



**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**

**SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED ECOSYSTEM
MANAGEMENT APPROACH FOR LANDSCAPE RESTORATION AND
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN TANZANIA**

**INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT FOR
MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE
RESTORATION (SLR) AND BIODIVERSITY IN
SECTORAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS**

OCTOBER, 2023



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Vice President's Office, in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), is implementing the Project entitled "Supporting the Implementation of the Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach for Landscape Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania" ("SLR Project") for a period of five (5) years, starting from 2022 to 2025. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen integrated natural resources management and restoration of degraded landscapes for building resilient socio-ecological systems in Tanzania.

This Report presents findings from an assessment that was undertaken to determine adequacy of the existing institutional capacity, in targeted Ministries, for mainstreaming of Sustainable Landscape Restoration (SLR) and biodiversity conservation in sectoral strategies and plans.

Rationale of the Study

Tanzania is endowed with abundant, unique and valuable environmental resources which contribute to more than 70% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and livelihoods of majority of the people. However, unsustainable utilization driven by over-dependence on natural resources has increased pressure on these resources contributing to an economic loss of at least five percent (5%) of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) annually. Landscape restoration will create significant social, economic, and environmental benefits that include increased food, water, and livelihood security for majority of the population. Therefore, mainstreaming of Sustainable Landscape Restoration (SLR) and biodiversity conservation in sectoral strategies and plans presents a holistic, adaptive and effective strategy to help avoid, reverse and reduce the impacts of environmental degradation drivers. In this context, the assignment was meant to determine existing institutional capacity for mainstreaming SLR and biodiversity conservation so as to provide a basis for revitalizing strategic capacity building initiatives that will enhance SLR interventions and investment in the country.

Objective of the Study

The objective of the study was to conduct an audit of the existing institutional capacity of targeted Ministries in mainstreaming of Sustainable Landscape Restoration (SLR) and biodiversity in sectoral strategies and plans.

Methodological Approach

The study approach adopted a mixed-method approach involving review of policy documents and Key Informant Interviews (KII). KII was conducted using semi-structured questionnaire engaging 10 purposively selected Sector Ministries. A total of 36 persons

were involved in KII from the targeted Sector Ministries (28), Academia (2) and Civil Society Organizations (6). Four clustered indicators, considered to reflect institutional capacity, were assessed which included (i) enabling ministerial mandates and operational arrangements; (ii) supportive policy and legal frameworks; (iii) cross-sectoral institutional coordination; and (iv) budgeting and resource allocation.

Key Findings

Enabling Ministerial Mandates and Operational Arrangements

The assessment of mandates, vision and mission of the audited Ministries reveals a coherent and supportive landscape of institutional functions accommodating and considerate of environmental sustainability including landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation. Overall, the ministerial functions, individually and collectively, are a policy asset that is relevant and instrumental in promoting SLR and biodiversity conservation in the country. For instance, the mission of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries is “to develop, manage, and regulate the livestock and fisheries resources **sustainably**”, whereas that of the Ministry of Energy is “to provide reliable, affordable, safe, efficient and **environment friendly** modern energy services to all while ensuring effective participation of Tanzanians in the energy sector”. In addition, all audited Ministries have specific departments, sections or units, that have functions of direct relevance to advancing SLR and biodiversity conservation agenda. However, all Ministries were found to have an inadequate staffing level, which was corroborated by majority of the interviewees.

Supportive Policy and Legal Instruments

Overall, there is substantial institutional capacity and experience in translating national and international restoration and biodiversity ambitious targets into policy measures across all audited Ministries. There exists extensive policy, planning and legal frameworks that support, influence and offer platform for mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity conservation in all audited Ministries. Interestingly, the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP-III) (2021/22 - 2025/26) has integrated specific targets of direct relevance to SLR and biodiversity conservation including: to reduce deforestation rate from 469,420 ha in 2019/20 to 234,710 ha in 2025/26; reduce biodiversity loss from 30% in 2019/20 to 20% in 2025/26; and reduce land degradation from 16% in 2019/20 to 14% in 2025/26. Other key policy instruments include the National Environment Policy (2021); Environmental Management Act Cap 191; and the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022-2032), which provide a strong basis for mainstreaming of environmental issues in sectoral plans and strategies. The existing sectoral policies, strategies, plans and legislation serve as a guiding framework and define generally or in specific terms, sectoral targets of relevance to SLR and biodiversity conservation. However, it was noted that some of the policy instruments need to be reviewed and updated to consider emerging environmental issues as well as national and international environmental and sustainable development ambitions.

Cross-sectoral Coordination

The positioning of the mandate on overall coordination and overseeing environmental management in the country in the Vice President's Office offers a high-level institutional coordination platform necessary to address sectoral barriers related to their jurisdictional mandates. The Environmental Management Act Cap 191 sets up the institutional framework for environmental management in the country from the national to street level. The fact that Environmental Management Units have been established in all Sector Ministries including high-priority economic sectors (Agriculture, Works, Transport, Livestock, Fisheries, Water, Minerals and Energy) is considered to be mainstreaming success. The Act establishes National Environmental Advisory Committee (NEAC) and Environmental Committees at Local Government Authorities (LGAs) which coordinate and facilitate environmental management at the respective jurisdictions. Further, the National SLR Working Group has been established to support and enable coordinated tracking, assessment, learning and reporting of restoration-related initiatives in Tanzania. However, the main challenge that was pointed out by the majority of the interviewees is rather inactiveness of these coordination mechanisms.

Budgeting and Resource Allocation

All audited Ministries are inherently dependent on the annual Government budget allocation to support relevant interventions on SLR and biodiversity conservation, which is generally inadequate. Further, it was noted that all Sector Ministries are making efforts in sourcing funds from numerous bilateral, regional and international funding mechanisms for implementing relevant programmes and projects. Further, the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022-2032), which has specific and relevant interventions and targets to SLR and biodiversity conservation, has been included as one of the key frameworks in Government Budgeting and Planning Guidelines for the Year 2023/2024. This is a strong premium reinforcing Government effort in ensuring that Sector Ministries mainstream environmental management issues including SLR and biodiversity conservation in their sectoral policies, plans and strategies.

Conclusion

Recognition of environmental and natural resources as a national asset and the basis for sustainable development by the existing overarching national planning frameworks, particularly the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP-III) (2021/22 - 2025/26), is a strong premium that influences and ensures Sector Ministries mainstream environmental management in their sectoral policies, plans and strategies. Indeed, the positioning of the mandate on overall coordination and overseeing environmental management in the Vice President's Office offers a high-level institutional coordination platform necessary to address sectoral barriers related to their jurisdictional mandates. The fact that Environmental Management Units have been established in all Sector

Ministries is definitely a mainstreaming success story. Overall, the findings suggest that there exists substantial institutional capacity, experience and much progress has been made which is crucial for orienting and enhancing mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity objectives and provide direction and momentum for the future. Continued strengthening of institutional capacity and updating relevant policy instruments are critical steps towards supporting effectively environmental restoration and biodiversity conservation in the country.

Recommendations

At national level

- i) Review the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2020) to domesticate the goals and targets under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and help provide basis for effective national interventions.
- ii) Finalize the Draft National Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy (2021-2030). However, it is suggested to broaden its scope to encompass all other landscapes (agricultural, rangelands, montane, wetlands and coastal landscapes) in the country to ensure holistic approach and tangible long-term outcomes.
- iii) Finalize the review of the Regulations and National Guidelines on Carbon Trade (2022) to provide tools that will facilitate communities to capitalize and benefit from carbon trade projects that also serve as an incentive for enhancing landscape and biodiversity conservation.
- iv) Strengthen and maintain the National SLR Working Group to enhance coordinated cross-sectoral planning and response on landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation in the country.
- v) Strengthen Sector and Local Government Environmental Units to provide strong institutional landscape and viable platforms to promote and enhance mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity across sectoral and local government plans, strategies and programmes.
- vi) Support the review, updating and development of Sector and Local Government Environmental Action Plans to provide necessary frameworks for enhancing environmental management at all levels.
- vii) Strengthen institutional coordination, working and reporting hierarchy between central and local government levels to ensure effective mainstreaming and implementation of biodiversity conservation initiatives and effective environmental management in the country.

At project level

- i) Develop guidelines and conduct training on mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity in local government plans and strategies to raise the profile of SLR as part of the national climate change mitigation agenda.
- ii) Prepare a policy brief based on the findings of this study to influence institutional capacity building interventions that would enhance efforts in promoting SLR and biodiversity conservation in the country.
- iii) Document lessons learned and experience accrued from project implementation to help inform relevant national policies and priorities on environmental management in the country.
- iv) Ensure capacity building of Basin SLR Working Groups to enhance institutional coordination mechanism to support domestication of relevant national policies, strategies, plans and programmes.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EMA	Environmental Management Act
FYDP	Five Year Development Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NEAC	National Environmental Advisory Committee
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
REME	Regional Environmental Management Expert
SLR	Sustainable Landscape Restoration
VPO	Vice President's Office

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Vice President's Office, in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), is implementing the Project entitled "Supporting the Implementation of the Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach for Landscape Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania" ("SLR Project") for a period of five (5) years, starting from 2022 to 2025. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen integrated natural resources management and restoration of degraded landscapes for building resilient socio-ecological systems in Tanzania. The Project is being implemented in Great Ruaha and Lake Rukwa Basins involving seven (7) District Councils of Iringa, Wanging'ombe, Mbarali, Mbeya, Sumbawanga, Mpimbwe and Tanganyika.

Unsustainable utilization driven by over-dependence on natural resources has increased pressure on these resources contributing to environmental degradation affecting a range of ecosystems that subsequently results to substantial economic loss. Despite Government initiatives, environmental challenges persist, necessitating strategic initiatives to ensure long-term socio-economic growth and sustainable natural resource management. In this regard, Sustainable Landscape Restoration (SLR) presents appropriate strategy to address land degradation drivers. Restoring degraded ecosystems is an urgent policy priority to regain ecological integrity, advance sustainable land use management, and mitigate climate change.

Landscape approach has become prominent in efforts to address issues of conservation and development through bringing together different actors and sectors, to reconcile diverse land uses and promote synergies. In the same context, institutional capacity to govern landscape approaches have been shown to be a critical component in influencing outcomes in landscapes.

This Report presents findings from an assessment undertaken to determine adequacy of the existing institutional capacity, in targeted Ministries, for mainstreaming of Sustainable Landscape Restoration (SLR) and biodiversity conservation in sectoral strategies and plans.

1.2 Rationale for the Study

Tanzania is endowed with abundant, unique and valuable environmental resources which contribute to more than 70% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and livelihoods of majority of the people. These resources, among others, include arable land, forests, marine and freshwater sources, wetlands, wildlife, mountains, natural gas and minerals. However, unsustainable utilization driven by over-dependence on natural resources has increased pressure on these resources affecting a range of ecosystems

that subsequently results to an economic loss of at least five percent (5%) of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) annually. Despite short to long-term initiatives put in place by Government, environmental degradation challenges persist.

SLR and biodiversity conservation is a cross-cutting issues that necessitates a high level of policy coordination. One proposed strategy for dealing with such issues is policy integration or mainstreaming into sectoral and local government strategies and plans.

Inherently, strengthening the planning and implementation framework for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources is a national priority. In this context, Sustainable Landscape Restoration (SLR) presents a viable framework for implementing restoration interventions that collectively address major environmental challenges, such as land degradation, biodiversity loss, water scarcity, lack of sustainable rural livelihoods, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Restoration will be most likely to achieve these long-term outcomes if the process incorporates clear objectives, strategic planning, capacity building, broad stakeholder engagement and good governance. Consequently, mainstreaming of Sustainable Landscape Restoration (SLR) and biodiversity conservation in sectoral strategies and plans presents a holistic, adaptive and effective strategy to help avoid, reverse and reduce the impacts of environmental degradation drivers.

As a result, enhancing institutional capacity to support mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity considerations into economic and social sectors is a strategic approach to ensure long term landscape and ecosystem conservation, functioning and biodiversity integrity. The assignment was meant to determine existing institutional capacity for mainstreaming SLR and biodiversity conservation so as to provide a basis for the enhancing strategic capacity building initiatives that will enhance SLR interventions and investment in the country.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study was to conduct an audit of the existing institutional capacity of targeted Ministries in mainstreaming of Sustainable Landscape Restoration (SLR) and biodiversity in sectoral strategies and plans.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The methodological approach in assessing institutional capacity involved data collection through a mixed-method approach involving desk review of policy and legal documents and key informant interviews.

2.1 Selected Sector Ministries

This study involved 10 purposively selected Ministries that have mandates and functions with a bearing in promoting SLR and biodiversity conservation. These include President's Office – Planning and Investment; Vice President's Office; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism; Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Water; Ministry of Minerals; Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development; Ministry of Energy; and Ministry of Finance.

2.2 Desk Review

The study approach involved desk review of national policies, strategies, plans; and legal instruments for each targeted Sector Ministry with the aim to gauge the extent to which they integrate and the opportunity for promoting and guiding SLR and biodiversity conservation. These documents were obtained from websites of the respective Ministries and directly from interviewees. The analysis of the documents for this study was based on selected assessment indicators discussed under Section 2.4. Indeed, the desk review was undertaken to help set the scene for the Key Informant Interviews (KIIs).

2.3 Key Informant Interviews

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted essentially as qualitative in-depth interviews to collect information from a wide range of officials and experts who have first-hand knowledge, insight and experience about the mainstreaming and interventions towards SLR and biodiversity conservation. The KIIs were used to identify the main policies of each sector and to understand policy implementation and administrative processes. The interviews were conducted from June to August 2023.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) was conducted using interview guide outlining a list of issues to be discussed (**Annex I**). The KIIs were essentially qualitative and engaged 28 persons from the targeted Sector Ministries and 6 persons from academia and civil society organizations (**Annex II**). All informants held at least senior positions within their Ministries and Organizations, with majority of the informants interviewed having more than fifteen years of working experience in their current Ministries or organizations. **Table 1** presents the numbers of informants by different sectors and organization type.

Table 1: Key informants stratified by sector and organization type

Type of organization	Planning and Investment	Environment	Natural Resources and Tourism	Minerals	Livestock	Fisheries	Agriculture	Water	Lands	Energy	Finance	Sub-total
Government	1	5	3	5	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	28
Academia	1			1								2
Non-Governmental Organization		6										6
Sub-total	2	11	3	6	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	36

2.4 Assessment Indicators

The study is designed to help in assessing the potential of the institutional environment to foster an integrative approach to landscape planning and management. It is based on the premise that how the institutional environment for planning and management performs will be an important predictor of how the landscape performs in delivering conservation and livelihood benefits.

In this context, four clustered indicators were used to assess relevant institutional capacity which include:

i) Enabling ministerial mandates and operational arrangements

Ministerial mandates reflect defined legal and administrative responsibilities and roles in discharging their functions. Inherently, overall Ministerial mandates are to articulate policy functions in terms of development, reviewing, coordinating, overseeing implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation in line with national development, planning priorities and targets. Therefore, this indicator determined the extent to which the mandates, vision, mission and functions of the Sector Ministry is framed reflecting and accommodating SLR and biodiversity conservation into sector-specific objectives. Furthermore, integrating SLR and biodiversity objectives and relating them to sector processes indicates a sense of ownership and intention to address the challenge.

The Ministerial structural dimension looks at ministerial organizational aspects regarding particularly how is institutional set up and structured to enable them to fulfil their mandate and put objectives into action. The Ministerial organization structure is a framework by which functions are divided, grouped and coordinated, drives the delivery of the core business and facilitates an effective and efficient management process through which the Ministry achieves its vision, mission and strategic intent. This involves

determining the extent to which responsibilities of organizational departments, section and units, resources and staffing relate to SLR and biodiversity conservation.

ii) Supportive policy and legal Instruments

This indicator determines the extent to which a Sector Ministry has put in place policy mechanisms and instruments (policy, legislation, master plans, regulations, strategies, guidelines, and standards) to support and implement SLR and biodiversity objectives.

The Government has made efforts to formulate and implement many national policies and related instruments to guide socio-economic development and natural resources management in an attempt to address many of the drivers responsible for the undesirable situation and trends. Inherently, SLR and biodiversity conservation in the country are managed and regulated by several laws and policies that deal with different sectors including environment, agriculture, livestock, wildlife, fisheries, water, land, forestry, investment, human settlements, and mining. However, in order to enhance coordination and effectiveness of the existing policy and legal frameworks, the need to strengthen cross-sectoral planning mechanisms and promote landscape approach cannot be emphasized.

In this context, in order to ensure meaningful and effective landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation, there has been continued emphasis to mainstream into relevant national development and planning frameworks, sectoral policies and strategies. Therefore, an analysis of the existing national policies and legal frameworks across relevant sectors was undertaken to determine their potential, opportunity or weakness in promoting SLR and biodiversity conservation.

iii) Cross-sectoral institutional coordination

The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines institutional coordination as the “alignment and harmonization of all stakeholder activities (at the operational level) in a coherent and holistic way to reach clearly identified and shared objectives (at the policy level)” (ILO, 2016). Thus, this indicator is meant to determine the strength and effectiveness of existing institutional coordination framework in supporting and promoting mainstreaming efforts to take advantage of the complementarities that exist between different Sector Ministries. Effective coordination platform enhances the interaction, sharing of information and collaboration among Sector Ministries and is found to lead not only to better performance of individual Sector Ministry, both with regards to the efficiency, but also with regards to their effectiveness in addressing environmental and landscape degradation and biodiversity challenges.

This indicator considered both horizontal coordination, which targets the policy activities of different sectoral actors working at the same level of government, and vertical coordination, which refers to linking the policy activities of actors at different levels of government. There is good reason to expect that institutional coordination with clear

hierarchies and an influential coordinating entity are more likely to support and enhance mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity conservation by overcoming sectoral interests.

iv) Budgeting Process and Resource allocation

This indicator was meant to assess the budgeting process whether it accommodates environmental management issues particularly SLR and biodiversity conservation. In addition, it determines, at least qualitatively, resource allocation by Sector Ministries for mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity conservation towards contributes to achieving the objectives of the organization and identified possible risk areas.

CHAPTER THREE

KEY FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This Chapter presents a synthesis of findings obtained from this study. Detailed institutional capacity assessment information for individual Sector Ministries is provided in **Annex III**.

3.1 Enabling Ministerial Mandates and Operational Arrangements

Inclusiveness and Coherence of Ministerial Mandates

The Ministerial mandates reviewed have statements and phrasing that target on achieving environmental sustainability, implying that environmental management is one of the key considerations across all audited Ministries. For instance, the mandate of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries is to develop, manage, and regulate the livestock and fisheries resources **sustainably**, whereas, that of the Ministry of Energy is to provide reliable, affordable, safe, efficient and **environment friendly** modern energy services to all while ensuring effective participation of Tanzanians in the energy sector. Further, the Ministry of Finance is responsible for **mobilizing resources** available for the Government and their allocation across different sectors through annual or multi-year budgetary processes.

It can be said that an overall assessment of mandates and functions of the audited Ministries reveals a coherent and supportive landscape of institutional mandates and functions prescribing specific and complementary functions that foster mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity conservation in the country. This observation indicates that there is high level of awareness, strategic understanding and ambition for sustainable natural resources and environmental management. Arguably, this creates viable institutional base for enabling mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity conservation into sectoral strategies and plans.

Most of the interviewees acknowledged that environmental sustainability has evolved into a national agenda of significant priority and therefore Ministerial mandates reflect that vision and commitment. In this regard, the mandates of the audited Sector Ministries are considered relevant, supportive and contribute to providing enabling institutional dimension for mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity conservation into sectoral strategies and plans. Further, none of the interviewees could identify inconsistencies in mandates of the audited Ministries in relation to supporting SLR and biodiversity conservation.

Supportiveness of Ministerial Organization Structures

The ministerial organization structure translates institutional mandates into functioning departments, sections and units. All audited Sector Ministries were found to have specific departments, sections or units that have functions of direct relevance to advancing SLR and biodiversity conservation agenda. Notably, the Ministry of Water has established Project Preparation, Coordination and Environmental Management Unit which has additional functions of project management apart from coordinating environmental management issues in the water sector. This transformational approach has strengthened the Unit in terms of staffing and resources allocation much better than most of those in other Ministries, majority of which are understaffed and under-resourced, thus constraining their performance in supporting sustainable environmental management.

3.2 Supportive Policy and Legal Instruments

Dependence on natural resources as a basis for policy action

Tanzania is endowed with abundant, unique and valuable environmental resources which contribute to more than 70% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and livelihoods of majority of the people (National Environment Policy, 2021). These resources, among others, include arable land, forests, marine and freshwater sources, wetlands, wildlife, mountains, natural gas and minerals. The high dependence and demand for natural resources in the country makes improved natural and landscape resource management even more urgent.

In response, there is substantial and directly relevant policy, planning and legal frameworks across the audited Ministries that support, influence and offer platform for mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity. These efforts respond to the fact that the national economy is heavily dependent on natural resources and therefore sustainable use and management is highly promoted and strived for in all of the sectoral policy and legal instruments. This is well supported by one of the interviewees who was of the view that “the Government should declare environmental degradation as a national disaster and put in place strict measures for the protection of the environment”. Indeed, this forms the basis, rationale and motive for instituting numerous policy instruments across many Sector Ministries to regulate and attempt to address many of the drivers of environmental degradation.

The Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP-III) as the Overarching Mainstreaming Platform

The Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP-III) (2021/22 - 2025/26) is a continuation of Government efforts in achieving the aspirations of the National Development Vision 2025 on improving the standard of living for all Tanzanians. Recognition of environmental and natural resources as a national asset and the basis for sustainable development by the FYDP-III is a strong premium to ensure Sector Ministries considers environmental management in their policies, plans and strategies.

Interestingly, the FYDP-III has integrated specific targets of direct relevance to SLR and biodiversity conservation including: to reduce deforestation rate from 469,420 ha in 2019/20 to 234,710 ha in 2025/26; reduce biodiversity loss from 30% in 2019/20 to 20% in 2025/26; and reduced land degradation from 16% in 2019/20 to 14% in 2025/26. In this regard, the FYDP-III serves as a viable tool providing overarching planning and mainstreaming platform for SLR and biodiversity in the country. It can be said that national development planning and strategy processes has evolved into a more holistic and driven by stakeholder needs and thus promoting and enhancing mainstreaming process in the country.

Supportiveness of the Environmental Management Regime

The National Environment Policy (2021) and the Environmental Management Act Cap 191 provide overarching and elaborate policy and regulatory regime to support sustainable environmental management in the country. The legislative framework for environmental management has been improved to provide for broad participation of all stakeholders and for their enhanced coordination, smoothing the path to improved environmental management. The Environmental Management Act Cap 191 stipulates roles at all levels of government from Local Government Authorities to Sector Ministries. A number of environmental regulations have been promulgated and several environmental management tools are being codified and drafted to facilitate coordination, sound environmental planning, and implementation of the Act. Specifically, the Act provides for preparation of National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) in the interval of every five years and requires Sector Ministries and Local Government Authorities to prepare Environmental Action Plans, which are in conformity with the NEAP and basis for environmental mainstreaming at such respective levels. However, it was noted that all audited Sector Ministries have outdated Sector Environmental Action Plans that need to be reviewed.

Further, the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022-2032) serves as a blueprint to guide strategic and coordinated environmental interventions at all levels, based on spatial variation of environmental challenges and intervention options. Some of the relevant targets embedded in the Master Plan include rehabilitation of 50% degraded landscape due to mining by 2026; undertake Soil erosion control in 50% of degraded mountain ecosystem/landscape by 2032; promoting use of energy efficient technologies (cooking stoves and charcoal kiln) to at least 50% of the households and charcoal producers in highly deforested areas by 2024; and development of land use plans in at least 50% of the remaining 9,762 villages with no land-use plans by 2032.

In addition, several environmental programmes and projects have been undertaken under the auspices of Vice-President's Office including environmental programmes and plans for Multilateral Environmental Agreements. However, it was noted that the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2015-2020) needs review particularly to integrate the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that was adopted in 2022.

It is worth noting that all of the initiatives under the auspices of the Vice President's Office have laid a strong foundation for guiding the process of mainstreaming environment into Tanzania's socio-economic development.

Role of Sectoral Policy and Legal Instruments

All audited Sector Ministries have sectoral policies, strategies, plans and legislation of relevance to SLR and biodiversity conservation. They are broad and flexible in terms of their design and synergistic approach, some having sector-specific restoration targets thus supporting and allowing for mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity conservation.

For instance, the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) constitutes many landscape restoration targets some of which are: area of Nature Forest Reserves (NFRs) increased from 800,000 ha to 2 million ha by June, 2031; forest area affected by wildfire and other human activities reduced by 75% by June, 2031; and forest reserves in urban areas increased from 45,000 ha to 100,000 ha by June, 2031. Similarly, one of the main targets of the Rural Energy Master Plan (REMP) (2022/23 - 2029/30) is that 75 percent of the population in Tanzania should have access to modern cooking solutions by 2030, which will contribute towards addressing deforestation and ecosystem degradation, health concerns and greenhouse emissions.

The Ministry of Water has adopted Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) which entails coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems. Similarly, the Ministries for Minerals and Agriculture have developed Sectoral EIA Guidelines which require that environmental restoration and biodiversity considerations such as flora, fauna, endemism and protection status must be addressed.

As it can be seen, there is interwoven landscape of policy and legal instruments which suggests a greater connection to nature and a higher awareness of the interdependence of the national economy with biodiversity and ecosystem services. In all audited Sector Ministries there is evidently a substantial consideration of environmental restoration and biodiversity concerns within the sectoral strategies and plans, as this offers a path to a future where mainstreaming is achieved on a national to local scale.

However, it was noted that some of the sectoral policy instruments need to be reviewed and updated to consider emerging environmental issues and ambitions.

3.3 Cross-sectoral Coordination

Overall coordination

The Vice President's Office, through the Division of Environment, is the lead entity in coordinating and overseeing environmental management activities in the country. The positioning of the mandate on overall coordination and overseeing environmental management in the country in the Vice President's Office offers a high-level institutional coordination platform necessary to address sectoral barriers related to their jurisdictional mandates.

Institutional Framework for Environmental Management

The Environmental Management Act Cap 191 sets up the institutional framework for environmental management in the country. It confers the task of overall coordination and policy articulation of environmental management in the country and provision of the central support functions to the Ministry Responsible for Environment, which is the Vice President's Office. The Act establishes National Environmental Advisory Committee (NEAC) with the role of advising the Minister responsible for Environment, on matters relating to protection and management of environment. It confers the role of enforcement to the National Environment Management Council (NEMC). The Act directs establishment of Sector Environmental Sections with the role of overseeing environmental management relevant to such respective sectors. It also gives power to the Regional Secretariats to designate Regional Environmental Management Expert (REME) charged with responsibility to advice and oversee implementation and enforcement of EMA. Furthermore, it empowers LGAs (City, Municipal, District, Township) to designate or appoint Environmental Management Officers to oversee implementation of EMA at respective levels. In addition, the Act establishes Environmental Committees at LGAs levels to advise and oversee the implementation of EMA within their jurisdiction.

However, the main challenge was pointed out by several interviewees to be inadequate capacity of local government authorities on environmental management issues particularly in terms of dedicated staff and resources allocation.

Role of the National SLR Working Group

The National SLR Working Group constituting a total of 24 members drawn from key actors in Government, civil society and private sector. The Group was established to support and enable coordinated tracking, assessment, learning and reporting of restoration-related commitments for Tanzania. Specific functions of the Group include:

- i) guide the coordination and implementation of SLR activities in Tanzania;
- ii) promote, catalyze and facilitate collective support and aligned investment to strengthen systems and capacities for country landscape restoration (SLR);
- iii) provide a platform for communication, documentation and dissemination of country results, best practices, and joint learning on SLR;
- iv) agree on plans to guide SLR initiatives of the project; and
- v) provide guidance on enhancing enabling conditions for scaling up SLR.

Contribution of Other Cross-sectoral Coordinating Mechanisms

There are several coordination mechanisms in existence including the National Environmental Advisory Committee (NEAC), which has a statutory mandate to provide advice on environmental management issues in the country. Other mechanisms include National Climate Change Technical Committee, chaired by the Director of Environment; and National Steering Committee on Climate Change, chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Vice President's Office; which provide guidance and foster a unified and coordinated response to climate change and biodiversity issues in the country. However, it was suggested from some of the interviewees that it is necessary to ensure active engagement and regular meetings of these institutional coordination mechanisms to ensure fulfillment of their role and contribution in enhancing institutional and policy regime.

Role of Sector Environmental Management Units

The existing environmental management policy and legal regime advocate and require that Sector Ministries should increasingly take up their own environmental management responsibilities rather than having them controlled by an external authority. This philosophy has encouraged Sector Ministries to strengthen their institutional capacity where more internalized and collaborative approach is emerging. The fact that Environmental Management Units have been established in almost all Sector Ministries including high-priority economic sectors (Agriculture, Works, Transport, Livestock, Fisheries, Water, Minerals and Energy) is itself a mainstreaming success. Existence of Sector Environmental Units within all audited Ministries is a viable anchor to support and facilitate inter-institutional coordination mechanisms and set ground to streamline ministerial capacities in addressing environmental management including SLR and biodiversity conservation.

Some of the major achievements worth noting include promulgation of sectoral regulations and guidelines to deepen environmental integration such as by the Ministries of Works, Transport, Water, and Agriculture. In this regard, the establishment and operationalization of Sector Environmental Units has played a key role in enhancing mainstreaming efforts and promoting institutional capacity for sustained sectoral environmental management interventions.

3.4 Budgeting and Resource Allocation

The audited Ministries are inherently dependent on the annual budget allocations to support relevant interventions on SLR and biodiversity conservation, which is generally inadequate when compared to actual needs. Resource allocation is slowly strengthening despite growing government budget across Sector Ministries. Further, it was noted that all Ministries are making efforts in sourcing funds from numerous international and regional funding mechanisms for implementing relevant programmes and projects.

The National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022-2032), which has specific and relevant interventions and targets to SLR and biodiversity conservation, has been included as one of the key frameworks in Government Budgeting and Planning Guidelines for the Year 2023/2024. This is a strong premium reinforcing Government effort in ensuring that Sector Ministries mainstream environmental management issues including SLR and biodiversity conservation in their sectoral policies, plans and strategies.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

The study audited the existing institutional capacity of relevant Sector Ministries in mainstreaming Sustainable Landscape Restoration (SLR) and biodiversity in sectoral strategies and plans.

It was revealed that mandates and functions of the audited Sector Ministries portrays a coherent and supportive landscape of institutional mandates and functions prescribing specific and complementary functions for each Sector Ministry that foster mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity conservation in the country. Further, all audited Sector Ministries have Environmental Management Units that have been instrumental in sensitization of environmental issues, devising sectoral strategic interventions and facilitating implementation of relevant policies, strategies, plans and programmes to ensure sustainable socio-economic activities. However, most of these Units are understaffed and under-resourced, thus constraining their performance in supporting sustainable environmental management.

It was further noted that there is substantial and relevant policy, planning and legal frameworks across the audited Ministries that support, influence and offer platform for mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity. Recognition of environmental and natural resources as a national asset and the basis for sustainable development by the Third National Five-Year Plan (FYDP-III) is a strong premium to ensure Sector Ministries considers environmental management in their policies, plans and strategies. Interestingly, the FYDP-III has integrated specific targets of direct relevance to SLR and biodiversity conservation. The National Environment Policy (2021) and the Environmental Management Act Cap 191 provide overarching and elaborate policy and regulatory regime to support sustainable environmental management in the country. Further, the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022-2032) serves as a blueprint to guide strategic and coordinated environmental interventions at all levels, based on spatial variation of environmental challenges and intervention options. All audited Sector Ministries have sectoral policies, strategies, plans and legislation which are broad and flexible with sector-specific restoration targets thus supporting and allowing for mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity conservation. However, it was noted that all audited Sector Ministries have outdated Sector Environmental Action Plans and other relevant policy instruments that need to be reviewed.

The positioning of the mandate on overall coordination and overseeing environmental management in the country in the Vice President's Office offers a high-level institutional coordination platform necessary to address sectoral barriers related to their jurisdictional mandates. The Environmental Management Act Cap 191 sets up the

institutional framework for environmental management in the country. The National SLR Working Group has been established to support and enable coordinated tracking, assessment, learning and reporting of restoration-related commitments for Tanzania. The fact that Environmental Management Units have been established in almost all Sector Ministries including high-priority economic sectors (Agriculture, Works, Transport, Livestock, Fisheries, Water, Minerals and Energy) is itself a mainstreaming success. However, most of the Sector Environmental Units are understaffed and under-resourced thus constraining their capacity to deliver.

The inclusion of the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022-2032) in Government Budgeting and Planning Guidelines for the Year 2023/2024 is a strong premium reinforcing Government effort in ensuring that Sector Ministries mainstream environmental management issues in their sectoral policies, plans and strategies. Further, the audited Ministries are inherently dependent on the annual budget allocations to support relevant interventions on SLR and biodiversity conservation, which is generally inadequate when compared to actual needs. Further, it was noted that all Ministries are making efforts in sourcing funds from numerous international and regional funding mechanisms for implementing relevant programmes and projects.

Overall, environmental management is undoubtedly a national agenda that is receiving substantial attention across Ministries and government agencies in the country. The study revealed that the institutional capacity for mainstreaming SLR and biodiversity is considerable, although some Ministries exhibit increased capacity in some areas over others. A birds-eye view projects a coherent and supportive institutional capacity for mainstreaming SLR and biodiversity conservation in the country. This much needed progress is crucial for orienting and enhancing mainstreaming SLR and biodiversity objectives and provide direction and momentum in the future.

4.2 Recommendations

Multiple strategies can be employed to enhance the necessary human, financial and technical resources, and facilitate the institutional capacity in planning and coordination that is foundational to multi-stakeholder landscape governance as follows:

At national level

- i) Review the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2020) to domesticate the goals and targets under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and help provide basis for effective national interventions.
- ii) Finalize the Draft National Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy (2021-2030). However, it is suggested to broaden its scope to encompass all other landscapes (agricultural, rangelands, montane, wetlands and coastal landscapes) in the country to ensure holistic approach and tangible long-term outcomes.

- iii) Finalize the review of the Regulations and National Guidelines on Carbon Trade (2022) to provide tools that will facilitate communities to capitalize and benefit from carbon trade projects that also serve as an incentive for enhancing landscape and biodiversity conservation.
- iv) Strengthen and maintain the National SLR Working Group to enhance coordinated cross-sectoral planning and response on landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation in the country.
- v) Strengthen Sector and Local Government Environmental Units to provide strong institutional landscape and viable platforms to promote and enhance mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity across sectoral and local government plans, strategies and programmes.
- vi) Support the review, updating and development of Sector and Local Government Environmental Action Plans to provide necessary frameworks for enhancing environmental management at all levels.
- vii) Strengthen institutional coordination, working and reporting hierarchy between central and local government levels to ensure effective mainstreaming and implementation of biodiversity conservation initiatives and effective environmental management in the country.

At project level

- i) Develop guidelines and conduct training on mainstreaming of SLR and biodiversity in local government plans and strategies to raise the profile of SLR as part of the national climate change mitigation agenda.
- ii) Prepare a policy brief based on the findings of this study to influence institutional capacity building interventions that would enhance efforts in promoting SLR and biodiversity conservation in the country.
- iii) Ensure capacity building of Basin SLR Working Groups to enhance institutional coordination mechanism to support domestication of relevant national policies, strategies, plans and programmes.
- iv) Document lessons learned and experience accrued from project implementation to help inform relevant national policies and priorities on environmental management in the country.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX I LIST OF INTERVIEWEES

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ANNEX II: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE ON INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR MAINSTREAMING SLR AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION INTO STRATEGIES AND PLANS

	1. Mandate of the Ministry and its relevance, strength and potential to integrate and promote SLR and biodiversity conservation.
	2. Key policy and legal instruments and their relevance in supporting SLR and biodiversity conservation.
	3. Organogram of the Ministry and relevant Sections/Units with functions related or of relevance to SLR and biodiversity conservation including staffing level and resource allocation and mobilization.
	4. Key institutions under the Ministry, their mandates and relevance in promoting SLR and biodiversity conservation.
	5. Views and comments on the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities in Ministerial/institutional dimensions to support, influence and promote SLR and biodiversity conservation in the country.
	6. Recommendations to strengthen, improve and facilitate institutional capacity for integrating/mainstreaming SLR and biodiversity conservation.

ANNEX III

SUMMARY NOTES OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT FOR INDIVIDUAL MINISTRIES

A. The President's Office - Planning and Investment

Mandate

The President's Office - Planning and Investment is responsible for articulating economic policy, economic management and research, and national development planning strategies. It provides advice on medium and long-term strategies for socio-economic development; monitoring and analyzing development trends and providing advice on macro and sectoral policies as well as broad socio-economic development issues.

Policy Instruments

Key policy and legal instrument include Tanzania Development Vision 2025; Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP-III) (2021/22 - 2025/26); Planning Commission Act Cap 314; and Tanzania Investment Act Cap 38.

Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP-III) (2021/22-2025/26) is a continuation of Government's efforts in achieving the goals and aspirations of the National Development Vision 2025 on improving the standard of living for all Tanzanians. Recognition of environmental and natural resources as a national asset and the basis for sustainable development in the FYDP-III is a strong premium to ensure Sector Ministries considers environmental management in their policies, plans and strategies. For instance, FYDP-III targets to reduce deforestation rate from 469,420 ha in 2019/20 to 234,710 ha in 2025/26; reduce biodiversity loss from 30% in 2019/20 to 20% in 2025/26; and reduced land degradation from 16% in 2019/20 to 14% in 2025/26. In this regard, the FYDP-III serves as a viable tool providing overarching planning and mainstreaming platform for SLR and biodiversity in the country.

Key Institutions

- Planning Commission is responsible for developing vision and guidelines of the national economy; and articulate economic policy, economic management and research, national development planning strategies.
- Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) is mandated to coordinate, promote and facilitate investments in Tanzania and advise the Government on policy matters in order to create a competitive, attractive and sustainable investment climate.

Overall Assessment

The mandate of the President's Office - Planning and Investment is relevance in articulating national development planning strategies that encompass environmental sustainability including landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation.

Recognition of environmental and natural resources as a national asset and the basis for sustainable development in the FYDP-III is a strong premium to ensure Sector Ministries considers environmental management in their policies, plans and strategies. Interestingly FYDP-III constitute specific targets of relevance to SLR and biodiversity conservation. has integrated specific targets of direct relevance to SLR and biodiversity conservation including: to reduce deforestation rate from 469,420 ha in 2019/20 to 234,710 ha in 2025/26; reduce biodiversity loss from 30% in 2019/20 to 20% in 2025/26; and reduced land degradation from 16% in 2019/20 to 14% in 2025/26.

The President's Office is dependent on the annual Government budget allocation to support relevant interventions on SLR and biodiversity conservation, which is generally inadequate. Further, it was noted that the Ministry is making efforts in sourcing funds from numerous bilateral, regional and international funding mechanisms for implementing relevant programmes and projects.

B. Vice President's Office

Mandate, Vision and Mission

The Vice President's Office assists the President on all matters concerning the United Republic of Tanzania in general. Further, the Office is mandated to coordinate and oversee the effective and efficient implementation of union matters as well as environmental issues in the country.

The vision of the Vice President's Office is "Tanzania with a strong union and a safe, healthy and sustainable environment" **whereas** the mission is "To be highly efficient and effective in harmonizing and strengthening union and non-union matters' and coordinating environmental management for the improvement of the welfare of Tanzanians".

The Vice President's Office serves as the central nucleus for the coordination and overseeing of environmental management in the country. This mandate is well embodied as part of the vision and mission.

Policy and Legal Instruments

Key policy and legal instrument include National Environment Policy (2021); Environmental Management Act Cap 191; National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022-2032); National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021); Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2021); National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2020); National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) (2019-2029); National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (2020-2025); National Strategy on Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste (2020-2025); and Investment Guide on Waste Management in Tanzania (2020).

The overall objective of the National Environment Policy (2021) is to provide a national framework for guiding harmonized and coordinated environmental management for the improvement of the welfare of present and future generations. Some of the specific objectives of the Policy are to strengthen coordination of environmental management in sectors at all levels; and to enhance environmentally sound management of land resource for socio-economic development. Consequently, one of the policy statements is to promote restoration of degraded lands.

The Environmental Management Act Cap 191 provides for legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of environment in the country. The Act has specific provisions on land utilization management and conservation of biological diversity (Sections 50-79).

Key Institutions

- The Division of Environment (Vice President's Office) is mandated to provide overall policy guidance, coordination, expertise and services for sustainable environmental management and development. The Division has three (3) Sections, one of which is Biodiversity Conservation Section. Some of the functions of this Section are to: develop, monitor, evaluate and review policies, Acts, regulations, guidelines, programmes and strategies which are related to biodiversity conservation, biosafety and sustainable utilization; coordinate preparation of the State of the Environmental Report; and oversee preparation, review and implementation of the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions.
- The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) is established is to undertake environmental enforcement, compliance, review and monitor environmental impact statements, research and awareness raising. The vision of NEMC is "To be a world-class environmental management authority that ensures a clean, safe, and healthy environment for people in Tanzania", whereas the mission is "To promote environmental management in Tanzania through coordination, facilitation, awareness raising, enforcement, assessment, monitoring and research". The vision and mission of NEMC offers a solid platform to support for environmental restoration and biodiversity conservation in the country.

Overall Assessment

The positioning of the mandate on overall coordination and overseeing environmental management in the country under the Vice President's Office offers high-level institutional coordination platform necessary to address sectoral barriers related to their jurisdictional mandates. Further, the Division of Environment in the Vice President's Office serves as the National Focal Point for Multilateral Environmental Agreements to which Tanzania is a Party.

Existing institutional mechanisms particularly through the Cabinet Committee on Environment, chaired by the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania; and the National Environmental Advisory Committee (NEAC) provide platform for strengthening institutional coordination on environmental management in the country.

The National Environment Policy (2021) and the Environmental Management Act Cap 191 provide overarching policy and regulatory regime to support sustainable environmental management in the country. Further, the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022-2032) serves as a blueprint to guide strategic and coordinated environmental interventions at all levels, based on spatial variation of environmental challenges and intervention options. In addition, State of the Environment Reporting offers opportunity for assessing at regular intervals and devising strategic interventions to enhance environmental management including SLR and biodiversity conservation. There are many national environmental plans and strategies in place to address existing and emerging environmental challenges in the country, which is a

positive trend with ample emphasis on environmental restoration and biodiversity conservation. All these instruments have integrated provisions that are of direct relevance to SLR and biodiversity conservation. However, it was noted that the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2015-2020) requires review particularly to integrate the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

The Vice President's Office is dependent on the annual Government budget allocation to support relevant interventions on SLR and biodiversity conservation, which is generally inadequate. Further, it was noted that the Ministry is making efforts in sourcing funds from numerous bilateral, regional and international funding mechanisms for implementing relevant programmes and projects.

C. Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Mandate, Vision and Mission

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is responsible for the management of wildlife, forest and wetland resources and cultural resources and for the development of the tourism industry. The Ministry manages protected areas totaling about 307,800 square kilometers, equivalent to 32.5% of the total country land area. Those areas include 22 national parks; Ngorongoro Conservation Area; 29 Reserve Forests; 23 Protected Forests; 22 Wildlife Conservation Associations Areas (WMAs); three (3) wetland areas under the contract Ramsar; 416 Natural Forest Reserves; 23 Forest Reserves; 24 Government Plantations; 14 Bee Parks; 132 Archaeological Sites; and Seven (7) National Museum Centers.

The vision of the Ministry is “To lead in Africa in the conservation of natural resources and antiquities for social and economic development” **whereas** the mission is “Sustainable conservation of natural resources and antiquities for the benefit of current and future generations as well as promoting the development of tourism”.

The mandate, vision and mission of the Ministry integrates, facilitates and offer platform for the promotion of SLR and biodiversity conservation.

Policy and Legal Instruments

Key national policy instruments include National Forest Policy (1998); National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031); Wildlife Policy of Tanzania (2007); Tanzania Beekeeping Policy (1998); National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031); Tanzania Tourism Policy (1998); National Antiquities Policy (2022); and Cultural Heritage Policy (2008). Other instruments include National Charcoal Strategy and Action Plan (2021 - 2031); National Wildlife Management Areas Strategy (2023-2033); and National Anti-Poaching Strategy (2023-2033).

Key legal instruments include Forest Act No. 14 of 2002, Wildlife Conservation Act Cap 283, Beekeeping Act of 2002, Tourism Act No. 29 of 2008; National Parks Act Cap 282, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Act Cap 284; and Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute Act Cap 260.

Key Institutions

Key institutions under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism include the following:

- Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) is responsible for developing and managing forest and bee resources sustainably in collaboration with

stakeholders in order to deliver sufficient and quality goods and services to meet local and international socio-economic and environmental needs.

- Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) has the mandate to manage and regulate the use of areas designated as National Parks by such means and measures to preserve the country's heritage, encompassing natural and cultural resources, both tangible and intangible resource values, including the fauna and flora, wildlife habitat, natural processes, wilderness quality and scenery therein and to provide for human benefit and enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for future generations. TANAPA has grown to 22 national parks, covering approximately 99,306.5 km².
- Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) core responsibilities of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of wildlife resources outside National Parks and Ngorongoro Conservation Area. This entails managing a total area of 136,287.06 km² comprising of Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, Ramsar site and Open areas. In addition, TAWA oversees the management of wildlife in captivity (farms, zoos, ranches, sanctuaries and orphanage centers) and Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs).
- Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) has the mandate to conserve and develop the natural resources of the Conservation Area; to promote tourism within the Conservation Area and provide and encourage the provision of facilities necessary or expedient for the promotion of tourism; and to safeguard and promote the interests of Masai Citizens of the United Republic in cattle ranching and dairy industry within the Conservation Area.
- The National Museum of Tanzania (NMT) has the responsibilities to acquire, research, document, conserve, and display all materials related to Tanzania's cultural and natural heritage. The NMT oversees over 90 heritage sites which located all over the country.
- Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB) mandated with promotion and development of all the aspects of tourism industry in Tanzania.

Overall Assessment

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has biodiversity-relevant mandates including management of forest, wildlife, wetlands and beekeeping resources. The mandate, vision and mission of the Ministry integrates, facilitates and offer platform for the promotion of SLR and biodiversity conservation.

Deforestation and forest degradation has been observed to be rampant in many parts of Mainland Tanzania with annual deforestation rate estimated to be about 469,420 ha per year. In response, the Government pledged to restore 5.2 million hectares of degraded land in Tanzania by 2030 under the African Forest and Landscape Restoration Initiative

(AFR100) and Bonn Challenge. As a result, there are numerous cross sectoral efforts being undertaken towards restoration, spearheaded by multiple stakeholders under the coordination of the TFS and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. In addition, the Ministry is making efforts to participate in carbon trade through forest conservation.

The ministerial mandate and existing national policies, strategies and plans are all inherently supportive of SLR and biodiversity conservation. It is targeted to improve staffing level of the Ministry so that the coverage of forest extension staff is reduced from 25,000 ha per staff to 10,000 ha per staff by June, 2031. However, overdependence on forest-based resources particularly for meeting energy needs, with more than 90% of households using firewood and charcoal, contributes in massive deforestation.

The Ministry initiated the preparation of National Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy whose finalization is being coordinated by the Vice President's Office. The Strategy is envisaged to provide a landmark national framework for a holistic approach in enhancing landscape restoration and management in the country.

The Ministry is dependent on the annual Government budget allocation to support relevant interventions on SLR and biodiversity conservation, which is generally inadequate. Further, it was noted that the Ministry is making efforts in sourcing funds from numerous bilateral, regional and international funding mechanisms for implementing relevant programmes and projects.

D. Ministry of Energy

Mandate, Vision and Mission

The Ministry of Energy is mandated to articulate formulation and implementation of policies on Energy, Oil and Gas. The Ministry is specifically responsible for energy and petroleum resource management; value addition in petroleum; oil and gas infrastructure development; bulk procurement of oil; urban and rural Electricity programmes; local content in energy and petroleum; and renewable and non-renewable sources of energy.

The vision of the Ministry is “A vibrant Ministry that contributes significantly to energy sector development, economic growth and improved life quality of Tanzanians” **whereas** the mission is “To provide reliable, affordable, safe, efficient and **environment friendly** modern energy services to all while ensuring effective participation of Tanzanians in the Energy Sector”.

The mission of the Ministry refers to “efficient and environment friendly modern energy services” as one of the long-term objectives to be sought which may partly be reflecting on the challenge of heavy dependence on biomass fuel for cooking which in turn contributes to the prevailing massive deforestation in the country.

Policy and Legal Instruments

Key instruments include National Energy Policy (2015); National Petroleum Policy; National Petroleum Act (2015); Gas Revenue Management Act (2015); Power System Master Plan, 2020; Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act (2015); Rural Energy Master Plan (REMP) (2022/23 - 2029/30); Renewable Energy Strategy and Roadmap; Energy Efficiency Strategy and Its Implementation Action Plan.

The overall objective of the National Energy Policy (2015) is to provide guidance for sustainable development and utilization of energy resources to ensure optimal benefits to Tanzanians and contribute towards transformation of the national economy.

Rural Energy Master Plan (REMP) (2022/23 - 2029/30) targets, among others, to ensure that 75 percent of the population in Tanzania have access to modern cooking solutions by 2030.

Environmental Management Unit

The Ministry has an Environmental Management Unit which is tasked to oversee the implementation of policies, strategies, programs and plans to minimize adverse social and environmental impacts associated with energy related activities. The Unit has a total of 6 staff which includes 3 Environmental Officers, 2 Forest Officers and 1 Hydrologist.

Key Institutions

Key institutions under the Ministry of Energy include:

- Petroleum Bulk Procurement Agency (PBPA) has the function of To coordinate and manage efficient procurement of petroleum products through Bulk Procurement System (BPS).
- Rural Energy Agency (REA) has the main role of promoting and facilitating improved access to modern energy services in rural areas of Mainland Tanzania.
- The Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) is responsible for technical and economic regulation of the electricity, petroleum, natural gas and water sectors in Tanzania.
- Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) has the function to deliver electricity in a most effective, competitive and sustainable manner.
- Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) has main functions of exploration and production of petroleum; carrying out standard activities of an oil company including, distribution and storage facilities; contracting, holding equity or participating in oil concessions, franchises and licenses; and development of an adequate industrial base for the oil industry.
- Petroleum Upstream Regulatory Authority (PURA) has the mandate to regulate and monitor petroleum upstream operations and LNG activities in the Mainland Tanzania and providing advisory services for petroleum affairs.
- Tanzania Geothermal Development Company Limited (TGDC) is a subsidiary company of Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) for the purpose of spearheading development of geothermal resources in Tanzania. It targets to produce 200 MW by 2025. Some of the strategic geothermal projects under development include Ngozi – 70MW and Kiejo-Mbaka – 60MW (Mbeya Region), Songwe - 5MW (Songwe Region), Natron-60MW (Arusha Region) and Luhoi-5MW (Coast Region).
- Tanzania Concrete Poles Manufacturing Company Limited (TCPM), a subsidiary of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited, was established in 2014. The company was formed to produce and develop the use of concrete poles in Tanzania. This came about in response to the ever-increasing problems associated with premature failure of wood utility poles, that leads to frequent and lengthy power and communications interruptions. Nonetheless, the initiative helps to avoid use of wood utility poles and therefore contributing in avoiding deforestation.

Integrated Approach to Sustainable Modern Cooking Solutions Project

The Ministry of Energy in collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, is implementing the Integrated Approach to Sustainable Modern Cooking Solutions project for a period of three years (2022 -2024). This project is implemented in urban areas in the regions of Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Mwanza, Pwani, Tanga and Tabora and is funded by the European Community (EU) for 30 million Euros. In addition, through this project an amount of 4 million Euros will be used in the development of bioethanol technology for cooking.

Overall Assessment

The mandate of the Ministry is relevant in terms of addressing contribution of energy sources in deforestation, landscape degradation and biodiversity loss. The vision and mission of the Ministry refers to “efficient and environment friendly modern energy services” as one of the long-term objectives to be sought which may partly be reflecting on the challenge of heavy dependence on biomass fuel for cooking which in turn contributes to the prevailing massive deforestation in the country.

The national energy balance indicates dominance of biomass use in the form of charcoal and firewood and its contribution to the total national energy consumption is about 85 percent. There exist up-to-date policy instruments to facilitate execution of the mandate of the Ministry including addressing environmental restoration and biodiversity conservation related to energy activities. However, the National Energy Policy (2015) does not provide guidance and strategic interventions to address the over-reliance on biomass resources which contributes more than 70% of the deforestation happening in the country estimated at 469,420 ha per year. In response, The Ministry is developing a National Vision on Clean Cooking Energy and Implementation Strategy. It targets to promote and ensure that at least 80% of the population have access to clean cooking energy by 2033.

The Ministry is dependent on the annual Government budget allocation to support relevant interventions on SLR and biodiversity conservation, which is generally inadequate. Further, it was noted that the Ministry is making efforts in sourcing funds from numerous bilateral, regional and international funding mechanisms for implementing relevant programmes and projects.

E. Ministry of Agriculture

The agriculture sector contributes about 29.1% of the GDP, 65.5% of the employment, 65% of the raw material to the industries and 30% of export earnings.

Mandate, Vision and Mission

The Ministry of Agriculture is mandated to articulate and implement policies on agriculture, food security, irrigation and cooperatives.

The vision of the Ministry is to become “Nucleus for providing policy guidance and services to a modernized, commercialized, competitive and effective agriculture and cooperative systems by 2025” **whereas** the mission is “To deliver quality agricultural and cooperative services, provide conducive environment to stakeholders, build capacity of local Government Authorities and facilitate the private sector to contribute effectively to sustainable agricultural production, productivity and cooperative development”.

The mission of the Ministry reflects on “sustainable agricultural production” which entails environment friendly methods of farming that integrates environmental restoration and agro-biodiversity conservation.

Policy Instruments

Key instruments include National Agriculture Policy (2013); Agriculture Sector Development Programme II (ASDP II); Tanzania Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan (2014-2019); Climate Smart Agriculture Guidelines (2020); and Agricultural Sector Environmental Action Plan (2012 – 2017).

The National Agriculture Policy (2013) recognizes that agricultural development is strongly dependent on environmental resources such as land, forest, air and water. Sustainable utilization of these resources in agriculture is vital to safeguard the environment. Thus, it advocates for promotion of agricultural practices that sustain the environment. One of the components of the ASDP-II (2017/18 to 2027/28) is Sustainable Water and Land Use Management which aims at expanding sustainable water and land use management for crops, livestock and fisheries. Further, the Tanzania Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan (2014-2019) serves as a roadmap for mainstreaming climate change within current agricultural policies, plans, and practices, as well as identifying gaps where new investments may be needed. It provides guiding framework for a more comprehensive and consistent approach for confronting climate change threats as one of the major risks to current crop productivity and future investments.

Environmental Management Unit

The Ministry has an Environmental Management Unit which is tasked to oversee the implementation of policies, strategies, programs and plans to minimize adverse social and environmental impacts associated with agriculture related activities. The Unit has a total of 13 staff comprising 9 Agriculture Officers, 3 Environmental Officers and 1 Agricultural Economist.

Key Institutions

Key institutions under the Ministry of Agriculture include:

- Co-operative Audit and Supervision Corporation (COASCO) is mandated to regulate and promote development of the cooperative sector which include registration of cooperative societies; inspection and supervision of cooperative societies.
- National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) which is mandated to procure, reserve and release food stocks and respond to food shortages in the country.
- Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA) has key functions of expanding seed production and distribution networks so as to facilitate seed accessibility by farmers, promotion of increased private sector participation in the seed industry development through establishment of public-private partnerships or joint ventures in seed production and distribution, promotion of increased demand of certified seed by farmers and strengthening research capacities for breeding and producing varieties that address farmers' specific demands.
- Tanzania Official Seed Certification (TOSCI) is responsible for Certification and promotion of quality agricultural seeds produced or imported into the country for sale to safeguarding farming community from poor (fake) seeds from vendors of farm inputs. TOSCI has five mainly branches including the head office located in Morogoro Municipal. The other four branches are located at Tengeru (Arusha), Maheve (Njombe), Ukiriguru (Mwanza) and Naliendele (Mtwara).
- Tanzania Smallholders Tea Development Agency (TSHTDA) is mandated to promote and develop smallholders tea farming in Tanzania so as to attain high levels of productivity and production, processing capacities and marketing competitiveness.
- Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority (TFRA) is mandated to regulate the manufacturing, importation and use of and trade in fertilizers, or fertilizer supplements, e.g. growth stimulators and regulators and similar products. The Act also provides for fertilizer quality control.
- Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission (TCDC) is responsible for regulating and promoting development of the cooperative sector.

- Naliendele Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) mandate to conduct agricultural research that addresses the needs and aspirations of the farmers, particularly improved crop productivity and quality. NARI coordinates Cashew and Oilseed crops at National level and collaborates within and outside Tanzania in verifying research outputs. NARI is one of the world leaders in Cashew research, boasting of a research database that could be useful not only to Eastern and Central Africa, but to a wider audience, including researchers from other countries interested in cashew.

In addition, there are crop boards as follows:

- Tanzania Tobacco Board (TTB)
- Sugar Board of Tanzania (SBT)
- Tea Board of Tanzania (TBT)
- Cashewnut Board of Tanzania (CBT)
- Tanzania Cotton Board (TCB)
- Tanzania Coffee Board (TCB)
- Tanzania Sisal Board (TSB)
- The Cereals and Other Produce Board of Tanzania (CPB)
- Tanzania Pyrethrum Board (TPB)

Overall Assessment

The vision and mission of the Ministry reflects on “sustainable agricultural production” which entails environmentally friendly methods of farming that integrates environmental restoration and agro-biodiversity conservation.

Agriculture has a major impact on the environment, especially on land use, soil, water, biodiversity and landscapes. Reconciling the need for sufficient and safe food and environmental quality is a challenge, and therefore the formulation, review and updating of existing range of policy instruments is geared towards that end. The National Agriculture Policy (2013) recognizes the importance of the diversity of species and ecosystems, and the genetic potential of biological resources for cultivation in different climatic areas of the country throughout the year. However, review of the Agricultural Sector Environmental Action Plan (2012-2017) and other relevant policy instruments is necessary to address the pressing challenge of integrated landscape management which relates to linking agricultural practices, institutions and policies with other landscape-scale activities.

The Ministry is dependent on the annual Government budget allocation to support relevant interventions on SLR and biodiversity conservation, which is generally inadequate. Further, it was noted that the Ministry is making efforts in sourcing funds from numerous bilateral, regional and international funding mechanisms for implementing relevant programmes and projects.

F. Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Mandate of the Ministry

The mandate of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries is to develop, manage, and regulate the livestock and fisheries resources sustainably.

Livestock sector

Tanzania accounts for about 1.4% of the global cattle population and 11% of African cattle population. The livestock sector employs about 50% of her population, which is equivalent to 4.6 million households who their income depends on livestock.

Vision and Mission

The vision of the Livestock Sector is “To be a competitive livestock sector in the region” **whereas** the mission is “To transform and commercialize livestock sector through formulation and implementation of appropriate policies, strategies, guidelines, enforcement of legislations, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, professionalism, stakeholders’ engagement and partnership”.

The mission of the Ministry makes reference to ‘transform and commercialize livestock sector’ which has broad scope and may encompass environmental considerations.

Policy and Legal Instruments

Key policy instruments include National Livestock Policy (2006); Livestock Sector Development Strategy (2010); Livestock Sector Development Programme (2011); Tanzania Livestock Modernization Initiatives (TLMI) (2015/2016 - 2020/2021); Tanzania Livestock Master Plan (TLMP) (2017/2018 – 2021/2022); Livestock Sector Transformation Plan (LSTP) 2022/23 - 2026/27. In addition, legal instruments include Veterinary Act, 2003; Animal Diseases Act; the Dairy Industry Act; the Meat Industry Act; Hides and Skins and Leather Trade Act; Animal Welfare Act; Livestock Identification, Registration and Traceability Act; and the Grazing lands and Animal Feed Resources Act.

The overall objective of the National Livestock Policy (2006) is to develop a competitive and more efficient livestock industry that contributes to the improvement of the well-being of the people whose principal occupation and livelihood is based on livestock. One of the specific objectives of the Policy is to Mainstream cross-cutting and cross-sectoral issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS, land and environment.

The overall goal of the TLMI (2015/2016 - 2020/2021) is to increase food and nutrition security and food safety, create employment opportunities and contribute to the national economy, social stability and sustainable environment. One of the specific objectives of

the TLMI is to guide and support livestock farmers in technology transfer to equip them with appropriate knowledge and skills in livestock keeping.

The overarching objective of the Livestock Sector Transformation Plan (LSTP) (2022/23 - 2026/27) is “Strengthening the livestock sector to be more productive, contributing to industrial economy and widening the extent of domestic and foreign market of livestock and livestock products”.

Tanzania Livestock Master Plan (TLMP) (2017/2018 – 2021/2022) guides policy and investment interventions to contribute to national development objectives on 4 key value chains of red meat, milk (and by products), poultry and eggs, and pork.

Environmental Management Unit: Livestock Sector

The Ministry (Livestock sector) has an Environmental Management Unit which is tasked to oversee the implementation of policies, strategies, programs and plans to minimize adverse social and environmental impacts associated with livestock related activities. The Unit has a total of 4 technical staff.

Key Institutions

Key institutions in the livestock sector include the following:

- Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI) is an institute responsible for the development and dissemination of appropriate technologies for the improvement of the livestock industry in Tanzania. It comprises of seven livestock research centres namely;- Mabuki (Mwanza region), Mpwapwa (Dodoma), Naliendele (Mtwara region), Kongwa(Dodoma region), Tanga(Tanga region) , Uyole (Mbeya region) and West Kilimanjaro (Kilimanjaro region).
- Livestock Training Agency (LITA) is mandated to conduct Livestock training, production applied research and consultancy services in the areas of Animal Health and Production. Currently, LITA is managing eight (8) outpost Campuses namely Tengeru, Mpwapwa, Morogoro, Madaba, Buhuri, Temeke, Mabuki and Kikulula.
- Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA) is mandated to undertake investigation and diagnosis of animal diseases; production and distribution of veterinary vaccines; animal feeds quality control and verification; registration and quality control of livestock pesticides; research of animal diseases and insects that transmit diseases; and providing consultancy and training services.
- Tanzania Dairy Board (TDB) is mandated to develop, promote and regulate dairy industry in Tanzania.
- The mission of the Tanzania Meat Board is to ensure high performance of Meat Industry through effective technical support, regulation and coordination of

stakeholders' activities, facilitating reliable investment and availability of market information.

Overall Assessment: Livestock Sector

The mandate, vision and mission of the Ministry are broad and makes reference to 'transform and commercialize livestock sector' which may encompass environmental considerations. The livestock population is contributing to reduced land cover, increased soil erodibility and making the land fragile and prone to other agents of land degradation. However, livestock grazing when sustained at acceptable levels has ecological importance in terrestrial ecosystems.

All of the interviewees were of the opinion that strengthening communal land tenure is critical through mechanisms such as land use plans and other land tenure and management measures. One approach to address landscape fragmentation is to expand the use of Customary Certificates of Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) to secure community rights over grazing areas and the lands used by pastoralists.

The Ministry is dependent on the annual Government budget allocation to support relevant interventions on SLR and biodiversity conservation, which is generally inadequate. Further, it was noted that the Ministry is making efforts in sourcing funds from numerous bilateral, regional and international funding mechanisms for implementing relevant programmes and projects.

Fisheries Sector

Tanzania ranks among the top 10 countries in Africa in terms of total capture fisheries production. The fisheries sector in Tanzania combines capture fisheries, aquaculture and the conservation of the critical habitats in areas gazetted as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). The fishery activities range from artisanal fishing, a category of fisheries that is small scale, using a relatively small amount of capital in all the freshwater bodies as well as the territorial waters in the Indian Ocean; to industrial fishing (large scale), composed of prawn fishing in the territorial sea and fishing in the EEZ.

Vision and Mission

The vision of the Fisheries Sector is "By 2025 to have a progressive fisheries sector contributing significantly to socio- economic development through **sustainable** utilization of fisheries resources while conserving the environment" **whereas** the mission is "To ensure that fisheries resources are developed, managed, conserved and utilized **sustainably** for economic growth and improved human livelihood".

The vision and mission of the Fisheries Sector reflects on "sustainable utilization of fisheries resources while conserving the environment" which has a substantial bearing to support landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation.

Policy and Legal Instruments

Key policy and legal instruments include National Fisheries Policy (2015); Second Fisheries Sector Master Plan (2021/22–2036/37); National Aquaculture Strategy (NADS) (2018-2025); Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2003; Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute Act No. 11 of 2016; Marine Parks and Reserves Act Cap 196.

The overall objective of the National Fisheries Policy (2015) is to develop a robust, competitive and efficient fisheries sector that contributes to food security and nutrition, growth of the national economy and improvement of the wellbeing of fisheries stakeholders while conserving environment. One of the specific objectives is to mainstream environment as a cross-cutting issue in fisheries development.

Fisheries Act No. 22 (2003) provides for sustainable development, protection, conservation, aquaculture development, regulation and control of fish, fish products, aquatic flora and its products. It restricts destructive fishing practices and advocates for the protection of fish breeding, nesting and nursery grounds.

The Fisheries Sector Master Plan (2021/22–2036/37), which was developed using the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), refers to a comprehensive fishery management system that seeks to ensure sustainable and equitable use of the whole system (ecological and human) to best meet community needs and values.

Environmental Management Unit: Fisheries Sector

The Ministry (Fisheries sector) has an Environmental Management Unit which is tasked to oversee the implementation of policies, strategies, programs and plans to minimize adverse social and environmental impacts associated with livestock related activities. The Unit has a total of 4 technical staff.

Key Institutions

Key institutions in the fisheries sector include the following:

- Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) is responsible for carrying out research on fisheries resources in the freshwater and marine waters, aquaculture (freshwater and marine), fish processing and quality as well as socio-economics. The institute also plays a role in disseminating research findings to the government and stakeholders. Other collaborative institutes are the Institute of Marine Sciences and the School of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Technology of the University of Dar es Salaam.
- Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA) is charged with the prime responsibility to promote development of fisheries sector through provision of quality education and training. The Agency came into being after merging the former Mbegani Fisheries Development Centre (MFDC) in Bagamoyo and Nyegezi Freshwater Fisheries Institute (NFFI) in Mwanza. There are also three

centres, namely Mikindani in Mtwara, Gabimori in Rorya, Kibirizi in Kigoma and Mwanza South.

- Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) is responsible for establishing and managing marine protected areas (MPAs) in mainland Tanzania. MPAs are divided into two categories, namely Marine Parks (multiple use areas) and Marine Reserves (no-take areas, extractive use is strictly prohibited). At present, there are 3 marine parks and 15 marine reserves.

Overall Assessment: Fisheries Sector

The vision and mission of the Fisheries Sector reflects on “sustainable utilization of fisheries resources while conserving the environment” which has a substantial bearing to support landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation. It should also be highlighted that the National Fisheries Policy (2015) articulates biodiversity issues of both national and international interests.

The existing fisheries policy and legal framework accommodates the concept of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) which promotes sustainability in its broad scope including landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation. At present Tanzania has a robust legal and policy framework for aquaculture research and development. However, majority of the interviewees noted that there is substantial potential and opportunities available in aquaculture which is yet to be fully promoted and developed.

The Ministry is dependent on the annual Government budget allocation to support relevant interventions on SLR and biodiversity conservation, which is generally inadequate. Further, it was noted that the Ministry is making efforts in sourcing funds from numerous bilateral, regional and international funding mechanisms for implementing relevant programmes and projects.

G. Ministry of Water

The Ministry manages 9 water basins; 186 local government authorities; 25 urban water supply and sanitation authorities in regional headquarters; 98 district headquarters and small townships; and 8 multi-village national water projects countrywide. While the annual renewable resources stand at 126 billion cubic meters, the current annual demand is 40 billion cubic meters. It is projected that by the year 2035, the demand will rise to 57 billion cubic meters per year. The situation, therefore, calls for immediate and sustainable interventions that will increase efficient water use and governance to manage and prevent the country towards reaching water stress.

Mandate, Vision and Mission

The Ministry of Water is responsible for improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation services to all and manage water resources so as to ensure national food security and sustainable industrial based economic development.

The vision of the Ministry is “To have a water secure country, where people have sustainable access to sufficient quantity and quality of water to meet human, economic and environmental needs” **whereas** the mission is “To improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation services to all and manage water resources so as to ensure national food security and sustainable industrial based economic development”.

The vision of the Ministry refers to ‘human, economic and environmental needs’ which in a broad sense covers water needs for landscape restoration, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem functioning.

Policy and Legal Instruments

Key policy and legal instruments include National Water Policy (2002); Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP); Tanzania Water Investment Programme (2023-2030); Water Sector Environmental Action Plan; The Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2019; The Water Resources Management Act. No. 11-2009; EWURA Act No. 11-2001. In addition, there are several guidelines including Rainwater Harvest Guidelines (2020); Guidelines for Groundwater Exploration and Well Drilling (2019); Dam Safety Guidelines (2020); National Guidelines on Drinking Water Monitoring and Reporting (2018).

Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) with the targets of achieving universal (100%) access to water supply in urban areas by 2025; ensuring the country reaches 90% water supply coverage in rural areas by 2025; and ensuring that water resources are available in a sustainable manner to serve as a driver to both social and economic needs.

Tanzania Water Investment Programme (2023-2030) aims to enhance water security in Tanzania through the mobilisation of resources for strategic investments, fostering

multisectoral collaboration, and promoting sustainable water management practices, all in alignment with the SDG targets and Tanzania's long-term development goals. The programme is structured in four investment Focus Areas: Water Investment for social well-being and development; Water governance and institutional strengthening; Water Investment for sustainable economic development; and Resilience for sustainable development through water investments. The Programme will invest USD 15 billion in Tanzania's water sector from 2023 to 2030, translating to about USD 3 billion annually.

Project Preparation, Coordination and Environmental Management Unit

The Ministry has the Project Preparation, Coordination and Environmental Management Unit which is tasked to oversee the implementation of policies, strategies, programs and plans to minimize adverse social and environmental impacts associated with water resources management activities. Some of the achievements of the Unit include the following:

- The Ministry has completed Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), the Ministry seven (7) Water Basins.
- The launch of the National Watershed Conservation Program (2021-2035), where a total of 2,541,803 water-friendly trees have been planted in the catchment areas in all nine water basins in the country.
- A total of 150 water sources have been demarcated to delineate the reserve areas of water sources and a total of 41 water sources have been announced in the Government Gazette as isolated areas of water storage thus reaching a total of 59 protected water sources.
- Until April 2023, a total of 22 wastewater discharge permits were issued, reaching a total of 184 wastewater discharge permits provided so far in all water basins.

Key Institutions

Key institutions under the Ministry of Water include:

- Water Institute is responsible for training of professionals required for construction, operation and maintenance of water and sanitation projects. Courses offered are short and long courses.
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) is responsible for develop and manage rural water supply and sanitation services.
- Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) is responsible for technical and economic regulation of the electricity, petroleum, natural gas and water sectors in Tanzania.

- Basin Water Boards are responsible for managing, conserving and protecting water sources within the 9 administrative basins.
- Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (WSSAs) are charged with the overall responsibility of operations and management of water supply and sanitation services within the respective regions.

Overall Assessment

The mandate, vision and mission of the Ministry of Water in a broad sense covers landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation with particular emphasis on conserving water catchments and protecting water sources across the country..

Restoring landscapes enhances the provision of ecosystem services, and enhancing water provision services is a common target in restoration initiatives. The Ministry is implementing a National Campaign for the Planting of Water-Friendly Trees in Water Sources where a total of 2,541,803 water-friendly trees have been planted in water source areas in all nine Basins in the country. Further, in ensuring that local communities are involved effectively in the management of water resources, the Ministry has continued to establish and build the capacity of Water User Communities where a total of 186 Water User Communities are in existence countrywide.

The Ministry is dependent on the annual Government budget allocation to support relevant interventions on SLR and biodiversity conservation, which is generally inadequate. Further, it was noted that the Ministry is making efforts in sourcing funds from numerous bilateral, regional and international funding mechanisms for implementing relevant programmes and projects.

H. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development

Mandate

The mandate of the Ministry is to facilitate an effective management of land and human settlements development services for the betterment of social and economic well-being of the Tanzanian society.

The vision of the Ministry is “To ensure land tenure, quality housing and sustainable settlements for social and economic development” **whereas** the mission is “To facilitate enabling environment in the provision of land, housing and human settlements services”.

The vision and mission of the Ministry have broad scope that takes into consideration of environmental sustainability including landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation.

Key Policy and Legal Instruments

National Land Policy (1995); National Human Settlements Policy; The Land Act. 1999 Cap.113; Village Land Act 1999. Cap 114; The Urban Planning Act, 2007; The Land Acquisition Act Cap 118; The Public Land (Preserved Areas) Act. Cap 338; The Land Registration Act. Cap 334; The national Land Use Planning Commission Act Cap 116; The Survey Act. Cap 324;

Land is divided into three categories: Village Land, General Land, and Reserved Land. The Land Act of 1999 provides the legal framework for General Land and Reserved Land. General Land includes all public land which is not Reserved or Village Land - often located in (peri) urban areas - and is administered by the Commissioner for Lands. Reserved Land is reserved for forestry, national parks, game parks and reserves, public utilities, or recreation. Reserved Land also includes land with natural drainage systems and land that was declared hazardous.

Environmental Management Unit

The Ministry has the Environmental Management Unit which is tasked to oversee the implementation of policies, strategies, programs and plans to minimize adverse social and environmental impacts associated with land use, planning and management activities. The Unit has a total of 4 technical staff.

Key Institutions

- National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) is responsible for facilitating efficient planning and orderly management of land uses throughout the country. This involves providing assistance to all land use planning authorities and

prepare land use plans, monitor their implementation and, from time to time, evaluate them;

- National Housing Corporation (NHC) is responsible for construction of houses for sale and rent and the balancing of the real estate portfolios so as to move from predominantly real estate management business and put more efforts on real estate development; construction of affordable houses for low income groups countrywide; partner with private investors (under PPP arrangement) in undertaking large scale investment projects while ensuring that public interests are safeguarded.
- National Housing and Building Research Agency (NHBRA) aims to provide Tanzanians with affordable high-quality services and products of appropriate housing technologies and techniques that reduce construction costs through innovative solutions to satisfy customer needs for improved shelter hence quality of life.

Overall Assessment

The vision and mission of the Ministry and have broad scope, taking into consideration of environmental sustainability including landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation.

Land tenure and land restoration are linked to one another. The Ministry has further strengthened the environmental protection requirements by adding a feature in lands legal framework that every landowner is required to plant trees in order to support the efforts of Government in response to climate change. This is a positive contribution towards landscape restoration efforts.

As the country pursue socio-economic prosperity, competition among land uses intensifies. Managing these competing uses requires institutional and policy diligence to ensure that the momentum to achieve socio-economic prosperity does not compromise environmental integrity. This implies managing land and land resources responsibly. In this context, the Government intends to improve land surveying where one of the targets include formalizing 35 percent of land in the country by 2025 compared to the current situation where it is 25 percent of the land in the country have been formalized.

The Ministry is dependent on the annual Government budget allocation to support relevant interventions on SLR and biodiversity conservation, which is generally inadequate. Further, it was noted that the Ministry is making efforts in sourcing funds from numerous bilateral, regional and international funding mechanisms for implementing relevant programmes and projects.

I. Ministry of Minerals

Mandate, Vision and Mission

The Ministry of Minerals is mandated to formulate and monitor implementation of mining policies; mines, geophysical and geological surveys; supervising activities of the Mining Commission; value addition in mining industries; local content in mining industry; and managing small-scale mining development.

The vision of the Ministry is “To be a leading and reputable institution in managing mineral resources for contribution to the national economy and wellbeing of Tanzanians” whereas the mission is “To manage mineral resources effectively and efficiently through sound policy and legal frameworks for the benefits of Tanzanians”.

The mission of the Ministry refers to “sound policy and legal frameworks” which encompasses broad scope and thus could accommodate environmental management considerations.

Policy and Legal Instruments

Key policy and legal instruments Mineral Policy of Tanzania (2009); The Mining Act Cap 123; The Explosive Act (1963); The Natural Wealth and Resources (Permanent Sovereignty) Act (2017).

The Mineral Policy of Tanzania (2009) aims to increase the mineral sector’s contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and alleviate poverty by integrating the mining industry with the rest of the economy. One of the objectives of the Policy is to promote safety and maintain hygiene conditions and protect the environment in mining areas. Some of the related policy statements include: The Government will require mining companies to set aside funds for environmental rehabilitation and mine closure obligations; and the Government will continue to collaborate with stakeholders to ensure that small, medium and large scale miners preserve the environment.

The mineral rights issued by Mining Commission are Prospecting Licences (PL), Special Mining Licence (SML- Issued by Commission upon approval of the Cabinet) Mining Licence (ML) and Primary Mining Licence (PML). Other licences include Processing Licence (PCL), Smelting Licence (SL), Refinery Licence (RFL) and licences for dealing with minerals (Broker’s and Dealer’s Licences).

Environmental Management Section

The Ministry has the Environmental Management Section which is tasked to oversee the implementation of policies, strategies, programs and plans to minimize adverse social and environmental impacts associated with water resources management activities. The Section has a total of 4 staff.

Key Institutions

- Mining Commission is responsible for managing mining industry through supervision, monitoring and regulating exploration, mining, beneficiation and mineral trade for sustainable development.
- State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) is mandated to participate strategically in exploitation of mineral resources through investment in entire mineral value chain for social economic development.
- Mineral Resources Institute (MRI) is responsible for training middle cadre professional that serve in mining and petroleum (oil and gas) industries at all stages from upstream to downstream.
- Geological Survey of Tanzania (GST) is responsible for provision of high quality and cost effective geo-scientific data, information and services to the Government and other stakeholders in order to ensure well-informed strategic decisions in the exploitation sustainable use of earth resources and mitigation of geo-hazards, thereby contributing to national socio-economic growth.
- Tanzania Gemological Center (TGC) offers Diploma and Certificate Programmes for professional technicians in Gem and Jewelry Industries.
- Tanzania Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (TEITI) is the Tanzania Chapter of the global Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI). The Government of Tanzania is committed to implement EITI, a global standard for revenue transparency and a global coalition of governments, companies and civil society organizations.

Overall Assessment

The Ministry of Minerals has the overall responsibility of managing mineral resources. Mining activities often alter the natural landscape and discharges large volumes of wastes that contribute to landscape degradation. Both small-scale and large-scale mining operations often involve the clearing of vegetation cover for mining, settlements and establishing access roads. In addition, a large influx of population to mining areas has potential effects on health and welfare, safety, quality of life of individuals and communities.

Mining legislation and related Regulations provides for landscape restoration during mine closure which is critical to sustain mining areas but also an important path to maximize landscape resources and to improve ecological function following closure of mining activities.

The Ministry is dependent on the annual Government budget allocation to support relevant interventions on SLR and biodiversity conservation, which is generally inadequate. Further, it was noted that the Ministry is making efforts in sourcing funds from numerous bilateral, regional and international funding mechanisms for implementing relevant programmes and projects.

J. Ministry of Finance

Mandate, Vision and Mission

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for promoting inclusive sustainable economic growth, through prudent economic policies and plans for human development.

The vision of the Ministry is “Stable macro-economy and effective public finance management for human development” whereas the mission is “Promoting inclusive sustainable economic growth, through prudent economic policies and plans for human development”.

The reference to “inclusive sustainable economic growth” in the mission of the Ministry denotes broad scope that seemingly accommodates environmental considerations including environmental restoration and biodiversity conservation.

Policy and Legal Framework

Key policy and legal instruments include National Microfinance Policy (2017); National Public Private Partnership (PPP) Policy (2009); Public Procurement Act Cap 410; Anti-Money Laundering Act Cap 423; and Guidelines for Preparation of Plans and Budget 2023/2024.

Key Institutions

Key institutions under the Ministry of Finance include:

- Bank of Tanzania (BoT) has the primary objective of the Bank is to formulate, define and implement monetary policy directed to the economic objective of maintaining domestic price stability conducive to a balanced and sustainable growth of the national economy.
- Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) The primary function of the FIU is to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism in Tanzania.
- Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) is responsible for administering impartially various taxes of the Central Government.
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) is responsible to produce quality official statistics and services that meet needs of national and international stakeholders for evidence-based planning and decision making.

Overall Assessment

The mandate, vision and mission of the Ministry of Finance encompasses broad scope that warrants environmental management considerations and thus providing the necessary policy momentum and national planning and budgeting framework supportive of landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation.

Notably, the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022-2032) is included as one of the key frameworks in the Guidelines for Preparing Government Budgets and Plans for the Financial Year 2023/2024 and thus provide specific guidance in designing activities, programs and large-scale environmental protection projects at the level of Sectoral Ministries and Local Governments Authorities. The Master Plan directly integrates SLR and biodiversity conservation as priorities and therefore its inclusion on the national budget guidelines is a strategic intervention enhancing mainstreaming and planning efforts towards addressing landscape degradation and biodiversity loss in the country.