7th National Report

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## Section I Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report

### General

**Government**

United Republic of Tanzania

**National authorities responsible for the preparation and submission of the report**

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|---|---|
| The Vice President’s Office - Division of Environment | EN |

**Contact person**

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| FAINAHAPPY E. KIMAMBO | EN |

**Contact details**

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| Fainahappy E. Kimambo Senior Environmental Officer Vice President's Office P.O.Box 2502, DODOMA, TANZANIA Email; fainahappy.kimambo@vpo.go.tz / fainahappykimambo@yahoo.com Telephone; +255 754 868 305 | EN |

**Briefly describe the process followed for the preparation of the present report. Responses may include the following**

| | |
|---|---|
| The preparation of the 7 th Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) national report took place between on 4 th and 25 th February, 2026 under the Vice President’s Office, Division of Environment coordination. The process involved identifying relevant stakeholders involved in the preparation of NBSAP (2025-2030) national targets and orientation of technical experts to the ORT. The team assessed the implementation of CBD targets as of 2020 and NBSAP (2025-2030) and uploading the draft information in the Official Online Reporting Tool (ORT). The report was validated by stakeholders and the final report was submitted to the CBD Secretariat through ORT.<br><br>The reporting process was participatory that involved all key government sectors and institutions to ensure policy coherence and the integration of biodiversity targets into sector plans and budgets. The process also involved active participation of the civil society and respective gender groups (women and youth), indigenous peoples, local communities as well as the private sectors to ensure inclusion of various initiatives that took on board "cultural rights”, benefits and accountability. The development of Tanzania's 7 th National Report to the CBD reflects the country's progress in biodiversity conservation since 2020 when implementation of the Aichi target ended. The main steps were: -<br><br>**Stakeholder Engagement**<br><br>**Technical Working Group Session**<br><br>The VPO identified and constituted a technical working group with representatives from sector ministries, institutions, local and international organizations, representatives from youth groups, and women who had responsibilities on managing data and information relating to biodiversity conservation in their institutions. Experts of the technical working group were drawn from the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar institutions. For Tanzania Mainland, the representative were from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development, Ministry of Water, the Prime Ministries Office – regional Administration and Local Government Authority (PORALG) and the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MCDGEC). For Zanzibar, representatives were from the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries and the First Vice President’s Office – Division of Environment. The government sectors were also complemented by experts from WWF, TNC Wetland International and the Institute of Environment, | EN |

Climate and Development Sustainability. The technical working group was facilitated by an expert who was involved in the preparation of the NBSAP 2025–2030 and the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2025-2030).

The main technical working group collected, analyzed and consolidated information related to implementation of the CBD between 2020 and 2025 and the NBSAP (2025-2030) and the information was uploaded to the ORT provided by the CBD Secretariat.

**Multi-Stakeholder Validation Workshop**

To ensure the National Report was precise, comprehensive, and reflects the inputs of all parties, a stakeholders' validation workshop was organized, with representatives from key sector ministries, government institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in biodiversity related conservation. This forum reviewed the content and validated the 7th National Report.

**Official Submission to the CBD Portal**

The final Tanzania's 7th National Report to the CBD was officially submitted through the CBD Official Online Reporting Tool (ORT). This step marked the formal digital delivery of the report to the CBD Secretariat.

**Printing Of the Document**

The final step in the national reporting process will involve dispatch and submission of the signed copies of the 7th National Report to the CBD Secretariat.

## Section II Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

**Has your country revised or updated its national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework?**

Yes

**Did your country involve and engage stakeholders in revising or updating its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?**

Yes | EN

**Stakeholders**

Local and/or subnational government

Women

Youth

Private sector

**Has your country's revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan been adopted as a policy or a legal instrument, and/or integrated into other strategies?**

Yes

**Please indicate how your country's revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan has been adopted**

Adopted by Ministry of Environment or other sectoral ministry

**Briefly describe the national biodiversity monitoring system and how it tracks progress in the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.**

| | |
|---|---|
| The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework ensures coordination of the NBSAP implementation and progress reporting from respective sector ministries and other stakeholders. It forms the basis for reporting on the 2025-2030 Targets and actions and facilitates preparation of 7 th and 8 th CBD National Reports. The Vice Presidents Office will track the progress by requesting information on the implementation of NBSAP 2025-2030 and CBD based on the settled indicators from sectors and institutions in a quota basis. Each Sectoral ministry has a to set a budget on environmental issues where the biodiversity conservation is one of the initiatives. Moreover, the VPO developed Integrated Environmental Systems which is a reporting tool for all issues regarding the environmental initiatives in the country. The system builds on existing government and other stakeholders to enable to provide and share relevant information. Moreover, the system will be loaded with data from stakeholders, be able to verify to identify of National gaps and capacities on Biodiversity information. | EN |

Section III Please use the following template to report on progress in the implementation of your country's national targets and revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework. In cases where no national target is linked with one or more related global targets, it is suggested that countries report directly on progress contributing to the global targets.

Target 4-3: By 2030, human-wildlife conflicts reduced by 40%. **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) has implemented an integrated community-based management strategies that promote coexistence between people and wildlife.

Key interventions include strengthening land-use planning, establishing wildlife corridors, improving early warning systems, promoting the use of deterrent measures, and enhancing compensation and insurance schemes for affected communities.

In addition, awareness creation, capacity building, and active involvement of local communities in wildlife management are essential to foster positive attitudes and shared responsibility. Achieving this target, will contribute to improved livelihoods, reduced economic losses, and strengthened ecosystem resilience.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has continued to implement the National Strategy for Managing Human–Wildlife Conflicts. Through this strategy, the Ministry, via the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA), and Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), has completed the construction of 12 Cages for controlling crocodiles and hippos in the district councils of Bunda (3), Korogwe (1), Ludewa (2), Uvinza (2), Tandahimba (2), Nanyumbu (1), and Mkinga (1).

Moreover, the construction of six (6) cages is ongoing in the districts of Buchosa (2), Sengerema (1), Bunda (1), Newala (1), and Kibiti (1). These cages will help to enhance the safety of communities that depends on river and lake water sources in these areas.

The Ministry has completed the construction of 10 water dams in Nyerere National Park (2), Tarangire National Park (3), Mikumi National Park (1), and Serengeti National Park (2); Rungwa Game Reserve (1); and Makuyuni Wildlife Park (1), as well as one borehole in Mkomazi National Park. Seven (7) more dams is ongoing in Selous Game Reserve (1), Rungwa (1), Muhesi Game Reserve (2), Kizigo Game Reserve (2), and Msanjesi Game Reserve (1).These infrastructures will help to reduce incidents of dangerous and destructive wildlife, particularly during the dry season when some animals move outside protected areas in search of water and food near the village.

The Ministry, in collaboration with stakeholders, has procured 54 specialized communication devices (GPS–satellite belts). These belts have been fitted on lead elephants from 45 herds across key ecosystems, including Serengeti Ecosystem (2), Burigi-Chato-Ibanda-Rumanyika Ecosystem (6), Mkomazi-Handeni Ecosystem (7), Moyowosi-Kigosi Ecosystem (11), Ruaha-Rungwa Ecosystem (4), Tarangire-Manyara Ecosystem (5), and Nyerere-Selous-Mikumi Ecosystem (10).

Furthermore, the Ministry has procured 17 drones and 12,072 cold explosives (chili bombs) for controlling elephants in affected areas. The use of these technologies has enabled rapid access to information and facilitated the timely return of elephant herds to protected areas.

In addition, the Ministry continues to provide compensation to citizens across 18 district councils. The Government will continue to apply various measures to ensure that damage caused by dangerous and destructive wildlife is significantly controlled.

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**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

Significant progress has been made toward reducing human–wildlife conflicts through a combination of infrastructure development, technological innovation, and community support measures. The construction of water dams, boreholes, and cage in key protected areas such as Nyerere National Park and Tarangire National Park has helped to limit wildlife movement into human settlements, particularly during the dry season.

The deployment of modern technologies, including GPS–satellite belts on elephants, lions, and wild dogs across major ecosystems, as well as the use of drones and deterrent tools, has improved real-time monitoring and rapid response to wildlife movements. This has enabled authorities to effectively guide animals back into protected areas and reduce incidences of crop destruction and threats to human safety.

The Government has strengthened community support through compensation payments to affected citizens, helping to mitigate economic losses and improve community tolerance towards wildlife conservation efforts

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**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Challenges

Expansion of human settlements and agriculture into wildlife corridors and buffer zones, increasing contact between people and animals.

- Climate variability and prolonged dry seasons, which push wildlife to move outside protected areas in search of water and food.
- Limited financial and technical resources to scale up infrastructure such as dams, enclosures, and monitoring systems across all affected areas.
- Inadequate community awareness and participation, which can lead to negative attitudes toward conservation efforts.
- Technological and operational constraints, including maintenance of GPS collars, drones, and other equipment.
- inadequate resources around the community village it leads poaching and illegal activities, which disrupt wildlife behavior and can increase conflict incidents.

**Approaches**

- **Strengthening land-use planning and zoning:** To protect and restore wildlife corridors, buffer zones, and migratory routes to minimize overlap between human activities and wildlife habitats.
- **Scaling up water and habitat infrastructure:** To expand construction of water dams, boreholes, and salt licks within protected areas to reduce wildlife movement into communities, especially during dry seasons.
- **Enhancing use of technology:** to Increase deployment of GPS–satellite collars, drones, and early warning systems to enable real-time monitoring and rapid response to wildlife movements.
- **Promoting community-based conservation:** to Empower local communities through Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), co-management approaches, and benefit-sharing mechanisms to foster ownership and positive attitudes.
- **Improving compensation and livelihood support:** to Strengthen and streamline compensation schemes while promoting alternative livelihoods to reduce dependence on high-risk activities.
- **Capacity building and awareness creation:** to provide education and training on safe practices, wildlife behavior, and conflict mitigation techniques at community level.
- **Strengthening institutional coordination:** To enhance collaboration among government agencies, local authorities, research institutions, and conservation partners for effective implementation.·
- **Applying deterrent and preventive measures:** To promote the use of beehive fences, chili-based deterrents, watchtowers, and improved livestock enclosures.
- **Policy enforcement and research:** To strengthen enforcement of conservation laws and support research to guide evidence-based interventions.
- Touse technology and innovative solutions.

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- Joint venture wildlife management of the Loliondo Game Controlled Area in Tanzania; a multi-criteria analysis
- Identification of landscape and land-use conflicts: a novel framework combining scientific expertise and local stakeholders' views
- Resource use conflicts in Usangu Plains, Mbarali District, Tanzania

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

It supports **United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 15 (Life on Land)** by promoting the conservation of terrestrial ecosystems, protecting biodiversity, and reducing pressures on wildlife caused

by human encroachment. By keeping wildlife within protected areas and maintaining ecological balance, the target contributes to SDG 15.1 and 15.5 on ecosystem conservation and halting biodiversity loss.

Second, it contributes to **SDG 1 (No Poverty)** and **SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)** by reducing crop losses, livestock predation, and property damage caused by wildlife. This helps safeguard rural livelihoods and food security for communities living near conservation areas.

Third, the target aligns with **SDG 13 (Climate Action)** by strengthening ecosystem resilience and promoting adaptive measures such as water infrastructure and habitat management, which help both wildlife and communities cope with climate variability.

The target supports the implementation of key international agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly its goals on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and human–wildlife coexistence. It also aligns with the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration by restoring habitats and reducing degradation that contributes to conflict.

EN

## Indicator Data

### A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

At the moment, there isn't a fully published, comprehensive national ecosystem Red List for Tanzania EN

### A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2024 | ha | 469000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2023 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2022 | ha | 47631000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2021 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2020 | ha | 48569000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |

### A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2024 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2023 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2022 | N/A | 0.6917 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2021 | N/A | 0.6953 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2020 | N/A | 0.6986 | |

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania does not have an official national dataset reporting this exact indicator for species. This is because measuring effective population size across many species (and their populations) requires genetic or detailed demographic information that is very rarely available at national scale, especially for wildlife in biodiverse countries like Tanzania where resources for long-term genetic monitoring are limited. | EN |

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania has conducted ecosystem service valuation studies for forests, mangroves, wetlands, and bamboo ecosystems; however, a consolidated annual national ecosystem accounting framework (SEEA-EA) has not yet been institutionalized to generate annual quantitative values for Indicator B.1. | EN |

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Fully

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Fully

By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species of terrestrial, coastal, marine, and inland waters ecosystems is prevented by 30% **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

Tanzania has boosted law enforcement efforts to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade, targeting major threats to elephants, rhinos and other threatened species through coordinated patrols and prosecution.

In 2023, the Government launched a National Anti-Poaching Strategy (2023–2033) to strengthen enforcement, stakeholder collaboration, community engagement and technical capacity to safeguard wildlife. https://www.undp.org/tanzania/stories/tanzania-launches-national-strategies-combat-poaching-and-safeguard-wildlife?

The Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority conducts extensive anti-poaching patrols and operates intelligence-led enforcement across reserves and game controlled areas to prevent illegal hunting and trafficking of wildlife products. https://www.tawa.go.tz/wildlife-protection?

Anti-poaching and protection measures have contributed to measurable recovery trends in some threatened species; Elephant and black rhino populations have increased following strengthened protection and anti-poaching laws — for example, black rhinos grew from 163 individuals in 2019 to 238 in 2022, and elephant numbers expanded to approximately 60 000. https://www.bana.co.ke/2024/07/tanzanias-wildlife-population-increases.html?

The Maziwe Island Marine Reserve protects key coastal biodiversity and serves as an important breeding ground for *green turtles* and other marine life, with programs relocating turtle nests and releasing hatchling into the ocean to support survival rates. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maziwi_Island?

Conservation landscapes such as the Ruaha and Rungwa Game Reserves provide large, connected habitats essential for species survival. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rungwa_Game_Reserve?

WMAs empower local communities to co-manage wildlife and ecosystems, reduce human-wildlife conflict, and provide economic incentives linked to conservation outcomes (e.g., tourism revenue supporting local services). https://gorillatrekkingexpeditions.com/how-tourism-supports-wildlife-conservation-in-tanzania

Organizations operating in Tanzania (e.g., WCS) highlight species vulnerability and support interventions such as land-use planning, research and community-based monitoring to prevent declines of threatened species. https://tanzania.wcs.org/Species.aspx?

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

- Conservation efforts and strengthened anti-poaching enforcement have contributed to significant increases and stabilization in elephant populations, particularly in major wildlife landscapes. Recent reports note that Tanzania's elephant population grew from approximately 43,330 in 2014 to around 60,000 by 2023, making it one of Africa's largest populations. Between mid-2022 and early 2023, no elephant deaths were attributed to poaching in recorded wildlife security reports, indicating strong anti-poaching impact. https://www.bana.co.ke/2024/07/tanzanias-wildlife-population-increases.html?
- The population of black rhinos, a critically endangered species, increased from 163 in 2019 to 238 in 2022, surpassing earlier conservation targets set for 2023. This reflects the effectiveness of enhanced protection measures in protected areas and wildlife management areas. https://www.bana.co.ke/2024/07/tanzanias-wildlife-population-increases.html?
- In 2023, Tanzania officially launched a National Anti-Poaching and Wildlife Management Area Strategy (2023–2033) to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade. This strategy enhances law enforcement capacity, inter-agency coordination,

stakeholder involvement and community engagement to protect threatened wild species from exploitation. https://www.undp.org/tanzania/stories/tanzania-launches-national-strategies-combat-poaching-and-safeguard-wildlife?

- Tanzania's vast protected area network, including areas such as the Selous Game Reserve (part of Nyerere National Park) and other ecosystems, continues to secure habitats for threatened mammals and other species. These landscapes provide ecological refuges that reduce extinction risk through long-term habitat stability. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selous_Game_Reserve?
- Notable expansions in marine protection — such as the designation of *two new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) around Pemba Island* covering critical coral, seagrass and mangrove habitats — extend protections to marine threatened species including sharks, rays and sea turtles. Co-development of these MPAs involved extensive community consultations, key for participatory biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. https://newsroom.wcs.org/News-Releases/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/24636/Tanzania-Declares-Two-New-MPAs-in-Pemba-Island-Biodiversity-Hotspot-at-UN-Ocean-Conference.aspx?
- Conservation initiatives have increasingly included community participation, awareness campaigns and human-wildlife conflict mitigation programmes that reduce threats to threatened species and strengthen local stewardship, particularly around WMAs and in landscapes such as Ruaha-Rungwa. https://www.undp.org/tanzania/stories/poaching-protection-tanzanias-wildlife-thriving-again?
- Organizations such as the Wildlife Conservation Society note Tanzania's exceptionally high number of threatened species — with more than 1,500 IUCN-listed at risk — and support ongoing monitoring, research and community efforts to safeguard these species into the future. https://tanzania.wcs.org/Species.aspx?

EN

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Key Challenges

- Expansion of agriculture, settlements and infrastructure into wildlife corridors.
- Degradation of wetlands, mangroves and riverine ecosystems
- Increasing pressure on coastal and marine habitats.
- Persistent demand for wildlife products.
- Limited species-level monitoring in freshwater and marine ecosystems.
- Insufficient long-term species population datasets.

Different Approaches that may be taken for further implementation

- Promote transboundary conservation initiatives.
- Develop and implement recovery strategies for critically endangered species.
- Increase population reinforcement and reintroduction programmes where necessary.
- Strengthen Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs).
- Expand benefit-sharing mechanisms linked to tourism and ecosystem services.
- Improve human–wildlife conflict mitigation systems (early warning, compensation schemes).
- Improve integration of national databases with global platforms (e.g., IUCN Red List).
- Increase ranger capacity and intelligence-led operations.
- Increase domestic budget allocation for biodiversity.
- Mobilize international climate and biodiversity finance.

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

Tanzania has demonstrated measurable effectiveness in implementing actions aimed at preventing the extinction of threatened species across terrestrial, marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems.

- Strengthened anti-poaching enforcement, improved ranger deployment and coordinated wildlife security operations have contributed to significant recovery trends in flagship species. Recent conservation reports show Tanzania's elephant population rising to ~60,000, making it one of Africa's largest. . https://www.bana.co.ke/2024/07/tanzanias-wildlife-population-increases.html?
- The Government is supporting the protection and monitoring in core rhino habitats where by numbers of black rhino populations has increased from ~163 (2019) → 238

(2022).https://www.bana.co.ke/2024/07/tanzanias-wildlife-population-increases.html?

- In marine and coastal ecosystems, community-based conservation initiatives have contributed to protecting critical habitats for threatened species such as marine turtles. For instance, Maziwe Island Marine Reserve serves as an important nesting site for green turtles, where local conservation measures have supported habitat protection and improved survival prospects. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maziwi_Island?
- The Government launched the National Anti-Poaching and Wildlife Management Strategy (2023–2033**)** to unify enforcement, intelligence and community engagement toward reducing illegal hunting of threatened species. https://www.undp.org/tanzania/stories/tanzania-launches-national-strategies-combat-poaching-and-safeguard-wildlife?
- Conservation partners (like Wildlife Conservation Society – WCS) highlight priority threatened species, assess risk and support monitoring programs that drive evidence-based action. https://tanzania.wcs.org/Species.aspx?
- Projects integrating early-warning systems, livestock protection and compensation mechanisms have reduced lethal retaliation against carnivores and elephants. https://www.undp.org/tanzania/stories/poaching-protection-tanzanias-wildlife-thriving-again?

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

- Implementation supports Target 15.5 by reducing habitat degradation, strengthening protected area management, combating poaching, and implementing species recovery programmes to halt biodiversity loss and prevent extinction.
- Marine and coastal conservation measures, including protection of coral reefs, marine reserves, and endangered marine species, contribute to Target 14.2 on sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems
- Conservation of forests, wetlands, and other ecosystems enhances carbon sequestration and ecosystem resilience, contributing to climate change mitigation and ecosystem-based adaptation. (SDG 13)
- Community-based conservation and Wildlife Management Areas generate income, improve livelihoods, and reduce poverty in rural communities dependent on natural resources (SDG 1)

EN

## Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

At the moment, there isn’t a fully published, comprehensive national ecosystem Red List for Tanzania | EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2024 | ha | 469000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2023 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
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| No | 2021 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2020 | ha | 48569000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2024 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2023 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2022 | N/A | 0.6917 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2021 | N/A | 0.6953 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2020 | N/A | 0.6986 | |

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania does not have an official national dataset reporting this exact indicator for species. This is because measuring effective population size across many species (and their populations) requires genetic or detailed demographic information that is very rarely available at national scale, especially for wildlife in biodiverse countries like Tanzania where resources for long-term genetic monitoring are limited. | EN |

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania has conducted ecosystem service valuation studies for forests, mangroves, wetlands, and bamboo ecosystems; however, a consolidated annual national ecosystem accounting framework (SEEA-EA) has not yet been institutionalized to generate annual quantitative values for Indicator B.1. | EN |

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Fully

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Fully

By 2030, gender equality and responsiveness in the implementation of the National biodiversity strategy and action Plan enhanced **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

| | |
|---|---|
| • Capacity-building programmes have been conducted to strengthen gender mainstreaming within environmental institutions and local government authorities, ensuring that biodiversity interventions address differentiated roles, knowledge systems and access to resources among women and men. These efforts align with national commitments under the National Gender Policy https://www.mcdgc.go.tz/national-gender-policy and broader gender equality frameworks.<br>• Community-based natural resource management initiatives, including Wildlife Management Areas and community forest management programmes, actively promote women's participation in governance structures and benefit-sharing mechanisms, enhancing equitable access to conservation-derived livelihoods https://tfcg.or.tz/what-we-do/community-based-forest-management/<br>• Additionally, biodiversity finance and climate adaptation projects supported by development partners integrate gender-responsive budgeting and monitoring to ensure equitable outcomes https://www.undp.org/tanzania/stories/gender-equality-and-environmental-sustainability<br>• Gender mainstreaming is actively enhanced in conservation of agrobiodiversity through participation of women and youth in agroecology practices and establishment of community seedbanks. | EN |

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

| | |
|---|---|
| • Progress toward enhancing gender equality and gender responsiveness in the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) has been steadily advancing. Gender considerations have been increasingly integrated into biodiversity policies, programmes and project frameworks, with improved recognition of women's roles in natural resource management and conservation. Institutional capacity for gender mainstreaming within environmental ministries and agencies has strengthened through training, development of gender-sensitive indicators, and incorporation of gender-responsive budgeting approaches.<br>• At the community level, women's participation in decision-making structures such as Wildlife Management Areas, community forest management groups and coastal resource committees has improved, leading to more equitable benefit-sharing arrangements and enhanced livelihood opportunities linked to conservation. Biodiversity and climate-related projects have increasingly applied gender analysis during design and implementation, resulting in targeted support for women-led enterprises, sustainable agriculture initiatives and ecosystem restoration activities.<br>• Key outcomes achieved include increased representation of women in local conservation governance structures, improved access to conservation-related income opportunities, strengthened policy alignment between biodiversity and national gender frameworks, and enhanced monitoring of gender-responsive indicators within biodiversity programmes. Collectively, these achievements contribute to more inclusive, equitable and effective biodiversity conservation efforts.<br>• Implementation of National Ecological Organic agriculture Strategy (2023-2030) has enhanced gender equality and sensitivity and responsiveness towards biodiversity conservation for example inclusion of women in Governance structures of community seedbanks. | EN |

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**Key Challenges Encountered**

- Limited technical capacity for gender mainstreaming within some environmental institutions and local government authorities.
- Insufficient sex-dis aggregated data to effectively monitor gender-responsive biodiversity outcomes.
- Socio-cultural norms and traditional practices that limit women's participation in decision-making and access to land and natural resources.
- Inadequate financial resources to scale up gender-responsive biodiversity programmes.
- Weak coordination mechanisms between environmental institutions and gender-focused ministries or agencies.
- Limited representation of women in higher-level conservation governance structures and policy leadership positions.
-

**Approaches for Further Implementation**

- Strengthen institutional capacity through continuous gender mainstreaming training and development of practical implementation guidelines.
- Improve data collection systems by integrating sex-disaggregated indicators into biodiversity monitoring and reporting frameworks.
- Promote gender-responsive budgeting within biodiversity programmes to ensure sustained and targeted funding.
- Enhance inter-institutional coordination between environment, gender, finance and planning sectors.
- Support women's leadership and entrepreneurship in conservation-related enterprises and governance bodies.
- Conduct community awareness and social behavior change initiatives to address socio-cultural barriers and promote inclusive participation.
- Scale up partnerships with civil society and community-based organizations to strengthen grassroots implementation and accountability.
- Increase funding from different sources to scale up gender responsive biodiversity programs.
- Use of media for public campaign and awareness creation to increase gender responsiveness in biodiversity programs.

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- Several initiatives in Tanzania demonstrate the effectiveness of integrating gender equality into biodiversity conservation and natural resource management. For example, the Zanz ADAPT project empowers women in coastal communities of Zanzibar by strengthening their leadership in nature-based adaptation practices, including mangrove forest conservation, climate-adaptive agroforestry and community governance roles, thereby enhancing women's participation in decision-making and biodiversity stewardship https://nabsaclimate.org/project/zanzadapt-zanzibar-womens-leadership-in-adaptation-by-community-forests-international/ Community grassroots programs such as the Engishon Project have enabled Indigenous women and youth to document and share traditional ecological knowledge, take leadership roles in biodiversity protection discussions, and influence cultural governance processes, increasing women's visibility in environmental decision-making https://www.iwdatanzania.org/engishon-project
- Local conservation organizations like Women in Nature Tanzania connect emerging female conservationists with mentorship and capacity building, empowering women to lead mangrove restoration and policy engagement efforts while supporting sustainable livelihood activities tied to ecosystem protection https://win-tz.org/our-projects. Community enterprise initiatives such as the Women & Bees program illustrate how women's economic empowerment through beekeeping and permaculture gardens contributes not only to livelihoods but also to conservation outcomes by reducing resource extraction pressure and promoting coexistence between humans and wildlife https://wildsurvivors.org/women-and-bees
- In the wildlife sector, the UNDP-supported gender mainstreaming workshops have strengthened understanding of gender dimensions in conservation governance, equipping government and conservation partners with strategies to integrate women meaningfully into anti-poaching, monitoring and tourism activities https://www.undp.org/tanzania/news/breaking-gender-barrier-undp-tanzania-prioritises-gender-equality-wildlife-conservation-and-tourism.

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

- The target advances SDG 5 by promoting women's full and effective participation in decision-making processes related to natural resource management, strengthening access to economic

opportunities in conservation sectors, and integrating gender-responsive policies within environmental governance frameworks.

- Gender-responsive biodiversity actions enhance sustainable forest management, ecosystem restoration and species protection, recognizing women's traditional ecological knowledge and roles in conservation. (SDG 15)
- In coastal and marine areas, empowering women in fisheries management, mangrove restoration and marine resource governance strengthens inclusive and sustainable ocean management. (SDG 14)
- Gender-responsive ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives improve community resilience to climate change while ensuring equitable participation in climate and biodiversity interventions. (SDG 13)
- Women's engagement in conservation-based enterprises, eco-tourism, sustainable agriculture and restoration projects contributes to income generation, employment and poverty reduction. (SDG 1)
- In addition, implementation of this target reinforces commitments under related international agreements, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which promotes equal participation in public and economic life; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Gender Action Plan, which call for gender-responsive climate action; and the Convention on Biological Diversity Gender Plan of Action, which guides Parties in mainstreaming gender into biodiversity strategies.

EN

## Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

At the moment, there isn't a fully published, comprehensive national ecosystem Red List for Tanzania | EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2024 | ha | 469000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2023 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2022 | ha | 47631000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2021 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2020 | ha | 48569000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |

A.3 Red List Index — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2024 | N/A | 0.6867 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2023 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2022 | N/A | 0.6917 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2021 | N/A | 0.6953 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2020 | N/A | 0.6986 | |

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania does not have an official national dataset reporting this exact indicator for species. This is because measuring effective population size across many species (and their populations) requires genetic or detailed demographic information that is very rarely available at national scale, especially for wildlife in biodiverse countries like Tanzania where resources for long-term genetic monitoring are limited. | EN |

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania has conducted ecosystem service valuation studies for forests, mangroves, wetlands, and bamboo ecosystems; however, a consolidated annual national ecosystem accounting framework (SEEA-EA) has not yet been institutionalized to generate annual quantitative values for Indicator B.1. | EN |

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Fully

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Fully

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

**23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?**

Fully

**23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?**

Fully

**23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?**

Fully

**23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?**

Fully

By 2030, at least USD 20 million per year mobilized from public and private sector for effective implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP 2025-2030). **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

- Development and implementation of resource mobilization strategy to increase biodiversity funding
- Development of BIOFIN
- Mainstream biodiversity indicators in annual planning and budgeting at national and sub-national levels
- Develop market-based financing options for biodiversity

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

- The Vice President's Office, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), launched the Biodiversity Finance Plan Initiative (BIOFIN) in March 2025 to bridge the financial gap in biodiversity conservation and support the country's commitment to achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs).
- The process constitutes undertaking Policy and Institutional Review to inform the Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER) and the Financial Needs Assessment (FNA) and identify practical Finance Solutions. This initiative was completed in Zanzibar being implemented for a five years (2023/24 to 2027/28) period. The BFP targets to reduce the financial gap estimated to be USD 43.41 million through implementation of 13

prioritized biodiversity Finance Solutions. Various projects are being implemented across forestry, wildlife, fisheries, marine and inland water through co-financed funding

- Tanzania has prepared its Development Vision (TDV) 2050, anchored on supporting the "Green Tanzania" initiative and specifically Pillar Three dedicated to Environmental Integrity and Climate Change Resilience as a foundation for sustainable development and high-quality livelihood. A Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP IV, 2026/27-2030/31) included specific national targets on reducing among others, the deforestation rate from 1.0% to 0.85% and management of 60% of the nation's ecosystems, by June 2031. The indicators identified in NBSAP are included in the National Environmental Master Plan (2022 – 2032), The National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031), National Strategy on Land Degradation and Water Catchments (2019-2024)
- Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance
- Various institutions have developed domestic resource mobilization strategies to facilitate implementation of market-based financing options and innovative schemes. These include Tanzania Forest Fund, Tanzania Forest Services Agency and Water Fund with strategies on implementation of payment for ecosystem services, Green Bonds, Biodiversity Offsets and Credits, Ecotourism Services, Carbon Markets and Green /Blue/Nature bonds.
- The Biodiversity Finance Plan also includes actions to promote blended finance, implementing plans for new and additional resources such as leveraged private sector investments through PPPs in biodiversity related resources).
- Resource mobilization from multilateral sources related to forests conservation have generated USD 63m between 2021-2025.
- Tanzania WildlifeProtection Fund Support Human Wildlife reconciliation research and establishment of WMA.
- Tourism Development Levy establshed to support tourism management.

EN

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Main challenges include

- Limited capacity in mobilizing resources
- Increasing competition on international financial resources available for biodiversity,
- Limited avenues for domestic resource mobilization both public and private
- Infancy identified innovative finance schemes, such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms

Approaches to address the challenges:

- Building capacity to implement innovative schemes and access to multilateral funding windows
- Enhance partnerships including promoting leveraged private sector investments

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- 8 forests with a total area of 8 NFR established with a total area of 101,300.88 ha adding the number of NFRs to 26 NFR covering 996,275 ha managed under IUCN Category Ia – strict nature reserve that provide ideal pristine biodiversity hotspots.
- The National Planning and Budgeting Guidelines have been reviewed to include Budget codes that address sectors specific biodiversity related priorities in the Annual Plans and Budgets linked to the FYDP.
- Tanzania has launched the Biodiversity Finance Plan Initiative (BIOFIN) in March 2025 to bridge the financial gap
- The macro-economic frameworks (Development Vision (TDV) 2050, and the Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP IV, 2026/27-2030/31) as well as sector specific strategies have been developed to targets on environment, natural resources and ecosystems management that are addressed in the Annual Plans and Budgets
- Tanzania has accessed Multilateral Funds (e.g. GEF, Adaptation Fund, GCF, etc) based on Conventions that Tanzania is party to and also engaged other Development Partners, NGOs and Civil Society on leveraged biodiversity related projects.
- Other funds mobilized are from GBF which will support various projects in Wildlife management.

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

- This targets relates to SGD 17 with targets to strengthening domestic resource mobilization, mobilizing financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources and encourage and promoting effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships

EN

## Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Tanzania has conducted ecosystem service valuation studies for forests, mangroves, wetlands, and bamboo ecosystems; however, a consolidated annual national ecosystem accounting framework (SEEA-EA) has not yet been institutionalized to generate annual quantitative values for Indicator B.1.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2025 | Tanzania Billion shs | 317.4 | |
| No | 2024 | Tanzania Billion shs | 336.2 | |
| No | 2023 | Tanzania Billion shs | 637.1 | |
| No | 2022 | Tanzania Billion shs | 615.4 | |
| No | 2021 | Tanzania Billion shs | 556.63 | |

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled | EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Fully

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Fully

Target 10: By 2030, Enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support improved crop production to food security, human healthy and biodiversity conservation. **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

To enhance the application of biodiversity-friendly practices by 2030 across agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture, wildlife and forestry sectors, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has pursued a range of policy, technical and field-level actions.

- In agriculture, sustainable land management and climate-smart agriculture practices have been promoted through extension services and farmer training programmes to reduce habitat degradation, minimize chemical inputs, and integrate agroecological approaches that conserve native species and ecosystem functions. Crop diversification, soil conservation techniques, intercropping and integrated pest management have been mainstreamed into national agricultural advisory systems to support long-term productivity while safeguarding biodiversity.
- In the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, sustainable fisheries management plans — including co-management arrangements with Beach Management Units (BMUs) — have been strengthened to regulate fishing effort, promote selective gear use, enforce closed seasons, and protect spawning and nursery habitats. Aquaculture development guidelines emphasizing environmentally responsible practices have been advanced to reduce impacts on wild fish stocks and aquatic ecosystems.
- Wildlife-friendly practices have been reinforced through landscape-level conservation planning, community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) and Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) that integrate sustainable use with habitat protection, human-wildlife conflict mitigation and benefit-sharing mechanisms. Ecotourism and wildlife habitat restoration initiatives further support biodiversity conservation while providing economic incentives to local communities.
- In the forestry sector, participatory forest management (PFM) and community forest management (CFM) have been expanded to empower local communities in sustainable harvesting, restoration of degraded forests, and protection of genetic resources. Reforestation, afforestation and agroforestry programmes using native species have been implemented to enhance carbon sequestration, soil

fertility and landscape connectivity. Policy frameworks such as the National Forest Policy and Forestry Act guide these efforts, promoting sustainable wood energy, non-timber forest products and forest ecosystem services.

- Development and endorsement of National Ecological Organic Strategy to enhance the implementation of agroecological practices (https://kilimokwanza.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/The_Tanzania_-_National_Ecological_Organic_Agriculture_Strategy.pdf);
- Tanzania have made progress in conservation of indigenous seed species with a total of 130 community seedbanks established national-wide (https://tabio.or.tz/).
- National Agriculture Master Plan and Climate Smart Agriculture Guidelines developed to enhance climate-smart agriculture practices.
- Various project on Strategic Water Harvesting Technologies to enhancing Resilience to Climate Change in Rural Communities in Semi-Arid Areas and dryland ecosystems as well as afforestation programs to enhance biodiversity.
- Sustainable land management, climate-smart agriculture and agroecology practices have been promoted including crop diversification, soil conservation techniques, intercropping, grazing land management, community seed banks, and integrated pest management. Related efforts were on building farmers capacity to enhances biodiversity and ecosystem services in farming systems increasing production and resilience to climate change. https://www.liana-ry.org/forest-gardens/
- The National Framework for Climate Services implemented to enhance user-driven climate services for food security, health and disaster risk reduction https://www.meteo.go.tz/uploads/documents/sw-1758295048-FINAL%20SIGNED%20NFCS.pdf)
- 869 farmers in Mwanga and Masasi districts are trained and continue to engage in establishment of forest gardens which constitute a diversity of tree species.
- Strengthening Climate Resilience and Agroecology in school communities in to combat challenges of climate change through agroecological practices.

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

Progress has been made in embedding biodiversity-friendly practices across key productive sectors in the United Republic of Tanzania, contributing to sustainable food systems, ecosystem stewardship and long-term productivity.

- In agriculture, initiatives supported by national and international partners have promoted sustainable practices such as climate-smart agriculture, agroecology and conservation agriculture to increase resilience and reduce biodiversity loss. For example, projects under the EU-funded Multilateral Environmental Agreements (ACP MEAs 3) programme have established farmer field schools, introduced gender-responsive farming tools, supported beekeeping, and regenerated degraded mangrove forests, directly linking sustainable farming to biodiversity conservation outcomes https://dailynews.co.tz/eu-funded-initiative-transforms-tanzanias-agriculture/.
- Progress has been made in embedding biodiversity-friendly practices across key productive sectors in the United Republic of Tanzania, contributing to sustainable food systems, ecosystem stewardship and long-term productivity. In agriculture, initiatives supported by national and international partners have promoted sustainable practices such as climate-smart agriculture, agroecology and conservation agriculture to increase resilience and reduce biodiversity loss. For example, projects under the EU-funded Multilateral Environmental Agreements (ACP MEAs 3) programme have established farmer field schools, introduced gender-responsive farming tools, supported beekeeping, and regenerated degraded mangrove forests, directly linking sustainable farming to biodiversity conservation outcomes https://dailynews.co.tz/eu-funded-initiative-transforms-tanzanias-agriculture/
- Integrated landscape management approaches have been applied in forest and dryland ecosystems to enhance sustainable land and forest management, with efforts to strengthen participatory land use planning and forest governance in the Miombo woodlands. These efforts promote sustainable forest management and help reverse land degradation, supporting both biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods https://www.tfs.go.tz/highlights/view/government_committed_to_strengthening_conservation_of_miombo_forests
- In the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, the Government has taken steps to mainstream biodiversity considerations into fisheries management. A consultative workshop on integrating biodiversity into fisheries management aligned national practices with international guidance and supported the development of a National Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries (NPoA-SSF), emphasizing biodiversity conservation alongside sustainable livelihoods and food security https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news/news-detail/tanzania-workshop-on-mainstreaming-bdt-in-fisheries-mgmt/en.
- Community-led co-management initiatives in places such as the Lake Tanganyika region support sustainable freshwater fisheries management and biodiversity protection through collaborative governance, stakeholder training, and designation of fish breeding and temporary closure zones,

EN

enhancing ecosystem resilience and community stewardship https://www.ceelstz.or.tz/fisheries-and-fresh-water-co-management-and-biodiversity-protection/.

- Additionally, broader landscape and food system programmes such as SUSTAIN Africa have laid foundations for sustainable and inclusive food systems by integrating ecosystem protection with agriculture and natural resource governance, demonstrating how biodiversity-friendly practices can operate at landscape scale https://waterandnature.org/all-initiatives/sustain/.

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Key Challenges Encountered

- Limited technical capacity among farmers, fishers, foresters, and wildlife managers to implement biodiversity-friendly practices effectively.
- Insufficient financial resources and incentives to scale up sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, and wildlife management initiatives.
- Weak enforcement and compliance with environmental regulations and guidelines, reducing effectiveness of conservation measures.
- Fragmented coordination between sectors (agriculture, fisheries, forestry, wildlife) and between national and local authorities.
- Climate change impacts such as droughts, floods, and shifting ecosystems that undermine the sustainability of practices.
- Limited awareness and adoption of biodiversity-friendly methods by communities due to traditional practices or lack of market access.

Approaches for Further Implementation

- Capacity-building and training for farmers, fishers, foresters, and community-based managers on biodiversity-friendly techniques and climate-smart practices.
- Strengthening financial incentives and positive subsidies to support adoption of sustainable practices, including payments for ecosystem services.
- Enhancing enforcement and monitoring of environmental regulations and sustainable use guidelines.
- Improving inter-sectoral coordination between agriculture, fisheries, forestry, wildlife, and environmental institutions at national and local levels.
- Promoting climate-resilient biodiversity practices such as drought-tolerant crops, reforestation, and integrated water management.
- Community awareness and market access support to encourage adoption of biodiversity-friendly products and sustainable livelihoods.
- Scaling up landscape-level planning to integrate conservation, agriculture, and fisheries for ecosystem connectivity and resilience.
- Use of weather forecasting and early-warning systems to enhance climate resilience through CSAs and agroecology practices for pastoralists, livestock keepers

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and community approaches to human–wildlife conflict mitigation have enabled local communities to co-manage wildlife resources, reduce unsustainable hunting, and benefit from ecotourism revenues — a model that aligns economic incentives with biodiversity conservation. Although formal publications on WMAs are evolving, reports from conservation partners highlight these outcomes https://gorillatrekkingexpeditions.com/how-tourism-supports-wildlife-conservation-in-tanzania/.
- Additionally, landscape-level initiatives such as the SUSTAIN Africa programme have integrated food systems and biodiversity goals, promoting ecosystem restoration and sustainable production at scale https://waterandnature.org/all-initiatives/sustain/.
- In the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, efforts to institutionalize co-management with Beach Management Units (BMUs) and to integrate biodiversity concerns into fisheries planning have supported seasonal closures, selective gear use and protection of spawning grounds, contributing to more sustainable fish stocks and improved community stewardship https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news/news-detail/tanzania-workshop-on-mainstreaming-bdt-in-fisheries-mgmt/en.
- Community-based fisheries co-management in freshwater systems such as in the Lake Tanganyika region, combining stakeholder engagement with conservation zoning, has helped protect critical habitats and sustain local livelihoods https://www.ceelstz.or.tz/fisheries-and-fresh-water-co-management-and-biodiversity-protection/.
- In the agricultural sector, community-based sustainable farming and climate-smart agriculture programmes supported through the EU-funded ACP MEAs 3 initiative have introduced farmer field schools, agroecological practices and diversified cropping systems, leading to improved soil health and increased productivity while reducing environmental impacts https://dailynews.co.tz/eu-funded-initiative-transforms-tanzanias-agriculture/.

EN

- Integrated landscape approaches in forest ecosystems, particularly in the Miombo woodlands, have strengthened participatory forest management, enhanced reforestation with native species, and supported sustainable livelihoods, illustrating how ecosystem restoration and sustainable use can coexist https://www.tfs.go.tz/highlights/view/government_committed_to_strengthening_conservation_of_miombo_forests.

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

- SDG 2 Zero Hunger – Sustainable and biodiversity-friendly agriculture and fisheries practices improve food security, crop yields, and nutrition, aligning with SDG target 2.4 on sustainable food production systems.
- SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production – Promoting sustainable use of natural resources, reducing overexploitation, and adopting environmentally friendly production methods supports responsible production and consumption patterns.
- SDG 13 Climate Action – Restoration of forests, wetlands, and adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- SDG 14 Life Below Water – Sustainable fisheries management, aquaculture guidelines, and freshwater ecosystem protection help maintain healthy aquatic ecosystems.
- SDG 15 Life on Land – Forest conservation, wildlife management, and habitat restoration contribute to halting biodiversity loss, reducing land degradation, and protecting terrestrial ecosystems.

EN

## Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

At the moment, there isn't a fully published, comprehensive national ecosystem Red List for Tanzania | EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2024 | ha | 469000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2023 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2022 | ha | 47631000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2021 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2020 | ha | 48569000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |

A.3 Red List Index — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2024 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2023 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2022 | N/A | 0.6917 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2021 | N/A | 0.6953 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2020 | N/A | 0.6986 | |

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania does not have an official national dataset reporting this exact indicator for species. This is because measuring effective population size across many species (and their populations) requires genetic or detailed demographic information that is very rarely available at national scale, especially for wildlife in biodiverse countries like Tanzania where resources for long-term genetic monitoring are limited. | EN |

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania has conducted ecosystem service valuation studies for forests, mangroves, wetlands, and bamboo ecosystems; however, a consolidated annual national ecosystem accounting framework (SEEA-EA) has not yet been institutionalized to generate annual quantitative values for Indicator B.1. | EN |

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania has strengthened sustainable agriculture through climate-smart practices and agroecology promotion across key agricultural regions. A consolidated national estimation of total agricultural land under sustainable practices is currently under development | EN |

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | **No** | Annual forest area change rate | 2020 | % | 0.99 | FAO FRA 2020: forest area decreased from |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 48.0M ha (2015) to 45.7M ha (2020), a loss of ~469,000 ha/yr |
| Yes | **No** | Above-ground biomass stock in forest | 2020 | Tonnes/ha | 68 | FAO FRA 2020 Tanzania; weighted mean biomass across forest types (montane humid, lowland, mangrove, closed and open woodland) |
| Yes | **No** | Forest area within protected areas | 2020 | % | 32 | Approx. 14.5M ha of forest reserves gazetted out of ~45.7M ha total forest area; |
| Yes | **No** | Forest area under long-term management plan | 2020 | % | 32 | Tanzania's gazetted reserves (~14.5M ha with management plans) out of ~45.7M ha total = ~32% |
| Yes | **No** | Forest area under certified forest management | 2020 | 1000 ha | 0 | Tanzania has no forests certified under FSC or PEFC as of 2020. Certification data reported annually — value is 0 for all years 2020–2024. |

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Fully

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Fully

Target 4-1: By 2030, the loss of genetic diversity of native, wild and domesticated species reduced by 30% . **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

- The Government, through the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI), continues to conserve indigenous crop germplasm through the National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC) in Arusha. https://www.tari.go.tz/
- Through the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, the Government has; Identified and characterized indigenous livestock breeds (e.g., Tanzania Shorthorn Zebu, local goat and chicken ecotypes); Promoted community-based breeding programmes and; Strengthened livestock research institutions for genetic improvement while conserving local adaptive traits. https://www.mifugouvuvi.go.tz/
- The Tanzania Forest Services Agency has; Conserved indigenous tree species within forest reserves; Established seed orchards and seed stands for priority native species; Supported restoration of degraded landscapes using locally adapted tree species and; Protected important forest genetic resources within gazetted forest reserves. https://www.tfs.go.tz/
- In 2025, The government initiated a major expansion of protected wildlife areas, including the Serengeti National Park buffer zones, Selous Game Reserve additions, and Mount Kilimanjaro forest reserves to secure habitats for wild genetic resources. https://www.lappetfacedsafaris.com/tanzania-expands-protected-wildlife-areas-in-2025/
- The Ministry of Agriculture is working to strengthen the National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC) to conserve landraces and traditional cultivars. https://www.fao.org/4/i1500e/tza.pdf

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

Since 2021, the United Republic of Tanzania has strengthened both in situ and ex situ conservation measures aimed at reducing genetic erosion across agricultural crops, livestock, forest species and wildlife populations. While comprehensive national-level genetic erosion metrics are still under development, significant institutional and programmatic advances have been achieved.

- The National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC), under the TPHPA and working with TARI, is expanding its germplasm collections through extensive, targeted, and collaborative efforts, with over 75% of accessions acquired in the last decade. The center focuses on both *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation, including in-country community seedbanks and international backups. Key improvements involve upgrading genebank facilities, enhancing documentation systems, and implementing molecular approaches for characterization to improve utilization in breeding. https://www.tari.go.tz/uploads/documents/sw-1764234980-Annual%20Report%20October%202025.pdf
- The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) in Tanzania, through various departments and specialized agencies (such as TALIRI and NAIC), actively leads programmes focused on the characterization, documentation, and improvement of animal genetic resources (AnGR). These efforts are largely driven by the need to increase productivity from the 90–98% of livestock that are indigenous, while conserving their resilience to local diseases and climate conditions. https://tz.chm-cbd.net/sites/tz/files/2022-10/Tanzania%20Animal%20genetics%20strategy.pdf
- The Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) manages national forest reserves, focusing on conserving indigenous species through sustainable management of natural forests and, via its Directorate of Tree Seed Production, the supply of quality indigenous seeds. Key initiatives include biodiversity monitoring, habitat protection, and collaborative projects, such as for the endangered *Karomia*

EN

*gigas*. https://tfsdemo.nature-reserves.go.tz/index.php/tree_seeds/view/successfully_conservation_initiatives

- Tanzania continues to secure large, ecologically connected landscapes through the Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA) and the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), protecting vital ecosystems like the Serengeti and Nyerere National Park. These agencies focus on habitat connectivity, anti-poaching, and managing human-wildlife conflicts to sustain biodiversity, with Nyerere connected to Mikumi and others to maintain vast, unbroken wilderness areas. https://www.tawa.go.tz/investment
- Continued implementation of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) mechanisms under the Nagoya Protocol focuses on ensuring fair, equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources through national, legally binding frameworks. Key activities include establishing Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), using the ABS Clearing-House for transparency, and integrating Digital Sequence Information (DSI)

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Key Challenges

- Fragmented biodiversity databases across institutions.
- Insufficient funding for expansion and modernization of gene bank facilities under the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute.
- Replacement of indigenous livestock breeds with exotic or high-yielding breeds.
- Encroachment into wildlife corridors affecting gene flow.
- Shortage of specialized geneticists and molecular laboratories.
- Limited integration of biotechnology into biodiversity monitoring.
- Shifts in species distribution impacting genetic pools.

Approaches that may be taken for further implementation

- Develop national indicators aligned with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Upgrade gene bank storage systems
- Scale up community seed banks.
- Secure and restore wildlife corridors.
- Promote community participation in benefit-sharing from genetic resource utilization.

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- Tanzania's National Plant Genetic Resources Centre in Arusha has actively collected and conserved thousands of traditional and locally adapted crop varieties (landraces) — crucial for genetic diversity in agriculture. As of mid-2023, *over 9,200 accessions* of cereals, legumes, vegetables and root crops have been conserved, with nearly 90% representing landraces or local farmer varieties. https://bold.croptrust.org/genebanks/tanzania/?
- Research on amaranth cultivars in Tanzania shows that local populations have been improved through breeding programmes (in collaboration with the World Vegetable Center and TARI), and DNA fingerprinting confirms a large footprint of these improved lines in farmers' fields. These cultivars significantly increased yields without reducing genetic diversity in use. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12571-023-01378-0?

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

- Conservation of crop and livestock genetic resources supports food security, nutrition and resilient agricultural systems under (SDG Target 2.5)

- Conservation of forest and wildlife genetic diversity halts biodiversity loss and conserve terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems (SDG 15.1 and 15.5)
- Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems (SDG 14.2)
- Through national ABS frameworks coordinated by the Vice President's Office (Environment), Tanzania promotes fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resource utilization, strengthening governance and conservation incentives. (NAGOYA PROTOCOL)
- Conservation of forest and agricultural genetic diversity enhances resilience under climate adaptation frameworks and ecosystem-based adaptation strategies. (UNFCCC)

EN

## Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| At the moment, there isn't a fully published, comprehensive national ecosystem Red List for Tanzania | EN |

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2024 | ha | 469000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2023 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2022 | ha | 47631000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2021 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2020 | ha | 48569000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |

A.3 Red List Index — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2024 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2023 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2022 | N/A | 0.6917 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2021 | N/A | 0.6953 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2020 | N/A | 0.6986 | |

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania does not have an official national dataset reporting this exact indicator for species. This is because measuring effective population size across many species (and their populations) requires genetic or detailed demographic information that is very rarely available at national scale, especially for wildlife in biodiverse countries like Tanzania where resources for long-term genetic monitoring are limited. | EN |

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania has conducted ecosystem service valuation studies for forests, mangroves, wetlands, and bamboo ecosystems; however, a consolidated annual national ecosystem accounting framework (SEEA-EA) has not yet been institutionalized to generate annual quantitative values for Indicator B.1. | EN |

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Fully

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Fully

Target 5-2: Ensure sustainability of fisheries from inland and marine in Tanzania (small pelagic; tuna and tuna-like species; prawns; octopus and reef fish, and tilapia; catfish and sleek lattes) ensured by 2030. **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

Key Implementation Actions are:

**1. Policy integration & strategic planning**

- Tanzania is developing and aligning national fisheries management policies and strategies with biodiversity conservation principles from the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the NBSAP 2025-2030 to ensure sustainable use of aquatic resources. This includes drafting strategic plans that embed ecosystem approaches, sustainable harvest practices, and biodiversity-friendly management for priority fisheries.

**2. Multi-stakeholder workshops and capacity-building**

- Consultations and workshops involving government, researchers, fishing communities, NGOs, and development partners (e.g., FAO, IUCN, GIZ, World Bank) are helping identify concrete priority actions, co-management plans, and capacity gaps for sustainable fisheries implementation. (FAOHome)

**3. Strengthening fisheries management & monitoring**

- Initiatives are underway to improve fisheries governance, including enforcement of regulations, monitoring of fish stocks, integration of biodiversity into fisheries management, and ecosystem-based approaches to reduce overfishing and habitat degradation.

**4. Habitat protection and coastal ecosystem restoration**

- Complementary projects, like those supporting conservation of mangroves, seagrass and coral habitats, help sustain nursery and breeding areas critical for healthy inland and marine fisheries. (undp.org)

**5. Community empowerment & livelihood support**

- Actions include inclusive co-management systems, alternative livelihood options (e.g., sustainable aquaculture, seaweed farming), and infrastructure improvements (drying, processing, gear training). These strengthen compliance with sustainable practices and reduce pressure on wild fish stocks.

**6. International cooperation & investment mobilization**

- Tanzania is participating in international collaborations (e.g., Lake Tanganyika Basin initiative) to harmonize sustainable fishing standards, protect critical freshwater biodiversity, and attract financing and technology for sustainable fisheries.

Together, these actions are designed to meet national commitments under the *CBD/NBSAP* and contribute to achieving Target 5-2—ensuring that key inland and marine fisheries in Tanzania are sustainably managed by 2030.

Tanzania has developed the Octopus harvest strategy and the small pelagic harvest strategy

Tanzania strengthened fisheries Management and monitoring by developing Tuna management Plan,

Establishment of Zanzibar Marine HATCHIRY LIMITED for breeding and feeding of fingerlings, mud crab and sea cucumber.

Establishment of seaweed tissue culture laboratory in order to improve the exiting seaweed strain for environmental challenges and improve productivity.

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

URT has developed has developed data collection systems for both marine and freshwater(E-CAS).

**Target 5-2 in Tanzania's NBSAP 2025–2030**

According to the *Tanzania National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2025–2030)*, **Target 5-2** explicitly calls for ensuring sustainability of key inland and marine fisheries — including small pelagic species, tuna and tuna-like species, prawns, octopus, reef fish, tilapia, and catfish — by 2030. This aligns with global

biodiversity objectives under the CBD to maintain healthy aquatic ecosystems while ensuring sustainable use of living resources.

The NBSAP prioritizes:

- Sustainable harvest, legal compliance, and ecosystem-based approaches
- Strengthened monitoring of large-scale fisheries (linked to related Target 5-3)
- Integration of biodiversity conservation into broader fisheries policy frameworks.

**2) Policy and Strategic Planning Progress**

**a) National Policy & Institutional Framework**

- Tanzania has been advancing policies under its **Blue Economy agenda** that target sustainable fisheries, reduction of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing, and stronger licensing and enforcement regimes.
- Review and harmonization of sectoral policies have been part of broader implementation of the CBD, strengthening biodiversity governance across natural resources.

**b) Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Fisheries**

- **Workshops and strategy development** have been convened to integrate biodiversity conservation directly into fisheries management plans. These include participation by government agencies, FAO, civil society, and experts, aiming to embed the Global Biodiversity Framework and NBSAP commitments into sectoral planning.

**3) Investments and Programmes Supporting Target 5-2**

**a) Scaling-Up Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture**

- Tanzania launched a major **$117 million fisheries and aquaculture modernization program (TAFSAM)** (2025–2030) financed with World Bank support. This initiative aims to:
  - Improve sustainable marine resource management
  - Build infrastructure (markets, processing units)
  - Expand aquaculture and empower seaweed and marine farmers
  - Strengthen research and monitoring capacity.
  -
- Complementary financing (~$227 million) includes resources for enhanced coastal conservation and climate resilience, which underpin sustainable fisheries management as part of broader biodiversity and development goals.

**b) Capacity Building and Community Engagement**

- Projects supported by FAO and regional conventions focus on **ecosystem-based management approaches**, empowerment of local fishing communities, and inclusion of women and youth in sustainable practices.
- Initiatives like the **Asia–Africa BlueTech Superhighway** aim to use technology, data systems, and climate-smart practices to reduce loss, enhance adaptive resilience, and support sustainable fisheries.

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**4) Implementation Challenges and Gaps**

Despite progress, several challenges persist:

**a) Illegal and Unregulated Fishing (IUU)**

- Overfishing and IUU activities remain significant constraints on achieving sustainability goals, particularly in inland waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Efforts are underway to strengthen surveillance, licensing systems, and ratification of international agreements aimed at combating IUU fishing.

**b) Infrastructure and Value-Chain Constraints**

- High post-harvest losses (estimated ~40%) and gaps in processing and storage infrastructure undermine long-term sustainability and economic viability of fisheries.

**c) Monitoring and Data Systems**

- Strengthening monitoring (e.g., for large-scale fisheries under Target 5-3) and evidence-based decision-making remain critical for tracking biological trends and compliance — a core element of both the CBD and NBSAP frameworks.

**5) Linkages with CBD and NBSAP Implementation**

**CBD Policy Alignment**

- Tanzania's commitments under the CBD guide its biodiversity planning, including the NBSAP's design to mainstream ecosystem health and sustainable use into national development sectors such as fisheries.

**NBSAP Implementation**

- The NBSAP 2025–2030 sets measurable targets and strategic actions for sustainable fisheries, calling for ecosystem-based approaches and comprehensive monitoring that are consistent with global biodiversity frameworks.

**Cross-Sectoral Actions**

- Work under the Blue Economy policy, multi-stakeholder consultations, capacity building, and international support all reflect mainstreaming of biodiversity principles into fisheries governance — a key aspect of NBSAP and CBD implementation.

| Area | Progress | Remaining Needs |
|---|---|---|
| **National Strategy & Targets** | Target 5-2 formally adopted in NBSAP 2025–2030 | Scale up implementation monitoring & reporting |
| **Policy & Governance** | Blue Economy policy, licensing reforms, anti-IUU efforts | Enforcement and compliance gaps |
| **Investments** | Major World Bank projects (TAFSAM) mobilized | Financing gaps and sustainability post-project |
| **Community & Biodiversity Integration** | Biodiversity integration workshops & plans development | Full sectoral adoption and capacity strengthening |
| **Data & Monitoring** | Some monitoring enhancement efforts | Comprehensive data systems needed |

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**. Key Challenges in Achieving Sustainable Fisheries**

**Overfishing, IUU Fishing & Destructive Practices**

- Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing—by both foreign and local fishers—remains a persistent challenge, especially in coastal waters and inland lakes. It depletes stocks, destroys habitats, and undermines food security.
- Use of harmful fishing gear and practices (e.g., small-mesh nets, dynamite fishing) also degrades critical habitats such as coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds.

**Weak Governance, Enforcement & Data Gaps**

- Enforcement capacity is limited due to inadequate funding, equipment, and coordination among authorities, reducing the effectiveness of fisheries regulations.
- Poor data collection and large numbers of unregistered vessels hinder proper stock assessment and planning.

**Insufficient Financing & Technology**

- Access to finance for fishers and aquaculture operators is limited, restricting investments in sustainable gear, processing, storage, and innovation needed for resilience and growth.
- Outdated equipment and infrastructure increase post-harvest losses and limit value addition.

**Biodiversity Loss & Ecosystem Degradation**

- Inland and coastal ecosystem degradation—due to pollution, land-use change, climate change, and habitat loss—jeopardizes fish production and overall biodiversity.
- Climate change alters habitats and fish distribution, compounding management challenges.

**Socio-Economic & Community Challenges**

- Small-scale fishers contribute the bulk of production but often lack training, resources, and voice in decision-making.
- Gender inequalities and limited participation of women and youth in governance restrict inclusive sustainability solutions.

**Policy Integration and Institutional Coordination**

- Integrating biodiversity goals into fisheries management and aligning sectoral policies (such as fisheries, agriculture, environment, and blue economy strategies) remains difficult, undermining holistic management.

**2. Approaches for Further Implementation (CBD & NBSAP 2025-2030)**

**Integrating Biodiversity into Fisheries Management**

The draft strategy and national dialogues highlight biodiversity mainstreaming into fisheries planning and enforcement, aligning with the *Global Biodiversity Framework and NBSAP 2025–2030* goals.
**Actions include:**

- Ecosystem-based management and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning
- Strengthening Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) within fisheries zones
- Embedding biodiversity targets (e.g., protection of inland, coastal, and marine waters) into fishery policies

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**Strengthening Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS)**

Leveraging technology such as vessel monitoring systems (VMS), drones, and satellite tracking improves enforcement and reduces IUU fishing. Collaboration with regional bodies for port measures and shared surveillance enhances compliance.

**Community-Based Co-Management**

Empowering Beach Management Units (BMUs), Shehia Fisheries Committees, and local institutions ensures more effective on-ground compliance, monitoring, and sustainable practices, as recognized under the NBSAP and CBD implementation frameworks.

**Innovative Finance & Market Support**

- Supporting tailored financial products, soft loans, value-chain investments, and public-private partnerships can unlock capital for sustainable gear, aquaculture development, and infrastructure improvements.
- Mechanisms like fisheries insurance and climate-smart investments help buffer fishers against risks.

**Capacity-Building & Research**

- Strengthening data systems, scientific research, stock assessments, and capacity building for fishers and managers supports adaptive and informed decision-making. Partnerships with academia and regional initiatives bring technical expertise and long-term sustainability solutions.

**Policy Alignment & International Cooperation**

- Alignment of national fisheries and conservation frameworks with CBD, FAO guidelines, and regional agreements (e.g., PSMA, IOTC, UNFSA) enhances governance coherence and cross-border resource management.

**3. Linkage to CBD & NBSAP 2025–2030 Goals**

The NBSAP includes specific targets to *ensure sustainability of fisheries from inland and marine waters by 2030*, including priority fisheries (e.g., tuna, small pelagics, prawns, octopus, tilapia).
*This underscores biodiversity conservation as a core pillar of achieving sustainable fisheries.* Implementation therefore requires multi-sectoral coordination across biodiversity, fisheries, climate, and socio-economic policies.

| Main Challenge | Example | Approach |
|---|---|---|
| Overfishing & IUU | Loss of revenue, habitat damage | Strengthen MCS, regional agreements |
| Governance gaps | Weak enforcement | Capacity support, institutional coordination |
| Financing constraints | Limited tech adoption | Innovative financing, public-private partnerships |
| Biodiversity loss | Habitat degradation | Biodiversity integration into planning |
| Community capacity | Exclusion of fishers | Co-management & training |

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

**1. Policy Framework & Targets Under CBD / NBSAP 2025–2030**

Tanzania's NBSAP 2025-2030 explicitly includes a target to **"ensure sustainability of fisheries from inland and marine waters"** by 2030, focusing on priority fisheries like small pelagic species, tuna and tuna-like species, prawns, octopus, reef fish, tilapia, and catfish.

The NBSAP also aims to strengthen monitoring and management of large-scale fisheries in Tanzania's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) through capacity building, data systems, and enforcement — all aligned with CBD goals and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

**2. Key Actions & Illustrative Cases**

**A. Community-Led Fisheries Management**

**Collaborative management models** such as those facilitated by organisations like Mwambao and Beach Management Units (BMUs) have shown tangible benefits:

**Octopus Fishery Closures:** Temporary **no-take zones** for octopus have led to *increased yields* and improved incomes. For example, communities in Songosongo saw catches rise to **35+ tonnes with over US$78,100 value after regulated closures**, compared to much lower historic catches — a practical success in sustainable harvest practice.

- **BMU-Led Marine Resource Stewardship:** Community committees in Zanzibar and mainland coastal areas have implemented local closures, patrolled fishing zones, and enacted locally-agreed gear restrictions — improving compliance and fostering stewardship of marine habitats.
- These models align with **NBSAP participatory biodiversity planning** goals and contribute evidence that devolved management can help maintain fish stocks and community livelihoods

**B. Marine Protected & Conservation Areas (MPAs/MCAs)**

Protected areas contribute to sustainable fisheries by preserving habitats and serving as biodiversity refuges:

- **Menai Bay Conservation Area (Zanzibar):** A long-standing conservation area where community committees regulate fishing gear and control illegal methods, contributing to healthier reef systems and supporting fish populations around Zanzibar.
- **Chumbe Marine Park:** A privately managed marine reserve with over 400 fish species and thriving coral ecosystems — demonstrating that well-managed reserves support biodiversity and sustainable use.

Such marine zones enhance recovery of depleted fish stocks — critical to **SDG14 and CBD targets** on sustainable use and protection of aquatic biodiversity.

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**C. National Planning, Legal & Institutional Reforms**

Tanzania is implementing strategic reforms and plans that underpin sustainable fisheries:

- **Integration of Biodiversity into Fisheries Management:** The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries is developing a strategic framework to embed CBD and biodiversity conservation principles into national fisheries planning — a step toward long-term ecological balance.
- **National Blue Economy Policy Implementation:** Supported by both domestic policy and **World Bank financing** (e.g., the Tanzania Scaling-Up Sustainable Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture Management Project), Tanzania is investing in governance, data systems, and resilient infrastructure to balance conservation and economic use of marine and coastal resources.
- **Strengthened Monitoring & Control:** Targets in NBSAP focus on bolstering capacity for monitoring large-scale and industrial fishing — aiming to reduce illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and ensure compliance with sustainable harvest limits.

**3. Evidence of Effectiveness**

**Improved Fish Stocks & Catch Yields**

- Octopus closures show remarkable increases in catch and income — demonstrating that science-informed, temporary protected zones can rebuild stocks and benefit fishers.

**Enhanced Community Stewardship**

- Community groups (BMUs, Shehia Fishers Committees) are actively participating in planning, monitoring, and enforcement — key elements of sustainable management recognized by CBD and NBSAP.

**Habitat Protection through Reserves**

- Marine reserves such as Menai Bay and Chumbe support biodiversity and act as spillover zones that benefit adjacent fisheries, contributing to healthier ecosystems and fish populations.

**Policy & Funding Backing**

- Bold investments through national strategies and international support (World Bank projects, EU and UNDP-GEF efforts) illustrate *multi-level commitment* to sustainable fisheries and blue economy resilience.

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

**1. Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals (especially SDG 14)**

**SDG 14 – Life Below Water**
The target in Tanzania to ensure sustainable fisheries directly supports **SDG 14**, particularly:

- **Target 14.4**: regulate harvesting and end overfishing and illegal fishing to restore fish stocks.
- **Target 14.7**: increase economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources (e.g., fisheries and aquaculture).
- **Indicator 14.4.1 & 14.b.1**: measure proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels and progress in recognizing small-scale fishers' rights.

Ensuring sustainability of both inland and marine fisheries means adopting **ecosystem-based management**, reversing overexploitation, protecting habitats like spawning grounds, and strengthening data systems for stock assessment. Progress here boosts **food security, poverty reduction, and decent livelihoods**, linking SDG 14 with **SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)**, **SDG 1 (No Poverty)**, **SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)**, and **SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)**.

**2. Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

The CBD and its **Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)** call for **sustainable use of biodiversity** and halting biodiversity loss by 2030. Under Tanzania's **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2025–2030)**, fisheries sustainability is a *national biodiversity target* aimed at:

- Reducing biodiversity loss in *inland waters and marine ecosystems*.
- Enhancing **monitoring and sustainable harvesting** of key fisheries species (e.g., small pelagics, tunas, prawns, octopus).
- Strengthening science, technology, and cooperative governance for resource management.
- Integrating biodiversity into sectoral policies, including fisheries, aquaculture, and spatial planning.
- This aligns with CBD goals to ensure **ecological integrity** and "safe, sustainable and legal *harvesting*" across ecosystems, supporting ecosystem resilience and genetic diversity conservation.

**3. Tanzania's NBSAP 2025–2030 and Fisheries**

Tanzania's updated NBSAP explicitly includes a target to **ensure the sustainability of inland and marine fisheries by 2030**, focusing on priority fisheries sectors and strengthening monitoring in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This means:

- Implementing biodiversity-friendly fisheries management practices (e.g., quotas, gear restrictions, seasonal closures).
- Expanding participatory spatial planning and protection of critical habitats (lakes, rivers, coastal areas).
- Building national capacity for data collection, enforcement, and technology transfer.
- Mobilizing finance through national mechanisms (e.g., BIOFIN) to support conservation and sustainable use.

EN

## Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

At the moment, there isn't a fully published, comprehensive national ecosystem Red List for Tanzania | EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2024 | ha | 469000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2023 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2022 | ha | 47631000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2021 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2020 | ha | 48569000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |

## A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2024 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2023 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2022 | N/A | 0.6917 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2021 | N/A | 0.6953 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2020 | N/A | 0.6986 | |

## A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania does not have an official national dataset reporting this exact indicator for species. This is because measuring effective population size across many species (and their populations) requires genetic or detailed demographic information that is very rarely available at national scale, especially for wildlife in biodiverse countries like Tanzania where resources for long-term genetic monitoring are limited. | EN |

## 5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-5.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| These data are currently unavailable | EN |

## 5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

**5.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)**

For terrestrial species
For freshwater species
For marine species
For international trade

Awareness programs Number of communities — National — C9BD43E6-22E7-EB7F-8DE5-0A6F1EBFE57D

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is disintegrated across sectors in Tanzania | EN

Improved fishery practices — National — 1D7B48D1-66D8-5174-3D0F-E9A8799FF877

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently under finalization | EN

Number of technologies adopted — National — 277614E1-C88E-B2E6-DB6F-B8E3D0D0EA71

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data under compilation | EN

Number of capacity building programs — National — 8C66C1A2-70B8-34DE-93AC-D925DF5DE968

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

In the URT, alot of efforts have been done in this area but national wide data is yet to be compiled and published for access because of of disintegration of the data across sectors | EN

Number of communities — National — E3574E1A-F514-1A84-7A02-8FFB7A103864

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data on number of communities is disintegrated | EN

Target 5-3: Effective monitoring of large-scale fisheries in Tanzania's Exclusive Economic Zone strengthened by 2030. **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

**NBSAP 2025–2030 Commitment to Strengthened EEZ Fisheries Monitoring**

Tanzania's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2025–2030, developed under the CBD framework, explicitly includes a strategic target to:

→ **Strengthen effective monitoring of large-scale fisheries in Tanzania's Exclusive Economic Zone by 2030 (Target 5-3).**

This target reflects the recognition that improved monitoring is crucial for sustainable use of marine biodiversity, protection of key species and habitats, and the long-term productivity of marine ecosystems all core objectives of the CBD.

**Tanzania's CBD Implementation Framework CBD Obligations and National Strategy**

Under the NBSAP, enhanced monitoring of large-scale fisheries is seen as a biodiversity management priority that helps meet **multiple targets**, including sustainable fisheries (Target 5-2) and improved biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning (Target 1).

**3. Practical Monitoring Strengthening Measures (Policy, Tools & Initiatives)**

**Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)**

National planning and multilateral projects emphasize reinforcing MCS systems, including vessel tracking and enforcement, which are critical for reducing illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the EEZ. These improvements align with the NBSAP's goal to strengthen monitoring capacities.

**Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS)**

- Projects such as the *Tanzania Scaling-Up Sustainable Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture Management Project* explicitly include strengthening EEZ management through surveillance of illegal fishing, updated operational procedures, and enhanced enforcement capacity for authorities.

**Institutional Collaboration and Capacity Building**

- Initiatives run through the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Deep Sea Fishing Authority (DSFA), FAO, and development partners (e.g., World Bank, IUCN, EU, GIZ) focus on technical cooperation, training, and institutional capacity for better monitoring and compliance — supporting NBSAP implementation.

EN

**4. Challenges Highlighted and Addressed by Monitoring Efforts**

**IUU Fishing and Data Gaps**

Reports show that IUU fishing — especially within the EEZ — significantly threatens marine stocks, causes biodiversity loss, and results in revenue losses (e.g., billions in annual economic value). Addressing these threats requires improved monitoring and enforcement, a key NBSAP action area. (IPP Media)

**Licensing and Registration**

Incomplete vessel registration and weak data systems hinder effective oversight. Reinforcement of data systems and transparent licensing processes are part of national fisheries governance reforms tied to improved monitoring.

**5. Broader Policy & Strategic Linkages with Biodiversity Goals**

**Integration with Biodiversity and Climate Goals**

The approach to monitoring large-scale fisheries is not standalone; it is connected with the wider framework of biodiversity conservation (ecosystem protection), resilience building under climate stress, and sustainable livelihoods — all emphasized in the NBSAP and CBD frameworks.

**6. Expected Outcomes by 2030**

By achieving strengthened monitoring of large-scale EEZ fisheries by 2030, Tanzania anticipates:

- Better detection and deterrence of illegal and unregulated fishing.

- Higher compliance with sustainable fishing standards.
- Enhanced protection of marine biodiversity and fish stocks.
- Improved data for decision making and policy design.
- Stronger alignment between national biodiversity commitments and international conservation obligations.

These outcomes support both national development goals and global biodiversity targets under the CBD.

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

**Policy and Strategy Alignment**

**CBD and NBSAP Framework:**

- Target 5-3 is part of Tanzania's NBSAP 2025-2030 and aligns with the CBD's Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which emphasizes better monitoring, sustainable use, and protection of marine biodiversity. It strengthens monitoring in the EEZ to inform sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation.

2. **Key Implementation Actions Underway**

The NBSAP outlines several **strategic actions** that define what progress should look like by 2030:

- **Installation of electronic monitoring systems (EMS)** and improvement of human observer systems on industrial fishing vessels to improve data and oversight.
- **Human resource capacity building** for EEZ fisheries management to ensure more skilled personnel for monitoring and enforcement.
- **Strengthening monitoring and management systems** for industrial fishing vessels, particularly to reduce illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

- Key performance indicators include number of EMS installed, staff trained, monitoring programs established, and reductions in illegal fishing activity. (Climate Policy Radar)

3. **Progress on MCS and Surveillance**

Tanzania has taken steps toward better **monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS)**:

- Introduction of digital tools like **vessel monitoring systems (VMS)** to track fishing vessels and support enforcement, helping to combat IUU fishing in territorial waters and the EEZ.
- Government partnerships with development organizations, including workshops and strategic planning to integrate biodiversity into fisheries management and align with NBSAP and CBD goals.
- International cooperation (e.g., through FAO and regional frameworks) to strengthen monitoring and data sharing, and to help meet global biodiversity and fisheries commitments.

4. **Data and Compliance Challenges**

Despite policy progress:

- National audits and reports highlight **gaps in implementation**, particularly with data collection, licensing, and enforcement capabilities for fisheries control. This limits effective monitoring and decision-making in the EEZ.
- Continued presence of unregulated and poorly reported fishing activities suggests that full compliance with NBSAP and CBD monitoring targets will require strengthened coordination and investment in digital data systems and enforcement capacity.
- (IPP Media)

5. **Supporting Projects and Investments**

Several major projects support monitoring and sustainable management:

- **World Bank-supported marine fisheries projects** (e.g., Scaling-Up Sustainable Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture Management) include components to strengthen data systems and management capacity in EEZ fisheries.
- National workshops and planning efforts are underway to integrate biodiversity conservation with fisheries monitoring as part of strategic action toward meeting NBSAP and CBD goals.

EN

| Outcome Area | Achievements | Gaps Remaining |
|---|---|---|
| **Policy Framework** | NBSAP 2025-2030 targets established; alignment with CBD commitments | Needs full resourcing and cross-sector mainstreaming |
| **Monitoring Tools** | Introduction of VMS/EMS support systems; digital licensing strengthening | Limited scale of EMS deployment in EEZ industrial fleet |
| **Capacity Building** | Stakeholder workshops, technical planning, and training efforts ongoing | Need larger human resource development and institutional continuity |
| **Data and Compliance** | Improved awareness and steps toward real-time data systems | Persistent gaps in comprehensive, reliable catch and monitoring data |
| **Enforcement and IUU Control** | Increased patrols and policy commitment | Enforcement capacity still constrained relative to EEZ expanse |

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**Key Challenges Encountered**

**1. Background & Policy Context**

**Tanzania's NBSAP 2025–2030** explicitly includes **Target 5-3: "Effective monitoring of large-scale fisheries in Tanzania's Exclusive Economic Zone strengthened by 2030."** This ties directly into broader biodiversity commitments under the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, aligning national biodiversity priorities with sustainable use of marine resources. Strategic actions under this target include:

- Installing electronic monitoring and human observer systems on industrial vessels
- Building human resource capacity for EEZ fisheries management
- Strengthening monitoring and management of industrial marine fishing vessels
  **Key performance indicators** include the number of installed automated observer systems, trained personnel, programmes carried out, and reductions in illegal fishing activities.

This target also relates to broader CBD and **Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** commitments to sustainable use, ecosystem integrity, and capacity building—emphasising science-based decision making and participatory management. (Climate Policy Radar)

**2. Key Challenges Encountered**

**a) Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing**

A major challenge across the EEZ is IUU fishing, particularly by foreign and distant-water fishing fleets. These activities:

- Occur frequently with under-reported catch and unregistered vessels
- Undermine legal fisheries management, deplete stocks and revenue
- Threaten coastal livelihoods and marine biodiversity
  Losses from IUU fishing have been estimated in the tens of millions of USD annually, and enforcement gaps persist despite some regulatory advances.

**b) Weak Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Capacity**

Tanzania faces several systemic constraints:

- Inadequate technology for EEZ surveillance (e.g., lack of satellite/VMS coverage, patrol vessels)
- Limited data collection and scientific stock assessment capacity
- Fragmented institutional roles and oversight across agencies
- Poor licensing, registration and reporting systems for vessels
  These gaps weaken compliance monitoring and broad ecosystem assessments.
-
- (Daily News)

**c) Insufficient Human Resources & Technology**

Training and human resource shortages in large-scale fisheries management limit effective enforcement. Many monitoring systems remain outdated or sparsely deployed, and capacity for electronic monitoring is low at present.

**d) Limited Local Participation and Value Capture**

Tanzania has yet to fully integrate local enterprises and scientists into deep-sea fisheries. Local fleet participation remains minimal, with most deep-sea licenses issued to foreign fleets, reducing domestic benefit capture and institutional learning opportunities.

**e) Biodiversity Integration Gaps**

Historically, biodiversity concerns were less systematically integrated into fisheries management plans. While workshops and new frameworks are emerging to mainstream biodiversity and align with **CBD and GBF**, practical integration across policy, spatial planning, and enforcement remains a work in progress.

**3. Potential Approaches / Pathways for Further Implementation**

**a) Strengthen Monitoring Technologies & Surveillance**

EN

- **Scale up electronic and satellite-based monitoring** – improve vessel monitoring systems (VMS), Automatic Identification Systems (AIS), and remote vessel tracking.
- **Deploy aerial and maritime patrols** more routinely and with modern detection tools.
- Incentivise the use of **drones and remote sensing** technologies for real-time EEZ oversight.

These actions would directly support the **NBSAP 2025–2030 strategic actions** for effective monitoring by providing better data and visibility on fishing activity.

**b) Build Institutional, Legal & Human Capacity**

- Expand **training programmes** for fisheries officers and observers in EEZ monitoring.
- Update and strengthen **legal frameworks** (e.g., harmonise EEZ fisheries regulations with international and regional agreements like PSMA and UNFSA) to reinforce enforcement and penalties.
- Strengthen coordination across institutions (e.g., Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries, Deep Sea Fishing Authority, Marine Police, Navy).

**c) Integrate Biodiversity into Fisheries Governance**

- Embed biodiversity indicators and ecosystem-based management into licensing, spatial planning, and resource assessment protocols.
- Use guidelines from recent national workshops and the **Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)** as inputs into revised fisheries policy and action plans

**d) Empower Local and Community Stakeholders**

- Build capacity of Beach Management Units (BMUs) and community groups to participate in monitoring and safeguard biodiversity.
- Facilitate programmes that support equitable benefit sharing, especially for women and youth involved in fisheries.

**e) Increase International Cooperation**

- Ratify and implement international agreements such as the **Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)** to deter IUU fishing.
- Engage in regional patrol collaborations with neighbouring states and intergovernmental bodies (Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission).

**f) Mobilise Sustainable Financing**

- Leverage biodiversity financing mechanisms (e.g., CBD-related funding, Green/Blue bonds, public–private funds) as outlined in the NBSAP to support EEZ monitoring and enforcement capacity.

| **Approaches for Strengthening Implementation** |
|---|
| Expand and modernise monitoring tech & satellite systems |
| Build legal, institutional & human capacity |
| Embed biodiversity metrics and ecosystem-based management |
| Empower local stakeholders and community monitoring |
| Deepen regional and international cooperation |
| Mobilise diversified sustainable financing |

| **Challenge Category** | **Examples** |
|---|---|
| IUU Fishing & Enforcement Gaps | Foreign fleets operating with poor oversight; significant revenue losses |
| Technical & Data Limitations | Lack of electronic monitoring systems; insufficient patrol capacity |
| Human Resource Constraints | Limited trained personnel for EEZ fisheries governance |
| Policy-Biodiversity Integration Deficit | Need to more fully integrate biodiversity targets into fisheries rules |
| Institutional Coordination Issues | Multiple agencies with overlapping roles |

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

1.NBSAP 2025–2030 Strategic Actions & Implementation Framework

Tanzania's **NBSAP 2025–2030** explicitly highlights strengthening monitoring of large-scale EEZ fisheries (Target 5-3) through clear actions and indicators:

**Strategic Actions identified in NBSAP include:**

- **Installation of electronic monitoring systems** and enhancement of human observer coverage on industrial fishing vessels.
- **Capacity building** for personnel on EEZ large-scale fisheries management.
- **Strengthening monitoring and management** of industrial marine fishing vessels.
  **Key indicators** include the number of automated observer systems installed, number of staff trained, programs implemented, and reduction in illegal fishing activities.

2. Vessel Monitoring Systems & Surveillance Enhancements

Governments worldwide use **Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS)** – satellite-linked tracking systems to monitor fishing vessel location, effort and compliance. These systems are essential to implementing Tanzania's EEZ monitoring goals. **In Tanzania:**

- The **Deep Sea Fishing Authority (DSFA)** uses VMS technology and patrols to monitor fishing vessels in the EEZ, report Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, and enforce regulations under national and international frameworks (e.g., Indian Ocean Tuna Commission reporting).
- Tanzania reports strengthening EEZ monitoring with regular **patrols, inspections and reporting** of suspected IUU fishing activity to regional bodies.

This use of modern tracking systems and coordinated surveillance supports compliance with the planned strategic actions in the NBSAP.

3. Capacity Building & Collaborative Monitoring Initiatives

**Partnerships with NGOs and intergovernmental organisations** are complementing government action to strengthen MCS (Monitoring, Control and Surveillance):

WWF & Local Partners

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Tanzania's **Seascape Programme** collaborates on monitoring capacity and equipment:

- Supplies **drones and technical training** to authorities to monitor fishing activities.
- Supports **training for MCS officers, marine patrol units and community partners**.
- Assists in development of Tanzania's national plan to prevent IUU fishing, aligning with global agreements like the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) and United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement.

EN

**FAO Workshop on Biodiversity Integration**

A multisector workshop with the **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** and government stakeholders focused on aligning fisheries management with biodiversity conservation (including MCS priorities) under NBSAP and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Actions identified included:

- Improved marine spatial planning.
- Better inventories and monitoring of aquatic species.
- Inclusive governance across communities and partners.

**4. Increased Legal and Institutional Monitoring Efforts**

**Government and legislative efforts** also contribute to strengthening EEZ fisheries monitoring:

- The **Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Act of 2020** and implementing regulations support structured monitoring, reporting and enforcement systems.
- Enhanced patrols and coordinated oversight involving **maritime enforcement agencies**, beach management units, and local authorities contribute to broader surveillance of EEZ fisheries.

These legal and institutional changes respond directly to challenges of IUU fishing and incomplete data highlighted by audits and media reports.

**5. Illustrative Results & Trends**

**Observed results and outcomes** in the monitoring landscape include:

- **Increased licensing and regulation** of deep-sea fishing vessels shows a shift toward more monitored, documented activity in the EEZ.
- Inter-agency patrols and enhanced tracking have led to confirmed interceptions of illegal activities at sea, demonstrating improved situational awareness and enforcement action.
- Stakeholder workshops and training result in multisector buy-in and practical strategies for integrating biodiversity into monitoring, an important element of NBSAP implementation.

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

- **SDG 14.4 (Sustainable fishing)** — Strengthened monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) in the EEZ helps reduce **illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing** and overfishing, which degrade fish stocks and marine biodiversity. It improves compliance with sustainable harvest levels, contributing to healthy fish populations and more resilient marine ecosystems.
- **SDG 14.c (Implement and enforce international sea law)** — Effective monitoring enables Tanzania to fulfil obligations under instruments such as the **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)** and related fisheries management agreements, reinforcing legal frameworks to govern high seas and EEZ activities.
- **SDG 14.b (Support small-scale fishers)** — By safeguarding large-scale fisheries and reducing IUU fishing, the measure helps protect catch for coastal communities and local economies, enhancing food security and livelihoods.
- Progress in fisheries monitoring therefore increases sustainable use of marine resources, reduces biodiversity loss linked to overexploitation, and supports equitable economic opportunities from marine resources — all core to SDG 14.

EN

## Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

At the moment, there isn't a fully published, comprehensive national ecosystem Red List for Tanzania | EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2024 | ha | 469000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2023 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2022 | ha | 47631000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2021 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2020 | ha | 48569000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data in this area is very disintegrated | EN

2.1 Area under restoration — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Degraded Area | 2026 | ha | 5.2 | URT has commited to restore 5.2 ha since 2018 to 2030 |

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030 — Binary — KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

**1 Is your country landlocked?**

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

**(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?**

Partially

**(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?**

Partially

**(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)**

Partially

**1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not "No", were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)**

For terrestrial spatial planning
For inland water planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning

Number of installed automated observer systems — National — 9FDB3148-098D-7689-95FD-A812AB649ABF

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data under development | EN

Number of staffs trained Number of programs — National — 0F967425-89E5-B6AC-69EC-97462EA060E0

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data under development | EN

Reduced illegal fishing activities — National — ADF41B80-ED74-28C5-CA5C-EA46C583C654

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

National wide data under development | EN

Target 5-1: Ecological integrity through safe, sustainable, legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna in terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems are enhanced by 2030. **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

**Key Implementation Actions**

1. **Strengthening Legal Enforcement**
   - Enhancing enforcement and compliance of national regulatory frameworks governing harvesting and trade of wild species to prevent illegal exploitation.
   - Supporting regional cooperation (e.g., under the Lusaka Agreement) to combat cross-border illegal wildlife and plant trade. https://dailynews.co.tz/tanzania-and-kenya-are-in-a-joint-bid-to-combat-the-illegal-fauna-flora-wildlife-trade/
2. **Community and Co-Management Approaches**
   - Promoting participatory resource management, including community management and co-management of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine resources, with local communities directly involved.
   - Building capacity of communities on sustainable harvesting practices and equitable benefit-sharing.
3. **Data, Monitoring & Information Systems**
   - Strengthening data collection, monitoring, and information systems to track populations, harvest levels, trade flows, and compliance with sustainability standards.
4. **Sustainable Fisheries Integration**
   - Aligning biodiversity goals with fisheries management through national strategies that integrate GBF/NBSAP principles into policy, planning, and community engagement to ensure sustainable marine and inland fisheries. https://www.therespondents.co.tz/2025/10/tanzania-moves-to-integrate.html?%20
5. **Regional Cooperation & Shared Resources**
   - Promoting regional coordination for transboundary water bodies, shared ecosystems, and migratory species management to harmonize legal frameworks and enforcement across borders.
6. **Mainstreaming Biodiversity into National Policies**
   - Integrating biodiversity conservation (including sustainable use of wild species) into national development planning, environmental legislation, and sector policies (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trade).
7. **Capacity Building & Awareness**
   - Training stakeholders — government, communities, enforcement officers — on sustainable, legal use of wild species and strengthening awareness around the ecological and economic benefits of legal trade.
   - The URT has an agreement to Lusaka agreement on Illegal trade of wild fauna and Flora and IUCN provision on nature conservation.
   - Country regulation Frameworks that controls the Use and harvest of Resources.

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

**1. Alignment with the CBD and Global Biodiversity Framework**

- Tanzania is a Party to the CBD since 1996 and has updated its biodiversity planning to align with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) post-2020 targets. The NBSAP 2025-2030 is explicitly designed to contribute to global biodiversity goals, including protecting and restoring ecosystems and integrating biodiversity into national development plans. The NBSAP (2025-2030) was prepared through participatory consultations involving government sectors, local communities, research institutions, INGOs, business, and traditional leaders, strengthening national ownership and multi-stakeholder engagement.

**2. Early Implementation Outcomes and Policy Integration**

- **Protected Areas and Ecosystem Management**

i. The government continues to integrate biodiversity priorities across sectors (e.g., agriculture, forestry, mining, wildlife, water) through policy reviews and mainstreaming efforts that support CBD implementation.
ii. Participatory resource management is advancing: Community and government partnerships now manage over 30,000 $km^2$ of wildlife areas, 4.15 million ha of forests, and 2,500 $km^2$ of marine environments, contributing to biodiversity protection and livelihood support.

**3. Strategic Actions Toward NBSAP 2025-2030 Targets**

While full outcomes at National scale are still emerging, several key initiatives reflect progress:

Biodiversity Finance and Resource Mobilization

- Tanzania has launched the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) to identify, plan and mobilize sustainable funding for biodiversity conservation, closing key financial gaps that previously limited action. This aligns with CBD and NBSAP objectives on financing implementation.

EN

**Ecosystem & Sector Integration**

- Government and partners are advancing **biodiversity integration in sector planning**, notably in fisheries management: workshops and draft strategies seek to embed biodiversity conservation within national fisheries policy. This supports effective implementation of targets connected to sustainable coastal and aquatic ecosystems.

**Protected and Participatory Planning**

- Broad efforts under the NBSAP aim to bring **priority terrestrial, inland water, coastal, and marine areas** under **participatory, biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning**, a key target for 2030. Mechanisms like community-run conservation and OECMs (other effective area-based conservation measures) are part of these strategies.

**Stakeholder Engagement & Awareness**

- The NBSAP process and related consultation sessions with international partners (IUCN, WWF, TNC, etc.) indicate increased **institutional awareness and multi-actor coordination** on biodiversity programming.

Therefore, Tanzania has initiated important steps toward implementing the CBD and its NBSAP 2025-2030. This includes aligning national strategies with global frameworks (e.g., Kunming-Montreal GBF), mobilizing finance mechanisms like BIOFIN, mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors, and engaging diverse stakeholders in planning and implementation. Continued monitoring, funding and cross-sector integration will be essential to meeting national biodiversity targets by 2030.

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**Key Challenges Encountered**

**A. Weak Enforcement and Institutional Capacity**

- **Limited implementation capacity:** Poor enforcement of existing biodiversity laws and regulatory frameworks undermines control of legal/sustainable harvesting and trade. Agencies at National and Local levels lack sufficient human, financial, and technical resources for monitoring and compliance.
- **Fragmented institutional mandates:** Overlapping legislation and unclear responsibilities between ministries/agencies compromise coordinated action on harvesting and trade regulation.

**B. Insufficient Data, Monitoring and Scientific Knowledge**

- **Gaps in biodiversity data and information:** There is limited baseline data on species populations, harvest rates, and trade dynamics across terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine systems.
- **Weak monitoring systems:** Inadequate systems for tracking wild flora and fauna harvest, trade volumes, and compliance with legal frameworks hinder effective decision-making and timely corrective action.

**C. Overexploitation and Illegal Trade**

- **Unregulated resource use pressures:** Exploitation of wildlife and plants outside sustainable limits (including bushmeat, timber, fish stocks) continues due to demand, poverty drivers, and inadequate enforcement.
- **Illicit wildlife trafficking:** Tanzania remains a source and transit country for illegal wildlife trade (ivory, rhino horn, pangolin scales), which persists amid weak enforcement and corruption challenges.

**D. Socio-economic Pressures and Competing Land Uses**

- **Habitat loss and degradation:** Population growth, agricultural expansion, urbanization, mining and infrastructure development put pressure on ecosystems, reducing habitat integrity and increasing harvesting stress.
- **Dependence on natural resources for livelihoods:** Many rural communities rely on wild species and ecosystem products for food, energy (fuelwood/charcoal) and income, driving unsustainable use patterns.

**E. Limited Mainstreaming and Stakeholder Inclusion**

- **Biodiversity not fully mainstreamed:** Conservation and sustainable use commitments are not yet fully integrated into planning across agriculture, fisheries, energy, mining and other sectors.
- Inadequate financing in implementing Biodiversity Conservation strategy
- **Low participation in decision-making:** Inadequate stakeholder engagement — especially of local communities, women, and indigenous groups — limits ownership and compliance with sustainable use approaches.

**2. Approaches for Further Implementation (2025–2030)**

**A. Strengthen Governance, Enforcement & Legal Frameworks**

- **Harmonize policies and clarify mandates:** Review and align biodiversity-relevant legislation to reduce overlaps and enhance coordinated enforcement. **Enhance compliance mechanisms:** Build capacity for law enforcement, including community rangers and customs officials, to curb illegal harvesting and trade.
- **Adopt technology-supported monitoring:** Use digital tracking, remote sensing and mobile reporting systems to improve detection of illegal trade and unsustainable harvesting at all points (harvest, transport, market).

EN

**B. Expand Data, Monitoring and Knowledge Systems**

- **Invest in biodiversity inventories and research:** Generate reliable data sets on species status, harvest limits, trade routes, and risks to guide evidence-based management. (Interactive Country Fiches)
- **Establish national and sub-national monitoring frameworks:** Regularly track indicators for legal/sustainable harvesting and trade — as outlined in the NBSAP — to inform adaptive management.

**C. Promote Community-Based and Inclusive Management**

- **Scale community co-management models:** Expand Village Land Forest Reserves, Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and collaborative marine/coastal stewardship arrangements that empower local custodians of biodiversity.
- **Support livelihood alternatives:** Link sustainable use with income-earning opportunities (eco-tourism, sustainable harvest cooperatives) to reduce reliance on overexploitation.

**D. Mainstream Biodiversity into Sectoral Planning**

- **Integrate CBD/NBSAP targets into key sectors:** Ensure agriculture, fisheries, forestry, energy and mining policies incorporate biodiversity safeguards (e.g., sustainable fishing gear regulations, ecosystem restoration incentives).
- **Align fisheries management with biodiversity goals:** Integrate NBSAP and Global Biodiversity Framework elements into national fisheries planning to support both ecological integrity and food security.
- **E. Improve Awareness, Education and Incentives**
- **Enhance awareness raising programs:** Target fishers, traders and consumers on sustainable use, legal obligations and long-term benefits of ecological stewardship.
- **Introduce incentive schemes:** Financial incentives for sustainable resource practices (e.g., payment-for-ecosystem-services, certification for sustainably sourced products) can motivate compliance and community participation.

**F. Foster Regional and International Cooperation**

- **Strengthen transboundary cooperation:** Jointly manage shared waters, migratory species and cross-border trade controls with neighbouring countries.
- **Leverage international financing and technical support:** Tap into CBD funding mechanisms and partnerships (GEF, UNDP, FAO) to augment national implementation capacity and mainstream biodiversity into development finance.

Achieving enhanced ecological integrity through **s**afe, sustainable and legal harvest and trade of wild flora and fauna by 2030 in Tanzania — as defined in its CBD-aligned NBSAP 2025–2030 — requires multi-pronged action across governance, community engagement, science, enforcement, and socio-economic sectors. Addressing long-standing challenges such as weak enforcement capacity, inadequate data systems, socio-economic pressures and limited mainstreaming of biodiversity into national planning will be key Strengthening these areas, alongside supportive policy reforms, inclusive co-management, and strategic partnerships, can accelerate progress towards the NBSAP's goals and contribute to global biodiversity commitments under the CBD.

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

**1. Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade**

**Tanzania's National Anti-Poaching and Wildlife Management Strategies**

Tanzania launched a comprehensive **National Anti-Poaching Strategy (2023–2033)** and complementary wildlife management approaches that directly support sustainable and legal use of wild fauna. These strategies strengthen law enforcement, community engagement, and cross-sectoral coordination focused on wildlife protection.

**Concrete Results in the Ruaha–Rungwa Ecosystem**

Under the **"Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade" project** (supported by the Government, UNDP, GEF and other partners):

- **Elephant poaching fell by over 90 %** in the important Ruaha–Rungwa landscape ecosystem compared with baseline levels.
- Incidences of illegal elephant killings have become *negligible*, indicating stronger law enforcement and reduced illegal trade pressures on a flagship species.
- A centralized poaching database is now operational, helping authorities track and respond to wildlife crime data.(erc.undp.org)

**Relevance to CBD/NBSAP 2025–2030:** These results reduce over-exploitation and illegal trade of wild fauna, fostering recovery of key species — a cornerstone of sustainable and legal use required under Target 5 of the CBD GBF.

**2. Community-Led Marine and Fisheries Resource Management**

**Menai Bay Conservation Area – Community-Based Marine Stewardship**

This 470 $km^2$ marine protected area in Zanzibar is a well-documented example of a **community-centred approach to sustainable use of marine resources**. Villages around Menai Bay established conservation committees that patrol waters to reduce illegal or destructive fishing (such as dynamite or illegal nets), protect coral reefs, restore mangroves, and diversify livelihoods (beekeeping, tourism.

Local enforcement has significantly reduced illegal fishing practices, leading to richer marine biodiversity and healthier fish stocks.

- By issuing fishing permits and involving communities in management, resource use becomes more legal, transparent, and sustainable.
- Alternative incomes (e.g., eco-tourism, seaweed farming) reduce pressure on wild stocks.

**Relevance to Target 5 & NBSAP:** This operational model integrates coastal biodiversity conservation with sustainable harvest and trade practices, aligning with the GBF's ecosystem approach and national policy.

**3. Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Enhancing Sustainable Use**

**Chumbe Marine Park – Private Ecotourism-Linked Conservation**

Chumbe Marine Park — a coral reef sanctuary — uses sustainable tourism as a tool for biodiversity conservation. This model:

- Protects critical coral, fish and turtle habitats, reducing unsustainable extractive use.
- Generates legal, non-destructive revenue streams that benefit local communities and conserves biodiversity.
- Achieves global recognition for its conservation outcomes and sustainable business model.

EN

**Relevance to NBSAP & CBD:** Linking community benefit with resource protection and legal use exemplifies actions under the NBSAP's Target 5 (harvest and trade are legal and sustainable) and contributes to ecological integrity goals by 2030.(cdn.climatepolicyradar.org)

**4. National Coordination and Integration of Biodiversity into Sector Planning**

**Fisheries and Biodiversity Mainstreaming**

In 2025, the **Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries**, with partners including FAO, initiated consultative workshops to integrate biodiversity concerns into fisheries management policy. This ensures that fishing practices — especially artisanal and coastal fisheries — are aligned with sustainable, ecosystem-based approaches that reduce over-harvest, bycatch, and illegal practices.(FAOHome)

**Relevance to CBD/NBSAP:** By embedding biodiversity principles into fisheries planning and sector governance, Tanzania addresses sustainability at harvest and trade points — a key element of Target 5.

**5. Legal Protection of Wild Flora and Enforcement**

**Protected Species and Ecosystems**

Under national law, several endemic and high-value tree species (e.g., *Pterocarpus angolensis*, *Allanblackia stuhlmannii*, *Dalbergia melanoxylon*) are legally protected, and harvest requires special permits.

Enforcement actions and environmental impact assessments now more consistently prevent illegal extraction of flora and aquatic resources nationwide.)

**Relevance:** Legal safeguards of wild plant resources — often overlooked — help curb unsustainable harvest and illicit trade in non-timber forest products. This directly supports the "legal harvesting and trade" principle under CBD Target 5.

**Key Reference Materials & Implementation Links**

**National Policy Documents**

- **Tanzania National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2025–2030)** – outlines targets and actions, including Target 5 on sustainable, safe, legal harvest and trade.
  🔗 *CBD National Report and NBSAP summaries*: https://api.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/20B08170-5… (abstract) (icsfarchives.net)
- **CBD GBF Target 5 Details (official)** – describes the scope and aims of sustainable and legal use of wild species under the global framework. (Convention on Biological Diversity)

**Implementation Status**

- **Tanzania's CBD Implementation Overview** – provides national progress and actions on biodiversity planning and protected area management. (tz.chm-cbd.net)
- 6. Species Management and conservation strategies, for Elephant action plan (2023-2033), Giraffe action plan(2020-2024), Vulture conservation and Management Plan (2023-2033) and Rhino Action Plan.
- Nationals Wildlife Areas Conservation Strategy (2023-2033)
- National Forests Landscape restoration strategy 2023-2033)
- National Charcoal strategy and action plan
- Bamboo Action and strategic Plan
- National Mangrove strategy and Action Plan

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

**Link to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

**Target 5-1** supports several SDG targets by ensuring biodiversity conservation through legal, sustainable and safe use of wild species:

**Relevant SDGs and targets:**

- **SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production:**
  Promotes sustainable use of natural resources (Target **12.2**) and reduction of illegal wildlife trade.
- **SDG 14 – Life Below Water:**
  Encourages sustainable fishing practices and legal trade (Targets **14.4 & 14.7**), contributing to sustainable use of marine biological resources.
- **SDG 15 – Life on Land:**
  Supports halting biodiversity loss (Target **15.2** on sustainable management of forests and **15.7** on ending poaching/illegal trade).

**How these interconnections work in practice in Tanzania:**

- Strengthening legal frameworks and monitoring for wild flora and fauna (e.g., forest products, wildlife, fisheries) directly contributes to SDG goals on sustainable ecosystems, food security, livelihoods, and economic benefits for local communities.
- National anti-poaching and wildlife trade strategies help reduce illegal harvesting, promoting ecological balance while supporting tourism and economic development — a clear overlap with SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) as legal and sustainable use of biodiversity resources benefits local economies. (UNDP)

**2. Alignment with Other International Agreements**

**Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**
Target 5-1 is a direct part of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)** under the CBD and supports multiple other GBF targets, including Targets **4, 6, 9 and 11**, enhancing ecosystem health and reducing driving pressures on biodiversity.

**CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species):**
Implementation contributes to meeting CITES obligations by regulating legal trade and minimizing illegal wildlife trade pressures, reducing extinction risk.

**CMS (Convention on Migratory Species) and Ramsar Convention:**
Actions under Target 5-1 also support protection of migratory species and wetlands through sustainable harvesting and legal trade measures, benefiting important ecosystems.

EN

**3. Implementation in Tanzania's NBSAP 2025–2030**

Tanzania's NBSAP embeds Target 5-1 within broader biodiversity goals aimed at strengthening ecological integrity:

Emphasizes **enhancing sustainable legal harvest and trade** of wild species across terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems.

- Enhances **monitoring and fisheries sustainability** (linked to SDG 14 and national food security).
- Supports community-based conservation, integrating **ecosystem approaches** and customary practices.
- The NBSAP's focus shows how improving legal frameworks, stakeholder participation, capacity building, and ecosystem management ties directly back into both global (SDGs/CBD) and national biodiversity targets.

Therefore, **Target 5-1** in Tanzania directly supports the SDGs through an integrated approach to sustainable use, legal trade and ecological integrity of wild species. Its implementation strengthens progress toward:

- SDG **12**, **14**, and **15** objectives;
- Fulfillment of international biodiversity commitments under the **CBD**, **CITES**, **CMS**, and **Ramsar**;

Broader goals of Tanzania's NBSAP 2025–2030 to maintain ecosystem services, livelihoods, cultural values, and economic benefits tied to biodiversity

The DIRA 2050 which support the green Tanzania Initiative ie Pilar 3 support the Environmental integrity and Climate change resilience.

## Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

At the moment, there isn't a fully published, comprehensive national ecosystem Red List for Tanzania | EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2024 | ha | 469000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2023 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2022 | ha | 47631000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2021 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2020 | ha | 48569000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |

A.3 Red List Index — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2024 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2023 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2022 | N/A | 0.6917 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2021 | N/A | 0.6953 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2020 | N/A | 0.6986 | |

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania does not have an official national dataset reporting this exact indicator for species. This is because measuring effective population size across many species (and their populations) requires genetic or detailed demographic information that is very rarely available at national scale, especially for wildlife in biodiverse countries like Tanzania where resources for long-term genetic monitoring are limited. | EN |

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania has conducted ecosystem service valuation studies for forests, mangroves, wetlands, and bamboo ecosystems; however, a consolidated annual national ecosystem accounting framework (SEEA-EA) has not yet been institutionalized to generate annual quantitative values for Indicator B.1. | EN |

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-5.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| These data are currently unavailable | EN |

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Fully

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Fully

5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

**5.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)**

For terrestrial species
For freshwater species
For marine species
For international trade

Level of compliance National 1EFAB4B4-9283-A63C-32BC-677D085CC391

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

National wide data is yet to be compiled EN

Number of community participatory programs National 43DF7AA9-1340-F909-E8A4-7F66ACAF1216

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Community participatory programs conducted National-wide, but data is yet to be compiled EN

Number of data set developed National 9029D1A4-AD3F-0E1E-7ADF-1631AEF7C81B

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data not available EN

Target 1: By 2030, priority terrestrial, inland waters, and coastal and marine areas are under participatory, biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, including: At least 25% of coastal and marine ecosystems within the territory of URT At least 40% percent of terrestrial ecosystems are conserved At least 15% of rivers and streams are conserved, At least 40% of lakes, wetlands, and other inland waters are conserved **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

- In the development of Marine Spatial Planning, the URT is in the 3rd phase of preparation where as stakeholders meeting has been conducted and the report has been prepared.
- Also, the Government has initiated the process of establishing an authority which will enable development and sustainability of marine and fresh water resources named Tanzania Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority.
- Development of potential fishing zone in marine water of the URT
- The development of Blue Economy and National Marine Policy of 2024
- Development of fisheries sector masterplan of 2021/22 – 2036/37, intended to address the existing challenges and emerging issues, it is also a link to the national plan of action for small scale fisheries guidelines and national fisheries policy 2015 for improved fisheries governance and sustainable development of the fisheries resources
- The National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) and Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) have been issuing customary land titles (CCROs) to communities near forest reserves (e.g., Tabora, Katavi regions), securing tenure and reducing conflicts, thus supporting sustainable land use and conservation-oriented spatial planning.https://nlupc.go.tz/news/hati-1-000-kutolewa-kwa-wananchi-pembezoni-mwa-misitu-ya-hifadhi?
- The Office of the Vice President reported planting over 266 million trees across local government areas as part of national restoration and forest cover enhancement efforts since 2021. https://www.vpo.go.tz/news/dkt-jafo-miti-milioni-266-imepandwa-kwenye-halmashauri?
- The Government declared two new MPAs around Pemba Island (North-East & South-East Pemba Conservation Areas), together covering ~1,300 km² of coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass through a massive community consultation process involving over 4,000 residents from 43 villages, incorporating Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) and coral restoration zones. https://newsroom.wcs.org/News-Releases/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/24636/Tanzania-Declares-Two-New-MPAs-in-Pemba-Island-Biodiversity-Hotspot-at-UN-Ocean-Conference.aspx?
- Restoration of mangroves (~90.4 ha) in the Tanga region and Pemba through collaborative work between local communities, government foresters and IUCN's Bahari Mali programme. https://www.thehawk.in/news/world/tanzania-beefs-up-efforts-to-safeguard-biodiversity-strengthen-blue-economy?
- Over 40% of Tanzania's total land area is under some form of forest and wildlife protection, supporting conservation goals and economic development through ecotourism; visitor numbers increased significantly from 2019–2025. The project titled "Positive and Inclusive Approaches to Address Climate Change and Protect Biodiversity" is being implemented through a partnership between the government, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
- Tanzania joined Lake Tanganyika Basin biodiversity project with Burundi, DRC and Zambia to protect critical habitats and address land degradation, strengthening cross-border planning and freshwater conservation. https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/lake-tanganyika-basin-countries-launch-initiative-protect?
- The Government partnered with Germany (GIZ / IKI) to implement a Three-Year Wetland & Biodiversity Conservation Project in the Katuma Wetlands focused on protecting wetlands, water catchments, biodiversity and integrating community participation into planning. https://www.maji.go.tz/news/tanzania-and-germany-partner-to-conserve-katuma-wetlands?
- Beginning implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2025–2030) to mainstream biodiversity values (including inland waters) into development planning and ensure legal recognition of OECMs (Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures). https://ippmedia.com/nipashe/habari/kitaifa/read/serikali-yaanza-mpango-wa-taifa-wa-kulinda-viumbehai-na-ikolojia-2025-08-24-134200-nipashe-jumapili?

EN

- Tanzania reaffirmed its support for the Ramsar Convention, underlining protection of internationally important wetlands such as Malagarasi–Muyovozi, Kilombero Valley, Rufiji–Kilwa–Mafia Marine Site and Lake Natron Basin and advancing a new transboundary Ramsar Site (Minziro-Sango Bay) with Uganda. https://naturetanzania.or.tz/2025/07/25/tanzania-affirms-its-commitment-to-the-ramsar-convention-but-lake-natron-is-under-a-dredging-threat/?
- The Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries held a consultative workshop to mainstream biodiversity into national fisheries management planning, aligning fisheries policies with the Kunming–Montreal GBF and supporting ecosystem-based approaches. https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news/news-detail/tanzania-workshop-on-mainstreaming-bdt-in-fisheries-mgmt/en?
- Government is developing plans to integrate biodiversity into fisheries strategies to support sustainable fisheries livelihoods and blue economy goals. https://www.therespondents.co.tz/2025/10/tanzania-moves-to-integrate.html?
- Development of Zanzibar Blue Economy Policy of 2022
- Development of Fisheries policy of 2023
- Development of fisheries implementation strategy 2023
- Zanzibar fisheries Master Plan(2023-2038)
- Zanzibar Aquaculture strategy (2025-2038)
- The URT has completed the scoping phase June 2023
- The United Republic of Tanzania has completed the Scoping Phase (June 2023), the URT MSP Guideline (October 2023), the URT Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (November 2025), Tanzania MSP Action Plan (February 2026), URT Gender Engagement Action Plan (on progress) and the establishment of the responsible authority (VPO & MoBEF). The URT is now in the fifth phase of defining and analyzing existing conditions.
- Implementation of Environmental Management Act (2004) and Zanzibar Environmental Management Act

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

Outcomes Achieved are as follows;

- Improved integration of biodiversity into village land use planning frameworks. https://www.nlupc.go.tz/
- Large-scale tree planting and ecosystem restoration campaigns across local government authorities. https://www.vpo.go.tz/news/dkt-jafo-miti-milioni-266-imepandwa-kwenye-halmashauri?
- Tanzania continues to maintain one of the largest protected area networks in Africa, with over 40% of land under some form of protection through National Parks, Game Reserves, Forest Reserves, Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.). https://www.tanzaniaparks.go.tz/https://www.tawa.go.tz/https://www.tfs.go.tz/
- Establishment of Tanzania Wildlife Authority
- Issuance of Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs) to enhance land tenure security and reduce encroachment. https://nlupc.go.tz/news/hati-1-000-kutolewa-kwa-wananchi-pembezoni-mwa-misitu-ya-hifadhi?
- Expansion and strengthening of Marine Protected Areas managed by the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit. Continued management of major MPAs including: Mafia Island Marine Park, Mnazi Bay–Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park and Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park. https://www.marineparks.go.tz/
- Strengthening of Beach Management Units (BMUs) for participatory fisheries co-management.
- Implementation of coastal habitat restoration initiatives (mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass ecosystems). https://www.marineparks.go.tz/pages/marine-habitat-conservation?
- Integration of biodiversity considerations into Blue Economy policies. https://www.undp.org/tanzania/press-releases/tanzania-secures-major-opportunity-safeguard-critical-coastal-habitats-and-advance-its-blue-economy?
- Protection of river systems within National Parks and Game Reserves.

EN

- Strengthened Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) through Basin Water Boards. https://www.maji.go.tz/https://www.maji.go.tz/news/tanzania-and-germany-partner-to-conserve-katuma-wetlands?
- Enforcement of environmental regulations by the National Environment Management Council to prevent pollution and riparian degradation. https://www.nemc.or.tz/
- Continued protection of major freshwater ecosystems such as: Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, Kilombero Valley Floodplain (Ramsar Site), Strengthening of Ramsar site management. Wetland restoration initiatives and enforcement of buffer zones.

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Challenges

- Limited formal designation of rivers, streams and wetlands under conservation frameworks.
- Competing land uses (agriculture, settlement, infrastructure development)
- Insufficient financial and technical capacity for effective management of protected areas.
- Inadequate monitoring tools for biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning.
- Increased droughts and floods affecting wetlands and water systems.
- Coral bleaching events affecting marine ecosystems.
- Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) not yet fully mapped or formally recognized in national statistics

Approaches taken for further implementation

- Integrate biodiversity priorities into national and sectoral land-use plans.
- Scale up ecosystem-based land use planning at district and village levels.
- Strengthen coordination between environment, land, fisheries, forestry and infrastructure sectors.
- Operationalize ecosystem mapping and Key Biodiversity Area identification in planning frameworks
- Strengthen co-management models for wetlands and inland water ecosystems.
- Increase coverage of terrestrial ecosystems through gazettement of forest reserves and Wildlife Management Areas.
- Expand and formalize Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs).
- Empower local communities in coastal co-management arrangements.
- Implement large-scale restoration of degraded forests, wetlands and riverbanks.
- Enhance integrated water resources management through basin water boards
- Establish riparian buffer zones to conserve riverine ecosystems

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- In 2025, the Government of Tanzania declared two new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) off Pemba Island — the North-East Pemba Conservation Area (837 $km^2$) and the South-East Pemba Conservation Area (468 $km^2$) — covering critical coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass ecosystems. These were established after extensive community consultation, involving over 4,000 people from 43 villages, and zoned with community priorities at the core of the design. https://newsroom.wcs.org/News-Releases/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/24636/Tanzania-Declares-Two-New-MPAs-in-Pemba-Island-Biodiversity-Hotspot-at-UN-Ocean-Conference.aspx?
- Tanzania has restored more than 90 hectares of mangrove forests along the seashore in Tanga and Pemba districts through government and partner efforts, enhancing shoreline protection, supporting fisheries nurseries and sequestering carbon. https://dailynews.co.tz/restoration-of-mangrove-hectares-along-tanga-pemba-seashore-impressive/?
- The KIJANI PEMBA project (EU & LVIA supported) has mobilized communities in South Pemba for extensive mangrove planting to protect coastlines, enhance biodiversity habitats and build resilience to storm surges and sea level rise. https://piroznz.or.tz/nurturing-coastal-resilience-kijani-pembas-mangrove-restoration-initiative/?
- In the Kilombero River landscape, conservation partners engaged over 6,000 community members in planning and training (VNRCs, VLUMs, WMAs), leading to

EN

70,731 ha of land under sustainable community forest and riparian management and restoring degraded ecosystems. https://www.awf.org/news/tanzanias-2025-conservation-journey-when-communities-lead-landscapes-recover?

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

- Protection and expansion of Marine Protected Areas under the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit and community-based fisheries co-management (SDG 14)
- Participatory Forest Management and Wildlife Management Areas also strengthen ecosystem connectivity and community stewardship (SDG 15)
- Ecosystem restoration, mangrove protection, and forest conservation enhance carbon sequestration and climate resilience (SDG 13)
- Nature-based tourism and sustainable fisheries generate income while maintaining ecosystem integrity (SDG 1 & 8)
- Protection of sites such as the Kilombero Valley Floodplain and other designated wetlands advances commitments under the Ramsar Convention, particularly the wise use of wetlands and expansion of protected wetland coverage (RAMSAR CONVENTION)
- Marine spatial planning and strengthened governance of coastal waters complement commitments under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the BBNJ Agreement on biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction. (UNCLOS)
- Forest conservation, mangrove restoration and watershed protection contribute directly to mitigation and adaptation objectives under the Paris Agreement through ecosystem-based climate solutions. (UNFCCC)
- Terrestrial ecosystem conservation and restoration efforts align with national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), particularly in dryland and catchment landscapes. (UNCCD - Land Degradation Neutrality

EN

## Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

At the moment, there isn't a fully published, comprehensive national ecosystem Red List for Tanzania | EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2024 | ha | 469000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2023 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2022 | ha | 47631000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2021 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2020 | ha | 48569000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |

## A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2024 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2023 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2022 | N/A | 0.6917 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2021 | N/A | 0.6953 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2020 | N/A | 0.6986 | |

## A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania does not have an official national dataset reporting this exact indicator for species. This is because measuring effective population size across many species (and their populations) requires genetic or detailed demographic information that is very rarely available at national scale, especially for wildlife in biodiverse countries like Tanzania where resources for long-term genetic monitoring are limited. | EN |

## B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania has conducted ecosystem service valuation studies for forests, mangroves, wetlands, and bamboo ecosystems; however, a consolidated annual national ecosystem accounting framework (SEEA-EA) has not yet been institutionalized to generate annual quantitative values for Indicator B.1. | EN |

## 1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data in this area is very disintegrated | EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Fully

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Fully

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

**1 Is your country landlocked?**

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

**(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?**

Partially

**(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?**

Partially

**(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)**

Partially

**1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)**

For terrestrial spatial planning
For inland water planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning

3.CT.2 Species Protection Index — Component — GBF-INDICATOR-327

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data currently being compiled — EN

8.CT.2 Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index — Component — GBF-INDICATOR-114

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data currently under development — EN

A.CT.4 Biodiversity Habitat Index — Component — GBF-INDICATOR-115

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data available but disintergrated — EN

A.CT.2 Ecosystem Integrity Index — Component — GBF-INDICATOR-144

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data currently under development — EN

Target 11-1: By 2030, nature’s contributions to people’s are Restored, maintained and enhanced Target. **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

- Upscaled resilience and ecosystem- based adaptation

- Addressed social vulnerability such as food insecurity, limited access to resources, water scarcity, human wildlife conflicts, pastoralist migration and land use conflict to support the protection and rehabilitation of ecosystem that deliver acritical services to the communities.
- Promoted large scale ecosystem restoration and community empowerment
- Enhance reforestation and restoration

https://globalebafund.org/project/new-approaches-to-upscale-resilience-and-ecosystem-based-adaptation-in-tanzania/

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

- Enhanced resilience of the communities, particularly marginalized population by enhancing ecosystem services in drought prone areas in Tanzania.

- Increased capacity and awareness on EbA, where 49 Government officials were trained on EbA principles, Climate Risk analysis and Integration strategies.
- Facilitated EbA mainstreaming into policy at national and district levels. All five targeted councils integrated EbA priorities into development plans, emphasizing reforestation, sustainable agriculture and water conservation.
- Over 30 mil trees were planted across all five districts, Mufindi 21.6 trees, Chemba 1.3mil trees, Kiteto 1.78 trees, Same 71.221 beehives and Simanjiro 1.14 mil trees.
- Empowerment of local people via training on sustainable land use and agroforestry
- Effective management of invasive species to protect native species
- Restoration of wildlife corridors to facilitate animal movement and ecosystem connectivity

https://globalebafund.org/project/new-approaches-to-upscale-resilience-and-ecosystem-based-adaptation-in-tanzania/

EN

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Challenges Encountered

- Land Use Conflicts and Competing Development Priorities
- Limited Financial Resources
- Weak Cross-Sectoral Coordination
- Inadequate Data and Monitoring Systems
- Low Public Awareness and Community Engagement
- Climate Change Impacts

Approaches for Further Implementation

- Mainstreaming Nature into Development Planning
- Scaling Up Ecosystem Restoration
- Strengthening Financing Mechanisms
- Enhancing Community-Based Natural Resource Management
- Improving Data, Monitoring, and Technology Use
- Strengthening Institutional Coordination
- Climate-Resilient Restoration Approaches

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- Flexibility and community engagement in planning and decision making in Same and Kiteto Districts towards reducing human - wildlife conflict increase human resilience, encouraging migrant's pastoralist to have permanent settlement, this has reduced pressure on biodiversity.

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

- Healthy ecosystems provide livelihoods through agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, and nature-based enterprises, contributing to income generation and poverty reduction. (SDG 1)
- Restoration of soils, pollination services, and water regulation enhances food security and sustainable agricultural productivity. (SDG 2)

- Intact ecosystems improve air and water quality, reduce disaster risks, and provide medicinal resources. (SDG 3)
- Watershed protection and wetland restoration strengthen water supply, filtration, and regulation functions. (SDG 6)
- Sustainable natural resource management supports green jobs and eco-tourism development. (SDG 8)
- Ecosystem-based approaches enhance carbon sequestration and climate resilience. (SDG 13)
- Conservation and restoration actions directly contribute to biodiversity protection in terrestrial and marine ecosystems. (SDG 14)

EN

## Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2025 | Tanzania Billion shs | 317.4 | |
| No | 2024 | Tanzania Billion shs | 336.2 | |
| No | 2023 | Tanzania Billion shs | 637.1 | |
| No | 2022 | Tanzania Billion shs | 615.4 | |
| No | 2021 | Tanzania Billion shs | 556.63 | |

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Degraded Area | 2026 | ha | 5.2 | URT has commited to restore 5.2 ha since 2018 to 2030 |

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania has conducted ecosystem service valuation studies for forests, mangroves, wetlands, and bamboo ecosystems; however, a consolidated annual national ecosystem accounting framework (SEEA-EA) has not yet been institutionalized to generate annual quantitative values for Indicator B.1. | EN |

Target 11-2: Integrate Natural-Capital into National accounting and budgeting systems **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

| | |
|---|---|
| • Development of Natural Capital Accounts Tanzania has initiated work on environmental-economic accounting frameworks, aligning with the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). This helps quantify ecosystem services and biodiversity values in monetary terms for policy use.<br>• Mainstreaming into National Planning Natural capital considerations have been incorporated into the National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22–2025/26), ensuring biodiversity and ecosystem services are factored into economic growth strategies. https://tanzaniagoaltrack.nbs.go.tz/content/platform/tanzania/five-year-plan.pdf?<br>• Budgetary Integration Ministries such as Finance and Planning, and Natural Resources and Tourism, have begun integrating biodiversity-related expenditures into national budgets, linking conservation priorities with fiscal planning. https://cdn.climatepolicyradar.org/navigator/TZA/2025/tanzania-national-biodiversity-strategy-and-action-plan-nbsap-2025_28110b22d5053a5c387e80b3fc091542.pdf?<br>• Capacity Building & Institutional Coordination Training programs and institutional frameworks have been strengthened to enable government agencies to collect, analyze, and use biodiversity and ecosystem data in decision-making.<br>• Policy Alignment with CBD Commitments As part of its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Tanzania has aligned its biodiversity strategy with international standards, ensuring that natural capital accounting supports both national and global reporting. | EN |

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

| | |
|---|---|
| • Adoption of Natural Capital Accounting Frameworks Tanzania has begun aligning its environmental-economic accounting with the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), laying the foundation for valuing ecosystem services in monetary terms.<br>• Integration into National Development Planning Biodiversity and ecosystem services have been mainstreamed into the National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22–2025/26), ensuring that natural capital is considered in economic growth strategies.<br>• Budgetary Tracking of Biodiversity Expenditure Ministries such as Finance and Planning, and Natural Resources and Tourism, have started integrating biodiversity-related expenditures into national budgets, linking conservation priorities with fiscal planning.<br>• Institutional Strengthening Capacity-building initiatives have been rolled out to train government agencies in data collection, valuation, and use of biodiversity information for policy-making. | EN |

- Pilot Projects & Landscape Approaches Integrated ecosystem management projects have been implemented, focusing on landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation, which serve as practical demonstrations of natural capital integration.

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Key Challenges encountered

- Data Gaps & Limited Coverage Environmental and biodiversity data are often incomplete, outdated, or fragmented. This makes it difficult to build comprehensive natural capital accounts that reflect the full value of ecosystems,this needs Strengthening of Data Systems
- Technical & Institutional Capacity Many government agencies lack the technical expertise and tools to apply the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) consistently. Training and institutional coordination remain ongoing needs.
- Financial Constraints Integrating biodiversity into national budgets requires significant investment in monitoring systems, valuation studies, and institutional reforms. Limited funding slows down progress.there is a need to promote Green Financing & Partnerships
- Coordination Across Sectors Natural capital integration requires collaboration between ministries of finance, planning, environment, agriculture, and tourism. Aligning priorities across these sectors is complex and sometimes inconsistent.
- Policy & Legal Frameworks While biodiversity is recognized in national strategies, legal and regulatory frameworks for enforcing natural capital accounting are still evolving. Stronger mandates are needed to ensure compliance.

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- Forest Ecosystem Valuation Studies Tanzania has conducted valuation studies of forest ecosystems, quantifying their contribution to water regulation, carbon sequestration, and livelihoods. These studies have informed budget allocations for forest conservation and sustainable use.
- Wildlife Tourism Integration Natural capital accounting has been applied to the tourism sector, where wildlife and protected areas are recognized as major economic assets. This has strengthened fiscal planning by linking biodiversity conservation directly to revenue generation.
- Water Basin Management Projects Pilot projects in river basins (e.g., Rufiji Basin) have integrated ecosystem service values into water resource management plans. This demonstrates how natural capital accounting can guide sustainable allocation of water resources across agriculture, energy, and domestic use.
- National Development Planning The National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22–2025/26) explicitly incorporates biodiversity and ecosystem services, showing how natural capital is being mainstreamed into Tanzania's broader economic and social development strategies.
- Institutional Capacity Building Training programs for ministries and agencies have improved the ability to collect and use biodiversity data in fiscal planning. This has led to more systematic reporting of biodiversity-related expenditures in national budgets.

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

Target 11.2 relates to the following global sustainable goals

- SDG 15 (Life on Land) By valuing biodiversity and ecosystems in national accounts, Tanzania strengthens conservation financing and sustainable land management. This directly supports targets on halting biodiversity loss and protecting terrestrial ecosystems.
- SDG 13 (Climate Action) Natural capital accounting highlights the role of forests, wetlands, and ecosystems in carbon sequestration, aligning conservation with climate mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) Integrating ecosystem services into water resource planning (e.g., river basin management) supports sustainable water use and improves access to clean water.
- SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) Recognizing biodiversity as an economic asset (e.g., through tourism and ecosystem services) contributes to sustainable growth and job creation.
- SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) Natural capital integration encourages resource efficiency and sustainable production by making the economic value of ecosystems visible in planning.
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Target 11.2 is directly aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which calls for mainstreaming biodiversity into national policies and accounting systems.
- Paris Agreement (Climate Change) By integrating ecosystem services into fiscal planning, Tanzania strengthens its climate adaptation and mitigation strategies, supporting its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

EN

- African Union Agenda 2063 Natural capital integration supports the AU's vision of sustainable development and resilience, ensuring that biodiversity underpins long-term prosperity.
- UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Tanzania's adoption of SEEA frameworks connects its national accounting to global standards, enabling comparability and international reporting.

## Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2025 | Tanzania Billion shs | 317.4 | |
| No | 2024 | Tanzania Billion shs | 336.2 | |
| No | 2023 | Tanzania Billion shs | 637.1 | |
| No | 2022 | Tanzania Billion shs | 615.4 | |
| No | 2021 | Tanzania Billion shs | 556.63 | |

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently under compilation EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

**Source of Data**

Not relevant

**Please describe why this indicator is not relevant**

This data is currently unavailable in Tanzania EN

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data not compiled nationally EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

**13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Fully

**13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Fully

**13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?**

Fully

**13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?**

Yes

**13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?**

Partially

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

**12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people?**

Partially

Target 2: By 2030, at least 30% of areas of degraded ecosystems are under effective restoration **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

- The Government, through the Marine Parks Unit, in collaboration with two NGOs Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and Mwambao Coastal Community Network is implementing coral reef restoration programmes in Mafia Island, Mkinga District, and Tanga City.In addition, artificial coral reef restoration initiatives have been carried out in Pangani District and Mkinga District to enhance marine biodiversity and support sustainable fisheries management. Further more seagrass restoration are being conducted by TAFIRI and University of Dar es Salaam

- The Government, through the Marine Parks Unit, in collaboration with two NGOs Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and Mwambao Coastal Community Network is implementing coral reef restoration programmes in Mafia Island, Mkinga District, and Tanga City.
- Artificial coral reef restoration initiatives have been carried out in Pangani District and Mkinga District to enhance marine biodiversity and support sustainable fisheries management.
- Seagrass restoration study conducted by TAFIRI . https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2022.108119
- Large- scale Seagrass Mapping and Management initiative (Lsmmi) focuses on developing the the first field -Verified seagrass map and carbon stock assessments for the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region, providing a crucial baseline for accelerating Conservation and management efforts. LaSMMI, a partinership between pew Charitable Trusts, The Western Indian Ocean Marine Science association (WIOMSA),the University of Southmpton and several WIO reserch Institution. *www.udsm.ac.tz-school-aquatic-sciences-and-fisheries-technology*

- Implemented AFR 100 Forest Restoration initiative
- Implemented programs on coral reef, seagrass restoration and sustainable fisheries management in Mafia Island, Pangani District, Mkinga District, and Tanga City.Seagrass restoration study conducted by TAFIRI to establish the status and inform management strategies. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2022.108119

EN

- Implemented the collaborative TRUEFISH Project (TAFIRI, KEMFRI), and NAFRRI) in partnership with the Earlham Institute and coordinated by World Fish, that addressed key risks to the long-term sustainability of the aquaculture sector by minimizing the accidental or intentional introduction of inappropriate genetic material that could threaten native fish species and ecosystem integrity.
- Developed a Wildlife Corridors Strategy (2024 - 2026)

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

Coral reef and seagrass restoration in Tanzania has contributed to ecological recovery, improved fisheries productivity, strengthened climate resilience, and enhanced the socio-economic well-being of coastal communities. These efforts support sustainable marine resource management and long-term ocean health. Source of verification Fisheries production data www.mifugouvuvi.go.tz

EN

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Key Challenges

- Climate change impacts that include rising sea temperatures leading to coral bleaching and mortality, extreme weather events (storms and cyclones) that impair restoration sites and accelerate Ocean acidification affecting coral growth and calcification.
- Inadequate funding to support priority ecosystems restoration programmes identified under respective strategies
- Low community awareness on ecosystems values and benefits
- Limited expertise and restoration technologies
- Conflicting objectives and uses of marine and terrestrial ecosystems mainly by local communities.
- Inadequate baseline data to inform restoration plans.

**Approach that have to be taken to address the challenges include:**

- Strengthen governance and policy frameworks including Community-based co-management through empowering local institutions such as Beach Management Units (BMUs) and local conservation groups,
- Improve scientific research and monitoring to generate data for planning and and restoration plans,
- Implement a range of Climate change adaptation initiatives on reducing anthropogenic pressures including control of destructive fishing practices (e.g., dynamite fishing), improvement in waste management to reduce marine pollution, promote sustainable fishing practices, establishment of conservation funds and encourage investment in nature-based solutions

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- URT has made a national commitment to restore about 5.2 million hectares of degraded land under continental restoration efforts like the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) and Bonn Challenge and these link directly to global restoration goals. https://www.fao.org/in-action/afr100/country-profiles/tanzania/en
- Over 350,000 hectares of degraded forests have been rehabilitated, bringing back biodiverse woodland and grassland ecosystems that benefit rural communities economically and ecologically. https://old.ser-rrc.org/project/tanzania-forest-restoration-in-the-shinyanga-region/
- Local communities and volunteers have planted hundreds of thousands of mangrove seedlings with a goal of restoring 10,000 ha by 2030, with groups like Blue Carbon Tanzania involved in science-guided restoration. https://bluecarbontanzania.or.tz/our-focus/mangrove-restoration/
- URT has launched a decade-long strategy to protect and restore mangroves along its coastline (over 158,000 ha), involving government, communities, and partners. This strategy aims to restore at least 60% of degraded mangroves by 2035 a strong commitment toward the 2030 target window. https://www.therespondents.co.tz/2025/08/tanzania-launches-decade-long-strategy.html?
- The UNEP–Green Climate Fund initiative is restoring and conserving about 261,000 ha of forest and agro-ecosystems in the Kigoma region, tied to enhancing resilience for both host and displaced populations. https://www.unep.org/fr/node/37765?

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

Restoration of seagrass and coral reef directly supports SDG 14, particularly target . Seagrass beds are key marine habitats that improve water quality, support biodiversity, and increase fish stocks. Their restoration helps reverse habitat degradation and enhances ecosystem services essential for sustainable fisheries and marine biodiversity conservation.

Also it support **Socio-economic** By improving nursery habitat and supporting fish productivity, restoration enhances food security and livelihoods for coastal communities. This relates to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by supporting sustainable fishery yields and food systems dependent on healthy marine ecosystems. EN

Others related agreements includes Nairobi Conversion, which is a regional environmental agreement formally known as the *Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean,* **Paris Agreement:** By enhancing natural carbon sequestration, restoration contributes to national climate mitigation commitments (NDCs) and The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030**)** is a global initiative led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

## Indicator Data

### A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

At the moment, there isn't a fully published, comprehensive national ecosystem Red List for Tanzania EN

### A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2024 | ha | 469000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2023 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2022 | ha | 47631000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2021 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2020 | ha | 48569000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |

### A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2024 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2023 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2022 | N/A | 0.6917 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2021 | N/A | 0.6953 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2020 | N/A | 0.6986 | |

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania does not have an official national dataset reporting this exact indicator for species. This is because measuring effective population size across many species (and their populations) requires genetic or detailed demographic information that is very rarely available at national scale, especially for wildlife in biodiverse countries like Tanzania where resources for long-term genetic monitoring are limited. | EN |

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania has conducted ecosystem service valuation studies for forests, mangroves, wetlands, and bamboo ecosystems; however, a consolidated annual national ecosystem accounting framework (SEEA-EA) has not yet been institutionalized to generate annual quantitative values for Indicator B.1. | EN |

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Degraded Area | 2026 | ha | 5.2 | URT has commited to restore 5.2 ha since 2018 to 2030 |

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Fully

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Fully

Target 7: By 2030, at least 50% of pollution is reduced from all sources **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

To advance the target of reducing pollution by at least 50% from all sources by 2030, the United Republic of Tanzania has implemented coordinated regulatory, institutional and field-based actions across key sectors.

- The Government strengthened the legal and policy framework through the Environmental Management Act (EMA), which provides the basis for controlling pollution from industrial, agricultural, urban and mining sources via Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), effluent standards, and pollution control permits https://www.nemc.or.tz/environmental-management-act
- National regulations on Air Quality Standards and Effluent Discharge Limits have been developed to regulate industrial emissions and wastewater discharge into air, rivers and coastal zones, supporting reductions in ambient pollution levels https://www.nemc.or.tz/air-quality-and-industrial-standards
- In the urban sanitation and waste management sector, the Government, with support from development partners, has promoted solid waste segregation, recycling and improved sewage treatment systems in major cities and municipalities to reduce land and water pollution. Initiatives such as the Dar es Salaam sanitation improvements and decentralized waste management programmes emphasize community participation and infrastructure upgrades to reduce open dumping and untreated sewage release https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2022/04/05/improving-dar-es-salaams-sanitation-services
- To address agricultural pollution, integrated pest management (IPM) and sustainable fertilizer use guidelines have been promoted through extension services to minimize chemical runoff into water bodies, and soil erosion control practices have been scaled up to reduce sedimentation and nutrient loading in rivers and lakes https://www.fao.org/tanzania/programmes-and-projects/overview/en/
- In coastal and marine environments, initiatives such as mangrove restoration and marine conservation programmes contribute to filtering pollutants, stabilizing shorelines and improving water quality in sensitive coastal ecosystems https://newsroom.wcs.org/News-Releases/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/24636/Tanzania-Declares-Two-New-MPAs-in-Pemba-Island-Biodiversity-Hotspot-at-UN-Ocean-Conference.aspx
- URT has developed the Mangrove Strategy and Action Plan for restoration initiatives

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

- The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) has enhanced the legal and regulatory framework for pollution control through implementation of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and associated air, water and waste quality standards. These frameworks provide clear limits for industrial emissions, effluent discharges, and air pollution sources, enabling stronger regulatory oversight and compliance mechanisms.

Outcome: Better national guidelines and enforcement tools in place to limit industrial and urban pollution.

- Improved Urban Sanitation and Waste Management Major urban areas, including Dar es Salaam, have expanded solid waste management systems and sanitation infrastructure upgrades, reducing open dumping and untreated sewage discharge into water bodies. Partnerships with development organizations have supported construction of centralized and decentralized sanitation solutions.

Outcome: Reduced contamination of freshwater sources and improved public sanitation conditions.

- Sustainable Agricultural Practices The promotion of integrated pest management (IPM), optimized fertilizer use and soil conservation techniques through agricultural extension systems has helped reduce agricultural runoff — one of the major sources of nutrient and chemical pollution in inland waters.

Outcome: Decrease in sedimentation and nutrient loading in rivers and lakes from agricultural landscapes.

- Coastal and Marine Pollution Mitigation Mangrove restoration and expanded marine conservation efforts — such as new marine protected areas and community-based coastal resource management approaches — contribute to natural filtration of pollutants, enhanced ecosystem services and reduced pollutant loads entering coastal waters.

Outcome: Improved water quality and strengthened coastal resilience supporting biodiversity.

- Carried out Land-based pollution sources mapping in Zanzibar to inform planning and control on pollution from source. https://www.nairobiconvention.org/clearinghouse/sites/default/files/Draft%20_Land_Based_Pollution_Sources_in%20Zanzibar_JULY_2024.pdf
- Enhancing Climate resilience of the Coastal communities of Zanzibar including desalinating of salt-degraded areas by building dykes for mangrove restoration and protection.
- Promotion in adoption of sustainable and clean energy e.g the clean cooking Initiative 2034

EN

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Key Challenges Encountered

- Rapid urbanization and population growth increasing solid waste generation and pressure on drainage, sanitation and wastewater treatment systems.
- Limited financial and technical capacity at local government level to invest in modern waste management, monitoring equipment and pollution control technologies.
- Weak enforcement and compliance with pollution control regulations, particularly among small-scale industries and informal enterprises.
- Inadequate waste segregation and recycling systems, resulting in continued open dumping and plastic pollution.
- Agricultural runoff and improper chemical use, contributing to water pollution and eutrophication of rivers and lakes.
- Low public awareness and behavioral challenges regarding waste disposal, plastic use and pollution prevention.
- Climate change impacts, such as flooding, which exacerbate pollution by spreading waste into water bodies and coastal areas.
- Poor management of hazardous waste e.g. e-waste
- High taxes that prohibit access and adoption of clean energy

Approaches for Further Implementation

- Strengthen investment in waste management infrastructure, including modern landfills, wastewater treatment plants and recycling facilities.
- Enhance enforcement mechanisms through improved monitoring systems, inspections and application of penalties for non-compliance.
- Promote circular economy approaches, including waste segregation at source, recycling, composting and extended producer responsibility schemes.
- Scale up sustainable agricultural practices, including integrated pest management and controlled fertilizer application to reduce runoff.
- Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination among environment, water, health, agriculture and local government authorities.
- Expand public awareness campaigns and community engagement programmes to encourage responsible waste disposal and pollution reduction behaviors.
- Leverage private sector participation and public-private partnerships to finance and manage pollution control initiatives.
- Integrate climate-resilient infrastructure planning to reduce pollution risks during floods and extreme weather events.
- Invest in management of hazardous waste e.g. e-waste, chemical waste etc.
- Promote incentives to clean energy technology i.e. Tax wavers on production and sale of clean energy e.g. solar and gas energy
- Increase awareness of use of clean energy

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

Improved Urban Sanitation in Dar es Salaam.

- Dar es Salaam has implemented upgraded sanitation and sewage systems, including construction of decentralized treatment facilities and community-based sewer improvements, resulting in reduced discharge of untreated wastewater into rivers and coastal waters. These efforts have eased pollution loads and improved public health outcomes in major urban areas. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2022/04/05/improving-dar-es-salaams-sanitation-services

Solid Waste Management Strengthening

- Municipal authorities in cities like Arusha and Mwanza have expanded solid waste segregation, collection and recycling programmes. Public–private partnerships are being used to promote waste recycling businesses and reduce open dumping. These efforts have visibly reduced plastic pollution and increased recycling rates in urban areas. https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/event-documents/ESCAP_Solid_Waste_Tanzania.pdf

Agricultural Runoff Control Interventions

EN

- FAO-supported outreach and training have promoted integrated pest management (IPM) and optimized fertilizer use to reduce nutrient runoff into water bodies. These practices improve soil health and reduce pollution while maintaining productivity on smallholder farms. https://www.fao.org/tanzania/programmes-and-projects/overview/en/

Mangrove Restoration for Water Filtration

Mangrove restoration in coastal areas such as Tanga and Pemba has been scaled up through government and partner initiatives. Mangroves act as natural bio-filters, trapping sediments and pollutants, reducing coastal contamination and improving nearshore water quality. https://newsroom.wcs.org/News-Releases/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/24636/Tanzania-Declares-Two-New-MPAs-in-Pemba-Island-Biodiversity-Hotspot-at-UN-Ocean-Conference.aspx?

- Enhanced waste management through the implementation of agroecology practices e.g. black soldier flies, compost manure
- Training on safe chemical handling by TPHPA
- Implementation of carbon-credit programs by smallholder farmers engaged in agroforestry programs that contribute to reduction of greenhouse emissions in the country.

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

- Reducing air, water and soil pollution lowers exposure to hazardous chemicals and contaminated water, contributing to improved public health and reduced pollution-related diseases. (SDG 3)
- Improved wastewater treatment, effluent control and agricultural runoff management reduce contamination of freshwater resources, supporting safe drinking water and improved sanitation services. (SDG 6)
- Strengthened solid waste management systems, recycling initiatives and air quality regulations enhance urban environmental sustainability and reduce pollution in rapidly growing cities. (SDG 11)
- Promotion of waste segregation, recycling, circular economy approaches and sustainable agricultural practices contributes to environmentally sound production and resource efficiency. (SDG 12)
- Reducing emissions from industrial, agricultural and waste sectors supports mitigation of greenhouse gases and enhances climate resilience. (SDG 13)
- Pollution control protects marine ecosystems, freshwater systems, soils and terrestrial habitats from degradation caused by plastics, chemicals and nutrient loading. (SDG 14 & 15)

EN

Implementation of this target also reinforces commitments under key multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Basel Convention on the control of hazardous wastes and their disposal, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Through strengthened regulatory frameworks, monitoring systems and pollution control measures, Tanzania advances coherence between biodiversity conservation, chemicals management and sustainable development objectives.

## Indicator Data

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently under compilation EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

**Source of Data**

Not relevant

**Please describe why this indicator is not relevant**

This data is currently unavailable in Tanzania EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

in Tanzania this data is still unavailable EN

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Currently this data is not available in nationalwide EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

At the moment, there isn’t a fully published, comprehensive national ecosystem Red List for Tanzania EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2024 | ha | 469000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2023 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2022 | ha | 47631000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2021 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2020 | ha | 48569000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans Headline GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data in this area is very disintegrated EN

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures GBF-INDICATOR-3.1 Headline

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

In Tanzania, these data are currently not available, EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

**13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Fully

**13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Fully

**13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?**

Fully

**13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?**

Yes

**13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?**

Partially

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

**8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):**

Climate change

**8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?**

Fully

**8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?**

Fully

**8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?**

Fully

**8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?**

Fully

**8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?**

Fully

**8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):**

Mitigation
Adaptation
Disaster risk reduction
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

**8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?**

Fully

**8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?**

Fully

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030 Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

**1 Is your country landlocked?**

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

**(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?**

Partially

**(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?**

Partially

**(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)**

Partially

**1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not "No", were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)**

For terrestrial spatial planning
For inland water planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

**16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?**

Fully

**16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?**

Fully

**16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, over consumption and waste generation?**

Partially

Target 12: By 2030, Blue and green spaces are integrated into urban plans for human well-being and biodiversity conservation **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

- Tanzania Updated the Urban green area spatial data (Mwanza, Arusha, Dodoma, Kigoma)-These public datasets provide spatial maps of urban green areas in major Tanzanian cities useful foundational resources for identifying and mapping blue and green urban spaces. https://wbwaterdata.org/dataset/mwanza-tanzania-urban-green-areas-map-esa-eo4sd-urban? https://wbwaterdata.org/dataset/arusha-tanzania-urban-green-areas-maps-esa-eo4sd-urban? https://wbwaterdata.org/dataset/dodoma-tanzania-urban-green-areas-esa-eo4sd-urban? https://wbwaterdata.org/dataset/kigoma-tanzania-urban-green-areas-map-esa-eo4sd-urban?
- Updating national and city-level plans including National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2025–2030, Dar es Salaam LBSAP) to include biodiversity corridors, blue and green infrastructure in urban development. https://africa.iclei.org/dar-es-salaam-city-develops-stronger-more-integrated-biodiversity-plan/?
- Zanzibar Town City Centre Local Area Plan – Michenzani Green Corridors-The spatial and urban planning project for Zanzibar Town includes *green corridors* and public spaces as part of inclusive urban development, bridging spatial and social divides and improving access to green public areas. https://whc.unesco.org/en/canopy/zanzibar/?
- The Government in support with EU–initieted Green and Smart Cities SASA Programme in pemba which focuses on green infrastructure, improved public spaces, waste and water management, and eco-resilience contributing to urban green development. https://www.tanzaniainvest.com/construction/eu-launch-green-smart-cities-program-in-zanzibar?
- Zanzibar Green Legacy Programme which focuses on expanding vegetation cover, encourage tree planting along urban and community spaces, and support climate resilience in both rural and urban zones. https://www.zanlight.co.tz/2023/08/zanzibars-big-agenda-to-reclaim-its.html?

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

- Better alignment between biodiversity conservation and rapid urban growth in planning documents, making it more feasible to implement green space actions on the ground. https://africa.iclei.org/dar-es-salaam-city-develops-stronger-more-integrated-biodiversity-plan/?
- Large multi-stakeholder programmes such as the **EU's Green and Smart Cities SASA Programme** are being implemented in cities including **Pemba (Zanzibar)** and **Mwanza**, focusing on green

infrastructure, water and waste management, and improved urban services. https://www.tanzaniainvest.com/construction/eu-launch-green-smart-cities-program-in-zanzibar?
- Increased urban vegetation cover in targeted areas, greater community participation in nature restoration, and enhanced awareness about urban biodiversity benefits. https://ecomaxzanzibar.org/zanzibar-urban-green-greening-stone-town-for-a-healthier-tomorrow?
- Expanded legal protection and restoration of blue spaces that are important for biodiversity, climate resilience, and community livelihoods. https://www.undp.org/tanzania/press-releases/tanzania-secures-major-opportunity-safeguard-critical-coastal-habitats-and-advance-its-blue-economy?
- Urban plans that integrate both cultural heritage and green space connectivity laying the basis for better ecosystem health and urban amenity value. https://whc.unesco.org/en/canopy/zanzibar/?

EN

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**key challenges encountered**

- Rapid Urbanization and Population Pressure
- Limited Financial and Technical Resources
- Insufficient Policy Enforcement and Coordination
- Community Awareness and Participation Gaps
- Environmental Pressures

**approaches to be taken for further implementation**

- Strengthening Policy and Planning Instruments
- establish Innovative Financing and Partnerships
- Community Engagement and Education
- Incorporate Nature-Based and Multi-Functional Urban Solutions
- Capacity Building and Technology Use

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- Dar es Salaam Urban Greening & Nature-Based Solutions (Nature-Based Flood Management & Cooling) A comprehensive study analysed how nature-based interventions including tree planting, rain gardens, and open space development can reduce flood risk and improve climate resilience in Dar es Salaam. https://www.preventionweb.net/news/how-can-we-measure-benefits-urban-greening?
- A study quantified the **economic value** of urban green spaces in residential areas of Dar es Salaam: Average *net monetary benefits* from green spaces were estimated at roughly **USD 1,369 per plot per year**, after accounting for costs. https://journals.aru.ac.tz/index.php/JBLD/article/view/351?
- The Kijani Pamoja urban re-greening movement partnered with *Cities With Nature* to plant millions of trees across Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. This initiative mobilises communities, raises awareness on climate change, and demonstrates tangible action on tree planting and urban forestry. https://citieswithnature.org/african-urban-greening-movement-partners-with-citieswithnature/?
- The World Bank-supported Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project (DMDP) and related programmes include *green public space development*, stakeholder awareness, and tree nursery support as part of broader infrastructure upgrades. https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/news/national/tanzania-world-bank-launch-renewed-drive-to-make-dar-greener-3895132?
- New public park Mnazi Mmoja Gardens was officially inaugurated in Stone Town by Zanzibar's President, creating a green recreational space near Mnazi Mmoja Hospital. The garden covers around 6,270 $m^2$ . https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/zanzibar/president-mwinyi-inaugurates-new-mnazi-mmoja-gardens-4691860?
- Historic Urban Landscape Atlas and Zanzibar Town Local Area Plan, the Michenzani Green Corridors project was developed to: create planned green corridors as public spaces connecting different parts of the city. https://whc.unesco.org/en/canopy/zanzibar/?

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

- Urban green spaces improve physical and mental health by providing recreation, reducing air pollution, and mitigating urban heat. **SDG 3, Target 3.4, 3.9**
- Blue infrastructure such as restored wetlands and river corridors improves water quality and ecosystem health. **SDG 6, Target 6.6**
- Access to safe, inclusive, and green public spaces is enhanced through urban greening and corridor projects. **SDG 11, Target 11.7**

EN

- Nature-based solutions in cities (urban forests, wetlands, coastal restoration) reduce flood risk, mitigate heat islands, and improve climate resilience. **SDG 13, Target 13.1, 13.3**

## Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2025 | Tanzania Billion shs | 317.4 | |
| No | 2024 | Tanzania Billion shs | 336.2 | |
| No | 2023 | Tanzania Billion shs | 637.1 | |
| No | 2022 | Tanzania Billion shs | 615.4 | |
| No | 2021 | Tanzania Billion shs | 556.63 | |

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data not compiled nationally EN

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

**12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people?**

Partially

20.CT.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies Component GBF-INDICATOR-20.CT.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently under development and compilation EN

20.CT.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies Complementary GBF-INDICATOR-20.CT.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently under development and compilation EN

Number of areas identified and mapped; Number of programs developed and implemented; Number of urban gardens established. National 22DF6FE1-3415-45D9-416F-DDC8B72FAAC6

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

National data under development EN

Target 3. By 2030, areas important for biodiversity and associated ecosystem services are conserved (a) At least 25% of marine and coastal areas are conserved (b) At least 43.5% of terrestrial ecosystems are conserved (c) At least 25% of inland water conserved (d) 40% (~82,400 km) of river and stream lengths (e) 50% of wetlands **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

- Forest Ecosystem Conservation (Natural Forest Reserves & Catchments)

Implemented national forest biodiversity resilience projects with ministries and UNDP. Strengthened management of protected forests through local government structures and supported community transition to clean energy to reduce forest degradation. The following project implemented to support forest ecosystem conservation:

i. *A Forest Biodiversity Resilience Project which is also reviewed in 2025 in Arusha, aiming to protect forest ecosystems and biodiversity against climate change.*

ii. *A five-year "nature positive solutions" project targeting biodiversity conservation in forests such as Amani, Magamba, Nilo and Chome focuses on forest restoration, infrastructure in protected forests, and reducing pressure on biodiversity.*
iii. *IPP Media, Conservation Areas Covered Amani Forest (Tanga), Magamba Forest, Nilo Forest, Chome Forest (Kilimanjaro region). These forests are recognized biodiversity hotspots and key water catchments.*

- **Community-Based Conservation through Local Government Authorities (LGAs)**

The integration of biodiversity conservation into local development plans, promoted community participation in forest and ecosystem management and supported sustainable livelihoods linked to conservation. To support, coordinated the National biodiversity and climate projects implemented by UNDP which emphasized inclusive community participation in conservation and ecosystem resilience, strengthening local governance structures. Besides, PMO-RALG empower communities to manage restoration activities with technical support from government officers which led to forest and coastal conservation

- **Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation (Blue Economy Areas)**

URT through the Prime Minister's Office Regional Administrations and Local Government Authorities (PMO-RALG) supported implementation of marine conservation programmes in coastal LGAs and Promoted sustainable marine resource management and blue economy projects such as "Pamoja Tuhifadhi Bahari Yetu" ocean conservation programme (2025) project which targeted coastal regions including: Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mtwara, Coastal Region that aims to increase marine areas under protection and support sustainable coastal ecosystems.

- **Mangrove Restoration and Coastal Habitat Protection**

PMO-RALG involving local districts authorities for mangrove protection and coordinated community restoration and livelihood initiatives which restored 90.4 hectares of mangroves in Tanga and Pemba through collaborative programmes involving government officers and community management systems like the National Mangrove Management Strategy (2025–2035).

- **Biodiversity Financing and Policy Integration at Local Level**

PMO-TAMISEMI mainstreaming biodiversity into planning and budgeting systems and in mobilizing financing for conservation projects implemented through LGAs. Aso, Tanzania launched the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) in 2025 to mobilize financial resources and improve delivery of biodiversity projects nationally, strengthening ecosystem protection mechanisms implemented through government systems including local authorities.

- **Climate Change and Ecosystem Resilience Projects (2021–2025)**

PMO-TAMISEMI co-led climate and biodiversity programmes linking local adaptation and conservation and supported ecosystem resilience in biodiversity hotspots. As evidenced by a major biodiversity and climate project (2025–2030) targeting forests in Tanga and Kilimanjaro regions aims to enhance ecosystem resilience and conservation with government institutional collaboration frameworks involving local governance.

- **Institutional Coordination Role in Biodiversity Conservation**

PMO-TAMISEMI coordinates environmental management at district and municipal levels and oversees implementation of conservation policies through LGAs. This was done through the National biodiversity resilience and forest conservation projects explicitly and PMO-TAMISEMI was a collaborating implementing institution alongside UNDP and sector ministries.

- **Tree Planting Initiatives**

The PMO-RALG directed the local government authorities to plant 1.5 trees each year to restored degraded land, afforestation and mitigating the effects of climate change.

- **Establishment of strategic plan to conserve Biodiversity**

The PMO-RALG has implemented the preparation of strategic plan for conservation of biodiversity which are currently in use.

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

Protected areas has increased and improved as follows;

- 40% of important terrestrial biodiversity sites covered by protection
- Around 17% of inland water is currently conserved in Tanzania.

- Tanzania has identified 163 water sources for conservation and protection through basin authorities
- Wetland are conserved through the protected areas
- United Republic of Tanzania has demarcated fish breeding and nursery areas through installation of buoys in Lake Victoria and Tanganyika. Also reef buoys were reinstalled at Mnemba Conservation Area and Tumbatu Conservation Area (TUMCA) to enhance conservation and restoration of fish and other biodiversity.
- Protected Key Biodiversity Areas with inclusion of secured 30% of KBAs through preserves, 28 fish breeding areas covering 5,508 ha, establishment of Fish management zones covering 9,884 ha, and establishment of 18 temporary closed areas covering 8531 ha.
- The United Republic of Tanzania has a total of 27 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), comprising 19 in Mainland Tanzania and 8 in Zanzibar. The 19 Marine Parks and Reserves in Mainland Tanzania cover a total area of 2,209 $km^2$, while the 8 Marine Conservation Areas (MCAs) in Zanzibar encompass an area of 3,582.25 $km^2$, which includes 1,300 $km^2$ from the Northeastern and Southeastern regions of Pemba.
- In addition, the Rufiji–Mafia–Kibiti–Kilwa (RUMAKI) Biosphere Reserve spans an area of 5,967.17 $km^2$, after deducting the extent of Mafia Island Marine Park (MIMP), which is 822 $km^2$. Furthermore, there is a network of 27 Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) or Community Fisheries Management Areas (CFMAs), representing Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) along Mainland Tanzania, covering 9,300 $km^2$.
- The combined spatial extent of these conservation areas, totaling 21,058.42 $km^2$, represents nearly 9.4% of the spatial extent of the United Republic of Tanzania's Exclusive Economic Zone (URT EEZ) under marine conservation.
- Protected KBAs include the securing of 30% of KBAs through preserves: Tanzania has 28 fish breeding areas (5,508 ha), fish management zones (9,884 ha), and 18 temporarily closed areas (8,531 ha).

EN

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**Challenges**

- Deforestation and land degradation
- Over fishing and Resource exploitation
- Pollution eg; industrial waste, agriculture runoff
- Climate Change and Drought
- Population growth and water demand
- Agricultural Expansion
- Weak Enforcement of Conservation Laws
- Wetland destruction

**Steps to overcome challenges**

- Establishments of water basin authorities to monitor river flow and use, control water abstraction and protect catchment areas.
- Strengthening environmental laws and policies
- Reforestation and afforestation programs done by local government authorities, TFS etc by planting trees in degraded lands, watersheds, community forest reserves, riverbanks
- Integration of conservation in protected areas
- Climate change adaptation

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- Forest Ecosystem Conservation (Natural Forest Reserves & Catchments). The examples are: -

i. *A Forest Biodiversity Resilience Project*
ii. *A five-year "nature positive solutions" project targeting biodiversity conservation in forests such as Amani, Magamba, Nilo and Chome focuses on forest restoration, infrastructure in protected forests, and reducing pressure on biodiversity.*
iii. *IPP Media, Conservation Areas Covered Amani Forest (Tanga), Magamba Forest, Nilo Forest, Chome Forest (Kilimanjaro region). These forests are recognized biodiversity hotspots and key water catchments.*

- Community-Based Conservation through Local Government Authorities. The example is the projected implemented by UNDP Titled "National biodiversity and climate projects"
- Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation (Blue Economy Areas). Example is the project titled "Pamoja Tuhifadhi Bahari Yetu" in Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mtwara and Coastal Region.
- Mangrove Restoration and Coastal Habitat Protection. Example are the National Mangrove Management Strategy (2025–2035).
- Climate Change and Ecosystem Resilience Projects (2021–2025)

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

1. SDG 13: Climate Action.

- Forest act as carbon sinks and conserved forest reduces deforestation-driven emissions

1. SDG 15: Life on Land

- Conserving forest ecosystem helps to maintain habitats for wildlife.

1. SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

- Forest regulates water cycles and prevent soil erosion. This ensures clean rivers and ground water

1. SDG 2: Zero Hunger

- Forest contributes to food security through mushrooms, fruits, nuts, wild meat

EN

1. Affordable and Clean Energy

- Sustainable harvesting prevents depletion while supporting energy needs

1. SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

- Provide recreational space and regulates urban microclimates.

1. SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

- Encourages responsible use of timber, paper and other forest products, reducing environmental degradation.

## Indicator Data

### A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

At the moment, there isn’t a fully published, comprehensive national ecosystem Red List for Tanzania EN

### A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2024 | ha | 469000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2023 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2022 | ha | 47631000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2021 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2020 | ha | 48569000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |

### A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2024 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2023 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2022 | N/A | 0.6917 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2021 | N/A | 0.6953 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2020 | N/A | 0.6986 | |

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanzania does not have an official national dataset reporting this exact indicator for species. This is because measuring effective population size across many species (and their populations) requires genetic or detailed demographic information that is very rarely available at national scale, especially for wildlife in biodiverse countries like Tanzania where resources for long-term genetic monitoring are limited. | EN |

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

GBF-INDICATOR-3.1 Headline

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

| | |
|---|---|
| In Tanzania, these data are currently not available, | EN |

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Degraded Area | 2026 | ha | 5.2 | URT has commited to restore 5.2 ha since 2018 to 2030 |

Target 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

- The government has constructed 10 dams in Nyerere (2), Tarangire (3), Mikumi (1) and Serengeti (2) National Parks; Rungwa Game Reserve (1); and Makuyuni Wildlife Park (1) as well as one well in Mkomazi National Park. In addition, construction of seven (7) other dams is underway in Selous Game Reserves – Liwale (1), Rungwa (1), Muhesi (2), Kizigo (2) and Msanjesi (1). This infrastructure will help reduce incidents of wild animals and predators, especially during the dry season when some wild animals come out of the reserve in search of water and food.
- The government has continued to coordinate the conversion of strategic conservation areas including the Speke Bay area and the Kilombero River Basin to facilitate the resilience of the Serengeti-Mara and Nyerere-Selous-Niassa ecosystems. A total of 61,863,151,045.85 Shillings have been paid for compensation to citizens who violated conservation in the Serengeti National Park, Kilombero Game Reserve and Mahale National Park. Of this amount, 53,234,754,978.85 Shillings have been paid to 3,493 households and relocated 618 graves in Nyatwali Ward located in the Speke Bay area of Bunda District, Mara Region; Shillings 1,681,882,027.00 have been paid to 205 households who were assessed in Kalilani village located in Uvinza District, Kigoma Region and Shillings 6,783,714,589.20 have been paid to 998 households and transferred 107 graves of Ngombo Village located in Kilombero Game Reserve. The amount of Shillings 137,929,949.02 for the transfer of 26 graves and 52 households of Ngombo village.
- Also, the Government has continued to implement the National Wildlife Corridor Management Plan for the year 2022–2026. This plan is being implemented in collaboration with various stakeholders including the Office of the President – Regional and Local Government Administration; Office of the Vice President – Union and Environment; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Water; Ministry of Construction; Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development; under the coordination of the Office of the Prime Minister.
- The Government in collaboration with conservation stakeholders has made various efforts including completing the Guidelines for the Management of Wildlife Corridors in the Country which outlines various measures to be considered when managing those corridors.
- In addition, the Government in collaboration with the non-governmental organization STEP has completed the work of managing the Udzungwa- Nyerere corridor which has been announced in Government Gazette No. 226 dated 04 April, 2025. Similarly, education continues to be provided to leaders and citizens in Singida Municipality and Mkalama and Monduli Districts in preparation for the installation of 20 billboards on existing roads in those areas to alert citizens about the presence of wildlife roads with the aim of reducing conflicts and enhancing social welfare in those areas.
- The Government is implementing the WMAs Management Strategy 2023 - 2033 with the aim of strengthening the participatory management of wildlife resources. The assessment of new areas proposed for the establishment of Wildlife Management Areas has been completed in four (4) areas including Mawima (Uvinza), Ifinga (Madaba), Minyughe (Ikungi), and Ndonda (Nachingwea and Nanyumbu). In parallel, through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has built the capacity of 312 leaders of 12 WMAs in the Western and Southern Regions on the management and development of these communities to enhance conservation and the development of the people.
- The Government has assessed and monitored the performance of the 12 WMAs of Mbarang'andu,Kimbanda, Kisungule (Namtumbo); NALIKA, Chingoli (Tunduru); Magingo (Liwale); MUNGATA and Juhiwangumwa (Rufiji); Uyumbu (Urambo); Ipole (Sikonge); Mpimbwe (Mpimbwe); and ISAWIMA (Kaliua) of the Southern and Western Zones with the aim of identifying the challenges they face and how to resolve them.

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

- The URT through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism have established The Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF), which is responsible for facilitating wildlife and biodiversity conservation activities in legally protected areas in the country. In carrying out this role, the Fund has facilitated the implementation of various tasks including special anti-poaching patrols implemented by the National Anti-Poaching Task Force, wildlife censuses throughout the country; training colleges to carry out its duties; conflict resolution between citizens and protected areas; upgrading protected areas; establishment and development of Wildlife Management Associations (WMAs); provision of education on Wildlife, Forestry and Biodiversity conservation to citizens; coordination of rhino conservation in the country; development of wildlife corridors; implementation of Regional and International Conventions that Tanzania has ratified in the Wildlife Sector; control of aggressive and destructive wildlife and paying the compensation in terms of consolation.
- Also, the willingness of communities to allocate part of their areas as Village Community Conservation Areas considering that the increase in wildlife, contributes to the increase in the problem of aggressive and destructive wildlife, whereby in doing so it provokes conflicts among Conservation Institutions that do not manage the designated areas that are not located in Village land areas. Thus, the National Wildlife Policy of 2007 directs that citizens living in areas with wildlife resources have the responsibility to participate in the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources existing in their areas by allocating areas for Wildlife Conservation Areas (WMAs). On these grounds, community participation through the establishment of WMAs aims at the following:-

EN

i. Enabling citizens to participate in conservation and directly benefit from wildlife resources by allocating areas for Community Wildlife Conservation Areas;

ii. Increasing protected areas for the future welfare of wildlife outside the formal system of protected areas (National Parks, Ngorongoro Conservation Authority, Game Reserves and Game Reserves);

iii. Strengthening Natural Resources Protection and promoting tourism with the aim of increasing income, bringing development to rural communities in WMA members,

iv. Maintaining water sources in areas outside the formal conservation system such as Forests,

v. Protecting ecosystems and the environment existing in protected areas that serve as wildlife corridors and thus strengthening conservation systems,

vi. Reducing and eliminating conflicts between conservation institutions and citizens bordering legally protected areas and between citizens and wildlife.

vii. WMAs serve as wildlife corridors, feeding grounds, temporary hiding places, wildlife refuge areas, and are also areas of critical wildlife dispersal needs.

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Challenges encountered

- Rising global temperatures and extreme rainfall
- Increasing human activities leading to biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation
- Limited climate finance options
- Weak policy implementation

Key approaches:

- scale up climate-smart and agroecological practices such as drought-tolerant crops, soil and water conservation, efficient irrigation, and diversified farming systems;
- strengthening climate-resilient livestock systems through improved rangeland management, climate-resilient fodder, water harvesting, animal health services, and reduced greenhouse emissions;
- restore degraded ecosystems through sustainable land management, agroforestry, and landscape restoration.
- Enhance early-warning systems
- Improvement of enforcement of environmental policy
- Capacity building of experts on resource mobilization and fundraising.

EN

- Integrate biodiversity conservation into national climate plans (NDCs)

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- Implemented a program on enhancing climate change adaptation for agro-pastoral communities and coastal communities of Zanzibar
- Implemented Strategic water harvesting technologies to enhance climate resilience in semi-arid areas of central Tanzania
- Implemented Agroecology and farmer-managed seed systems to promote diversified farming systems, traditional drought-tolerant crops such as sorghum and millet, and community seed banks.
- Fostered initiatives on agrobiodiversity, strengthening genetic diversity in farming systems, and enhance farmers' adaptive capacity to climate variability.
- Implemented a National Framework for Climate Services to enhance user-driven climate services for food security, health and disaster risk reduction (https://www.meteo.go.tz/uploads/documents/sw-1758295048-FINAL%20SIGNED%20NFCS.pdf)
- Implemented various farmers training programs on climate-smart agriculture practices (mulching, conservation tillage, drought-tolerant crops), CSA practices and climate-smart diary transformation approaches to improve production of dairy cows and fodder availability. Also provision of tailor-made climate service to farmers to improve resilience and mitigation to climate change, for example, Farm-SMS.
- Promoted crop and livestock insurance and guarantee to farmers and address the impacts of climate change through a low-interest loan program - by CRDB Bank PLC
- Implemented Ecosystem-based on Adaptation and Resilience program aimed to increase resilience against climate change.
- Promotion and implementation of integrated actions in the agriculture and livestock sectors to minimize climate change impacts, protect vulnerable ecosystems, and build resilience.

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

- SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). By maintaining habitat integrity, countries protect the biodiversity necessary to sustain these goals.
- Climate Adaptation and Mitigation (SDG 13): This target is the operational heart of Healthy ecosystems, such as forests and "blue carbon" coastal habitats (mangroves, seagrass), act as essential carbon sinks and natural buffers against extreme weather, thereby building climate resilience.
- Socio-Economic Multiplier: Habitat resilience supports SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by protecting the natural resources.
- Resilient Infrastructure (SDG 9 & 11): Coastal and freshwater habitat restoration serves as "nature-based solutions" that protect human settlements and infrastructure from floods and storm surges, advancing targets for resilient cities
- The implementation of this target is also a requirement for fulfilling several major international treaties:
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): This target aligns specifically with Target 8 of the GBF, which mandates minimizing climate impacts on biodiversity and increasing resilience through nature-based solutions.

EN

## Indicator Data

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently under compilation EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

**Source of Data**

Not relevant

**Please describe why this indicator is not relevant**

This data is currently unavailable in Tanzania | EN

## A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

At the moment, there isn't a fully published, comprehensive national ecosystem Red List for Tanzania | EN

## A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2024 | ha | 469000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2023 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2022 | ha | 47631000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2021 | ha | 48100000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |
| No | 2020 | ha | 48569000 | Tanzania loses the estimated amount of forest cover in a year |

## 1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data in this area is very disintegrated | EN

## A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation type | Disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2024 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2023 | N/A | 0.6867 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2022 | N/A | 0.6917 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2021 | N/A | 0.6953 | |
| No | **No** | Not applicable | 2020 | N/A | 0.6986 | |

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Tanzania does not have an official national dataset reporting this exact indicator for species. This is because measuring effective population size across many species (and their populations) requires genetic or detailed demographic information that is very rarely available at national scale, especially for wildlife in biodiverse countries like Tanzania where resources for long-term genetic monitoring are limited. EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

in Tanzania this data is still unavailable EN

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

This data is disintegrated in Tanzania EN

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data currently not available EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

**13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Fully

**13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Fully

**13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?**

Fully

**13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?**

Yes

**13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?**

Partially

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030 Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

**1 Is your country landlocked?**

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

**(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?**

Partially

**(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?**

Partially

**(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)**

Partially

**1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)**

For terrestrial spatial planning
For inland water planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

**8.1 Does your country’s national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):**

Climate change

**8.2 Do your country’s climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?**

Fully

**8.3 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?**

Fully

**8.4 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?**

Fully

**8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?**

Fully

**8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?**

Fully

**8.7 Do your country’s policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):**

Mitigation
Adaptation
Disaster risk reduction
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

**8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?**

Fully

**8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?**

Fully

9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

**9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?**

Fully

**9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?**

Fully

**9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)**

Fully

**9.3.1 If the answer is "fully" or "partially", disaggregate by all relevant groups of people, as determined at the national level:**

Women and girls
Children and youth
Indigenous peoples and local communities
Persons with disabilities

**9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?**

Fully

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

**16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?**

Fully

**16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?**

Fully

**16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, over consumption and waste generation?**

Partially

Target 13: By 2030, Guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization implemented. **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

- Tanzania has established the Environmental Management (Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources) Regulations, 2024, under the National Environmental Management Act. These regulations set out clear procedures and institutional roles for granting access to genetic resources and ensuring benefits are shared equitably. https://media.tanzlii.org/media/legislation/319374/source_file/146825c8a642219f/tz-act-gn-2024-368-publication-document.pdf?
- The regulations designate a National Focal Point for the Nagoya Protocol, responsible for coordinating ABS implementation, issuing export clearances, liaising with stakeholders, and monitoring compliance. https://media.tanzlii.org/media/legislation/319374/source_file/146825c8a642219f/tz-act-gn-2024-368-publication-document.pdf?
- Promoting stakeholder participation include engaging local communities and Indigenous peoples in ABS processes so that they can benefit from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, consistent with national and international frameworks. https://media.tanzlii.org/media/legislation/319374/source_file/146825c8a642219f/tz-act-gn-2024-368-publication-document.pdf?

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

**Outcomes**

- Tanzania has ratified the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from their use under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This established the international legal basis for implementing ABS in national policy and law. https://tz.chm-cbd.net/sites/tz/files/2022-10/Tanzania%206th%20National%20Report.pdf?
- Efforts have been made to develop and strengthen national legislation, regulations, and policy instruments that will operationalize access and benefit-sharing. This includes steps to codify procedures for access, transparency, and benefit-sharing consistent with the Protocol. https://tz.chm-cbd.net/sites/tz/files/2022-10/Tanzania%206th%20National%20Report.pdf?
- Tanzania has begun establishing institutional mechanisms including identification of responsible ministries and focal persons to coordinate ABS implementation and ensure compliance with national and international requirements. https://tz.chm-cbd.net/sites/tz/files/2022-10/Tanzania%206th%20National%20Report.pdf?

EN

- Activities have been initiated to build understanding of ABS among government officials, researchers, and other stakeholders, including traditional knowledge holders, to support implementation and engagement in ABS processes. https://tz.chm-cbd.net/sites/tz/files/2022-10/Tanzania%206th%20National%20Report.pdf?

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**Challenges**

- Limited funding for ABS implementation, monitoring, capacity building, and awareness campaigns slows progress.
- Limited technical and financial capacity hinders the ability to implement, monitor, and enforce ABS regulations effectively
- Coordination across multiple government agencies remains weak, leading to inconsistent.
- Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is often poorly documented, complicating identification of rights holders and benefit-sharing arrangements.
- Inadequate coordination across government agencies.
- Limited documentation of  Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources to facilitate identification of rights holders and benefit-sharing arrangements.

EN

**Approaches for Implementation**

- Leverage international funding sources e.g. Global Environment Facility, CBD mechanisms and public-private partnerships to support ABS implementation.
- Encourage regional and international cooperation to harmonize ABS approaches and share best practice.
- Align ABS with national biodiversity strategies, research and innovation policies, and sustainable development to ensure cohesive policy support and goals.
- Improve inter-agency coordination to reduce delays and enhance transparency.
- Include ABS concepts in academic and research curricula to build long-term technical capacity.

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- Tanzania's Environmental Management (Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources) Regulations, 2024 establish a concrete legal process for governing ABS in practice. This regulatory directly embeds ABS principles into practice, making benefit-sharing legally obligatory in formal transactions involving genetic resource. https://www.vpo.go.tz/uploads/publications/sw-1721729621-The%20Environmantal%20Management%20%28Access%20and%20Benefit%20Sharing%20of%20Genetic%20Resources%29%20Regulations%2C%202024%20.pdf?
- To build awareness about ABS in Tanzania include national workshops involving local communities (including women and community-based organizations) aimed at clarifying their role under the Nagoya Protocol framework. This kind of engagement is critical to building *prior informed consent* processes that respect community perspectives and rights. https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/events/national-workshop-tanzania-role-women-indigenous-and-local-communities-implementation-nagoya-protocol-abs_en?
- Recognition of research and development linked with genetic resources as a benefit-sharing avenue.
  These global case outcomes help show how ABS implementation can function when protocols are translated into practice. https://www.cbd.int/abs/theABSweALLneed/cases?
- The Nagoya Protocol factsheets describe kinds of benefit-sharing that Tanzania's evolving framework promotes, such as: Collaborative research exchanges, Technology and knowledge transfer, Monetary payments (e.g., royalties) and Capacity building and infrastructure support. https://www.cbd.int/abs/doc/protocol/factsheets/all-factsheets-en.pdf?

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

**Relation with Sustainable Development Goals**

**SDG 2 – Zero Hunger**

Equitable sharing of benefits with communities strengthens livelihoods and food security, particularly for rural and indigenous populations.

**SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Be**

Genetic resources are crucial for medicinal plants and pharmaceutical research. ABS frameworks ensure communities benefit from developments in traditional medicine and bioprospecting, supporting public health innovation.

**SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production**

Benefit-sharing mechanisms promote fair economic returns and sustainable trade in bio-based products.

**SDG 14 – Life Below Water & SDG 15 – Life on Land**

Protects both species and associated traditional knowledge, linking conservation with community welfare.

**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions**

Developing transparent, accountable, and participatory ABS governance strengthens institutional capacity and rule of law at national and local levels.

**OTHER RELATED AGREEMENTS**

EN

**Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

The ABS target is directly derived from the **Nagoya Protocol** under the CBD, implementing core principles of sustainable use, conservation, and fair sharing of benefits.

Strengthening national ABS laws aligns Tanzania with **Article 15 of the CBD**, which addresses access to genetic resources.

**Nagoya Protocol**

Ratification and national regulations operationalize the **Nagoya Protocol obligations** on prior informed consent, mutually agreed terms, and benefit-sharing.

**International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)**

ABS implementation complements obligations under the ITPGRFA, particularly regarding access to plant genetic resources and sharing benefits from plant breeding and agricultural research.

**Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)**

Ensures that access to genetic resources **does not threaten endangered species**, supporting sustainable trade in biodiversity.

## Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2025 | Tanzania Billion shs | 317.4 | |
| No | 2024 | Tanzania Billion shs | 336.2 | |
| No | 2023 | Tanzania Billion shs | 637.1 | |
| No | 2022 | Tanzania Billion shs | 615.4 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2021 | Tanzania Billion shs | 556.63 | |

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently under compilation EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

**Source of Data**

Not relevant

**Please describe why this indicator is not relevant**

This data is currently unavailable in Tanzania EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

**13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Fully

**13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Fully

**13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?**

Fully

**13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?**

Yes

**13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?**

Partially

13.CT.1 Total number of internationally recognized certificates published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House

Component GBF-INDICATOR-340

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently under compilation EN

13.CT.1 Total number of internationally recognized certificates published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House

Complementary GBF-INDICATOR-340

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently under compilation EN

Registered/Recorded benefits; Number of awareness creation programs; National ABS information system;

National D445D713-94BD-70BE-1C73-53DFB365324D

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

National data under development EN

Target 17: By 2030, Capacity for implementation of biosafety measures strengthened **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

- Tanzania's *Biosafety Regulations 2009* provide legal guidelines for biosafety implementation, including safe use of biotechnology and GMOs published by 2022. https://tz.bl2.chm-cbd.net/en/tanzania-biosafety-regulations-2009?
- Tanzania in support with developed a *National Action Plan for Health Security* (NAPHS 2024–2028) to strengthen preparedness, detection, and response to health threats including strengthened biosafety measures. https://www.afro.who.int/countries/united-republic-of-tanzania/news/who-supports-development-tanzanias-national-action-plan-champion-health-security?
- Tanzania has conducted a training on genomic surveillance to build capacity among frontline health workers for detecting pathogens of epidemic potential. https://nimr.or.tz/nimr-launches-a-training-on-genomic-surveillance-in-the-cross-border-ecosystem-of-western-tanzania/?
- Biosafety workshops have been held to strengthen capacities of Institutional Biosafety Committees and regulatory decision-makers, including on new technologies like gene drives. https://ihi.or.tz/our-events/774/details/?
- The Strengthening Health and Biosecurity in Tanzania by Biodetection Capacity Building project (a multi-phase initiative) has equipped laboratories and trained personnel in biosafety, biosecurity, and advanced diagnostics, improving surveillance and outbreak response capacity. Across phases, more than 30-40 laboratory experts have been trained using a "training-of-trainers" model, which expands sustainability and local capacity. https://www.gpwmd.com/feature-article-strengthening-health-and-biosecurity-in-tanzania?

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

**Outcomes**

- The Tanzania Biological Safety Association (TaBSA) has played a significant role in organising networking, training and professional development in biosafety and biosecurity. TaBSA facilitates training programmes, knowledge exchange among scientists, laboratory personnel and policy makers, and promotes safe laboratory practices consistent with national and international standards. https://www.tabsa.or.tz/pages/objective.php?
- Collaborative programmes with academic institutions and professional bodies (e.g., through partnerships involving TaBSA and regional Centres of Excellence) are providing practical and career-oriented experience in biosafety for students and early-career professionals, strengthening the future biosafety workforce. https://internationalbiosafety.org/from-classroom-to-career-mmust-students-gain-real-world-experience/?
- Tanzania completed a second Joint External Evaluation (JEE) in 2023, which showed a marked improvement in core health security capacities compared to earlier assessments with the majority of indicators now at "developed capacity" (levels 3–4) and some at "sustainable capacity" (level 5). This reflects stronger systems to prevent, detect, and respond to biological threats. https://www.moh.go.tz/storage/app/uploads/public/698/337/ef7/698337ef72583788742967.pdf?
- Tanzania updated National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) -2024–2028 which provide roadmap for strengthening capacities across sectors and coordinating investments and interventions over the next five years. https://www.afro.who.int/countries/united-republic-of-tanzania/news/who-supports-development-tanzanias-national-action-plan-champion-health-security?
- URT prepared the Zanzibar Biosafety Regulations on the safe use of modern biotechnology, 2024

EN

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**Challenges**

- Limited financial resources to support training, upgrade of laboratory facilities, and awareness campaigns.
- Shortage of trained personnel in biosafety and biosecurity, particularly in regional and peripheral laboratories.
- Limited awareness on biosafety regulations and best practices to uniform decisions across health, agriculture, research, and educational institutions
- Inadequate inter-agency coordination leading to inconsistency in application of policies across ministries and agencies involved in biosafety,
- Rapid development of modern biotechnology and innovations (e.g., gene drives, synthetic biology) that overtake existing regulatory frameworks

**Approaches for Implementation** EN

- Mobilize national and international funding to improve infrastructure, training equipment, and support for ongoing programs.
- Encourage public-private partnerships investments in practical biosafety capacity and innovation programs
- Scale up national and regional biosafety training and skills development programs, targeting laboratory staff, regulators, and researchers.
- Establish a central coordinating body including strengthening the TaBSA to align biosafety capacity-building efforts across sectors
- Embed biosafety and biosecurity modules in training programs, especially in health, agriculture, and biotechnology fields.
- Adapt capacity-building programs on modern biotechnologies to ensure regulators, scientists, and community representatives understand potential risks and management measures.

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

- Enhanced biosafety capacity directly improves disease surveillance, outbreak detection, and laboratory safety, contributing to national and regional health security. **SDG 3**
- Biosafety measures in animal health (veterinary labs, zoonotic disease control) protect livestock from disease outbreaks, ensuring food security. **SDG 2, Target 2.4**
- Biosafety laboratories manage pathogens safely, preventing contamination of the environment. **SDG 6, Target 6.3**
- Biosafety frameworks and risk assessment protocols reduce ecological risks from genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and other biohazards. **SDG 15, Target 15.8**

**Related International Agreements**

**Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2000) -**Tanzania's biosafety regulations and laboratory strengthening align with obligations under the protocol for safe handling, transport, and use of living modified organisms (LMOs).

**Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) & Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework-*B***uilding capacity for biosafety and biosecurity to prevent loss of biodiversity from biological risks, including GMOs or invasive pathogens.

**International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005)-** Strengthened biosafety and laboratory systems improve compliance with IHR core capacities for surveillance, reporting, and response to health emergencies.

**One Health and Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)-**Tanzania's cross-sectoral training and infrastructure development enhance coordination between human, animal, and environmental health sectors, a core principle of One Health and GHSA action packages.

EN

## Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2025 | Tanzania Billion shs | 317.4 | |
| No | 2024 | Tanzania Billion shs | 336.2 | |
| No | 2023 | Tanzania Billion shs | 637.1 | |
| No | 2022 | Tanzania Billion shs | 615.4 | |
| No | 2021 | Tanzania Billion shs | 556.63 | |

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-17

**17.1 Has your country established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?**

Fully

**17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?**

Fully

**17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research, as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention?**

Fully

**17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention?**

Under development

**17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?**

Fully

**17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?**

Fully

20.CT.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

Component GBF-INDICATOR-20.CT.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently under development and compilation | EN

17.CY.1 Indicators related to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Complementary GBF-INDICATOR-17.CY.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled | EN

Number of programs developed and implemented; Updated National biosafety frameworks

National 627A9245-EFFC-5969-D4D9-1A164DB3DD14

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is yet to be compiled | EN

Target 22: By 2030, participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity for all enhanced **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

Implementation of the target to identify and reform incentives and subsidies potentially harmful to biodiversity has involved policy reviews, fiscal assessments and institutional coordination across key productive sectors.

- The Government has undertaken reviews of sectoral policies in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, energy and mining to identify subsidies and incentive schemes that may lead to habitat loss, overexploitation or ecosystem degradation. These reviews are aligned with national environmental legislation and sustainable development strategies, including the Environmental Management Act and related regulatory frameworks. https://www.nemc.or.tz/environmental-management-act
- Inter-ministerial consultations and stakeholder engagement processes have been conducted to prioritize harmful subsidies for reform, redesign or gradual phase-out, while promoting biodiversity-positive incentives. These efforts are consistent with guidance under the Convention on Biological Diversity regarding incentive measures https://www.cbd.int/incentives/
- Inter-ministerial consultations and stakeholder engagement processes have been conducted to prioritize harmful subsidies for reform, redesign or gradual phase-out, while promoting biodiversity-positive incentives. These efforts are consistent with guidance under the Convention on Biological Diversity regarding incentive measures. https://www.cbd.int/incentives/
- In parallel, positive incentive mechanisms have been promoted, including community-based natural resource management and Wildlife Management Areas that provide revenue-sharing arrangements linked to conservation outcomes https://tfcg.or.tz/what-we-do/community-based-forest-

EN

management . Also, Sustainable tourism incentives and biodiversity financing initiatives further support conservation-compatible economic activities. https://www.undp.org/tanzania/stories/biodiversity-finance-initiative-supporting-tanzania

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**Challenges**

- Biodiversity policy is led by environment authorities, but subsidies are managed by Finance ministries, Agriculture and fisheries ministries and Energy and trade authorities, this Limit cross-sector coordination mechanisms, hence Fragmented decision-making and slow reform.
- Weak Enforcement and Monitoring, Even when policies exist, enforcement can be inconsistent.
- In both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, large populations rely directly on biodiversity (fisheries, forestry, agriculture, tourism). Abrupt subsidy removal may increase poverty or illegal activities.
- Insufficient data on the biodiversity impacts and fiscal cost of these incentives this leads to Weak monitoring systems to track biodiversity-related expenditures.
- Technical capacity to conduct full subsidy reviews is still developing. The implementation of complex finance mechanisms (e.g., ecological fiscal transfers, biodiversity credits) requires expertise.

**Approaches for Implementation**

- Expand Positive Incentive Mechanisms by Build on existing initiatives such as: Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES); Conservation trust funds; Marine park user fees (already initiated in Zanzibar); Biodiversity offsets for infrastructure projects; and Green taxation reforms.
- Strengthen Inter-Ministerial Coordination by Establish a national biodiversity finance reform taskforce; Integrate biodiversity subsidy review into public expenditure reviews and Align biodiversity targets with national development and climate policies.
- Social Safeguards and Livelihood Transition Support by Provide compensation or alternative income programs; Support sustainable aquaculture, eco-tourism, or agroforestry; and Develop community-based natural resource management schemes.
- Strengthening Economic Valuation of Biodiversity by Conduct national assessments of the true cost of harmful subsidies; Integrate biodiversity values into national accounting systems; and Use results to justify reform within the Ministry of Finance.
- Gradual and Targeted Subsidy Reform, instead of abrupt elimination: Phase out harmful subsidies gradually; Retain support but redirect it toward sustainable practices (e.g., sustainable fisheries gear instead of fuel subsidies) and Introduce “sunset clauses” in subsidy programs.
- Improve Transparency and Public Communication by Publish subsidy reviews and reform roadmaps; Engage civil society and private sector early and Highlight long-term economic benefits of reform.

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

- Mainland Tanzania — Launch of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), In March 2025, the Vice President’s Office and UNDP officially launched BIOFIN for mainland Tanzania to support implementation of national biodiversity finance plan. The formal launch reflects government commitment to translating international biodiversity finance targets into national policy and public finance reforms for both harmful and positive incentives. https://www.biofin.org/news-and-media/tanizania-officialy-launches-biofin-advance-biodiversity-conservation-its-mainland?
- Policy & Institutional Reviews; Zanzibar’s Policy and Institutional Review (PIR**)** systematically mapped subsidies and financial incentives across sectors, identifying

opportunities to reform policies that harm biodiversity, these analytical tools help governments prioritize reform actions — a crucial step in making the biodiversity subsidy target actionable. https://www.biofin.org/sites/default/files/content/knowledge_products/Biofin%20PIR%20-%20Final.pdf?

- Zanzibar — Marine Conservation Fee Reform and Digital Payments System. Zanzibar revised tourist entry fees for Marine Conservation Areas (MCAs) and introduced a digital payment system, significantly increasing conservation revenue. This reform is part of Zanzibar's broader Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP), developed under the UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN). https://www.biofin.org/news-and-media/zanzibar-boosts-conservation-efforts-new-digital-payments-system-and-raised-visitor?
- Zanzibar Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP)(2022-2026) — Priority Financial Solutions. The BFP identified 13 priority finance solutions designed to bridge gaps in biodiversity financing and align government and partner actions with conservation goals. the BFP translates strategy into specific financial mechanisms that can be implemented progressively including subsidy reform and the creation of positive incentives. https://www.biofin.org/tanzania?

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

## Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2025 | Tanzania Billion shs | 317.4 | |
| No | 2024 | Tanzania Billion shs | 336.2 | |
| No | 2023 | Tanzania Billion shs | 637.1 | |
| No | 2022 | Tanzania Billion shs | 615.4 | |
| No | 2021 | Tanzania Billion shs | 556.63 | |

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data currently not available EN

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

**(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):**

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities

**(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):**

Culture and practices
Rights over lands and territories
Rights over resources
Rights over traditional knowledge

**(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?**

Yes

**(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):**

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities

**(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):**

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities

**22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?**

Fully

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

**(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):**

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Persons with disabilities
Children and youth

**(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):**

Culture and practices
Rights over lands and territories
Rights over resources
Rights over traditional knowledge

**(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?**

Yes

21.CT.2 Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making related to the implementation of the Convention at all levels

Component GBF-INDICATOR-21.CT.2

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Tanzania has made huge progress in involving local communities in decision-making related to the implementation of the Convention but these data are yet to be compiled national wide | EN

22.CT.1 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

Component GBF-INDICATOR-22.CT.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

National wide data unavailable | EN

22.CY.4 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Complementary GBF-INDICATOR-286

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is available but disintegrated in different sectors hence not compiled national wide | EN

Target 21: By 2030, ensure that knowledge is available and accessible to guide the implementation of biodiversity action plan **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

## Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled | EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2025 | Tanzania Billion shs | 317.4 | |
| No | 2024 | Tanzania Billion shs | 336.2 | |
| No | 2023 | Tanzania Billion shs | 637.1 | |
| No | 2022 | Tanzania Billion shs | 615.4 | |
| No | 2021 | Tanzania Billion shs | 556.63 | |

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data currently under development EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data currently not available EN

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

**20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?**

Fully

**20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)**

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Indigenous peoples and local communities

**20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)**

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Indigenous peoples and local communities

**20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?**

Partially

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

**(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):**

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities

**(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):**

Culture and practices
Rights over lands and territories
Rights over resources
Rights over traditional knowledge

**(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?**

Yes

**(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):**

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities

**(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):**

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities

**22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?**

Fully

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

**(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):**

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Persons with disabilities
Children and youth

**(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):**

Culture and practices
Rights over lands and territories
Rights over resources
Rights over traditional knowledge

**(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?**

Yes

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

**23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?**

Fully

**23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?**

Fully

**23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?**

Fully

**23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?**

Fully

Target 6: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030. **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

## Indicator Data

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently under compilation EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

**Source of Data**

Not relevant

**Please describe why this indicator is not relevant**

This data is currently unavailable in Tanzania EN

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment Headline GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data currently not available EN

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

This data is disintegrated in Tanzania EN

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data currently not available EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

**13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Fully

**13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Fully

**13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?**

Fully

**13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?**

Yes

**13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?**

Partially

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

**6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?**

Fully

**6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?**

Fully

**6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?**

Fully

9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

**9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?**

Fully

**9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?**

Fully

**9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)**

Fully

**9.3.1 If the answer is “fully” or “partially”, disaggregate by all relevant groups of people, as determined at the national level:**

Women and girls
Children and youth
Indigenous peoples and local communities
Persons with disabilities

**9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?**

Fully

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

**20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?**

Fully

**20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)**

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Indigenous peoples and local communities

**20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)**

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Indigenous peoples and local communities

**20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?**

Partially

Target 20: By 2030, Capacity building, technology transfer, and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity strengthened **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

## Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

**Source of Data**

Use national data set

**Data**

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 2025 | Tanzania Billion shs | 317.4 | |
| No | 2024 | Tanzania Billion shs | 336.2 | |
| No | 2023 | Tanzania Billion shs | 637.1 | |
| No | 2022 | Tanzania Billion shs | 615.4 | |
| No | 2021 | Tanzania Billion shs | 556.63 | |

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently being compiled EN

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and

technical and scientific cooperation

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

**20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?**

Fully

**20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)**

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Indigenous peoples and local communities

**20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)**

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Indigenous peoples and local communities

**20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?**

Partially

20.CT.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

Component GBF-INDICATOR-20.CT.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently under development and compilation EN

20.CT.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

Complementary GBF-INDICATOR-20.CT.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently under development and compilation EN

Number of assessments conducted; Number of staff trained Number of programs conducted; Number of biodiversity related research publications; Number of staff trained 582019CF-5EC3-46D6-49DF-870AEBBA7D31 National

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

National data is yet to be compiled EN

GBF-T14. The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels **(Global)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

## Indicator Data

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

**14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?**

Fully

**14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?**

Partially

**14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?**

Fully

**14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?**

Fully

**14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?**

Fully

GBF-T15. Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and reduce negative impacts **(Global)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

## Indicator Data

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data not available EN

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

**15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?**

Fully

**15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?**

Fully

**15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?**

Fully

**15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?**

Fully

**15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?**

Fully

GBF-T18. Reduce harmful incentives by at least $500 billion per year **(Global)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

## Indicator Data

18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use GBF-INDICATOR-18.1 Headline

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently not compiled national wide EN

18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity Headline GBF-INDICATOR-18.2

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

Data is currently disintegrated and not compiled national wide EN

Section IV Assessment of national progress contributing to the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained

**Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals**

## Indicator Data

GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored

**Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals**

## Indicator Data

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Fully

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Fully

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Fully

GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased

**Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals**

## Indicator Data

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic

resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

**13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Fully

**13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Fully

**13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?**

Fully

**13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?**

Yes

**13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?**

Partially

GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.

**Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals**

## Indicator Data

Section V Conclusions on the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-

Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

**Provide a summary assessment of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including all its sections, and the main achievements and the major challenges encountered and, where applicable, resolved, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation.**

Section other information: Information as requested in related decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

**Additional Documents**

| Language | Url | Tags |
|---|---|---|
| English | NBSAP_M&E BOOK 2025-2030 MASTER DOCUMENT.docx | (Aichi Targets, Biodiversity, Monitoring and Evaluation, Indicators) |

**Additional Information**

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