

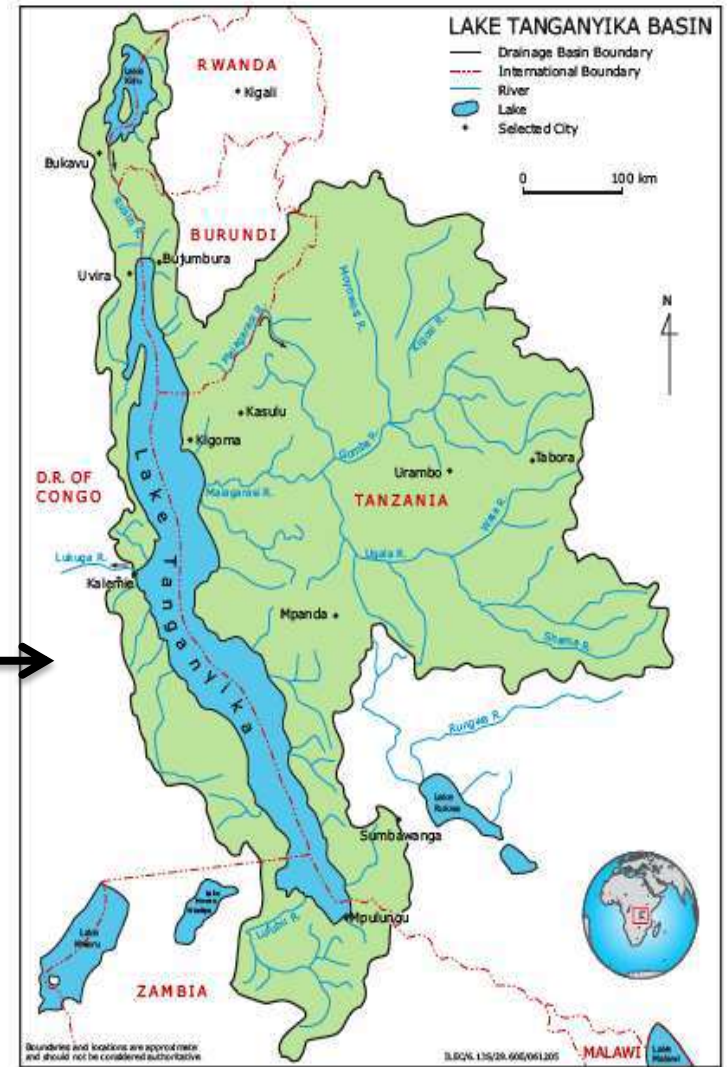
# Workshop 1: Lake communities and land use planning, Management of informal settlements at lake shores

Tanganyika Lake Case

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# Location & Interest

- Lake Tanganyika is shared between 4 countries: Burundi, DRC, Tanzania and Zambia
- Global interest:
  - great reservoir of fresh water (19,800 km<sup>3</sup>, about 1/6 of available world's fresh water)
  - great reservoir of biodiversity (more than 1,500 species among them 50% are endemic)
  - Excellent Tourist Environment
- Local interest:
  - 10 million people living in the Tanganyika basin,
  - 1 million are directly dependent on fishery resources of the lake









# Tanganyika Lake is threatened by various factors

- Over-exploitation of biological resources
- Sedimentation that is reinforced by erosion due to land degradation in the Lake basin
- Pollution from several sources (wastes)
- Habitat destruction, by the spontaneous occupation of the land (in many rural areas, the density is over than 400 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>)
- Invasive species, especially observed at the port of Bujumbura and Kigoma

# Conclusion

- Given its global and local importance, special attention from the local and international communities is needed
- At local level, the 4 riparian states have already established a cooperation framework: the Lake Tanganyika Authority (with secretariat in Bujumbura)
- At international level: some supports exist but steel been very limited (essentialy from ADB and UN and focused on LTA institutional support)