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Environment and Natural Resources Management Program Supporting Biological Base for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services



By Asukile R Kajuni Presented to TRANSLINK Workshop – EnterpriseWorks/VITA Impala Hotel Arusha 25th – 27th June 2009



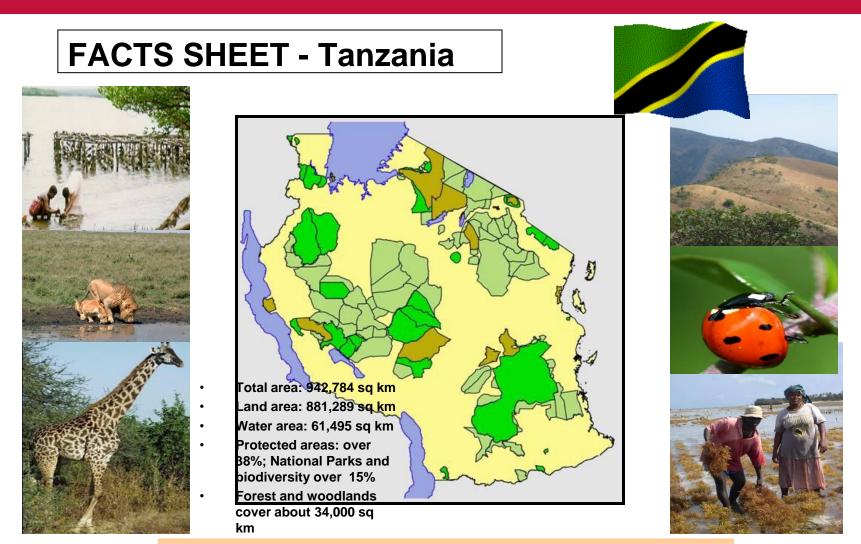


- OUTLINE
 - Overview: Facts and Fires
 - History to USAID's NRM Program
 - Guiding Approach and development
 hypothesis
 - Implementation Program Geography Areas
 - Results and Achievements
 - Ecosystem Services

- Challenges and Problems



Biological Base – Our Forests, Biodiversity, and Ecosystem Services





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FACTS SHEET - Natural Resources



- Soils, water, minerals, fisheries, wildlife and forests, hydropower, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, natural gas, nickel
- Contribution of over 70% to national GDP







FACTS SHEET - Main employment s



- Eighty-five percent of Tanzanians depend entirely on the management of natural resources for their livelihood.
- Important for sustainable development and Poverty reduction initiatives





HISTORY of USAID Engagement in Sector



- THE EVOLUTION
- **1997 SO2:** Foundation established for environmentally sound natural resources management in Tanzania
- 2000 SO8: Improved conservation of Coastal Resources and Wildlife in target areas
- 2005 S013: Biodiversity Conserved using a livelihood driven approach in targeted landscapes







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HISTORY of USAID Engagement in Sector – Cont'd



- USAID NRM program supports both site specific biodiversity conservation and cross cutting policy projects in support of Mission Objective of Improving the Quality of Life in Tanzania.
- The Program contributes results to MKUKUTA – National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction
- Supports government initiative in Biodiversity hotspot conservation and management

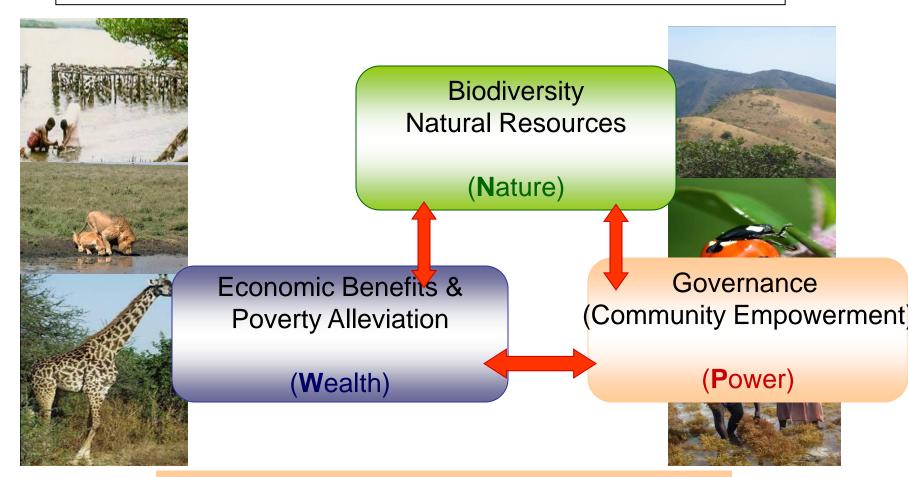






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THE GUIDING APPROACH









- Socio- economic benefits as entry point to build consensus, acceptance and support for improved natural resource management
- Socio-economic benefits from natural resources foster inclusion of all players as equal partners
- Tangible benefits as incentives for sustainable utilization and continued monitoring of natural resources.
- Ability to make better NRM choices



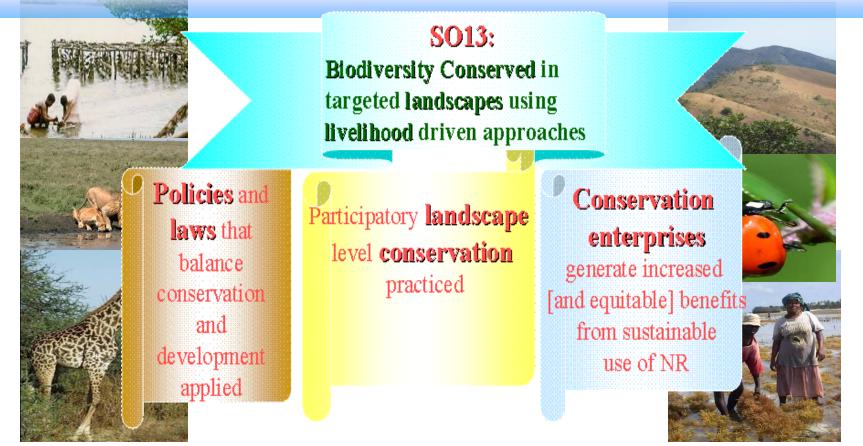
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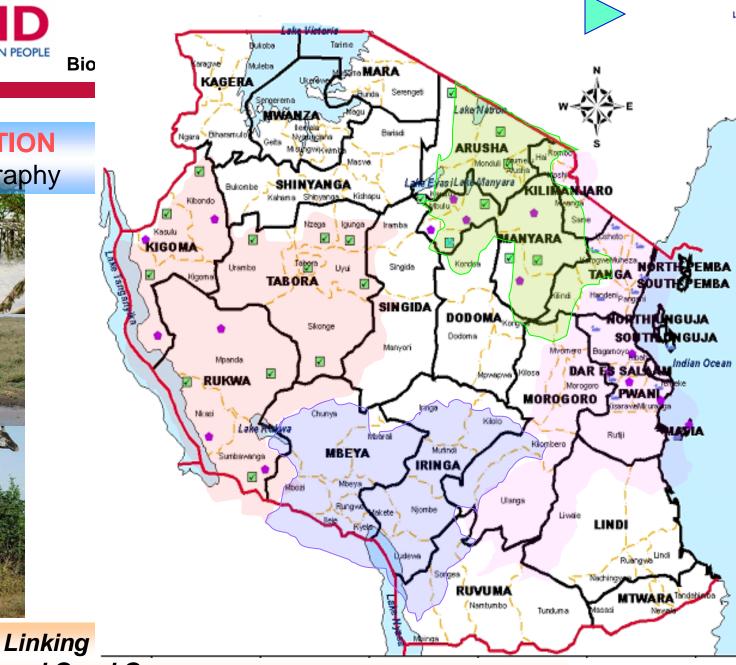
RESULTS FRAMEWORK





IMPLEMENTATION Program Geography



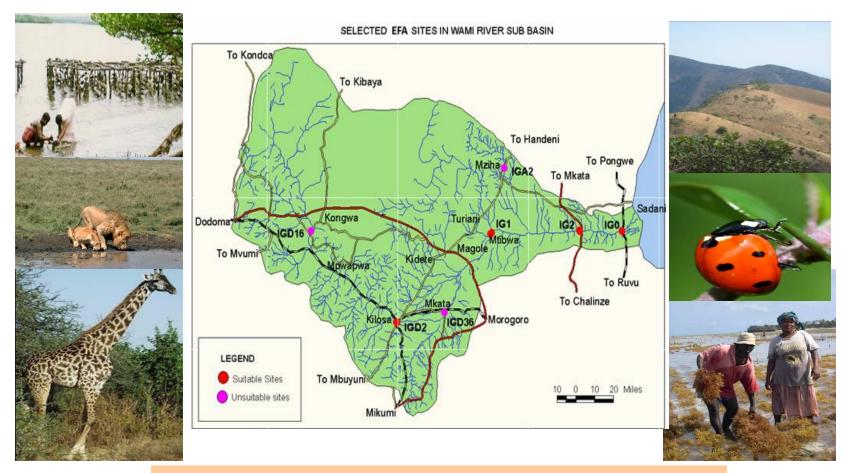


and Good Governance





Wami River Basin Profile





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stem Services

Results and Achievements









Results and Achievements cont'd



- Over 6.3million hectares under improved conservation; average =588,000 ha annually
- Tanzania's current Annual rate of deforestation is estimated at 400,000* ha *(National Forests Policy 2002)
- Without USAID's targeted investments in critical areas this rate would be higher.









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Results and Achievements cont'd



- By 2008, 12 WMAs out of the 16 under pilot were gazzetted
- 6 WMAs have entered into business agreements worth over US\$ 3 million while other 8 are receiving over US\$ 250,000 annually from hunting fees;
- Conservation areas and knowledge have increased with species diversity improving;
- Living conditions in some rural areas with WMAs have improved (social services provided).





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Results and Achievements - cont'd



Policies and Laws that integrate conservation and development applied:

- Facilitated and supported the development of a principal framework law on environment (EMA # 20 Cap 191 of 2004) of the laws of the country;
 - Formulation of key regulations
 - ICM action planning
 - Supported the formulation and operationalization of the wildlife management area (WMA) regulations under the Wildlife Conservation Act
 - Supported and guided the WMA process and now 12 WMAs given Authorized Association (AA) status and
 - 8 WMA have been issued with user rights







Results and Achievements - cont'd



Policies and Laws that integrate conservation and development applied

Resulted in secure land tenure and property rights for local communities through land use planning resulting in areas being demarcated and with a legal managing authority and titled;

Formulation of National integrated coastal management (ICM) strategy

- Supported the establishment of the first and only Coelacanth Protected Area in East Africa
- Formulated Guidelines for (ICM)







Results and Achievements - cont'd



Conservation enterprises generate increased and equitable benefits from sustainable use of natural resources:. Creation of new conservation enterprises that generate increased economic wealth

 Expansion of micro business enterprises into tour guiding, beeswax, sunflower oil/palm oil
 increased income generation from non traditional income generation activities







Ecosystem Services



- Biodiversity Conservation ✓WMA
 - ✓Ecotourism
- Watershed services
 ✓DAWASCO in Eastern Arc
- Carbon Sequestration
 - ✓ Efficient stoves
 - ✓ reforestation
- Water quality
- Pristine and natural Conditions







Ecosystem Services – cont'd



- Increased base flow in rivers
- Reduced storm flow off the land
- Reduced sediment yields in runoff







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Clean Water









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CHALLENGES - ENCHROACHMENT





Key Issues/Challenges



- Definition: What is ES and what is not an ES?
- Benefits capture /Trade offs not well analyzed
- Equity Issues/Negative spin offs for non participants
- Attribution: particularly biodiversity
- Lack of science: hydrology studies to support WS
- Lack of Capacity/Institutions /High transaction costs
- Few legal and policy changes have been made to accommodate ES as tradable commodity,







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