



**THIRD NATIONAL REPORT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY (CBD)
VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE – DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENT
APRIL 2006**



Third National Report

CONTENTS

Preface.....	.....
Acknowledgment .....	.....
Acronomy.....	.....
Identification of reporting party.....	.....
Questionnaire.....	.....
Overviews and priority setting.....	.....
Article 5 – Cooperation.....	.....
Article 6 - General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use.....	.....
Article 7 - Identification and Monitoring.....	.....
Decisions on Taxonomy.....	.....
Article 8 - <i>In Situ</i> Conservation.....	.....
Article 8(h) - Alien Species.....	.....
Article 8(j) - Traditional Knowledge and Related Provisions.....	.....
Article 9 - <i>Ex Situ</i> Conservation.....	.....
Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity.....	.....
Article 11 - Incentive measures.....	.....
Article 12 - Research and training.....	.....
Article 13 - Public education and awareness.....	.....
Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts.....	.....
Article 15 - Access to genetic resources.....	.....
Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology.....	.....
Article 17 - Exchange of information.....	.....
Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation.....	.....
Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits.....	.....
Article 20 – Financial resources.....	.....
Ecosystem Approach.....	.....
Inland water ecosystems.....	.....
Marine and coastal biological diversity.....	.....
Agricultural biological diversity.....	.....
Forest biological diversity.....	.....
Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands.....	.....

PREFACE

The United Republic of Tanzania ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity on 8th March 1996 whose objectives are the Conservation of Biological Diversity, the Sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

As a party to the Convention, Tanzania is required to fulfill the obligation of reporting under Article 26 that "requires the Parties to present reports to the Conference of the Parties (COP) on measures taken to implement the Convention and the effectiveness of those measures in meeting the Convention's objectives". The Third National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity highlights the initiatives and strategies put in place to implement the Convention during the reporting period. It also provides an account of achievements and constraints encountered in the implementation process.

The challenge in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity arises from limited capacity in terms of equipment, skilled human and financial resources as well as limited public awareness. The United Republic of Tanzania is committed to continue to invest and build its capacity for effective implementation of the Convention. Enactment and operationalization of the Environmental Management Act of 2004 is a clear testimony of this commitment. The Act addresses the "declaration of environmental protected areas; Environmental protection plan and ecosystem management plan for environmental protected areas; Prohibition of human activities in certain areas; Protection of mountains, hills and landscapes; Management of forest resources; Promotion of conservation of fisheries and wildlife resources; Conservation of biological diversity (in-situ and ex-situ); and Regulation for the development, handling, and use of Genetically Modified Organisms and their products".

Building human and physical resources, implementation of awareness raising programmes are very crucial to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This is just the beginning of a long journey and for that reason, the support and cooperation of all stakeholders is much needed.



Hon. Prof. Mark. J. Mwandosya (MP)

Minister of State (Environment)
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The successful preparation of this third national report on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity is a result of commitment and hard work by many individuals and institutions who deserve a vote of appreciation. Due to space limitation we cannot refer to all of them, but we assure them of our heartfelt appreciation and we value their cooperation and support.

We would like to express our gratitude to the experts who were involved in conducting the information-input-surveys that form the basis of this third national report on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. We are grateful to all institutions that sent their representatives to the technical panel discussions, stakeholders workshops and took time to provide information and complete the questionnaires.

We are particularly indebted to the team of experts that compiled and edited the report for their commendable effort and input. I wish to express my appreciation to the Ministries of Natural Resource and Tourism; Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperative; Water; Livestock development; Science, Technology and Higher Education; Institutions and Agencies including National Environment Management Council (NEMC), Higher Learning Institutions (Sokoine University of Agriculture and University of Dar Es Salaam), Research Institutions including Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI), Tanzania Forest Research Institute (TAFORI), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tropical Pesticide Research Institute (TPRI-Arusha); Kibaha Sugar Research, and Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) for their contributions towards completion of the report.

We are grateful to UNDP country office and GEF for funding the information-input-surveys, as well as the preparation and publication of the report.



Abubakar Rajabu
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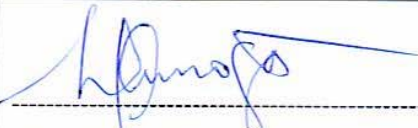
ACRONYMS

AEWA	Africa - Eurasian Water bird Agreement
ARIPO	African Regional Industrial Property Organization
BRELA	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
CAWM	College of African Wildlife Management
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFM	Community Based Forestry Management
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
CHM	Clearing-House Mechanism
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CMS	Conservation of Migratory Species
COP	Conference of the Parties
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CTI	Confederation of Trade and Industries
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environment Management Act (2004)
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GISP	Global Invasive Species Project
GMOs	Genetically Modified Organisms
GTI	Global Taxonomy Initiative
GURTs	Genetic Use Restriction Technologies
HADO	<i>"Hifadhi Ardhi Dodoma"</i>
HASHI	<i>"Hifadhi Ardhi Shinyanga"</i>
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ICRAF	International Centre for Research on Agro forestry
ICIPE	International Centre of Insects Physiology and Ecology
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
IFAD	International Food and Agriculture Development
IMS	Institute of Marine Science
IPI	International Pollinators Initiative
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JET	Journalist Environmental Association of Tanzania

JFM	Joint Forest Management
KICAMP	Kinondoni Coastal Areas Management Programme
LKEMP	Lower Kihansi Environmental Management Project
LTBP	Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Project
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NAP	National Action Programme
NAWESCO	National Wetlands Steering Committee
NBF	National Biosafety Framework
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
NPGRG	National Plant Genetic Resources Centre
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
NTSP	National Tree Seed Programme
NWWG	National Wetlands Working Group
PAs	Protected Areas
PER	Public Expenditure Review
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
RPGRG	Regional Plant Genetic Resources Centre
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific Technical and Technological Advice.
SCAPA	Soil Control and Agroforestry Project
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SECAP	Soil Erosion Control and Agro forestry Project
SNAL	National Agricultural Library
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
SWRI	Serengeti Wildlife Research Institute
TAFIRI	Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute
TAFORI	Tanzania Forestry Research Institute
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks Authority
TAMP	Transboundary Agro ecosystem Management Programme
TARP II	Tanzania Agricultural Research Programme
TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce for Industries and Agriculture
TCMP	Tanzania Coastal Management Programme

TPRI	Tropical Pesticide Research Institute
UDSM	University of Dar Es Salaam
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forest
VPO-DoE	Vice President's Office Division of Environment
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMAs	Wildlife Management Areas
WWF	World Wildlife Fund, for Nature

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Date of submission	28.04.06

QUESTIONNAIRE

Information on the preparation of the report

Box I - Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

Overviews and priority setting

This report has been prepared by the National team members who were selected from various sectors and institutions. The members were:-

- *Mr. R.P. Yonazi, Assistant Director, Environmental Policy and Planning*
- *Dr. S. R. Mwinjaka, Senior Agricultural Research Officer*
- *Mr. Faraja G. Ngerageza, Agricultural Officer*
- *Mr. Joseph P. Kihauke, Agricultural Officer*
- *Mr. Cletus Shengena, Environmental Economist*
- *Ms. Zainabu Shabani, Forest Officer*
- *Dr. Benjamini Peter Ngatunga, Director of Research*
- *Prof. Suzanna Nchimbi-Msola, Breeder*
- *Dr. Emrold Mneney, Biotechnologist*
- *Ms. Fainahappy Kimambo, Senior Livestock Officer*
- *Mr. Daniel. Nkondola, Fisheries Officer*

The team undertook consultations with a wide range of stakeholders. Before submission of the report to the Secretariat a National stakeholders workshop was held to discuss the draft document and all comments from the workshop were incorporated in the report. The stakeholders consulted include:-

- *Government ministries and institutions,*
- *Politicians,*
- *Academic and research institutions,*
- *Private sector,*
- *Non Government Organizations (NGOs),*
- *Youth Organizations,*
- *Relevant indigenous groups and*
- *Civil societies.*

The type of materials used in the preparation of the report relate to:-

- *The Convention on Biological Diversity, (CBD)*
- *Decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,*
- *2nd National CBD report,*

- *National policies, various pieces of legislation, strategies and action plans, programmes and project reports,*
- *Sector ministries, Local Government Authorities, Various reports and proceedings,
National reports and Country studies.*

Box II - Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

The status and trend of some components of biological diversity in the country;

Aquatic biodiversity - *For some years, it has been observed that some species were diminishing e.g. from Indian Ocean Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) are at the brink extinction and some fish species of Lake Victoria.*

- *Of recent, some of those species like *Haplochromis pyrrhocephalus*, have been emerging after considerable efforts of conserving the environment of Lake Victoria.*
- *Number of Ponds for keeping fish has been increased from 7,114 in the year 2000 up to 14,456 in the year 2004.*
- *Production of Brown Algae has also increased from 432 tonnes in the year 2000 to 1,500 in the year 2004.*
- *Coastal and marine protected areas and conservation efforts have increased significantly.*

Terrestrial Biodiversity – *a total area of 17,449 sq km has been designated as the protected areas e.g. Amani Nature Reserve. National parks include fish spawning areas and inshore fish species of coastal mangroves, gazetted as forest reserves e.g:*

- *In Rufiji there are 1,160 sq km of Mangroves.*
- *Number of protected forests and, natural reserves has increased considerably. There are 12 National Parks and 2 proposed National Parks, 34 Game Reserves, 1 Conservation Area, 1 Biosphere Reserve space, 3 World Heritage sites and 43 Game Controlled Areas.*
- *Number of elephants has increased from 88,000 in the year 2000 up to 120,000 in the year 2004.*
- *Increase in size of the protected forest by 33,555,000 Ha in the year 2004.*
- *A total of 47,565 sq km of Wetlands which include Malagarasi-Muyovosi 32,500 sq km,*

Lake Natron 2,250 sq km, Kilombero River 7,950 sq km, Ocean area around Rufiji, Mafia-Kilwa 5969.7 sq km

- Increase number of wildlife researchers from 40 – 105 percentag by 2004.

Agro- biodiversity - Cultivated plants were threatened and declined through several factors, however efforts and other initiatives has been taken to introduce cultivated plants through trade, germplasm imports and exchange programmes. Through these efforts and initiatives a total of 47 plant species are cultivated in Tanzania including:-

- 9 cereals, 11 legumes, 10 oil crops, 6 roots and tubers, 4 fibers crops, 3 beverage crops and 4 others.
- 79 indigenous horticultural plant species (including 48 introduced fruit trees, 37 introduced vegetable crops and 40 indigenous vegetable crops). Also there are 109 ornamentals and 34 species of spices or herbs.
- Few exotic animal species have recently been introduced.

Box III - Please provide an overview of factors affecting conservation and sustainable use of various components of biological diversity in your country, including access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits arising from their utilization.

The factors include :-

- Poverty, lack of legal instrument to regulate access to and benefit sharing, and inadequate information on genetic resources, inadequate awareness of communities on biodiversity conservation, inadequate incentives on the participation of communities and the private sector in the conservation of biodiversity, unsustainable mining activities by small scale miners, influx of refugees, introduction of alien species into aquatic and terrestrial systems e.g. Nile perch (*Lates niloticus*), Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) in Lake Victoria.
- Some illegal fishing, uncontrolled exploitation of aquatic resources, cultural belief, degradation of water quality, rampant forest fires, deforestation, illegal hunting, poor farming practices, unplanned human settlement developments and livestock migration.
- Lack of funds and human resources and low level of education to the communities and poor land use system.

Box IV - Please provide a general overview of the progress towards the 2010 target adopted at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (please provide detailed information when you come to answer questions 177, 178 and 179).

- *During this period a new piece of legislation was put in place while other sector policies were reviewed to mainstream issues of environment and biodiversity. For example, the EMA No 20 (2004) which became operational on 1st July 2005 addresses the issue on the Environmental, Protected Areas, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Genetic Resources, insitu and Ex situ conservation, Genetically Modified Organisms, Ecosystem Conservation and Management.*
- *Other major policies and strategies that are considered relevant to the environment and biodiversity include: the Forest Policy (1998) and Forest Act (2002); the Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement (1998); the Water Policy (2002); the Wildlife Policy (1998) and Wildlife Conservation Act no. 12 (1974), the Land Policy, the Village Land Act (1999), and the Land Act (1999) and the National Environment Management Policy (1997); the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2000) and National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGR)P; the Local Government Reform Programme as being implemented under the amended Local Government Act (1982); as well as the National Agriculture and Livestock Policy (1997), the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (2001) and the Rural Development Strategy (2001).*
- *In addition, the National Biosafety Framework which, is a system of legal, technical and administrative instruments was set to address environmental safety and safety of humans and animals in the field of modern biotechnology. The Eastern Arc Mountain Conservation Programme and Lake Tanganyika Management Programme that aim at conserving biodiversity have been formulated and are under implementation.*

1. Please indicate, by marking an "x" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and their associated decisions, and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Level of Priority Article/Provision/Programme of Work	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation	X		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use		X	
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring			X
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	X		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species		X	
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions		X	
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation			X
h) Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity			X
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures			X
j) Article 12 - Research and training			X
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness			X
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts			X
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources			X
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology			X
o) Article 17 – Exchange of information			X
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation			X
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits			X
r) Article 20 - Financial resources			X
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism			X
t) Agricultural biodiversity			X
u) Forest biodiversity		X	
v) Inland water biodiversity		X	
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity		X	
x) Dry land and sub humid land biodiversity			X

2. Please indicate, by marking an "x" in the appropriate column below, the availability of resources required by your country for the implementation of various articles, provisions and their associated decisions, and relevant programmes of work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Resources availability			
	Good	Adequate	Limiting	Severely Limiting
a) Article 5 – Cooperation			X	
b) Article 6 – General measures for conservation and sustainable use			X	
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring				X
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation			X	
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species			X	
f) Article 8(j) – Traditional knowledge and related provisions				X
g) Article 9 – Ex-situ conservation				X
h) Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity			X	
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures			X	
j) Article 12 – Research and training			X	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness			X	
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts			X	
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources				X
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology				X
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information			X	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical				X

cooperation				
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits				X
r) Article 20 - Financial resources			X	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism				X
t) Agricultural biodiversity			X	
u) Forest biodiversity			X	
v) Inland water biodiversity			X	
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity			X	
x) Dry land and sub humid land biodiversity				X

If applicable, please indicate below articles, provisions and/or programmes of work where resources are most urgently needed for implementation at the national level and put them in order of priority

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Ranking (Order of Priority)
<i>k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness</i>	1
<i>q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits</i>	2
<i>t) Agricultural biodiversity</i>	3
<i>u) Forest biodiversity</i>	4
<i>o) Article 17 - Exchange of information</i>	5
<i>j) Article 12 – Research and training</i>	6
<i>f) Article 8(j) – Traditional knowledge and related provisions</i>	7
<i>h) Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity</i>	8
<i>x) Dry land and sub humid land biodiversity</i>	9
<i>v) Inland water biodiversity</i>	10
<i>w) Marine and coastal biodiversity</i>	11
<i>b) Article 6 – General measures for conservation and sustainable use</i>	12
<i>i) Article 11 - Incentive measures</i>	13
<i>a) Article 5 – Cooperation</i>	14

<i>n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>e) Article 8(h) - Alien species</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>d) Article 8 – In-situ conservation</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>r) Article 20 - Financial resources</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>g) Article 9 – Ex-situ conservation</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring</i>	<i>24</i>

Article 5 – Cooperation

<p>3. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?</p>	
a) No	
<p>b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)</p> <p><i>Examples are; Tanzania Tree Seed Agency (Tanzania & Denmark), Tanzania Forestry Research Master Plan (Tanzania & Finland), National Forest Programmes (Danida), Forestry Research (Tanzania & Finland), Integrated Pest Management programme (IPM) (Tanzania & Germany,) National Coconut Development Programme (Tanzania & Germany), Marine Parks Reserves (Tanzania & Norway), Tanzania Agricultural Research Programme (TARP II SUA) (Tanzania & Norway), Tanzania Coastal Management Programme (TCMP) (Tanzania and USAID).</i></p>	X
<p>c) Yes, international programmes (please give details below)</p> <p><i>Examples are; National Biosafety Framework NBF (Tanzania /GEF), Integrated Coastal Management Programme (Tanzania /GEF), Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programs, LVEMP (Tanzania/GEF), Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Project (LTBP) (Tanzania GEF), TAMP (Tanzania /GEF), Nile Basin Initiative, CYMMIT, River Basin Management (Tanzania WB) ,Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Programme (GEF Support), Natural Resource Management Programme (Tanzania and Norway)</i></p>	X
<p>d) Yes, international or regional agreements (please give details below):</p> <p><i>Examples are; SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation, The Convention on the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika, Convention on Migratory Species, Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region and related Protocols, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification , The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)and its Kyoto Protocol, The</i></p>	X

<p><i>Vienna Convention on the Protection of Ozone Layer and Montréal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, The Basel Convention on the control of Trans boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Protocol on liability and compensation on damage resulting from trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal. Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the control of Trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes within Africa (Bamako Convention): Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Lusaka Agreement</i></p>	
<p>e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)</p>	
<p>Further comments on cooperation with other Parties.</p> <p><i>Tanzania has been collaborating with an international organizations such as IPGRI, CIMMYT, CIAT, ICRSAT, ICIPE, ICRAF, IITA, ASARECA (Agricultural research), BIOEARN (Biotechnology) and IRRI in conservation of germplasm, research and training, exploitation, management and conservation of Biodiversity.</i></p>	

Decision VI/20 - Cooperation with other organizations, initiatives and conventions

<p>4. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level?</p>	
<p>a) No</p>	
<p>b) No, but steps are under consideration</p>	
<p>c) Yes, some steps being taken (please specify below)</p> <p><i>Tanzania has taken steps including mainstreaming of Environmental issues into the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), EMA (2004), which is operational since 1st July 2005, Mainstreaming of Environmental issues into the Public Expenditure Review and government and local authority planning and budgeting processes. Operationalization of the project for synergizing Post Rio-Conventions, Environmental issues have been mainstreamed in some higher learning Institutions teaching</i></p>	<p>X</p>

curriculum e.g SUA and UDSM	
d) Yes, comprehensive steps being taken (please specify below)	
<p>Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National CBD focal point was fully involved as a stakeholder in the formulation / revision of sectoral policies and legislation, and Public Expenditure Review</i> • <i>PER whose main objective is to review sector, programmes / strategies and planning, budget guidelines to identify strengths, weakness / gaps in capturing Environmental issues in the National budgetary process.</i> • <i>Capacity building for National Environmental Policy Implementation under Environmental and Natural Resource Management Programme (2005-2014). A number of natural resource management policies, laws and several other key sector policies have been reviewed in order to reflect environmental concerns.</i> • <i>Implementation of environmental and integrated natural resource management policies contribute towards achieving biodiversity conservation through a livelihood driven Approach”.</i> 	

<p>5. What priority does your country accord to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use, of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues? <i>(This question is developed on the basis of decision VI/20 and required by the joint programme of work between CBD and CMS.)</i></p>	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	

<p>6. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (This question is developed on the basis of decision VI/20 and required by the joint programme of work between CBD and CMS.)</p>	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
<p>If YES, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses <i>Tanzania has been cooperating with other parties including neighbouring countries in conserving of trans-boundary ecosystems, and migratory species through:-,</i></p>	
<p>a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Developing sound management policies and enabling legal, regulatory, and institutional environment for rural communities and private sector to participate in sustainable utilization, and combating illegal use of such resources, ensuring that permits issued for activities related to biological resource use benefit the local communities.</i> 	
<p>b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Managing specific types of PAs and specific components of biodiversity through relevant institutions, encouraging legal and sustainable trade in biological resources, encouraging community participation in biodiversity conservation through establishment of joint agreements with local communities.</i> 	
<p>c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Updating and developing policies within the framework of such treaties and conventions as they are consistent with Tanzania's endeavor to conserve terrestrial biodiversity.</i> • <i>Enforcing EIA process for proposed development in PAs and other areas, in order to minimize potential damage to the environment, reviewing the existing conservation legislation under Forestry and Bee-keeping and Fisheries sectors in order to include management and development of important and fragile ecosystems such as wetlands and forests coastal, mountainous, arid and semi-arid ecosystems.</i> 	

d) Research and monitoring for migratory species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Developing mechanisms for technological and financial co-operation to enhance the sustainable utilization and management of terrestrial biodiversity.</i> 	
e) Trans boundary movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Participating in relevant international treaties and conventions such as the Ramsar Convention, The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.</i> 	
If NO , please briefly indicate below	
a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	
b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

Decision VI/27 A - Implementation of the Convention, in particular, implementation of Priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans

7. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, sub-regional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms being strengthened (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of regional, sub-regional or bioregional mechanisms and networks	
<p><i>Tanzania adopted and ratified the Convention on Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika in year 2003 and 2004 respectively. Tanzania along with other East African countries is currently negotiating the East African Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources. Tanzania participates in the development of Environmental Initiative of NEPAD, Tanzania is signatory to several international agreements and conventions relevant to Fisheries Protection and Management, Tanzania is a partner in the Implementation of Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme, Nile Basin Initiative etc.</i></p>	

Box V - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

Tanzania has been successfully :-

- *Put in place EMA (2004).*
- *Involved in regional Co-operation through the implementation of sub regional environmental programme such as Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Programme and Lake Victoria Management programme.*
- *Finalize Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations and Guidelines.*
- *Mainstreamed environmental issues on National Strategy Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)*
- *Reviewed relevant Sector policies to incorporate management of biodiversity issues such as the Water Policy 2002.*
- *Involved Communities Conservation activities by establishing Wildlife Management Areas and Community forest protected areas.*
- *Established National intersectoral Wetlands Steering Committee (NAWESCO) and National Wetlands Working Group (NWWG) for the implementation of the Tanzania wetland Management Plan.*
- *Established Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) to conserve endangered species.*

Box VI - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

- *Inadequate funding that leads to delay in the implementation of agreed programmes.*
- *Inadequate resource allocation for sustainable utilization and management of biological resources.*
- *Inadequate allocation of resources for biodiversity research and development as well as monitoring and enforcement.*
- *Inadequate capacity in terms of human and physical resources.*
- *Influx of refugees from the neighboring countries due to political instability in the Region.*
- *Insufficient knowledge on biodiversity resource base.*
- *Inadequate community awareness on their role in biodiversity conservation.*
- *Insufficient collaboration and networking among relevant institutions.*

**Article 6 - General measures
for conservation and sustainable use**

8. On Article 6(b): do your national biodiversity strategies and action plans cover the integration of other sectoral activities?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some sectors	
c) Yes, all major sectors	X
d) Yes, all sectors	
<p><i>The major policies and strategies that cover the integration of other sectors activities on environment and biodiversity in the country include: the National Forest Policy (1998) and Forest Act (2002); the Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement (1998); the Water Policy (2002); the Wildlife Policy (1998), the Land Policy, the Village Land Act (1999) and the Land Act (1999); the National Environmental Management Policy (1997), the EMA (2004); the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2000) and NSGRP (2005); the Local Government Reform Programme as being implemented under the amended Local Government Act (1982); the National Agriculture and Livestock Policy (1997), the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (2001) and the Rural Development Strategy (2001).</i></p> <p><i>National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan cover the integration of other sector activities such as those under aquatic biodiversity, agro-biodiversity and terrestrial biodiversity. Crosscutting issues that have been covered include:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Policy, regulatory issues and international co-operation</i> • <i>Planning and co-ordination</i> • <i>Ecosystem and species conservation and sustainable utilization</i> • <i>Biodiversity monitoring and evaluation</i> • <i>Capacity Building (personnel, facilities, and financial capacities)</i> 	

Decision II/7 and decision III/9- Consideration of Articles 6 and 8

9. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available	
<i>Further comments on targets set within strategies and action plans</i>	

Decision III/21 - Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

10. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are being identified	
c) Yes, some coordination mechanisms in place (please provide details below):	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms being reviewed	
<p>Further information on the coordination between the national focal points of different conventions. <i>National focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES are cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication for example, cooperation is through technical and steering committee whereby representatives meet during the workshops, meetings and during preparations for the SBSTTA and COP to discuss issues and way forward. These representatives are from the focal points of Ramsar Convention and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) participate in SBSTTA and COP of the CBD, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Lusaka Agreement on Illegal Trafficking of Wildlife Products, Convention on Migratory species, Africa - Eurasian Water bird Agreement (AEWA) and SADC Protocol on Wildlife.</i></p>	

Decision VI/27 A - Implementation of the Convention, in particular, implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans

11. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please specify)	X
<p><i>Identified priority actions relate to:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Putting in place and implementing policy and regulatory frameworks.</i> • <i>Enhancing regional and international cooperation.</i> • <i>Planning and co-ordination.</i> • <i>Education and information.</i> • <i>Research and development.</i> • <i>Ecosystems and species conservation and sustainable utilization.</i> • <i>Biodiversity monitoring and evaluation, and</i> • <i>Capacity building (personnel, facilities, and financial capacities).</i> 	

12. Does your country periodically revise its national biodiversity strategy and action plan in light of the experience of implementation?	
a) No	X
b) No, but revision is under way	
c) Yes, NBSAP revised (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a mechanism is in place to review and revise NBSAP periodically (please provide details below)	
<p>Further comments on revision of national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</p> <p><i>No periodical revision of NBSAP due to lack of fund however some effort are under the way to secure funds.</i></p>	

13. Does your country give priority to integrating the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies?	
a) No	

b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	
<p>The priority to integrating the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies are clearly indicated in:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP).</i> • <i>The local authority development plans and budgeting process.</i> • <i>Agriculture sector, through Agriculture Sector Development Programme.</i> • <i>Wildlife sector, through the implementation of WMAs regulations.</i> • <i>Fisheries sector through the implementation of Mari - culture Guidelines.</i> • <i>Tourism sector through the Tanzania Coastal Tourism Investment Project.</i> • <i>Forest sector through National Forest Programme and Implementation of 1999 NAFORM.</i> • <i>Invasive Alien Species capacity building pilot project.</i> 	

Box VII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in Implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

There is a significant achievement made during the period. For example:-

- *Increased number of some animal species e.g. elephant population from 88,000 in year 2000 to 120,000 in year 2004.*
- *Increased number of wildlife researchers from 40 – 105 percentage by year 2004.*
- *The Eastern arc Mountain Ecosystems are managed more effectively under conservation Programme.*
- *The conservation of coastal forests and mangrove programmes are in place.*
- *Ecotourism in nature conservation areas is being practiced.*
- *Natural forest of biodiversity importance have been declared to be protected as nature reserve.*
- *Total area of 48,669.7 sq km has been identified as wetlands. They include Malagarasi-Muyovosi 32,500 sq km, Lake Natron 2,250 sq km, Kilombero River 7,950 sq km, Ocean area around Rufiji, Mafia-Kilwa 5969.7` sq km.*

Box VIII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

- *Inadequate financial resources for effective conservation of protected areas (PAs).*
- *High dependency by local community on fauna and floral resources such as fuel wood that leads to disturbance and threat to the existence of some species.*
- *Scanty information on endangered or endemic species.*
- *Political instability in the region that led to influx of refugees and the resultant encroachment of protected areas.*
- *Poor enforcement of the current conservation regulatory instruments.*
- *Insufficient knowledge on biodiversity resource base.*
- *Inadequate resource allocation to undertake measures to promote sustainable utilization of resources.*
- *Inadequate community awareness on its role in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.*
- *Poverty that leads to poor agriculture practices, water and environmental pollution and excessive forest resources use.*
- *Misuse of water resources by different levers.*
- *Excessive forest resource use.*

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

<p>14. On Article 7(a): does your country have an ongoing inventory and/or monitoring Programme at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?</p>	
a) No	
b) Yes, at the genetic, species or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	
c) Yes, at some levels (please specify and provide details below)	X
d) Yes, at all levels (please provide details below)	
<p><i>There are some ongoing inventory programmes (Forest health monitoring, Biodiversity monitoring in Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests) at the genetic, species and ecosystem level implemented by agencies, sector ministries and higher learning institutions. However this is limited by inadequate financial resources. These efforts are focused on species and ecosystem</i></p>	

levels. For example, inventory is undertaken in the wildlife sector to monitor animals e.g. elephants and Rhinos. In general regular and continued monitoring of the status of aquatic, agro and terrestrial biodiversity in terms of species, abundance and distribution is urgently needed nevertheless, there are minimal inventory activities at the genetic level because of technical, facilities and financial constraints.

15. On Article 7(c): Is your country monitoring these activities with adverse effects on Biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, programme development is still in early stages	
c) No, but programme development is in advanced stages	
d) Yes, some programmes in place (please provide details)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive programmes in place (please provide details below)	

*There are initiatives in the country monitoring activities with adverse effects on biodiversity. Tanzania has identified activities with adverse effects on Biodiversity, thus most threats are known. For example there are national monitoring units that monitor wetlands and land use respectively. However, inadequate financial resources, expertise and knowledge are the major constraints for efficient monitoring systems. Under Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme (LVEMP), there is a component that deals with the controlling water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) by using *Neochetina* weevils (*N.eichhorniae* and *N.bruchii*). Also, soil and water quality assessment to determine nutrient and pollutant levels. Forest health monitoring, Biodiversity monitoring in the Eastern Arc Mountains (EAMs) and Coastal forests are undertaken.*

16. On Article 7(d): Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	X
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, a relatively complete system in place (please	

provide details below)	
<p>Currently, there are some initiatives taken in collaboration with sector ministries and international organizations to facilitate information coordination and management. For example, the Biosafety Clearing House Mechanism and the Clearing House Mechanisms for the Convention are some of the projects under preparation intended to coordinate and exchange information among relevant key players.</p> <p>Other initiatives include the development of relevant national websites. The Division of Environment website, together with other sectoral websites is currently operational. Also national libraries were established at the Sokoine National Agricultural Library (SNAL), the University of Dar-es Salaam Library, Tanganyika Library Services Adult Education Libraries, COSTECH-Directorate of information and Documentation, the National Environmental Management Council Library and NGO's and private sector documentation centers.</p>	

Decision III/10 - Identification, monitoring and assessment

17. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way	X
c) Yes, some indicators identified (please describe	
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified (please provide details below)	
<p><i>Further comments on the indicators identified</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Poverty - environmental indicators are being developed</i> 	

Decision V/7 - Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators

18. Is your country actively involved in cooperating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) No	
b) Yes, limited cooperation	X
c) Yes, extensive cooperation on some issues (please specify below)	
d) Yes, extensive cooperation on a wide range of issues (please specify below)	
Further comments on the issues your country cooperates with other countries in the	

field of indicators, monitoring and assessment

Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme for East African states, the Nile Basin Initiative, The Transboundary Agro-Ecosystem Management Programme for the lower Kagera River Basin, Birdlife – Kenya in collaboration with WSCT and other Institutions are collaborating to develop a protocol for monitoring Biodiversity in the East Africa. This initiative is funded by CEPA (USA).

Decision VI/7 - Identification, monitoring, indicators and assessments

19. Is your country applying the guidelines annexed to Decision VI/7?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way for adapting it to national circumstances	
c) Yes, some aspects (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, most aspects (please specify below)	
Further comments on the aspects of the guidelines being applied by your country. <i>Some aspects of these guidelines have been incorporated in the EMA(2004) section 81 and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations and guidelines.</i>	

Box IX - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

The following have been accomplished:

- *Further identification of Protected Areas (PAs) and their Designation.*
- *Review of the Wildlife Policy to incorporate wetland ecosystem issues.*
- *Involvement of local communities in the conservation activities.*
- *Establishment of the National Wetlands Steering Committee (NAWESCO) and National Wetlands Working Group (NWWG) for the implementation of Tanzania Wetland Management Plan.*
- *Establishment of Wildlife Management Areas for the management of community owned biological resources.*
- *Monitoring of some species of global significance e.g. the endangered rhino, continued monitoring of the status of aquatic, agro and terrestrial biodiversity in terms of species abundance and distribution.*
- *Enactment of EMA 2004 with specific directives on the conservation of PAs.*
- *Increase in the population of some animal species e.g. elephants from 88,000 in year 2000 to 120,000 in year 2004.*
- *Operationalization of Environmental Impact Assessment regulations and guidelines.*
- *Establishment of relevant National websites.*
- *Formulation of programmes for monitoring activities with adverse effects on biodiversity.*
- *Adoption of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management strategy.*

Box X - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Inadequate financial resources: *More financial resources are needed for putting in place indicators, monitoring system and capacity building at all levels to ensure efficient and effective implementation of this article.*

Inadequate extension services: *There is inadequate extension personnel and working facilities. Due to vastness of the country, the number of extension workers does not meet the demand.*

Inadequate expertise: *There is shortage of expertise in the field of information exchange and data management and in the field of education and public awareness. This contributes to difficulty in preparing and implementing a comprehensive monitoring system*

There is a high dependency of local community on fauna and floral resources and degradation of biological resource due to influx of refugees into Tanzania.

Decisions on Taxonomy

Decision IV/1 - Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA

20. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) No	X
b) No, but a plan is in its early stages of development	
c) No, but a plan is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, action plan in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on the national taxonomic action plan of your country.	

21. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate Infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) No	X
b) Yes	
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections	

22. Has your country adopted any international agreed level of collection housing?	
a) No	
b) No, but adoption is under consideration	
d) Yes, being implemented by some collections	X
d) Yes, being implemented by all major collections	

23. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy, including sending personnel working in this field for an overseas study?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below). However this has been very limited.	X
Details on training programmes in taxonomy. <i>However this is limited to a number of taxonomists confined to Universities and Research Institutions.</i>	
24. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	X
c) Yes, for some institutions	
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

Decision V/9 - Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI):

Implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action

25. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below). However efforts of building capacity in the area of taxonomic research are being hampered by financial constraints.	
Further comments on the efforts on increase the capacity in the area of taxonomic research	

Decision VI/8 - Global Taxonomy Initiative

26. Is your country promoting and carrying out the programme of work for the GTI?	
a) No	X
b) No, but plans are being developed	
c) Yes, some activities being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, most activities being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further information on the promotion and implementation of the programme of work for GTI. <i>This area appears to have problems. The Government needs to collaborate with higher learning and research Institutions to develop a national training programme.</i>	

27. Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities?	
a) No	X
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, collaborative programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI.	

Annex to decision VI/8 - Programme of Work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative

28. Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities	

29. Has your country built the human resources systems and infrastructure needed to obtain, collate and curate biological specimens that are the basis for taxonomic knowledge?	
a) No	
b) No, but related systems are under development	
c) Yes (please provide additional information below).	X
Further comments on development of human resources systems and infrastructure needed to obtain, collate and curate biological specimens. <i>This is basically on limited scale and mainly for research and teaching purposes. The collections are small due to inadequate funding for the exercise.</i>	

30. Is your country facilitating an improved and effective infrastructure/system for access to taxonomic information?	
a) No	X
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, access improved to taxonomic information for some thematic areas and cross-cutting issues under the CBD	
d) Yes, access improved to taxonomic information for most of thematic areas and cross-cutting issues under the CBD	

31. Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, relevant programmes under development	
c) Yes, some activities being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties	
32. Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention?	
a) No	X

b) Yes, for forest biodiversity	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity	

33. Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the crosscutting issues under the Convention?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators	
f) Yes, for protected areas	
g) Yes, for others (please specify below)	
Further comments on the development of support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	

Article 8 - *In situ* conservation
[Excluding paragraphs (h) and (j)]

34. On Article 8(a): has your country established a system of protected areas which aim to conserve biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but a system is being planned	
c) No, but a system is under development	
d) Yes, national protected area systems in place	
e) Yes, system being reviewed and further expansion being planned	X
35. On Article 8(b): has your country adopted the national guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas?	
a) No	
b) No, under development	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X

d) Yes, guidelines being reviewed and extended	
<p><i>Further information on the guidelines your country has adopted for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas.</i></p> <p><i>Tanzania has adopted the National guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of the protected areas. This is well stipulated in the Forest regulations of year 2004 ,Wildlife management regulations, declaration of environmental protected areas as per the EMA 2004 Section 47 – 50, the National Integrated Coastal Management Strategy ,and the Marine Protected Areas Act 1994.</i></p>	

<p>36. On Article 8(e): has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas?</p>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, reasonably comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
<p>Further information on the measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas.</p> <p><i>Tanzania has undertaken measures that promote areas adjacent to protected environmentally sound and sustainable development. e.g. of some regulations are in Wildlife, Forestry and Fisheries sectors through their respective Acts. In EMA 2004, section 67 (2e) states that regulations made under this section may prescribe the promotion of environmentally sound and sustainable development in area adjacent to protected areas with a view of furthering protection of these areas.</i></p>	

<p>37. On Article 8(f): has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species?</p>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
<p><i>Further information on the measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems.</i></p>	

Tanzania has undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species, these measures are explained in Part XI of EMA 2004 on environmental restoration, easements and conservation orders (Section 151-161) .It elaborates on the issues of rehabilitating, restoring the degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of the ecosystem. There are programmes that undertake measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species these are:-

- *Forestry Conservation Programmes-“Hifadhi Ardhi Dodoma” (HADO) implemented by the Forestry and Beekeeping Department with SIDA support, is the Soil Conservation Project in the eroded areas.The objective of “Hifadhi Ardhi Shinyanga” (HASHI) is to restore and conserve land through tree planting and indigenous tree conservation, and focus on core problems such as overgrazing, resource over-exploitation, bush fire and fuel wood. Soil Erosion Control and Agro forestry Project (SECAP) in Western Usambara. Soil Control and Agro forestry Project (SCAPA),*
- *Fisheries Conservation Programmes, Marine Park Unit, and*
- *Lower Kihansi Environmental Management project (LKEMP).*

38. On Article 8(i): has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for Compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

Government has taken measures to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components as explained in Section 71 of EMA 2004 about environmental land use planning directives where section 72 of it requires land occupiers to be responsible for protection, improvement, and nourishment , and for using it an environmental sustainable manner.

- *Genetic Repository in Arusha, Forestry Resources Management Project Tabora and Mwanza, an indigenous Natural Resources Management system in Shinyanga*

(NGITILI)

Wildlife Conservation Programmes, Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), and Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA).

39. On Article 8(k): has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

a) No

b) No, but legislation is in its early stages of development

c) Yes, advanced stages of development

d) Yes, legislation or other measures in place (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.

Part V of EMA 2004, particularly Sections 47-73 are specifically on Environmental Protected Areas, Environmental Management Plans for Protected Areas, Conservation and Protection, and Part VI Sections, 81-103 are provisions for EIA and other assessment.

40. On Article 8(l): does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No

b) No, but processes and categories are being considered

c) Yes, to a limited extent

d) Yes, to a significant extent

X

Box XI - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

The following are some of the outcomes achieved by the Government in implementing this article

Tanzania has undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems

and Promote the recovery of threatened species, these measures are explained in Part XI of EMA 2004 on environmental restoration, easements and conservation orders (Section 151-161) .It elaborates on the issues of rehabilitating, restoring the degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of the ecosystem. There are programmes that undertake measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species these are:-

- Forestry Conservation Programmes-“Hifadhi Ardhi Dodoma” (HADO) implemented by the Forestry and Beekeeping Department with SIDA support, is the Soil Conservation Project in the eroded areas.The objective of “Hifadhi Ardhi Shinyanga” (HASHI) is to restore and conserve land through tree planting and indigenous tree conservation, and focus on core problems such as overgrazing, resource over-exploitation, bush fire and fuel wood. Soil Erosion Control and Agro forestry Project (SECAP) in Western Usambara. Soil Control and Agro forestry Project (SCAPA), The National Genetic Repository in Arusha. Forestry Resources Management Project Tabora and Mwanza, An indigenous Natural Resources Management system in Shinyanga (NGITILI)
- Wildlife Conservation Programmes,Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), and Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA).
- Fisheries Conservation Programmes, Marine Park Unit and
- Lower Kihansi Environmental Management Project (LKEMP).

Box XII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Inadequate financial resources : Adequate financial resources is required to put up an efficient and effective effort in Conservation of Biological Diversity (In situ Conservation) sustannably exploits and conserves biodiversity resource essentially in the Exclusive Economic Zone, internalize externalities or spill over like coastal accidents and Environmental hazards. More financial resources are needed for capacity building at all levels to ensure efficient and effective implementation of this article.

Inadequate extension services: This is realized in terms of inadequate extension personnel and working facilities. Due to vastness of the country, the number of extension workers does not meet the demand. This is also aggravated by poor working conditions including lack of transport and other important facilities to enable them to reach out the communities.

Insufficient knowledge on biodiversity resource base and inadequate public awareness on environmental issue to alleviate problems of over exploitation, deforestation, illegal fishing,

poaching and pollution of aquatic systems.

Inadequate inherent to the current Conservation measures or their implication, this goes hand in hand with inadequate Community awareness on its role in sustainable.

Article 8(h) - Alien species

41. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but only new or recent introductions of major species of concern	X
c) Yes, but only new or recent introductions (of any/all species)	
d) Yes, most or all species	

42. Has your country established a system for tracking the introduction of alien Species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the system tracks new introductions of major species of concern	X
c) Yes, the system tracks new introductions of any species	
d) Yes, a comprehensive system has tracked/tracks all introductions	

43. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

The Government has identified alien invasive species introduced and has assessed the risk posed to ecosystems, habitats or species. The assessment taken include:-

- Depletion of species in Lake Victoria ecosystem as a result of invasion of water hyacinth and Nile perch.*
- Invasion of the Indian house crow which has reduced other bird species.*

- Invasion of *Prostesphanus truncates*(Lager grain borer) , *Phonococcus monihot* (Cassava mealy bug) and *Cinara cupressiviora* (Cypress aphid).
- Some of the risks associated with the use and release of biological agents, such as wasps for cassava mealy-bugs, TECOBLAX for black-quarter and anthrax in livestock; Mexican poppy and adoption of indigenous knowledge.
- Use of biological control for Cassava mealybug (*Phonococcus monihot*) by using *Hyperaspis notata*.
- Cassava green mite (*Mononychellus tanajoa*) by using *Typhlodromalus aripo*.
- Citrus wool flies (*Aleurothrixus floccosus*) by using *Cales mocki* and
- Forest insects such as Pine woolly aphids, *Leucaena psyllid*, and Cypress aphid, on forest trees such as *Maesopsis eminii*, *Acacia mearnsii* and *Sena spectabilis*

44. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	
<p><i>The Government has taken some measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate alien species that threaten ecosystem, habitats or species. Some Measures taken include</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Establishment of National Biological Control Centre is working on cassava green mite control programme, biological control of the larger grain borers and rearing unit for natural enemies that are used for biological control.</i> • <i>Biological control of water hyacinth in the Lake Victoria by using Neochetina species.</i> • <i>Implementation of Plant Protection Act of 1997 section 37.</i> • <i>Implementation of EMA 2004 section 67(2) which provides for the prevention of the introduction, control or eradication of those alien species which threaten ecosystem, habitats or species.</i> • <i>Introduction of bio – control agents against Leucaena psyllid using Heteropsylla cubana in 1996 / 97.</i> 	

Decision V/8 - Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

45. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional cooperation	X
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

46. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and biogeographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please elaborate below)	X
<p>Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and biogeographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.</p> <p><i>Tanzania has established some projects and programs which are being implemented pursuant to ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species. The implemented biological programmes are :-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Water hyacinth control (Eichhornia crassipes) by using Neochetina species which is implemented under Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme which involves Kenya, Uganda , Rwanda and Tanzania</i> • <i>Introduction bio – control agents against Leucaena psyllid using Heteropsylla cubana in 1996 / 97</i> • <i>FISNA - Forest Invasive Species Network for Africa –where Tanzania is amember. This initiatives in collaboration with FAO is working on action plans for some serious invasive species in the region.</i> 	

Decision VI/23 - Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

47. Is your country promoting and implementing the Guiding Principles?	
a) No	
b) No, but the Guidelines are under review	
c) No, but the relevant programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some principles being applied (please provide further details below)	X
e) Yes, most of the principles being applied (please provide further details below)	
<p>Further comments on the promotion and implementation of the Guiding Principles.</p> <p><i>The Guiding principle on Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, have been reflected in the formulation of:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fisheries Act 2003 that prohibits movement of eggs, fingerlings seed, exotic adult fish, and genetically modified species from water body to another without written permit from the Director of Fisheries.</i> • <i>EMA 2004 section 67(2) provides for the prevention of the introduction, control or eradication of those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.</i> 	

48. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles?	
a) No	
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	X
<p>Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities.</p> <p><i>-IAS strategies and action plans Ministry of Agriculture .</i></p>	

49. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles?	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms in place (please provide further details below)	X

Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.

- *IAS strategies and action plans Ministry of agriculture.*

50. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	X
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustment and development completed (please provide details below)	

Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles

Most of the policies and some pieces of legislation were already finalized by 2002 when the decision was made.

51. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	X
c) Yes, mechanisms in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.

- *Tanzania and with other selected countries (Chile, Costa Rica, Senegal and Vietnam) is expected to implement a pilot capacity building project on Global Invasive species. Project proposal is in place for GEF funding.*

52. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries?	
a) No	
b) No, but collaboration is under consideration	X
c) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes under development	
d) Yes, programmes in place (please specify the measures taken for this purpose)	
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	

53. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in EIA and SEA (strategic environmental assessment)?	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive activities completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species. <i>Tanzania is collaborating with Kenya and Uganda in Water hyacinth control that threaten the ecosystem of the Lake.</i>	

54. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species?	
a) No	
b) No, but measures and policies are under development	X
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and	

tools for the promotion of activities.

The financial mechanism that is established as per EMA 2004, will deal with among others, invasive species.

55. Has your country incorporated invasive alien species consideration into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as into sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and policies?

a) No

b) No, but the issue is under consideration

c) No, but steps to do so are being taken (please provide details below)

d) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on incorporating invasive alien species consideration into NBSAP and sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and policies.

IAS have been incorporated in the NBSAP. Also some matters relevant sectors policies and strategies such as in the agricultural and fisheries sectors, have been incorporated IAS matters in their formulation

56. Is your country promoting and carrying out the research and assessment on the issues identified in subparagraphs (a) to (j) of paragraph 24 of decision VI/23?

a) No

b) Yes, assessment and research undertaken on some issues (please specify)

X

c) Yes, assessment and research undertaken on most of the issues (please provide details below)

Further information on the assessment and research on the issues identified in subparagraphs (a) to (j) of paragraph 24 of decision VI/23.

Only limited research and assessment has been done with regard to water hyacinth and the Nile Perch in Lake Victoria ecosystem.

57. Has your country developed and made available technical tools and related information to support efforts for the prevention, early detection, monitoring, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species?

a) No

b) No, but relevant tools are under development	X
b) Yes (please provide a list of tools developed)	
Further comments on technical tools and related information.	

Box XIII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

Some of the outcomes achieved by the Government in implementing this article are as follows:

The Government has prepared water hyacinth quarantine regulations under plant protection Act 1997.

- *80% of Water hyacinth in Lake Victoria has been controlled within six (6) years*
- *530 strategic sites (landing, beaches, water intake, ferry points and recreation sites) are free of water hyacinth infestation.*
- *EMA 2004, Plant Protection Act 1997, Fisheries Act 2003, National policies address the issue of Alien Species.*

Box XIV – Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Inadequate financial resources *∴ More financial resources are needed for putting in place control measures of Alien Species; capacity building at all levels to ensure efficient and effective implementation of this article.*

Inadequate extension services: *Due to vastness of the country, the number of extension workers does not meet the demand.*

Inadequate expertise: *There is shortage of expertise in the field of Invasive Alien Species. This contributes to difficulty in carrying out the research and assessment, early detection, monitoring and eradication of Invasive Alien Species.*

There is an absence of a comprehensive strategy for the management of Invasive Alien Species in the country.

Article 8(j) – Traditional knowledge and related provisions

<p>58. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?</p>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
<p>Further information on the measures to ensure that traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are respected, preserved and maintained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Projects being undertaken under this article include the sub-regional Gender, Biodiversity and local knowledge systems to strengthen Agriculture and Rural Development in Southern Africa (LinKS) project. This project is being implemented in four countries namely Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland, and deals with local knowledge in the use and management of biodiversity.</i> • <i>Traditional treatment for some animal and plant diseases.</i> • <i>There is some information as a result of some case studies on the interaction of the indigenous people with their surrounding ecosystems who depend heavily on natural resource for their livelihoods relates to Maasai, Barbaig and the Hadzabe communities.</i> • <i>Encouraging revival and preservation of indigenous knowledge on sustainable utilizations and management of resources.</i> 	

59. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms are being identified	X
c) Yes, some mechanisms and arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive mechanisms and arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the mechanisms and arrangements for the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.	

Decision III/4 and decision IV/9 - Implementation of Article 8(j)

60. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) No	
b) No, but legislation is in its early stages of development	X
c) Yes, legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation or other measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on national legislation and strategies for implementing the Article 8(j). <i>There is a provisional of indigenous knowledge in EMA 2004.</i>	

Decision V/16 - Article 8(j) and related provisions

61. Has your country provided appropriate financial support and technical and human resources for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on appropriate financial support and technical and human resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

There is limited financial and technical support and human resources for the implementation of the programme. Traditional initiatives like NGITILI, Matengo Pit, Chaga System are aimed for Biodiversity Conservation and being supported by Government such as:- Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism (Forestry and Beekeeping Division) ,Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperative (

62. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?

a) No	
b) No, but development is under way	X
c) Yes, register fully developed (please provide details below)	

Further information on the register of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

Decision VI/10 - Article 8(j) and related provisions

63. Has your country included the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices as part of environmental, social and cultural impact assessment processes?

a) No	
b) Yes, traditional knowledge considered and included in assessment of some sectors	X
c) Yes, traditional knowledge considered and included in assessment of most sectors	

64. Is your country supporting capacity-building aimed at the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the decision-making processes regarding the preservation, maintenance and utilization of traditional knowledge?

a) No	
b) No, but capacity-building programmes and mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, some capacity-building programmes developed	

d) Yes, mechanisms put in place (please provide further details below)	
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65. Has your country taken measures to establish or improve operational links between national governmental intellectual property bodies, national focal points and indigenous and local communities in order to better coordinate and institute measures to protect traditional knowledge?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	X
c) Yes, links established and mechanisms put in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures taken to establish or improve operational links.
Some steps to establish or improve operational links between national governmental intellectual property bodies, national focal points and indigenous and local communities in order to better coordinate and institute measures to protect traditional knowledge are being taken. The establishment of BRELA and close cooperation with Commission for Science and Technology and higher learning Institutions such as SUA and UDSM are some of the initiatives taken to address the issue. Some work has been done under sub-regional example LinKS project implementation by Tanzania, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

66. Is your country undertaking any pilot projects which involve indigenous and local communities in the evaluation of the effectiveness of existing intellectual property rights (IPR) regimes, contractual methods and new systems being developed as a means to protect traditional knowledge?

a) No	
b) No, but projects are under development	
c) Yes, projects being implemented	X
d) Yes, results of projects available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on pilot projects undertaken.

67. Does your country encourage the disclosure of the origin of relevant traditional knowledge in applications for intellectual property rights where they concern or make use of traditional knowledge and in the examination of patent application?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide further details below)	
<i>Further information on how your country encourages the disclosure of the origin of relevant traditional knowledge in applications for IPR and in the examination of patent application.</i>	

68. Has your country assessed the implications of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture on the issues under Article 8(j) and related provisions?	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment is under way	X
c) Yes, assessment completed (please provide an outline of the results of the assessment)	
Further comments on the assessment of the implications of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture on the issues under Article 8(j) and related provisions.	

69. Has your country assessed the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies (GURTs) on indigenous and local communities and farmers' rights?	
a) No	X
b) No, but assessment is under way	
c) Yes (please provide details about the assessment)	
Further comments on the assessment of the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on indigenous and local communities and Farmers' Rights.	

Box XV - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in Implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

Tanzania has achieved in incorporating of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities in the EMA 2004,

Increased awareness: *There has been increase in the level of public awareness on the traditional knowledge as a result of implementing awareness programmes and campaigns on the traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of indigenous and local communities.*

Increased cooperation *among stakeholders on traditional and indigenous knowledge for sustainable utilization of biological resources. This has been achieved through forum with local traditional communities, with facilitation from the Institute of traditional medicine, Muhimbili. HASHI and HADO project also use appropriate traditional initiatives such as NGITILI have that played a significant role in promoting Indigenous Knowledge(IK)*

Key stakeholders that have been involved include:-

- a) law enforcing agency such as judiciary customs, the police and the pharmacy board,*
- b) Research and development Institutions*

Box XVI - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Inadequate financial resources: *Substantial funding is required in order for the country to fully implement article 8 (j) specifically funds are required to put in place and implement a National regulatory framework for the preservation and maintenance of IK for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.*

Inadequate extension services for local communities: *Due to vastness of the country, the number of extension workers need to be increased substantially especially awareness raising.*

Inadequate expertise: *There is shortage of expertise in this field. This contributes to difficulty in carrying out research and documentation of indigenous knowledge for patenting.*

Article 9 - *Ex situ* conservation

70. On Article 9(a): has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below). Measures are very limited to botanical gardens and a few seed germplasm in higher learning institutions/universities,	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
<p>Further information on the measures adopted for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.</p> <p><i>To a limited extent, Tanzania has established and maintained facilities for the <u>ex situ</u> conservation for research purposes on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources native to the country. These initiatives are being implemented in collaboration with international organizations (such as ICRISAT, UNEP/IBPGR, IITA, NPGRC, NHT, TTSA, IRRI and Millenium Seedbank Project .These initiatives are implemented by sector ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperative at TPRI, research institutions such as Ilonga and Uyole and at higher learning institutions eg the Sokoine University of Agriculture, UDSM. However the costs involved and facilities are the main constraints.</i></p> <p><i>Some measures have been taken to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for ex situ conservation purposes. These include the National Tree Seed Programme (NTSP), National Herbarium, Millenium Seedbank Project , London UK in this seed will be conserved in NPGRC in Arusha and duplicated at Millenium Seedbank London. SADC countries (to which Tanzania is a member state) have established a Regional Plant Genetic Resources Centre (RPGRC) housed in Zambia. Under this project each member country has in turn established a National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC). Other I initiatives include research on specific biological resources, such as research on Camphor tree (Ocotea usambarensis) and the Black Rhino. Support to undertake research is obtained from various sources including Government, and through multilateral and bilateral arrangement.</i></p> <p><i>Further more , the Government has adopted measures for the reintroduction endangered species to their natural habitats. e.g. reintroduction of Rhinos in Ngorongoro Conservation Area .and the Kihansi spray toads .</i></p>	

71. On Article 9(b): has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of, and research on, plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources native to your country and originating elsewhere?	
a) No	
b) No, but facilities are being established	
c) Yes, some facilities established and maintained	X
d) Yes, many facilities established and maintained	

72. On Article 9(c): has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
<i>There are some measures taken for the reintroduction of threatened species at national, sector level and at regional level.</i>	

73. On Article 9(d): has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in situ</i> populations of species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
<i>There are some legal measures in place to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for ex situ conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and in situ populations of species. EMA No 20 2004 provides for measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats (Section (c), explain adoption of measures for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and into their natural habitat). Also declaration of protected areas has been underpinned in EMA 2004. Also some sectoral</i>	

policies and legislations from key ministries provide for declaration of protected areas such as Forest Policy (1998) and Forest Act (2002); the Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement (1998); the Water Policy (2002); the Wildlife Policy (1998), the Land Policy, the Village Land Act (1999) and the Land Act (1999); and the National Agriculture and Livestock Policy (1997). In addition the established guidelines and regulations by key sector ministries provide for measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitat for ex situ conservation.

Decision

VI/9 - Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

74. Has your country developed national targets for implementing the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential targets are being identified	
c) No, but targets are under development	X
d) Yes, targets developed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the targets developed for implementing the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	

75. Has your country incorporated the targets identified in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation into relevant national plans, programmes and initiatives, including NBSAPs	
a) No	
b) No, but incorporation of some targets is being reviewed and considered	X
c) Yes, some targets incorporated in some plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, most targets incorporated in major plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
Further information on incorporation of targets in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation in national plans, programmes and initiatives.	

76. Has your country developed a monitoring system in order to assess the status and trends of, and threats to, plant conservation and assess the progress in halting the loss of plant diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but a monitoring system is under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes in place (please provide details below).	
d) Yes, major programmes in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the monitoring system, including development of sub-targets, baseline data and indicators.	

77. Is your country collaborating with neighboring countries in implementing the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation?	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, collaborative programmes under development	X
d) Yes, collaborative programmes included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
<p><i>Tanzania is collaborating with neighboring countries to implement global strategy for plant conservation such as ICRAF (Agro forestry). SADC countries where Tanzania is a member state have established a Regional Plant Genetic Resources Centre (RPGRC) that is housed in Zambia. Under this project each member country has in turn established a National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC). In Tanzania the centre is at the TPRI, Arusha. The genetic materials are kept as seeds and duplicate samples are stored in member countries and relevant international institutions such as the IRRI. For domesticated animals and in particular cattle, conservation is carried out in the form of frozen semen from elite bulls.</i></p>	

Box XVII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

Tanzania has adopted measures for ex situ conservation of biological diversity native to the country. These measures include policies, legislations, regulations and guidelines. For example, Environmental management Act No 20 of 2004 which is operational since July 1st 2005 provides for measures for Ex situ conservation, Other Acts, regulations and policies provide for ex situ conservation are in place namely, Forest Policy (1998) and Forest Act (2002); the Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement (1998); the Water Policy (2002); the Wildlife Policy (1998), the Land Policy, the Village Land Act (1999), the Land Act (1999); the National Environment Management Policy (1997), and the National Agriculture and Livestock Policy (1997). These policies and legislation of key ministries provides for measures to regulate ex situ conservation.

These measures are also implemented in collaboration with international organizations.

Also Plant Conservation Programmes like National Genetic Respository, National Tree Seed Programme (NTSP) ,National Forestry Programmes under MNRT, Seed Research unit Forest Resources Management Project do exist. Other initiatives include National Tree Seed Programme (NTSP), National Herbarium, the National Gene bank and Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI), National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC), Tanzania the centre is at the TPRI, Arusha.

*Several initiatives have been undertaken to research on specific biological resources. These include research on Camphor tree (*Ocotea Usanbarensis*) and the Black Rhinos research. The Kihansi spray toads which were taken to United States of America.*

Box XVIII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Inadequate financial resources: *Financial resources have not been adequate to undertake ex situ conservation that include plant conservation and putting in place national monitoring system.*

Inadequate facilities and running costs: *Ex situ conservation is costly in terms of running costs and facilities required for storage of germplasm.*

Inadequate expertise: *Despite capacity building programmes being effected, there is still shortage of trained and skilled expertise in the field of ex situ conservation, monitoring, and plant*

conservation that is needed to undertake research and formulate comprehensive monitoring system that is aimed at conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components.

Low level of awareness: Despite efforts to raise awareness to communities on the importance of, plant conservation, still community awareness is inadequate.

Inadequate networking mechanism: This is crucial in bringing together all key stakeholders to share and exchange information on issues related to in situ conservation.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

78. On Article 10(a): has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	
Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making. <i>Policies, legislation and, regulations of relevant sectors address conservation and sustainable resource issues. Also Tanzania has licensing systems in the relevant sectors that promote resource sustainability. EMA No 20 of 2004 addresses the issue of sustainable use of biological resources.</i> <i>Forest and Wildlife Acts have provisions that promote sustainable utilization of biodiversity as observed in initiatives such as Community Based Forest Management Project, Joint Forest Management and Wildlife Management programme.</i>	
79. On Article 10(b): has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below),	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity. <i>There are some measures taken to the use of biological resources that aim to minimize or avoid adverse impacts on biological diversity at regional, national, sector, local authority levels and in</i>	

higher learning institutions (SUA and UDSM) .These efforts vary from policies, legislations, programmes and projects.

Legal and Regulatory Frameworks such as the Forest Act 2002 and its regulations of 2004 and EMA 2004 provides for Genetically Modified Organisms(GMO's), Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that relate to measures for sustainable use of biological resources. For example National Biosafety Framework (NBF) that ensures safe application of modern biotechnology.

80. On Article 10(c): has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Existing measures being promoted to encourage customary use of biological resources includes:-

The enactment of the EMA 2004 that provides for sustainable customary use of resources. Other Acts include the Forest Act 2002 and its regulations of 2004 and the enactment of regulations in Wildlife Management Areas.

81. On Article 10(d): has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below).	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

There are some measures in place aimed to help local communities to implement remedial measures in degraded areas. These measures are implemented by the government, private sector, donors, NGOs /CBOs. For example, Forestry conservation (Hifadhi Ardhi Dodoma-HADO; ,Hifadhi Ardhi Shinyanga-HASHI; the Soil Erosion Control and Agro forestry-,SECAP; and the Soil conservation and Agro forestry Project Arusha-,SCAPA. Other initiatives include the fisheries conservation and regional and district conservation programmes such as “Hifadhi mazingira Programme-HIMA”, Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme supported by Ireland; Tanzania Coastal Management Programme, Kinondoni Coastal Areas Management Programme (KICAMP).

In addition other traditional measures promoted as remedial actions in degraded areas are the NGITILI which, is a traditional pasture and environmental management practice in Shinyanga and Mwanza Regions and NGORO in Mbinga (Ruvuma Region) aimed to reduce soil erosion and water conservation.

82. On Article 10(e): does your country actively encourage cooperation between Government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b)No, but incentives are under development	
c)Yes, some incentives or policies in place	X
d)Yes, comprehensive incentives or policies in place	
e) Yes, review of implementation available	

Decision V/24 - Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue

83. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators is under way	X
c) Yes, indicators identified (please describe below	

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors.

Tanzania is currently in the process of developing Poverty-Environment indicators that will be used to asses how environmental concerns are mainstreamed in poverty alleviation initiatives.

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84. Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.

Tanzania has put in place programmes, policies and sustainable use practices for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation. For example, the government has developed the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (2005) being mainstreamed in all key sectors of the economy.

Also, part v of the newly adopted EMA, No 20 2004 direct the need for the management of the various types of environment and ecosystems including dry land areas. In addition the Rural Development Strategy specifically to addresses poverty in rural areas while the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy focuses on issues that pertains to the agricultural sector.

Forest Act 2002 and its regulations 2004 promote participatory forest resource conservation and management..

85. Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity?

a) No	
b)No, but mechanisms are under development	
c)Yes, mechanisms in place (please describe below)	X

Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.

Tanzania through its policies and legislation encourage the participation of the private sectors in

sustainable use of biodiversity. Examples are the National Forest Policy (1998) and Forest Act (2002); the Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement (1998); the Water Policy (2002); the Wildlife Policy (1998), the Land Policy, the Village Land Act (1999) and Land Act (1999); the National Environmental Policy (1997), and the Environmental Management Act 2004; the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) – 2005, the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (2001).

A number of private sector entities are involved in Nature Reserve Management like Chumbe Island Coral Sanctuary and Mnemba Island Marine Reserve. World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Journalist Environmental of Tanzania (JET) and TATEDo provide financial and technical support.

86. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide examples or cases below)	X

Examples or cases where areas have been identified for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biodiversity.

- *Formation of Water User Groups which has enabled communities to participate fully in matters related to management of inland water ecosystem*
- *Establishment of Marine Parks and Reserves.*
- *Number of protected areas has increased considerably. There are 12 National Parks and 2 Proposed National Parks, 34 Game Reserves, 1 Conservation Area, 1 Biosphere Reserve, 3 World Heritage sites, 43 and Game Controlled Areas sites.*
- *The Amani Nature Reserve with an area of 8389 Ha was established.*
- *Natural forest of biodiversity importance has been protected as nature reserve.*
- *Total area of 48,669.7 sq km has been identified as wetlands. They include Malagarasi-Muyovosi 32,500 sq km , Lake Natron 2,250 sq km, Kilombero River 7,950 sq km, Ocean area around Rufiji, Mafia-Kilwa 5969.7 sq km.*
- *Establishment of Kitulo National Park measuring 412.9 sq km. in Makete district.*
- *Upgrading of Saadani game reserve measuring 1,100 sq k m into National Park.*
- *A total of 11 forests have been upgraded into Protected Areas*

Decision V/25 - Biological diversity and tourism

87. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please elaborate below)	X
<p>Please indicate to which extent your country has based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity.</p> <p><i>An Integrated Tourism Master Plan</i></p> <p><i>The following initiatives are undertaken :- Kilwa District cultural development programme, Cultural Tourism Programme; Kinondoni Coastal Area Management Programme; Marine Action for Conservation of Tanzania, Tanga Coastal Zone Development Programme; Tourism Satellite Account and Pew Fellowship Project on Community based , Marine Conservation in Kilwa District, Marine reserves: Maziwi Tanga, Mbudya ,Bongoyo, Pangvine (Dar Es Salaam) and Marine Parks Mafia and Mnazi Bay.</i></p>	

88. Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms in advanced stages of development	X
d) Yes, mechanisms in place (please specify)	
e) Yes, existing mechanisms under review	
<p>Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.</p> <p><i>The Tourism policy (1999) as well as the EMA No 20 2004 have provisions on the establishment of SEA, and EIA regulations and guidelines that aim at establishing mechanisms to assess and monitor such impacts.</i></p>	

89. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) No	
b) Yes	X
<p>Further comments on the extent to which your country has established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism. <i>Tourism policy 1999 has provisions for complementing voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable Tourism. The Tourism Act is also under review</i></p>	

while Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) and EIA guidelines are in their final stages.

90. Has your country established mechanisms for the participation of indigenous and local communities in the development and management of tourism activities?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms in place (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, existing mechanisms under review	

Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms for the participation of indigenous and local communities in the development and management of tourism activities.

Tanzania has established the Cultural Tourism Programme and the Integrated Tourism Master Plan that promote the participation of indigenous and local communities in the tourism industry. The EMA (2004) also provides for participation of the local in sustainable tourism.

91. Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes in place (please describe below)	X

Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.

Awareness programmes are implemented by the sector ministry; local authorities and NGO's. These are implemented through meetings, workshops, field visits, production and distribution of leaflets and other publications. International NGOs also provide technical and financial support to promote awareness.

Box XIX - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

- *Local communities benefited from tourism activities through improvement of social services and creation of jobs. Local communities are involved in cultural tourism activities as tour guides and operators and hence contribute to poverty alleviation.*
- *Establishment of the Cultural Tourism Programme.*
- *Tourism policy year 1999, EIA guidelines and regulations, as well as Tourism Satellite Account are in place.*
- *Operationalisation of EMA No 20 of 2004, establishment of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs).*
- *Mainstreaming tourism issues into National Strategy Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), Policies, Legislation and Regulation.*
- *Promotion of community-based forest management and participatory forest management programmes are being implemented towards involvement of local communities in the sustainable management of CBD.*
- *Awareness-raising and training programmes on biodiversity are being implemented.*
- *Customary practices that contribute to conservation of biological diversity are being promoted.*

Box XX - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Inadequate financial resources: *Financial resources have been not adequate to undertake educational training and awareness at local to national levels including the private sector. Capacity building in terms of human and physical resources is crucial in order to establish a monitoring regime.*

Inadequate expertise: *Despite capacity building programmes being affected, there is still shortage of trained and skilled expertise in the field of tourism that is needed to undertake research and formulate comprehensive programmes and project aimed at sustainable use of biological diversity and its components.*

Rampant fires: *Rampant fires pose a big threat to the biological biodiversity and tourism industry.*

Low level of awareness: *Despite efforts to raise awareness to communities on the importance*

of sustainable tourism practices, still the participation of communities is low and has not been good enough.

Inadequate networking mechanism: *This is crucial in bringing together all key stakeholders to share and exchange information on issues related to promoting tourism and environmental protection.*

Guidelines for incentive measures *are not yet in place nevertheless initiatives are underway to develop them.*

Article 11 - Incentive measures

92. Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, programmes are in early stages of development	
c) No, but programmes are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, some programmes in place (please provide details). Programmes include Participatory forest management, wildlife.	X
e) Yes, comprehensive programmes in place (please provide details)	
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	
Programme that consider such incentive measures are :-	
<p>i. <i>Fisheries Sector.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Coastal and marine conservation initiatives consider Community Based Programme as a means for managing coastal and marine resources and achieving the dual objectives of sustainable development and conservation of marine biodiversity.</i> • <i>The Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme, the Kinondoni Integrated Coastal area Management Programme, and Rufiji Environment management Project are based on the idea of empowering communities to care for their own biological and other environmental resources.</i> 	

ii. <i>Wildlife Sector</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Wildlife Fund Promotes and assists by providing grants approach to community based Wildlife Management Projects.</i>
iii. <i>Forest Sector</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Participatory Forest Management gets local communities more involved in the owner- ship, management and use of forests resources. It is estimated that some 2000 villages are implementing Community Based Forestry Management (CBFM) on 1 million ha of forestry land, and 225 villages are implementing Joint Forest Management (JFM) on 1.86 million ha. Participatory forest management can also involve household such the case with the Ruvu Fuel wood pilot Project and increase number of small scale tree growers in parts of the southern highlands of Iringa and Mbeya Regions.</i>

(a) Decision III/18 - Incentive measures

93. Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas?	
a) No	
b) No, still in early stages of developing mechanisms	X
c) No, but in advanced stages of developing mechanisms	
d) Yes, mechanisms in place (please provide details)	
e) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details)	
Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non market values of biodiversity into plans, policies and programmes	

94. Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) No	
b) No, programme is under development	X

c) Yes, some programmes in place	
d) Yes, many programmes in place	

95. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) No	
b) Yes	X

Decision IV/10 - Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

96. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, some threats identified (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many threats identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, measures designed based on the reviews (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on incentive measures designed to address threats to biodiversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss.	

97. Does your country take into account economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity when designing incentive measures?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please elaborate below).	
Please inform to which extent your country takes into account economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity when designing incentive measures.	

98. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) No	
b) No, development still in early stages	
c) No, but development in advanced stages	

d) Yes, frameworks in place	X
e) Yes, review of implementation available	

99. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of programme is under way	X
c) No, programme identified but perverse incentives not entirely neutralized (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, perverse incentives identified and neutralized (please provide details below)	
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or neutralized.	

Decision V/15 - Incentive measures

100. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) No	
b) No, but ways and means are being identified	
c) Yes, some ways and means identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a comprehensive set of ways and means identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means through which the incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention.	
<p><i>Some possible ways in which incentive measures can support CBD is through:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>EMA No 20 2004 has provisions for incentive measures and instruments. The Act is operational since 1st July 2005 while incentive measures and guidelines for incentive measures are under preparation. Economic instrument as used in this Act mean an instrument for environment and natural resource designed to influence behavior of economic agents in order to ensure sustainable use and protection of biophysical resources, and includes fiscal instruments, charge systems, property rights, market creation, performance bonds and deposit refund systems, liability systems ,provision of information and financial instruments. (EMA 2004 section 80 Part V (d)).</i> • <i>Mainstreaming incentive measures into policies, plans, programmes at sector</i> 	

level, district planning and budgeting process.

- *Mainstreaming incentive measures in the NSGRP.*
- *Putting into use incentive measures in Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), Joint Forest Management, Community Based Forest Management and in management of aquatic resources through water user groups.*

Decision VI/15 - Incentive measures

101. Is your country taking into consideration proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures in Annex I to this decision when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

a) No	X
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b) Yes (please provide details below)	
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Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

102. Has your country provided financial support for the programme of work on incentive measures?

a) No	X
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b) No, but financial support programme is under development	
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c) Yes (please provide details below)	
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Further information on the financial support provided for the programme of work on incentive measures.

Box XXI - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

- *The Government has incorporated biological diversity considerations into the Environmental Impact Assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures and has shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case studies available to the secretariat.*
- *Moreover capacity building initiatives through stakeholder seminars and workshops are undertaken to create awareness and also to implement incentive measures and promote private sector initiatives at various levels.*
- *Exchanges of experiences at regional and international level with other contracting Parties regarding the application of incentives measure necessary for biological diversity conservation through workshops, seminars and meetings.*
- *The Government is facilitating the participation of local communities in Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) as a basis for promoting incentive measures to local communities.*
- *Establishment of Wildlife Fund to Promote and assist through grants for community based Wildlife initiatives.*
- *Promotion of Mari culture.*
- *Establishment of EMA 2004, Adoption of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP).*

Box XXII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

- ***Inadequate financial resources:*** *Financial resources have been not adequate to put in place incentive measures and to undertake capacity building to key sector ministries, institutions and the private sectors.*
- ***Inadequate expertise:*** *Despite capacity building programmes being effected, there is still shortage of trained and skilled expertise in the field of incentive measures that are needed to undertake research and formulate comprehensive programmes and project aimed at sustainable use of*

biological diversity and its components.

- **Rampant fires:** Rampant fires have been posing a big threat to biological biodiversity.
- **Weak enforcement** of existing sectoral laws was weak.
- **Low level of awareness:** Despite efforts to raise awareness to communities on incentive measures, still the participation of community is low and has not been good enough.
- **Inadequate networking mechanism:** This is crucial in bringing together all key stakeholders to share and exchange information on issues related to incentive measures in sector ministries
- **Guidelines for incentive measures** are not yet in place.

Article 12 - Research and training

103. On Article 12(a): has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No	
b) No, programmes still in early stages of development	
c) No, but programmes in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, programmes in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

These programmes are carried out by academic and research institutions in collaboration with sector ministries, regional and district authorities and non-government organization and focus on agriculture, forestry, wildlife and fisheries. The programmes are basically for scientific research and training. It is from these institutions that technical and scientific information for decision-making on biodiversity conservation can be obtained.

The government through various support, has established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological resources. The government promotes and encourages research that contributes

to the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources. Tanzania also promotes and cooperates in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.

104. On Article 12(b): does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

A number of research initiatives contributing to conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity are being promoted and carried out by research institutions. The country promotes these research initiatives as an effort to alleviate poverty and achieving sustainable development. Areas of focus are training, extension, gene - banking, data and information storage, resource support and technological research and development.

These are done in the following research institutions:-

Tanzania Forest Research Institute(TAFORI),

College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM),

Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI),

Institute of Marine Science (IMS),

Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI).

Other relevant institutions includes:-

Faculty of Science, Institute of Resource Assessment (University of Dar es Salaam);

Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Medicine, Sokoine National Agriculture Library

(Sokoine University of Agriculture); Agriculture and Livestock Training Institutes, Agriculture and

Livestock Research Institute, Tanzania Pesticides Research Institute (Ministry of Agriculture and

Food Security/Ministry of Water and Livestock Development); Commission for Science and

Technology (Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher education); Local NGOs such as

Center for Energy Environment and Science and Technology, Wildlife Conservation Society of

Tanzania, Journalist Environment Association of Tanzania and AGENDA for Environmental and

responsible Development. International NGOs include WWF, CARITAS, CONCERN and

AFRICARE.

105. On Article 12(c): does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Tanzania promotes and cooperates with other country Parties and organizations, in the use of scientific advancements in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resource through information sharing and knowledge exchange.

Box XXIII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

- *Training programmes that relate to biological diversity have been implemented.*
- *Information have been made available and better understanding of threats and measures to conserve biodiversity.*
- *Conservation methods identified through research by the academic has been achieved.*
- *Knowledge on the role of biodiversity on sustainable development and poverty alleviation has been enhanced.*

Box XXIV - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Financial constraints: *Inadequate financial resources to address priority research areas has considerably hampered the effective implementation of this article. As the national financial resources is a constraint, it has been difficult to allocate adequate financial resources from national budget to research institutions to carry out priority research which could contribute to conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.*

Inadequate capacity (Human and institutional): *Inadequate capacity both human and institutional has also been a problem in implementing the article. Inadequate and institutional capacity to carry out researches on conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity has considerably stalled the implementation of this article.*

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

(b) Decision IV/10 - Measures for implementing the Convention

106. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on the initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes.

Government supports sector policies, legislation which foster stakeholder participation and also which integrate biological diversity conservation matters in these practices and education programmes.

EMA 2004 provides consultations with the relevant sector ministries, to take appropriate measures for integration of environment matters in schools, colleges and institutions of higher learning curricula and also conduct programmes aimed at awareness raising of the people and on sustainable development.

The Government is committed by putting emphasis on raising conservation awareness amongst the Tanzanians through mass media, posters, pamphlets and other documentation written in both English and Kiswahili.

107. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness of relevant sectors?	
a) No	X
b) No, but translation is in progress	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
d) Not applicable	
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes	

108. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below).	X
Further information on the support provided to local, national, sub regional and regional education programmes.	
<p><i>The Government has been supporting these programmes although on a limited scale due to financial constraints. These programmes focus on agriculture, forestry, fisheries etc. Sectoral awareness programmes on forest conservation, wildlife conservation, wetlands conservation, fisheries conservation receive support from both the Government and local authorities and NGOs.</i></p> <p><i>The government promotes and encourages understanding of the importance of, and the measures requires for, the conservation of biodiversity through in education programmes. Pursuant to Decision IV/10 which urges parties to support local, national, sub-regional and regional public education and awareness initiatives, as well as developing projects which promote public education and awareness, needs have been covered in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.</i></p>	

Decision V/17 - Education and public awareness

109. Does your country support capacity-building for CEPA as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans, including by providing scholarships?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please give details below).	X
Further comments on support for capacity-building for education and communication as part of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans. <i>The government supports capacity building for CEPA by sponsoring both short and long courses. However the support is limited due to inadequate financial resources.</i>	

Decision VI/19 - Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA)

110. Has your country developed an electronic portal for CEPA and linked it to the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other environmental education networks/websites of United Nations organizations, IGOs, NGOs, universities, etc.?	
a) No	X
b) No, but an electronic portal is currently being developed	
c) Yes, but the electronic portal is not linked to the CHM or other networks and websites	
d) Yes	

111. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the community level?	
a) No	
b) Yes (provide details below)	X
Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the community level. <i>The government has been promoting communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the community level cognizant of the fact that local communities have a great role in conservation of biodiversity within their vicinity. This is done through Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM), Participatory Forest Management, Sustainable Forest Management Programme and Joint Forest Management (JFM) programmes, establishment of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) in communities living close to wildlife areas.</i>	

112. Does your country promote twinning programmes for biodiversity awareness, student and professional exchange programmes, at the national, regional and international levels?	
a) No	
b) Yes (provide details below).	X
Further comments on the promotion of twinning programmes, student and professional exchange programmes, at the national, regional and international levels <i>The government promotes training programmes for biodiversity awareness, at national, regional and international levels. The government does this through student and professional exchange programmes thereby enhancing biodiversity awareness. Through these programmes students get opportunities to study in other Universities/colleges within the country or outside the country and acquire biodiversity conservation skills and knowledge.</i>	

113. Has your country developed awareness programmes for children?	
a) No	
b) Yes, by means of an electronic portal	
c) Yes, through mass media	
d) Yes, through school curricula and after-school programmes	X
e) Yes, other (please specify)	
Further comments on awareness programmes developed for children. <i>The Government is committed to enhance conservation awareness to the public including children and youth. The awareness programmes on biodiversity conservation have been implemented through a variety of options. Such as the inclusion of environmental issues into primary and secondary school curricula and hence enhancing awareness to children on biodiversity conservation. Apart from this, posters, newsletter, leaflets and pamphlets written in both English and Kiswahili were prepared by different organizations and distributed to schools to create and raise awareness to children on biodiversity conservation. Use of media both radio and television has also been a strategy to raise awareness not only to children and also to the general public.</i>	

114. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?	
a) No (please specify the reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details)	X
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention <i>The government has been promoting communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at community level cognizant of the fact that local communities have a great role to play in conservation of biodiversity within their vicinity. This is done through initiatives such as Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM), Participatory Forest Management, Sustainable Forest Management Programme and Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme as well as in the establishment of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) in communities living close to wildlife areas.</i>	

Box XXV - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

<p>Increased awareness: <i>There has been an increase in the level of awareness on biodiversity conservation among the public as a result of implementing awareness programmes and campaigns on biodiversity conservation. Communities and the public as a whole are aware and understand the importance of biodiversity conservation for sustainable development and poverty alleviation.</i></p> <p>Increased cooperation among stakeholders on the biodiversity conservation: <i>This has been done through increasing involvement of the private sector and local communities in conservation initiatives.</i></p> <p>Sustainable use of biodiversity components: <i>There has been increased awareness on the importance of sustainable use of wood fuels through use of more efficient charcoal and wood</i></p>

stoves, and more efficient technologies for producing charcoal and decline in illegal use of resources on forest reserves and general lands. **Increased extension services to local communities:** To assist them in better methods for conservation of biodiversity.

Mainstreaming of Biodiversity conservation into teaching curricula: Tanzania has mainstreamed conservation issues into primary and secondary teaching curricula and therefore enhance awareness and understanding of importance of Biodiversity conservation for sustainable development.

Box XXVI - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Inadequate financial resources: Substantial financial resources are needed for capacity building at all levels to ensure efficient and effective implementation of this article.

Inadequate extension services: There is inadequate extension personnel and working facilities. Due to the vastness of the country, the number of extension workers does not meet the demand. This is also aggravated by poor working conditions including inadequate transport and other important facilities to enable them to reach out the communities.

Inadequate expertise: There is a shortage of expertise in some fields of biodiversity and conservation to effectively carry out education and public awareness Taxonomy and microbiology are examples of such fields This contributes to difficulty in preparing and implementing a comprehensive education and awareness programme.

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

115. On Article 14.1(a): has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, legislation still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation in place (please provide details below).	X
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	
<p>Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.</p> <p><i>Tanzania has EMA 2004 which came into force on July 1st 2005. It provides specific directives on the Environmental Impact Assessment making it a legal requirement. In view of this, all major projects will have to undertake Environmental Impact Assessment before implementation. It also empowers the Minister responsible for Environment to establish EIA regulations and Guidelines. Such legislations and guidelines are already in place.</i></p>	

116. On Article 14.1(b): has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but mechanisms in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms in place	

117. On Article 14.1(c): is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	
d) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

Tanzania is implementing several of these agreements. They include agreements on Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme, and the Convention on Sustainable management of Lake Tanganyika. Also, Tanzania is actively participating in negotiations for an East African protocol on Environmental and Natural Resources under the auspices of the East African Community. Other relevant MEAs are:

- *The Nairobi Convention for protection, management, and development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region and Related Protocols;*
- *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;*
- *United Nations convention on the Law of the Sea;*
- *Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as waterfowl Habitat;*
- *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS);*
- *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);*
- *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD);*

118. On Article 14.1(d): has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but mechanisms in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, a mechanism in place based on current scientific knowledge	

119. On Article 14.1(e): has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanism still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but mechanism in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, a mechanism in place	
<p>Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity</p> <p><i>Tanzania has completed its National Biosafety Framework (NBF) with the aim of addressing safety issues in modern biotechnology. Through NBF, Tanzania is in a process of preparing Biosafety Guidelines and Regulations for safe application of modern biotechnology. Biosafety Guidelines and Regulations will provide a mechanism for emergency response. Also for the time being, Tanzania is putting up a mechanism to deal with emergency response related to Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)</i></p>	

120. Is your country a participant in any international or regional agreements applicable to liability and redress for damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify the agreements)	
Further comments on the international or regional agreements your country has participated applicable to liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.	

Decision V/18 - Impact assessment, liability and redress

121. When carrying out environmental impact assessments, does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Partly	X
c) Fully	

122. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some circumstances (please provide details below).	X
c) Yes, in all circumstances (please provide details below)	
Further information on the mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biodiversity concerns from the early stages of drafting legislation and regulations <i>This is done through consultative meetings, seminars and working groups meetings which involve all key stakeholders. However, limited funds and inadequate capacity particularly in legal matters are the limiting factors.</i>	

123. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some circumstances	X
c) Yes, in all cases	

124. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) No	X
b) Yes	

Decision VI/7 - Identification, monitoring, indicators and assessments

125. Is your country applying the guidelines as contained in the annex to this decision in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14?	
a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify).	X
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify)	
Further comments on application of guidelines. <i>The guidelines have been applied in the formulation of the national EIA regulations. Biodiversity issues have been incorporated at different stages when conducting EIA, auditing screening, ,etc.</i>	

Decision VI/11 - Liability and redress (Article 14, paragraph 2)

126. Does your country have in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	
Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.	

<p>127. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damages to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress?</p>	
a) No	
b)No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c)No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below).	X
e)Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
<p>Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities.</p> <p><i>Tanzania is involved in bilateral, regional and multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside the country jurisdiction and is implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside the country jurisdiction some are completed, other in progress.</i></p> <p><i>In response to decision IV/10 which requires parties to take measures to provide information and share experience on activities which are likely to affect adversely the biological diversity, Tanzania has exchange with other contracting parties information and experience relating to environment impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes. For example Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Steering Committee comprises of members from three countries Tanzania, Kenya and other countries to exchange relevant information on environmental management of Lake Victoria.</i></p>	

Box XXVII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

Parts VI and VII of the Environmental Management Act, have provisions on EIA, regulations on EIA, and Environmental auditing are already in place.

Box XXVIII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Financial constraints and inadequate human capacity to implement the EMA and its regulations hamper the implementation of this article. However the country is currently working on the capacity building programme on the implementation of EMA 2004. This will enhance effective and efficient implementation of the EMA .

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

129. On Article 15(6): has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

130. On Article 15(7): has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures in place	

Decision II/11 and decision III/15 - Access to genetic resources

131. Has your country implemented any capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, but programmes covering some needs only (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, programmes covering all identified needs (please provide details below)	
Further information on the capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access.	

Decision V/26 - Access to genetic resources

132. Does your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the contribution of NBSAP, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing to conservation and sustainable use objectives.	

The following question (133) is for

PARTIES THAT ARE RECIPIENTS OF GENETIC RESOURCES

133. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes, including other arrangements (please provide details below)	
Further information on administrative or policy measures that support the provider's effort to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention.	

134. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account, and allowed for, the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) No	X
b) Yes	

135. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of <i>ex situ</i> collections?	
a) No	
b) Yes	X

Decision VI/24 - Access and benefit-sharing as related to genetic resources

136. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing?	
a) No	X
b) No, but steps are being taken to do so	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the use of the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing.	

138. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which addresses the issue of intellectual property rights in relation to access and benefit-sharing arrangements?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development	
d) Yes, some policies or measures in place	X
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted	

139. Does your country encourage the disclosure of the country of origin of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development?	
a) No	
b) No, but encouragement to disclose is under consideration	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on encouragement of disclosure of country of origin of genetic resources in applications.	

Box XXIX - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

A Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA) with the role to, among other things, develop and administer laws pertaining to Intellectual Property Rights in Tanzania has been established. Under this Agency the Patent Act, the Service Marks Act and the Copyright Act have been put in place.

A Capacity building programme on Intellectual Property rights is in place and is already being implemented.

There has been increased awareness on the importance of intellectual Property Rights through organized workshops and participation of BRELA in the Dar es salaam International Trade Fairs and meetings organized by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

Box XXX - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Financial constraints : *Inadequate financial resources has been the main obstacle in implementing this article*

Inadequate capacity: *in terms of human capacity and infrastructure.*

Inadequate policies: *There is a need to put in place policies that comprehensively address the issues of intellectual Property Rights in country.*

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

140. On Article 16(1): has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for, and transfer to, other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place	

(please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make sure of genetic resources.	

141. On Article 16(3): has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements in place	
g) Not applicable	

142. On Article 16(4): has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements in place	
g) Not applicable	

Box XXXI - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

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Box XXXII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

<p><i>Financial constraints both human and infrastructure has been a hindrance to the implementation of the article.</i></p>
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Article 17 - Exchange of information

143. On Article 17(1): has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of Information from publicly available sources?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place	

The following question (144)

IS FOR DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

144. On Article 17(1): do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, and repatriation of information and so on?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in	
Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on.	

Box XXXIII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of
(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

There has been some progress with regard to awareness to public and communities on issues related to conservation of biological diversity as a result of facilitating information exchange.

Some knowledge and skills on best practices and measures for conservation have been acquired through information exchange

A number of projects geared towards conservation of biological diversity have been prepared and implemented.

Centers for information exchange including Libraries and documentation centers which are important facilities for disseminating and exchanging information relevant to biodiversity conservation have been established and functional

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

Box XXXIV - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Inadequate financial resources: *The need to have an efficient information exchange regime requires adequate financial resources. However due to financial scarcity this has not been fully achieved.*

Inadequate expertise: *Due to shortage of expertise in the field of information exchange and documentation, it has also been difficult to implement this article. Expertise in this field is needed in order to prepare and implement an efficient information exchange regime.*

Unreliable services: *in terms of poor internet services, unreliable supply of power and high costs of computers and their accessories has been a bottleneck in implementing the information exchange regime especially the web-based information exchange.*

Inadequate capacity: *Few experts which are available are not adequately utilized due to poor coordination.*

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

145. On Article 18(1): has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
<p>Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.</p> <p><i>In order to promote international technical and scientific cooperation, Tanzania is a member to various sub-regional committees on environment. These include for example the East African Community Environmental Committee. In these committees various technical and scientific issues related to environment and in particular biodiversity, are discussed.</i></p> <p><i>In various sectors there exist programmes which foster technical and scientific cooperation with other countries. e.g. in the agriculture sector, several programmes exist including programmes on cereals, legumes, oil crops, root and tuber crops, horticultural crops, pasture and forage. In all these programmes, issues related to technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are discussed and implemented both at regional and sub-regional levels</i></p>	

146. On Article 18(4): has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?	
a) No	
b) No, methods are still in early stages of development	X
c) Yes, methods are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, methods in place	

147. On Article 18(5): has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	X
<p>Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.</p> <p><i>A number of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies were initiated at regional and national level such as the Nile Basin Initiative, fisheries research through the Lake Victoria Management Project; Water hyacinth control, land use and wetland management programme by the Lake Victoria Management Project (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda). Also joint research programmes were initiated at sector ministries level such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, wildlife and forest. In higher learning institutions (Sokoine University of Agriculture and University of Dar-es-Salaam).</i></p>	

Decision II/3, decision III/4 and decision IV/2-Clearing-house mechanism

148. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes	X

149. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-house mechanism?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, at the national level	
c) Yes, at national and international levels	

150. Is your Clearing-house mechanism operational?	
a) No	X
b) No, but it is under development	
c) Yes (please give details below)	
Further comments on operationalisation of the CHM. <i>Clearing House Mechanism is an important mechanism for dissemination and exchange of information related to Biodiversity and sustainable use of biological resources. In order to have it operational, Tanzania needs support to establish and eventually operational CHM to enhance dissemination and exchange of information related to Biodiversity.</i>	

Decision V/14 - Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism

151. Has your country established national directories and/or rosters of scientific institutions and experts working on thematic areas of the Convention and made them available through CHM?	
a) No	X
b) Yes	

152. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM?	
a) No	
b) No, but coordination with NGOs and other institutions is under way	X
c) Yes, links established with NGOs and institutions	

The following question (153) is for

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

153. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation?	
a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation	

154. Has your country identified and established important target audiences for the CHM?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide further details below)	X
Further comments on CHM target audiences. <i>Important targets audience for CHM are:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Academic and research institutions such as SUA,UDSM,</i> • <i>Key Ministries /Sectors such as Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ministry of Water and Livestock Development, Local Authorities,</i> • <i>Media such as Journalist Environmental Society of Tanzania (JET)</i> • <i>CBOs NGOs, Private sector, Tanzania Chamber of Commerce for Industries and Agriculture (TCCIA), Confederation of Trade and Industries (CTI) , etc</i> 	

155. Has your country developed any initiatives to make information available through the CHM more useful for researchers and decision-makers?	
a) No	X
b) No, but initiatives are under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of initiatives. <i>Since CHM is not operational for the time being, there are other initiatives which have been put in place to make information available more useful for researchers and decision makers. This is done through:</i> - <i>Provision to researchers and decision makers with relevant websites that relate to the Convention;</i> <i>National preparatory workshops and meetings for Conference of the Parties (COPs), SBSTTA and other related global and regional meetings.</i>	

156. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify services and tools)	
Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.	

Box XXXV - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(b) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(c) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(d) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

<p><i>Participation of representative of various sectors and stakeholders in meetings of COP, SBSTTA and other related meetings enhanced</i></p> <p><i>More skills and knowledge regarding research and development in the area of biodiversity conservation acquired through joint and collaborative research and exchange of expertise.</i></p> <p><i>Other technologies relevant to conservation of biological resources acquired. They</i></p>
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include introduction of improved cooking stoves, efficient charcoal making techniques and introduction bio-gas plants.

Box XXXVI - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

- *Inadequate funding which is needed to establish and operationalize. CHM as an important tool for disseminating information and exchange of information. This includes acquisition of computers and accessories.*
- *Inadequate skilled expertise to operate web-based CHM hence need for capacity building in this area.*

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

157. On Article 19(1): has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures in place	

158. On Article 19(2): has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place	

Box XXXVII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

Since this technology is still new in the country, it requires further understanding of its impacts to the environment. In view of this the country through relevant sectors, has embarked on creating awareness on benefits of modern biotechnology and its potential adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Currently, the country is putting in place an appropriate capacity building programme as well as legal, administrative and decision-making frameworks to ensure safe application of modern biotechnology in the country.

Box XXXVIII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

There is inadequate expertise in the field of modern biotechnology, risk assessment, risk management and GMOs detection. Also inadequate legal personnel in the field of modern biotechnology.

There is also a low level of awareness on the issues of biotechnology, its benefits and its potential impacts to biodiversity

The country is also faced with a problem of inadequate financial resources which are needed to set up required facilities and infrastructures to cater for modern biotechnology.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box XXXIX - Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	
b) Extra-budgetary resources	
c) Bilateral assistance by donors	
d) Regional assistance by donors	
e) Multilateral assistance by donors	
f) Private sources by donors	
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	

Box XL - Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

EMA 2004 has provisions for the establishment of the National Environmental Trust Fund. This fund will cater for environmental management in the country including conservation activities and hence will be a predictable funding source. Currently the country is in the process of putting in place modalities for the establishment of the fund.

Apart from the National Environmental Trust Fund, there are other sectoral funds which have been established to cater for the conservation of biological diversity. They include the Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund, The National Fund for the Protected Area Management (NFPAM-Zanzibar), and the Amani Nature Conservation Fund and Eastern Arc Endowment Fund.

159. On Article 20(1): has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

The country has been providing both incentives and financial support to national activities intended to cater for biodiversity conservation. Financial supports have been made available through different funding mechanisms as mentioned above. Also funding has been channeled from the central Government to local authorities to support conservation efforts in the country. However the level of support has been limited due to budget constraints.

The next two questions (160 and 161) are for

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

160. On Article 20(2): has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between your country and the interim financial mechanism?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	
Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between your country and the interim financial mechanism.	

161. On Article 20(3): has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels?	
a) No	
b) Yes, by agencies through bilateral channels (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of financial resources your country has provided related to the implementation of the Convention)	
c) Yes, by agencies through regional channels (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of financial resources your country has provided related to the implementation of the Convention)	
d) Yes, by agencies through multilateral channels (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of financial resources your country has provided related to the implementation of the Convention)	
Please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of financial resources your country has provided related to the implementation of the Convention.	

The next two questions (162 and 163) are for
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN
TRANSITION

162. On Article 20(2): has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	X
b) Yes	

163. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in dialogue with funding institutions. <i>This is done through:-</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Consultative meetings with bilateral and multilateral organizations.</i> • <i>Donor-roundtable discussions on environmental issues.</i> • <i>Relevant working groups e.g. the Environment Working Group, etc.</i> 	

Decision III/6 - Additional financial resources

164. Is your country making any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on existing processes and/or planned efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention.	

Decision V/11 - Additional financial resources

165. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but procedures are being established	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity.	

166. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on additional financial support provided by the private sector.	

167. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity related donations?	
a) No	
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions in place (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Only imported equipment and materials qualify for such tax exemptions. For example working facilities for research, development, awareness raising and transport that are meant for that particular project or programme aimed for environment, biodiversity conservation or improve the social and well being of the people.</i> 	

Decision VI/16 - Additional financial resources

<p>168. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation?</p>	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review)	X
<p>Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Public Expenditure review (PER) on Environment has, been conducted in the financial year 2004. The review includes proposals for substantially increasing budget allocations for environmental matters, but not specifically for biological diversity.</i> • <i>EMA 2004 has provisions on economic incentives for the protection of the environment.</i> 	

<p>169. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity Considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans?</p>	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
<p>Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in initiatives, policies and plans.</p> <p><i>The EMA 2004 has mainstreamed environmental issues at sectoral, local governments policies, development plans and budgeting processes. Proposed guidelines has also taken care of the mainstreaming of environmental issues in plans and budgeting process</i></p> <p><i>The country has also integrated environmental issues into the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) as an effort to combat poverty through sustainable use of biological resources.</i></p>	

Box XLI - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),**
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,**
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.**

The country has implemented some programmes and projects geared towards conservation of biological diversity. This has been possible through acquisition of financial support from both bilateral and multilateral donors. The Government through its own resources has channeled financial support to local authorities to support conservation activities.

Tax exemptions on facilities for research, development, and transport to environmental management has been effected. As an incentive measure.

Box XLII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Inadequate financial resources: *This has been a major draw back in the effective implementation of the Convention. Also financial support from external sources has also been inadequate.*

Difficulties in coordinating financial resources from different donors, *There is lack of clarity as to funds allocated for biodiversity convention.*

Bureaucracy in provision of funds: *Some funds take a considerably long time to be made available to the country. For example financial support from Global Environmental Facility (GEF) takes a long time before the envisaged project/programme actually receives the funds.*

***The next question (170) is for
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

<p>170. Please indicate with an “x” in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.</p>	
Areas	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) In-situ conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World’s Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
<p>Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.</p>	

The next question (171) is for
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES or COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN
TRANSITION

<p>171. Please indicate with an “x” in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.</p>			
A r e a s	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans		X	
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	X		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)		X	
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X X		X
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)	X X		X
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)	X	X	
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)	X X		X
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	X X	X	
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)	X	X X	
j) Activities for conservation and of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5) sustainable use	X X		X
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	X X		X
Further information on application for financial support.			

Ecosystem Approach

Decision V/6 - Ecosystem approach

172. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	X
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

173. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions?	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	X
d) Yes, practical expressions developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

174. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	X
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

175. Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders. <i>Tanzania promoted regional cooperation through sub regional programme formulation and implementation .eg. Programmes that relate to Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and the Nile Basin Initiatives.</i>	

Decision VI/12 - Ecosystem approach

176. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences and regional, national and local capacity-building, and enhancing awareness through provision of technical and financial resources?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the facilitation of exchange of experiences and regional, national and local capacity-building, and enhancing awareness through provision of technical and financial resources. <i>The country is facilitating exchange of experiences etc. regional, national and local level for capacity building and enhancing awareness through provision of technical and financial resources. However the provision of financial resources has been on limited scale due to inadequate financial resources.</i>	

Programmes of Work

The following three questions (177, 178 and 179) are designed to cover all programmes of work adopted at the Conference of Parties

177. Has your country identified specific 2010 targets related to agricultural, inland water, marine and coastal, forest, and dry and sub humid land biological diversity in line with the global target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 as agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development?	
a) No	

b) No, but identification of targets is under way	X
c) Yes, targets identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the targets identified.	

178. Has your country developed baseline data and indicators in order to monitor the progress towards achieving the 2010 targets on agricultural, inland water, marine and coastal, forest, and dry and sub humid land biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but development of baseline data and indicators is under way	X
c) Yes, baseline data and indicators identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the baseline data and indicators identified.	

179. Has your country developed, put in place and implemented monitoring systems to measure the progress made in achieving the targets on agricultural, inland water, marine and coastal, forest, and dry and sub humid land biological diversity by 2010?	
a) No	
b) No, but development of monitoring systems is under way	X
c) Yes, monitoring systems in place and being implemented	

Inland water ecosystems

Decision IV/4 - Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water

ecosystems

and options for conservation and sustainable use

180. Has your country developed a sectoral plan for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biodiversity, either as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan or as a separate plan?	
a) No	
b) Yes, integrated as a part of NBSAP (please specify elements included)	
c) Yes, a separate sectoral plan developed	X
Further comments on a sectoral plan for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biodiversity.	

181. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan at the national level?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	X
c) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify)	
Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan at the national level.	

182. Has your country adopted integrated land and watershed management approaches for the protection, use, planning and management of inland water ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) No, but approaches are under development	
c) Yes, some approaches adopted (please specify)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive approaches adopted (please specify)	
Further comments on the adoption of integrated land and watershed management approaches. <i>Plans include the sustainable management of Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika Basins, Kagera River Basin and the Nile Basin Initiative.</i> <i>Water boards have been established to manage the water basins in the country, taking into account integrated land and watershed management through participatory and inter-sectoral approaches.</i>	

183. Has your country developed a set of criteria or indicators for the evaluation of impacts on inland water ecosystems from both physical infrastructure projects and watershed activities?	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under way	X
c) Yes (please provide below a list of indicators developed)	
Further comments on development of criteria or indicators. <i>The country is in the final stages of preparing Poverty-Environmental indicators that will be used to monitor the states of the Environment, and how it relates to poverty alleviation.</i>	

184. Is your country supporting the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biodiversity through the establishment and implementation of appropriate legal, administrative and incentive measures?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures were identified	
c) No, but measures are under development	
d) Yes, some measures developed and being implemented (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive measures developed and being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the establishment and implementation of measures. <i>On appropriate legal measures that support the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biodiversity, the EMA 2004 has specific provisions which aim at ensuring conservation and sustainable use of inland water biodiversity. These include economic incentives and instruments, the polluter-pays principle all of which encourages conservation of aquatic biological resource and pollution control with regard to inland water biodiversity.</i>	

185. Does your country require environmental impacts assessment for water development projects and watershed activities?	
a) No	
b) Yes	X

186. Has your country reviewed those incentives and regulations that may adversely affect inland water biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, review under way	X
c) Yes, review completed and potential adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment made following review (please provide details below)	
<p>Further information on the review of those incentives and regulations that may adversely affect inland water biodiversity.</p> <p><i>Sector reviews are underway to take into consideration the provisions of EMA 2004 on incentive measures. For example, water pollution control with regard to discharge of hazardous substances, chemicals and materials or oil. This is done in order to eliminate incentives that may adversely affect inland water biodiversity.</i></p>	

187. Has your country adopted participatory approaches to the management of inland water ecosystems	
a) No	
b) No, but participatory approaches are under consideration	
c) Yes (please specify)	X
<p>Further information on the participatory approaches.</p> <p><i>Establishment of water Boards that have wide range of stakeholders. Wide range of stakeholders including local communities have been involved on issues related to management of inland water resources. Stakeholders have been involved in project identification, planning, implementation and in the decision making process through the formulation of Water User Groups. The participatory approaches include sensitization, community education, consultation and discussions.</i></p>	

Box XLIII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this programme of work, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

- *Implementation of sub regional inland water programme has resulted in establishment of frame works for effective conservation of inland water biodiversity*
- *Water Boards for the management of water basins in the country, have been established, and most of them are operational.*
- *Water User Groups have been formed to enable communities to participate fully in matters related to management of inland water ecosystems.*
- *Awareness on the part of communities on the importance of conserving inland water ecosystems has been enhanced.*
- *Economic instruments which include water resource pricing, charges, penalties and incentives to be used to stimulate marketing mechanisms, and serve as an incentive to conserve water, and reduce pollution of water sources, have been established.*
- *Legal instruments that include codes of conduct, guidelines and standards, and agreements for management of transboundary water resources have been established.*

Box XLIV - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions.

Major challenges that the country faces are:

- ***Political instability*** in the region, particularly as it relates to the management of international waters such as Lake Tanganyika basin, and River Kagera.
- ***Financial limitation*** to finance the sustainable management of inland water resources.
- ***Conflicts among water users*** such as farmers and livestock keepers.
- ***Inadequate participation of the private*** sector in the conservation of inland water biodiversity.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

Decision II/10 and decision IV/5 - Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity

188. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please tick all that apply.	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	X
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	X
c) Building capacity within the country for planning and management of marine and coastal protected areas	X
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	X
e) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	X
f) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	X
g) Other (please specify below)	
.h) Not applicable	
Please list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Stakeholders' involvement in the coastal development process and the Implementation Integrated Coastal Management Strategies Programmes and Action plans.</i> • <i>Conservation and restoration of critical habitats while ensuring sustainable utilization of coastal and marine Biodiversity resources.</i> • <i>Support environmental planning and integrated of coastal resources utilization.</i> • <i>Provide mechanisms to harmonize national interest with local needs</i> • <i>Development and Implementation of environmental action plans for coastal Management.</i> • <i>Implementation of community-based marine protection initiatives in Tanga, Muheza, Pangani districts.</i> 	

189. Which statement of the following can describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas? Please tick all that apply.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	X
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	X
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	X
d) Other (please describe below)	
e) Not applicable	
<p><i>Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.</i></p> <p><i>The coastal and marine protection takes a variety of forms in Tanzania.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The establishment of the Dar-es-salaam Marine Reserve System the Encompasses four (4) small islands)</i> • <i>The establishment of the Mafia Island Marine Park (1) legally established in 1996.</i> • <i>The Mnazi Bay Marine Park (1) gazetted in 2000.</i> <p><i>Protected areas declared under separate legislation in Zanzibar and Pemba are:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Mnazi Bay Conservation Area (1) established in 1997 and operated by local government and community</i> • <i>Misali Island Marine Conservation area (1)</i> • <i>Jozani-Chwaka Bay Conservation area (1)</i> • <i>Chumbe Island Coral Sanctuary (Private).</i> • <i>Mnemba Island Marine Reserve (Private).</i> 	

190. Is your country applying techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of Mari culture on marine and coastal biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but use of appropriate techniques is being investigated	
c) Yes, techniques being applied to minimize adverse impacts of Mari culture on marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide further details on types of techniques)	X
d) Not applicable	
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of Mari culture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	
<p><i>In order to minimize and prevent the impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity, Guidelines and regulations for sustainable mariculture have been prepared to provide guidance on sustainable mariculture without compromising the ecological integrity of marine and coastal biodiversity. These guidelines and regulations focus on issues of pollution by heavy metals and organic pollutants, oils spills, plastic debris, razor-thin nylon for fishing, vessel traffic and agricultural runoffs.</i></p>	

191. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please tick all the applicable.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable	
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs			X		
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders			X		
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environment			X		
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef service			X		
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns			X		
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists			X		
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching		X			
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality		X			
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats		X			

192. How has the status of the following indicators changed since the last national report of your country?

Please tick all the applicable

Indicators	Increasing /Improving	No significant change	Decreasing /Declining	Not enough data to assess	Not applicable
a) Amount of healthy coastal wetland (Mangroves, salt marshes, etc.)	X				
b) Health of shallow marine habitats, such as sea grasses and coral reefs	X				
c) Number of new species targeted by fisheries (fish and invertebrates)	X				
d) Number of traditional fisheries species No longer deemed profitable, or which have become rare		X			
e) Length/size of commercially caught fish			X		
f) Number of episodic events, such as fish kills, red tide blooms and coral bleaching			X		
g) Frequency and severity of invasions by alien species in marine and coastal environment			X		
h) Number and extent of coastal aquaculture facilities	X				
i) Amount of EEZ under exploitation by fisheries or other uses	X				
j) Total area covered by marine and coastal protected areas	X				
k) Total area under effective integrated marine and coastal area management	X				

Box XLV - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this programme of work, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

- *Development of guidelines and regulations on mariculture.*
- *Increased coastal and marine protected areas.*
- *Enhanced capacity building in the management of marine and coastal biodiversity.*
- *Stimulation of eco-tourism in marine parks.*
- *Enhanced private sector involvement in conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity.*
- *Stimulation and involvement of communities in seaweed farming hence contributing to poverty alleviation.*

Box XLVI - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions.

- *Inadequate capacity in terms of scientific infrastructure and equipment.*
- *Inadequate human capacity in research and higher learning institutions.*
- *Inadequate financial resources needed for management of protected coastal and marine biodiversity.*
- *Low awareness on the importance of conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity for sustainable development.*

Agricultural biological diversity

Decision III/11 and decision IV/6

Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity

193. Has your country identified priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) No	
b) No, but identification is in progress	
c) Yes (please specify issues and priorities below)	X
<p>Further comments on issues and priorities identified.</p> <p>-Priority issues identified are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i Rehabilitation of degraded areas</i> <i>ii. Provision of accessible, good quality water for both urban and rural inhabitants;</i> <i>iii. Prevention and control Environmental pollution;</i> <i>iv. Protection of wildlife habitats and biodiversity;</i> <i>v. Protection of aquatic systems</i> <i>vi. Afforestation and Reforestation</i> <i>Vii Protection of water sources; and</i> <i>Viii Climate change / Global warning.</i> 	

194. Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the sustainable use of agro biodiversity components?	
a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans in place (please provide details below)	
<p>Further comments on national strategies, programmes and plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Establishment of Agricultural Sector Development strategy (ASDS).</i> • <i>Establishment and implementation of Agricultural Sector Development Programme.</i> • <i>Establishment of Integrated Pest Management Programme.</i> • <i>Adoption of the National Water Master Plan, National Irrigation Master Plan, Medium term Agricultural Strategy (2004 – 2009).</i> • <i>Putting in place a management strategy for the Usangu catchments.</i> 	

- *National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty 2005.*
- *National Biosafety Frame work 2005.*

Decision V/5 - Agricultural biological diversity: review of programme of work

195. Has your country approved field testing and commercial use of products using genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) No	
b) Yes	X

196. Has your country carried out scientific assessments (including risk assessments) on, <i>inter-alia</i> , ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) No	X
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, major assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the assessments on ecological, social and economic effects of GURTs.	

197. Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	X
b) No but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.	

198. Has your country developed and enforced such regulations taking into account, <i>inter alia</i> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific GURTs?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, developed but not yet applied	
c) Yes, developed and applied (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and enforcement of regulations regarding genetic use restriction technologies.	

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment

199. Has your country developed methods and techniques for assessing and monitoring the status and trends of agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	X
b) No, but methods and techniques of assessment and monitoring under development	
c) Yes, most methods and techniques developed (please provide below relevant details, taking into consideration the elements (a) to (d) in activity 1.5 annexed to decision V/6)	
Further comments on methods and techniques (e.g. criteria and guidelines; agreed terminology and classification of agro-ecosystems and production systems; data and information exchange on agricultural biodiversity; methodology for analysis of trends and underlying causes)	

200. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, assessments in progress (please specify components below)	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity. Assessment is being done of these Components of Plant genetic resource, animal	

genetic resources, pollinators and pest management.

201. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I to the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

a) No

b) Yes, assessments under way

c) Yes, some assessments completed

X

d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed

Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).

202. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro ecosystem services for food production and food security?

a) No

b) Yes, assessment under way

X

c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)

Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.

203. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?

a) No

b) Yes, no change found (status quo)

c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)

X

d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)

Further comments on observations.

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management

204. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies are being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
<p>Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.</p> <p><i>Management technologies and practices identified include Ngoro, Ngitiri, and “ Fanya Juu” terracing that aim at conserving soil and water which in turn enhance agricultural productivity.</i></p> <p><i>Promotion of traditional irrigation systems such as “Ndua “ and “Ndiva” systems in some parts of the country again to boost agricultural productivity and enhancing sustenance of livelihoods.</i></p> <p><i>Promotion of Rainwater harvesting techniques in dry lands areas, which aims at addressing water scarcity in these areas in order to sustain livelihoods.</i></p>	

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building

205. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>in situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	X
<p>Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Different organizations (Universities, sectoral ministries, local authorities and NGOs) have implemented initiatives that aimed at enhancing capacity building for farmers and local communities. Capacity building to these target groups has been in the areas of agro - forestry, forest conservation, wildlife conservation, fisheries conservation, soil and water conservation techniques and conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity.</i></p>	

206. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms were identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms in place	X

207. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements were identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements being implemented (please specify)	X

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

The improvement was achieved through the Agricultural Sector Development Programme Framework and Agriculture Sector Development Strategy of 2003 which, among others, forge the connection between the demand-driven, field based district planning processes and mobilization and monitoring of investment in agriculture.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

208. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms were identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please specify below)	
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes. <i>Initiatives have been taken to integrate national plans and strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity to sectoral and cross sectoral plans and programmes (eg developed Guidelines for Mainstreaming Environmental issue into Ministries, Department, Agency and Local government Authority in their Plan and Budget). The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, has been prepared and provides an opportunity for sectoral and cross sectoral plans and programmes to mainstream their plans to its framework.</i> <i>The EMA 2004 provides for an opportunity for sectoral ministries and local government to mainstream/integrate environmental issues, including the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, into their plans and budgetary processes.</i>	

209. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	X
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	X
d) Yes, by developing training material	X
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	X

f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	X
Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms. <i>The ministry of agriculture through its Integrated Pest Management (IPM) has develop a number of training material on IPA for various crops with agriculture Project like PADEP has include agriculture biodiversity assessment in the agricultural project implementation (eg developed Guidelines for Mainstreaming Environmental issue into Ministries, Department, Agency and Local government Authority in their Planning and Budget).</i>	

210. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, <i>in situ</i> , and <i>ex situ</i> , of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?	
a. No	
b. Yes (please specify below)	X
Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin. <i>Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperative is promoting these activities through National Agriculture Research centres , Higher learning Institutions and National Plant Genetc Resource Centre in Arusha .</i>	

**Annex II to decision VI/5 – Plan of Action
for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of
Pollinators**

211. Is your country participating in the implementation of the International Pollinators Initiative (IPI)?	
a) No (please specify below)	
b) Yes	X
Further comments on the reason for not participating in IPI.	

Element 1 – Assessment

212. Is your country monitoring the status and trends of pollinators?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify below)	
Further comments on the means and methods of monitoring, and results.	

213. Has your country made an assessment of the state of scientific and indigenous knowledge on pollinator conservation in order to identify gaps in knowledge and opportunities for application of knowledge?	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment is under way	X
c) Yes (please specify below)	
Further comments on assessment of the state of scientific and indigenous knowledge on pollinator conservation.	

Element 3 - Capacity-building

214. Is your country building taxonomic capacity to carry out inventories of pollinator diversity and distribution?	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	X
c) Yes	
Further comments on capacity building	

Element 4 – Mainstreaming

215. Has your country integrated considerations of pollinator diversity and related dimensions of agricultural biodiversity into its national biodiversity strategy and action plan, as well as into planning processes in the agricultural sector?	
a) No	X
b) No, but integration is under consideration	
c) Yes	

Box XLVII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this programme of work, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

- Capacity building programme at higher learning Institutions, Research Centre and Agriculture Training Institutes has been undertaken.
- National and Regional collaboration strengthened on Taxonomy.
- Public awareness have been implemented.
- Development of biological files.

XLVIII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions.

- *Financial constraints.*
- *Inadequate human and infrastructure has been a hindrance to the implementation of the article*
- *The knowledge gap that Exists.*
- *Inadequate Expertise.*

Forest biological diversity

Decision VI/22 - Forest biological diversity

216. Is your country collaborating with other Governments, regional or international organizations in the implementation of the expanded programme of work?	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, activities being undertaken (please specify below the organizations with which your country is collaborating)	X
<i>Further comments on collaboration with regional or international organizations.</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tanzania collaborates with organizations such as ICRAF, CIFOR (on Miombo woodlands) and WWF (on Coastal forest Management).</i> • <i>Guidelines for collaborative forest management are already in place and operational.</i> • <i>Incentive mechanism and benefit sharing arrangement to ensure private sector</i> 	

motivation are in place.

- *Participatory planning and conflict management guidelines have been developed.*
- *A strategy for the implementation of collaborative forest management is in place.*
- *The concept of SFM is entrenched in private ownership contracts on forest management.*

217. Is your country fostering cooperation and synergy between the expanded programme of work under CBD and the multi-year programme of work under UNFF?

a) No	
b) Yes	X

Further comments on cooperation and synergy between the expanded programme of work under CBD and the multi-year programme of work under UNFF.

Through the national inter – sectoral consensus building forums.

Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity

Programme Element 1 - Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing

218. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, in some types of forests (please specify below measures undertaken)	
d) Yes, in most types of forests (please specify below measures undertaken)	

Further comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests

219. Is your country reducing the threats and mitigating the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No but potential measures are being identified	
c) No, but measures and practices are under development	
d) Yes, some measures being implemented (please provide below details about these measures)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive measures being implemented (please provide below details about these measures)	
Further comments on measures to reduce threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There are several implementation of land rehabilitation projects and programmes such as HADO, HASHI, SCAPA and implementation of the National Tree planting campaign.</i> • <i>Legal and Regulatory Frameworks i.e. Forest Act of 2002 and its regulations of 2004; EMA 2004 provides provisions for EIA and measures to protect and restore biological diversity.</i> 	

220. Is your country taking measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) No, but measures and practices are under development	
d) Yes, some measures being implemented (please provide below details about these measures)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive measures being implemented (please provide below details about these measures)	
Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity.	
<p><i>There are some measures taken to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity at regional, national, sector, local authority levels and higher learning institutions (SUA and UDSM) as well as NGOs. These efforts vary from legislation, sector policies, programmes to projects.</i></p> <p><i>At sector level there are projects such as:-</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Forest Resource Conservation and Management (Participatory Forest</i> 	

resource

management and Gender aspects); Forest Biodiversity Conservation and Management; Land use Planning; Forest Resources Information and Management Planning and Forest Resource Utilisation. These are implemented through Participatory forest management that includes, sharing management responsibilities and coordination among stakeholders.

2. *Legal and Regulatory Frameworks i.e. Forest Act of 2002 and its regulations of 2004; EMA 2004 provides provisions for EIA and measures to protect and restore biological diversity.*

3. *Forestry based industries and sustainable livelihoods*

- *The National Tree Seed Agency is in place and operational.*
- *The Management of forest protected areas has been intensified to be in line with the Forest Regulations of 2004.*
- *Higher learning institutions provide additional knowledge on forest management and conservation. Research findings are disseminated to stakeholders.*
- *At local level there are efforts made to conserve forest biodiversity through programmes such as HIMA, HASHI, HADO etc.*
- *ICRAF activities are undertaken in Shinyanga and Mwanza regions of the country.*

221. Is your country promoting the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?

a) No

b) No, but measures and practices are under development

c) Yes, some measures being implemented (please provide below details about these measures)

X

d) Yes, comprehensive measures being implemented (please provide below details about these measures)

Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity.

The country promotes sustainable use of forest biological diversity through several measures such as Participatory Forest Management Initiatives, Joint Forest Management Activities and Community-Based Forest Management. At the core of these measures, communities are involved in planning, management and sustainable utilization of forest biodiversity. In this case,

there is sharing of management responsibilities among local communities, civil society, executive agencies, and private Sector through coordination among stakeholders.

222. Is your country promoting access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?

a) No

b) Yes (please specify below policies, measures and regulations adopted in this field)

X

Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources.

Access and benefit-sharing is being promoted through different mechanisms. Forest policy (1998) Forest Act (2002) and its regulations of 2004 and EMA 2004.

Programme Element 2 - Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment

223. Is your country enhancing the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?

a) No

b) Yes (please specify below measures or steps taken in this regard)

X

Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing

Policies such as The national Forest Policy, the National Environmental policy, the National Water Policy, the Agricultural and livestock policy as well as policy instruments such as the EMA 2004, Forest Act 2002 and other sectoral laws ,supports and enhance institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.

224. Is your country addressing socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but review of socio-economic failures and distortions is under way	X
c) Yes, some problems identified and some measures being taken (please specify below the results of review and measures taken)	
d) Yes, complete review completed and some measures being taken (please specify below the results of review and measures taken)	
Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity.	

Programme Element 3 - Knowledge, assessment and monitoring

225. Has your country developed a general classification of forests on various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes	X

226. Is your country improving knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends. <i>The government improves knowledge on, and methods for the assessment of the status and trends of forest biodiversity through training (both local and overseas) , seminars and various training workshops. It also supports institutions providing these training through provision of financial resources.</i>	

227. Is your country improving understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and Ecosystem functioning. <i>The Government, local authorities and other organizations collectively and individually have been undertaking measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. With the comprehensive strategy for growth and reduction of poverty, conservation of forest biodiversity becomes crucial in addressing poverty and hence the country has been promoting the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity on poverty alleviation and sustainable development through public education, awareness and training.</i>	

228. Is your country improving the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management.	

Box XLIX - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this programme of work, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Public awareness on the importance of conservation of forest biodiversity has been enhanced.</i> • <i>Involvement of local communities in decision - making process regarding conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity has been enhanced.</i> • <i>Preparation of Forest Regulations 2004 and other relevant pieces of legislation has involved of local communities and other key stakeholders.</i> |
|--|

- *There has been improved knowledge on the role of forest biodiversity in poverty reduction and its contribution to sustainable development.*
- *Participation of private sector in the conservation of forest biodiversity has greatly been enhanced.*
- *Areas under natural forest and forest reserves have significantly been increased.*

Box L - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions.

The constraints are:-

Inadequate financial resources: *This has hindered a comprehensive assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity and the implementation of capacity building programme. Inadequate funding also make it difficulty to have a comprehensive monitoring regime.*

Inadequate skilled personnel *and facilities to undertake assessment and monitoring.*

Rampant forest fire: *This is still a problem where every year many hectares of forests burnt and therefore posing a threat to forest biodiversity.*

Low level of awareness: *despite of efforts on awareness raising, the level of awareness is not satisfactory especially with regard to local communities.*

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

Decision V/23 and decision VI/4 - Implementation of Programme of Work

229. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

At national level, *the country has been supporting scientific issues related to dry land biodiversity. Researches are being carried out on the conservation and sustainable utilization of dry land biodiversity. Due to fragility of these ecosystems, researches focus on the best methods and practices for conserving their biodiversity. Financially, the government has been supporting research by providing financial resources to higher learning institutions and other research institutions to undertake research geared towards sustainable management of dry land areas.*

At regional level, through SADC-Hub support exchange training programmes farmers in Dodoma Region have been supported by sharing experiences on sustainable management of dry land areas.

Through IFAD funding the Vice President's Office has provided catalytic support to NGOs and CBOs activities. IFAD/Global Mechanism has also provided support in terms of desertification information management and training in 12 districts, amongst the most drought affected districts of Tanzania.

230. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP) of the CBD or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated

into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP) of the CBD or the National Action

Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.

- *The unique comparative advantage of the UNCCD as the “dry land and Rural Poor’s Convention” has been recognized at national level.*
- *The National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (NAP) is in place and in addition the government has developed the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, popularly known as MKUKUTA which is now being mainstreamed in all sectors of the economy.*
- *Part V of the newly adopted Environmental Management Act, 2004 recognizes the need for the management of the various types of environments and ecosystems including the dry land areas.*
- *The Rural Development Strategy (specifically to address poverty in rural areas) has been adopted. An Agricultural Sector Development Strategy is in place.*

231. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some linkages made (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, extensive linkages made (please give details below)	
<p>Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related Environmental conventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The GEF support contribute to the small-grants programme administered by the UNDP.</i> • <i>UNDP support Mainstreaming Environment into Poverty Reduction Processes project and provides small grants in form of catalytic support to activities geared towards combating desertification and poverty eradication.</i> • <i>A relatively larger project in the context of the UNCCD with GEF support under OP 15 known as transboundary management of the Kagera River Basin, has just started and will cover land management related activities within the Basin covering Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda.</i> • <i>Coordination is enhanced through establishment of National Conventions Coordination Committee for the implementation of Post - Rio Conventions.</i> 	

232. Has your country assessed and analyzed information of the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, to disseminate existing knowledge and best practices, and to fill knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities?	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments made	X
d) Yes, a comprehensive assessment undertaken	

233. Has your country identified specific areas within dry and sub-humid lands of particular value for biological diversity and/or under particular threat?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some areas identified and protective measures are being planned	
c) Yes, some areas identified and protective measures in place	X
d) Yes, many areas identified and protective measures are being planned	
e) Yes, many areas identified and protective measures in place	

234. Has your country set specific targets for the protection of such areas of particular value for each ecosystem under consideration?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, some targets developed and relevant measures being planned (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many targets set and protective measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the identification of areas of particular value and/or under threat and targets developed and implemented.	

235. Has your country developed explicit indicators for use in the assessment of status and trends of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands?	
a) No	
b) Yes, indicators developed and being tested (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, a comprehensive set of indicators being applied in the systematic assessment of status and trends (please provide details below)	
<p>Further comments on the development of indicators for use in the assessment of status and trends of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands.</p> <p><i>The country is currently finalizing the preparation of Poverty-Environment Indicators which will be used to monitor poverty and environment trends. They will also be used in assessment of status and trends of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands.</i></p>	

236. Are specific studies/projects being undertaken to help build knowledge on ecological, physical and social processes that affect the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands?	
a) No	
b) No, but studies/projects are under way or planned	X
c) Yes, well developed national research framework in place and information systematically gathered (please provide details below)	
<p>Further comments on the studies/projects undertaken to help build the knowledge on ecological, physical and social processes that affect the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands.</p> <p><i>Several initiatives have been undertaken to help build knowledge on ecological, physical and social processes that affect the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands. Such initiatives include development and implementation of some projects e.g. HASHI, HADO and SECAP in dry lands parts of the country (Shinyanga, Dodoma and Tanga Regions).</i></p>	

237. Is your country undertaking some studies/projects that aim to identify local and global benefits of biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, including the interrelationship between biodiversity, the loss thereof and poverty?	
a) No	
b) No, but studies/projects under way or planned	X
c) Yes, comprehensive information on these issues available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the studies/projects that aim to identify local and global benefits of biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands (including information on contact addresses of relevant institutions undertaking such studies/projects, lists of publications and web page addresses of relevant documentation).	
238. Is your country identifying and evaluating best-management practices systematically and disseminating this information more widely?	
a) No	
b) Yes, best-management practices in place but need to be evaluated and documented (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many best practices known, well documented and readily available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the best-management practices. <i>The country has been promoting the identification and evaluation of best management practices aimed at conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity of dry lands. Information on these practices is documented in documentation centers and disseminated to local communities. Identification of these practices has recognized the role of indigenous knowledge on the management of dry land biodiversity. e.g. handbook on Wild Food Plant of Tanzania.</i>	

239. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for targeted actions, as specified in part B of annex I of decision V/23, i.e. activities 7, 8 and 9?	
a) No	
b) Yes, Some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to implement the proposals for targeted actions as specified in part B of annex I of decision V/23. <i>These measures include implementation of projects and programmes that aim at conservation of dry land biodiversity. Other measures have been providing capacity building opportunities at different levels to enhance understanding of the importance of conserving dry land biodiversity and its role in supporting dry land livelihoods. The country has to some extent promoted networking among key stakeholders to enhance dissemination of information and exchange of information regarding conservation of dry and sub-humid biodiversity.</i>	

240. Has your country implemented the above-mentioned activities (activities 7, 8 and 9 in part B of the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands) in the ways as identified in part B?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify means and ways, i.e. through capacity building, demonstration sites, case studies, improved consultation, enhanced coordination between CBD and UNCCD implementation, partnerships)	X
Further comments on ways and means of implementation. <i>Some of the above-mentioned activities have been implemented through: undertaking, Capacity building programmes, case studies; disseminating information relevant to conservation of dry land biodiversity; establishing libraries and information centers and networking among key stakeholders.</i>	

241. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures take	X
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met	

Box LI - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in

Implementing this programme of work, particularly in terms of

(a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),

(b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,

(c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There has been an improvement on awareness regarding conservation of dry land biodiversity and its role in poverty reduction.</i> • <i>Capacity building enhanced.</i> • <i>Projects and programmes that aimed at conservation of dry land sub-humid biodiversity for sustainable development are implemented.</i> • <i>Participation of local communities in conservation and sustainable use of dry land biodiversity has been enhanced.</i> • <i>Information centers which include libraries with information on dry and sub-humid biodiversity and best management practices have been equipped with appropriate documentation tools.</i> |
|--|

Box LII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions.

Inadequate financial resources: *Financial resources have not been adequate to undertake comprehensive assessment of the status and trends of the dry and sub-humid biodiversity and to establish a monitoring regime.*

Inadequate expertise: *Despite capacity building programmes being effected, there is still a shortage of trained and skilled expertise in the field of dry and sub-humid biodiversity that is needed to undertake appropriate research and formulate relevant comprehensive programmes and projects.*

Rampant wild fires: *Rampant wild fires have been posing a big threat to dry land and sub humid biodiversity.*

Low level of awareness: *Despite efforts to raise awareness to communities on the importance of conserving the dry land biodiversity, there is still low level of awareness..*

Inadequate networking mechanism: *This is crucial in bringing together all key stakeholders to share and exchange information on issues related to dry land biodiversity and sustainable livelihood in these areas.*

Operations of the Convention

Decision V/20

242. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?

a) No

b) Yes (please specify the activities your country is involved)

X

Further comments on the regional and sub-regional activities your country is involved
The country has been actively participating in preparatory meetings prior to COP meetings although the level of participation has been very small due to financial constraints.

Decision VI/27 B - Operations of the Convention

243. Is your country strengthening regional and sub-regional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and sub-regional processes?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
<p>Further comments on regional and sub regional cooperation and processes</p> <p><i>The country is strengthening regional and sub regional cooperation through undertaking joint initiatives geared towards the effective implementation of the Convention. This is done through joint implementation of projects and programmes on biodiversity conservation such as Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme, Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Programme , Transboundary Agro ecosystem Management Programme of the Lower Kagera River Basin and the Rift Valley Lakes Project.</i></p>	

***The following question (244) is for
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

244. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and sub regional networks or processes?	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	

245. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and sub regional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building?	
a) No	
b) Yes	X

246. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and sub-regional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and sub-regional mechanisms	
<p><i>The country is strengthening regional and sub regional cooperation through undertaking joint initiatives geared towards the effective implementation of the Convention. This is done through joint implementation of projects and programmes on biodiversity conservation such as Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme, Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Programme ,Transboundary Agro ecosystem Management Programme of the Lower Kagera River Basin and the Rift Valley Lakes Project.</i></p>	

Questions related to this report

247. The table below was conceived to identify which questions you chose not to answer and, at the same time, your reasons for not answering.

For this purpose, all question numbers are listed below in three columns, and for each question four possible answers are provided in the form of four boxes in the row to the right of each question number. Each box is identified by the letters (a), (b), (c) and (d), which correspond to the following reasons for not answering:

- a. This question has already been asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports, and there is no new information to provide
- b. This question cannot be answered due to lack of human and/or financial resources to obtain relevant information and/or data
- c. This question is not applicable to the national circumstances
- d. This question is not a priority for national action at this stage

So, please

- 1) Identify the question(s) you have chosen not to answer; and
- 2) Tick one or more of the four boxes (in the row to the right of the question number) that best correspond to the reason for not answering such question(s).

Questi on	Reasons				Questi on	Reasons				Questi on	Reasons					
	No	A	B	C		D	No	A	B		C	D	No	A	B	C
1					83					166						
2					84					167						
3					85					168						
4					86					169						
5					87					170				X		
6					88					171						
7					89					172						
8					90					173						
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61					144			X		226					
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66					149					231					
67					150					232					
68					151					233					
69					152					234					
70					153			X		235					

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72					155					237					
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74					157					239					
75					158					240					
76					159					241					
77					160			X		242					
78					161			X		243					
79					162					244			X		
80					163					245					
81					164					246					
82					165					247					
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										250					

