

THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN TANZANIA



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BACKGROUND

- **Background**
- Area of Tanzania 942,784 km² of which 881,289 km² is landmass and 61,495 km² is water.
- The present population is estimated to about 36 million people (33 million 2002 Census).
- About 85% of that population lives in the rural areas depending on farming for their livelihood.
- Forests and woodlands cover about 46% of the total land area
- Wildlife protected area is 28%
- Village Land is 70%

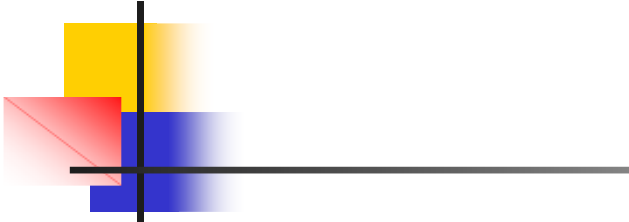
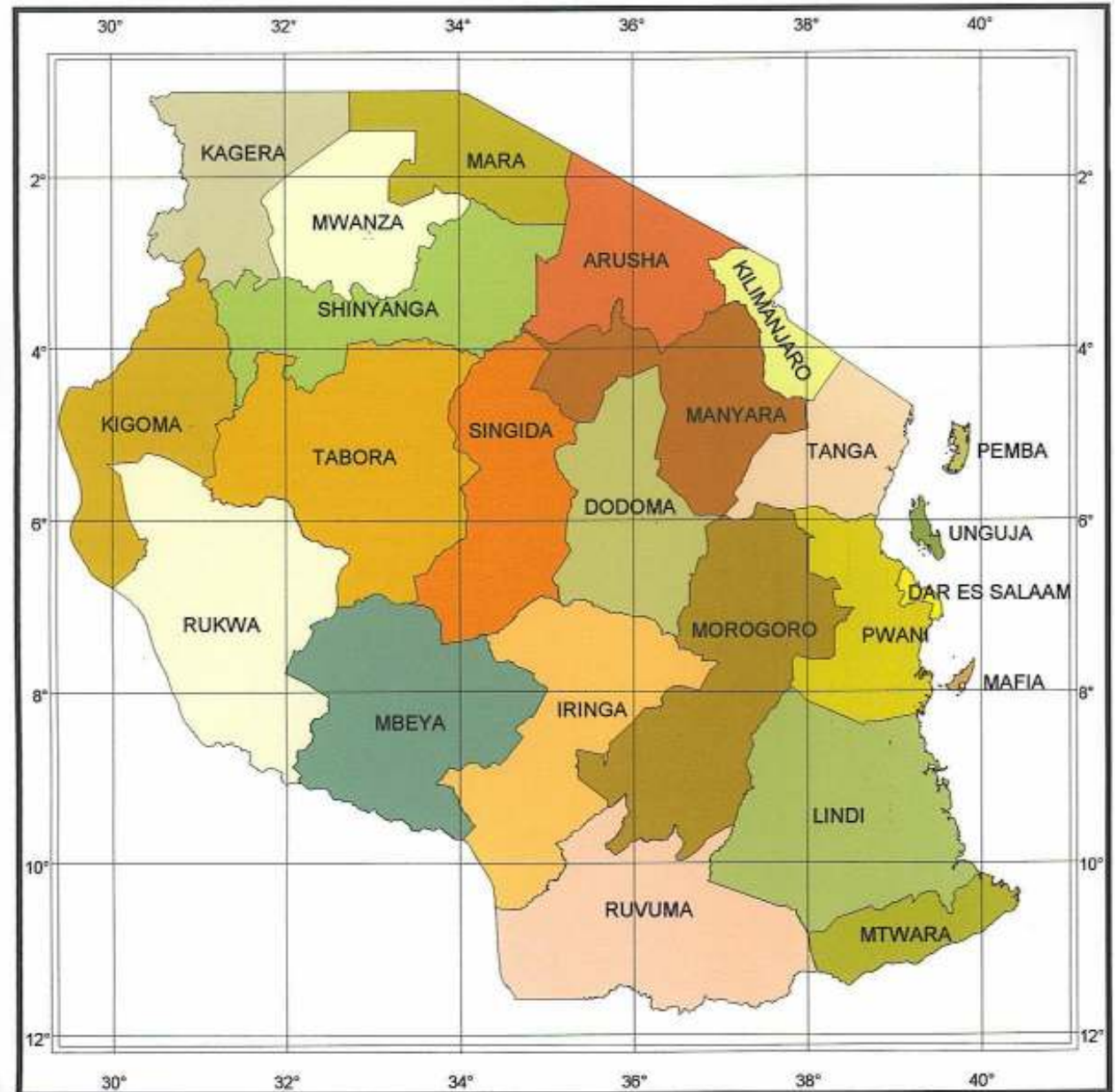


Environment, Disaster and Sustainable Development

- Disaster risk management an integral factor for socio-economic development in Tanzania
- Recent efforts to Combat land degradation and conserve water catchment areas and related ecosystems in Tanzania are linked strategies towards poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) of 2005 underscores disaster management, environmental wellbeing and the sustainability of the productive sectors.
- Agriculture that counts for 45% of the GDP and about 60% of the export earnings as well as livelihood to over 80% of the population.
- The NSGRP, also views energy as a critical factor for life support and for the attainment of the NSGRP and Millennium Development Goals and targets.
- The existence of well functioning water catchment areas and related ecosystems and increased agricultural productivity is a major factor for sustainable land management.

MAP OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA - REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES





National Environment and Disaster Policy Decisions

- Major milestones since Rio de Janeiro meeting include;: the 1994 National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) environmental consideration into decision-making processes;
- The National Land Policy 1995 designed to improve land tenure and utilization of resources,
- The 1997 National Environmental Policy (NEP) define national goals and strategic objectives in environment;
- National Disaster Management Policy 2004
- In 2000, a National Parliamentary Committee on Environment was formed.
- National Disaster Management Committee formed 2005
- Other policies are Mineral Sector Policy; Wildlife Policy; Fisheries Policy; Forestry Policy; Water Policy, Agriculture Policy and Energy Policy..

National Environment and Disaster Policy Decisions (Continued)



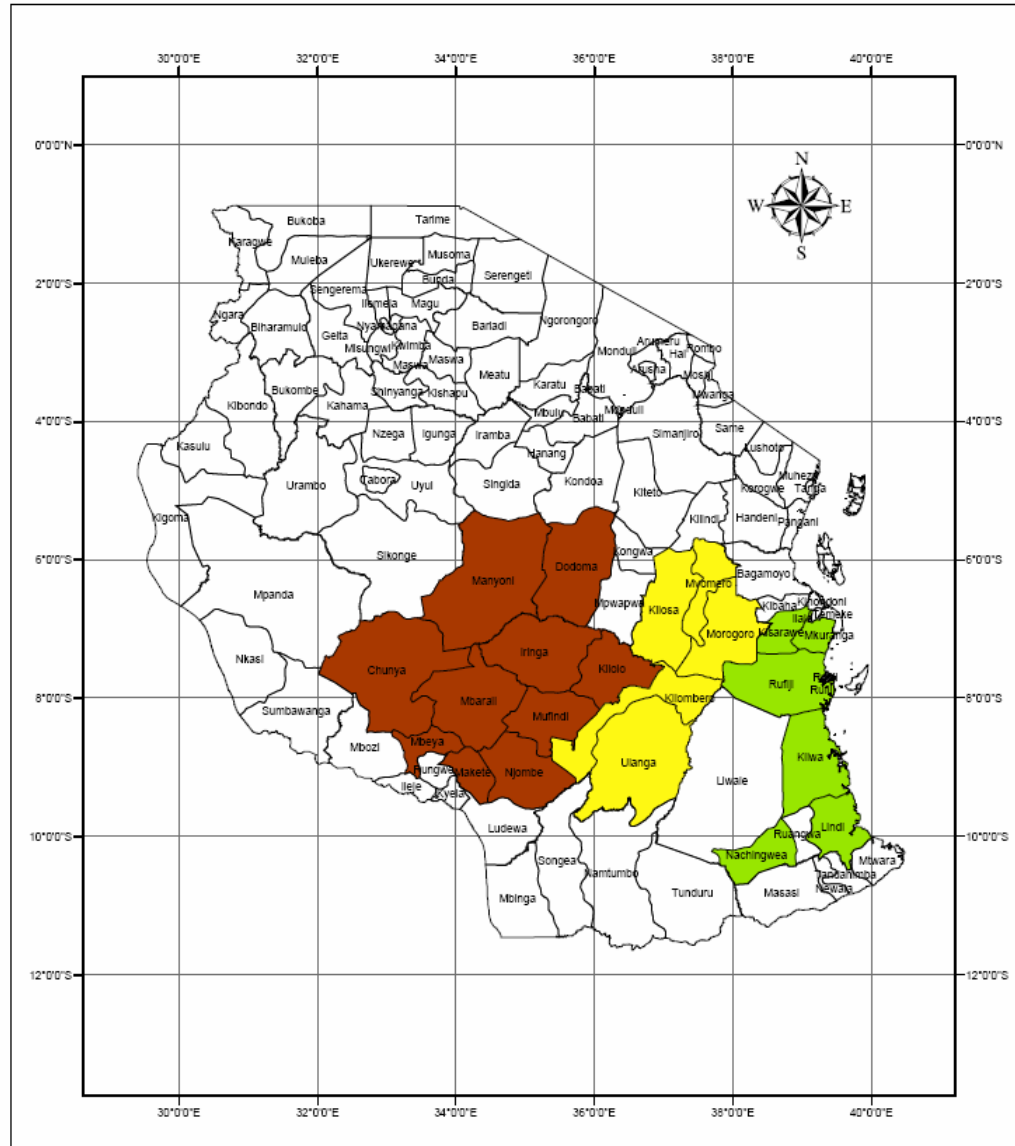
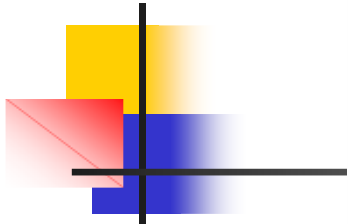
- Tanzania has also put in place a number of legislative measures including; a National Environmental Management Act (EMA, 2004) became operational in 2005,
- National Disaster Management Act 1990 under Review
- Other enacted and or reviewed; The Water Act (1999), Mining Act, 1998, Forests Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2002), Forest Resources Management and Conservation Act (No. 10 of 1996) and Land Act and Village Land Act, 1999. The Local Government Act (1982) amended in 1992 and 2000,
- The Village Land Act 1999 and other natural resources laws have devolved powers to manage land resources to village communities.



Common Disaster and Risks

- Refugees from neighbouring countries
- Crops prices and markets
- Poor housing
- HIV/AIDS Pandemic
- Drought/famine
- Floods
- Earthquakes/landslides
- Land conflicts pastoralists/crop producers
- Poor power supply systems failures
- Environmental degradation

PRIORITY DISTRICTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (RUFJI BASIN) 2006/2007



LEGEND

■ Environmentally Degraded

■ Transitional Districts

■ Destination Districts

SCALE 1:8500000

THE STRATEGY ON URGENT ACTIONS TO COMBAT THE DEGRADATION OF LAND AND WATER CATCHMENT AREAS IN TANZANIA



- Environmental degradation arising from the invasion of water sources and catchment areas by livestock keepers/herdsmen
- Environmental degradation arising from illegal human activities related to agriculture and human settlement along steep slopes of mountains and mountain ranges, near river banks and around water sources.
- Environmental degradation due to deforestation and massive tree cutting



STRATEGIES (Continued)

- Unsustainable small and large scale irrigation projects and programmes, with negative consequences on biodiversity and general water availability.
- Inadequate accurate data and information at district level regarding water sources and land use.
- Environmental degradation due to wild fires
- Land and Water Degradation resulting from alien and exotic tree species.
- Desertification and drought in many parts of the country.



STRATEGIES (Continued)

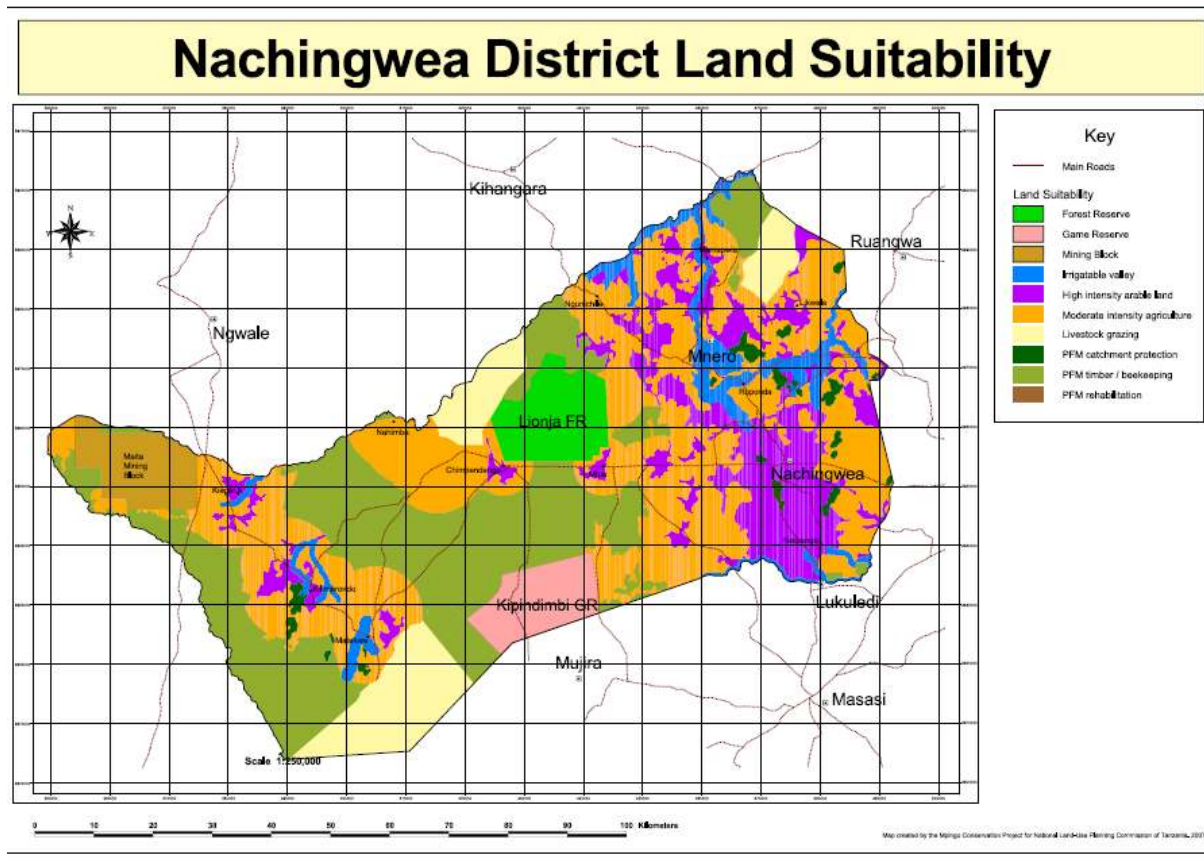
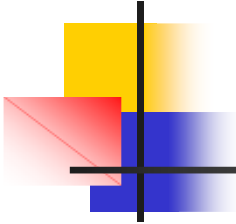
- Public awareness and involvement in environmental protection and sustainable utilization of natural resources.
- Land use conflicts among various stakeholders. Actions on this area include the following:
 - Preparation of Environmental conservation and participatory land use plans for every district,
 - Determination of livestock carrying capacities in villages and districts
 - Surveying and mapping 6000 villages and
 - Mainstreaming the Environmental Management Act 2004 into
 - Sector environmental laws and oversee their implementation.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT AS A TOOL FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



- A National Framework Land Use Plan Finalised (Policy issues on disaster and environment reviewed)
- District Framework Land Use Plans for 13 Districts Finalised (Disaster and risks intervention areas identified in districts)
- Village Land Use Plans for more than 150 Villages Prepared (Disaster risk reduction measure mainstreamed village level programmes)
- Securing of Land Tenure enhanced
- Enactment of Land Use Planning Laws

DISTRICT SUITABILITY LAND USE

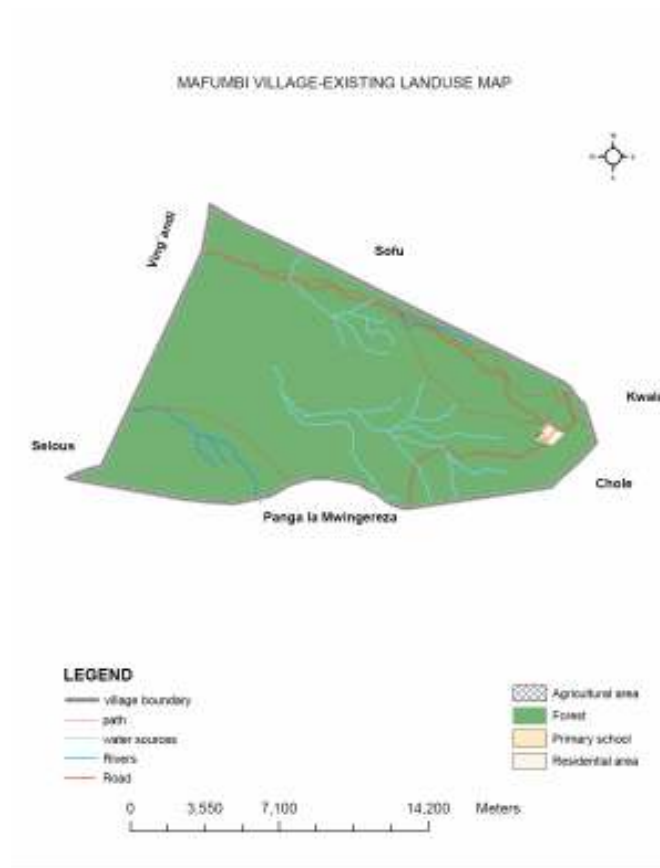




Streamlining disaster management in village land use planning process

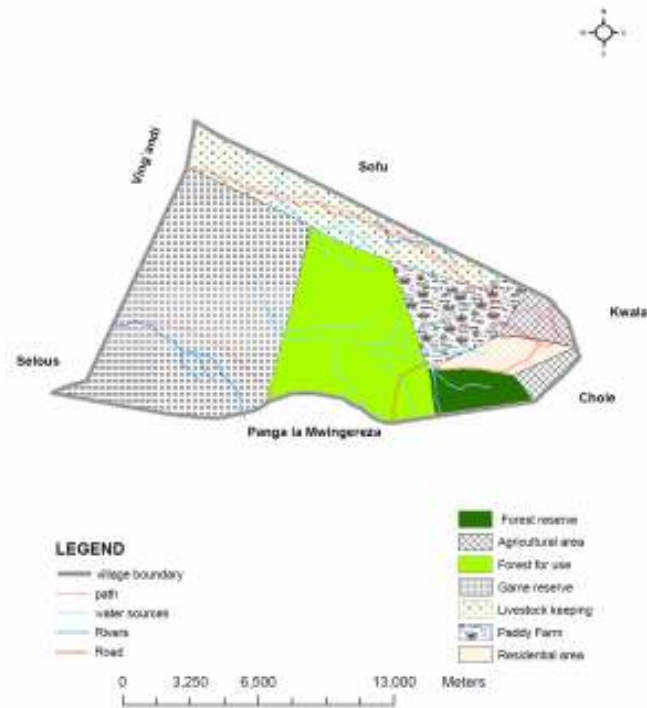
- **Step 3: Supplementary surveys:**
- Identification and mapping of village boundaries
- Identification of major land uses i.e. agriculture, grazing, residential, forests, wildlife (public vs. private ownership)
- Identification of disaster prone areas
- Preparation of a base map

Village level disaster and environment issues mapping



VILLAGE LAND USE PLAN

MAFUMBI VILLAGE-LANDUSE PLANNING MAP





Way Forward

- Support Tanzania financially in integrating disaster risk reduction in the land use planning process and other development programmes.
- Develop monitoring and evaluation system in the implementation of land use plans to get feedback on the impact of land use plans on disaster reduction
- Support research on better ways to prepare land use plans that respond to disaster risk reduction and preparedness.
- The International Financial Institutions such as World Bank and European Union should streamline land use planning and disaster management in their projects.