

## 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 25<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> June 2009



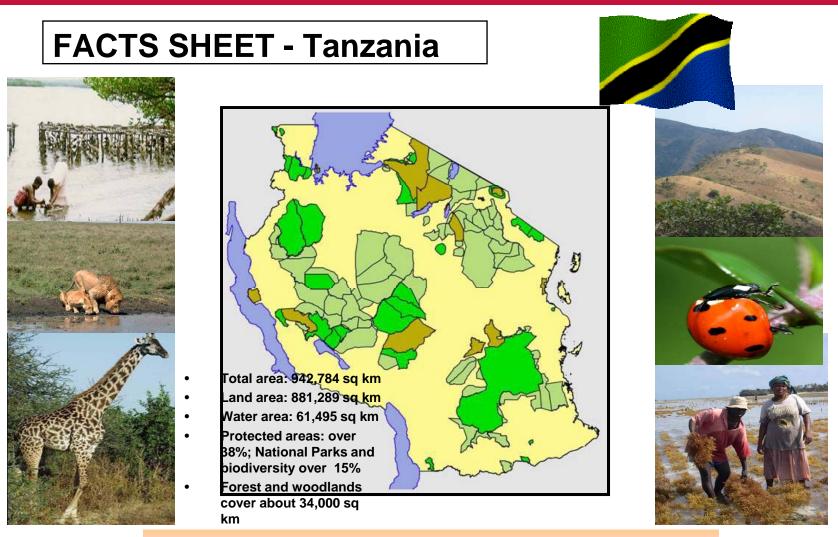


- OUTLINE
  - Overview: Facts and Firster
  - History to USAID's NRM Program
  - Guiding Approach and development hypothesis
  - Implementation Program Geography Areas
  - <u>Results and Achievements</u>
  - <u>Ecosystem Services</u>
    - **Challenges and Problems**





Biological Base – Our Forests, Biodiversity, and Ecosystem Services



Linking Natural Resources, Economic Growth and Good Governance

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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





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### **FACTS SHEET - Main employment s**

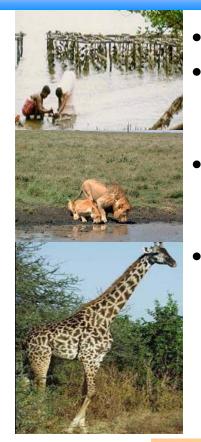


- Eighty-five percent of Tanzanians depend entirely on the management of natural resources for their livelihood.
- Important for sustainable development and Poverty reduction initiatives





#### **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



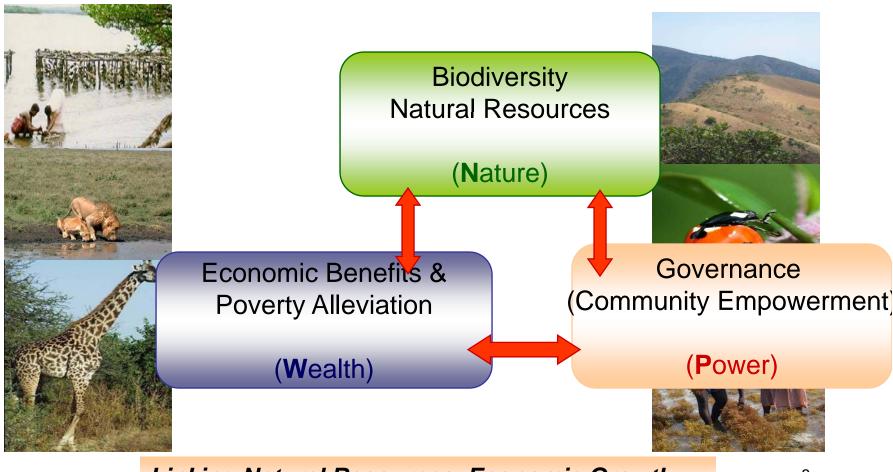
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#### THE GUIDING APPROACH





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#### THE GUIDING APPROACH- cont'd

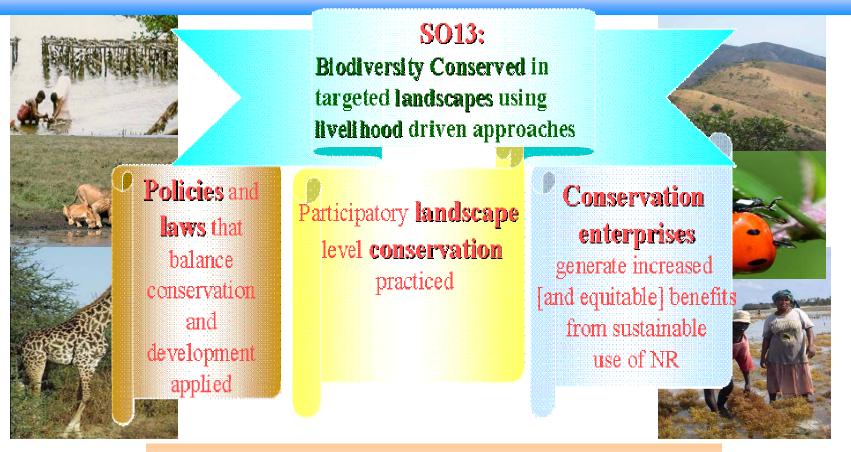


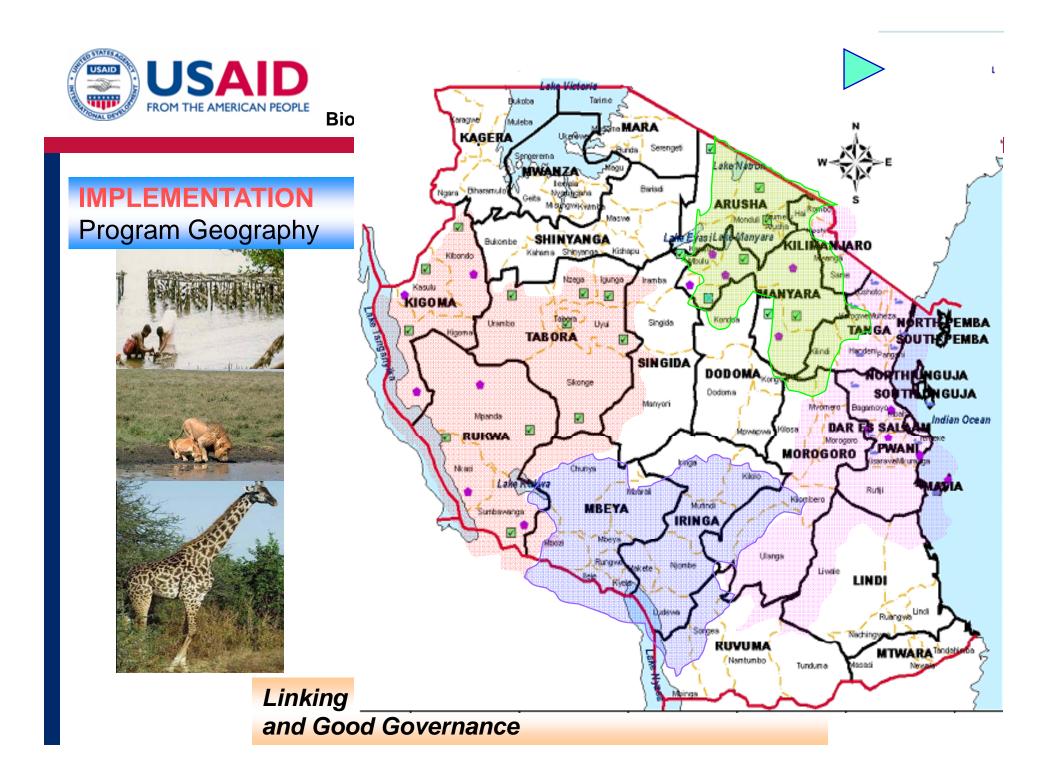
- Socio- economic benefits as entry point to build consensus, acceptance and support for improved natural resource management
- Socio-economic benefits from natural resources foster inclusion of all players as equal partners
- Tangible benefits as incentives for sustainable utilization and continued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





#### **RESULTS FRAMEWORK**









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#### Wami River Basin Profile





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## **Results and Achievements**





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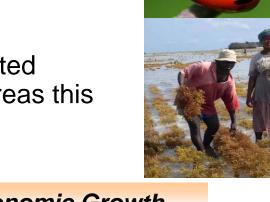
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#### Results and Achievements cont'd



- 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.





#### 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).







#### 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)





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#### 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



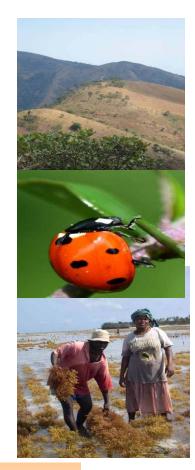


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### Ecosystem Services - cont'd

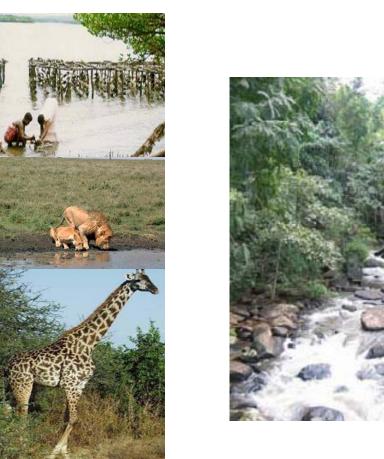


- Increased base flow in rivers
- Reduced storm flow off the land
- Reduced sediment yields in runoff





#### **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,









