

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**

**THE THIRD NATIONAL REPORT  
ON  
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN CONVENTION TO  
COMBAT DESERTIFICATION (UNCCD)**

**DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENT  
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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ASDS	-	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
CBD	-	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CCD	-	Convention to Combat Desertification
CSD	-	Commission on Sustainable Development
COP	-	Conference of the Parties
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	-	Department for International Development
EAC	-	East African Community
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	-	Environmental Management Act
EU	-	European Union
EWG	-	Environmental Working Group
GEF	-	Global Environment Facility
IDA	-	International Development Agency
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
JET	-	Journalist Environmental Association of Tanzania
NAP	-	National Action Programme to Combat Desertification
NAPA	-	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NBSAP	-	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDF	-	National Desertification Fund
NEAC	-	National Environmental Advisory Committee
NEMC	-	National Environment Management Council
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NCB	-	National Coordinating Body
NFP	-	National Focal Point
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisations
NORAD	-	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
MEAs	-	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
PRS	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy

PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RDS	-	Rural Development Strategy
SADC-ELMS	-	Southern African Development Community-Environment and Land Management Sector
Sida	-	Swedish International Development Agency
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP/DDC	-	United Nations Development Programme/Dry lands Development Centre
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
VPO	-	Vice President's Office
WSSD	-	World Summit on Sustainable Development

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land degradation in Tanzania affects the majority of the people and is a major problem in the dry land areas and refugee-impacted areas. Population increase puts pressure on the land resources to produce food and other needs of the people, often without improved technical inputs and proper land management. Various initiatives were launched in the 1970s and 1980s to combat land degradation, but the UNCCD provided Tanzania with a unique opportunity to join forces with the international community to fight land degradation and poverty.

Since Tanzania ratified the UNCCD in 1997 several initiatives have been undertaken to implement it. Political will and commitment by the government has increased and policies and strategies for socio-economic transformation of the economy have mainstreamed environmental issues. The first and second national reports on the implementation of the UNCCD have outlined the process of reviewing and updating the policies and action programmes to include environmental and land degradation issues, for example in the PRSP, ASDS, RDS and some sectoral policies and strategies.

The Environmental Management Act (2004) was finalized and enacted by Parliament in November 2004. EMA established the National Environment Trust Fund (NETF) of which the NDF is a sub-set, and once the Act becomes law, then the NETF - NDF will be registered and used to implement activities to combat land degradation.

Participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the convention has increased. Catalytic support has been given to NGOs and CBOs to carry out activities to combat land degradation and poverty in various parts of the country; the small-grants programme has assisted NGOs and CBOs to implement various natural resources management projects in their areas; and different government sectors have also supported NGOs and CBOs local community projects. The NGOs/CBOs consultative workshop on desertification held in Dodoma in November 2003 was very significant, reinforcing

government commitment that NGOs and CBOs are key partners in the implementation of the UNCCD.

The PRS has been implemented in Tanzania for the past three years and is now being reviewed. PRS II known as the National Strategy for Economic Growth and Reduction of Poverty has mainstreamed environment issues and NAP priorities into its programme.

On partnership building and resource mobilisation, Tanzania continued to seek support from the development partners, but resources were still inadequate for the activities planned. Support was received from the SADC-Hub for NAP activities that included the review of the NAP document; the GEF small grants programme for NGOs and local community actions and for the Monduli-Amboseli project; and IFAD who provided funding to support NGOs. Other partners supported programmes in other environment related sectors such as agriculture, natural resources, water resources, and regional administration and local government. A request for USD 10 million was made to GEF to support land management programmes in dry land areas and in refugee impacted areas. The proposal, which is through UNEP as the implementing agency, is still under process.

Priorities in sustainable land management include: capacity development particularly at the district and local community levels to train NGOs and CBOs in project formulation, implementation and monitoring; education, sensitisation and awareness creation for the various stakeholders to share information on sustainable land management; and convening a donors' consultative forum for partnership building for resource mobilisation for NAP implementation.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

All countries, which are Parties to the convention, are required under Article 26 of the convention on *Communication of Information*, to prepare and submit to the Conference of the Parties, progress reports on the implementation of the convention according to the guidelines and format provided by the Secretariat of the convention. Tanzania submitted the first progress report in 1999, which provided historical information on Tanzania's efforts to combat desertification and the process of establishing the National Action Programme (NAP) to combat desertification under the UNCCD.

The second progress report on the implementation of the convention was prepared and submitted in 2001. The report elaborated on the efforts to sensitise and assist local communities to practise sustainable land and water resources utilisation and management, partnership building for resource mobilisation, implementation of programmes to combat land degradation and poverty, and Tanzania's preparatory process for participation in the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in 2002.

The current document is the third National Report on the implementation of the United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in Tanzania. It was prepared according to the Help Guide and other guidelines provided by the UNCCD Secretariat. The objective of this report is to share information with other Parties on how Tanzania is implementing the convention, the challenges it is facing, the lessons learnt and the way forward.

The total land area of mainland Tanzania is 945,000 sq. km. There are three categories of the desertification condition in Tanzania: the first category consists of areas that are slightly or not degraded; the second category comprises areas that are moderately degraded; and the third category includes areas that are severely

degraded. It is estimated that 61 per cent of the total land area of Tanzania is dry land area (See the Annex 1).

Since the 1930s land degradation in Tanzania has been known to affect the lives of the people in certain parts of the country and several initiatives have been launched to address the situation. In addition to supporting the land users' efforts at addressing land degradation through income generating activities that also conserve the land resources, the government has joined the international community in its endeavour to obtaining a lasting solution to the problems of land degradation and poverty.

Since the first National Action Programme (NAP) to combat desertification was finalised in 1999, the macroeconomic adjustment and structural reforms started in the late 1980's have continued and have led to the adoption of several national strategic frameworks into which the NAP is being integrated for its effective implementation. The most critical frameworks include the *National Environmental Management Act* (2004), *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)* (2000), the *National Strategy for Economic Growth and Reduction of Poverty* (2004), the *Tanzania Development Vision 2025* (2001), the draft *Rural Development Strategy (2001)* and the *Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS)* (2001). There are also sector specific policies, strategies and laws that are relevant to issues of land degradation and poverty reduction, especially those in water resources management, rangeland management, energy resources, forestry, local government, and mining.

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was adopted in 1994 with the objective of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought particularly in Africa. Articles 9 (1) of the Convention, and Articles 8 and 9 of the Implementation Annex for Africa require Parties to prepare national action programmes to combat desertification to improve the living conditions of the local communities and improve the productivity of the land



through rehabilitation and conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources.

Tanzania signed the UNCCD in 1994 and ratified it in 1997. Several measures have since been taken to implement it. These measures are articulated in different sections of this third National Report on implementation of the convention, and were complementing measures taken since 1999 as reported in the first and second NAP reports.

## **2. STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND / OR POLICIES**

### **2.1 The Environmental Management Act (2004)**

The Environmental Management Act (2004) enacted by Parliament in November 2004 to cater for all environmental issues, established the National Environmental Trust Fund which will give effect to the establishment and implementation of the National Desertification/Environment Fund (NDF) as a subset of the NETF for the implementation of activities related to combating land degradation and poverty.

Part XVIII of the Environmental Management Act (2004) under paragraphs 213 and 214 lists the functions of the Fund, which include among others, facilitation of environmental research, fostering capacity building, provision of scholarships and promoting and assisting through grants, community based environmental management programmes. These will mainly be those related to rehabilitation of degraded lands and sustainable land management.

### **2.2 The Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)**

While phase one of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) has been under implementation for the past three years, the PRS has been revised through extensive involvement of the various stakeholders to ensure that the strategy is as inclusive as possible and focuses on priority issues such as agriculture, environment and sustainable land management that will deal effectively with poverty eradication among the rural poor population.

The national initiative to address poverty-environment linkage has been by integrating environment into the PRS. The VPO in collaboration with UNDP has established a poverty /environment programme comprised of:

- Strengthening the understanding on poverty-environment linkages;
- Use of environment / livelihoods data in the PRS and local level planning; and
- Capacity building at national and local levels to address poverty-environment issues.

The VPO programme, which started in November 2003, will also assist stakeholders in addressing environment during the PRS review. The National Strategy for Economic Growth and Reduction of Poverty (“MKUKUTA” in Kiswahili) is an example of a programme that is implementing the convention with the objective of eradicating poverty.

## **2.3 Other strategies and Priorities**

### **a) The National Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)**

The National Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) were completed in 2001 and addresses strategies and action plans for the management of aquatic biodiversity, agro-biodiversity, and terrestrial biodiversity. The Second National Report for the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2004) shows that many of the programmes on the management of terrestrial and agro biodiversity are complementary to those identified in the NAP.

### **b) National Action Plan on Climate Change**

A report on National Action Plan on Climate Change has been prepared, and a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) that identifies vulnerable sectors, puts in place measures, and programmes to mitigate and adapt to climate change is under preparation. Such programmes are also related to the NAP.

### **c) Rural Development Strategy**

The draft Rural Development Strategy development objectives include, *inter alia*, improved productivity in agriculture to achieve household and national food security and raise the standard of living in the rural areas; increased

participation of rural communities, NGOs and the private sector in the district planning and development process; and strengthening the capacity of NGOs and CBOs to be partners in rural development.

**d) Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS)**

The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy focuses on five strategic issues: strengthening the institutional framework; creation of favourable climate for commercial activities; clarify public and private sector roles in improving support services; strengthening marketing efficiency for inputs and outputs by supporting private sector agribusiness and promoting agro-processing and rural industrialisation; and mainstreaming planning for agricultural development in other sectors so that due attention is paid to issues such as rural infrastructure development, impact of HIV/AIDS and malaria, gender issues, youth migration and environmental management.

Intervention measures proposed under environmental management include supporting early warning systems for environmental rapid assessment and monitoring of land degradation and for early warning on drought and flood disasters; promoting the use of catchments and basin approaches to planning and implementation of agricultural water management programmes; and intensifying public awareness of environmental protection and mainstream this in agricultural training institutes, curricula and extension messages.

### **3. INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION**

- 3.1** Institutions of higher learning and research, particularly the University of Dar es Salaam, Institute of Resource Assessment and Sokoine University of Agriculture in Morogoro, are involved in several community level projects aimed at sustainable land and water resources management and poverty reduction in different parts of the country.

The Sokoine University of Agriculture, for example, is involved in a number of research as well as outreach activities that aim at poverty reduction through improved crop production by better soil and water management. Some of the activities are supported through externally funded programmes while others are small and government funded (e.g. students' special projects, MSc and PhD dissertations).

Programme funding activities related to combating desertification include: Tanzania Agricultural Research Phase Two (TARP II) – Sokoine University of Agriculture) Project, in which Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) and the Agricultural University of Norway (AUN) is implementing a research project on Food Security and Household Income for Smallholder Farmers in Tanzania. The Project formally started in September 2000. The Norwegian Government through the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD) financially supports it. The Project concentrates in the southern highlands and the semi-arid eastern coast.

Projects that address combating desertification include: mitigating environmental degradation and reducing women's workload through use of improved fallows, use of organic mulch in improving yields as well as a number of other projects using herbaceous plants to mitigate drought and improve soil fertility.

Another project is Future Opportunities and Challenges in Agricultural Learning (FOCAL) which is also supported by NORAD. It has a number of projects aiming at combating desertification in Morogoro, Dodoma and Coast regions. The projects include: the use of *fanya chini* terraces to prevent soil erosion, agro forestry technologies for management of soil water, rehabilitation and conservation of water catchments, and promotion of integrated aquaculture with agriculture for improved livelihoods of rural communities.

A Sokoine University of Agriculture – Flemish Inter-University Council (SUA-FIUC) Programme was started in 1997 and comes to an end in 2007. It has 5 projects, of which one is on the soil and water conservation and management of the Uluguru Mountains. It aims at equipping the communities inhabiting the hill slopes with technologies that do not lead to land degradation. Such technologies include the use of shrubs to cover the land while fertilising the soil, agro forestry, organic farming that produces high quality vegetables while improving the soil and promotion of eco-tourism.

The projects mobilised villagers in the wards around the Uluguru Mountains to form an environmental committee that foresees the management of the Mountain.

In recognising that many parts of Tanzania experience long periods of drought even during the long rains, while in the same parts of the country there are times when there is too much water, so much that it even causes floods, the Soil and Water Management Research Group (SWMRG) has been researching and introducing rain water harvesting technologies in semi-arid Tanzania. The regions already covered include Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Tanga and Coast. Financial support has mainly come from DFID.

- 3.2** The Cabinet in December 2002 approved a new institutional framework for environmental management, following which the Vice President's Office has taken the lead in the development of the single environmental law, which was

enacted in November 2004. This National Environmental Management Act (2004) will provide the basis for registering the NDF.

- 3.3** The Environment Working Group (EWG) established by government with membership from public sectors, NGOs, development partners and the private sector has the objective of promoting the integration of the environment into government policies and plans to ensure the sustainable use of Tanzania's environment and natural resources for poverty reduction.

The Environmental Management Act (2004) proposes that activities carried out by the EWG will now come under the National Environment Advisory Committee (NEAC) of the EMA. The NEAC will advise the Minister responsible for environment on issues including reducing land degradation through better management of natural resources.

- 3.4** The Parliamentary standing Committee on Natural Resources and Environment continues to advise and report to Parliament.

- 3.5** A programme to integrate environment into the PRS process was officially launched in December 2003 and is supported by UNDP-DDC, Poverty Environment Initiative, DANIDA, and DFID. This programme is implemented by VPO. The outputs of this programme include knowledge on poverty-environment linkages, use of environmental data in poverty monitoring systems, and capacity building of government and non-government stakeholders.

#### **4. THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PROGRAMME**

##### **4.1 Stakeholder Participation**

In November 2003 the VPO gave financial support of USD 20,000 to the Journalists' Environmental Association of Tanzania (JET) for implementing a project on community involvement to combat desertification in Tanzania. The objectives of the project included: to raise awareness and stimulate public debate on sustainable management of resources in dry lands areas; disseminate information and make communities aware of CCD; increase capacity of NGOs to implement initiatives to combat desertification; and initiate catalytic activities for local communities to combat desertification.

JET facilitated the national NGOs and CBOs consultative workshop on desertification held in Dodoma in November 2003. The objectives of the workshop were to support and strengthen NGOs and CBOs at local community level; disseminate information and raise awareness on CCD at grassroots level; provide an opportunity to share experiences between national level and local NGOs and CBOs at grassroots level; and identify key issues which need to be given priority at zonal level in implementing the CCD. 25 NGOs and CBOs participated in the consultative workshop and were integrated with local communities to tap their traditional skills in combating desertification.

Three papers were presented at the workshop; one on CCD implementation and rural development; another on problems of soil erosion in Dodoma region; and the third one on community involvement in combating desertification in Shinyanga region. The rest of the participants shared experiences of how they are addressing issues of desertification and how much they integrate local people in the process.

As part of raising public awareness on CCD, JET has published a series of the Kiswahili newspaper "*KASUKU*" since November 2003 and distributed over



6,000 copies to schools, factories, public offices, NGOs/CBOs and to visitors. Public awareness has increased on community involvement in combating desertification in Tanzania.

## **4.2 Small Grants Programme**

The UNDP Small Grants Programme between 2000 and 2004 supported 40 small-scale projects that relate to combating desertification. Most of these projects are by NGOs, CBOs and District and Village Councils in affected areas of the country. The projects dealt mainly with sustainable land management, livestock and water resources management, poverty reduction and food security and biogas production. The total cost of these small-scale projects was USD 1,834,208. Some of the projects will continue to be implemented up to 2010.

## **4.3 NGOs Activities to Combat Desertification**

Many NGOs in Tanzania are involved in land and water management activities in their local areas, and some of these activities are for combating desertification. For example, the Lake Nyanza Environmental and Sanitation Organisation (LANESO) in Mwaza region is implementing a project on community participation and involvement to combat desertification in Bunda district. The objectives of the project include: to improve soil fertility and yield, to disseminate education materials to communities to raise levels of awareness on land degradation, and to plant trees in degraded areas especially water source areas.

The Lake Basin Environmental and Ecological Organisation (LABECO) run soil erosion prevention and tree planting activities in Mwanza.

## **5. THE CONSULTATIVE PROCESS WITH DEVELOPED COUNTRY PARTIES AND OTHER INTERESTED ENTITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME**

### **5.1 The Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme (LVEMP)**

LVEMP is a Governments of Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda, and IDA/GEF funded project that covers the entire Lake basin in the three East African countries of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. The project aims to include the development of ground water resources; regulate industrial effluent; reduce sediment and nutrient flow; and reduce faecal coliform counts and municipal nutrient output into the lake.

A total of five pilot zones had been identified in Tanzania and work started in one zone, namely the Mwanza Gulf including the Mwanza Municipality. The programme will also address issues of sustainable land management in order to reduce sediments from land use activities.

### **5.2 Trans-boundary Agro-Ecosystem Management Programme (TAMP)**

TAMP is a four-year GEF project costing USD 12 million. It involves three districts in Tanzania, four districts in Rwanda, and three districts in Uganda, in the lower Kagera river basin. The objectives of the project are to bring about change from unsustainable practices into appropriate land management practices; and to accelerate equitable income growth and improve access to necessary information, resources, technologies and markets in order to address poverty and reduce vulnerability of the poor who depend on natural resources.

Implementation of the project will start in September 2005. The project has seven components: establishment of national and trans-boundary co-ordination

mechanisms; creation of an enabling policy and regulatory environment; institutional strengthening and capacity building at all levels; trans-boundary diagnostic analysis; development and implementation of the action-oriented TAMP through local level organisations, community based action plans and wider catchment based resource management programmes; awareness raising, natural resources management, education and information sharing; and monitoring and evaluation. The project will facilitate and contribute to the implementation of national environmental policy, planning initiatives and international environmental commitments especially those related to national action plans for the UNCCD, CBD and UNFCCC.

Concerning land management, TAMP will ensure the development and adoption of improved land use and management practices by land users and communities, leading to the conservation of biodiversity, conservation of soil and biomass carbon stocks, enhanced carbon sequestration, sustainable use of land resources and of degraded lands as well as improved livelihoods.

### **5.3 The Soil Conservation and Agro-forestry Programme in Arusha (SCAPA)**

SCAPA was funded by Sida with the aim of increasing household income of small-scale farmers and agro-pastoralists and improved food security through sustainable management of natural resources. The programme developed technical capacity and approaches in various fields of land management, which benefited land users in the area. The programme started in 1989 and, before ending in 1999, changed focus and expanded into Kiteto and Simanjiro districts as a Land Management Programme (LAMP), discussed below.

Former workers of SCAPA have formed an NGO that is providing services to visiting farmers as well as to villagers and farmers groups.

## **5.4 The Land Management Programme (LAMP) in Tanzania**

LAMP was initiated in 1988 in Babati district by Sida as a community-based programme for the management of natural resources. In 1992 it became a broader district council development programme; between 1997 and 2000 the districts of Kiteto and Simanjiro were added to LAMP. The overall objective of LAMP I was increased production through sustainable use of natural resources, which could be achieved through empowerment of individuals and communities, assistance to small-holder families to improve their proficiency in remunerative conservation farming, and strengthening of democratic and managerial mechanisms at district and village level.

Successful implementation of LAMP I led to development of LAMP II starting in 2002 and ending in 2005 and to be implemented in Babati, Kiteto, Simanjiro, and Singida districts. LAMP II overall development objectives are to contribute to improved socio-economic situation of the people, poverty reduction, improved natural resources management and equitable utilisation for sustainable development. The immediate objectives are improved crop and livestock production and marketing; equitable and environmentally sound natural resources management and utilisation; increased food security; and improved standard of living and increased income. Emphasis is on strengthening the district and village capacity to efficiently control and manage resources within their boundaries.

## **5.5 The Nile Trans-boundary Micro-grant Programme**

This programme is a sub-programme of Community-level Land, Forests and Water Conservation component of the Nile Trans-boundary Action Project of the Nile Basin Initiative. The programme will be established in each participating country to support community-driven interventions to address trans-boundary environmental threats on a local scale. It will also provide alternative sustainable livelihood opportunities to farmers who might otherwise be obliged to overexploit their natural resources

The project will grant a maximum of USD 25,000 to individuals whose natural resources management activities should support trans-boundary activities, or at least be related to trans-boundary issues. The main emphasis of the Microgrants will be on piloting new and promising trans-boundary initiatives, on the development and dissemination of best practice and on exchanges of lessons learnt. Special emphasis will be given to include women and women's groups in the decision making and the activities within the programme. Priority will be given to funding projects that focus on trans-boundary environmental problems and sites; provide for community design, implementation and evaluation; pay attention to the needs of women and/or indigenous peoples and practices; draw on local or Nile Basin scientific and technical resources; support capacity development; and communicate best practices to wider audiences.

Each participating country will use the Nile Trans-boundary Micro-grant Strategy to develop their own National Nile Trans-boundary Micro-grant Action Plan as the framework for allocating resources including spatial and thematic priorities for grant making on a national level. In Tanzania all institutional arrangements and operational procedures have been prepared, a national coordinator has been appointed and the programme is under implementation.

## **5.6 Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project (PADEP)**

The Government of Tanzania with support from the World Bank is implementing a participatory agricultural development and empowerment project that seeks to raise farm incomes and reduce food insecurity of participating communities through the implementation of small agricultural development sub-projects that are planned and managed by the community and groups of farmers. The project, which started in August 2003, will be implemented in 28 districts on the mainland and in Zanzibar.

## **5.7 Conservation of Dry land Biodiversity in the Monduli – Amboseli area**

The project proposal to be implemented by Kenya and Tanzania has received funding from GEF but implementation has not yet started.

## **5.8 Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests**

This is a GEF project aimed at management and conservation of forest biodiversity and the Eastern Arc Mountains that started in January 2004. Among the expected outputs is an improved land husbandry practice in the Uluguru Mountains implemented by local communities and other stakeholders.

## **6. MEASURES TAKEN OR PLANNED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME**

### **6.1 Measures Taken**

- The NFP organised the national NGOs and CBOs consultative workshop in 2003 where 25 NGOs and CBOs as well as local communities, farmers, government, and some development partners participated. Catalytic support has also been provided to NGOs for implementing various activities including awareness of impact of refugees on the environment, tree planting, and conservation of catchment areas.
- The inventory of trans-boundary natural resources management projects was completed and submitted to SADC-ELMS who incorporated it into the SADC proposals prepared and submitted to NEPAD for funding.
- The NFP has been involved with other stakeholders in reviewing the PRS into which environment is being mainstreamed. The revised PRS treats environment as a cross-cutting issue and includes action programmes for understanding and using the poverty – environment linkages.
- The NAP document was reviewed to identify and reflect the national strategic frameworks including the Tanzania Vision 2025, the PRS, the Rural Development Strategy and the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy.

### **6.2 Measures Planned**

- The NFP will continue to support NGOs and CBOs in sensitisation and awareness creation, and to formulate project proposals for sustainable land and water management in their areas, and build partnerships with the relevant sectors and development partners to mobilize the resources for implementing such projects.

- The NFP will promote capacity development at all levels especially at the district and local community level to enable local communities, NGOs, CBOs as well as local government structures, to participate fully in the formulation, implementation, coordination and monitoring of activities related to land management.
  
- Partnership building for resource mobilisation for NAP implementation will continue. The possibility of convening a donors' consultative forum in future is being examined.



**7. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FROM NATIONAL BUDGETS AS WELL AS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION RECEIVED AND NEEDED, IDENTIFYING AND PRIORITIZING REQUIREMENTS**

Government budgetary allocations support the NFP, the national secretariat to combat desertification, the national technical committee, the environmental working group, and the mainstreaming of environment into the PRS process. However, the government budgetary allocations to the different sectors also support land and water management activities in the country. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security spent approximately USD 200,000 on land, water and natural resources management in the financial year 2003/2004. Other Ministries such as Natural Resources and Tourism, Water Resources and Livestock Development, and Regional Administration and Local Government, also spent some of their budgetary allocations on land, water and natural resources management and poverty reduction activities. Government contribution to combating desertification is therefore much higher than usually recorded.

**Table 1:** Development Partners’ Support to Tanzania’s Environmental Management Efforts for 2003/2004.

<b>Source of support</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Fund issued (US\$)</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
EF, IDA, USAID	2003/2004	4.6 Million	Environmental
Denmark, Germany, France, IFAD, IDA, Ireland, Japan, Sweden	2003/2004	15 Million	Agricultural
Norway, Belgium	2003/2004	38 Million	Natural Resource
World Bank, IDA, Japan, PORALG	2003/2004	18 Million	Agricultural
Sweden, Ireland, Belgium	2003/2004	2.4 Million	Regional and local Government administration
SADC	2003/2004	17 000	Reviewing NAP document
Germany	2003/2004	120 000	Water resource

- 7.2** Development partners supported Tanzania's efforts, for example in the financial year 2003/2004 Tanzania received aid as shown in the table 1. Most of the programmes funded address sustainable utilization and management of natural resources including land, water, forests, and with impacts on poverty reduction, and therefore have implications for NAP implementation.
- 7.3** Some of the funds (USD 17,000) received from the SADC-Hub were used for reviewing the NAP document. The draft document has been adopted by a national stakeholder's workshop and is being prepared for publication.
- 7.4** IFAD contributed to the resources that supported the NGOs and CBOs activities; while the GEF support contributed to the small-grants programme administered by the UNDP; and the UNDP/DDC poverty-environment project supports activities to combat land degradation.
- 7.5** Tanzania has requested USD 10 million from GEF to support land and water management activities by NGOs and CBOs in the refugee-impacted areas and the dry lands. The funds will be administered as catalytic support for the said areas.
- 7.6** Tanzania needs USD 50 million for five years for activities related to combating land degradation and to complement other activities from other strategies.

**8. A REVIEW OF THE BENCHMARKS AND INDICATORS UTILISED TO MEASURE PROGRESS AND AN ASSESSMENT THEREOF**

Benchmarks and indicators adopted by SADC member states were used for assessing progress on the NAP implementation process.

<b>A REVIEW OF BENCHMARKS AND INDICATORS TO MEASURE PROGRESS</b>			
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Evaluation parameters</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>1</b>	Effective participation of actors in defining national priorities.	Methods of participation of various actors. Representativeness of various actors in the national priorities identification process.  Involving stakeholders in the implementation of the NAP activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Actors are represented in the National Coordinating Body</li> <li>▪ They attend meetings and workshops and seminars.</li> <li>▪ 25 NGOs and CBOs have received catalytic support in various parts of the country.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	Effective support from international partners for cooperation	Degree of participation from international partners	Their degree of participation has been positive
<b>3</b>	Institutional framework for coherent and functional desertification control	Measures identified and adopted to adjust or strengthen the institutional framework	Proposed institutional framework is awaiting Government approval.

**A REVIEW OF BENCHMARKS AND INDICATORS TO MEASURE PROGRESS**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Evaluation parameters</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
4	NAP as part of national economic and social development and environment protection plans	Making the NAP coherent with other environmental strategic frameworks and vice-versa	Environment and the NAP are being mainstreamed into the PRSP, ASDS, RDS and some sectoral strategies. Integration of NAP priorities into the national economic and social development planning is regularly undertaken.
5	Harmonized legal and regulatory framework impacting on the environment	Analysis of the legislation and enforcement of laws on the environment. Measures to adapt current legislation or introduce new ones. Policies piloted for the implementation of the NAP.	Analysis done but adaptation of laws and their enforcement is underway.  Under review. On-going process
6	Adopted financial mechanisms	Measures to facilitate the access of local actors to existing sources of funds.  Working out new, adapted methods to mobilize internal and external resources.	NFP is always assisting local community actors with preparation of project proposals.  Financial requests for implementation of NAP projects are always being prepared and submitted to partners.
7	Established technical programmes and functional integrated projects to combat desertification.	Inventory, adaptation and integration of projects underway within the NAP process. Identification of new actions. Actions to strengthen national and local capacity to combat desertification.	On-going  On-going

**A REVIEW OF BENCHMARKS AND INDICATORS TO MEASURE PROGRESS**

No.	Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks
8	Operational mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation.	Establishment and/or strengthening of environmental monitoring and observation capacities. Establish mechanism and criteria for monitoring the impact of NAP formulation. Established unit to undertake the monitoring and evaluation. Established norms and standards.	Not yet fully established Under preparation  Not yet fully established  Not yet fully established
9	Review of NAP and commitment by partners	Approval and acceptance of the NAP by actors involved. Resources committed. Partnership agreement adopted	NAP reviewed  Inadequate resources Some agreements are underway

## **9. CONCLUSION**

NAP implementation has been slow. The main conclusions can be summarised into the challenges faced in NAP implementation, the lessons learnt and the way forward.

### **9.1 Challenges**

- Inadequate financial resources, especially domestic resources, to meet the needs and requests of local communities to implement sustainable natural resources programmes in their areas;
- Inadequate human and technical resources at the NFP and at local levels to support local efforts at implementing programmes related to combating land degradation and poverty;
- Capacity building at local level, especially training local communities, NGOs, CBOs and local government officers in project formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- Need to strengthen networking among all the stakeholder involved in combating land degradation, from the VPO to all the ministries to the local communities;
- Making the National Environmental Trust Fund functional as provided for in the Environmental Management Act (2004);
- Need for the NFP to assist stakeholders to develop programme and project proposals to access financial and technical resources.

### **9.2 Lessons Learnt**

- Small amounts of financial resources have big impacts at the local level, hence financial resources should be made to local communities in the form of small grants and micro grants as these will have greater impact on combating land degradation and improving the lives of the people;

- Awareness of land degradation has increased, but given the size of the country and the enormity of land degradation, there is need to continue to sensitise the stakeholders and increase or create awareness on the need for sustainable land management, especially for poverty reduction;
- It is necessary to continue to build capacity at national and local levels as this will speed up implementation of the convention;
- Private companies can play a significant role in NAP implementation and the private sector, including the commercial banks, should be encouraged to play its part in activities to combat land degradation and poverty reduction. There is need to create awareness and sensitise them on how they should support the implementation of activities to combat land degradation and other related MEAs.

### **9.3 Way Forward**

Priorities in sustainable land management include: capacity development particularly at the district and local community levels to train NGOs and CBOs in project formulation, implementation and monitoring; increased technical and financial support through GEF and other partners; education, sensitisation and awareness creation for the various stakeholders to share information on sustainable land management; and convening a donors' consultative forum for partnership building for resource mobilisation for NAP implementation.

## ANNEX 1: TANZANIA COUNTRY PROFILE

### 1. Climate

- 1.1 Aridity index: *Semi arid 0.3 – less than 0.4*  
*Dry sub-humid 0.4 – 0.51 (data for Arusha Region)*
- 1.2 Precipitation: (see Mean Annual Rainfall Map)
- 1.3 Climatic zones: *Northern Coast, North Eastern Highlands, Lake Basin, Western, South Western Highlands, South, and Southern Coast.*

### 2. Vegetation and Land Use

- 2.1 Vegetation index (see Vegetation Index Map)
- 2.2. Vegetation cover
- 2.3. Land utilization: *98% of total area*
  - Cultivated and irrigated lands *1,699 sq km*
  - Cultivated and non-irrigated lands *46,477sq km*
  - Grazing/rangelands/pastures
  - Forests and woodlands *46%*
  - Other lands

### 3. Water Resources

- 3.1 Available potable water *89 million cu m/yr*
- 3.2 Potable water resources per inhabitant *2,745 cu m (2000)*
- 3.3 Water consumption for agricultural use *89%*
- 3.4 Water consumption for industrial use *2%*

### 4. Energy

- 4.1 Energy consumption per inhabitant *35 kg of Oil Equivalent*
- 4.2 Energy consumption for agricultural use per hectare
- 4.3 Sources of renewable energy, except combustible renewable energy and wastes
- 4.4 Industrial consumption *1,581thousand metric tons of oil equivalent*
- 4.5 Domestic consumption *10,697thousand metric tons of oil equivalent*
- 4.6 Agriculture consumption *436 thousand metric tons of oil equivalent*

### 5. Land degradation

- 5.1 Erosion (wind and/or water): degraded lands *61% of total area*
- 5.2 Deforestation *3,226 Sq.km p.a*
- 5.3 Forest fires *Common in grasslands*
- 5.4 Others *Overstocking*



## **6. Rehabilitated resources**

- 6.1 Land in the process of regeneration: *300 million trees planted between 2000 and 2004, but survival rates to be ascertained*
- 6.2 Restoration of arable lands
- 6.3 Rehabilitation of degraded areas
- 6.4 Rehabilitation of degraded forests

## **7. Population and the economy**

- 7.1 Total population *33.6 million*
  - Urban population *30%*
  - Rural population *70%*
- 7.2 Population growth (annual percentage) *2.9%*
- 7.3 Life expectancy *50 yrs*
- 7.4 Child mortality rates *104 per 1000*
- 7.5 Gross domestic product *9.74 billion USD*
- 7.6 GNP per capita *478 USD*
- 7.7 Proportion of poor (living below the poverty datum line) *48.8%*
- 7.8 Vegetative production
- 7.9 Animal production *17.5 million cattle, 3.5 million sheep, 12.5 million goats*

## **8. Human Development**

- 8.1 Illiteracy rates *20%*
- 8.2 Number of rural women
- 8.3 Unemployment
- 8.4 Unemployment rates of the youth
- 8.5 Illiteracy rates
- 8.6 Illiterate men *15.5%*
- 8.7 Illiterate women *32.1%*

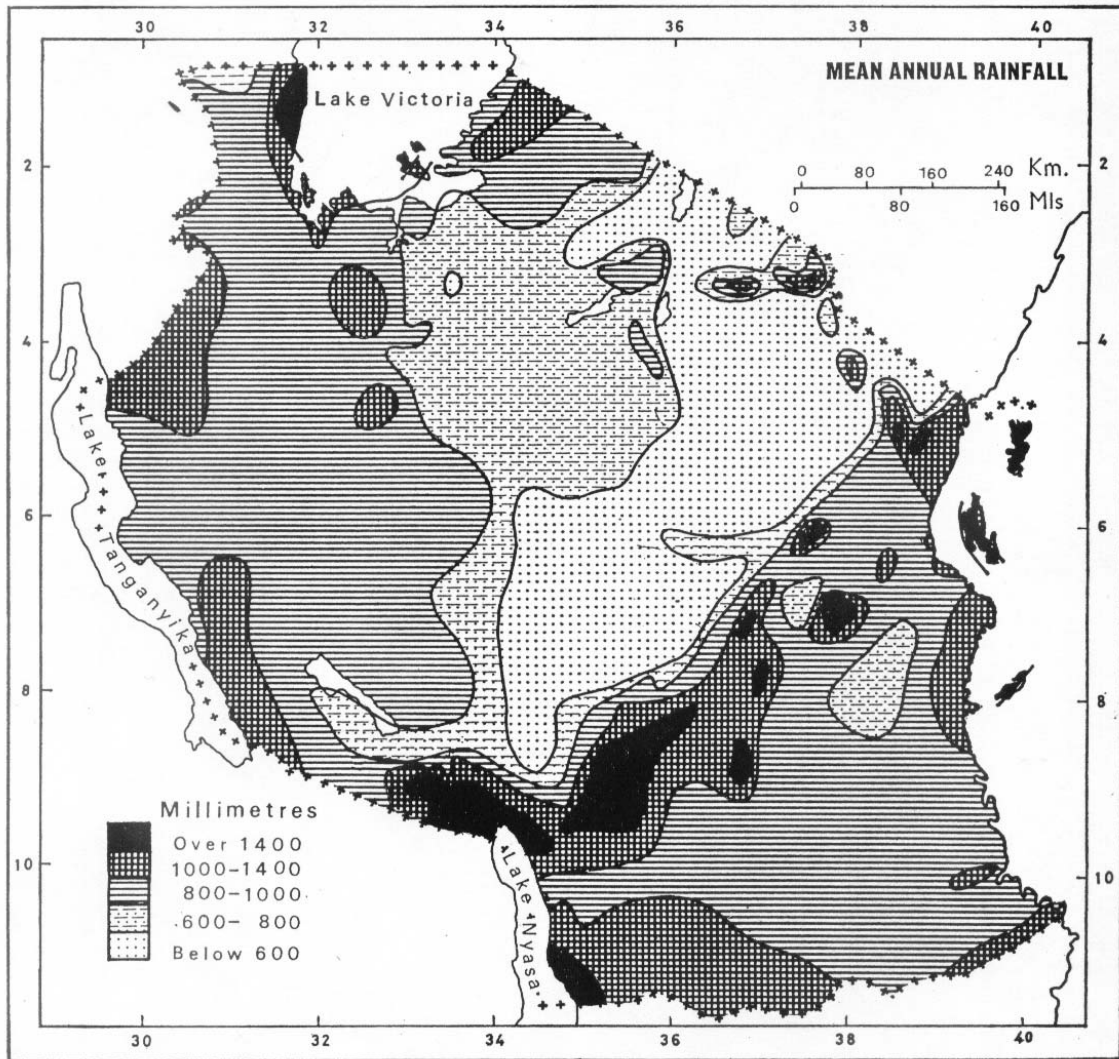
## **9. Science and technology**

- 9.1 Scientific institutions working on desertification: *University of Dar es Salaam; Sokoine University of Agriculture;*

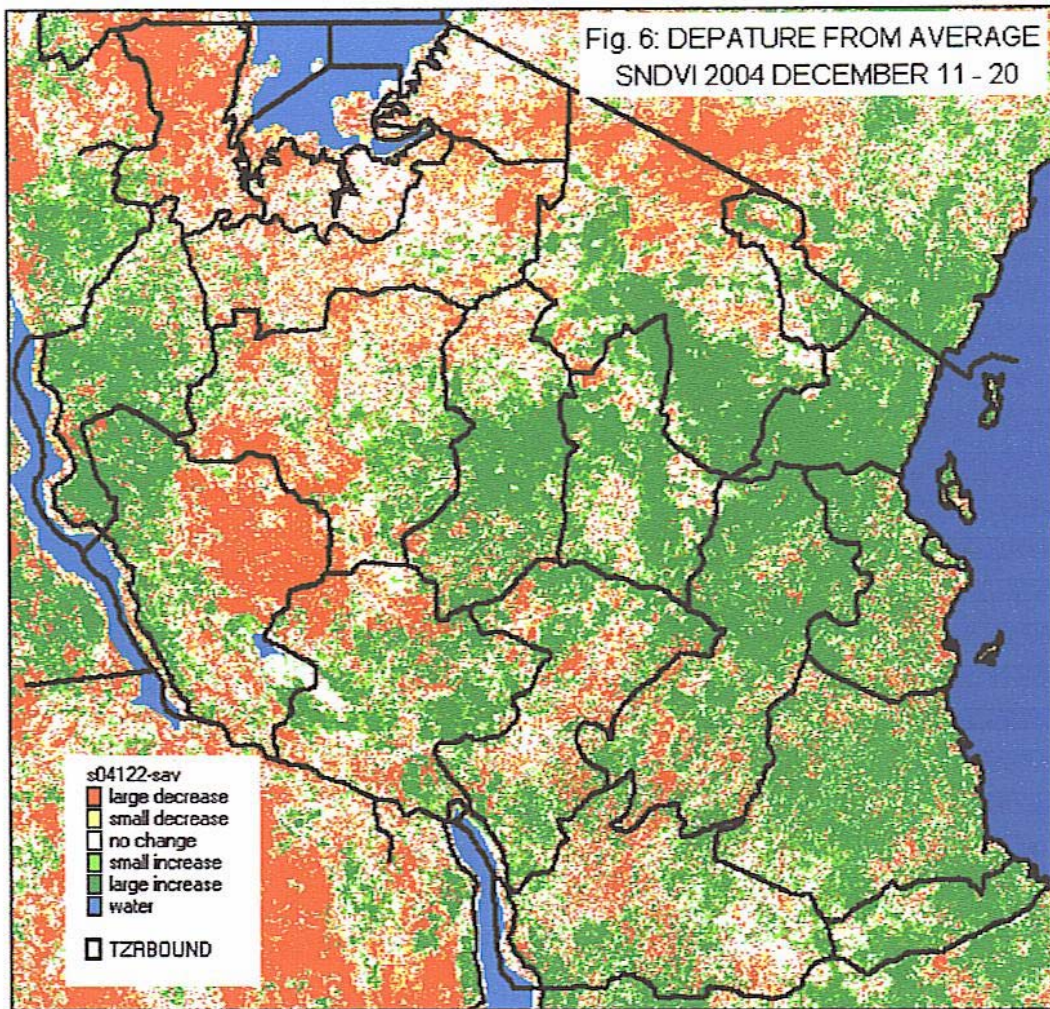
## **10. Additional Information**

- 10.1 Administrative limits: *21 Regions (Provinces), 109 Districts on mainland, and 5 Regions and 10 Districts on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba*
- 10.2 Localities: *There are 10,400 registered villages in mainland Tanzania.*

Map 1: Tanzania Precipitation.



Map 2: Vegetation index.



Source: Tanzania Metrological Agency.

## TANZANIA UNCCD COUNTRY PROFILE

Name of focal point institution/ministry/office: Vice President's Office

Date: November 2004

Mailing address: P.O. BOX 5380, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Telephone : (255) 22 2118416/2113983 E-mail: rmuyungi@vpdoe.go.tz

Fax: (255) 22 2113 856/ 2125297/ 211 3082

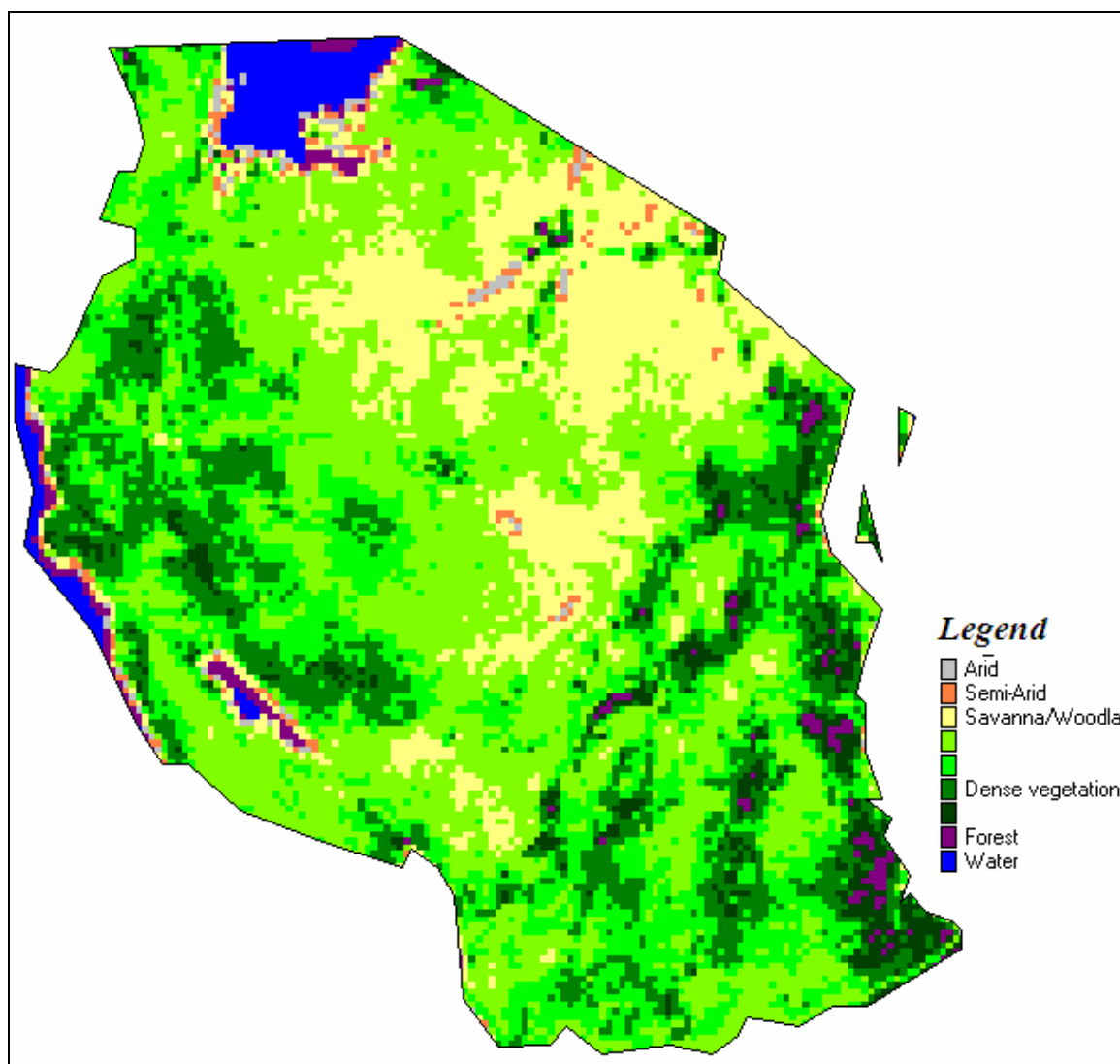
### Biophysical indicators relating to desertification and drought

#### 1. Climate

1.1	Aridity index	N/A
1.2	Precipitation	N/A
1.3	Climatic zones	N/A

#### 2. Vegetation and Land Use

##### 2.1 Vegetation index



- 2.2. Vegetation cover N/A
- 2.3. Land utilization (National Level): 98% of total area
  - 2.3.1 Cultivated and irrigated lands
  - 2.3.2 Cultivated and non-irrigated lands
  - 2.3.3 Grazing/rangelands/pastures
  - 2.3.4 Forests and woodlands
  - 2.3.5 Other lands 46%

### 3. Water Resources

- 3.1 Available potable water
- 3.2 Potable water resources per inhabitant
- 3.3 Water consumption for agricultural use
- 3.4 Water consumption for industrial use

### 4. Energy

- 4.1 Energy consumption per inhabitant
- 4.2 Energy consumption for agricultural use per hectare
- 4.3 Sources of renewable energy, except combustible renewable energy and wastes
- 4.4 Industrial consumption
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### 5. Land degradation

- 5.1 Erosion (wind and/or water) : degraded lands 61% of total area
- 5.2 Deforestation
- 5.3 Forest fires
- 5.4 Others

### 6. Rehabilitated resources

- 6.1 Land in the process of regeneration
- 6.2 Restoration of arable lands
- 6.3 Rehabilitation of degraded areas
- 6.4 Rehabilitation of degraded forests

### 7. Population and the economy (National Level)

7.1	Total population	33.6 million
7.2	Urban population (% of total)	30%
7.3	Rural population (% of total)	70%
7.4	Population growth (annual percentage)	2.9%

7.5	Life expectancy	50 yrs
7.6	Child mortality rates	N/A
7.7	Gross domestic product	\$ 9.74 billion
7.8	GNP per capita	\$ 478
7.9	Proportion of poor (living below the poverty datum line)	48.8%
7.10	Vegetative production	N/A
7.11	Animal production	N/A

## **8. Human Development**

- 8.1 Illiteracy rates
- 8.2 Number of rural women
- 8.3 Unemployment
- 8.4 Unemployment rates of the youth
- 8.5 Illiteracy rates
- 8.6 Illiterate men
- 8.7 Illiterate women

## **9. Science and technology**

- 9.1 Scientific institutions working on desertification

## **10. Additional Information**

- 10.1 Administrative limits
- 10.2 Localities