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**AICHI T5 & 15 AND ENHANCING
SYNERGIES WITH UNCCD**



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Introduction

- Location: Eastern Africa, (1° - 12° S & 29° - 41° E).
- Area: 945,087 km² with 59,050. km² inland water bodies.
- It shares borders with Kenya and Uganda in the North; Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo in the West; Zambia and Malawi in the South-West and Mozambique in the South; and Indian Ocean in the East.
- Some 40 km offshore are the islands of Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba) and Mafia (to the South), plus numerous smaller islands.



Introduction Cont.....

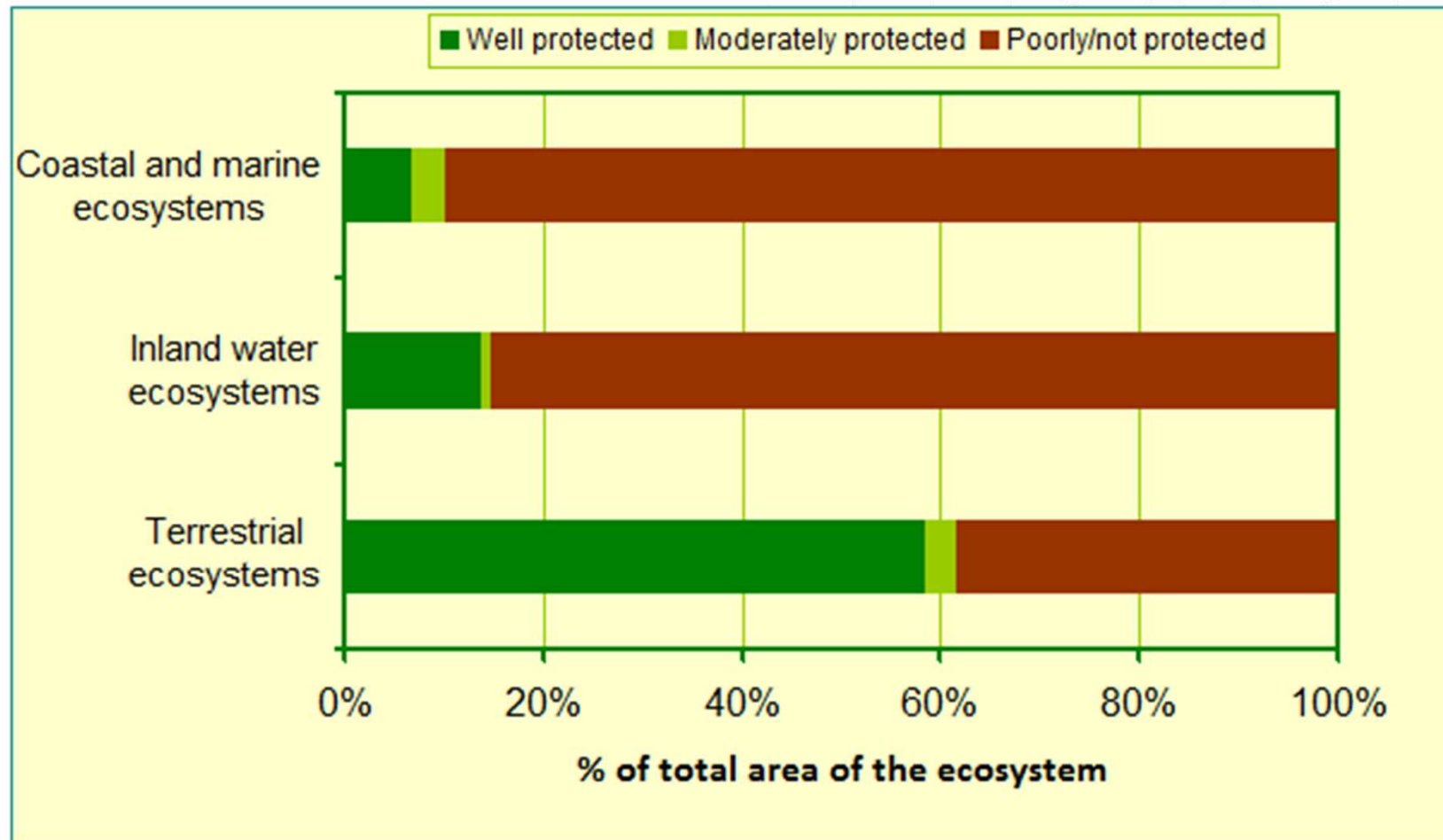
- Tanzania has a coastline that stretches for about 800 km along the Western Indian Ocean from the Mozambique border in the South to the Kenya border in the North
- Wildlife reserves & National parks: 25%.
- Forests area: 35.3 m ha (16 m = reserve forests, 2 m = forests in national parks & 17.3 m i.e. 49% of all forestland.
- Population: 44,929,002 (i.e. 2.6% growth rate) 75% of the population is engaged in Subsistence agriculture.
- Main energy source: Biomass, mainly firewood and charcoal

Aichi Target 5 and 15 Synergies with UNCCD

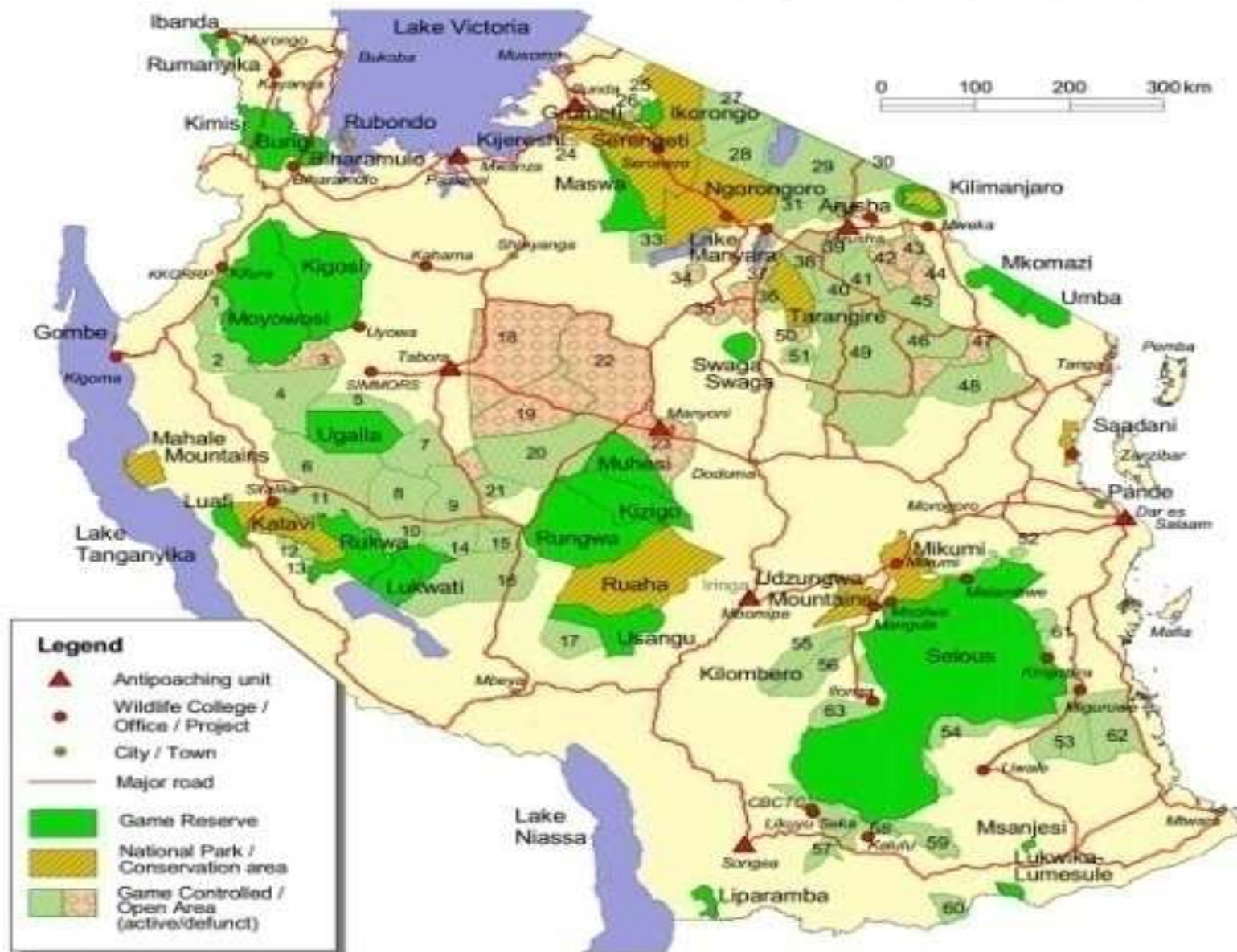
- Tanzania signed the UNCCD on October 1994
 - Date of Ratification June 1997 and
 - Came into Effective force on September 1997
- **Major changes in the status and trends of biodiversity in Tanzania**
Natural ecosystems in Tanzania can be categorized into three major types as:
 - ***Terrestrial ecosystem,***
 - ***inland water ecosystem*** (lakes, rivers, dams and wetlands) and
 - ***coastal and marine ecosystem.***

Significant progress has been made in protecting some of these ecosystems.

Protection level of different ecosystems in Tanzania



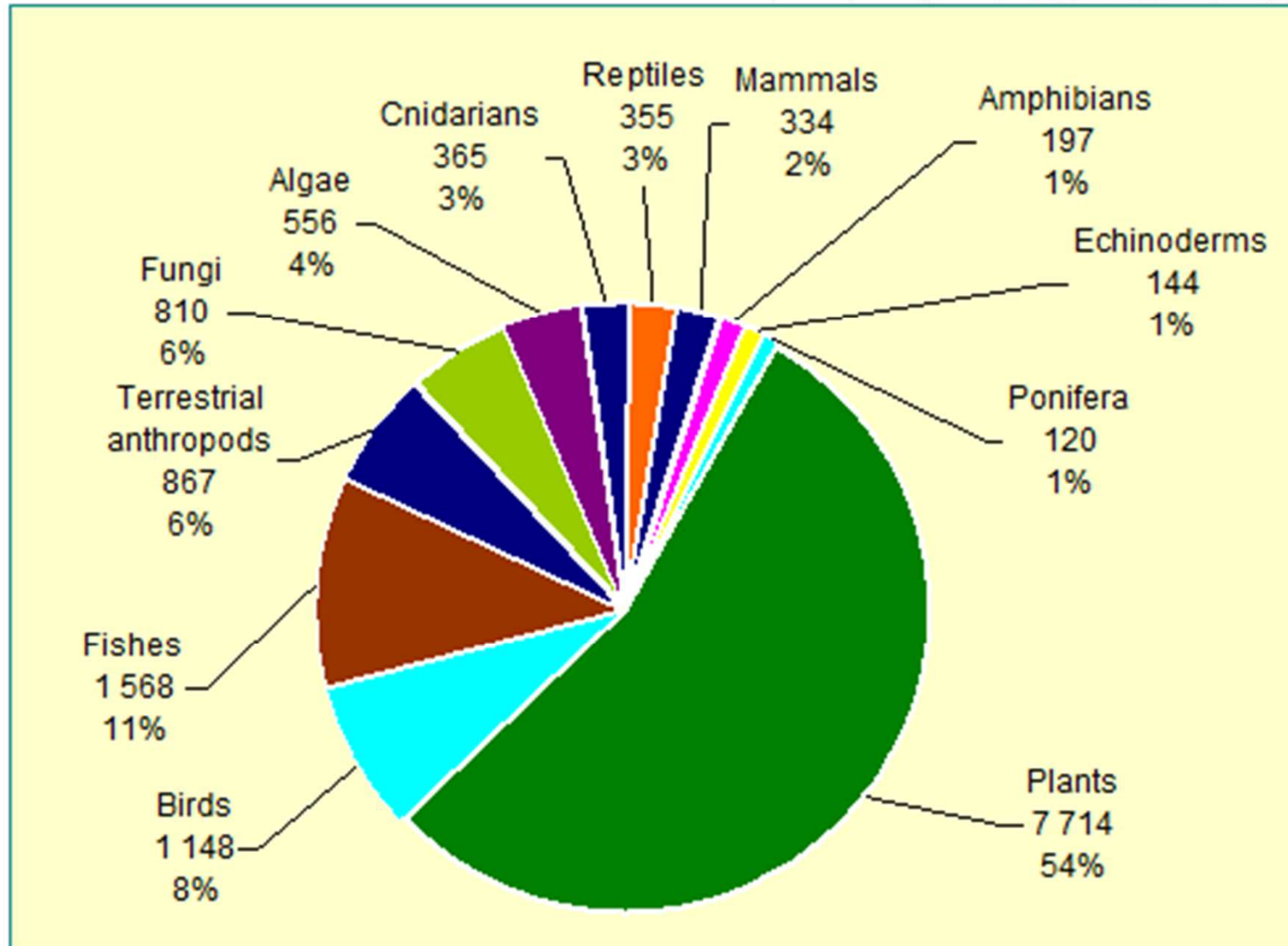
Map showing National Parks and Protected areas



Species diversity

- The flora and fauna of Tanzania is extremely diverse with at least total of 14,336 known and confirmed species and ranking among the top five African mega-diverse countries.
- Accounts for more than one-third of the total plant species in Africa, ranks 12th globally in terms of number of birds species and accounts for about 20% of species of Africa's large mammal population.
- Of the total number of species existing in the country, more than half of them (54%) constitute plant species. Notably, over 25 % of all plant species are used as wild-harvested medicinal plants.

Number of some known and confirmed species for major taxonomic groups in Tanzania



CAUSES

Direct

- The direct causes have a clear and visible bearing on the vegetation and the soil. These include ***overgrazing, poor crop cultivation practices, removal of vegetation cover, bushfires and natural causes.***

Indirect

- **Poverty :-** While land degradation leads to widespread poverty, poor people tend to over exploit natural resources found in their surroundings, to meet their basic needs.
- **Rapid population Growth:-** It is estimated that 17 million people in Tanzania live in the dryland areas. Population growth in these areas is a consequence of natural growth and migration from highlands areas. This increase in population concentrates people in a small area, which has to meet their basic needs.
- **Land Tenure:-** The ownership of land and the right to use it together with the natural resources found therein is extremely important since it raises the level of care accorded to the land and its natural resources. Security of land tenure, is therefore, a necessary though not a sufficient pre-requisite for sustainable land use.

State of Land degradation

- It is estimated that about 61% of land in Tanzania is mostly degraded in semi arid areas including Dodoma, Shinyanga, Manyara, Singida, Simiyu, Geita and Kilimanjaro Regions.
- Between 1990 and 2000, Tanzania lost an average of 412,300 ha of forest cover per year.
- Recent studies by Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) show that Tanzania loses about 400,000 ha of forest cover per year.

Responses

Response: Several initiatives have been taken by the Government to control land degradation.

- These include preparation and implementation of National Land Use Framework Plan 2011-2031 and National Agriculture Land use Planning and Management Master Plan (2011);
- mainstreaming environment into NSGRP II; implementing projects and programmes for Sustainable Land Management; and promotion of agro-forestry and soil erosion control.

Responses Cont.....

Policies:

- National Environmental Policy (1997)
- Mineral Policy of Tanzania (2009)
- National Biotechnology Policy (2010)
- National Irrigation Policy (2010)
- Agricultural and Livestock Policy (2013)

Laws:

- Environmental Management Act (2004)
- Water Resource Management Act of (2009)
- Water Supply and Sanitation Act of (2009)
- Public Health Act of (2009)
- Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of (2009)
- Mining Act of (2010)
- Grazing Land and Animal Feed Resources Act of (2010)
- Tanzania Development Vision (2025)

1. Other initiatives

a) *Institutional reforms and programmes*

- Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS), newly established (2010) under The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT).
- Government in 2007 established Rural Energy Agency (REA) in order to promote and facilitate improved access to modern energy services in rural areas.
- Government is in the process of establishing a stand alone wildlife agency to enhance wildlife management.

2. Other initiatives cont.....

b) Designation of protected areas and important bird areas (IBAs)

- **Wildlife protected areas:** Tanzania has gazetted about 34% of the total land areas as wildlife protected areas, with a further 15% of her land area as forest protected area. Consequently, Tanzania has 17% of her land area devoted to wildlife conservation in protected areas where no human settlement is allowed and 18% of its surface area to protected areas where wildlife co-exist with humans.
- **Marine Protected Areas (MPAs):** The MPAs are being promoted to mitigate the drivers of ecosystem change such as overfishing and other anthropogenic impacts on marine resources.
- **Important Bird Areas (IBAs):** Tanzania has a total of 77 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) covering a total of more than 168,000 km² or about 18% of the total land area with sites varying in size from 3 hectares to 5 million hectares.

3. Other initiatives cont.....

c) Participatory resource management

- **Participatory Forest Management (PFM):** The Government has been promoting participation of local communities in forest management through Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Community Based Forest Management (CBFM). In addition, 2,328 villages, about 22% of all villages in the country are engaged in Participatory Forest Management.
- **Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs):** Wildlife conservation has improved and the Government has successfully established 33 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) covering more than 30,000 km² (or about 8% of the wildlife protected area) involving about 300 villages.
- **Beach Management Units (BMUs):** The Government has continued management measures on the coast and lake shore using patrol units and BMUs. Guidelines for Beach management units have been developed and by 2013, a total of 739 BMUs were established. BMUs have been very active and beneficial in terms of managing aquatic resources.

4. Other initiatives cont.....

d) Tree planting campaign

- The country continue to plant trees, under tree planting Campaign. According to the Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchments (2006), each District is supposed to plant not less than 1.5 million trees. However, some districts have set their own targets depending on their Action Plan. There are some improvement and increased number of trees planted.

e) Promotion of use of Indigenous knowledge in biodiversity conservation

- Traditional forest management locally known as ***ngitiri*** in Shinyanga; ***alalili*** in Masai land; and ***milaga*** in Dodoma, are now recognized and it plays an important role in the management of forests and woodlands across many parts of Tanzania. These traditional practices involve ***fallowing*** the land for a period of time to enable regeneration of vegetation and trees and then being used later for grazing and firewood collection.

5. Other initiatives cont.....

f) Alternative sources of energy

- Alternative energy sources have been promoted including solar, wind and natural gas to reduce pressure on forest resources. The estimated current installed Photovoltaic (PV) capacity is about 550 kWp with an annual growth rate of about 20%. Currently, a total of 122 MW are being generated in the country using natural gas from Songosongo and Mnazi Bay, accounting for 45% of total thermal power generation connected to the national electricity grid.
- Also to reduce overexploitation pressure on forest resources, the Government in collaboration with, private sector, local government authorities, civil societies and Non-Governmental Organizations play an important role towards reduction of fuel wood consumption through production and use of energy efficient firewood and charcoal cooking stoves.

6. Other initiatives cont.....

g) Environmental conservation programmes

- Various programmes aiming at conserving biodiversity are being implemented in priority ecosystems such as ***Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika and Lower Kihansi*** as well as in coastal and marine environment. As a result of implementation of these programme, there has been at least improved state of biodiversity in these ecosystems.

Success Examples

HASHI (Soil conservation programme for Shinyanga region) was geared for environmental conservation through tree planting. The programme is capitalizing on education, awareness and use of indigenous knowledge to achieve implementation of land reclamation and conservation practices. This programme has recorded big success and is an on going one.

HIMA (Soil conservation programme in Iringa region) aims at achieving sustainable land use and resource conservation, improving productivity and reducing erosion, improving moisture retention in priority catchment areas and strengthening local institutions. This is an on going programme and has rendered a reasonable degree of success.

LAMP (land management programme in Arusha region) is being implemented in Babati district. Its main activities involve land management for environmental conservation. This programme is multi-sectoral and involves communities' initiatives. The programme is on-going.

Obstacles

Despite all the policies and measures that have been instituted still there are following obstacles:

- Inadequate resources to fully implement obligations of the Convention;
- Inadequate resources to conduct comprehensive country biodiversity study;
- Inadequate mainstreaming of biodiversity issues in sectors and Local Government plans and budgets;
- Limited capacity for research and generation of accurate information and data as well as value of biodiversity;
- Low level of awareness of the public;
- Inadequate participation of communities in biodiversity conservation.

Lessons learned from the implementation of the Convention

- For effective implementation of the convention cooperation among key stakeholders is important;
- Influencing environmental policy implementation requires flexibility and cannot be a tightly managed process;
- Investing and maintaining collaborative partnerships among multiple stakeholders is key towards achieving biodiversity goal;
- Inadequate communication, education and public awareness and limited enforcement is putting more pressure on biodiversity;
- Promotion of alternative livelihood activities can greatly enhance protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services by reducing harvesting pressure. However, adoption is slow due to the cultural and social beliefs; and
- Inadequate reliable data and information limits the understanding on status and trends of biodiversity.

Working Toward Aichi Biodiversity targets

Aichi Targets	National Targets	National Actions Taken (2009 -2014)	Overall Assessment
T5	National targets will be developed during the on-going review and update of NBSAP (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 344,511 cattle, 134,317 goats and 102,023 sheep were evicted from Ihefu wetland (about 150 km²) in 2006/2007 which has resulted into regeneration of vegetation and increased water level. • General Management Plans (GMPs) for protected areas (forest, wildlife and fisheries) have been developed and are being implemented • In the year 2013 alone, 15 Forest Management Plans and 8 maps were developed; and 479 beacons were erected in Central and Lake Zones. 	Some Achievements
T15	National targets will be developed during the on-going review and update of NBSAP (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Climate Change Strategy (2012) is in place to address adaptation and mitigation to climate change impacts • National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (2010) is in place • Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Programme is being implemented in several parts of the country • REDD initiatives 	Some Achievements



Thank you for your attention

Asanteni kwa Kunisikiliza