

Case Studies on Biodiversity Integration in District Development Planning – The Case of Bagamoyo, Pangani and Iramba in Tanzania.

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- The Government has put in place policies and strategies which guide sustainable use of natural resources.
- Main organizing frameworks for sustainable growth are Vision 2025 and Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (2006)
- Tanzania Development Vision 2025 anticipate that by 2025 Tanzanian population will have attained “a high quality of life, peace, tranquility and national unity; good governance; an educated society eager to develop; and an economy which is competitive with sustained growth for the benefit of all people...”.

The Study Area: Bagamoyo and Pangani (Coast) and Iramba (Semi Arid)

- Tanzania's economy and its prospects for growth depend upon the use and exploitation of the country's natural resources
- However during utilization of such resources, the resource base and biodiversity is degraded
- The long coastal strip along the Indian Ocean is rich in Fishery, agriculture and mangrove forests used for timber and building materials
- The semi arid areas of Central Tanzania are mainly utilized for beekeeping, timber, livestock keeping and growing drought resistant crops such as sorghum and millets
- Both the coastal and semi arid areas are degraded due to unsustainable production practices thus threatening biodiversity of these areas.

Linking Vision 2025 and MKUKUTA to Livelihood systems in the Coastal and Semi arid areas

- The Tanzania second Poverty Reduction Strategy called the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction of 2006 (MKUKUTA) has emphasized the importance of environmental management to growth and poverty reduction.
- Fourteen percent of the MKUKUTA's targets relate to environment and emphasis is placed on strategies: to promote sustainable growth in economic, environment and social terms; to reduce poor communities' vulnerability from environmental risk (e.g. drought) to protect peoples' livelihoods, and the environment and to promote sustainable development

Supporting Bagamoyo and Pangani Coastal Communities to improve fishing and Beekeeping for economic growth

- The TCMP started in 1997; it is a cooperative initiative between the Government of Tanzania through the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center (URI-CRC).
- Works with the existing local government network through the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) to enhance sustainable coastal ecosystems and resources use through building the capacity of local communities to increase their income for improving their livelihood.

- Initiate micro credit schemes
- By laws
- Monitor and enforce (aprehend offenders)

*In beekeeping : zoing where beehives are hung,
no cutting trees*

*Train in processing and packaging honey and
beeswax for higher prices*

Identify markets.

*By laws on planting trees per household, control
bushfires and ban of cutting certain
endangered trees*

- As part of operationalizing MKUKUTA the Tanzania Coastal management partnership (TCMP) works with Bagamoyo and Pangani districts authorities under the Integrated Coastal Management to curb coastal resource misuse which include destructive fishing and overexploitation of mangrove forest for poles and timber.
- In 2005, the programme started working with 237 coastal residents in five villages to plan their fishing activities in a sustainable manner by zoning the “no fish taking zones” and also starting self propelled credit saving schemes.
- By the end of 2007 , a number of fishermen groups were facilitated to demarcate “no-take zones” and fishing zones which were marked by bouys so as to allow fish breeding areas to regenerate after being degraded by unsustainable fishing practices (dynamite fishing and use of small fishing nets).

- Villagers were assisted to identify projects which they should be trained on how best to use the resources. In Bagamoyo and Pangani fishing and beekeeping were among the two projects identified.
- TCMP built the capacity through training on zoning in fishing and making local improved beehives as well as processing honey, beeswax and use of improved carriers for fish catch storage.
- They were provided with 2 patrol boats

Achievements to date:

- Increased fish catch: Between 2005 to 2007, the five commonly caught fish species (see figure 1) in Bagamoyo had increased in areas adjacent to the “no take zones.
- In 2007/8, 19 patrols were done by the village working groups using the facilities provided by TCMP under USAID; 13 fishermen doing illegal fishing were apprehended and fined Tshs. 650,000 (US \$ 650). Reduced illegal fishing in 2008/9
- 5 groups of fishermen and 3 beekeepers had started their credit saving schemes.

- The villages in Bagamoyo and Pangani involved in TCMP programme had enacted by laws which all fishermen and other coastal resource users abide to.
- The laws include specific size of fishing nets allowed in the area, non dynamite fishing and no fishing in the “no take zones”.
- The villagers themselves do the monitoring to assess compliance and take those who violate the bylaws to courts of law.

Beekeeping in Mangroves in Pangani

- By the end of 2007, there were total of 286 households trained on making modern cheap beehives and processing sale of honey and beeswax.
- Honey packaging had improved and prices had increased from 2000 shillings (2\$) per litre to 3500 (3.5 \$).
- 10 beekeepers from Pangani attende the DSM Trade Fair exhibitions and sold their honey for 290,000 shillings (290\$) in one week. This was the highest sale of honey they had ever realized in a week.
- Reduced destructive fishing methods (dynamite fishing and fish poisoning). And tree cutting.

- Reduced destruction (cutting and salt making) of mangroves in areas with beehives.
- In Iramba district (semiarid) communities are facilitated by the Poverty – Environment Project (PEI) to do modern beekeeping, local chicken rearing (for women) which are preferred for soup especially in drinking places and households as a delicacy during festivals like Christmas, Eid and Easter.
- More than 60 individuals have benefitted over three years of the project. Household income has doubled over these years. Some villagers confessed that now they can pay for their children school fees from this added income.

- Planted drought resistant trees for fuelwood to reduce reliance on natural forest. In Ilunda Village in Iramba 36,140 trees were planted in 2008 to reduce reliance on natural forest for fuelwood and timber.
- Training of 60 participants on modern poultry and bee keeping was done.
- The trainees were also given wire mesh for fencing poultry sheds and basic skills for administration of coccidiosis vaccine as well as honey and beeswax processing and packing for fetching high price.
- Though early to conclude results are promising.

Conclusion

- Capacity building through Facilitating sustainable resource use has led to increased community income at local level contribute to poverty reduction and is contributing towards curbing biodiversity loss hence to sustainable development.
- Communities have confident that they can do it alone.
- The challenge is to scale up such activities to include a wider target of the poor groups for increased productivity and biodiv. conservation.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING