

Action Plan for Implementing the Convention of Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas



Photo: Tanzania

TANZANIA

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Protected Area information

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Multi-Stakeholders Committee

Marine Parks and Reserves in Tanzania are governed by the Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves. The Board was established by the Parliamentary Act No 29 of 1994. Daily activities of the Board are run by Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) which was established under the same Act.

MPRU administration structure consists of the Chief Executive, the Manager who is assisted by Heads of five departments namely, finance, administration, conservation, planning, information and communication, and tourism. At field level there are Warden- In charges who are the overseers of operational matters pertained to conservation issues in their respective marine parks or marine reserves. Currently, there are 3 marine parks and 15 marine reserves.

Description of Protected Area system information

Coverage

Target 11 of the Aichi Targets states that: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved and effectively and equitably managed. The national target and Vision for protected areas under target 11 of the Aichi Targets has been translated into Marine and Coastal Management Program (MACEMP), by 2011 the country was required to record an increase in area from open access to effectively managed access from 4% to 10% within territorial seas.

As to the current status, the cumulative of size of gazetted areas is 2,172.7 km², representing about 6.5% of the Territorial Sea under protection. The priority has been protection of species diversity, marine resource habitats, restoration of fish stocks, protection of endangered species and support of livelihood of communities living within the protected areas or vicinity

Description and Background

The idea to develop Marine Parks and Reserves in Tanzania dates back to the 1960's when surveys of marine habitats mainly reefs were conducted and several sites legislated as marine reserves in the mid 1970s. However, no specific management and institutional mechanism was put in place to effectively manage the reserves apart from allocating the authority to the Department of Fisheries.

The desire by the villagers of Mafia district to establish a protected area in their waters in the late 1980's stimulated the national interest in the creation of marine protected areas in Tanzania. Subsequently, a number of studies to investigate marine resources and their uses were conducted in Mafia. The studies identified Mafia Island as a suitable site for the establishment of the first marine park in the country.

Beginning from 1990s the Government in collaboration with other key stakeholders worked seriously to ensure that the ideas of establishing Marine Parks and Reserves in the country became a reality. In 1994 the legislation to specifically deal with the management and administration of the Marine Parks and Reserves No 29, Of 1994 was enacted by the Parliament. The Act provides for the legal framework for the conservation, management and wise use of marine waters with its prolific fauna and flora life. It also provides for all reasonable uses by fisher folks, commercial operators and holiday markers, scientists, divers, photographers and reef watchers. Within the Framework of this legislation, Mafia Island Marine Park was declared the First Marine Park in Mainland Tanzania in 1995.

Acting within the power entrusted to it by Act No. 29 of 1994, by then the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism in 1996 appointed the Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves as a semi-autonomous governing body responsible for the management and administration of marine protected areas in the country. In 1999 five (5) marine reserves which were gazetted under Fisheries Act of 1970, were placed under the administration of MPRU. Mnazi Bay Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park (MBREMP) and Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park (TACMP) were gazetted as the second and third Marine parks in 2000 and 2009 respectively. In addition to the existing reserves, ten (10) more reserves have been gazetted.

Governance types

MPAs management in Tanzania fall under IUCN category II &VI on Table 1 below:

TABLE 1: IUCN PROTECTED AREA CATEGORIES I-VI

CATEGORY	IUCN PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES
1a	Area mainly managed for science, or as strict nature reserve
1b	Area managed mainly for wilderness protection Wilderness Area
II	Area managed mainly for ecosystem protection /recreation
III	Area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features often called a national Monument
IV	Area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention e.g. habitat management areas
V	Area managed mainly for land /Seascape conservation and recreation and active management assigned, as with Protected Landscapes.
VI	Area managed mainly for Sustainable use of Natural Ecosystem e.g. multiple use protected area

Note: Category II constitutes the Marine Reserves where harvesting of resources is not allowed while Category VI are the Marine Parks where the communities are allowed to reside and resources can be utilized through zoning plans.

Key Threats

- i. Environmental degradation – localized pollution
- ii. Destructive resource use
- iii. Resource use conflicts
- iv. Climate change
- v. Uncontrolled tourism development

Barriers for effective implementation

Typical barriers for effective implementation of activities in MPAs include, lack of financial resources to gazette more MPAs so as to reach the targeted national area size of 10% by 2020

Reduction of resource use conflicts e.g. undertaking socioeconomic studies to establish route and cause of conflicts in MPAs									
Addressing emerging issues such as Climate Change and its implication on MPAs management									
Monitoring and Evaluation									

Action Plans for completing priority actions of the programme of Work on Protected areas

Action 1: Control of Environmental degradation specifically the localized pollution in MPAs

Key steps	Timeline (years)							Responsible parties	Indicative budget (USD)
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Engage relevant consultants to undertake pollution studies in and around MPAs and develop corresponding mitigation/management plans								MPRU, IMS, TAFIRI, NEMC, DoE	120,000

Develop Guidelines for effective control of pollution within and on the vicinity of MPAs									MPRU, IMS, TAFIRI, NEMC, DoE	80,000
Implement Guidelines									MPRU, MLFD	32,000

Action 2 Control destructive Resource Use

Key steps	YEAR 1&2											Responsible parties	Indicative budget (USD)
	MONTHS												
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22		

	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24			
Engage experts to collect socio-economic information on resource use patterns in MPAs														MPRU, IMS, TAFIRI, NEMC, DoE	75,000
Assess roots and causes of conflicts in MPAs.														MPRU, MLFD	65,000
Develop and implement sustainable mechanisms for resolving conflicts between MPAs Management and Stakeholders														MPRU, MLFD	120,000

Action 4: Addressing the impact of climatic change

Key steps	YEAR 1&2	Responsible parties	Indicative budget (USD)

Conduct Expert workshop to identify key indicators that will be used to measure performance, Impact, and outcome at the end of the programme										MPRU, IMS, TAFIRI, NEMC, DoE	80,000
Develop Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Programme										MPRU, MLFD	23,000
Built capacity for MPRU staff on M&E										MPRU	50,000
Improve MPRU data base for the storage of information and Data collected during programme implementation and thereafter										MPRU, MLFD	150,000
TOTAL (ACTION 1-6)											1,612,600

NATIONAL PROFILE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS

The draft reporting framework facilitates capturing the progress in completing assessments on 13 key goals of the programme of work on protected areas and specific actions taken to implement the results of those assessments, in order to indicate the status of implementation. Progress in completing these assessments is measured from 0 – 4 (0 – no progress; 1 – planning phase; 2 – initial progress; 3 – substantial progress; 4 – nearly or fully completed). The framework allows Parties to append the results of these assessments, and to optionally describe applicable, the letters N/A should be entered. The PoWPA focal points could upload the information on the CBD website as and when they undertaken and completed the assessment or following the

reporting cycle of national reporting through a user ID and password				
COUNTRY	TANZANIA			
Name of person completing survey:				
Email address of person completing survey:				
Date survey completed				
Please Briefly Describe Who Was Involved In Gathering Information For This Survey				
1) Has a multi-stakeholder advisory committee been formed to implement the PoWPA?			No	
2) Is there an action plan for implementing the PoWPA?			No	
3) If yes, please provide a URL (or attach a pdf) of the strategic action plan:			-	
4) If yes, which is the lead agency responsible for implementing the action plan?			Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves Tanzania	
5) If not, are the PoWPA actions included in other biodiversity-related action plans? (Please provide a URL or attachment if so)			www.marinepark.go.tz	
1.1. To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals				
1) What progress has been made in assessing the representativeness, comprehensiveness and ecological gaps of your protected area network?			(STATUS: 3)	
2) If available, please indicate the URL (or attach a pdf) of the gap assessment report:			-	
3) Do you have specific targets and indicators for the protected area system?			yes	
4) If yes, please provide a URL (or attach a pdf) of the targets and indicators:			-	
5) What actions have been taken to improve the ecological representativeness of the protected area network? Please check all that apply, and provide a brief description:				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACTION	BEFORE 2004	BETWEEN 2004 – 2009	SINCE 2010
	Created new protected area/s	Establishment of a Parliamentary Act, Marine Parks and Reserves Act 29, 1994 Establishment of Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserve Unit	Gazetemnt of 3 Marine Parks and 11 marine Reserves.	Establishment of 4 Marine Reserves Initiatives towards establishment of Marine Parks and Reserves in fresh water bodies including lakes and rivers.
	Promoted an array of different types of protected areas (e.g., different IUCN Categories, CCAs etc)	Establishment of Marine parks (category VI) and Marine Reserves (category II)	More marine Reserves and one Marine Park established (IUCN categories)	Initiated a process of changing the legal status of the Act of the Unit to include fresh water bodies
	Expanded and/or reconfigured existing protected area boundaries			
	Changed the legal status and/or governance type of protected area/s	-	Draft Act: The Marine Parks and Reserves Authority Act ready	Draft Bill to be Submitted In the Parliament

	Other actions to improve the representativeness and comprehensiveness of the network	-	Development of projects such as MACEMP	MACEMP II underway
1.2. To integrate protected areas into broader land – and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function				
1) What progress has been made in assessing protected area landscape and seascape connectivity and sectoral integration?				(STATUS: 3
2) If available, please indicate the URL (or attach a pdf) of the assessment of protected area connectivity and sectoral integration:				-
3) What actions have been taken to improve protected area connectivity and sectoral integration? Please check all that apply, and provide a brief description.				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACTION	BEFORE 2004	BETWEEN 2004 – 2009	SINCE 2010
	Changed the legal status and/or governance in key connectivity areas			
	Created new protected areas in key connectivity areas			
	Improved natural resource management to improve connectivity			
	Designated connectivity corridors and/or buffers			
	Created market incentives to promote connectivity			
	Changed awareness of key stakeholders in key connectivity areas			
	Improved laws and policies within or around key connectivity areas			
	Restored degraded areas in key connectivity areas			
	Removed barriers to connectivity and ecological functioning			
	Integrated protected areas into poverty reduction strategies			
	Other actions to improve connectivity and integration			
1.3. To establish and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas (TBPAs) and collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries				
1) What progress has been made in identifying conservation priorities and opportunities for establishing transboundary protected areas and regional networks?				(STATUS: 0-4)
2) If available, please indicate the URL (or attach a pdf) of the assessment of opportunities for transboundary protected areas and regional networks				www.marineparks.go.tz
3) What actions have been taken to strengthen the regional protected area network and foster transboundary Pas? Please check all that apply, and provide a brief description:				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACTION	BEFORE 2004	BETWEEN 2004 – 2009	SINCE 2010
	Created transboundary protected area/s		Discussion has been made on trans-boundary areas issues b/n tz and Kenya ; and tz Mozambique	
	Contributed to the creation of regional –scale conservation corridors			
	Participated in the establishment of regional networks			
	Created enabling policies to allow for transboundary protected areas		V	
	Established a multi-country coordination mechanism			
	Other actions to foster regional networks and transboundary areas		Good neighborhood meetings held	

			btn Kenya and tz and tz and Mozambique	
1.4. To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management				
1) What progress has been made in developing protected area management plans?	(STATUS: 4)			
2) What percentage of your protected areas has an adequate management plan?	(100%)			
3) What percentage of the total surface area of protected areas does the management plan(s) cover?	(100%)			
4) Please provide a URL (or pdf attachment) of a recent example of a participatory, science-based management plan	www.marineparks.go.tz			
5) What actions have been taken to improve protected area management planning? Please check all that apply, and provide a brief description:				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACTION	BEFORE 2004	BETWEEN 2004 – 2009	SINCE 2010
	Developed guidelines and tools for developing management plans		V	
	Provide training and/or technical support in management planning		V	
	Developed management plans for protected areas	V	V	V
	Changed legislation or policy to strengthen management planning			
	Improved the scientific basis of existing management plans		V	V
	Conducted protected area resource inventories	V	V	V
	Other actions to improve management planning			