

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



**SECOND NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

DAR ES SALAAM

FEBRUARY, 2004

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A. FOREWORD

Tanzania fully recognises the role of biodiversity in providing the natural resources base for socio-economic development. Current and future economic social and ecological distribution of genes, species, and ecosystems make the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity not just technical concerns but political imperatives as well. With this in mind the Government of Tanzania had every reason to give all the necessary support to the preparation of the Second Nation Report for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

We are thus convinced that this report will provide basis for better decision-making in the formulation of plans, strategies and programmes. More important this report will facilitate in assessing on measures we have taken for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the Convention. The report mainly presents four thematic areas based on COP decisions. The thematic areas presented in this report are:-

- Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity,
- Inland water ecosystems,
- Agriculture Biodiversity, and
- Forest biological diversity.

Tanzania has greatly benefited from biological diversity, including in attracting tourism, and as a source of food, medicines, building materials and energy, and as decomposers of organic wastes and soil conditions. Moreover, many commercial enterprises are an offspring of these biological services, including food processing plants, furniture and pulp enterprises and hotel industry. However, many aspects of development programmes in the country and several human interventions are seriously threatening sustainable utilisation of biological diversity. Direct threats include: pollution from industrial, domestic and agriculture effluents, destructive fishing by use of dynamite, beach - seine and poisoning, deforestation, over-grazing, migratory pastoralism, over-exploitation of some species, and loss of wildlife habits. In view of such threats to biodiversity the Government of Tanzania is committed to the implementation of the Convention including various decisions of the Conference of Parties to CBD for the conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity.

Hon. A.D. Ntagazwa

Minister of State, Vice President's Office (Environment)

B. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The production of the Second National Report for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity is a milestone as it provides an assessment of the level to which Tanzania is implementing the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

It is pertinent to express my gratitude to all those who were involved in the preparation of this report. In particular, I recognise the contribution of E.K. Mugurusi, Director of Environment Vice President's Office and the National Team members, which consisted of Mr. R.S. Muyungi and Mr. R.P. Yonazi, Assistant Directors of Environment, Mr. K. F. Manyika and Mr. G.R. Kafumu all from the Division of Environment in the Vice President's Office; Mr. P. Ottaru from the Wildlife Division, Ministry of Natural resources and Tourism; Mr. Ali Juma Hamadi of Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment and Cooperatives - Zanzibar; and Prof. S. Misana of University of Dar es Salaam. The Vice President's Office is also indebted to various stakeholders who were involved in the consultations for the production of this report, including Government ministries and institutions, academic and research institutions, NGOs, private sector, youth organisation, politicians, CBOs and the civil society.

Lastly, but not least I would also like to express our gratitude to UNDP/GEF for the financial support that enabled the preparation of this report.

Raphael O. S. Mollel
Senior Permanent Secretary,
Vice President's Office

C: OVERVIEW

The United Republic of Tanzania as a party to Convention on Biological Diversity is required to prepare and submit to the Conference of the Parties, regularly a report on measures it has taken for implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the Convention. The first report was prepared and submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat in 2001.

This second national report covers four biodiversity thematic areas which are the subject of reporting as agreed at the 5th Session of the Conference of the Parties in Nairobi. The thematic areas are: - Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity; Inland Water Eco-systems; Agriculture Biodiversity and; Forest Biological Diversity, as well as some of the articles of the Convention and various decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

Generally, the report indicates that Tanzania accords high priority to the implementation of the work programme of the thematic areas and associated Articles as decided by the Conference of the Parties. Implementation of some of the Conference of the Parties decisions has been limited by inadequate financial resources. However, there have been initiatives by the Government to implement some of the decision through development of national, sub-regional programme/projects, collaborating with bilateral and multilateral donors and agencies.

Annexed to this report are two case-studies on benefit sharing arrangements in the Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and the Jozan-Chwaka Bay Conservation project in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar respectively. The two case studies show how benefit sharing arrangement works in Tanzania.

During national consultations for the preparation of this report, one of the critical observations made was that, the format/guidelines provided by the COP does not allow for clear understanding of the state of implementation of the CBD at national level. It was thus agreed to prepare an internal report for national use. Thus readers may wish to read both the main report and the internal report (the executive summary of the 2nd report) so as to easily understand some of the information contained in the reports.

D: LIST OF SOME ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AEWA	African Eurasia Water-Bird Agreement
ANR	Amani Nature Reserve
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CEFE	Creation of Enterprises through the Formation of Entrepreneurs
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement center
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COP	Conference of the Parties
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology
EAC	East Africa Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMP	General Management Plans
GTZ	Germany Technical Cooperation
ICD	Integrated Conservation Development
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agro-forestry
IITA	Institute for Information technology Application
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
IRA	Institute of Resource Assessment
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
JCBCA	Jozan Chwaka Bay Conservation Area
JCBCP	Jozan Chwaka Bay Conservation Project
JECA	Jozan Environmental Conservation Association
LinKS	Local indigenous Knowledge System
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LTBP	Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Project
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBCS	National Biodiversity Country Study
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NFPAM	National Fund for Protected Area Management
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NPGRC	National Plant Genetic Resource Centre
NTSP	National Tree Seed Programme
PFM	Participatory Forest management
PLEC	People, Land Management and Environmental Change
PRA	Participatory Rural appraisal
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SADC	Southern Africa Development Committee
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TAFORI	Tanzania Forestry Research Institute
TPRI	Tanzania Plant Pesticide Research Institute
UNCCD	United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
URT	United Republic Of Tanzania
VCC	Village Conservation Committee

WMA Wildlife Management Areas

E. CONTACT DETAILS

Origin of this report

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Submission	
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Date of submission:	

F. APPROACH FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

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 members were:-

1. Mr. R. P. Yonazi, Assistant Director of Environment- Vice President's Office,
2. Mr. G.R. Kafumu, Forest Officer, Vice President's Office,
3. Mr. K. F. Manyika, Forest 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 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, programmes and projects
- workshop reports
- National country studies on biodiversity
- Case studies and workshop reports/proceeding.

G: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THEMATIC WORK PROGRAMMES/AREAS

The COP has established programmes of work that respond to a number of Articles. Identified below is the relative priority accorded to each theme and the adequacy of resources. This will allow subsequent information on implementation of each Article to be put into context. There are other questions on implementation of the programmes of work at the end of these guidelines.

Inland water ecosystems

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
c) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
c) Severely limiting	

Marine and coastal biological diversity

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
c) Not relevant	
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
c) Severely limiting	

Agricultural biological diversity

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
c) Not relevant	
6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
c) Severely limiting	

Forest biological diversity

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
c) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
c) Severely limiting	

Further comments on work programmes and priorities

A number of projects and programmes have been initiated to implement these management programmes in Tanzania.

On inland water ecosystem, the following projects are on-going: -

- (i) Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity and Pollution Control Project,
- (ii) Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme,
- (iii) Conservation and Sustainable use of Biodiversity on Eastern Africa Rift Valley Lakes and Wetlands,
- (iv) Lake Nyasa Biodiversity Project.

On Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity, the projects/programmes include:-

- (i) Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership Project,
- (ii) Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme,
- (iii) Mafia Island Marine Park Project,
- (iv) Marine Ecosystem Programme,
- (v) Zanzibar Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project,
- (vi) Chore Island Coral Park
- (vii) Mnazi Bay Project.

On Agriculture Biodiversity, the projects/programmes include:-

- (i) Integrated Pest Management Programme,
- (ii) Promotion of farmers Innovation Project
- (iii) Urban Vegetation Promotion Project,

On Forest Biological Diversity, the projects/programmes include:-

- (i) Tanzania Forest Conservation and Management Project,
- (ii) Amani Nature Conservation Project,
- (iii) Eastern Arc Forest Conservation Project,
- (iv) The Eastern African Coastal Forest Eco-region Action Programme,
- (v) Rufiji Delta Management Project.

Article 5 Cooperation

9. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
10. 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	

11. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) bilateral cooperation (please details given below)	X
b) international programmes (please details given below)	X
c) international agreements (please details given below)	X

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

Ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please details given below)	X
d) not applicable	

Decision IV/15 The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance

13. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary-protected areas?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	X
d) not relevant	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Tanzania accords high priority to the implementation of article 5 of the Convention and the associated decisions. Tanzania cooperates bilaterally, regionally and multilaterally with many other countries through different projects and programmes. Examples of programmes implemented under such cooperation are as indicated below:-

a) Bilateral Cooperation

- (i) Selous Conservation Programme (URT/GTZ Cooperation)-extending to Mozambique,
- (ii) Eastern Arc Forest Conservation and Management Project(URT/
- (iii) East Usambara Conservation Area management Project (EUCAMP),
- (iv) Cross-border biodiversity Project(URT/GEF)

b) International Programmes

- (i) Integrated Coastal Management Programme(URT/GEF)
- (ii) People, Land Management and Environmental Change (PLEC)(URT/UNIC).
- (iii) National Biosafety Framework Project(URT/UNEP-GEF)

c) International Agreements

- (i) Tanzania has acceded to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,
- (ii) Tanzania is a Party to other relevant Conventions including CITES, RAMSAR, African Eurasia Water-Bird Agreement (AEWA), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), UN Convention to Combating Diversity(UNCCD), UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Tanzania is also a party to sub-regional agreements such as Lusaka Agreement, and East African Treaty.

NB: Tanzania has been collaborating with international organisations such as IPGRI, CIMMYT, ICRAF, IITA and IRRI in conservation of germplasm, research and training.

Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

14. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
15. 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	

16. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ₁	X
e) completed and adopted ₂	
f) reports on implementation available	
17. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ₂	X
e) completed and adopted ₂	
f) reports on implementation available	
18. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	
b) most articles	X
b) all articles	
19. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	
c) all major sectors	X
d) all sectors	

1/ Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

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

20. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	X
c) regional meetings	
21. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
22. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	X
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	
23. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	
<i>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</i>	
24. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	

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

25. 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) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Regarding the preparation of the NBSAP^{1/2}, the preparation has already been completed and process is underway to be approved by the government. The NBSAP covers most of the relevant provisions Article of the Convention.

The NBSAP integrates all major sectors and their implementation in sector priority programmes and action plans.

Support for the preparation of the document was given by the Royal Norwegian Embassy. The strategies and action plans put emphasis on international cooperation.

In response to decisions II/7 and III/9 which stress the need for regional and international cooperation on actions being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other contracting Parties, the NBSAP has provisions for coordination with other strategies and action plans of neighbouring countries.

Article 7 Identification and monitoring

26. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
27. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
28. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators					
c) for a range of major groups					X
d) for a comprehensive range of species					
29. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?					

a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	X
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
30. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity (at species level only)	X
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
31. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	
c) for a range of major groups	X
d) for a comprehensive range of species	
32. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	X
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
33. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	X
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
34. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	X
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
35. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	X

b) early stages of programme development	
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
36. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment

37. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	X
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	
38. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	
39. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	
40. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes (if so give details below)	
41. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

42. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

**Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA
[part]**

43. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of assessment	
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
44. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
45. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	X
c) yes, covering all known needs	
46. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	X
b) some opportunities	
c) significant opportunities	
47. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	X
b) some investment	
c) significant investment	
48. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	

b) yes - stated policy	X
c) yes - systematic national programme	
49. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	X
d) being implemented by all major collections	
50. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	
51. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	X
b) yes - in the previous national report	
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
52. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	
d) yes for all major institutions	
53. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
54. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	

c) yes - significant extent	
55. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Tanzania has an ongoing inventory programme at species level as well as at ecosystem level for major ecosystems. There are minimal activities of inventory programmes at the genetic level.

Tanzania has identified activities with adverse effects on biodiversity, thus most threats are known. There are however, some gaps in knowledge and there are monitoring systems for these activities and their effects.

Decision IV/1 among other issues, encouraged Governments to make available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information. Due to limited financial resources, Tanzania has not carried out a national taxonomic need assessment, nor has it held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities. For the same reasons there is no developed national taxonomic action plan in place. However, the government is making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information, although this does not cover adequately all known needs.

Apart from limited resources, little has been done in the field of taxonomy due to the following reasons:-

- (i) There are inadequate training and re-training resources,
- (ii) There is an inadequate infrastructure development such as laboratories and lab. equipment and materials.

In order to alleviate this problem there is need for support in training and infrastructure development in the field of taxonomy, identification and monitoring.

Tanzania is also striving to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available through public awareness and encouragement of students at the Universities to undertake taxonomic studies. Further taxonomic information is available for research and other uses by the public.

Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]

56. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
57. 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	

58. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?	
a) system under development	
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	
c) national protected area systems plan in place	
d) relatively complete system in place	X
59. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?	
a) no	
b) no, under development	
c) yes	
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	X
60. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	
61. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	X
62. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	

b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
63. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
64. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
65. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	
66. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	
67. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	X

68. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a significant extent	
If a developed country Party -	
69. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -	
70. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention

71. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	X
c) regional meetings	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Tanzania accords high priority to the implementation of this Article and the associated decisions. The government has established a system of protected areas for conserving biological diversity. There are nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas.

Furthermore, a number of programmes and policies are already in place in order to regulate or manage biological resources with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use. The Government has undertaken measures for the promotion of the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in the natural environment as well as environmentally sound and sustainable development adjacent to protected areas.

A review of the wildlife policy is underway to facilitate the establishment of a new category of protected area to be known as Wildlife Management Area (WMAs). The WMA approach entails a benefit-sharing arrangement as an incentive towards sustainable utilisation of biological resources. The approach will accommodate the management of wildlife corridors and dispersal areas.

Donors supporting in-situ conservation in Tanzania include:-Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Japan, USA, Norway, Sweden, France, European Union, and Germany. International organization and institutions supporting implementation of this article include:- FAO, UNESCO, and GEF through World Bank, UNEP and UNDP, IUCN WWF, African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) as well as the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS).

Activities being funded include:-Maintenance of Protected areas such as game reserves; National Parks, Marine Parks, nature reserves; Provision of transport and communication facilities; Improvement of infrastructure in protected areas and Research and training.

As mentioned, Tanzania has already prepared the National Biodiversity Country Study report, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and currently preparing a National Biosafety Framework as an initiative for the implementation of this Article.

Article 8h Alien species

72. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
73. 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	
74. Has your country identified alien species introduced?							
a) no							
b) only major species of concern						X	
c) only new or recent introductions							
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions							
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions							
75. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?							
a) no							
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed						X	
c) most alien species have been assessed							
76. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?							
a) no measures							
b) some measures in place						X	
c) potential measures under review							
d) comprehensive measures in place							

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

77. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	
b) discussion on potential projects under way	X
c) active development of new projects	X
78. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Government has identified alien species introduced, and has assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species through the introduction of these alien species of concern. Some measures have been taken to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

Pursuant to decision IV/1 which urges parties to develop country-driven projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species, Tanzania is collaborating with other Parties in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species. However, the issue of alien species has not been adequately addressed by the NBSAP.

There are projects and programmes which are being implemented with regard to this decision. These include projects like the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project, Nile Basin Initiative, etc.

Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions

79. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
80. 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	

81. 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?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
82. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	

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

83. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	
84. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	X
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
85. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
86. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	X
c) all	

87. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Tanzania has 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.

Pursuant to this Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9, there are projects/programmes being undertaken under this Article. These include the Gender, Biodiversity and Local Knowledge systems to Strengthen Agriculture and Rural Development in Southern Africa (LinKS) project. LinKS is a project being implemented in four countries namely Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland, and deals with local knowledge in the use and management of biodiversity.

Tanzania has developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j) and supplies information on the implementation of this article to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report and CHM and the country is participating in appropriate working groups and meetings.

In addition, Tanzania is facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings.

Article 9 Ex situ conservation

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

90. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
91. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
92. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
93. 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 <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
94. 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 <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
95. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	

b) yes	X
96. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
97. 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 (9d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
98. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
99. Has your country received financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Tanzania has adopted measures for the *ex situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to the country. This being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries in the region.

To a limited extent, Tanzania has established and maintained facilities for the *ex situ* conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources native to the country. This is also being done in active collaboration with organizations in other countries in the region. The Government also has adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

Some measures have been taken 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.

Indeed, Ex-situ conservation is not common in Tanzania, and where practiced, could be for research and training purposes.

However, there are national projects/programmes/centres/institutions

established to deal with the implementation of this article in Tanzania. These include the National Tree Seeds Programme (NTSP), National Herbarium, the National Gene bank and Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI). Several initiatives have been undertaken to research on specific biological resources. These include research on Camphor tree (*Ocotea usambarensis*) and the Black Rhinos research.

The Kihansi spray toads which were taken to US form important aspects in this regards.

Support to undertake research is obtained from various sources including Government, multilateral and bilateral sources such as DANIDA, FINNIDA

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

100. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
101. 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	

102. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) review of implementation available	

103. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

104. 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 (10c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

105. 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 (10d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

106. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	

a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) review of implementation available	

Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions

107. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
108. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>There are programmes in place to ensure that there is an integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making.</p> <p>Tanzania has also adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity and taken measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources compatible with conservation and sustainable use requirements. Similarly the Government has put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced.</p> <p>Existing measures are being promoted to encourage customary use of biological resources compatible with conservation or sustainable uses of resources. For example, <i>Ngitili</i>, which is the famous traditional pasture and environmental management practice in Shinyanga and Mwanza regions of the country, since time immemorial, has gained popularity in recent years due to its contribution to biodiversity conservation and protection.</p>
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Article 11 Incentive measures

109. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
110. 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	

111. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	
e) review of implementation available	

Decision III/18. Incentive measures

112. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) reviews in progress	
c) some reviews complete	X
d) as far as practically possible	
113. Has your country ensured the development of 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, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	X
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
114. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	
c) some	X

d) many	
115. 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
116. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	X

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

117. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	
118. 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	
b) partially reviewed	
c) thoroughly reviewed	X
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
119. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
120. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	

c) advanced stages of development	X
d) frameworks in place	
e) review of implementation available	
121. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) processes being identified	
c) processes identified but not implemented	X
d) processes in place	
122. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	
b) identification programme under way	X
c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Government has incorporated biological diversity considerations into 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.

Pursuant to Decision IV/10 which encourages parties to promote the design and implementation of appropriate incentive measures, Tanzania is actively designing and implementing incentive measures. The Government has identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures.

The Tanzania Wildlife Policy of 1998 advocates the establishment of a benefit-sharing arrangement to be practised in protected areas, known as Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). The primary beneficiaries in this kind of benefit-sharing are the local communities and local authorities. The legislations/regulations governing the establishment and management of WMA are ready.

Moreover, capacity building initiatives through stakeholders' seminar and workshop are undertaken to create awareness and also to implement incentive measures and promote private sector initiatives at various levels.

At regional and international levels, Tanzania communicates and exchanges experiences with other contracting parties regarding the use of the incentive measure necessary for biological diversity conservation through workshops and meetings. The Government is facilitating the use of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) as a basis for promoting incentive measures to the local community.

Article 12 Research and training

123. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
124. 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	

125. 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 (12a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	
126. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
127. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
128. 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 (12c)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
129. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes, where relevant	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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 diversity and its components. The government promotes and encourages research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

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.

Article 13 Public education and awareness

130. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?

a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
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131. 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	
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132. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?

a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

133. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?

a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

134. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?

a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

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

135. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?

a) no	
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b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
136. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	X
b) significant but not adequate resources	
c) adequate resources	
137. 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	X
138. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	
139. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
140. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	X
c) under development	
d) yes	
141. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
142. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	X

b) yes	
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Further comments on implementation of this Article

Tanzania promotes and encourages understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity through media. Also the Government promotes and encourages understanding of the importance of, and the measures required 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, public education and awareness needs have been covered in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Although resources are limited, the Government allocates appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation.

Government support to initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes is central.

In some cases, the government has illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into national language (kiswahili) to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors.

Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

143. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?

a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
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144. 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	
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145. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?

a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) legislation in place	
e) review of implementation available	

146. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?

a) no	
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b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
147. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
148. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
149. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	X
d) yes	
150. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) no need identified	
151. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	

152. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) mechanisms in place	
153. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) no need identified	

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

154. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	X
d) information provided on the national CHM	
155. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	X
d) information provided on the national CHM	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Tanzania accords high priority for the implementation of this Article. There are advanced stages of development to put legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity. Such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation. Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) it is already agreed that all Land-use, Land-use Changes and Forests (LULUCF) related Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects must undergo EIA.

Mechanisms are in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account.

Tanzania is involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction and is implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside the country's jurisdiction-some are completed, others in progress.

Tanzania has developed some mechanisms to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States and to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in the country to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Tanzania is developing some national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity and encourages international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity.

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 exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes. For example Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project committee comprises of members from three countries, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya thus enabling Tanzania and other countries to exchange relevant information.

Article 15 Access to genetic resources

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
157. 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	

158. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
159. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
160. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) processes in place	
161. Has your country taken 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 (15(6))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
162. 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 (15(7))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	X

Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources

163. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes, within the previous national report	
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	
164. Has your country implemented 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	
b) some programmes covering some needs	X
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
165. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	
b) analysis in progress	X
c) analysis completed	
166. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
167. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
168. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources	

for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Some measures are in place to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other contracting parties is developed and carried out with full participation of such contracting parties. Also, some measures are in place to ensure fair and equitable sharing of results of research and development and the benefits arising from commercial and other use of genetic resources with any contracting party providing such resources and the measures are of administrative and policy nature.

Regarding decision II/11 which urges governments to send information on national measures on access to genetic resources to the Secretariat of the Convention, Tanzania is yet to do so.

Pursuant to decision III/15 which urges governments to send to the Secretariat of the Convention information on legislative, administrative and policy measures on access to genetic resources, Tanzania has some capacity-building programmes implemented to develop and implement administrative, legislative and policy measures on access to genetic resources.

Support to some research projects and proposal development is also provided from various bilateral and multilateral sources.

The national genetic resource centre (National Plant Genetic Resource Centre - NPGRC) has been established at Tanzania Plant Pesticide Research Institute (TPRI) in Arusha. The centre serves also other SADC countries.

Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology

169. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
170. 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	

171. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting 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 (16(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	

d) comprehensive measures in place	
172. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes (please give brief details below)	X
173. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	
b) relevant, but no measures	X
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	
174. 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 (16(4))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	
175. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
176. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights

177. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Tanzania has taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting 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. The government is aware of some of some initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to the country on confessional or preferential terms.

Despite of being relevant but the Government has not taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms.

Tanzania has a national system in place for the intellectual property right protection although it does not does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way.

Article 17 Exchange of information

178. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High	X	b) Medium	c) Low
179. 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

180. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) restricted by lack of resources	
c) some measures in place	X
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	

If a developed country Party -	
181. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
182. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation

183. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High	X	b) Medium	c) Low
184. 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

185. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
186. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
187. 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 (18(4))?	
a) no	

b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) methods in place	
188. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
189. 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 (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism

190. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
191. 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 - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
192. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
193. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes, at the national level	X
c) yes, at national and international levels	
194. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	

b) participation only	X
c) supporting some meetings and participating	
195. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	
b) under development	X
c) yes (please give details below)	
196. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	X
b) yes	
197. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Tanzania gives high priority in this area and is a member to various sub-regional committees on environment. Such committees include:- the East African Community Environmental Committee, and SADC Environment, Land Management Sector. In these committees issues pertaining to environment are been discussed.

Pursuant to decision II/3 which calls governments to establish clearing-house mechanism to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation and further encouraging governments to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention, Tanzania has done so in limited extent.

In accordance to decision III/4 which among other issues requests parties to designate their clearing-house mechanism national focal point and make operational, Tanzania has already designated a national focal point, however the clearing-house mechanism is under development.

Pursuant to decision IV/2 which recommends each part to organize an appropriate national clearing-house mechanism steering committee composed of multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary representatives, and those parties with access to the internet to link their national clearing-house mechanism home page to the Secretariat's clearing-house mechanism home page, Tanzania is yet to do so at the moment but efforts are underway to link the National Clearing House Mechanism with other sectors so as to assist in the information sharing and exchange among different stakeholders.

Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

198. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
199. 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	

200. 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 (19(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures:	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	
201. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety

202. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	X
b) signed, ratification in progress	
b) instrument of ratification deposited	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Tanzania is giving high priority to issues related to biotechnology and distribution of its benefits however, resources available to obligation of
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this article are limited. Some research activities is being undertaken in academic and research institutions such as Sokoine University of Agriculture, and various agriculture and livestock research centres. However measures needs to be initiated to promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from biotechnologies.

In accordance to decision IV/3 which provides for countries to be party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Tanzania has acceded to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in March 2003.

Article 20 Financial resources

203. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
204. 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	
205. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?							
a) no							
b) yes - incentives only							
c) yes - financial support only							
d) yes - financial support and incentives						X	
If a developed country Party -							
206. 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 fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?							
a) no							
b) yes							
If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -							
207. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?							
a) no							
b) yes						X	

If a developed country Party -

208. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?

If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -

209. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?

a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

210. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?

a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

211. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?

a) no	
b) yes (please attach information)	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Some funding has been provided mainly through GEF as the financial mechanism of the Convention. Bilateral assistance has been provided for a few programmes. In addition, funding from The Royal Norwegian Government for the preparation of the NBSAP.

The following is the list of the programmes that have been completed and some are on the initial stages through various bilateral and multilateral agencies:-

- Lake Tanganyika biodiversity project,
- Lake Nyasa Environmental management Project,
- Cross-border biodiversity project,
- Tanzania Coastal Marine Management project.

Article 21 Financial mechanism

212. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
213. 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	

214. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

215. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	
b) no, although there are activities	
c) yes, within the previous national report	X
d) yes, through case-studies	
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Pursuant to this article, Tanzania has established several trust funds geared towards the conservation of biological diversity. They include the Tanzania wildlife Protection Fund, The National Fund for Protected Area Management (NFPAM) - Zanzibar, and the Amani Nature Conservation Fund.

Article 23 Conference of the Parties

216. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	1
b) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	3
b) COP 4 (Bratislava)	3
b) COP 5 (Nairobi)	7

Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17. Finance and budget

217. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties

218. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	X
If a developed country Party -	
219. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Tanzania has participated in meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP). Fourteen delegates participated in the past five COP, however representation to COP has been inadequate due to financial limitations.

In accordance to decision I/6 and III/24 and IV/17 which urges parties to pay promptly their contribution to the Convention's Trust Fund, Tanzania has partly contributed to the Convention's Trust Fund.

Pursuant to decision IV/16 to undertake preparations for meeting of the conference of the parties, Tanzania has participated to several regional and international meetings focused on implementation of the Convention before and after the conference of the parties. Such meetings include the African Regional Meeting held in Nairobi, Kenya in March 2002 in preparation for sixth Conference of the Parties.

Article 24 Secretariat

220. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

So far, Tanzania has yet seconded staff, neither contributed financial for the Secretariat activities.

Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice

221. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	1
b) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	1
b) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	1
b) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	2

Further comments on implementation of this Article

There is need for increasing the participation support in COP and SBSTTA meetings.

Article 26 Reports

222. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary	
c) Interim/draft	
d) Final	X
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later	X

Decision IV/14 National reports

223. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
224. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	
b) publishing the report?	
c) making the report available on request?	X
d) posting the report on the Internet?	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Tanzania prepared its first national report for the implementation of the Convention in 2001. The report was submitted to the Secretariat later after the original and extended deadline for submission.

Even though the guidelines used in the preparation of the second report seem to be better than the ones used the first National report, especially for the purpose of comparison among parties, these guidelines did not provide flexibility at national level. However, these guidelines further led to more consultations, participation and dialogue among stakeholders.

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

225. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
226. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
227. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
228. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	

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

229. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work

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**Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of
marine and coastal biological diversity**

230. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
231. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) arrangements in place	
232. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
233. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	X
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
234. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	
b) programmes are being developed	X
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	
235. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	

Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work

Pursuant to the implementation of Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5, Tanzania Coastal Management project has been formulated for the purpose of conserving the Marine and coastal ecosystem. There are also projects/programmes being implemented under this work programme. These include the Menay Bay Conservation project and the Tanzania Coastal Management project.

Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity

236. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	
d) assessment completed	X
237. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	
c) yes	X
238. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and intensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
239. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - case-studies	X
c) yes - other mechanisms (please specify)	
240. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	
b) yes - pollinators	X
c) yes - soil biota	X
d) yes - integrated landscape management and farming systems	

241. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) mechanisms in place	
242. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agro-biodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) mechanisms in place	
243. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
244. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
245. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
246. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
247. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	

b) yes	X
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Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work

Tanzania's National Plant Genetic Resource Centre (NPGRC) deals with access, collection and conservation of genetic resources. The centre acts as a gene bank and promotes access to genetic resources in the country. The centre also serves as a research institution on genetic resources within the SADC subregion. Member countries to the centre within SADC meet annually.

Moreover, the Government of Tanzania undertakes various case studies on pollinators and soil biota. There is research being undertaken on the cashewnut crop. Another case study is on the role of Farm yard manure on contribution for the promotion of the soil biota and soil fertility in general.

At present, Tanzania has various strategies and programmes which are aimed at successful implementation of the policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agro biodiversity components. These include the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and the Agriculture Sector Development Programme.

Moreover, Tanzania has initiated a programme namely Participatory Agricultural Development Program which aims at enabling farmers to buy agricultural inputs.

Use of Indigenous Knowledge is well valued by the government and is being emphasized through various by initiatives including NGOs and other institutions. INADES is a leading international NGO in Tanzania that promotes farmers knowledge through training, innovator farmers and research on drought resistant crops.

Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity

248. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) not relevant	
249. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	
250. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
251. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -	
252. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work

In order to increase the participation of Tanzania in various meeting, there is need for further support to enhance her participation.

Identified below are the specific activities Tanzania has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

Since became a party to CBD, Tanzania among other things has carried out the following:-

- Undertook the Country Study on Biological Diversity
- Undertaken Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity project and is now implementing the Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Planning project.
- Implemented the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project.
- Participated in various Conference of the Parties (COPs) and SBSSTA under the Convention.
- Prepared and submitted the first national report on the implementation of the CBD and is currently undertaking the preparation of the second report under the convention.
- Prepared the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- Implemented of the National Biosafety Framework Project.
- Establishing the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM).

Joint initiatives with other Parties, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

Joint initiatives with other Parties since Tanzania become a party to CBD include;

- Implementation of the Lake Victoria Environmental Management project (Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania),
- Preparation of the Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa Environmental Management project (Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique),
- Implementation of the Cross-border Biodiversity project (Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda),
- Conservation and Sustainable use of biodiversity of East African Rift valley Lakes,
- Development of the East Africa Environment and Natural Resources Committee under the East Africa Community.

Further comments on matters related to national implementation of the Convention or on these guidelines:

Tanzania needs substantial support in the implementation of Article 7 (taxonomy), Article 8j, Article 11 (especially decision III/18, implementation), Article 12, Article 13, Article 17 (Sustainability on Exchange of information) Article 18 (especially decision II/2 on Clearing House Mechanism), Article 19 (decision IV/3), Article 20 (Decision III/6 additional financial resources so as to establish a National Fund).

The guidelines used to prepare this report have enabled the process to become more participatory than the ones used in the preparation of the first report.

Biodiversity Country Study (BCS) information:

Date of completion:	March 1997
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By which authority?	By Cabinet
On what date?	May 1998
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Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the objectives of this Convention

Details of the national body (e.g. national audit office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in Tanzania

In Tanzania, the Vice President's Office is the National GEF Focal Point for and for other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) such as CBD, UNFCCC, Basel Convention and Stockholm Convention. The Office is responsible for overall policy guidance and has oversight mandate on implementation of environmental activities in Tanzania. The main responsibility is to coordinate and oversee the implementation of all regional and international environmental treaties which Tanzania is a party to. Implementation activities are done by the sector ministries, NGOs, the private sectors and the civic society at large.