PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Lake Edward and Lake Albert Basin (LEAB) area in DRC and Uganda is endowed with rich surface water fisheries resources that are important for economic growth and social development in the region. More than 12 million people live in this Basin of whom 73% (8.7 million people) depend on fisheries for their livelihoods. Despite the abundant fisheries and water resources of the lakes, riparian communities are not able to sustainably benefit from the natural resources because of: (i) increased siltation and pollution from poor land management in the catchment areas and increased infestation of aquatic weeds which reduce the fishing area, (ii) overfishing, and (iii) high post-harvest fish losses because of lack of rural infrastructures and markets.

The project aims to halt deterioration of natural resources and to start a process that will support the trend towards sustainable natural resource management and protection of the environment as well as promotion of alternative income sources and diversification of welfare to the benefit of riparian communities in both countries. The project will therefore, reduce poverty notably by sustainably increasing the productivity of the fisheries sub-sector through promotion of sustainable management of capture fisheries and will restore the lakes catchments and water quality and ensure sustainable monitoring of the shared resources.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

The overall objective is to promote socio-economic development for riparian communities of Lake Edward and Albert basin through effective control and management of water and fisheries resources and protection of the environment.
PROJECT COMPONENTS
The Project has 3 components:

Component 1 Fisheries Development & Management
This component consists on promoting sustainable management and productivity of the various species of fish in the two Lakes for the common benefit of the two countries. It comprises 4 main sub components:
   a) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance;
   b) Development of a Fisheries Management Information System;
   c) Fishery Conservation, Breeding Sites Preservation; and Capacity Building; and
   d) Development of Alternative Livelihoods options, particularly for the women beneficiaries.

Component 2 Integrated Water Resources Management
This component consists on managing the LEAB water resources in integrated and sustainable approaches and comprises 4 closely related sub components:
   a) Catchment and wetland management;
   b) Enhancement of trans-boundary Lakes management Coordination;
   c) Water Resources monitoring and Assessment; and
   d) Navigation and Maritime Safety

Component 3 Project Management and Coordination
This component will facilitate the coordination of project implementation by individual countries, and implementing regional activities.

IMPACTS STATEMENT
The long term impacts expected from the project are:
   i) Contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods in DRC and Uganda by increasing fisheries contribution to national GDP;
   ii) Restored ecosystems and sustainable management of Lakes Edward and Albert and;
   iii) Harmonized policies and good bilateral management, planning and M&E practices

KEY EXPECTED OUTPUTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PHASE
   - Regional Integration and peace building through harmonized policies frameworks, set up of regional institution and collaborative fishermen organizations;
   - Conservation of aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity through restoration of lakes shores, spawning sites and catchments and joint mechanisms for fishery and water resources monitoring and management
   - Poverty reduction and improvement of food security through development of fishery sector whereby near 45,000 jobs on both sides will be directly and indirectly created with about 50% of these benefiting being women. Multi-sectoral investments including fish landing sites, fish processing units, socio-economic infrastructures, roads and markets will also improve community welfare.
   - Capacity building and Knowledge generation: empowerment of local fishermen communities and women as well as other marginalized groups for sustainable management and utilization of natural resources; knowledge generation and dissemination and systems to monitor specific risks and threats e.g. climate variability.