

Lake Victoria Strategy 2004 -2006

Lake Victoria basin and region

- The Lake Victoria region
 - Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
- The Lake Victoria basin
 - K + T + U + Burundi + Rwanda
- Lake Victoria and East Africa
- Lake Victoria and Nile Basin

Lake Victoria Environmental Management Program (LVEMP)

- Supported by World Bank (53 MUS\$)
- Includes the following:
 - Fisheries management and research (***)
 - Water hyacinth control (****)
 - Water quality monitoring (**)
 - Industrial and municipal waste (*)
 - Land use and wetlands (**)
 - Community participation (**)

Swedish Lake Victoria Initiative

2001 - 2003

- Regional vs national
- Harmonisation with country strategies
- Partnerships
- Focus and priority. Early successes
- Need for co-ordination
- Experiences from Baltic Sea collaboration

The Lake Victoria Vision and Strategy - The process

- Highly participative: 15000 stakeholders
- National Task Force
- International consultant (Statkraft Gröner)
- Regional Task Force
- Council of Ministers
- Bringing the strategy back

The Lake Victoria Vision and Strategy - the Vision

A prosperous population living in a healthy and sustainably managed environment providing equitable opportunities and benefits

Lake Victoria Vision and Strategy- the policy areas

- Ecosystems. Natural resources and Environment
 - Fish resources management
 - Land use and natural resources
 - Water resources management
 - Pollution control and waste
- Production and Income Generation
- Living Conditions and Quality of Life
- Population and Demography
- Governance, Institutions and Policies

Lake Victoria Vision and Strategy - plus and minus

- + Strong ownership
- + Poverty alleviation and sustainable dev
- + Compare well with national PRSPs
- + Innovative analytical framework
- More vision than strategy
- No distinction regional and national
- Co-ordination national ministries weak

Framework for Swedish Lake Victoria Strategy 2004 - 2006

- Parliamentary White Paper on Global development
- The UN Millenium Goals
- Sida´s “Perspective of Poverty”
- Swedish strategy on regional cooperation in Africa
- Country strategies for Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania
- Conflict study by Padrigu
- HIV/AIDS study

World Summit on Sustainable Development and Lake Victoria

Areas of special importance

1. Water and sanitation
2. Health
3. Agriculture and Food Security
4. Energy
5. Biological diversity

Break the link between economic growth and negative environmental effects (decoupling)

The E.A. Heads of State made commitments at WSSD in the presence of the Swedish PM

Swedish Lake Victoria Strategy - Overall objective

to contribute to poverty reduction
within a framework of
sustainable development

Lake Victoria Strategy - the areas of intervention

- Capacity development fostering sustainable development
- Empowerment of people e g through the civil society, municipality networks and culture/media
- Improvement of the environment and sustainable use of national resources
- Combating HIV/AIDS
- Private sector development for economic growth

Special emphasis will be given to programs and projects which develop the three dimensions of sustainable development

1. Capacity development fostering sustainable development

- Support to organisations within the EAC structure
- Support to regional co-operation
- Support to civil society organisations
- Support to local authorities
- Knowledge development of the links between poverty reduction and sustainable development

2. Empowerment of people

- Support to organisations within the civil society giving voice to the voiceless
- Media development
- Support to efficient local authorities
- Promotion of gender equality
- Dissemination democratic values

3. Improvement of the environment and sustainable use of national resources

- Support to the LVEMP 2 process
- Support to local initiatives, which will add value to the LVEMP process
- Implementation of the commitments made in Johannesburg and of the important conventions on environment
- Support to capacity development

4. Combating HIV/AIDS

- Exchanges of experiences based i a on the Ugandan experiences
- Transnational issues
- Capacity development
- Support to orphans and particularly affected children
- Promotión of gender equality

5. Private sector development for economic growth

- Special focus on agriculture and natural resources development
- Promotion of entrepreneurship
- Development of networks
- Exchanges of experiences
- Fighting of corruption

Operationalisation of the Lake Victoria Strategy - Approaches

- Ownership
- Regional Partnerships
- Conflict prevention and resolution
- Experiences from Baltic Sea collaboration
- Co-ordination with other donors
- Annual Plan of Operation

Operationalisation of the Lake Victoria Strategy – Dialogue issues

- Development of monitorable objectives and indicators
- EAC's future work with the Vision/Strategy related to poverty reduction and sustainable development
- Feed-back of Vision/Strategy to local target groups
- Regional vs national
- Donor co-ordination
- Experiences from Baltic Sea collaboration
- HIV/AIDS

Lake Victoria Strategy- Risk Analysis

- Political risks related to Lake Victoria, East Africa and Great Lakes
- Risk that EAC and governments will not give sufficient emphasis to Vision implementation
- Risks that LVEMP2 will not be launched
- Risks related to Nile Basin Initiative
- Risk related to the Partnership
- Risks related to weak institutions
- Corruption risks

Lake Victoria - organisation and allocation

- Lake Victoria Directorate/Initiative will move to Nairobi mid-2004
- Joint responsibility LVI and the three Swedish embassies
- LVD will consist of Directors and two program officers in Nbi, and focal points in Stockholm, Dar es Salaam and Kampala
- A reference group of experts on sustainable development is being established
- Amount 2004 - 2006: 425 - 450 million kronor within a framework of 1,5 billion kronor for 10 years, indicated in Johannesburg

LV strategy – What is new?

- 20 year commitment (10 year funding)
- Close link to country strategies
- Sustainable development focus complement country strategies poverty focus
- The highly participatory Visioning process
- EAC's Vision and Strategy - Policy areas rather than sectors
- The flexible definition of the region
- Field orientation of LVI

Lake Vic from a conflict perspective (1)

1. The program should play an active role in policy formulation in sectors directly related to management of common natural resources. Issues of structural violence are at the heart of the program's long term objectives
2. The program should monitor social development and mitigate negative welfare development
3. The program should facilitate the creation of a regional market, eg by developing infrastructure
4. Social stability, conflict prevention and peace building should be taken into account in the application of the subsidiarity principle
5. Tilting and national coordination should be used in the implementation of the subsidiarity principle

Lake Vic from a conflict perspective (2)

6. Sida should build capacity at EAC beyond the Lake Vic Unit; facilitate networks; encourage cross-sector initiatives and harmonisation
7. Sida should support research on EA as a community
8. Sida should support (1) transboundary civil society networks and initiatives; (2) regional media beyond environment; (3) culture
9. Sida should (1) support the rich biological diversity; (2) provide risk capital and resources to fishermen, (3) develop telecommunications
10. Sida should support the ownership principle
11. Sida should work for the enlargement of EAC to include Rwanda and Burundi