

R4D-Project in TANZANIA



Potential Case Studies: **Kilimanjaro Mountain**
Moshi Rural District



: **Eastern Arc Mountains**
North Pare Mountains
Mwanga District
Uluguru Maountains
Morogoro Rural district

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Inception workshop in Samaipata, Bolivia

17th -20th March 2019

Kilimanjaro Mountain



Pare Mountains



Uluguru Mountains



Sustainable Development Goals: FOCUS ON GOAL 15.4



Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

SDG 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

Ultimate goal of the R4D project

- Is to contribute to a better understanding of the specific challenges associated with the sustainable management and conservation of mountain biodiversity (SDG 15.4) in the context of competing development goals, limited resources and complex governance structures.

Indicators of SDG in relation to mountain ecosystems and biodiversity

Forest area within legally established protected areas

Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity**

Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of GDP (low)

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services** Mnts as
Water tower

Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water, primary level** (Low)

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution**-Mnts
ecosystems as air purifiers

Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene**
Mnt. Forests- water Purifiers

National Context to Address SDGs



- National Environmental Policy
- Forest Policy & Act
- Wildlife Policy & Act
- Agricultural Policy & act
- National land use Policy & Act
- Village land use policy
- Local Authority Regulations

International obligations - Tanzania signatory to

- CBD
- Ramsar
- UNFCCC
- CITES
- Migratory species
- Desertification

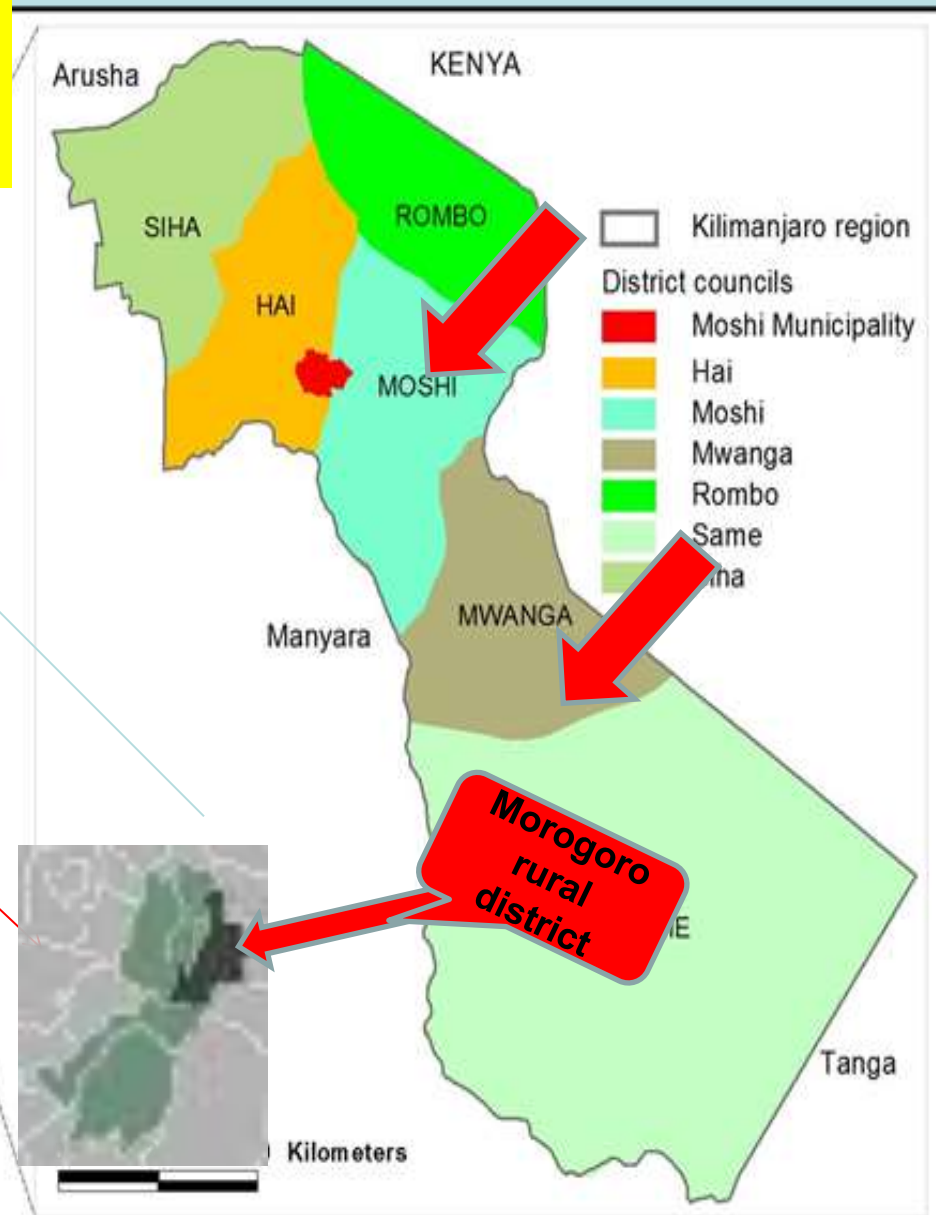
Cross-cutting issues

- Climate change – National Climate Change Strategy
- Gender issues - Gender Policy
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

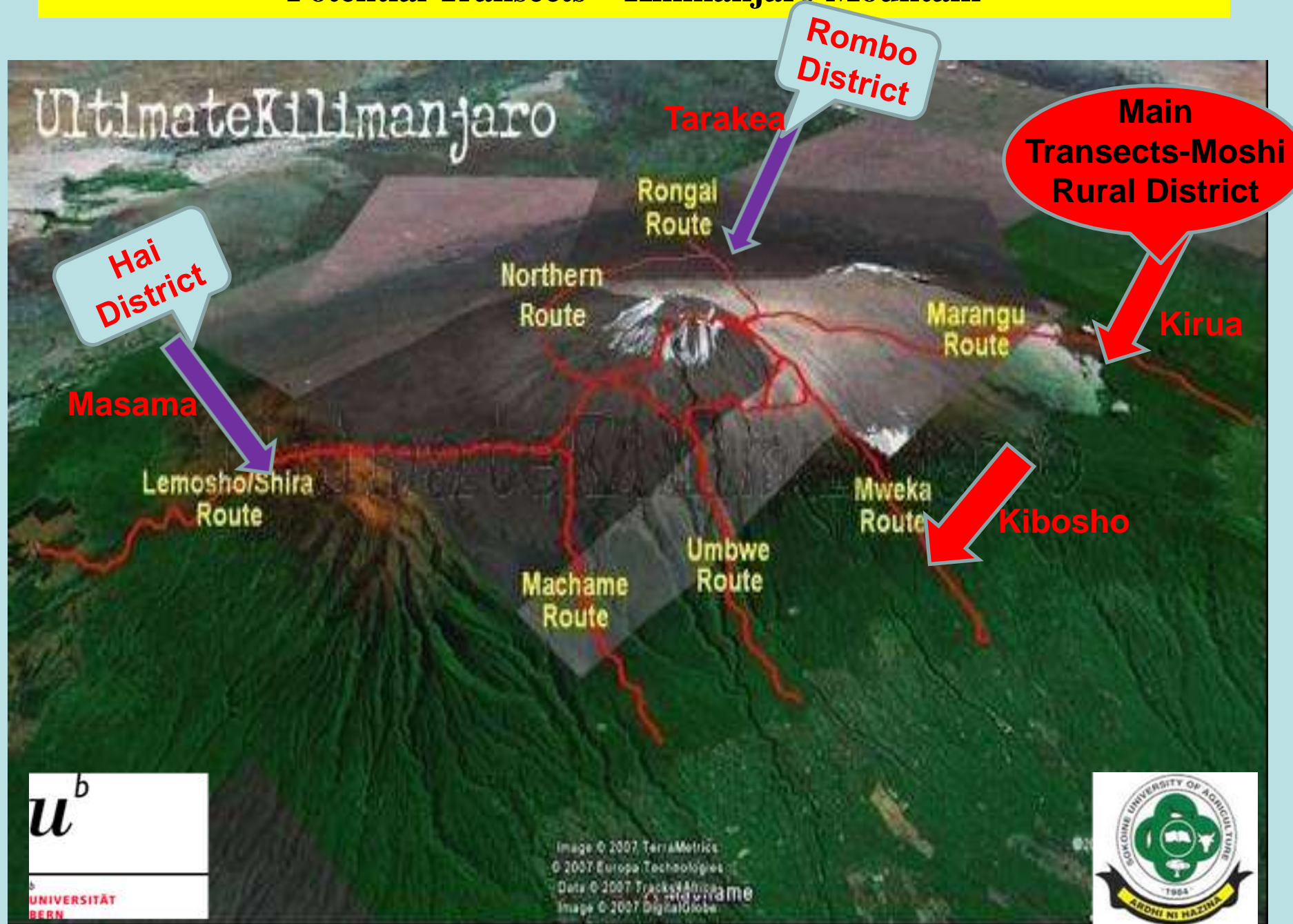


Case Studies Location

Mt. Kilimanjaro, Pare and Uluguru Mountains



Potential Transects – Kilimanjaro Mountain



Potential Transects- Kilimanjaro Mountain




Region	District	Ward	Characteristics
Kilimanjaro	Moshi Rural District	Kibosho Mashariki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area: 57.0 km² • Population Density (2012): 248/km² • Population (2012): 14,148 • A transect from Moshi Municipality (sink for biodiversity/ecosystems products/services) • Small settlements around mweka chini (wildlife college) and Kifura – Mweka juu to Mweka Gate into KINAPA • Traverse across agro-ecosystems (small scale to large coffee plantations) to the natural forest • Length: 18-25km
		Kirua Vunjo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area: 23.2 km² • Population Density (2012): 374/km² • Population (2012): 8,657 • A transect from Himo (a small town – sink for biodiversity/ ecosystem services and products) across agro-ecosystems) to the natural forest at Marangu Gate • Length: 20-25 km



Potential Transects- Kilimanjaro Mountain (Others)

Region	District	Ward	Characteristics
Kilimanjaro	Hai	Masama Mashariki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area: Area: 82.7 km² • Population Density (2012): 312/km² • Population: (2012): 25,723 • A transect along West Kilimanjaro- Shira Route from Sanya Juu town (sink for biodiversity/ecosystem products/services) to Londros Gate • Traverses agro-ecosystems with different crops mainly cereals, forest plantation to natural forest • Length: 18-20km
	Rombo	Tarakea Motamburu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area: Area: 128 km² • Population Density (2012): 162/km² • Population: (2012): 20,746 • A transect along North eastern part of the mountain along the Rongai route from Tarakea • Traverses agro-ecosystems with different crops mainly cereals, forest plantation to natural forest • Townships: Tarakea • Length: 10-15km?

Potential Transect – North Pare Mountains

Region	District	Ward	Characteristics
Kilimanjaro 	Mwanga District	Mwanga (Lowland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area: Area: 158 km² • Population Density: 100/km² • Population (2012): 15,783 • In the lowlands. A town (district Head quarters) (a major sink of biodiversity/ ecosystems services from other parts of the district)
		Kifula (Midland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area: 22.8 km² • Population Density (2012): 351/km² • Population (2012): 8,020 • Middle of the transect • Two townships: Kifula and Kisanjumni
		Vuchama (Highlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area: Area: • Population Density:/km² • Population (2012): 9,272 • The uppermost part adjacent to the forest • Four townships: Mwanga, Mwaniko, Mangio and Vuchama-Ngofi
	The Mwanga, Kifula and Mwaniko Wards make one transect from the lowlands (Mwanga town) to the uplands Vuchama in Mwaniko Ward		

Potential Transect- Eastern Arc Mountains

Region	District	Ward	Characteristics
 Morogoro 	Morogoro Rural	Kibungo Juu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area: 112 km² • Population Density (2012): 567/km² • Population: (2012): 6,304 • Townships: Matombo
		Mkuyuni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area: 97.4 km² • Population Density (2012): 185/km² • Population (2012): 17,935 • Township: Mkuyuni
		Tegetero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area: 87.4 km² • Population Density (2012): 77/km² • Township: Tegetero
		Kinole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area: 119 km² • Population Density: 101/km² • Population (2012): 11,944 • Township: Kinole
		Kiroka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area: 202 km² • Population Density: 109/km² • Population (2012): 21,823 • Township: Kiroka

A single transect running from Morogoro Municipal around the Uluguru Mountains to the uplands in Kinole adjacent to the Uluguru Forest Nature Reserve

The End



**Thanks very much
Mucha Gracias
Ahsante sana**



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