and the decisions of the Policy Committee
- Ensure the integration of environmental concerns in overall national planning through coordination with the relevant ministries, departments and agencies of Government;
- Liaise with the Private Sector, Inter governmental Organisations, Non-Governmental agencies and Governmental agencies of other states on issues relating to environment;
- Propose environmental policies and strategies to the Policy Committee
- Initiate legislative proposals, standards and guidelines on the environment in accordance with the National Environment Statute, 1995
- Review and approve environmental impact assessments and environmental impact statements submitted in accordance with the statute or any other law;
- Promote public awareness through formal and non-formal education about environmental issues;
- Undertake such studies and submit reports and recommendations with respect to the environment as the Government or the policy committee may consider necessary;
- Ensure observance of proper safeguards in the planning and execution of all development projects, including those already in existence that have or are likely to have significant impact on the environment;

- Undertake research and disseminate information about the environment;
- Prepare and disseminate a State of the Environment Report (SOE) once in every two years; and
- Mobilise, expedite and monitor resources for environmental management.

#### **5.4 POLICY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT (PCE)**

In order for the Authority to operate at the highest level of Government, attain high visibility and ensure that checks and balances in the management of the environment are attained, Government established the Policy Committee on the Environment. This committee is composed of eleven ministers relevant to environment under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The composition of the Policy Committee is:-

- The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister who is the Chairman;
- The Minister responsible for Water, Lands and Environment; Deputy Chairman
- The Minister responsible for Energy and Minerals
- The Minister responsible for Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
- The Minister responsible for Finance and Economic Planning
- The Minister responsible for Education and Sports
- The Minister responsible for Health
- The Minister responsible for Works, Housing and Communication
- The Minister Responsible for Local Government
- The Minister responsible for Gender, Labour and Social Affairs; and
- The Minister responsible for Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

The Chairman of the NEMA Board and the Executive Director are ex officio members of the Policy Committee

**5.6 THE POLICY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT REVIEWS AND PASSES MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION. OTHER DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE POLICY COMMITTEE ARE:**

- To provide policy guidelines, formulate and coordinate environmental policies
- Liaise with the Cabinet on issues affecting the Environment
- Identify obstacles to the implementation of environmental policy and programmes and ensure implementation of those policies and programmes;
- To perform any other function that may be assigned to it by the Government

**5.7 THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

A Board of Directors was established to fulfil the operational, financial, and personnel oversight functions of the Authority. The Board is composed of distinguished Ugandan citizens of high technical ability, recognised as authorities in their areas of specialization, with established records in relevant areas such as environmental policy, natural resources management, public sector administration, financial management and others. The Board consists of:

- A representative of the Ministry of Natural Resources;
- A representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries;
- A representative of the Ministry responsible for economic planning
- A representative of the Ministry responsible for Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
- Two representatives of academic and Research Institutions
- Two representatives of Local non-governmental organisations; and
- Two representatives of the Private Sector;

**5.8 THE BOARD IS GRANTED DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENSURING THE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT ACCOMPLISHMENT OF OBJECTIVES OF THE AUTHORITY**

- To oversee the implementation and successful operation of the policy of the authority
- To review the policy and strategic plan of the authority
- To provide guidance to the Executive Director and staff;
- To approve the annual budget and plans of the authority
- To monitor and evaluate the performance of the Authority against budgets and plans;
- To establish and approve rules and procedures for the appointment, discipline, termination and terms and conditions of service of staff, administrative matters and financial matters;
- Any other duties assigned to it by the National Environment Statute

The Executive Director is an Ex-Officio member of the Board.

## 5.9 TECHNICAL COMMITTEES (TC)

The Board shall the advice of the Executive Director, appoints technical committees as it considers necessary to give advice on such subjects relating to the Environment.

The Technical Committees advise the Authority on the environment and on technical matters related to environment management. Initially four permanent technical committees are established by law;

- A technical committee on Soil Conservation;
- A technical committee on the Licensing of Pollution
- A technical committee on biodiversity conservation; and
- A technical committee on Environment Impact Assessment
- An ad hoc Technical Committee on Environmental Standards.

## **6.0 HORIZONTAL ENVIRONMENT LINKAGES (HEL)**

- **ENVIRONMENTAL LIAISON UNITS (ELUs)**

- **Purpose**

- Internalise and Integrate environment concerns and issues in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programs of Ministries, Departments, Organisations and Institutions.

- **Location**

- In parent institutions (22 so far)
- Funded and directed by parent institutions

- **Relations with NEMA**

- NEMA's Intervention is in Training, Sensitization, Coordination, linkage and Policy direction

## **6.1 VERTICAL ENVIRONMENT LINKAGES (VEL)**

- **Location**

- At Districts
- At Urban authorities (DEC)
- District Environment Committee (DEC) and
- Urban Environment Committees (45)

➤ **Role**

- ◆ Environmental Planning, budgeting and supervision
- ◆ Implementation of Environment Policy at District level
- ◆ Integration of Environmental concerns
- ◆ Protection of Environment
- ◆ Promulgation of Environmental bylaws
- ◆ Report to District Council

➤ **District Environment Officers**

- ◆ Guide DEC
- ◆ Implement Environment Policy and Programs
- ◆ Responsible and Reports to DEC/District Council and District CAO
- ◆ Reports progress to NEMA

➤ **Local Environment Committee (LEC) (Sub County and at Parish Level)**

- ◆ Responsibilities as at DEC but at localised level

## Environmental Regulations formulated and operationalised

Regulations	Status
1. Wastes Regulations	Completed, forwarded to MOJ and is now in Government Printer for Gazetting. Will require some funds to enable the workers spend overtime so as to complete quickly.
2. Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores Regulations	Approved by PCE on the 29 <sup>th</sup> October 1999.  Letter forwarding to the Minister of Water, Lands and Environment was dispatched on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> November Technical editing to be done by MOJ in the week beginning 15 <sup>th</sup> November
3. Hilly and Mountainous areas Regulations	Same as above
4. Gazetting of Inspectors	Was approved by Board Awaits Gazetting as soon as the list of those approved is finalized by D/I&M
5. Noise Quality regulations	Still being worked upon by D/I&M on a technical level
6. Air Quality Regulations	Same as Noise quality regulations
7. Toxic Chemicals Regulations	Was dispatched to critical institutions for review and technical comment before a national workshop is held in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter (February 2000). Require funds for this workshop.
8. Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998	Completed and Operational
9. EIA Public hearing guidelines, 1999	Completed and Operational
10. Effluent Standards Regulations, 1998	Completed Gazetted but not yet implemented



## **ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

- ◆ Standards for Discharge of Effluent into water or land have been gazetted.
- ◆ Standards for Soil Management have been approved by the Board and are awaiting approval by Policy Committee on Environment
- ◆ Standards for Control of Noise Pollution are awaiting Board approval
- ◆ Standards for Air Quality are awaiting baseline measurements from key polluting establishments before scrutiny by the Technical Committee on Standards.

### **7.0 EAST AFRICAN REGIONAL CO-OPERATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

- Establishment of the Sectoral Committee on Environment (Uganda Current Chairman)
- Establishment of East African Ministerial Committee on Water Hyacinth
- The Nairobi Protocol on Co-operation on Environment Management (1998)
- Ratification of the Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community to be signed by Heads of State on 30 November 1999.

#### **Co-operation Stipulates:**

- Coordination and harmonisation of environmental policies, laws, standards and regulations;
- Parties undertake to implement efficient and sustainable utilisation of natural resources;
- Promote, preserve, protect and enhance quality of the environment;
- Control transboundary air, land and water pollution;
- Promote public awareness on environmental issues, and
- Promote capacity building programmes for environment management and sustainable utilisation of natural resources.

## 8.0 International Co-operation in Environmental Issues

Uganda is signatory to the following international treaties and protocols on Environment:

- African convention on the conservation of nature and natural resources, Algiers (1968) [NEMA]
- Convention on wetlands of international importance especially as water fowl habitat, Ramsar (1971) [Wetlands programme]
- Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage, Paris (1972) [Ministry of Trade, Industry & Tourism]
- Vienna convention for the protection of the ozone layer, Vienna (85) [NEMA]
- Montreal protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, Montreal, (85), [NEMA]
- Convention concerning safety in the use of asbestos, Geneva (86)
- Convention on biological diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992) [NEMA]
- Framework convention on climate change, New York (2) [Meteorological Department]
- International convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, Paris (1994) [Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries]



## **ANNEX 5**

### **SPEECH GIVEN BY MR. SVANTE BODIN**



## **Baltic Sea Region co-operation**

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by Svante Bodin, Swedish Ministry of Environment

Honorable Minister, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

### **1. The political development of the Baltic Sea region**

In this presentation I would like to review the Baltic Sea region co-operation and then try to draw some conclusions, which hopefully will be relevant also to the Lake Victoria region.

Let me say right from the beginning that Sweden since a long time back puts a very high priority on the Baltic Sea region. Sweden has the longest coast line facing the Baltic Sea of all the riparian countries. But there are other historical and political reasons for that.

In the old times of the Vikings, some thousand years ago, the Baltic Sea was the main facilitator of trade and cultural exchange in the region. The Baltic Sea was the gate to Eastern Europe and the rivers ending in the Baltic Sea were often the beginning of long journeys by Swedish tradesmen all the way down to Constantinople. All of this is beautifully recorded in numerous archeological findings in Sweden and elsewhere.

But modern history finds the Baltic Sea not as a uniting body of water but as a division line between the eastern, Soviet bloc, and the western political blocs during the cold war. Since the end of the second world war the Baltic Sea was a divided sea up until the fall of the wall in 1989 and the down-fall of the Soviet Union. The 1990s started with a completely different political geography. The three Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were created as free and sovereign democracies. Germany was united again and the Russian Federation was created of the remaining, Russian parts, of the Soviet Union. Poland, that had actually started its progress towards democracy earlier than any other country of the Warsaw pact countries, is well ahead of the other countries with economies in transition regarding economic growth, democracy and social development. As a matter of fact Poland was recently accepted as member of the OECD.

The integration of Eastern and Western Europe is very important for providing stability in Europe and it is an important political issue to Sweden. In this process the Baltic Sea region plays a very important role. Here the distance is at its closest between the Russian Federation, the new Baltic republics and the European Union. Here the historical ties are very strong and, not the least, the potential for growth and development very good.

Sweden wants to play a strong role and make a major contribution to the process of integration, stabilization and growth of the Baltic Sea region, thereby benefitting the whole European integration process. One must also keep in mind that Poland and the three Baltic republics all have applied for membership in the European Union.

### **2. The Baltic Sea and the environment**

In one respect, however, it was possible to break through the Iron Curtain. Already in the late sixties and particularly in the early 70s the countries around the Baltic Sea realized that the Sea was in a very bad shape. Actually, the Baltic Sea suffered from the strong industrialization of the region since the beginning of the 20th century. Agriculture and untreated waste water supplied large amounts of excess nutrients to the sea leading to eutrophication, i.e. made visible through wide spread algal blooms and decline of the cod stocks. Various chemicals like DDT and PCB threatened the existence of the Baltic Sea eagle and the seals and made it dangerous to eat Baltic Sea fish to exposed populations in the whole region. This prompted international cooperation between the then seven riparian states despite the cold war.

But before going into the remedial actions taken let us take a look at the Baltic Sea itself.

The Baltic Sea is a semi-enclosed sea and covers an area of about 400.000 km<sup>2</sup>. That is roughly four times as large as the Lake Victoria. Its drainage area covers more than four times the size of the sea, and extends into another five countries. Almost 80 million people live in the drainage area, but unevenly distributed with almost 50 million living on the southern side of the Sea. It is a highly industrialised and intensively farmed region. The geographical conditions of the drainage area varies from mountainous areas in the north-west, to forests, wetlands and lakes in the north and east. In the south and west, agricultural land is predominant.

Due to its specific features, the Baltic Sea is a unique and sensitive ecosystem. It consists of eight different zones, each zone with different biogeochemical characteristics. The average depth is 52 m, the depth of the main sea basins are 100-200 m and the maximum depth is about 450 m. The salinity varies from pure marine water conditions in the Kattegat through its connection to the North Sea, to almost fresh water conditions in the Bothnian Bay where many rivers discharge fresh water.

The deteriorating situation in the beginning of the 70s led to the elaboration of two important international agreements, two of the first international conventions on the protection of the marine environment and the management of natural living resources.

Finland organized the first conference on the Baltic Sea in 1973. The Helsinki Convention for the protection of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea was signed in 1974 and entered into force in 1980. In 1992 the Convention was revised and modernized.

The aim of the Helsinki Convention is to protect the Baltic marine environment from all pollution sources. This means pollution from land, sea (shipping) and air.

The Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) was established to implement the provisions of the Helsinki Convention and monitor progress. The Commission defines pollution control criteria, makes recommendations concerning various issues and has the executive responsibility for the implementation of the Baltic Sea Joint Comprehensive Environmental Action Programme, JCP adopted in 1992.

HELCOM has recently gone through a reorganisation and has now organised its work in five working groups- the strategy group, the land-based pollution group, the sea-based pollution group (including cooperation on surveillance and combatting of illegal and accidental discharges from ships) and the group on nature conservation and ICZM.

The other important achievement was the signing of the Gdansk Convention, also in 1974.

The IBSFC-the International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission- is based on the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources in the Baltic Sea and the Belts. Its objectives are to preserve and increase the marine living resources in order to obtain rational management and optimal yield. The parties agree on annual recommendations to national governments on regulations and catches and national quotas for relevant fish stocks. Naturally there is a strong relationship and interlinkage between IBSFC and HELCOM.

Sweden went on supporting the IBSFC and the Helsinki Commission during the Cold War era. Scientific exchange was established between the countries and monitoring activities initiated. However, it later turned out that the Soviet Union never implemented the commitments in the recommendations adopted by the Helsinki Commission and the conditions of the Baltic Sea did not improve noticeably over these years. However, decisions to phase out DDT and PCB have actually shown some results in the recovery of the eagle populations and the number of seals has increased significantly the last decade.

In 1990 when the Berlin wall had fallen and the disintegration of the Soviet Union had started the Swedish and the Polish Prime Ministers invited the other countries in the region to a summit in the Swedish town of Ronneby to discuss the future development of the environmental situation of the Baltic Sea and the region. It had become evident that the environmental conditions in the former Eastern bloc was much worse than expected. The Prime Ministers of the region requested in response a programme to be developed to restore the ecological balance of the Baltic Sea to almost pre-world war II conditions.

As a result of the Ronneby meeting the Baltic Sea Joint Comprehensive Environmental Action Programme (JCP) was elaborated and adopted in 1992. A novel feature at the Ronneby summit was the presence of the IFIs- the International Financing Institutions like the World Bank, the EBRD and the Nordic Investment Bank. This created an atmosphere of openness, cooperation and participation which greatly facilitated the further work on developing the JCP the sharing of priorities and the implementation of actions needed. The JCP action programme includes activities related to institutional strengthening, human resource development, investment activities, research, education and awareness raising. In addition 132 major sources of pollution, so called 'hot-spots', were identified, analysed and included in the investment part of the action programme. The costs of the JCP was estimated at Euro18 billion (roughly 20 billion USD) over a 20 year period but has later been revised down to about 14 billions.

The implementation has been surprisingly successful so far. Out of the 132 hot-spots 17 have been removed from the list and only 27 are yet to be addressed. For the remaining sources of pollution, investments are in various stages of progress.

The JCP signified a new way of approaching international co-operation and the environmental problems of the region. It took into account the need for assistance to the former Soviet republics and the different economic conditions of the region. It was based on a sharing of mutual priorities. The Baltic Sea is a common resource of great importance to all countries. The JCP was action oriented and supplemented HELCOM's more legalistic approach. The Programme Implementation Task Force-the PITF - includes members from all countries in the catchment area of the Baltic Sea, that is also including Belarus, Ukraine, Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Norway, as well as a number of NGOs. NGOs include for example WWF and the Union of the Baltic Cities (UBC). In addition the IFIs are also members of the PITF. In this way PITF represents all major stakeholders in the JCP. It also means that membership is not exactly the same as for HELCOM itself.



The jointly established list of hot spots has played an important role in receiving strong political support as well as facilitating investment envelopes to be created in co-operation between recipient countries, IFIs and bilateral donors. A major part of the investments has so far has been directed towards municipal waste water treatment plants and fresh water supply. I have dwelled on the JCP at some length because of its important role in opening up new vistas for co-operation in the field of environment. This does not mean that the implementation of the JCP has been without problems and bottlenecks. But it has been possible to a large extent to overcome these difficulties within the framework set up.

### **3. Sustainable development**

The picture of Baltic Sea co-operation would not be complete if we did not carry the development up to the present date. The relative progress of the JCP and the parallel economic development of the countries with economies in transition has laid the foundation for the most recent step in the broadening and deepening of co-operation in the region. Again Sweden had the opportunity to play an instrumental role in this respect. In 1996 the Swedish Prime Minister hosted a second summit of the Baltic Sea region in the old Hanseatic town Visby on the island of Gotland, in the middle of the Baltic Sea. At this time environment was not the only issue on the agenda. The meeting considered several aspects of co-operation and exchange in the region in three action programmes; one on democracy and people to people exchange, an economic development programme and an environmental action programme. In addition, the meeting requested an Agenda 21 for the Baltic Sea region to be developed. In fact in the declaration from the meeting the Heads of Government clearly communicated their wish for the economic development to take place "within a framework of sustainable development, sustainable use of natural resources and protection of the environment". The principle of integration of environmental concerns into the various economic sectors of society was actually used in these action programmes for the first time. It was clear from this meeting that the Heads of Government saw both the great potential for economic growth in the region and the possibilities for increasing welfare of the people of the region and the risks associated with rapid economic development and the possible detrimental effects this might have on the prospects for long term sustainable development of the region. These two concerns had to be integrated. The Agenda 21 for the Baltic Sea region can be seen as a response to these concerns.

The Agenda 21 for the Baltic Sea region, or Baltic 21 as it is called for short, was adopted in Nyborg in Denmark by the Foreign Ministers of the region within the framework of the Council of the Baltic Sea States- the CBSS- in June 1998 and is presently being implemented.

Baltic 21 emphasises economic and environmental aspects of sustainable development and focuses on regional co-operation. All major institutions, NGOs, intergovernmental organisations and financial institutions are represented on the steering group in addition to governments, including the EU. The work focuses on seven sectors of crucial economic and environmental importance: agriculture, fisheries, energy, forestry, industry, tourism and transport. The Baltic 21 comprises an action programme for sustainable development and common views on how to reach the goals for sustainable development.

In Baltic 21 the sectors were responsible for the development of their sector action programmes and are now responsible for the implementation of these programmes. The sector programmes are coordinated by lead parties established for each sector. For example, Sweden and the Russian Federation are responsible for the industrial sector of Baltic 21.

Sweden is presently hosting the Baltic 21 secretariat.

With Baltic 21 the agenda for action in the Baltic Sea region is well filled up. HELCOM with its focus on the marine environment of the Baltic Sea complements Baltic 21 and continues its work in this respect, both through its commission and through its action programme. Baltic 21 provides for the long term perspective of sustainable development of the whole region with all its development problems and potentials in the different sectors of society. Both the JCP and the Baltic 21 originates from strong political commitments which have been filled with a very concrete content involving all relevant stakeholders and actors in the region. JCP is well under way while Baltic 21 is still in its infancy. Cleaning up is more down to earth than changing the course for the future towards sustainable development.

#### 4. Concluding remarks

We feel very happy to have had the chance to both witness, participate in and contribute to the explosive development in the Baltic Sea region during the last decade. This concerns economic development, social improvements and improvements of the environment. Democracy and market economies now prevail in the region and have become a shared value base. The region is however still not on a track towards sustainable development but the "Baltic Sea Region ship" has now been equipped with navigation tools that make it possible to find the course towards sustainable development.

The Swedish government has strongly committed itself to sustainable development and started an ambitious national programme for this end. We are ready to share experiences and assist other countries in this respect whenever possible. But let me in ending this presentation try to summarize what I think the past ten years of international, regional co-operation has taught us, in particular our experiences from the JCP and the elaboration of Baltic 21. To achieve success and progress it seems to be necessary to

- have a strong and sustained commitment from the highest political levels of all the countries
- build on existing political and other structures in the region
- involve all major stakeholders and actors at an early time in the process in order to make them share common goals, visions and actions. This includes for example the IFIs, IGOs and NGOs, both industrial and green.
- allow for an open, democratic and transparent process.
- establish joint priority actions to the benefit of all countries
- be ready to support and assist other countries in various stages of the process
- create a public awareness about the state of the environment, its relation to economic development and what is required to achieve improvements

Some of these conclusions might only be relevant to the Baltic Sea region but it is my conviction that most of them, if properly adapted to the conditions at hand, are of a more general nature and may very well provide a starting point also for discussions on the development of a deepened and broadened co-operation aiming at sustainable development in the Lake Victoria region.



**ANNEX 6**

**SPEECH GIVEN BY MR. ULF EHLIN**



## **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND THE BALTIC SEA CO-OPERATION**

by Mr. Ulf Ehlin, Stockholm International Water Institute

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

After the comprehensive description of the Baltic Sea co-operation by Mr. Bodin I think I should restrict myself to just a few comments related to the importance of the non-governmental organisations in the Baltic Sea co-operation.

During the first phase of its existence the Helsinki Commission did not recognise the non-governmental organisations as a valuable and competent counterpart in the work to clean up and protect the Baltic Sea environment. It was instead so that the NGOs were not allowed to participate in all the Commission's meetings and allowed to expressing their opinions.

After some time and in pace with the broadening of the scope of the Commission's work it was obvious that some of the NGO's had a deeper knowledge in specific questions than the governmental authorities represented in the work of the Commission. In the mid 1990ies the NGOs being observers to the Commission therefore were invited to participate and contribute at all the HELCOM meetings. A constructive co-operation developed and as an additional result the demonstrations on the streets outside the meeting premises disappeared and more relevant discussions appeared in mass-media.

Some of the NGOs created networks around the Baltic Sea and co-ordinated their activities and viewpoints what regards the overall management of the Baltic sea and its environment.

Today NGO's are valuable partners in the work of the Helsinki Commission. They are participating in the different committees and working groups, proposing various actions, scrutinising and amending other proposals for action and in some sectors taking the lead for studies and elaboration of plans for future work.

There are NGOs of different characters participating in the work. Some are dealing with environment in common, others have more specific interests. There are e.g. NGOs representing industrial sectors and business organisations. They are contributing with their specific expertise, which in some cases are rather unique. The NGOs being observers to HELCOM are listed in table 1.

It should be underlined that there are also a number of other organisations building networks around the Baltic Sea and contributing to the process towards sustainability. Some are not formal organisations, just groups of persons, companies, municipalities etc., contributing to the development of the region in a considerable way. One such group is the Capitals of the Nordic Countries, which during a number of years have supported their counterparts in the former Soviet republics Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The NGOs and their networks are not only valuable partners in the organised intergovernmental co-operation. They are also via their own activities a strong force in the

process towards environmental protection and sustainable social and economic development. This force is particularly strong when the different actors share the same vision for the future development of the Baltic Sea region. This is clearly demonstrated in the work with the Agenda 21 for the Baltic Sea region and described in its newsletter distributed here today.

**Table 1. List of non-governmental observers to HELCOM**

- Baltic Ports Organisation (BPO)
- The Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO)
- Bird Life International
- Coalition Clean Baltic (CCB)
- International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (OGP)
- European Chlor-Alkali Industry (EURO CHLOR)
- European Community Sea Ports Organizations (ESPO)
- European Dredging Association (EuDA)
- European Fertilizer Manufacturer's Association (EFMA)
- European Union for Coastal Conservation (EUCC)
- International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)
- International Network for Environmental Management (INEM)
- Standing Conference of Rectors, Presidents and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities (CRE)
- Stichting Greenpeace Council, Greenpeace International
- Union of the Baltic Cities (UBC)
- World Wide Fund for Nature, WWF International

**ANNEX 7**

**SPEECH GIVEN BY  
MR. NSUBUGA-SENFUMA**





# **UGANDA WATER ACTION PLAN**

## **IMPLEMENTATION STATUS**

**PAPER DELIVERED DURING WORKSHOP  
FOR NETWORKING ORGANISATIONS IN THE  
FIELD OF ENVIRONMENT BETWEEN BALTIC  
SEA AND LAKE VICTORIA BASIN COUNTRIES**

**By Mr. Nsubuga-Senfuma,  
Commissioner, Water Resources Management Department  
Directorate of Water Development  
KAMPALA**

**15 November 1999**



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# UGANDA WATER ACTION PLAN - IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

## 1.0 BACKGROUND

The Water Action Plan (WAP) was developed by government to provide a framework for planning, management and development of its water resources. Its implementation has been designed in a staged manner with specific time frames ranging between 0 – 5 years for short term and over 10 years for long term. In its development, principles that emerged out of several international foras prior to and including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio, 1992 were recognized and are in-built in the final document.

With the support from the Danish Government through the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) the Water Action Plan was formulated and development between 1993-1994. The project was executed by the Directorate of Water Development, assisted by a team of Danish consultants. Uganda became the first country to prepare a Water Action Plan based on the Rio principles. WAP comprises of a number of documents ranging from the Executive Summary to Projects and Actions. All in all there are 14 sets, each set covering a specific aspect.

The ultimate goal of WAP is to assist government to manage and develop the water resources of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner so as to secure water of adequate quantity and quality for all social and economic needs.

### 1.1 Guiding Principles

The guiding principles from the UNCED (1992) that were adopted as the basis for the development of the Water Action Plan are:

- 1) Freshwater is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment.
- 2) Management of water resources should take place at the lowest appropriate level.
- 3) Government has a role to play as an enabler in a participatory, demand-driven approach to development.
- 4) Water is recognized a social and economic good.
- 5) Integration of water and land management.
- 6) Women have an essential role to play in water management.
- 7) The private sector has an important role in water management.

## **2.0 RATIONALE FOR WATER ACTION PLAN**

### **2.1 Management Issues**

The water resources management situation in Uganda in the beginning of the nineties was at a very poor level. Many years of civil unrest had disrupted almost all-basic services. The comprehensive national hydrometric data collection system of the 1970's had virtually collapsed, leaving only a few operational stations and large gaps in the historical series. At the institutional level, resources management capacity was low and there was no regulation of water use and pollution control.

High population density, deforestation and poor agricultural practices are also having an increasing impact on both the quantity and quality of the available water resources. Severe erosion problems have been reported from mountainous and hilly areas and from the pastoral livestock areas in the northeast and the southwest.

#### **2.1.1 Surface Water Quantity:**

Even though Uganda possesses a relatively abundant water resources and sound water environment (15% of the country is covered with water). The water resources are not evenly distributed. Large tracts of the country to the north, northeast, southwest and the western rift valley are drying with seasonal water sources. The uneven distribution of the surface water resources means that on a local scale there may be shortage and competition for water, especially in the dry areas where streams are seasonal.

#### **2.1.2 Groundwater Quantity:**

Groundwater is presently the major source of rural domestic water supply and is planned to be the main source for small towns. However, the aquifers are limited in yield, extent and hydraulic characteristic and recharge is extremely low which implies that major groundwater abstractions for say irrigation is not feasible.

#### **2.1.3 Water Quality:**

The water quality issues can be summarized as:

- i. Deterioration in quality and ecology of most of the Lakes including Lake Victoria
- ii. Organic and chemical pollution of Lake Victoria and the Victoria Nile
- iii. Proliferation of water hyacinths in the Lake Victoria and Victoria Nile
- iv. Pollution by toxic metals and other hazardous chemicals from the Kilembe mines.
- v. Widespread corrosiveness of the groundwater
- vi. Occurrence of groundwater with high iron and fluoride contents

#### **2.1.4 Water Resources Development:**

Only 47% of the rural population and 65% of the urban population of Uganda have access to safe water within reasonable walking distance. The priority is therefore to provide enough water of acceptable quality to provide for sustenance and health of Uganda's people.

Hydropower development which is the major source of energy, fishing and fish farming, tourism and irrigation to ensure food security are not yet developed.

#### **2.1.5 International Aspects:**

Uganda's water resources is within the Nile Basin, a river which is shared by 10 riparian states. Three of its major lakes (Victoria, Albert and George) are shared with other riparian states. As a downstream country with respect to Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Kenya, the quality and quantity of our water resources are impacted upon by the increased water and land use changes in the above mentioned upstream countries including management and regulatory measures which may exist in those countries. In spite of this international influence of the countries water resources, Uganda does not have any allocation or control of the shared resources e.g. the Nile due to our lack of solid knowledge of the water availability, present and future demand.

### **3.0 PROCESS**

The development of WAP involved two stages namely:

- i) Desk studies and literature survey
- ii) Actual study of 5 pilot districts – Mukono, Moroto, Mbarara, Mbale and Arua

The selection of the districts was based on the complexity of the water resources issues and the tax base.

The methodology comprised:

- a) identifying and analyzing the full range of water resources issues that occur across the country and their ranking according to severity;
- b) identifying the ideal water resources management system and interventions that are needed to address the problems and issues identified above;
- c) developing long term and short term management strategies in the light of capacity potentials and constraints.

### **4.0 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WATER ACTION PLAN**

Significant progress and landmarks have been achieved during the last five years regarding implementation of Water Action Plan. In particular there is government recognition, the enabling environment and institutional framework at the national level has been established and significant progress has been made in establishing the capacity for water resources monitoring and assessment. The biggest challenge however remains building the capacity of the local governments and the communities in water resources management functions.



#### 4.1 RECOGNITION BY GOVERNMENT

This has been depicted in the 1995 Constitution which recognises the principles upon which WAP was developed.

<b>Selected Reference to the Constitution of Uganda, 1995</b>	
Para II	The state shall be guided by the principle of decentralization of functions and powers to the people, to appropriate levels where they can best manage and direct their own affairs.
Para IX	The state shall encourage private participation
Para XV	The state shall recognize the significant role that women play in society.
Para XIV	The state shall ensure that all Ugandans enjoy rights and opportunities to clean and safe water.
Para XXI	The state shall take all practical measures to promote a good water management system at all levels.
Para XXVII (ii)	The state shall take all practical measures to prevent or minimize damage and destruction to land, air and water resources resulting from pollution and other causes.
Article 237(b)	The Government shall hold in trust for the people and protect water resources.

#### 4.2 ESTABLISHING THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

The enabling environment for integrated management of water resources has finally been put in place by Government – taking advantage of and linked to with overall developments in Uganda towards decentralization, privatization and creating framework for environmental management. The following now constitutes the enabling environment for water resources management:

##### a) The Water Statute, 1995

The Water Statute was enacted in 1995 to provide the legal basis for water resources management in Uganda. The main objectives of the Statute are:

- (i) To promote the rational management and use of the waters of Uganda;
- (ii) To promote the provision of clean, safe and sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes for all persons;
- (iii) To allow for orderly development and use of water resources for purposes other than domestic use, such as the watering of stock, irrigation, agriculture, industrial, commercial and mining purposes, energy, navigation, fishing, preservation of fauna and flora and recreation in ways which minimizes harmful effects to the environment;

(iv) To control pollution and promote safe disposal of wastewater.

**b) Water Resources Regulations, 1998 and Water (Waste Discharge) Regulations, 1998**

The implementation of the Water Statute required supporting regulations issued by the Minister. Two regulations for water resources management and wastewater discharge have been gazetted.

The Water Resources Regulations 1998 match the present economic, regulatory and managerial capacity. Thus threshold values have been set so that only major water abstractions require a permit. The vast majority of water abstractions for domestic use are exempted from regulation.

In line with the ongoing privatization of drilling operations in Uganda, drilling contractors have to obtain a drilling permit. Thus the regulations have transferred part of the management of water resources to private drilling contractors, who are required to file and report hydrological data every three months.

The scope of wastewater discharge regulations have been reduced by concentrating on only a limited range of polluting activities and focussing on the most characteristic pollutant produced by these industries, BOD, which is also simple to both control and treat.

The Director of Water Development issues permits for both water use and wastewater discharge after hearing of the affected people, and after an approved EIA for new developments by NEMA.

The regulations provide for charges to both types of permit, aimed at providing incentives for efficient water use and reduced polluted discharge and treatment.

**c) National Water Policy, 1995**

Cabinet has approved the National Water Policy 1995. The overall policy objective is in line with what Government had set as a goal during the development of WAP "to manage and develop water resources of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner, so as to secure and provide water of adequate quantity and quality for all social and economic needs, with the full participation of stakeholders, and so as not to leave the future generations any worse off than ourselves".

The National Water Policy adopted the guiding principles for water resources management emanating from the UNCED Agenda.

The policy document elaborates on the principle of water as a social and economic good, stating that the first priority in water allocation is to meet domestic water demand, and that further allocations will be reserved to ensure the continued viability of each resource and for the conservation of the environment. For the remaining available water a market-based approach will be developed over a period of time.

#### **d) The National Environment Statute, 1995**

The National Environment Statute was enacted in 1995 to provide for sustainable management of the environment and to establish an Authority (National Environment Management Authority, NEMA) as a coordinating, monitoring and supervisory body. With regard to water resources the Statute empowers NEMA, in consultation with the Directorate of Water Development (lead agency), to set water quality standards, establish standards for discharge of effluent into water, set limits on the use of lakes and rivers, establish regulation for environmental impact assessments, manage riverbanks and lakeshores, restrict use of wetlands and manage wetlands.

### **4.3 ESTABLISHING THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **(a) Water Policy Committee**

The Minister has appointed the Water Policy Committee, which is provided for by the Water Statute.

While in principle being advisory to the Minister, WPC is overall responsible for setting national policies, standards and priorities, including coordinating revisions to legislation and regulations, and coordinating sector ministries' plans and projects that affect water resources. In addition, it is expected to mediate dispute between agencies and coordinate the formulation of an international water resources policy.

The 12 members of the Water Policy Committee are defined by the Water Statute and comprise relevant government ministries and departments, representatives from district administrations and two persons having special qualifications and experience. The Director of Water Development is the Secretary and DWD provides Secretariat for the WPC.

#### **(b) Directorate of Water Development**

Following the promulgation of the Constitution and enactment of the Local Government Act, 1997, the central government ministries have been restructured.

The Directorate of Water Development has been created under the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment. With regard to water resources, the role of DWD has been strengthened and includes water resources monitoring and assessment, regulation of wastewater discharge and water use.

#### **(c) District and Local Level**

With decentralisation policy of Government, districts and Local Councils are responsible for provision and maintenance of water supplies (outside the NW&SC towns). In this sub-sector management of water sources at appropriate levels is well defined through a water user committees, water user groups and the involvement of women. However, with regard to water resources management, the district level is weak due to lack of human resources at district and local level; lack systematic and operational guidelines for monitoring procedures and lack budgetary resources.

The WAP anticipated decentralization of water permit administration to the districts in the long-term (5years)-which has not been achieved. It is more realistic to expect capacity building of the districts to take up to 20 years so as to attain sustainable water resources management.

#### **4.4 PLANNED ACTIONS AND PROJECTS**

WAP identified 40 actions and projects to enable it achieve its goal. Priority was given to:

##### **(a) Water Resources Monitoring and Assessment Services**

The objective of the project was to build capacity of the Directorate of Water Development (DWD) to monitor the water resources of Uganda in terms of quality and quantity and undertake water resources assessment studies, so that DWD could provide coordinated and reliable operational recommendations on management of Ugandan water resources. The project was approved for Danish support in 1995, commenced in August 1996 and is scheduled to last to 2003.

The following priority projects have not been implemented, though their implementation will enhance the WAP process. What is mentioned here are mere project titles, project profiles are already available in the WAP (**Projects and Actions Annex Report – Volume 4 [Doc.013]**).

- i) Preparation of International Water Resources Policy
- ii) Support to Policy Development in Water Resources Related sectors
- iii) Development of code of practice for wastewater discharge
- iv) Investigate water balances
- v) Preparation of guidelines for interaction between DWD and the District Administrations
- vi) Integration of water resources management topics within the curriculum of training institutions.
- vii) Support the establishment of Environment and Natural Resources Committees
- viii) Conducting orientation training in selected districts.
- ix) Prepare guidelines for integrated extension services
- x) Investigation of the hydrology of wetlands
- xi) Investigation of recharge
- xii) Training in water balance computations
- xiii) Preparation of guidelines for design of dams and valley tanks
- xiv) Preparation of procedures for bulk water allocation to districts
- xv) Preparation of guidelines for district water resources planning

#### **5.0 CONSTRAINTS**

- i. Transboundary issues – Uganda lacks a clear assessment of its water requirements for the present and future demands of the Nile waters.
- ii. Districts have not been involved in water resources management and hence the capacity is still low. Water resources management has not been delegated/decentralized.

- iii. There is lack of an institutional framework to manage water resources at the district level.
- iv. Land Act conflicts with the Water Statute and there is need for harmonization of the two laws.
- v. Funds have not been secured to implement some of the suggested projects and actions.
- vi. The private sector is still in its infancy though the Government policy is to promote the private sector involvement and investment.
- vii. There is inadequate manpower at the districts to implement and assist communities construct and maintain their protected water sources.
- viii. Monitoring and evaluation of the sector is inadequate.
- ix. Lack of financial and staffing provisions in the Local Government Act for water resources management.
- x. Low capacity at the center to prepare guidelines and then deal with the required monitoring of the delegated functions.
- xi. The very small and in some cases non-existent district budgets for water.

## **6.0 WAY FORWARD**

Comparatively, we are slowly achieving our desired goal. With the dawning of the new millennium with the laid down principles to guide us in the management, planning and development, and with international support of our partners in development the goal of WAP can be achieved - **the ultimate goal of WAP is to assist government to manage and develop the water resources of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner so as to secure water of adequate quantity and quality for all social and economic needs.** However, time is now ripe to review and make new priorities in the implementation of WAP.

**ANNEX 8**

**SPEECH GIVEN BY MR. JOHAN BRISMAN**



## **Proposed strategy for Swedish support to Sustainable Development in the Lake Victoria Basin.**

**Presentation made by Mr Johan Brisman, Sida, to a seminar on Lake Victoria development networking held in Kampala, Uganda, on November 15<sup>th</sup>, 1999**

There are three aspects I would like to highlight which forms the background to Sweden's interest in the Lake Victoria Basin development:

- ❖ Poverty is escalating in a region that already has one of poorest rural populations in the world. The high incidence of HIV/Aids adds new and aggravating dimensions to the already grim situation .
- ❖ The environmental deterioration is driving poverty and is being driven by poverty. The environmental destruction, whether caused by the poor or by highly commercialised operations, including unsustainable use of Natural Resources, affects the poor the most and has detrimental effects for their wellbeing. The development threatens security and stability in the region.
- ❖ The third aspect relates to the fact that the region is endowed with natural resources. With proper management of the development process the region should be able to provide it's population with a good quality life.

It is against this background that Sida over the last year has worked with developing a strategy on how to support sustainable development in the Lake Victoria region.

We have noted the many efforts being made to address the challenges relating to poverty and environment and the various linkages in between the two. We have studied the many short and medium term projects being implemented in the Lake Basin designed to address certain aspects of the environmental problems and patterns of unsustainable use of natural resources. We acknowledge the importance of many of those projects not least the potential contribution LVEMP may be able to make during the two remaining years of its life span. We have however also noted the lack of an overall regional frame work for the efforts being made and at the lack of a co-ordinating mechanism. In the strategy work we have given attention to those facts.

Early in the process we joined hands with the East African Co-operation. The logic behind this was of course that the Lake is a shared resource and that EAC had been given a mandate to work on developing it as such by the member states.

In developing the strategy we worked in parallel with developing the Strategy and supporting specific development oriented activities undertaken by various partners. This included a number of activities to follow up on the recommendations from the seminar in Arusha and the High Level visit to the Baltic Sea in June this year.

We have taken note of the important step taken by EAC in instituting a Lake Victoria Development Committee constituted by the Permanent Secretaries that went to the Baltic Sea.



An EAC-initiated major study on Institutional and Legal aspects of Sustainable Use of the Lake Victoria and its Resources is in progress. An Advisory Group has been established to guide the Study. We will learn more about this on Friday from the Project Manager of the Study.

EAC and Sweden have agreed in principle to commission a Study on the Economic Development Potential of the Lake Region and we hope to join hands with other donors including with the World Bank in supporting the study.

A program officer to administrate the EAC-program on Lake Victoria is under recruitment and will receive financial support from Sweden during the initial two years.

Small scale pilot activities on water, sanitation and agriculture have been initiated in a Kenyan fishing village through Sida's Regional Land Management Unit, RELMA, in Nairobi.

ICRAF has, with Swedish support, made a major breakthrough in developing a method to trace the origins of silt in the river mouths in Lake Victoria. The method has a potential of becoming a tool in prioritising soil conservation and land management efforts in the basin.

Preliminary work has been done by RELMA, making use of Ugandan expertise to assist Rwanda in its efforts to build up a Water Hyacinth program.

IUCN has with Swedish support compiled information on the proliferation, combat and use of Water Hyacinths.

Support to the formulation of Action Programs has been given to the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation, to the Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Co-operation and to EcoVic.

The environment NGO Osiendela and the Swedish Linköping University have received substantial funding for their work with water and sanitation and with addressing the problems with untreated effluents from industries in the Nyando river basin.

The University of Gothenburg and the universities of Makerere and Moi have initiated a co-operation to develop economic tools on environmental issues like the water hyacinth problem.

Our Embassies in the region are, at present reviewing ongoing bilateral development co-operation programmes with the EAC member countries to explore the possibility of making those contribute even more to sustainable development in the Lake Victoria basin.

We have initiated discussions with a number of other donors on the co-ordination of our efforts to support development in the Lake Victoria basin.

We are in discussion with Swedish NGOs such as the Vi-forest on the potential of them expanding their activities in the region and making such activities more relevant to the Lake Victoria development challenges.

Through all these activities we have increased our own understanding of the opportunities and of the challenges. We have hopefully also contributed to kick-starting certain activities on which we will continue to work under the strategy.

Why have we put so much effort into developing a strategy? The reasons are that the situation is complex and the issues important. We want to be as certain as possible that our contribution will add real value to all the other efforts being made. Speed and direction are important if you want to reach a certain objective. If you have to compromise with one of those, we believe setting out in the right direction is more important.

We need a good Strategy-document to get our Government to allocate resources to its implementation. We need a Strategy to guide various actors on the Swedish side in their contributions to your development efforts. The Strategy will also give signals to you, our partners in the region, on how we have understood the situation and how we plan to contribute. It is a way of bringing transparency to the process of collaboration.

The over all objective for the proposed Strategy is to contribute to sustainable development, economic, social and environmental. Time has now come for East Africa to embark on a process of setting a common development agenda for the Lake region. Under the Strategy we would like to contribute to that process. The focus for such an agenda should in our view be on alleviating poverty and halting environmental destruction. We understand that the problems are multi-faceted and that there are no quick fix solutions. The approach must be holistic, involve the whole society and be long term.

Why do we think Sweden can contribute to your own efforts?

Sweden has more than 30 years of experience from working with development in East Africa. We have many joint experiences with you East Africans. We have worked with development programs in the Lake Victoria region and we have established a relationship of trust. This is one of the building blocks when we get ourselves involved in more focussed efforts on addressing Lake region related issues.

The other building block is of course our experience from the Baltic Sea. We have over the last year tested the validity of this experience, in the Lake Victoria context, with positive conclusions.

Our work will thus partly build on already ongoing programs in East Africa and on exploiting the Baltic Sea experiences.

As ambassador Engfeldt stated in his brief remarks our experience from working with sustainable development in the Baltic Sea has taught us that there are three key-prerequisites for success:

A common vision and a common platform  
Efficient partnerships between the key-actors  
Sustained commitments

We would, under the proposed Strategy in a partnership with the East African Co-operation, like to work to make sure that those pre-requisites are put in place in the Lake Victoria development context and that those are further developed and reinforced.

The basic point of departure for the Strategy is that we are here to support your efforts.

A key feature in the Strategy is to support an approach with a regional co-operation and a national/local implementation. Regional co-operation is complicated. It is often difficult to reach consensus and decisions are sometimes difficult to have implemented. Our own experience from home, however, tells us that in a lake basin development effort many issues can only be addressed through regionally co-ordinated efforts.

We plan to be involved for a very long period of time and have a 20-year perspective for the proposed Strategy. This makes it possible for us to employ a process-oriented approach. Under the strategy we can assist in developing knowledge through consultations and research, building consensus, developing capacity and mobilising for investments in a logical sequence as opportunities emerge.

In the proposed Strategy our planned contributions are grouped in four clusters.

For the items under the first cluster we are discussing the formation of a Strategic Partnership between Sida and the EAC and hope to sign an agreement to that effect early next year. Sweden is a small player considering the task ahead. We need to join hands with other donors and hope to see many other donors joining such a Strategic Partnership.

The Partnership should be designed to assist in the process of setting common long-term goals and in creating efficient partnerships for sustainable development in the region as a whole. The planned formation of the an East African Community will greatly enhance the possibilities of achieving those objectives.

The Strategic Partnership should support institution building, development of knowledge in strategic fields, promote structural changes, exchange of experiences and other non-technical initiatives. Such issues are in our own experience essential in order achieve an efficient development process. If those responsible for sustainable development in the Lake Victoria region and key donors are in a long term partnership on those issues, implementation of the concrete activities that would flow from the process would be facilitated.

The Partnership arrangement should be designed to help in co-ordinating various development activities in the Lake basin and in making the process more transparent.

The Partnership should provide a forum for key actors to discuss development issues and also set up an information centre and thereby contributing to making the process democratic and transparent.

The other "cluster" identified in the Strategy includes assisting in the development of programmes in four different areas which were defined by the high level delegation that visited the Baltic Sea region earlier this year:

1. In building and strengthening regional networks.
2. In developing capacity through the building and strengthening of institutions concerned with sustainable development.
3. In developing a hot-spot priority investment plan for the Lake region
4. In developing a frame work for investments in the region in order to promote economic development

In addition to those four areas the ongoing Study on harmonisation of Policies and Legislation and the establishment of a mechanism for Sustainable Use of the Lake Basin and its Resources will soon come up with its report. Sweden and other Strategic Partners should be prepared to assist in the implementation of the recommendations from that study.

In all these areas a gradual approach and a close interaction with the actors, including other donors, will be required. That is why we think that a Strategic Partnership can provide an efficient platform for the work ahead. The Partnership will need to have certain resources at its disposal in order to give it capacity to address the issues and initiate processes on a policy level that need to be co-ordinated between the countries. We, and hopefully the other members of the Partnership, must be prepared to provide such resources in a flexible manner to make the work of the Partnership efficient.

Under the third cluster we will assist in specific activities to be implemented on a national or local level. We plan to do this through programmes we already are involved in. We will look into the possibility of re-focusing them, "tilting" them, towards Lake region development issues whenever that is possible.

Substantial resources would be required to address hot-spots and support investments in infrastructure and urban development. The efforts to mobilise such financing must be spearheaded by your own institution like the East African and the African Development Banks. We would like to contribute to make this happen by assisting in building capacity, promoting the involvement of European institutions and other investors and also by contributing ourselves.

The role of information can not be underestimated in a major development effort of the type we are envisaging. Training of journalists, newsletters, radio programmes, and a well developed communication strategy is of paramount importance. We are already involved in such activities in East Africa directly or indirectly under our media and culture programmes. We would be prepared to make additional efforts in this area.

Finally I would like to point out that we under the proposed strategy see non-government organisations as very important actors in the development process. Increasing our support to such activities would be done under the fourth cluster. We have already initiated a dialogue with Swedish and also with a few East African NGOs on how we could collaborate to make use of their expertise, networks and commitment in an efficient East African-led development process focussing on the Lake Victoria region. With an approach of working at the lowest possible level, promoting democracy and addressing poverty the NGO's have a vital role to play. Many have already taken up important initiatives which could be supported under the frame work of the Strategy once this is agreed upon.

We have now come to a point when we hope to move from studying, implementing pilot activities and planning into setting our collaborative framework in place and mobilise for implementation.

This networking opportunity created by the Government of Uganda forms a very good starting point for this. Linking a number of non-government Baltic Sea actors with their counterparts here in East Africa will add a new dimension to our work, a dimension which in our view has a great potential. It will be up to the respective Parties to exploit the potential.



**ANNEX 9**

**SPEECH GIVEN BY  
MR. ANDERS ENGSTRÖM**





## Union of the Baltic Cities

### Aims & Activities

Presentation by Mr. Anders Engström, President of UBC

The Founding Conference of the Union of the Baltic Cities took place in Gdask, Poland in September 1991. As the result of the Conference - 32 cities declared their will to create the Union of the Baltic Cities. After many years of useless divisions and political barriers, Baltic towns and cities could reunite again in order to cooperate.

The Union is governed by the General Conference, the President, two Vice-Presidents and the Executive Board, which consists of 1 city from each of 10 Baltic countries. The General Conference is convoked by the President at least once every two years and has the power to elect Union's governing bodies. The Secretariat of the Union is located in Gdask at the famous "Green Gate" former kings' residence.

The following cities are now members of the Executive Board: **Aalborg** (Denmark), **Bergen** (Norway), **Gdansk** (Poland), **Liepaja** (Latvia), **Pori** (Finland), **Rostock** (Germany), **Siauliai** (Lithuania), **St.Petersburg** (Russia), **Stockholm** (Sweden), **Tartu** (Estonia).

The Board is the highest Union's authority between the General Conferences. Its responsibilities include the control and direction of the Union's work, including selection and supervision of a wide variety of projects.

Today, after 8 years of activity, the Union of the Baltic Cities is recognised as an influential and effective mechanism for cooperation and communication in the BSR. UBC has official observer status with the Council of the Baltic Sea States, Parliamentary Conference on Cooperation in the BSA, Helsinki Commission, Council of Europe's CLRAE and has links of cooperation with e.g. European Commission, World Bank, Nordic Council of Ministers, CPMR BSC, BSSSC, BCCA, BTC and others.

Since its creation in September 1991 the Union has expanded. The number of Union Members has reached the figure 92 and includes both big and very small cities. Each of this cities has widely developed network of bilateral contacts with another, not only, Baltic cities. This creates huge potential of cooperation capabilities, which UBC tries to utilise for the benefit of the whole region.

The Union is open for the new members. The Article 3 of the Statute of the Union reads as follows:

*"Any coastal city of the Baltic Sea and its gulfs as well as any other city interested in the development of the Baltic Sea Region may become a member City of the Union."*



Applying city may join the Union by making a written declaration of its will to enter the UBC, based on City Council decision, at the same time expressing its will to follow the UBC statute.

The Article 1 of the Statue of the Union of the Baltic Cities reads:

*“The Union’s aim is to promote and strengthen cooperation and exchange of experience among the cities in the Baltic Sea Region, to advocate for common interests of the local authorities in the region, and to act on behalf of the cities and local authorities in common matters towards regional, national, European and international bodies, as well as achieving sustainable development in the Baltic Sea Region with full respect to European principles of local and regional self-governance and subsidiarity.”*

The overriding goal of the Union is to actively contribute to democratic, social, economic and environmentally friendly development of the Baltic Sea Area - for the benefit of citizens living in the region.

The strategic goals of the UBC are as follows:

- to promote the Baltic Sea Cooperation on both national and international level,
- to be a major actor on the international level and forum of the Baltic Sea Cooperation,
- to seek and build connections to the rest of Europe and other continents of the world,
- to promote stability and economic growth in the Baltic Sea Region,
- to work for prosperous Baltic business environment on local, national and international levels,
- to offer the new generation development in the shared economic space, cherishing a tradition of non-restricted spiritual and cultural development,
- to promote projects in facilitating the intercultural cooperation and understanding in the Baltic Sea Region,
- to promote cooperation between all its member cities and city officials regardless of their political inclinations,
- to follow closely the developments of the European Union and prepare its Eastern member cities to smooth transition to the prospective EU membership.

In a daily activity the Union has as its basis nine working Commissions i.e. Commission on Business Cooperation, Culture, Education, Environment, Health & Social Affairs, Sport, Tourism, Transportation and Urban Planning.

In each of the respective areas the Commissions oversee specific Union projects, activities and special events. Each city is capable to have its own creative and fully independent input to the Commission’s work by creating and running the projects.

Examples of UBC projects, activities and events carried out by the UBC Commissions:

#### **Commission on Business Cooperation**

Commission on Business Cooperation aims at increasing the exchange of experiences and information between the UBC member cities. Promoting contacts between business communities is also an important goal. In addition to serving the mutual cooperation between the member cities the Commission acts as an opinion maker towards the European Union.

The first meeting of the Commission took place in Stockholm in 1998. The second meeting, attended by 56 participants from 22 cities from 7 countries, was held in Gdansk and Gdynia in February 1999. During two days the representatives of the local authorities, trade offices and other institutions promoting business made presentations on topics concerned with business cooperation. The participants approved the plan to publish a UBC statistical leaflet to promote and inform on the organisation.

The next meeting of the commission will be held in Kolding in 2000.

### **Commission on Culture**

#### **UBC Festivals**

Annual UBC Art & Culture Festival was so far held in Kaliningrad (1993, 1994), Szczecin (1995, 1996), Gdynia (1997) and Klaipeda (1998) with the participation of thousands of artists from UBC member cities. The Festival program is very diverse and contains art exhibitions, classic and rock music concerts, folklore shows, various competitions, fairs, festivities etc. In 1999 the festival will be held in the city of Kalmar.

#### **Events**

Events in 1998: "Choir Music in UBC cities", Szczecin, 28-31 May, "Games in sand", Klaipeda, 24-26 July, "Off-Theatre Days", Klaipeda, 1-14 August, Baltic Contemporary Drama Theatre Meetings, Szczecin, 9-12 October.

#### **The Magazine "Mare Articum"**

The main purpose of this magazine is to initiate a joint discussion and promotion forum for the under-developed artistic movement in the Baltic region. The first issue of the magazine was published in September 1997.

#### **Calendar of Events**

The Calendar of Culture Events in UBC member cities is available on UBC Internet homepage [www.ubc.net/calendar/culture](http://www.ubc.net/calendar/culture). The Calendar is updated twice a year.

#### **Catalogue of Institutions**

The UBC Catalogue of Cultural Institutions was first published in 1995 by the city of Visby. The catalogue includes contact addresses and descriptions of over 650 municipal culture offices, museums, libraries, art schools and other culture institutions. The catalogue is designed as a practical tool for culture managers looking for project partners or information exchange. The catalogue of cultural institutions is being updated and presented on UBC Internet homepage.

#### **Working sessions**

The last working session of the Commission on Culture was held on 27-29 May 1999 in Kalmar. The Commission elected is Steering Committee consisting of 5 cities: Bergen, Helsinki, Klaipeda, Szczecin, Visby. The next meeting of the Commission is scheduled for 2-3 October in Klaipeda.

## Commission on Education

The Commission on Education was established in June 1998.

The aim of the Commission is:

- offer the member cities good possibilities for exchange of experiences,
- bring up new initiatives for joint EU-projects on competence improvement

The Commission main fields of activities are:

- pupils and students exchange
- distance education projects
- other adult education projects

The latest meeting of the Commission on Education was held in Kardla, Estonia, on 17-18 September 1999.

## Commission on Environment

### **Training programme: "Institutional Strengthening and Human Resource Development in Baltic Cities"**

UBC carried out a training programme with financial support from the Nordic Council of Ministers. This was the first concrete input from UBC as a lead party in implementing HELCOM's Baltic Sea Joint Comprehensive Environmental Action Programme (JCP). UBC's training program consisted of the following events:

- Seminar on Physical Planning and the Environment, Klaipeda
- Seminar on Recycling as an Element of Solid Waste Management, Riga
- Course on Recycling as an Element of Solid Waste Management, Gdansk
- Course on Physical Planning and the Environment, Liepaja
- Seminar on Contaminated Soils, Birstonas

Over 400 environmental specialists and decision-makers from UBC's member cities participated in those five events.

### **Municipal Environmental Auditing -project**

The MEA-project was launched on 1 March 1996 with financial support from EU's Life-fund, the World Bank and the Finnish Ministry of the Environment. It is implemented jointly by the cities of Turku and Helsinki in Finland and Tallinn in Estonia. The aim is to develop a model for carrying out municipal environmental audits in Baltic cities and to disseminate the model to all interested cities. The pilot project, the auditing of Tallinn was completed in February 1997. The experience derived from the pilot study was used in developing the model for municipal environmental audit in Baltic cities. UBC cities have been trained and encouraged to adopt the model and use it to audit their own city's environmental performance. This was achieved by organising the national MEA seminars in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Russia.

In 1998 and 1999 the Nordic Council of Ministers granted MEA project with over 500.000 DKK for its continuation. Currently there are ongoing MEA's in Panevezys, Klaipeda, Parnu, Turku, Pori and more MEA's are to be launched.

### **Agenda 21**

Union of the Baltic Cities, through its Commission on Environment, is actively involved in the elaboration and implementation of Agenda 21 for the Baltic Sea Region (Baltic 21). The initiative was launched by the Baltic Ministers of Environment in Saltsjobaden, Sweden, in 1996. The Baltic 21 process is carried out by the Senior Officials Group (SOG) of which UBC is

an official member. UBC is also active in the Baltic Local Agenda 21 Forum (BLAF), which supports municipal policy towards the sustainable development. Moreover the Local Agenda 21 Action Programme for the UBC is under preparation and will be adopted at the General Conference in Stockholm in September 1999. In September 1998 the Union co-organised the Baltic LA 21 - Health and Sustainable Cities conference held in Turku and attended by 400 participants.

### **SAIL Project**

Project "Spreading Awareness to foster the Implementation of Local Agenda 21 (SAIL) around the Baltic Sea" started in the beginning of 1999. The project forms part of the newly established Baltic Local Agenda 21 Forum (BLAF) which supports municipal policy towards the sustainable development. 'SAIL around the Baltic Sea' enables to develop study and awareness raising material for municipal decision-makers in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Russia by using knowledge and experience from western Europe as compiled by the city networks UBC and ICLEI. Following a series of essential topics of Local Agenda 21, the transfer of this know-how is realised in the course of 5 workshops organised in Gdansk, Tartu, Jurmala, Nida and St. Petersburg. A special website has been constructed to enable everybody to download and use the developed material. At the end of the project, the country meetings will be organised to promote and disseminate the project results in order to get more LA processes started in the target countries.

### **Baltic Cities Environmental Bulletin**

The environmental bulletin focuses on environmental problems relevant to the Baltic Sea cities. It aims at increasing the flow of information between UBC's member cities and also informing outside parties of UBC's environmental activities. So far about 30 UBC member cities have contributed to the bulletin. The bulletin is intended to come out four times a year. The bulletin is distributed to UBC's member cities as well as institutions, universities, etc. that work with environmental issues in the Baltic Sea Region. The bulletin is also available on the Internet at [www.ubc.net/environment/begin.htm](http://www.ubc.net/environment/begin.htm).

### **Commission on Health & Social Affairs**

#### **Situation on Labour Market in the BSR**

It is a summary of statements and projects discussed within the framework of BALTIC CITIES project. It is a useful instrument for the designers of local labour market projects and initiatives because it describes a number of already implemented projects. The booklet was distributed to all UBC members.

#### **Labour Market Project ROLAST 1998-99**

The project involves the cities and labour offices from Rostock, Landskrona and Storstrom. The aim of the project is to compare unemployment policies, adult education systems and their connections to business sector. The list of bottle-neck professions have been elaborated by each partner and distributed to other partners in order to mobilise such labour to work in other countries. Another aim of the project is to create the new job-profiles according to demands of the industry.

#### **Survey on the social state of elderly citizens in Baltic Cities 1999**

17 UBC member cities from 8 countries took part in the survey. The result will be published with financial means of regional funds for the International Year of Senior Citizens. The survey may help in initiating further common projects, partnerships and exchange of best practices in mentioned field.

### **Applications to EU DAPHNE Programme 1999**

Two applications have been submitted. First project shall work with the "Prevention of women trafficking for the purpose of prostitution". The second deals with "Prevention of domestic violence".

### **Baltic Bicycle Ride for Charity**

The bicycle ride went around the Baltic Sea, through Germany, Poland, Russia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Russia, Finland, Sweden and Germany. A group of Rostock citizens started in June 1997 taking with them goods dedicated to three orphanages in Stegna (Poland), in Kaliningrad (Russia) and Riga (Latvia). The goods, which came from Rostock inhabitants, were successfully delivered and gratefully accepted.

### **Commission's Bulletin**

The Commission is publishing twice a year a bulletin devoted to health and social issues in Baltic cities.

### **Commission on Sport**

UBC Commission on Sport was established in September 1995 to stimulate and strengthen the relations between young participants in various individual and collective kinds of sport organised all around the Baltic Sea.

This year the UBC Commission on Sport annual meeting took place on 18-20 June in Gdynia. During the meeting the cities presented their calendars of international sport events. Some of them were proposed to be supported financially by the Commission and held under the UBC auspices:

1. UBC I Sport Games (23-25.07.99, Klaipeda, Lithuania)
2. Baltic Autumn (19-21.11.99, Kaliningrad, Russia)
3. Baltic Sail (13-15.08.99, Gdask, Poland)
4. International Small Football Tournament (14-15.08.99, Vilnius, Lithuania)
5. International Football Triathlon (27.08.99, Panevezys, Lithuania)

Next annual meeting of the Commission will be held in Panevezys in 2000.

### **Commission on Tourism**

The latest meeting of the Commission was held in Riga on 28 August 1999. The Commission has agreed that tourism education at different levels is the most important task for the Commission, in particular:

- *Local politicians* - to increase the understanding about questions concerning tourism and the value of the tourist industry
- *Truism responsible* - to secure the quality of the tourist service within the Baltic Sea region
- *Trainee activity*

### **Commission on Transportation**

- works with is the Baltic sea-land transportation systems
- designs the logistic centres located in Baltic cities
- lobbies the construction of Trans European Motorway North-South (TEM), Via-Baltica and Via-Hanseatica motorways.

The last conference of the Commission devoted to Logistics and Distribution Centres in the Baltic Sea Region was held in Gdansk on 20 November 1998.

### **Commission on Urban Planning**

The Commission on Urban Planning is the newest UBC Commission established in October 1998.

The main goals of the commission are:

- promoting direct contacts and cooperation between Baltic cities in the field of urban planning and construction;
- increasing the knowledge on urban physical planning, construction and architecture in UBC member cities;
- creating the network between the town and regional planners, architects, civil engineers and other UBC professionals in the field of urban planning.

The first symposium of urban planners will be held in Malmo in December 1999. It will focus on the theme: "Best Practises in Urban Physical Planning in the UBC Cities".

### **Other activities**

#### **EU Coordinators Network**

The purpose of the project is to shape a network of EU coordinators in the UBC member cities. The network tries to facilitate the efficient dissemination of EU related matters between the cities. The EU coordinators share experiences and know-how as regards project generation and fund raising for its implementation. The network helps to find partners for new joint projects. In June 1999 the EU Coordinators from UBC member cities met in Kalmar, Sweden.

#### **UBC Women's Network**

The aim of UBC Women's Network is to involve women from member cities in UBC activities and projects and to solve women's problems such as unemployment, wage discrimination, lack of equal opportunities etc. The Network is chaired by Ms Hjordis Hoglund, Sundsvall. Within the reported period the Women's Network representatives actively participated in several seminars and conferences devoted to women's problems.

#### **UBC Drawing Competition**

In October 1998 UBC announced the art competition titled "*The Children of the Baltic*". The idea of the competition came from the UBC Task Force for Communication. The aim of the competition was to promote UBC goals, structure and activities among inhabitants of our cities, especially children. The competition raised much interest among member cities. 236 works from 25 cities from 8 countries were sent to the competition. The jury awarded and chose 8 prizes and 2 distinctions. After the competition, the poster featuring three of the participating pictures with a sea theme was printed. The awarded works can be admired at our Virtual Gallery at the UBC home page [www.ubc.net](http://www.ubc.net).

### **Baltic Cities Bulletin**

The major focus of the Baltic Cities Bulletin is directed to information about the work of the Union and the actions of the member cities. Besides, more emphasis is placed on covering some specific fields of general interest, which are presented as main themes for each issue. The bulletin is printed in 5000 copies and sent out to over 200 Baltic cities as well as a number of organisations and institutions. The bulletin is available on the Internet at [www.ubc.net](http://www.ubc.net). In 1997 three issues have been published: *UBC and Information Society*, *UBC Cities in Cooperation with the EU*, *Cooperation around the Baltic Sea*. In 1998 two issues: *Baltic Cities Business Cooperation*, *Education in Baltic Cities*. In 1999 till August two issues: *Local Agenda 21 in Baltic Cities*, *EU Enlargement in the Baltic Sea Region - the Role of Cities*, (third issue *Tourism in Baltic Cities* is to be published in November).

### **Internet**

Information on UBC and the member cities as well as links to the cities homepages can be found at <http://www.ubc.net>. UBC website provides an instant and easy access to the contact information in all UBC member cities. Internet mailing list serves as channel for information exchange and discussion reaching all UBC member cities. UBC Baltic Cities Bulletin and Baltic Cities Environmental Bulletin are also available on the website.

**ANNEX 10**

**SPEECH GIVEN BY MR. ERIC K. KIGOZI**





**The Inter-University Council for East Africa**  
by Mr. Eric K. Kigozi, Executive Secretary, IUC

The Inter-University Council for East Africa was established in 1980 and is owned and grounded by the three Governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Its Secretariat is in Kampala.

The objectives are to promote co-operation and maintain contact between the 10 member universities. Now even private Universities are becoming members of the Council. So far there are 20 private universities in the region.

The collaboration is through a series of programs.

Networking will soon be done through an electronic network to be set up with some external aid.

There is a ready willingness by the universities in East Africa to collaborate with the universities in the Baltic Sea countries regarding the development of the Lake Victoria Basin.

The Council Secretariat is ready to co-operate fully since it is part of the East African Community arrangement.

The Universities in East Africa are interested in Lake Victoria Basin for their academic and economic-social activities.

The universities support strongly East African co-operation and would welcome whatever collaboration and help the region can get from Sweden.



## **ANNEX 11**

### **SPEECH GIVEN BY PROF. LARS RYDÉN**



# The Baltic University Programme

Director Assoc. Prof. Lars Rydén, Uppsala university

Universities have key roles in the transformation of the societies in the Baltic region. This role of universities is emphasised in the Baltic University Programme. BUP is a network of universities, initiated by Uppsala university in Sweden in 1991. Today some 160 universities in the 14 countries wholly or partly within the Baltic Sea Basin take part in the programme. These include classical universities, as well as universities of technology, agriculture, culture, economics, pedagogy etc. The Organization consists of a Coordination secretariat at Uppsala University and 13 national BUP centra.

A large network of researchers and teachers from all faculties, have developed courses on environmental science, democracy, security, social change, sustainable development etc. All courses are, problem-oriented and thematic. They are all produced in English language but recently translated into other languages. About 3.000 students follow the courses every year.

Main financers of the Programme are Swedish Governmental funds for cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe through Sida and the Swedish Institute, but also Finnish funds have been important. In addition the participating universities contribute also economically to the Programme.

The network depends heavily on information technologies. Satellite TV has been used extensively to reach everybody, especially important in the early years. Information technology is also used to create interactivity. Space bridges, live TV broadcasts from two or three places, have allowed students and teachers to discuss with each other. Today video conferencing over ISDN, computer conferencing over Internet, or just telephone, is used preferably.

The most recent basic course *A Sustainable Baltic Region* was first offered in 1997 for 1,700 students at 68 universities. It deals with the long-term future of the region with an emphasis on resource management. The course material consists of 500 pages of text, and the TV series *Mission Possible*. The ten TV programs in the series are a co-production of 17 companies in ten countries. They have in addition to the course been shown to the general public in e.g. Finland, Latvia, Poland and Belarus.

At present the emphasis in the programme is to produce courses on master level. Thus a master level course on Sustainable Water Management has in spring 1999 been conducted for the first time in a cooperation where 43 universities take part. The material consists of three books, and a series of case studies. Extensive use of video and computer conferencing will allow the students to take part in international seminars. In a cooperative project with municipalities in seven countries, we will next produce a course on urban planning, a key issue in the region. The material will this time also be adapted for professionals, e.g. at municipalities. We hope that a cooperation between the more fundamental level, i.e. the universities, and the applied level, i.e. the municipalities, will be a winning recipe for successful implementation of sustainable strategies in the region.

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**ANNEX 12**

**SPEECH GIVEN BY MR. ANDERS EKBOM**





# **ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS, CAPACITY BUILDING**

by Mr. Anders Ekbohm, Gothenburg University, Sweden

## **Overhead 1**

Start: 1991

Scope: Eastern and Southern Africa

Rationale: "EE powerful tool for efficient environmental management"

- cost valuation (pollution, depletion of natural resources)
- benefits valuation (environmental management)
- policy instruments cost-effective etc.

## **Overhead 2**

Objective: Build EE capacity -> Enhance policy analysis, - making -> ESD

Measures:

1. Inventory – existing capacity
2. Identify actors, needs, activities
3. Plan of action + funding

Support:

Sida, Dutch MOFA, IDRC, MacArthur

Foundn., IUCN, (WB/EDI)

## **Overhead 3**

Actors:

- University teachers/researchers
- Civil servants

Needs:

- Upgrade EE skills
- Enhance policy analysis & -making

Activities:

- Multi-disciplinary thematic research
- Resident advisors
- Policy courses (civil servants)
- Methodology workshops
- Research grants
- Publication (WP, policy briefs)
- Univer. courses (BA, MA, PhD)
- Curriculum development
- Networking ("clearing house, matchmaking")

## Overhead 4

### Lessons learned:

1. "EE can be a powerful tool for good environmental management"
2. "Regional approach = cost-effective"

### Only if

- Long term commitment
- Develop resource base

### Need to:

- Realise envl.-economic problems complex, trans-boundary, multi-faceted:

- good skills
- multi-disciplinary work
- trans-national approaches
- appropriate data

- Identify & focus on priority issues
- Build in-house capacity (Univ., Govt)
- Enhance policy analyses & formulation
- Disseminate good examples, practices
- Re-tool, shift focus/priorities
- Create enabling environment
- Build capacity locally/nationally; -> co-ordinate, pool resources regionally
- Develop appropriate training programs, teaching material, curricula
- Formalise network(s) gradually
- Support "champions"
- Capacity needs effective demand
- Strengthen policy links, encourage policy analysis + dialogue  
More actors than univ. & govt.!
- Target NGOs, private sector etc.

### Issues:

- Scope: Regional vs. sub-regional?
- Institutional vs. individual membership?
- Research vs. training (policy)
- Donor – vs. demand driven
- Membership: association vs. ad hoc?
- Small scale vs. large-scale \$?
- Affiliated vs. independent?
- Role of technology ?

## **Overhead 5**

### Envl. Economics & Lake Victoria

#### 1. Initiated studies:

- (i) fisheries
- (ii) wetlands
- (iii) water hyacinth

#### 2. Considering studies:

- (i) pollution
- (ii) land use

#### 3. Planning capacity building activities:

- training, workshops (EE tools)
- target policy analysts (civil servants, academics), decision-makers
- establishing scientific network

## **Overhead 6**

### Priority areas:

- Research issues?
- Capacity building activities?

### Current actors:

- Makerere Univ.
- University of Dar es Salaam
- University of Nairobi
- Institute of Policy Analysis & Research
- Moi University
- Maseno University College
- NEMC, SDC etc.
- Other?



## **ANNEX 13**

**SPEECH GIVEN BY  
DR. F.L. ORACH-MEZA**



**WORKSHOP ON THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK FOR  
THE BALTIC SEA AND THE LAKE VICTORIA BASIN**

(IMPERIAL BOTANICAL BEACH HOTEL, ENTEBBE, UGANDA: 19<sup>TH</sup> NOV., 1999)

A PAPER ON THE  
**IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE LAKE VICTORIA  
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT (LVEMP) AND  
STRATEGIES FOR THE FUTURE**

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# IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE LAKE VICTORIA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT (LVEMP) AND STRATEGIES FOR THE FUTURE

## INTRODUCTION

The NETWORKING WORKSHOP program suggests that I am to present implementation status of the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LVEMP) and strategies for the future. As you will appreciate such a strategy will be defined more clearly as part of the preparation of the follow-on phase of the LVEMP over the next two and a half (2½) years remaining. What I therefore propose to do is to first briefly review the environmental problems facing the lake and the objectives before outlining the strategic and holistic approaches to environmental management that the riparian Governments are already implementing. It is against this background that I shall reflect on the future strategies and identify what the main elements of such a strategy ought to be.

Basically Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project is a comprehensive environmental development programme that is regional in coverage (i.e. covering the lake itself and the drainage basin). The Project was conceived in 1992 and it evolved through the preparation cycle under a Tripartite Agreement signed on 5<sup>th</sup> August 1994 by the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda. The Agreement provided for both the preparation and the implementation of the project.

The fundamental objective of the project is to restore a healthy, varied lake ecosystem that is inherently stable and that can support, in a sustainable way, the many human activities in the catchment and in the lake itself. *It is a holistic regional approach to the management of an ecosystem.*

## THE LAKE

Lake Victoria is the world's second largest freshwater lake and the largest freshwater lake in Africa with a surface area of 68,800 km<sup>2</sup>. It has a volume of 2,760 Km<sup>3</sup> and an average depth of 40m. The lake is a shared resource between Kenya (6%), Uganda (45%) and Tanzania (49%). Based on the introduced Nile Perch, the lake is the largest freshwater fishery in the world. The ecosystem of the lake has undergone substantial and mostly negative changes especially over the last thirty years. One of the driving factors, the nutrient enrichment from anthropogenic activities in the catchment, is causing eutrophication. This has been associated with, among other things, the rapid proliferation of the water hyacinth and with the upset of the ecological balance in the lake.

## THE LAKE CATCHMENT

The Ugandan part of Lake Victoria basin has a total area of 38,800 Km<sup>2</sup>, the Kenyan part is 47,710 Km<sup>2</sup> while the Tanzania part is about 115,380 Km<sup>2</sup>. Major rivers flowing into the lake include Nzoia, Sio, Yala, Kibos, Nyando, Sondumiriu, Kuja, Migori, Riarua and Mawa from Kenya; Kagera, Bukora, Katonga and Sio from Uganda and Mara, Kagera, Frumeti, Mabageti, Simiyu and Mori from Tanzania. The only outflow is through the Nile at Jinja. There are wide patches of wetlands especially along the shores and extensive areas of savannah and wooded bushlands. Extensive areas of papyrus dominate fringing wetlands.

## ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF LAKE VICTORIA AND ITS CATCHMENT

The economy of the lake catchment is principally an agricultural one with a number of cash crops including exports of fish and a high level of subsistence fishing and agriculture worth in the order of US\$3-4 billion annually. It supports an estimated population of 27 million people at standard of living in the range of US\$120-300 *per capita* per annum. The basin is used by the riparian countries of Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya as a source of food, energy, drinking and irrigation water, building materials, transport and as a repository for human, agricultural and industrial waste.

The major direct economic benefit for which the LVEMP lays the foundation will be avoidance of the predicted collapse in the fisheries, which is estimated to have a present value to the lake community of US\$300-600 million. The water hyacinth problem is estimated to have an annual cost of US\$6-10 million under current levels of infestation. Deteriorating water quality may impose additional water supply costs that are estimated to be a minimum of US\$3.5 million per annum. Diminished incidence of disease among riparian communities as a result of improved quality of water and sanitary environment. Other major benefits such as increased agricultural productivity from improved soils and those from the preservation of wetlands and of biodiversity have not been valued yet.

## MAJOR THREATS TO THE LAKE

With the population of the riparian communities growing at about 6% per annum, which is among the highest in the world, the multiple activities in the lake basin have increasingly come into conflict. The population living in the catchment is estimated at 27 million divided as follows: Tanzania 5.5 million, Uganda 5.5 million, Kenya 11 million and another 5 million in Burundi and Rwanda catchments.

The population pressure is, in particular, contributing to the existence of pollution 'hot spots' where there is especially heavy localized degradation of water quality in the lake, from human waste, urban runoff, and the effluent discharges of such industries as breweries, tanning, paper processing, fish processing, sugar factories, coffee washing stations, and abattoirs. In addition there is some inflow of residues from the use of

chemical herbicides and pesticides in selected agricultural operations in the lake catchment, and specialized industries such as gold mining are responsible for the presence of localized areas of heavy metals. Land degradation and poor agricultural practices in the riparian zone involving deforestation and associated soil erosion have accelerated agricultural run-offs including agro-chemicals. The lack or inadequacy of existing facilities for disposal or treatment of sewage, urban refuse and industrial waste has led to increased pollution of the lake particularly in the vicinity of population centres. All of these activities have contributed to feeding the lake with nutrients and contributed to the eutrophication. Since the levels of fertilizer use in agricultural areas around the catchment are in general low, the main rural source of these nutrients is soil erosion, which releases nitrogen and phosphorus held in the natural soil profile. From urban areas and lakeshore communities, the main sources of nutrients are human waste, especially from untreated sewage.

Behind these manifestations lie a series of specific actions by man which have led to important changes in the lake ecosystems. These include:

- 1) Increased fishing effort that has been fueled by the introduction of improved technology, population growth and expanded export markets leading to huge decline in biodiversity and changes in the fisheries;
- 2) Two exotic species, the Nile Perch and the Nile Tilapia were introduced some thirty years back into the lake. The Nile Perch preys heavily on the plankton and detritus feeding haplochromine cichlids and is considered to have been the major cause of the demise of the cichlids in the lake. With the loss of the majority of the haplochromines, the food web and the trophic structure of the lake were severely altered.
- 3) Land degradation and poor agricultural practices in the riparian zone, involving deforestation and associated soil erosion have accelerated agricultural run-offs, including agro-chemicals. The lack or inadequacy of existing facilities for disposal or treatment of sewage, urban refuse and industrial waste has led to increased pollution of the lake particularly in the vicinity of population centres. All of these activities have contributed to feeding the lake with nutrients and contributed to the eutrophication and deteriorating water quality.
- 4) There is the introduction of yet another organism, the water hyacinth on the scene. The weed entered the lake from the Kagera River during the latter part of the 1980's. Its negative impact is highly diversified.
- 5) Wetland mis-management and destruction through unsustainable use reduces its buffering capacity besides the biodiversity.
- 6) Other factors include the following:
  - Inadequate funding of planned management activities;

- Inadequate laws and regulations;
- Inadequate policies and institutional weaknesses;
- Weak extension services;
- Inadequate monitoring and evaluation;
- Weak enforcement of existing regulations;
- Professional deficiencies;
- Data and information deficiencies;

In brief this conveys the complexity that characterizes the patterns of environmental degradation and the interrelationships that exist between various resource uses in the lake basin. The full extent of this complexity can only be mapped out once a better understanding of the structure and functions of the basin wide ecosystem has been developed. Investment in the development of such an understanding through enhanced monitoring of the ecosystem's performance therefore becomes a high priority. At the same time the manifestations and impacts of ongoing environmental degradation call out for immediate action in areas such as fisheries management, water hyacinth control, land use management, wetlands management, industrial and municipal waste management and capacity building at all levels.

The challenge for LVEMP is therefore to find the right balance between, on the one hand, action to deal with environmental "hot spots", and on the other hand, investing in an enhanced capacity for addressing the problems driving the environmental degradation process. Addressing this challenge is in the heart of the LVEMP on which the Governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have embarked.

### **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The four objectives that have been adopted for environmental management of the lake basin are:

- To maximize the sustainable benefits to riparian communities from using resources within the basin to generate food, employment and income, supply safe water, and sustain a disease free environment;
- To conserve biodiversity and genetic resources for the benefit of the riparian and the global communities;
- To harmonize national and regional management programs in order to achieve to the maximum extent possible the reversal of environmental degradation;
- To promote regional co-operation.

These development objectives are very general. They have since been made more specific and translated into quantitative goals and activities.

The project, which is the first of its kind within the region, is addressing a complex set of managerial, scientific/technical and institutional issues across the three countries. The project involves information-gathering, capacity-building, institution-establishment and actions to begin to deal with the environmental problems of the lake and its catchment, water hyacinth control, improving water quality and land use management including wetlands. **A central concern is to reduce the flow of nutrients and pollutants into the lake and reverse some of the adverse environmental developments of the past.**

The project is laying the foundations in the above areas and provide a central core around which will coalesce a larger programme of investments to clean up the lake and establish sustainable development of the lake and its catchment in the face of the growing population pressures likely to be experienced.

### **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

The project activities are grouped into ten closely related major components that have among them 30 areas of emphasis being implemented within the institutions due to its multidisciplinary and multisectoral nature. Regional and national co-ordinating mechanisms are in place to ensure timely and quality implementation of the various components of the project.

The following component tasks are currently being implemented through the various lead agencies located in **Government Ministries**, (e.g. the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment in Uganda) and **Parastatal Organizations** such as National Agriculture Research Organization, Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, National Water and Sewerage Corporation and Makerere University that are liaising closely with NGOs, CBOs, District and Town Authorities and rural communities:

- 1) Catchment Afforestation Component is targeting the production of seedling and tree planting as well as the conservation of natural forest reserves, with the involvement of the local communities, first within vital drainage valleys and then elsewhere including hilltops in the catchment to increase forest cover and to arrest soil erosion.
- 2) Land Use Management is, with community participation, emphasizing soil and water conservation and appropriate use of agro-chemicals first in vital drainage valleys and then elsewhere in the catchment to reduce pollution loading and improve on agricultural production.
- 3) Management of Wetlands Component is, with community involvement, emphasizing sustainable use of existing wetlands in an effort to conserve the buffering capacity of the wetlands fringing the lake.

- 4) Industrial and Municipal Waste Management Component is emphasizing the rehabilitation of the existing waste treatment facilities, demonstrating the use of artificial or natural wetlands in waste treatment and the installation and use of waste treatment plants by all stakeholders within the lake basin.
- 5) The Water Hyacinth Control Component is emphasizing the removal of the weed in order to reduce the distribution and abundance of the weed to sustained manageable level through manual, mechanical and biological control methods.
- 6) Water Quality Monitoring Component is being facilitated to continuously measure the level of eutrophication, the rate of sedimentation and the pattern of inflow dispersal in the lake, in addition to using all the available environmental data to produce a predictive model for water quality management.
- 7) The Fisheries Research Component is, through research, generating information on fish biology and ecology, their stock sizes, the qualitative and quantitative information on aquatic biodiversity, the socio-economic characteristics of the fishery stakeholders and the restoration of scarce or depleted species, and is establishing a comprehensive fishery database.
- 8) The emphasis in Fisheries Management Component is the establishment of a sustainable co-management of the fisheries through the involvement of the stakeholders in extension services, law enforcement and data collection, while simultaneously financing community demand driven micro-projects to enhance the welfare of the community, and establishing initially a Fish Levy Trust to ensure sustainability of funds to finance the various activities that are being initiated.
- 9) The project is also facilitating the establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization to provide a permanent secretariat for fisheries research and management of the three countries. Construction of the office block and the provision of office furniture and equipment in addition to the development of a strategic vision for the Organization are about to be completed.
- 10) Capacity building at all levels (Ph.D., M.Sc., Short Courses, Seminars, Workshops, On-the-Job Training and Provision of Professional and Technical guidance) in addition to the provision of support to the riparian collaborating Universities (e.g. Zoology Department at Makerere University, Kampala) for strengthening the Department by providing field and laboratory equipment for the better teaching of environmental and aquatic sciences.

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The implementation arrangement for the LVEMP has taken into consideration the fact that the project is multidisciplinary and multisectoral and that it is being implemented within the scope of existing Government development policy framework. The arrangement also took into consideration the regional nature of the project.

The various agencies are implementing components of the project within the scope of their respective policy framework but under the overall coordination by the National Secretariat that is guided by the National Policy and Steering Committee. The Regional Policy and Steering Committee that include three Permanent Secretaries from the National Policy and Steering Committee of each country provides coordination and policy guidance at the regional level. The Regional Committee links the regional aspect of the project to each country and to the Secretariat of the East African Cooperation to receive joint high-level regional political guidance. The implementing agencies in each country work closely with the District Authorities to involve all the stakeholders including the rural communities in the implementation of the project.

## SPECIFIC OUTPUTS OF THE PROJECT

In the fulfillment of the specific objectives, the various components of the LVEMP are already:

- Locating and quantifying any environmental problems arising from the very rapid growth of population around the shores of the lake and in its catchment;
- Identifying the sources of pollution and nutrient inflows into the lake;
- Proposing and beginning to implement ameliorative measures including innovative pilot measures;
- Strengthening existing institutions to sustain solutions in the longer term; and
- Providing stakeholders at all levels with the necessary skills, information, technical and financial resources, and a proper institutional and legal framework to carry out successfully the various initiatives within Lake Victoria ecosystem as a whole.

## PROJECT BENEFITS

The overwhelming positive contribution of the programme to the **Government policy of environmentally sustainable development** is emphasized throughout the project components. The programme is **pursuing poverty alleviation**

through its emphasis on restoration of stability to the lake fishery, with positive impacts on the lives of at least 500,000 persons whose livelihoods depend directly on the fisheries. Through **community involvement** in implementation, the programme seeks to appropriate for poorer groups a larger share of gains arising from the fishery, and from using resources in wetlands and other parts of the lake catchment. **Improvements in water quality** around the lake contribute to **better health for all** that rely on it for their water supply, especially poorer groups. The **welfare of women** should be improved by additional income-earning opportunities in fishery-related and wetland-related activities, as well as by better **access to water supply** and improved health through the control of water hyacinth. The project is **fostering managerial efficiencies** in both the public and the private sectors and creating environmental information base. Finally, the project is **promoting regional co-operation** and understanding among the three riparian countries.

### **PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY**

It was recognized right from the inception of the LVEMP that the two most important elements of sustainability are stakeholder ownership and provision of fiscal continuance. These have been and are being addressed by a highly participatory mode of project preparation and implementation through special efforts to involve local communities and support for the Fisheries Levy Trust study to seek sources of funds for on-going support for lake ecosystem activities.

The project has community participation woven into virtually every component through funding for micro-projects, a great deal of community training, hundreds of stakeholder workshops. It is also providing for community participation in everything from scientific studies to water hyacinth control, fisheries research to own-enforcement of agreed fishery regulations, sustainable use of wetlands to soil conservation. The benefits are expected to spring from better fishing management, aquaculture, higher quality products, lower post-harvest losses, cleaner water, more control over local fishing beaches, and construction community assets.

Since the availability of reliable and adequate funding is essential for sustainability, the project is implementing the Fish Levy Trust. In this development, funds raised from the commercial exploitation of the natural resources from the basin will contribute to underwriting the costs of the activities that have been initiated and some of the central monitoring and management initiatives to become fiscally sustainable.

### **STRATEGIES FOR THE FUTURE**

The project is now in its third year of implementation. Considering the natural ecological system within which the LVEMP activities are being implemented and the level of implementation so far, it is not possible to accomplish all the planned activities and objectives of each project component within the remaining two and



a half years. Full realization of the solutions to the problems that have been identified to enable sustainable use of the natural resources in the lake basin require long-term undertaking. The LVEMP is therefore laying the foundations for a long-term programme of investments in the lake and its catchment.

From the above perspective, major issues in the lake basin were identified and prioritized for the on-going LVEMP such that those returning the greatest benefit to the environment and the people in the catchment are being addressed first. The on-going project is also supporting pilot-level projects under each component to test possible solutions to the major issues identified so that the successful pilots can be expanded during follow-on activities of the LVEMP beyond June 2002.

Emphasis in the present LVEMP has therefore been shifted to implementing only those pilot activities that were assessed could be completed in the remaining period, i.e. by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2002 with tangible achievements that would show the way forward. The shift was dictated by the limitations of time, availability of staff and financial resources and the reasonableness of the target dates proposed to achieve not only the outputs indicated but also the indicators of success with respect to the improvement of water quality and the optimum sustainable use of the lake resources.

The remaining period shall also be used to finalize the preparation of the proposed follow-on Project that is considered to be ecologically indispensable within the context of the LVEMP. Upon the close of Phase I of the Project, Phase II of the Project shall immediately take on board the activities that are being formulated as a follow-on Project to be carried out within the time frame of 10 to 15 years, and within a budget framework of US\$300 million.

From the above it is obvious that the LVEMP is in effect a comprehensive regional environmental action plan for Lake Victoria, having as its central objective improving the environmental conditions of Lake Victoria and its catchment, besides encompassing a wide range of different interventions and investments. Various other donors have supported a range of initiatives in and around Lake Victoria, in smaller, uncoordinated, and at times, incomplete ways. In the absence of a coordinated management system like the LVEMP for the entire lake and its ecosystem, these smaller projects have sometimes fallen short, and continue to fall short, of realizing their maximum potential. Building on their wide-ranging relationships with all the three riparian Governments, the current financiers, (IDA, GEF), have an important capability, and as implementing donors in this project, an important opportunity, to continue to support the development of such a coordinated management system. The donors also have the standing to continue to mobilize scientific resources from across the globe in support of an initiative that has unprecedented interest to the global scientific community.

## **CONCLUSION**

This comprehensive and holistic regional development programme for Lake Victoria and its catchment, the LVEMP, was conceived in 1992, prepared between 1994 and end of 1996 and was declared effective for implementation in March 1997. The project is now in its third year of implementation.

Coordinating, Regulatory and Implementation mechanisms have been established, procurement of much of the required goods and works have been completed and the remaining services are being procured. Inception reports have been prepared, baseline data on most components are being compiled, databases are being established and routine information gathering to prepare the way for future investments has commenced. Actions to begin to ameliorate some of the environmental problems have been initiated and preparation work on future plans has also begun.

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**ANNEX 14**

**SPEECH GIVEN BY  
DR. NYAMAJEJE CALLEB WEGGORO**



**WK/NOE/BUKT/KAMPALA**

**THE PROPOSED INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS  
FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LAKE VICTORIA AND  
ITS BASIN**

**By Nyamajeje Calleb Weggoro**

**A POSITION PAPER PRESENTED AT A WORKSHOP FOR  
NETWORKING ORGANISATIONS ON ENVIRONMENT OF THE  
BALTIC SEA, UGANDA, KENYA AND TANZANIA**

**Kampala, Uganda**

**19<sup>th</sup> November 1999**

**Introduction**

Lake Victoria and its Basin stand out as a special area in the East African Co-operation arrangement. It serves as a unifying factor of the three Member States.

The East African Co-operation Development Strategy (1997-2000) emphasises the need to jointly exploit the Lake Victoria resources, manage its environment and develop adequate and reliable infrastructure to facilitate safe navigation on the Lake. The area has also, in the Strategy, been designated as a regional economic growth zone.

Therefore, the desire of the Member States is to develop the Lake Basin as an integrated programme, which will ensure sustainable exploitation of the Lake's resources.

To implement such a programme a well-established institutional framework must be put in place supported by networking around the region and co-operation with partners from within and outside the region.

The main focus of the programme will therefore be regional economic development, poverty alleviation and social and political stability.

### **The Process and Approach**

About two years ago Sweden and the EAC initiated contacts and consultations aimed at exploring avenues for closer co-operation in areas of common interest. These interactions led to some significant and concrete developments:

- (a) In September 1998 the EAC with the support of Sida and SIWI convened in Arusha a High Level Seminar to assess Lake Victoria initiatives which involved representatives from governments as well as intergovernmental organisations, NGOs and other international organisations active in the Basin. Follow up meetings took place and these culminated into signing of a Co-operation Agreement between Sida and the EAC basically on the Development Programme for Lake Victoria and its Basin.

The need to put in place a structured institutional framework called for a comprehensive study to look into possible and suitable arrangements to spearhead the required development in the Basin. It was agreed that the first major component within the co-operation framework between Sweden through Sida and the EAC is to undertake that comprehensive study. The outcome of the study will give an indication of possible elements of concentration in terms of planning and resource mobilisation and therefore set a stage for the preparation of the overall development programme for the Lake and its basin. It was further agreed that the theme of the study should be to focus on the Institutional and Legal Arrangements for the Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria and its Basin.

- (b) The Consultants to undertake the study were identified in early 1999.
- (c) In May 1999, senior officials from Sida headquarters and their offices in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania met in Arusha to consider how Sida programmes in the three countries could better support action in the Lake Victoria Basin. That meeting included a joint session with top EAC officials as well as the Study Team.
- (d) In early June 1999, senior officials from the EAC Member States and Rwanda spent a week travelling and meeting with senior officials of the Government of Sweden, Sida and key countries and institutions in the Baltic region. The purpose of the visit was to identify and assess the relevant experiences in protecting and managing of their shared water resources.



- (e) In late June 1999 the Consultants met with an Advisory Group for a detailed review of the draft Inception report and proposals for Phase II of the study. The Advisory Group will continue to have a role in advising and assisting the Consultants for the duration of the study as explained latter in this paper.
- (f) The meeting of Permanent Secretaries from key and relevant Ministries responsible for the development of Lake Victoria Basin was convened on 30<sup>th</sup> August 1999, in Arusha. The purpose of this meeting was, therefore, to consider the recommendations in the Final Inception Report and reflect on the way Forward for the Second Phase. The Swedish Ambassador to Kenya and the EAC Secretariat also attended the meeting.

### **The Objective of the Study**

The objective of the study is to determine the most appropriate institutional framework that will co-ordinate the activities of the different parties on Lake Victoria with a view to efficiently and sustainably manage the Lake's resources, its environment and overall development of the Basin.

The study will be undertaken in three phases:

#### **Phase I**

This has been completed. It was essentially an inception phase focusing largely on the identification and review of the existing and planned activities of key institutions, projects and stakeholder groups in the Lake Victoria Basin.

## **Phase II**

Phase II is on-going. It began in September and is planned to end in December 1999. This phase consists of more detailed consultations with key actors as well as stakeholders in a series of participatory community consultations in the EAC Member States to identify the concerns, needs and visions of local stakeholders for developing and testing a range of institutional and legal options.

## **Phase III**

Phase III is expected to begin in January 2000. Its thrust will be to review the outcomes of Phase II including the detailed assessment of the financial implications and sustainability of the proposed co-ordination framework for the countries in the basin.

## **Trends In the Study-Initial Findings**

Based on the existing studies and field survey, the Study Team has established that major concerns and gaps exist in the operations of regional institutions and projects including:

- lack of clear mandate and mechanisms for co-ordination of their activities;
- some cover only part of the basin and do not include all the basin countries;
- only one institution (KBO) has a mandate for integrated management but its scope is limited to the Kagera River Basin;
- most have financial difficulties because their contributing Member States are in arrears;

- lack of a regional institutional framework and mechanisms for co-ordinating the various project activities or for long-term integrated management of the Lake Basin;
- quantitative aspects of water resources management are not well funded (e.g. the operational development of monitoring networks and decision support system); and
- Investments are too limited for waste water management, water hyacinth control, and land management and fish quality control.

Moreover, by expanding the scope to include more and different organisations and stakeholders and a wider range of questions, the results of the Consultants' survey also show that effective co-ordination and co-operation in the basin becomes more complex and even more imperative when many national agencies, NGOs, community based organisations and stakeholder groups are considered.

The scope and complexity of that challenge is demonstrated by the fact that all these key actors and groups are involved in many diverse and deeply complicated areas all requiring intervention, including:

- i. Pollution control and reduction;
- ii. Land management and conservation;
- iii. Health, water and sanitation services;
- iv. Water hyacinth control;
- v. Fisheries research and management;
- vi. Wetlands management;
- vii. Bio-diversity maintenance;

- viii. Public information;
- ix. Institutional/capacity building;
- x. Policies/legislation;
- xi. Safety and disaster management;
- xii. Water use policies and rights; and
- xiii. Trade and Commerce.

The initial analysis of the extent of involvement shows that national institutions and projects have overlapping mandates and activities in many of the key areas referred to above, especially on pollution control, water hyacinth control and policies/legislation. Consequently, there are evidently many opportunities for achieving economies of scale and making more efficient use of existing resources if a better co-ordinated regional approach is adopted. Such new regional perspectives and approaches are already underway in the fisheries sector (e.g. LVFO) and on harmonising environmental policies and laws (e.g. LVEMP and the UNEP/UNDP/Dutch Joint Project).

### **Categorisation of Actors**

With such a large number of actors with so many different mandates and activities in the Lake Victoria basin, the Consultants developed an initial categorisation of actors as a guide for future work and analysis. At the meeting with the Advisory Group in June 1999 the following categories were further developed and agreed upon:

- i. Regional intergovernmental organisations - EAC, EADB, KBO, LVFO, TAC);
- ii. Regional programmes and projects - LVEMP, LVFRP, LVWRP, RELMA);

- iii. National governmental institutions- KWS, LABDA, NEMA, MENC, TANESCO, UGEB, UWS);
- iv. Local authorities-DDCs, LVRLAC);
- v. Business enterprises/industry associations - ACEK, EABC, EACCI, KAM, LVRFPA, UNFA);
- vi. Scientific/technical/training/educational institutions - ICIPE, ICRAF, IUCN, KARI, RCSSMR, schools, TAFIRI, Universities);
- vii. Non-governmental, community based organisations and individuals - ECOVIC, churches, LANESCO, OSIENALA, UEPPF); and
- viii. External support agencies and projects -, ADB, Sida, CIDA, DANIDA, EU, FAO, JICA, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank/GEF).

### **Institutional Options for Co-operation**

The consultants have also developed the following general guidelines for the identification and assessment of practical options for effective institutional and legal arrangements in Lake Victoria and its Basin:

- (a) The overall functional aim is to improve the institutional and legal arrangements for the sustainable development of Lake Victoria and its basin as a regional economic growth zone;
- (b) The options should support the overriding EAC goal *"to promote a people-centred economic, political, social and cultural development on the basis of balance, equity and mutual benefit"* with special attention to the sustainable use of natural resources;

- (c) The options should complement and reinforce the evolving institutional arrangements and processes for establishing and developing the East African Community;
- (d) The options should reflect the guiding principles, objectives and priorities in the overall, EAC Development Strategy, especially the principles of variable geometry and subsidiarity with special attention to strengthening the roles of the private sector, women and civil society;
- (e) The options should involve the key actors and stakeholders who will be affected and are also needed to implement effectively the agreed actions in the Basin countries; and
- (f) The options must take into account the budget constraints in the Basin countries and be assessed in terms of their economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

After preparation of the guidelines, the Consultants held further consultations with different key stakeholders and then developed the following broad categories of institutional options to help guide the future work:

- (a) **Build into the EAC structure** (e.g. make Lake Victoria and its Basin a distinct priority concern and project in the policy making, co-ordinating and technical bodies at the Ministerial, Permanent Secretary and sectoral levels as well as the EAC Secretariat);
- (b) **Add onto the EAC Structure** (e.g. create a distinct committee with task forces focussed exclusively on the

preparation and implementation of actions in support of the sustainable development of lake Victoria and its Basin; and

- (c) ***Create a distinct but linked Lake Victoria Basin institution*** (e.g. this and other institutions such as the East African Development bank (EADB), the Kagera Basin (KBO) and the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation (LVFO) could be distinct but linked institutions with their budgets and workplans approved by the EAC Commission and / or Co-ordination Committee).

The above three broad categories of institutional options are not mutually exclusive. They can instead be regarded as part of a continuum of options with the choice of institutional arrangements depending on how fast and how far the Basin countries and key actors are willing and able to proceed. More precise details on the main characteristics, advantages and disadvantages of the full range of institutional and legal options will be developed and assessed during the second phase of the study.

In line with the goals and objectives in the EAC Development Strategy, the institutional options will include provisions for greater “people-centred development” with expanded roles for key stakeholders.

### **Ownership of the Study**

The structure of undertaking a study was designed to ensure that all major stakeholders and potential development partners are involved and consulted as much as possible.

The three Member States and the Swedish Government are fully involved. The consultants are composed of local and international experts who were identified on merit.

**Advisory Group.** The Advisory Group to help the consultants on technical issues was formed before the commencement of the study. Its members have been drawn from key sectors and are specialists in their areas of competence. The Advisory Group is charged with the following tasks:

- i.** Advise the consultants on all aspects of the studies towards achievable and realistic goals;
- ii.** Assist the consultants with the interpretation of the Terms of Reference and selection of the choices in the study methodology;
- iii.** Evaluate options being developed by the consultants
- iv.** Assist the consultants in obtaining the necessary information and relevant material from local institutions and Ministries
- v.** Assist the consultants in the identification and making appointments with relevant persons and organisations; and
- vi.** Comment on the draft reports with the objectives of enriching their contents so that they achieve the intended objective.

**Committee.** Given the importance of this study and the process of creating a firm foundation of the development process for the Lake, the Commission, at its 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting approved the formation of the Committee for the lake Victoria development Programme. The Committee will be composed of Permanent Secretaries responsible for relevant sectoral Ministries, namely, Agriculture, Transport and



Communications, Energy, Tourism, Water, Fisheries and Environment. The Committee will among others:

- i. Play a role of an intermediary between the political and administrative/technical levels, facilitating the translation of political commitment into practical implementation of priority actions;
- ii. Give policy guidance in all relevant aspects of the Lake Victoria Development programme;
- iii. Provide a forum for formal or informal interaction with other stakeholders including donors; and
- iv. Provide continuous guidance to the on-going institutional study.

It is expected that the co-operating partners on Lake Victoria and its Basin would be invited for consultations when require and to participate in some of the Policy Body meetings but on an ad-hoc basis.

The basis for involving the broad spectrum of actors, stakeholders and co-operating/development partners is to ensure that the ownership of the process is anchored in and entrusted to the rightful parties.

### **Focus of Co-operation**

After close and consistent consultations at different levels, the on-going EAC-Sida co-operation is now more focussed. This development has culminated into a process, which is addressing very important issues relevant to Lake Victoria, and explores experiences of the Baltic Sea and how those experiences can be applied in the development of Lake Victoria and its basin.

The challenges that would face the Lake Victoria Development Programme in the short-term, include:

- Creation of political and public awareness and commitment;
- Mobilisation of resources ; and
- Institutional building and development.

In the long-term, the programme will focus on poverty alleviation, regional economic development, land management, pollution control, urban and semi-urban development, water hyacinth control and capacity building.

### **Conclusion**

The work already done is satisfactory. The process is well guided and all the stakeholders are fully involved albeit at different degrees. It is expected that the momentum will be kept high so that the vision for economic and social development in the lake Victoria basin is sustained.

**Arusha**

**November 17<sup>th</sup>, 1999**



**ANNEX 15**

**SPEECH GIVEN BY  
MR. TOMAS HERTZMAN**



# INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LAKE VICTORIA AND ITS BASIN

- a report from the EAC project

By Tomas Hertzman, SCC Natura, Project Manager

The paper above by Dr Weggoro gives a solid background and the main rationale for the current EAC project financed by Swedish Sida. The execution of the project is contracted to SCC Natura in Sweden who together with the AF Swedish management Group and Agrisystems Ltd Kenya is responsible for the project implementation. A number of regional and local consultants have been contracted to support the process.

The execution of the project has been steered with a pronounced ambition to communicate with a broad spectrum of key actors and stakeholder groups within the Lake Victoria Basin.

The project is divided into three steps to be performed within one year's time. It started up in April -May 1999 and the plan is to finalise it by the end of March 2000. The EAC has created an Advisory Group to support the Project Team and meet with them in each of the Phases. The now more Committee of the Lake Victoria Development Plan has also met to guide the process.

Phase I was reported on in July 1999. The report presented reviews and assessments of current situation in the region. Key actors and stakeholder groups were identified and consulted with to analyse their priority concerns and issues. Experiences from other shared waters such as the Baltic Sea was identified and described.

During the second Phase consultations with local stakeholders have been given priority. The ambition has been to give the needs of local people a possibility to influence the proposals for future regional co-operation on the sustainable development in the Basin. This Phase also includes extensive consultations with key stakeholders in the region on both regional and national levels. The outcome of this Phase will be a report presenting a number of proposals for institutional and legal arrangements and other mechanisms for improved co-operation.

Finally the Phase III will further elaborate on a few priority options for the future co-operation on institutions, legal arrangements and information sharing mechanisms. Further the financial implications will be investigated. The process will also include consultations with key actors and stakeholder groups to ensure an improved partnership in future arrangements. The detailed workplan for Phase III is still to be discussed with and decided on by EAC and Sida .



**ANNEX 16**

**REPORT GIVEN BY  
MR. ANDERS ENGSTRÖM**





## **REPORT ON STUDY VISIT OF THE UBC REPRESENTATIVES TO LAKE VICTORIA REGION MUNICIPALITIES**

Anders Engström

Mikko Jokinen

### **Introduction**

Mr Anders Engström, President of the Union of the Baltic Cities (UBC) and Mr Mikko Jokinen, chairman of the Environmental Commission of the UBC, took part in the visit of Swedish high level delegation to Uganda and Lake Victoria Region from 13 Th to 22 nd November 1999. The aim of the visit was to meet the representatives of LVR municipalities and to discuss local level networking issues and possibilities to create co-operation between LVR and Baltic Sea region municipalities.

### **Study visits and discussions**

During the mission our programme was partly the same as for others in the Swedish delegation (seminar on Monday 1999-11-15 at Kampala and seminar on Friday 1999-11-19 at Entebbe). On Monday afternoon we visited "National Forum on Implementation of Decentralisation" which had gathered 400-500 local politicians and civil servants for a 5 days conference in Kampala. On Tuesday we paid a special visit to Entebbe and on Wednesday to Jinja municipalities (appendix 1-3) Beside that we met representatives from Mukono and Kampala municipalities and experts from different sectorial ministries. On Thursday 1999-11-18 we participated in Entebbe meeting of LVRLAC, where we had the possibility to meet and discuss also with the representatives of Kisumu (Kenya) and Mwanza (Tanzania) municipalities. Memorandum from this meeting is included as appendix 4. Finally we visited Nairobi (Kenya) 1999-11-22 and made a special study visit to the municipal sewage water treatment plant, which is one of the biggest biological treatment plants in whole Africa.

During the official seminar on Friday 1999-11-19 in Entebbe a letter of intent was signed Between Union of the Baltic Cities and Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation (appendix 5)

### **Some notes on the role of municipalities in Uganda**

Uganda is on its way to strengthen the decentralisation process in the country. Local democracy is based on the constitution from the year 1995 and Uganda has nowadays a Ministry for Local Government issues. According to the Local Government Annual Report (1997) Uganda had 64 urban councils. There is only one city council (Kampala), 13 municipal councils and 50 town councils. Almost 90 % of the population is, however, still

living in the countryside, where the parish is basic democratic unit with elected councillors.

Uganda has one-party government, but local councillors can also become elected without being a member of the leading party. Mayors in Jinja and Entebbe were not party politicians.

The number of councillors is depending of the size of the city. Jinja with 100 000 inhabitants has 24 councillors and Entebbe with 70 000 inhabitants 18 councillors. In both cities only the mayor and his selected deputy were full time politicians. Other councillors took care of their political duties with the compensation of allowances. In both cities some of the councillors seats were reserved for minority groups like young people, women and handicaps.

Essential part of the city administration is based on the work of leading civil servants. Town clerk and his deputy had the highest- ranking position among them and town clerk seems to be the director of the staff. Leading civil servants take part in the meetings of the city council ("full council") and the executive board, but they don't have the right to vote. In the annual Budget Book of Jinja (see references) a complete list of employees in this municipality (with their annual salaries) can be found out.

In both cities the whole leading staff was introduced to us as well as some councillors. Administration in Jinja and Entebbe seem to be much alike. Beside the Municipal Council and the Executive Board both cities have committees to handle issues of greater importance like education, health, environment, housing and technical services. City administration in Uganda has much effects and traditions from the colonial time. This is well demonstrated by the fact that the first city plans for Jinja were made as early as 1930's . The latest 3-year Municipality Development Plan for Jinja was approved by the City Council this autumn (August 1999) . The document is easy to read and understand and the content of it is relevant even from the Swedish or Finnish municipality point of view.

As a part of the local administration also different kinds of sector plans are produced, like "Environmental Action Plan for Jinja " (1999) and "A plan to establish a waste recycling plant" to Entebbe (1996). These cases demonstrate the fact that at least some municipalities in Uganda are following the international development very keenly and they do want to participate in international co-operation in these issues. Jinja (as the only city in Uganda?) has also started the preparation of Local Agenda 21 programme with the financial and technical support of ICLEI.

During our excursion we had the possibility to pay a visit to some technical sites as well (landfills in Entebbe and Jinja and WasteWater Treatment Plant in Nairobi). Both solid waste management and waste water treatment are such topics, which are of utmost importance when we are discussing the sustainable development of cities in LVR . The responsibility of solid waste management in Uganda belongs to the municipality. In practise this means that (at least some) municipalities have reserved a special area for landfill, but there does not exist any organised waste management practises in towns and municipalities. However, in Jinja and Entebbe some 20-30% of solid waste are collected and transported to landfill, the rest is left by the streets, house yards and riverbanks. (Some) Mu-

nicipalities do also have street cleaners, who are regularly cleaning selected parts of the municipality.

Municipal water and sewage delivery and waste water treatment in Uganda is the duty of the NWSC . In urban areas some 40-60% of the population are covered by their services.

During the discussions with the local level representatives it became evident, that people we met would very much like to strengthen the co-operation between other municipalities, not only overseas but also and especially regionally, within the Lake Victoria Region. Possible connections with the Baltic Sea Region were, of course, seen very welcome and useful as well.

.Our visits to both municipalities was well notified in local mass media. National TV channel was including our visit and discussions to their main news on both visiting days.

### **Conclusions and recommendations**

As a short summary, we do, stressing the fact that it was possible to meet only very few and selected people from the Ugandan society, draw the following preliminary conclusions from our visit

\* There are some differences in municipal work, especially in needs and volumes of duties/services produced by the municipality based on local culture, which may have caused some difficulties to us in getting a completely and reliable picture of all relevant aspects in the function of municipalities in Uganda

\* Municipalities seemed to have quite well organised structures, which basically are parallel and similar with the respective structures in our (Baltic Sea countries) municipalities

\*Municipality of Entebbe and Jinja seem to have well prepared strategies and plans. However the implementation of these strategies and plans are often defective. The reasons are perhaps lack of money and insufficient administration.

\* Political and administrative structures which are of great importance in local democracy seemed to be quite well functioning and also accepted and supported by the local people. There was a clear deal of labour between politicians and civil servants in municipalities we visited and the elected politicians had a very strong and highly respected position in their communities.

\* People we met seemed to be happy with the present one party system, which allows also so called non-party candidates to be elected in local elections. Multi- party system was not seen as an important issue in the development of local democracy. Actually people had bad experiences from the old days when they had multi-party system and a lot of negative implications relating to that. Next year a referendum will decide if a new multi-party system will be introduced.

\* Environmental issues seemed to have an important role in the work of Jinja and Entebbe municipality. Both municipalities had an own committee to deal with environmental affairs. Jinja had appointed a special officer to take care of sector business (Environment Officer JMC). Beside that they had environmental co-ordinators for some of their schools.

\* Physical planning, combined with environmental aspects, was also seen very important in those two cities, where the growth of the population is rather high. Strengthening the role of physical planning in municipalities is important to ensure the basic environmental and other municipal services to all housing areas which are built (nowadays partly without any control) to outer edges of the growing municipalities

\* The awareness of the situation of Lake Victoria seemed to be quite high in the coastal municipalities. Their representatives often stated the need and benefits of co-operation between coastal municipalities. At present they have an organisation, which combines 15 out of 46 municipalities by the Lake shoreline.

\* The present situation in Uganda municipalities seems to offer good possibilities for future co-operation in strengthening local democracy via different kind of practical technical assistance projects between LVR and Baltic Sea region municipalities

As concrete future local level co-operation we would suggest SIDA to consider;

\* Establishment of permanent co-operation between Lake Victoria Region municipalities and Baltic Sea Region municipalities

\* Support to LVRLAC to make them possible to start a secretarial assistance for their existing co-operation

\* To identify technical assistance projects in the field of environmental protection and physical planning between BSR and LVR municipalities (Twinning projects)

## References

- 1- **Current situation (and Action Plan) on Environment Management in Jinja Municipal Council by Environment Office Ernest Nabihamba, JMC 1999 (6 pages)**
- 2- **Proposed Feasibility study to establish a waste recycling plant to Entebbe by G. Tukahebwa, Makerere University (Consultant/lecturer department of Political Science and Public Administration) (11 pages)**
- 3- **Greening Entebbe Municipality: Costed preliminary activities 1999 (5 pages)**

- 4- 3-years Municipality Development Plan for Jinja Municipal Council, Vol 1: Detailed Sector Situation Analysis (124 pages)**
- 5 - 3-years Municipality Development Plan for Jinja Municipal Council, Vol 2: Priority Sector Issues & Projects (82 pages)**
- 6. Budget of Jinca Municipal Coucil for fiscal year 1999-2000**
- 7. Municipalities and Industrialist in "Dying lake Victoria - A community based Prevention Programme". Ed. Samuel Akatch, Nairobi 1996**
- 8. Caring for our Environment-A Handbook for Local Leaders- NEMA & FES 1998**
- 9. Programmes of the meetings with the municipalities and list of people met and discussed during the visit**



## Appendix 1

### **PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF UNION UNION OF BALTIC CITIES (UBC) TO ENTEBBE MUNICIPALITY 16<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1999**

#### **Time**

- 11.00 a.m. Arrival of the delegates  
Signing of visitor's bok – Mayor's office  
Visitors meet Council Officials
- 11.30 a.m. Tours to:
- Tree planting Muzinga Recreational Grounds
  - Botanical Gardens
  - Lakeside Primary School
  - Kigungu Fish Landing Site
  - Garbage Dumping Site
- 2.00 p.m. Rest/Lunch
- 3.00 p.m. Departure





**Programme in Jinja 17 November 1999**

**1. INTRODUCTIONS**

**2. PRESENTATIONS**

- a. Environment**
- b. Local agenda 21**
- c. Medical Officer of Health**
- d. Municipal Engineer**
- e. Municipal Education Officer**
- f. Treasurer**

**3. VISITS**

- 1) LVFO**
- 2) Nursery Gardens**
- 3) National Water & Sewerage Ponds**
- 4) Walukuba Primary School East**
- 5) Landfill**
- 6) PMM girls S.S.**
- 7) Jinja Nile Resort**
- 8) Source of the Nile**
- 9) Samuka Island\***
- 10) Bujagali Falls\***

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**\* If time allows**





# JINJA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

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 FAX: 043-130002  
 e-mail: jmc@swiftuganda.com

MAYOR'S OFFICE  
 P.O. BOX 720,  
 JINJA.

Name	Designation
1. Stephen Bewayor-Nsubuga	Mayor JMC
2. Eng. Mpango Edison	Engineer JMC
3. John Laban Kasiko	Chief Finance Officer JMC
4. Charles J. Ndoobe	Councillor JMC
5. Mrs Sansa Lillian	Agriculture JMC
6. Eberu Ester {Mrs}	Senior Education Officer JMC ✕
7. Janet Kyemba {Mrs}	Prime Minister, Secretary JMC
8. Ibrahim Kaitira Katonda	Deputy Executive Secretary LVFO
9. Corohne T. Kirema Mukasa	Socio Colonist LVFO
10. Mutalya J.B.	EE Co-rd PMM Girls School ✕
11. P. John Kizito	Prog. Administrator LA 21 ✕
12. Muwaya Wagabaza	Deputy Mayor JMC
13. Ernest Nabihamba	Environment Officer JMC ✕
14. Dr. Andrew Balyeku	Medical Officer of Health JMC ✕
15. Waidhuuba Jofram	Senior Assistant Town Clerk JMC

Under the Auspices of SIDA and E.A.C the Inaugural Networking meeting between LVRLAC and UBC was held at the Entebbe Municipal Council Chambers on the 18<sup>th</sup> November,1999.

At the end of this meeting a number of issues were agreed upon.

- 1). In order to strengthen the LVRLAC Cooperation. It was essential to find resources to establish a well functioning Secretariat.
- 2). Among the resources needed to establish this secretariat , the office space had already been provided by Entebbe Municipal Council, pending completion and equipping , what was remaining were office equipment, personnel and financial needs to run the secretariat for an agreed period.
- 3). The LVRLAC would like to make a joint proposal in conjunction with UBC , to execute the secretariat project. The UBC expressed its willingness to help in the establishment of the secretariat .
- 4). It was agreed that the Secretariat would carry out a number of tasks namely:-
  - a) to collect and disseminate relevant information to member authorities.
  - b) to hold training programs for member Municipalities.
  - c) - To publish newsletters which would concentrate on Municipal /Local issues around Lake Victoria.
  - d) To establish and maintain a home page on the Internet .
  - e) To actively link LVRLAC with International networks like UBC , ICLEI.

- f) To produce action plans to be considered by the Executive Committee .
  - g) To help/assist in implementing the actions agreed on by the Executive Committee to exchange experts.
  - h) To Coordinate and support common projects/actions between member Municipalities.
  - i) To exchange experience between LVRLAC and UBC.
  - j) To foster capacity building in Urban and Physical Planning.
  - k) Assist to harmonize legislation .
  - l) To draw up a profile fore the LVRLAC .
  - m) To exchange experts.
- 5). In order to establish the secretariat, there is need for some external resources. The LVRLAC undertook to contribute using the membership fees. The Office space for the Secretariat has already been provided by Entebbe Municipal Council.
- 6). a) Useful projects would be developed for future financing especially in the area of Environment Management and Urban Planning .
- b) The LVRLAC would encourage the use of Technical expertise from UBC member cities in the Implementation of joint projects.
- 7). The LVRLAC will make an effort to find solutions in a joint manner to the problems that affect the lake in general .
- 8). It was agreed to establish a collaboration between the Baltic University and the Universities in the LVRLAC .





LAKE VICTORIA REGION LOCAL  
AUTHORITIES COOPERATION



## PARTNERSHIP DOCUMENT:

Resulting from the interlinkage Programme initiated by Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the East African Cooperation (EAC) in view of supporting development in the Lake Victoria Basin in East Africa and, In light of the meeting between the delegates from the Union of Baltic Cities (UBC) and members of the Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation (LVRLAC) of Eastern Africa held on 18<sup>th</sup> November 1999 at Entebbe Municipal Council, we agree to sign this Protocol of understanding between

**LVRLAC and UBC**


Purposefully to develop the Cooperation and exchange of experiences between the two organisations and promote International relations in various fields.


The Cooperation is assumed to focus on addressing the escalating environmental problems and promoting sustainable development of the Lake Victoria Region; for the benefit of our people in both communities and the World at large

Hereinafter  
We,

- Anders Engstrom: President UBC
- Stephen Kabuye: Chairman LVRLAC,

Hereby signed today: 19<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1999

  
ANDERS ENGSTROM  
PRESIDENT  
UNION OF THE BALTIC CITIES

  
STEPHEN KABUYE  
CHAIRMAN  
LAKE VICTORIA REGION LOCAL AUTHORITIES  
COOPERATION





## **ANNEX 17**

**REPORT GIVEN BY PROF. LARS RYDÉN**



Lars Rydén  
The Baltic University Programme  
Uppsala University  
991202

## **Report from the visit to Uganda and Kenya 991113-23 with Sida's Lake Victoria Initiative mission**

### **1. MEETINGS**

The following meetings, shortly summarized below, were arranged.

A. Secretariat of the Inter-University Council for East Africa, Kampala,  
Mr Eric Kigozi, Exec. Director

Mr Kiguzi made an overview of higher education and research in Uganda and to a smaller extent Kenya and Tanzania. The categories of institutions mentioned were

- full universities, 10 in U, K and T. There is also one each in Rwanda and Burundi.
- private higher schools, 14 in Uganda alone has been created mostly in the 1990's. These have different basis for their activities, many are connected to a church, others are business schools, all require a fee. Legal status, accreditation, of these are not yet clear.
- colleges for higher professional training, e.g. technical schools
- research institutes, not the least in the agricultural sector

The IUCEA is very interested in all initiatives supporting university cooperation in the region and is prepared to contribute to the proposed activities.

B. Inst. of Environment and Natural Resources, Makerere University  
Prof. Derek Pomeroy, Prof. B. Kasoma, Director, Dr. Frank Kansiime and others

The visit was a seminar prepared beforehand by Prof. Pomeroy. LR made a presentation of the Baltic University Programme and developed the proposal for regional university cooperation in the Lake Victoria region. The institute mentioned a few ongoing projects with regard to LV, but underlined the need for a concerted effort and their willingness to contribute. Dr. Frank Kansiime

was best prepared for such a cooperation regarding his specialisation on macrophytes in LV and adjoining wetlands.

A further topic discussed was specialisation in water management on the level of a postgraduate courses. At present the dept had one student at KTH in Stockholm for such a project.

The institute has solid connections to colleagues in all countries in the region, and these should be possible to activate in a regional project.

C. Faculty of Agriculture, Makerere University, Kampala  
Prof. E.N. Sabiiti, Dean, Fac of Agricult.

Prof. Sabiiti made a short overview of the activities at the Faculty and the present specialisation. The Faculty is interested in taking part in a research project and would be able to e.g. contribute with data on land use in the drainage basin. In addition the teaching activities at the Faculty addressed also the wider community of farmers in the country and should be taking into consideration in a project as proposed.

D. Faculty of Forestry, Makerere University, Kampala  
Prof. Johna R.S. Kaboggoza          Dean, Fac. of forestry, Makerere Univ

The faculty of forestry emphasises the role of deforestation for the situation in the region and discussed projects that would be able to address that problem.

E. Faculty of Technology, Makerere University, Kampala  
Dr S. S. Tickodori-Togudi, Eng. Dr A. Musoke, Assoc. Prof. B.M. Kiggundu Eng. Dr Lario-Buhwezi Bernard, Arch. Dr B. Nawangwe Head Arch. Division

The researchers at the faculty emphasised the role of technology in several of the important developments in the country. Dr B. Nawangwe from the dicvision of architecture mentioned that the faculty would be able to contribute to courses in urban planning which is badly needed in the country. There is also a competence in water management which is another key skill needed in the country. In addition several possible applied research projects were proposed, e.g. energy efficient stoves to reduce the problems of deforestation in the region.

F. Fisheries Research Institute, Jinja  
Dr Richard Ogutu-Ohwayo, Director, and others

The institute since some times makes regular monitoring of the fisheries situation in the Lake as supported by a EU programme. In addition one has already good cooperation with Makerere University, especially the Dept of Zoology, and would be very interested in taking part in a research project. The Director underlined the need for a good material to provide basic education in environmental issues.

G. Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation, Jinja  
Dr John S. Baliwa

The LVFO is since some time taking the role of coordination of activities in the three countries. The organisation has very recently started to work. The director underlined the importance of the founding documents and the foresight of the agreement between the countries.

H. National Environmental Management Authority, NEMA, Kampala  
Mr Emmanuel Mukanga, Public Awareness Programme Officer

Mr Mukanga stressed the importance of reaching the general public in the field of environmental basic knowledge and awareness. He described radio cooperation between the three countries U, K and T and that programs had already been produced in four languages in that cooperation. A Lake Victoria Educational Radio seemed to be an proposal that might be useful in the future. However it is important that it is complemented with efforts to address the trainers of the trainers to reach out to the villages in the countries.

I. Osienala  
Mr Obiero Onganga, Kisumu, Kenya

Mr Onganga described in some detail the activities of Osienala, which now has some 8 people working and several more part time recruited from the neighbouring University College of Masemo. Osienala works mostly as a institute to provide shorter courses for industrial and municipal authorities on waste water management practices. Osienala is also involved in carrying out practical projects for improving the situation with water provision and toilets in Kisumu, such as construction of wells. Mr Onganga has many contacts in the other countries in the region and is well acquainted with the research situation on LV.

J. Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project, LVEMP  
Prof. J. Ojiambo, Nat executive secretariat, Nairobi, Kenya

Prof. Ojiambo described shortly the work conducted within the LVEMP. He underlined the difficulties to speed up the work and agreed that much results are at present lacking as laboratories are being organised etc. There will in the near future be a capacity to analyse organic pollutants in the lake. He stressed the importance of cooperation between a future academic network and the LVEMP. He proposed close contacts during the planning of activities and openness as to the results between the two activates to avoid overlap.

**2. THE LAKE VICTORIA REGION, LVR AND THE BALTIC SEA REGION, BSR**

With a background in cooperation in the BSR is natural to compare the situation in LVR with that in the BSR. Such a comparison might also contribute with some insights in the present initiative in LVR.

### **Politically**

In Uganda today, 1999, I was in many ways reminded of the BSR situation at the time of the end of the Cold War, around 1990. There is in Uganda a spirit of nation building, many good forces attempt to work together to build the country and democracy. At the same time there is a dark history - and partly a present - of dictatorship, terror and corruption, not the least in neighbouring countries. The key role of the individuals, the people itself, in the development that is now undertaken is emphasised, and means to spur that, in absence of any recent traditions, are badly needed. The security dimension in the present development is crucial not the least with the perspective of including Rwanda and Burundi in the cooperation. Obviously the situation of LV itself and the BS are in many ways similar.

### **Institutions**

Several of the institutions in BSR seem to have their counterparts, more or less similar, in LVR. Thus the EAC has some similarities with the CBSS, the LVFO has a parallel in Helcom. Some other parallels exist, such as that Osienala has a niche similar to ECAT in the BSR. The networking between universities, cities and NGO:s of course are there and was the starting point of the involvement of corresponding networks in the BSR.

### **Issues of importance**

One might from the early phases of BSR cooperation mention a few attitudes that now seem accepted but was much debated 10 years ago.

1. There were in the BSR many parallel efforts that addressed similar or identical problems. This was not accepted by all in the beginning. In the longer terms these activities either continued to work alongside and coexist today very constructively or it turned out that some had a weak support and ceased to exist. A tentative conclusion is that one should not at the outset a priori be afraid of parallel activities in the LVR. Of course the LVMP is a case.

2. Even if one need to agree on actions with and have the support of the proper authorities it is of key importance to support individuals that have the will and vision to achieve a change in their societies. These are the best capital for the future. If the authority changes individuals very often a change in policy follows; the institutions as such have had little continuity.

3. It is more often successful to initiate an activity by starting with the function. The structure to house or serve that function should be built later and not be the starting point. Many functions could be started in existing conditions to see if there is a good work done and then build the structure as needed.

### 3. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

The of activities that were discussed during the visit were research and education.

#### **Research.**

1. Basic research regarding the situation in LV was strongly argued for by many of those interviewed. This may deal with understanding the environmental situation of the lake and how it is related to the activities in the drainage basin.
2. Applied research, was also proposed, such as what to do with the water hyacinths in the Lake and how to build an energy efficient stove.

#### **Education.**

3. PhD or/and graduate (masters) university courses/programmes were proposed especially for Water Management. The Institute at Makerere University will start next year a Programme in environmental science, which will be the first in the country.
4. Undergraduate courses in environmental science with a focus on LV was proposed only by the research institute at Jinja.
5. Short courses for professionals/practitioners to develop their competence and capacity were proposed by several actors, e.g. in water management, city and town planning and in the agricultural field.
6. Public information and dissemination was discussed by some actors e.g. at NEMA. The role of the radio was underlined as was the importance of reaching out to each village by training the trainers from as many areas as possible.

### 4. COOPERATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

#### **Environmental economics**

During the entire week close contacts were continuing with Dr Anders Ekborn working with the area of environmental economics, and several meetings were held together. The report from him and this one could be seen as two parts of the same venture.

#### **The cities network**

with Mr Anders Engström and Mikko Jokinen was also included in continuing discussions. It is obvious that many of the actions proposed by the cities representatives should be coordinated by those proposed here, such as short courses for professionals. In this way the universities constitute a resource for the cities.

#### **The NGO:s**

During the week several contacts were established with NGO, especially EcoVic and Osienala. Also here a tight cooperation is important in the future.



## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conditions for a regional, international, cooperation to develop the LVR seem very good. The academic community in the region is definitely both prepared and competent to join such an effort, and has the capacity to become an essential resource in the future.

### Tasks

Such a work may address the following tasks:

- a) to educate the young generation through a relevant educational curriculum at the institutions for higher education in the region.
- b) to conduct research to develop the knowledge and technology asked for in the region.
- c) to address the professionals in the region, not the least in cities and towns, to contribute to a competence development on a large scale
- d) to address the general public on basic everyday issues by using public media, in the first place radio.
- e) to interact with the political leadership in the countries in developing proposals for policy developments.

### Proposed starting points.

Regionality. A recommended priority in the work should be to make it as regional as possible from the outset. Thus efforts should be made all along to include individuals from the five countries in all or most activities. Likewise results and products should be made available to all countries.

Overview of present data. As to the LV environmental situation there seem to be no existing overview of data. A recommended work would thus be to put together what is know for the moment. Such a compilation of data should be done as a cooperation between countries since much work has been national. Individuals that are interested in taking part in such a task in the five countries have been identified.

A planning workshop to outline in some detail what may be done as a longer term research program may be a second step. A workshop however needs to be carefully prepared and its tasks well defined.

A master program in water management seem to be well supported. The detailed proposal for such a program may be asked for at an early stage.

### Structure

The detailed proposal for a structure for academic cooperation in the LVR is not done. It is probably better to let such a thing grew naturally as the work develops. However during the early phase institutions that are prepared to contribute to coordination should be addressed.

### Cooperation with Sweden

Experiences and support from Swedish partners might be a key element in academic cooperation in the region, not only economic support. A best solution for organising such a cooperation might be to have one person from LVR to be situated in Sweden for a period, both for academic competence development and coordination task.



## **Appendix 1.**

### **People discussed with during Uganda-Kenya visit**

#### **Uganda**

Eric Kigozi	Inter-University Council for East Africa (Exec. Director)
Dr. Frank Kansiime	Inst. of Evt. and Natural Resources, Makerere Univ.
Prof. Derek Pomeroy	Inst. of Evt. and Natural Resources, Makerere Univ.
Dr P.M.B. Kasoma, Director,	Inst. of Evt. and Natural Resources, Makerere Univ
Prof. E.N. Sabititi,	Dean, Fac of Agricult, Makerere Univ
Prof. Johna R.S. Kaboggoza	Dean, Fac. of forestry, Makerere Univ
Dr S. S. Tickodori-Togudi,	Fac of Technology, Makerere Univ.
Eng. Dr A. Musoke	Fac of Technology, Makerere Univ.
Assoc. Prof. B.M. Kiggundu	Fac of Technology, Makerere Univ.
Eng. Dr Lario-Buhwezi Bernard	Fac of Technology, Makerere Univ.
Arch. Dr B. Nawangwe	Head Arch. Division, Fac of Technolgy, Makerere Univ.
Dr John S. Balirwa	Fisheries Res Institute, Jinja
Eng. B.K. Kabanda	Permanent Secretary, Minister of Lands, Water and Environment
Prof. John Okedi	Director NEMA
Dr. Orach-Meza	National Executive Secretary Lake Victoria Envl. Management Project, Entebbe
Cornelius Kazoorra	Sustainable Development Center

#### **Kenya**

Prof. Joseph B. Ojiambo	National Executive Secretary Lake Victoria Envl. Management Project, Nairobi
Obiero Onganga	Osiendela, Kisumu

#### **Tanzania**

**Appendix 1.**

**1. TRAVEL INTINARARY**

**Sunday Nov 14**

morning arrival  
evening meeting, Hotel Sheraton Kampala, first contacts

**Monday Nov 15**

morning, starting seminar, Hotel Sheraton Kampala  
afternoon visit to the Secr of the Inter University Council of East Africa  
in Kampala

**Tuesday Nov 16**

morning seminar and discussions with Institute for Environment and  
Natural Resources at Makerere University, Kampala  
afternoon discussions with faculties of agricultre, forestry and  
technology at Makerere University, Kampala

**Wednesday Nov 17**

all day visits to Fisheries Research Station, Jinja  
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, Jinja  
members of the Lake Victoria Environmental Management  
Project, Jinja  
NGO projects for wetlands, fishing, farming, and aquaculture

**Thursday Nov 18**

afternoon visit to National Env Management Authority NEMA,  
Kampala  
evening dinner; discussions with representatives from Kenya  
(Kisumu, Nairobi)  
and Tanzania, Grand Imperial Hotel, Kampala

**Friday Nov 19**

morning final seminar, Botanical Garden Hotel, Entebbe  
afternoon boat ride on Lake Victoria  
evening dinner and meeting, Botanical Garden Hotel, Entebbe

**ANNEX 18**

**REPORT GIVEN BY MR. ANDERS EKBOM**



## **Environmental Economics in the EAC-Sida L. Victoria -initiative**

- Travel report from Anders Ekbohm's visit to Uganda and Kenya Nov. 13-21, 1999

I participated in a Swedish delegation, which visited Uganda with the **general objective of developing** – through discussions with regional counterparts - the strategy for **Swedish support to sustainable development of the Lake Victoria region.**

**My specific purpose** of the visit was to **develop the Environmental Economics component** within this Lake Victoria (LV)-initiative. This component would mainly be based on networking, capacity building and university collaboration among environmental economists in the region. My efforts were carried out in close collaboration with prof. Lars Rydén, Director of the Baltic University Programme, who had been invited to join the Swedish mission to develop university collaboration between universities in the East African Community, and collaboration between East African universities and their counterparts in the Baltic region.

It was agreed that the Environmental Economics component of the Lake Victoria initiative shall work under the **general goal of the regional university collaboration**, namely:

*“ to develop and carry out research and education of common regional concern to support environmental protection and sustainable development of the Lake Victoria basin ”.*

During the mission I solicited the interest to develop environmental economics activities within the LV-initiative among some of the **key actors** at universities, colleges, research institutes, governmental agencies and international projects (see list of persons met in Appendix 1).

### **Key Findings**

The **response** on developing such activities was **very positive**. Some relevant activities are already carried out, and with a slight shift in focus towards this specific geographical region and with enhanced regional collaboration targeted at prioritized issues of analysis and intervention, a lot can be achieved and major costs could be prevented.

Many of the environmental economics activities, which were proposed to me during my visit, could **build on the existing institutional structures** and essentially be carried out by local resource persons. Some capacity building and initial support by external resource persons/institutions are however expected to be necessary. There is **notable competence in some relevant areas**, such as fisheries economics, whereas the capacity is more limited in other areas, such as economic analysis of pollution control, water management and land use and land degradation. Capacity building in these areas are expected.

Based on the discussions, the **specific objectives** of the environmental economics collaboration would be to:

- A. **Analyze underlying causes of environmental degradation**, pollution and natural resource depletion;
- B. **Identify cost-effective solutions** to arrest environmental degradation, by analyzing various policy instruments;





- C. **Support capacity building** in environmental economics in the region through networking and intensified university collaboration.
- D. **Strengthen the policy dialogue** between decision makers and policy analysts, in particular on the causes and cost-effective solutions to the priority environmental problems.

During the numerous discussions, three critical questions were asked: Is there a **need** for environmental economics networking and capacity building? Is there a **demand**? Is there a **platform** to start from? All were answered with a resounding "yes".

The principal categories of **activities** include: (a) basic and applied **research**, (b) strengthening or development of environmental economics undergraduate and graduate **university courses/programs**, (c) **short courses for practitioners** to develop their competence and capacity in environmental economics, and (d) **public information** and dissemination.

Specific and **prioritised activities**, which were discussed, include:

#### Applied research

- estimate the **cost of pollution** from industries and cities around the lake
- identify the **economic value of natural resources** or ecosystem services (e.g. wetlands, Natural Resources Accounting)
- identify the **economic benefits of environmental management** (notably (i) optimal fisheries and water resources management, (ii) soil conservation and (iii) pollution control)
- identify **cost-effective policy instruments** to address over-fishing, municipal and industrial waste water, and land degradation.

#### University courses

- **strengthen the existing BA courses** in Environmental Economics, by e.g. supporting student exchange, regional curriculum development, travelling teachers, pooling of course materials etc.;
- **develop regional Masters courses** in Environmental Economics, building on the capacity development and mode of regional cooperation attained in the undergraduate courses;
- **enhance the opportunities** to obtain **graduate degrees** in Environmental Economics by e.g. facilitating more scholarships for (overseas) Ph.D.s.

#### Short courses

- **target policy analysts**, civil servants, decision makers, on issues specifically pertaining to Lake Victoria and its drainage basin;
- **strengthen the policy dialogue** and the capacity analyse policies;
- **disseminate** the basic Environmental Economics **theory and analytical tools** to e.g. key persons within key ministries, NEMA, NEMC and NES, and other implementing agencies

## Steps ahead

- More regional consultations are needed. Tanzania and Kenya have been consulted to a lesser extent.
- It was agreed in the discussions that **proposals** of prioritised environmental economics activities should be **developed by the interested regional actors**. It was emphasized that the proposals should be based on regional discussions, be clearly focused on the Lake Victoria geographical region, and use the specific objectives of the Lake Victoria-initiative as the point of departure.
- The concrete proposals of activities will be submitted to the **Environmental Economics Unit (EEU)** at Göteborg University, which at least initially acts as the **coordinator** of this particular process. Based on a dialogue with the regional partners, EEU will **synthesize** the various **proposals into one coherent environmental economics (EE)**-component of the broader Lake Victoria-initiative. It is anticipated that this EE-component will present the rationale and main objectives for the long-term efforts to build EE capacity in the region, and provide a strategic framework for why and how the various stand-alone activities should be connected.
- To facilitate this process it is expected that a **regional workshop will be organized**.
- Once the core activities of the EE component is developed into one framework, the **proposal will be presented to Sida for funding**.

## Initiated activities

1. **Appraisal of potential studies** pertaining to environmental economic aspects of **fisheries management**. A reconnaissance study in the three riparian countries has been conducted. It resulted in a report outlining tentative research studies, which have been identified as prioritized in this regional consultation. This activity is lead by Dr. Moses Ikiara (Moi University) and prof. Gardner Brown (University of Washington), in collaboration with Ezeza Kateregga (Makerere University) and potentially also Razack-Bakari Msuya, environmental economist at Tanzania's National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), Joseph Onjala at Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi, and CollinsAyoo at university of Guelph, Canada.
2. A process identifying collaborators and prioritized research issues pertaining to **environmental economic aspects of land use and land degradation**. This has been initiated by Prof. William Hyde, (Virginia Tech. University) and is tentatively lead by Prof. Peter Kimuyu, Acting director at Institute of Policy Analysis and Research, in collaboration with local resource persons such as Joseph Onjala at Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi, and CollinsAyoo at University of Guelph, Canada.
3. A process identifying collaborators and prioritized research issues pertaining to **environmental economic aspects of freshwater management and wastewater pollution control**. International and regional resource persons are currently being contacted.

## Reflections

- Developing the environmental economics component within this initiative would require a **process**, in which it will take some time to build the right structures and activities. It must be done in a step-wise procedure, consolidating each activity as much as possible along the way.
- There is a need to identify and **support key actors** (“champions”), who show sincere interest and commitment in the planning process. Earlier capacity building efforts in the region have served to facilitate this identification of dedicated and capable actors.
- There is a need to **identify implementing institutions**, which can take a longer-term responsibility for efficient administration of the core activities. Some have already expressed interest, but there is a need to consult further.
- There is a need to **consolidate** and solicit the interest within the **Swedish resource base** vis a vis this initiative.

## Appendix 1. People discussed with during Uganda-Kenya mission

### Kenya

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### Uganda

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Malachi Tumusiime                   Sustainable Resource Network  
Telly Eugene Muramira               NEMA<sup>2</sup> [neic@starcom.co.ug](mailto:neic@starcom.co.ug) / [nema@imul.com](mailto:nema@imul.com)  
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Dr. Orach-Meza                        National Executive Secretary Lake Victoria Envl. Management Project  
Eric Kigozi                              Inter-University Council for East Africa (Exec. Director)  
Hon. Gabriel Opio                      Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Devt. [finance@imul.com](mailto:finance@imul.com)  
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Prof. Derek Pomeroy                   Inst. of Envt. and Natural Resources, Makerere Univ. [derek@imul.com](mailto:derek@imul.com)  
Eng. B.K. Kabanda                    Permanent Secretary, Minister of Lands, Water and Environment

### Tanzania

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**Regional resource persons discussed with prior to the mission:**  
(who have shown strong interest in participating)

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Wilfred Nyangena                      Dept. of Economics, Univ. of Nairobi, [Wilfred.Nyangena@hgus.gu.se](mailto:Wilfred.Nyangena@hgus.gu.se)

**Other persons who could be contacted for further consultation include:**

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<sup>2</sup> National Environment Management Authority, Environmental economist.

<sup>3</sup> The Commission for East African Co-operation

<sup>4</sup> National Environment Management Council, Environmental economist.

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**International resource persons consulted for participation:**

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Prof. William Hyde  
Dr. Tekie Alemu  
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Håkan Eggert  
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<sup>5</sup> Economic Research Bureau

The logo for the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI). It features the letters 'SIWI' in a bold, blue, serif font. The letters are positioned to the left of a vertical blue bar. Below the letters and the bar, there are three horizontal wavy lines representing water.

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