ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN LAKE VICTORIA BASIN (BURUNDI, KENYA, RWANDA, TANZANIA AND UGANDA)

PROJECT AREA MAP

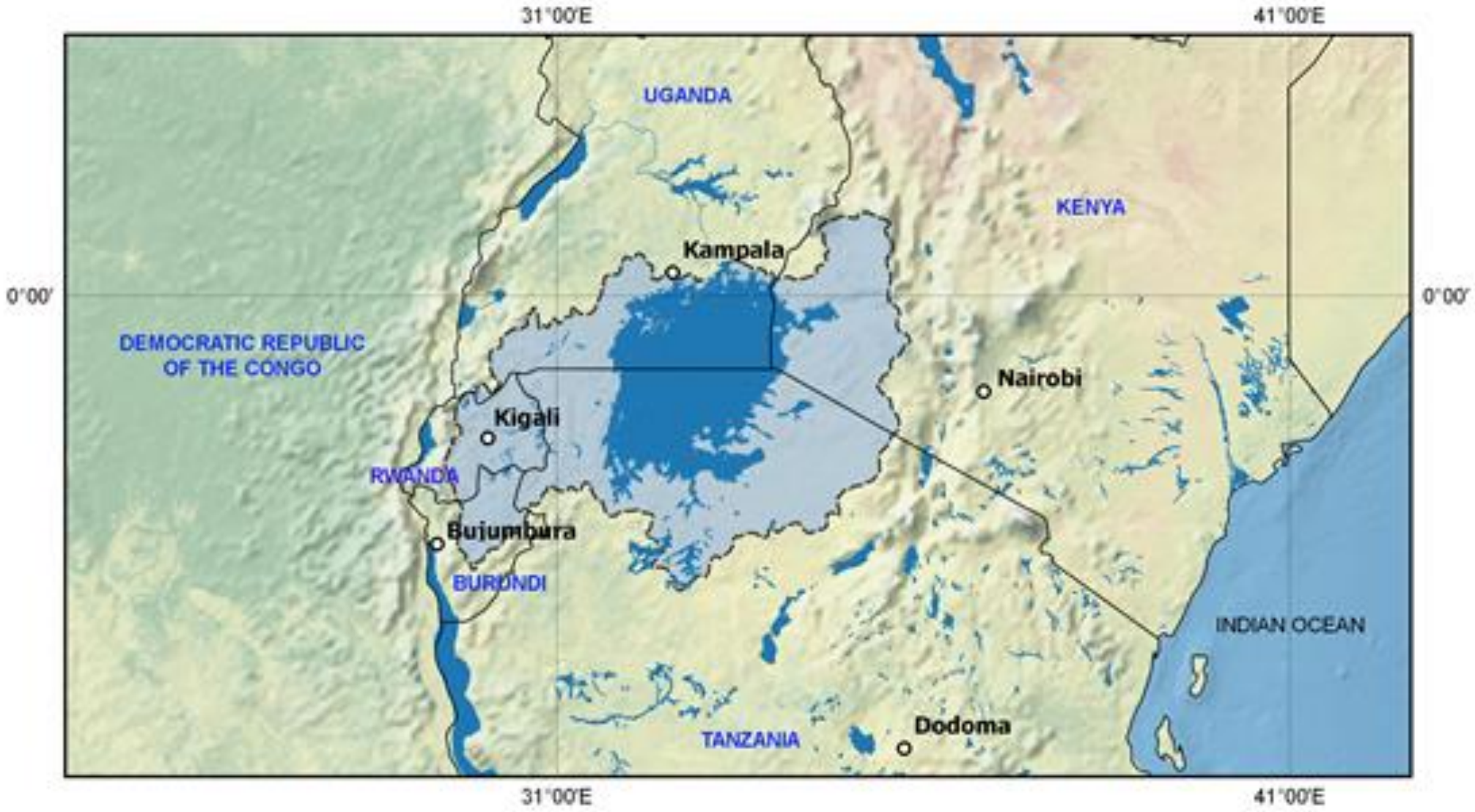


Figure 1. Map of the Lake Victoria Basin (light blue with dashed outline), which contains Lake Victoria (dark blue) and overlaps with Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The capital city of each LVB country is indicated with a white circle

INTRODUCTION

- ***"Adapting to Climate Change in Lake Victoria Basin" :*** Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, USD5M grant.
- Executed by the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)
- The Lake Victoria Basin has a catchment area of approx. 195,000 km^2 and contains the Lake Victoria, the world's second largest freshwater lake. Approx. 20% of the Lake's water is contributed by rivers in 17 sub basin catchments, and the remaining approx. 80% is from rainfall. The basin is home to approx. 44 million people.
- Increase in mean annual temperature of 0.2 -0.5°C per decade and increased variability in rainfall patterns (predicted decline of 50- 150mm in rainfall volume per season).
- Impacts include decrease in water quantity and quality affecting domestic, commercial and agricultural use and fisheries.

PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE LVB- AF PROJECT

- Institutional capacity to include climate change adaptation into plans, strategies and policies for transboundary water management and development initiatives is limited.
- The delivery of climate information to policy and decision makers and communities in the LVB is limited and therefore the effectiveness of long- term planning in transboundary water management is reduced.
- Livelihoods of local communities within the LVB are vulnerable to climate change, particularly to the reduced water quality and availability.
- Technical capacity within local communities to implement activities that promote climate change adaptation is limited.
- Sharing of knowledge within the LVB on climate change adaptation and transboundary water catchment management is limited.

PROJECT COMPONENTS

- **Component 1: Improving regional management of a transboundary water catchment**
- **Outcome 1.** Strengthened institutional and technical capacity to integrate climate resilience into transboundary water catchment management.
- Strengthened institutional coordination mechanism to sustain a climate resilient approach to water catchment management, working through the Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG) of the East African Community (EAC). Training provided to regional organisations in the LVB.
- Training provided to government ministries and agencies, civil society and the private sector to address climate change related challenges in transboundary water catchment management.

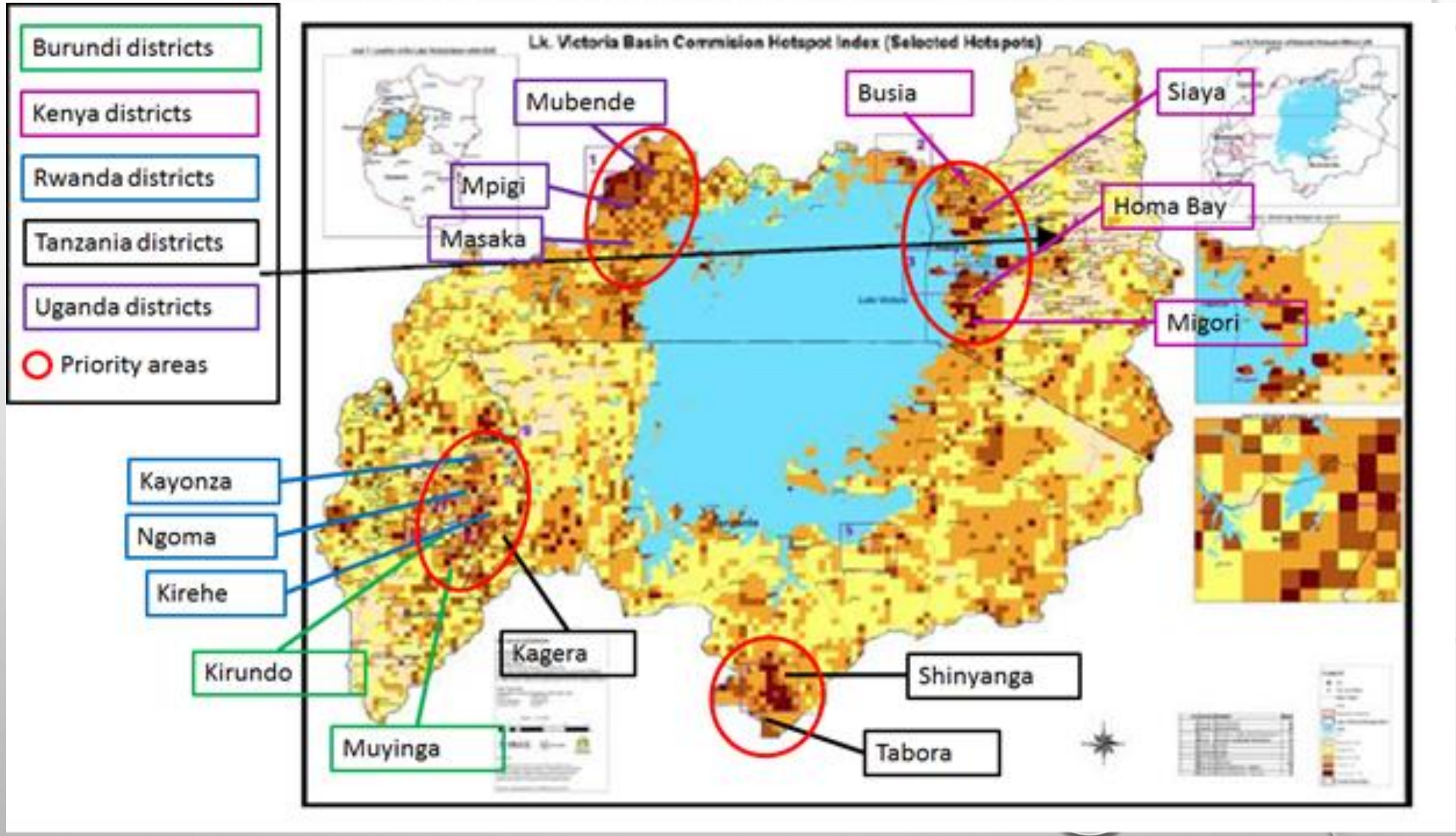
Component 2: Climate information dissemination

Outcome 2. Improved delivery of accurate and timely climate information to regional and national policymakers, technical officers and local communities.

Downscale the regional climate information into tailored packages that will guide both national- and community level activities. Innovative information-sharing mechanisms will be piloted– such as the provision of climate information through mobile networks – to deliver climate information to communities in a locally relevant and accessible format.

- **Component 3. Regional approach to climate change adaptation in vulnerable communities**
- **Outcome 3.** Climate change adaptation technologies transferred to communities to reduce their vulnerability to climate change. Implementing similar adaption technologies in different geographic locations with different socio-ecological contexts will allow for a range of lessons learned and best practices which can contribute to the development of regional approaches to climate change adaptation.
- Project sites have been identified through climate vulnerability hotspot analysis using various indicators and stakeholder consultation. Indicators information: GEOClim database, land use, poverty index, population density, malaria stabioity index, market access and access to improved water.
- Priority hotspots include the Rwegura river (Burundi), Chohoha lake (Burundi and Rwanda), Yala swamp (Kenya), Mara river basin (Kenya and Tanzania), Nyabugogo Swamp (Rwanda), Mwanza Gulf (Tanzania), Sango Bay (Tanzania and Uganda) and Lake Nabugabo (Uganda). Districts were chosen within these areas.

FIGURE 2: CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY HOTSPOTS IDENTIFIED IN THE PREPARED COMMUNITY CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ASSESSMENT (C3A2)



Component 4. Community-based approaches to climate change adaptation

Outcome 4. Regional resilience to climate change promoted through innovative, community based projects. A competitive small grants scheme will be operated in each country to support the most cost-effective small-scale community-based projects will be implemented in target communities based on criteria such as cost effectiveness and innovation.

Component 5. Knowledge management and learning

Outcome 5. Improved knowledge management frameworks for the collection and maintenance of regional knowledge in transboundary water catchment management and climate change adaptation practices.

- A forum established to promote the collaboration of research initiatives across the Lake Victoria Basin, with a focus on adaptation to climate change. This research forum will be established with regional institutions such as the inter-university council for East Africa.

Synergies with other initiatives

- Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme Phase 3, led by World Bank

The AF project has leveraged $250K to support the development of the LVB Climate Change adaptation strategy and action plan 2018-2023.

- Project Wezecha: Delivering cold chain technology to the Lake Victoria Fishing industry

This project is executed by Hwawei, Vacava, Accenture, Safaricom, this project is piloting off-grid, dry ice-cold storage solutions in the LVB.

END