

Forest biological Diversity

Please provide to following details on the origin of this report

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Date of submission:	

Summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material which was used as a basis for the report

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

1. Mr. R. P. Yonazi, Assistant Director of Environment- Vice President's Office,
2. Mr. G.R. Kafumu, Environmental Officer, Vice President's Office,
3. Mr. K. F. Manyika, Environmental Officer, Vice President's Office
4. Mr P. Ottaru, Wildlife Officer, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism,
5. Mr. Ali Juma Hamad, Assistant Director of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment and Cooperatives, Zanzibar,
6. Prof. Salome Misana, University of Dare s Salaam.

The team undertook consultation with a wide range of stakeholders including government ministries, private sectors, civil societies, NGOs and CBOs and academic institutions. Before submission of the report to the secretariat, a national stakeholders' workshop was held to discuss it and all comments from the workshop were incorporated in the report. The type of the stakeholders consulted include;

- academic and research institutions
- government ministries and institutions
- non government organisations (NGOs)
- private sectors
- youth organisations
- politicians
- relevant indigenous group
- Civil societies.

The type of materials used in the preparation of the report include:-

- the convention, CBD,
- COP Decisions
- 1st national CBD report
- national policies, legislations, strategies and plans, programme and projects
- workshop reports
- National country studies on biodiversity
- Case studies and workshop reports/proceeding.

Decision IV/7 on Forest biological Diversity

1. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this decision by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	

3. Has your country assessed the status and trends of its forest biological diversity and identified options for its conservation and sustainable use? (Decision IV/7, paragraph 12)	
a) no	
b) assessment underway (please give details below)	X
c) assessment completed (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	

<i>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</i>	
4. Has your country requested assistance through the financial mechanism for projects that promote the implementation of the focused work programme on forest biological diversity? (Decision IV/7, paragraph 7)	
a) no	
b) yes (please give details below)	X

Programme element 1: Holistic and inter-sectoral ecosystem approaches that integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking account of social and cultural and economic considerations

5. Has your country identified methodologies for enhancing the integration of forest biological diversity conservation and sustainable use into an holistic approach to sustainable forest management at the national level? (Work Programme, paragraph 13)	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	
6. Has your country developed methodologies to advance the integration of traditional forest-related knowledge into sustainable forest management, in accordance with Article 8(j)? (Work Programme, paragraph 14)	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	

7. Has your country promoted cooperation on the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological resources at all levels in accordance with Articles 5 and 16 of the Convention? (Work Programme, paragraph 15)	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	
8. Has your country promoted the sharing of relevant technical and scientific information on networks at all levels of protected forest areas and networking modalities in all types of forest ecosystems? (Work Programme, paragraph 17)	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	

Programme element 2: Comprehensive analysis of the ways in which human activities, in particular forest-management practices, influence biological diversity and assessment of ways to minimize or mitigate negative influences

9. Has your country promoted activities for an enhanced understanding of positive and negative human influences on forest ecosystems by land-use managers, policy makers, scientists and other relevant stakeholders) (Work Programme, paragraph 29)	
a) minimal activity	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	
10. Has your country promoted activities to assemble management experiences and scientific, indigenous and local information at the national and local levels to provide for the sharing of approaches and tools that lead to improved forest practices with regard to forest biological diversity? (Work Programme, paragraph 30)	
a) minimal activity	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	
11. Has your country promoted activities with the aim of providing options to minimize or mitigate negative and to promote positive human influences on forest biological diversity? (Work Programme, paragraph 31)	
a) minimal activity	X
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	

c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	
12. Has your country promoted activities to minimize the impact of harmful alien species on forest biological diversity? (Work Programme, paragraph 32)	
a) minimal activity	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	
13. Has your country identified means and mechanisms to improve the identification and prioritisation of research activities related to influences of human activities, in particular forest management practices, on forest biological diversity? (Work Programme, paragraph 33)	
a) minimal activity	X
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	
14. Does your country hold research results and syntheses of reports of relevant scientific and traditional knowledge on key forest biological diversity issues and, if so, have these been disseminated as widely as possible? (Work Programme, paragraph 34)	
a) not relevant	
b) some relevant material, but not widely disseminated	
c) significant material that could be more widely disseminated (please give details below)	X
d) yes - already widely disseminated (please give details below)	
15. Has your country prepared case-studies on assessing impacts of fires and alien species on forest biological diversity and their influences on the management of forest ecosystems and savannahs? (Work Programme, paragraph 35)	
a) no - please indicate below whether this is due to a lack of available case-studies or for other reasons	X
b) yes - please give below any views you may have on the usefulness of the preparation of case-studies for developing a better biological understanding of the problem and/or better management responses.	

Programme element 3: Methodologies necessary to advance the elaboration and implementation of criteria and indicators for forest biological diversity

16. Has your country assessed experiences gained in national and regional processes, identifying common elements and gaps in existing initiatives and improving indicators for forest biological diversity? (Work Programme, paragraph 43)	
a) minimal activity	
b) yes - limited assessment made (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant assessment made (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	
17. Has your country carried out taxonomic studies and inventories at the national level which provide for a basic assessment of forest biological diversity? (Work Programme, paragraph 43)	
a) minimal activity	
b) yes - limited assessment made (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant assessment made (please give details below)	X
d) not relevant	

If you have ticked any of the boxes in questions 5 to 17 above which invite you to provide further details, please do so here.

(Information can include descriptions of methodologies and of activities undertaken, reasons for success or failure, outcomes and lessons learned)

To some extent, Tanzania has made assessment of the status and trends of its forest biodiversity and identified option for its conservation and sustainable use. For example, assessments were undertaken for the East Usambara Forests (Nilo, Somdoe, Kwangumi, Mlinga, Bombo East I and II, Mgambo Forest Reserves). Also assessment has been done in the Amani Nature Reserve, which is part of the Usambara Mountains Forests.

Furthermore, assessments have been carried out in the Southern Highlands Forests (Udzungwa National Park, New Dabaga/Ulangambi and West Kilombero Scamp Forests). Another assessment was undertaken in some areas of Miombo woodlands e.g. in the Kilombero/Ulanga areas.

Identified options in the assessments include:-

- Preparation of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) strategies/plans
- Preparation of Technical Papers to guide field operations and resources management as well as formulation and updating of forest Policy and Legislation;
- Adoption of appropriate/harmonised institutional framework for forest biological resources conservation including getting and operating in partnerships with forest adjacent local communities and the civil societies such as CBOs and NGOs in order to ensure that forest resources are conserved and managed on a sustainable basis.

Moreover, Tanzania requested assistance through the financial mechanism to implement projects that promote the implementation of the focused work programme on forest biological diversity. Projects like the East Usambara catchments Forests and the Amani Nature Reserve (ANR), Management of Mountain/Catchments Forests in Iringa region as well as management of woodlands in Lindi region has been achieved through bilateral financial support. In addition, Management of Woodlands in other parts of Tanzania such as Tabora region and improving services delivery to districts and local communities for a focused forest conservation and sustainable management is supported through World Bank Credit and GEF Grants. One of the institutes that benefited from such mechanism is Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) of the University of Dar es Salaam that was undertaking the Tanzania Natural Resources Information Centre (TANRIC) that was implemented through World Bank (IDA Credit).

The Tanzania Forest Conservation Management Programme (TFCMP) was financed by GEF through World Bank (IDA Credit).

Recognising the importance of the indigenous knowledge in the agricultural biological diversity management, Tanzania is participating in the LinkS project that promotes the use indigenous of knowledge in food security.

Moreover, Tanzania is promoting activities for enhancing understanding of positive and negative human influences on forest ecosystem by relevant stakeholders through collaborative forest management under TFCMP. In addition, the project also aim at providing options to minimize or mitigate negative and promote positive human influences on forest biological diversity.

The methodologies identified for enhancing integration of forest biological diversity conservation and sustainable use include:-

- Policy reviews;
- Legislation updating to harmonize and increase cooperation/collaboration amongst land based sectors such as agriculture, livestock, water, energy, lands, wildlife, fisheries, beekeeping and mining.
- Promoting Participatory Forest Management through Joint Forest Management and Community Based Forest Conservation and granting user rights (tenure security)
- Empowering local community and becoming customer focused and formulate strategies that are demand driven but operating as facilitators and not implementers.

Indigenous knowledge is considered an important aspect for sustaining forest resources in the country. Some methodologies are developed in the field. For example, implementation of 'Hifadhi Ardhi Shinyanga - HASHI' field activities draws heavily from community traditional ways of managing natural resources. In other Projects like East Usambara Catchment Forst project values ITK and uses it as a tool to meet project objectives. In the Southern Highlands, particularly Iringa region through their Matumizi Endelevu ya Misitu Asili-MEMA Project the success hinges on traditional methods and cultural values being integrated in forst/woodlands conservations.

Tanzania also discourages the extension of exotic tree spp. The move is aimed at minimizing the impact of harmful alien species on biological diversity (e.g. Meosopsis eminii, Lantana camara).

Tanzania has undertaken several researches and thus possesses results and syntheses of the reports of the relevant scientific and traditional knowledge of key biological diversity issues. Such reports include the "Useful trees and shrubs of Tanzania" (by L.P. Mbuya, H.P. Msanga, C.K. Ruffo, Ann Birnie and Bo Tengäs, 1994) and Edible Wild plants of Tanzania (C.K. Ruffo, Ann Birnie and Bo Tengäs, 2002).The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism through the Forest and Beekeeping Division has also conducted several researches, and the reports are readily available.

Ecosystem approach is a new concept in Tanzania, thus it requires reason conceptualize and formulate appropriate action.

However, Lack of appropriate case studies on assessing the impacts of fires and alien species on forest biological diversity and their influences on the management of forest ecosystem and savannah is the main concern.

Lesson learnt in the implementation of this programme are:-

- Acute shortage of taxonomist and facilities in Tanzania,
- The unattractive nature of the field of taxonomy,
- Acute inadequacy of incentives for taxonomic work.