

## GEF Small Grants Programme

### Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI)

#### TANZANIA

### Global Context

With the adoption of the 2010 CBD 2020 Aichi targets, attention has been focused on recognizing and supporting the vital role of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) in conserving biodiversity outside the framework of formally-gazetted and managed government protected areas. To this end, the Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI) was formed in 2014 to broaden the diversity and quality of governance types and protected areas (PAs) and conserved areas (CAs) which contribute to the CBD Aichi Targets.



Tanzania's Mount Kilimanjaro

The ICCA-GSI is a multi-partnership initiative delivered by the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) in 26 countries, with \$16.3m funding provided by the Government of Germany, through its Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) International Climate Initiative (IKI). Key partners include the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), Global ICCA Consortium, IUCN's Global Programme on Protected Areas (IUCN GPAP) and the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP WCMC).

### Goals

ICCA-GSI's central goal is to improve the recognition, support and overall effectiveness of ICCAs for biodiversity conservation through sustainable livelihoods and self-strengthening of ICCAs. Its work focuses on **Aichi Target 11** (increasing PA coverage), **Aichi Target 14** (safeguarding ecosystems and increasing the effectiveness of its services), and **Aichi Target 18** (Protecting traditional knowledge). ICCA-GSI support is provided at three levels thru:

- (i.) Direct financial and technical support to community-based action and demonstration for the self-strengthening of ICCAs leading to ecosystem protection, legal empowerment, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction.
- (ii.) National legal, policy and other forms of support to enhance ICCA recognition and conservation, including governance assessments of protected and conserved areas; and
- (iii.) Global and regional networking, knowledge production and exchange support between national CSO initiatives.



ICCA-GSI supports sustainable livelihood diversification for pastoralists as well as for hunters and gatherers.

### Country Programme Strategy

Tanzania boasts an extraordinary wealth of biodiversity and is one of twelve mega-diverse countries of the world. Its mega-biodiversity is distributed over ecosystems, species and genetic resources both in protected and non-protected areas. These areas are subject to anthropogenic and environmental impacts that require regular monitoring for devising appropriate strategies to ensure conservation and sustainable use. For example, almost 50% of Tanzania's total volume of trees<sup>1</sup> (estimated at 3,100 million m<sup>3</sup>) is found in protected areas, and therefore, are not

<sup>1</sup> Tanzania's forest cover is about 48 million hectares, representing 55% of the country's total land cover.

**For more information contact:**

**Nehemiah Murusuri**, National Coordinator, Small Grants Programme (SGP) in TANZANIA

Email: [Nehemiah.murusuri@undp.org](mailto:Nehemiah.murusuri@undp.org)

[www.sgp.undp.org/](http://www.sgp.undp.org/)



legally accessible for extraction. Similarly, in the un-gazetted forest areas such as village lands where most ICCAs are found, indigenous peoples (IPs) maintain a strong and profound connection with its territory and natural resources. Community parcels of land is set aside as ICCAs for various reasons including biodiversity conservation, cultural diversity preservation, support for sustainable livelihoods, protection of spiritual sites as well as investments for future generations.

However, according to Tanzania's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP), *despite the total land area under protection, Tanzania has lost at least one-third of its important ecosystems in the last few decades, undermining livelihoods of several communities that depend directly on them.* Overutilization of natural resources, population growth, and economic ventures are some key drivers to such degradation. Additionally, Tanzania's IPs face other challenges including (i) discrimination and left on the margins of the larger societies; (ii) lack of security in land tenure and continued experiences in land grabbing for tourism, large-scale commercial farming and/or mining, often forcing IPs to leave their land without their consent; (iii) climate change impacts such as prolonged droughts resulting to water shortages and subsequent emergence of invasive species in pastures, some of which are poisonous to livestock; (iv) existing policies and laws that are not friendly to IPs such as Wildlife Act No. 5 of 2009, which criminalize hunting; and (v) human-wildlife conflicts.

To this end, the Tanzania's ICCA-GSI initiative is putting mechanisms in place to support IPLCs cope with these pressures through the following interventions: (i) identification of emblematic ICCAs; (ii) national situational and legal analysis of identified ICCAs; (iii) national inventory of species in ICCAs; (iv) enhanced advocacy for official recognition of IPs and ICCAs and creation of an ICCA network; (v) capacity building for community-level resource management institutions for improved resource governance, including wider adoption of land use planning to improve CCAs and reduce deadly conflicts between farmers and pastoralists; (vi) livelihood diversification training for pastoralists, hunters and gatherers on farming and off-farm activities (beekeeping, ecotourism, cultural tourism, butterfly farming and cattle fattening for sale) for food security and reduced nomadic life; (vii) human wildlife conflict management to reduce depredation; and (viii) preservation of indigenous knowledge and practices of IPs through documentation.

### Project Portfolio

Project Name	Implementation Period
Management of ICCA project in Tanzania by TNRF	August 2016 – July 2017
Legal Analysis to assess the impact of laws, policies and institutional frameworks on Indigenous peoples and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs)	January 2018 – February 2019
Emblematic projects will be active starting in late 2018/early 2019.	

**For more information contact:**

[Nehemiah Murusuri](#), National Coordinator, Small Grants Programme (SGP) in TANZANIA

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