



Country Report

Forest Management and Climate Change in Tanzania

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Introduction

- Tanzania is already experiencing adverse impacts of climate change.
- Impacts are evident in various economic sectors, including forest, wildlife, agriculture and water
- Communities are making efforts to cope and adapt to the impacts of climate change
- Some coping/adaptation measures have proved success, while others (e.g. Mobility of livestock keepers and shifting cultivation) have accelerated severity of the impacts



Current and expected impacts of CC on forests and forest dependent people

- Deforestation and forest degradation have increased over the last few decades due to increase of human activities, including those accelerated by climate change impacts (Williams *et al.*, 2002; Dale *et al.*, 2011).
- Increase of temperature is likely to affect forest resources and subsequently affecting communities livelihoods



Forests, CC and Communities

- Long dry season has increased chances of wildfire start and spread due to increased of temperature, loss of soil moisture, dry litter and other potential fuel. All these factors have strong direct or indirect ties to climate variability and climate change.
- Change in the quality of forests due to climate change and continued deforestation and forest degradation will reduce the ability of the forests in providing timber and non-timber forest products to the communities.



Forests, CC and Communities.....

- Change in the quality of forests has negative implications as many rural communities in Tanzania rely on immediate products of forests (e.g. Timber/Wood & NWFPs, charcoal) for their subsistence and incomes,



Forests and CC Frameworks

Other strategies and programmes relevant for forest management in the context of climate are:

- ❖ National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (2013)
- ❖ National Adaptation Programme of Action (2007)
- ❖ Renewable Energy Strategy (2014)
- ❖ National Environmental Action Plan (2012 – 2017)
- ❖ National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCMC) is being established
- ❖ National Forest and Beekeeping Programme 2012
- ❖ Agriculture Climate Resilience plan 2014-2019
- ❖ National Climate Change Communication Strategy (2012 – 2017)



Forests and CC Frameworks

- ❖ National Climate Change Strategy (2013)
- ❖ National Tree Planting Strategy (2015)
- ❖ National Conservation Strategy for Sustainable Development (1995)
- ❖ TFS Conservation Strategy (2015)



Status of forest management in Tanzania (state, private, community)

- Participatory Forest Management (PFM) is a central pillar of Tanzania's forest law and policy and has been implemented across Tanzania since early 1990s
- Joint Forest Management (JFM) covers about 5,392,095 Hectares (URT, 2012)
- Community Based Forest Management (CBFM), including private forest occupies around 2,316,635 Hectares (URT, 2012)



Distribution of forest and woodland areas (ha) by zone and ownership classes

Zone	Central government land	Local	Village	Private	General	Not	No Data*	Total
		government land	land	land	land	known		
Eastern	3,050,433	367,203	2,841,114	454,451	1,247,585	2,783		7,963,569
Southern	2,986,565	547,268	6,177,811	352,673	663,845	10,699	14,119	10,752,979
Southern highlands	2,983,529	452,309	5,008,790	1,377,671	554,417		10,763	10,387,478
Central	1,375,249	51,380	1,959,291	297,643	18,376	55,921	10,219	3,768,080
Lake	1,845,050	148,749	1,336,836	359,404	3,076			3,693,114
Western	3,106,908	1,143,158	2,238,376	395,897	168,642	2,183	14,092	7,069,256
Northern	1,262,847	397,284	2,412,878	278,150	77,883	27,181		4,456,222
Total	16,610,581	3,107,351	21,975,094	3,515,889	2,733,824	98,767	49,194	48,090,699
Total (%)	34.5%	6.5%	45.7%	7.3%	5.7%	0.2%	0.1%	100.0%

Importance of adjusting forest management plans & practices to cope with climate change

- Climate change is a cross-cutting sectoral challenge that need to be tackled jointly
- Integration of climate change in forest management can promote sustainable management of forests and contribute to global mitigation agenda



Importance of adjusting forest management plans & practices to cope with climate change

- Integration can enhance development of programmes that can promote management of forests in the context of climate change, e.g. supporting beekeeping as alternative environmental friendly and income generation activity
- Forests can form hubs for minimizing risks related to extreme weather events such as floods



Requirements for adjusting forest management plans & practices to cope with changing climate

- Understanding climate change impacts in forest sector and various ecosystems
- Reviewing existing plans and mainstream climate change relevant interventions, with short-term, medium and long-term targets
- Undertake cross-sectoral harmonization of the plans
- Develop Harmonize with other sectors
- Support implementation, including mainstreaming in government budgets



Conclusion

- Forest sector is vital in both national development and global climate change agenda
- Sectoral policies, including National Environmental Policy (1997) and Forest Policy (1998) are being reviewed to take on board climate change agenda
- Stakeholders across scales and levels are being engaged through participatory approaches for forest management
- Sustainable natural resources/forest management forms a central vision for most national and sub-national strategies, plans and programmes

