

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tanzania
Program Title:	Environment and Natural Resources
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	621-013
Status:	New in FY 2005
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,233,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,700,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2014

Summary: The Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) strategic objective will build on the foundation and opportunities of the prior program by increasing its focus on the improvement of rural livelihoods, while retaining biodiversity conservation as its core objective. The rationale for the program rests on the link between environment and rural poverty alleviation. Balancing the needs of natural resource conservation and the pressure on the same resources for both local and national economic growth is the principal challenge of the SO. The current program has set the stage for managing an appropriate balance, through policy and legislative reform, capacity strengthening, and pilot activities. USAID investments will continue in these key areas, moving Tanzania further towards achieving and maintaining that balance, while accomplishing significant results in the areas of biodiversity conservation and improved livelihoods.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,233,000 DA). The USAID program will address the conservation of targeted landscapes and seascapes by building on the foundation established in the old objective--community-based conservation on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and on coastal and marine ecosystems. Conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity and improved well-being of rural and coastal communities will be achieved through implementation of the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy. The program will focus on the coastal seascapes in the Pangani, Bagamoyo and Mkuranga districts, encompassing the river basins of the Wami and Rufiji Rivers. USAID will support local actions that promote sustainable coastal and marine resources management through co-management for near-shore fishery areas, small-scale enterprise development, marine culture and coastal tourism.

USAID will support programs for terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems that are directed at community-based conservation in pilot wildlife management areas (WMAs) and other natural resources management areas. Program implementation will focus on environmental education programs centered on social mobilization, environmental education material development, and dissemination and outreach through the successful Environmental Award Scheme program. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,700,000 DA). USAID will continue to support conservation efforts of terrestrial and freshwater, and coastal and marine ecosystems, with a focus on improving the livelihoods of rural and coastal communities. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: The old strategic objective achieved notable success in the areas of environmental policy, conservation management, and outreach in FY 2004. Parliament recently approved the Environmental Bill that was developed in partnership between government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Once enacted, this legislation will enable rural communities to manage and benefit financially from the natural resources under their village tenure. The Bill also promotes the concept of devolved land-use planning from the central government to local government

authorities, thereby giving municipal executives greater responsibility and accountability to their constituents. Through training and capacity building, USAID was able to support the placement of an additional 620,000 hectares of land under conservation management, demonstrating the local communities' increased commitment to engage in and fully participate in community-based conservation. In the area of outreach, environmental education initiatives expanded to seven new districts, reaching an additional 350,000 citizens who are now more aware of environmental conservation practices.

By program completion, the framework for conservation and management of Tanzania's biological diversity and improved livelihoods of local communities will be in place. A broad range of stakeholders including the central and local governments, local communities, private enterprises, and international NGOs will be poised to participate in conservation and sustainable utilization efforts, and share equitably in the benefits. Livelihoods will be enhanced through increased investment in biodiversity-based economic opportunities and business ventures. The contribution of biodiversity to Tanzania's gross domestic product will grow, along with incentives and resources to conserve Tanzania's valuable natural resource base.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-013 Environment and Natural Resources	DA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	2,233
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	2,233
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	2,700
Future Obligations	19,945
Est. Total Cost	24,878