

Understanding the Legal and Institutional Frameworks Governing Mangrove Conservation and Sustainable Use in Tanzania



An initiative by:



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



IUCN Environmental Law Centre

Main areas of work



Protected Areas



Coastal & Marine Conservation



Environmental Crime



Climate Change Adaptation



Water Governance



Provide expertise on various environmental legal matters



Assist governments, judges, prosecutors or other stakeholders to get a better understanding of environmental legal issues



Support the elaboration of legal tools and policies at international and national levels to ensure the inclusion of environmental interests

Timeline

Legal and policy analysis

Literature review

Assessment in 7 case study countries by
local legal experts

Elaboration of
policy briefs

Putting advice into
practice

Common findings and
recommendations

Legal experts
meeting

Capacity
building
workshops

Publication
launched

2017

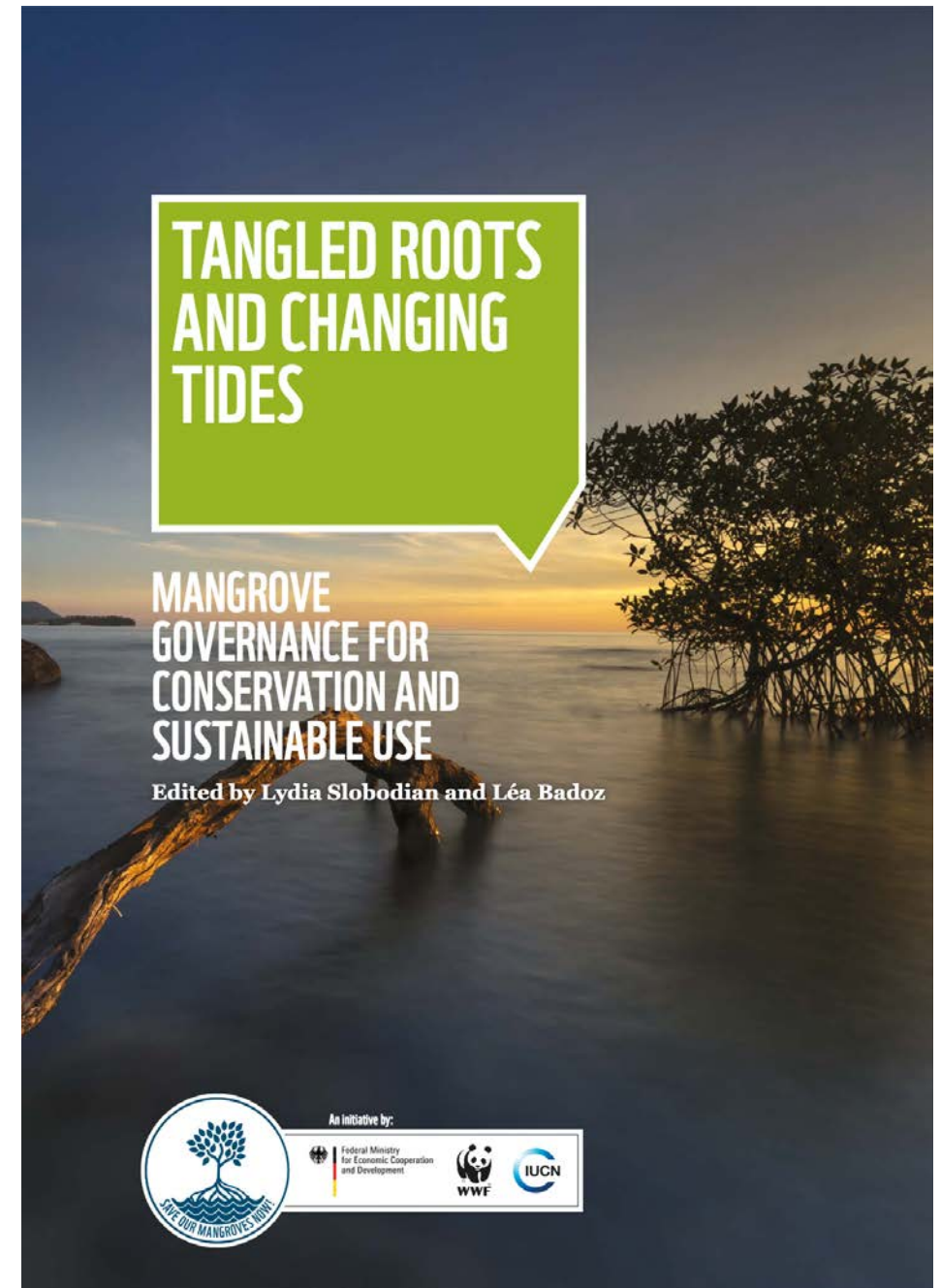
2018

2019

2020

Tangled Roots and Changing Tides

- Review of international and National legal and governance frameworks and recommendations
- 7 case studies:



Recommendations



Adopt a dedicated national-level policy or plan



Ground mangrove conservation and sustainable use in constitutional norms and international obligations



Ensure coordination across government agencies through mechanisms for cooperation, communication and information sharing



Strengthen institutional capacity at all levels,



Monitor and promote implementation and compliance



Adopt measures to ensure accountability, transparency, participation and access to justice



Set up a national mangrove inventory



Engage communities, the private sector and the public



Align incentives for conservation and sustainable use



Consider measures to address indirect and underlying drivers of mangrove loss

9

TANZANIA OPPORTUNITIES THREATENED BY POLITICAL INTERESTS

By Rahima O. Njaidi

Mangrove management in Tanzania has been facing a lot of challenges caused by the overexploitation of resources for commercial and subsistence uses. The ongoing deterioration of these important ecosystems can be attributed to a lack of specific policies or legislation on mangroves. A failure to revive the 1991 Mangrove Management Plan has put these resources at great risk of extinction. Institutional challenges such as limited staff and financial resources, have made it difficult for forest officers to carry out their duties. Monitoring mangroves has become nearly impossible. Tanzania is party to various international and regional instruments, and has national legislation in place that could be used to fulfil these commitments, but effective implementation of these laws and policies is lacking. Local communities are important stakeholders in natural resource management and have the potential to contribute significantly to mangrove conservation. The introduction of Joint Forest Management to mangrove areas is one way to make this happen.

KEY FACTS

POPULATION: ≈ 45 million

MANGROVE COVERAGE: ≈ 158,100 ha

KEY INSTITUTIONS:

The Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD)

Tanzania Forest Service (TFS)

Local Government Authorities (LGAs)

Village Natural Resources Committee

MAIN THREATS:



AGRICULTURE
(RICE)



SALT
EXPLOITATION



OVERHARVESTING



UNSUSTAINABLE
FISHING PRACTICES

MAIN USES:



CONSTRUCTION
POLES



CHARCOAL/
FIREWOOD



BOAT
CONSTRUCTION



FISHERIES
TOOLS



TRADITIONAL
MEDICINE

LEGISLATION:

www.iucn.org/mangrovelaw



● Ramsar sites containing mangroves
● UNESCO world heritage sites containing mangroves

Methodology



1. **Instrumental Level:** How do national and sub-national legal instruments address or implicate mangroves and activities related to mangrove conservation, use, restoration, and exploitation, directly or indirectly?

By Rahima O. Njaidi

Mangrove management in Tanzania has been facing a lot of challenges caused by the overexploitation of resources for commercial and subsistence uses. The ongoing deterioration of these important ecosystems has led to the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of the coastal environment. The challenges facing mangrove management in Tanzania include the lack of national legislation in place that could be used to regulate the use of mangroves, the lack of institutional arrangements for mangrove management, and the lack of community-based management systems. The implementation of these laws and policies is lacking. Local communities are important stakeholders in natural resource management and have the potential to contribute significantly to mangrove conservation. The introduction of Joint Forest Management to mangrove areas is one way to make this happen.



2. **Institutional Level:** How are the institutions structured and how well do they operate in practice in relation to issues that may affect mangroves, directly or indirectly?



3. **Behavioural Level:** How do instruments and institutions affect the behaviour of users, government officials, regulated entities, communities, civil society, and other stakeholders connected to mangroves?



4. **Outcome Level:** How do legal instruments, institutions, and behaviour of relevant actors impact the health of mangrove ecosystems?

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MAIN USES:

LEGISLATION:

www.iucn.org/mangrovelaw



● Ramsar sites containing mangroves

● Mangrove sites in Tanzania

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Capacity Building Workshop

21-22 February 2019



Legal experts



Government



NGOs



Local communities



Private sector

Objectives:

- Better understanding of the legal frameworks
- Strengthen capacity to face implementation challenges
- Foster the building of relationships and networks between participants.



Workshop report available online:

https://www.mangrovealliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Tanzania-Mangrove-Workshop-21-22Feb19_Report.pdf

Policy Brief

TANZANIA POLICY BRIEF

HOW CAN THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK BE STRENGTHENED TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE USE AND CONSERVATION OF MANGROVES?

December 2019

Mangroves are essential to the economy of Tanzania and the livelihoods of its citizens representing up to US\$10.3 million per year in direct use of natural resources for the Rufiji Delta alone.

Studies show that 12% of mangroves have been lost in the Rufiji Delta alone because of overuse and conversion to other land uses, such as salt exploration and unsustainable agriculture practices since 1991.



TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THIS VALUABLE RESOURCE:

Strengthen local institutions and local communities' capacities.

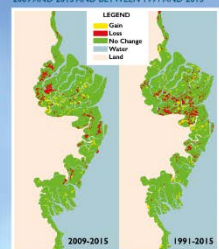
Revise the 1991 Mangrove Management Plan.

Improve and fully implement the Joint Forest Management mechanism to facilitate local management in mangrove areas.

VALUABLE RESOURCE SUFFERING FROM SIGNIFICANT LOSS

Tanzania has one of the largest mangrove areas in East-Africa, with almost 160,000 ha situated mostly in the Rufiji Delta. Local communities rely heavily on these mangroves for fuel, food, medicine, construction materials and income. The economic value of the direct use of natural resources in Rufiji floodplain and delta has been estimated at US\$10.3 million per year. However, overuse and shifting agricultural practices have led to significant deforestation and degradation. Over 6,000 ha, representing more than 10% of the total coverage of the Rufiji delta, has been lost since 1991. This continuing trend jeopardizes the livelihoods of coastal communities and contributes to the impoverishment of the country.

MANGROVE LOSS IN THE RUFJI DELTA BETWEEN 2009 AND 2015 AND BETWEEN 1991 AND 2015



Source: Monga, E., Mangora, M., Mayunga, J. (2018)

MAIN THREATS



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STRENGTHENING MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Funding has been a problem in implementing mangrove management. Most forest management activities depend on donor funding. Due to a shortage of staff and working facilities, the Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) faces challenges in regularly patrolling and monitoring for illegal activities, and lacks capacity and resources to provide services for local communities. Additionally, the different agencies involved in mangrove management are generally not well coordinated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ensure that part of the revenue collected by TFS is earmarked for mangrove management and additional budget is allocated to institutions such as TFS and local governments.
- Develop agency guidelines or regulations to clarify roles and responsibilities of different agencies and establish coordination procedures.
- Establish task forces involving all relevant agencies to ensure cross-sectoral coordination in the elaboration of plans, strategies and policies.
- Elaborate a Mangrove Working Group based on the model of the Tanzania Forest Working Group (TFWG), for participatory and coordinated design of policies, plans, strategies, and programs.

2 POLICY BRIEF

CONDUCTING A PARTICIPATORY AND EFFECTIVE REVISION OF THE 1991 MANGROVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The National Mangrove Management Plan developed in 1991 was never implemented due to a lack of funding, inadequate technical resources, and the absence of an enabling institutional framework.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Institute a coordinating unit involving all stakeholders in charge of developing the plan and ensuring its proper implementation.
- Conduct public consultations with communities and other stakeholders during the development of the plan.
- Fund the implementation of the plan from TFS and the Tanzania Forest Fund to avoid dependency on donors.
- Use accurate and recent data to support the measures included in the plan.

MANGROVE MANAGEMENT PLAN



Global Approach



Public participation



Science-based



Clear objectives and indicators



Coordination mechanisms

ENABLING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Communities have not been able to benefit from the legal framework governing mangroves, leading to frustration and unsustainable use. The Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach has significant potential for mangrove conservation, but needs to be better implemented.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Extend the JFM model for mangrove areas and provide that all revenue is managed at the district level, to ensure that local communities get a share of benefits.
- Facilitate granting of permits for sustainable activities with clear benefits for local communities, such as certain eco-tourism projects.
- Ensure community participation in the full process of developing mangrove forest management plans and ensure a fair representation of community members in the task force in charge of implementing the plan.



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CLARIFYING THE LEGAL STATUS OF MANGROVES

Mangroves are commonly referred to as forest reserves based on their status as reserved land, but they are not currently listed as forest reserves under the Forest Act- an inconsistency which raises questions as to what activities are allowed in mangrove areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Revise the Forest Act to explicitly classify mangroves as forest reserves.
- Highlight the role of mangroves in carbon sequestration and coastal protection so that strategies can be developed for their conservation.
- Issue a Government Notice to prohibit conversion of mangroves to other land uses.
- Declare particularly sensitive mangrove areas as spawning areas under the Fisheries Act.

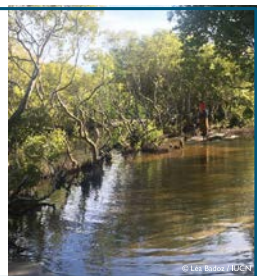
POLICY BRIEF 3

COLLECTING AND DISSEMINATING ACCURATE DATA TO ENABLE SCIENCE- BASED DECISION MAKING

There is a critical lack of data on mangroves in Tanzania. The absence of information on coverage, status and land tenure impedes effective management. Few stakeholders have a good understanding of mangroves despite their enormous benefits economically, ecologically and socially.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Establish a national mangrove inventory regularly updated and accessible to the public containing information on the status, ecology and size of mangrove areas.
- Carry out a comprehensive review of the mangrove land tenure system.



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STRENGTHENING AND IMPLEMENTING INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

International Commitments	Situation	Recommendations
Tanzania's first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2016) United Nations Framework Convention on climate Change	Suggests mangrove restoration programmes in the context of sustainable forest management, but does not include specific targets.	Include specific targets and indicators for the conservation of mangroves in the second NDC.
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2015-2020) Convention on Biological Diversity	Includes as a target the revision and enforcement of legislation governing aquatic and associated terrestrial resources, and as a priority action the promotion of mangroves conservation.	Revise the Forest Act, the Fisheries Act and the Mangrove Management Plan.
Voluntary commitments on Ocean Action Sustainable Development Goal 14	To date, Tanzania has not submitted voluntary commitments.	Submit Voluntary commitments under Ocean Action focusing on mangrove conservation and including clear indicators.

SOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- Njaji, R. O. (2019). "Opportunities threatened by political interests", in Slobodian, L. N., Badoz, L. (eds). *Tangled Roots and Changing Tides: mangrove governance for conservation and sustainable use*. WWF Germany, Berlin, Germany and IUCN, Gland, Switzerland. Additional sources, not specified in this policy brief, can be found in the publication.
- Mshale, B. et al. (2017). *Governing Mangroves: Unique Challenges for Managing Tanzania's Coastal Forests*. CIFOR and USAID Tenure and Global Climate Change Program, Bogor, Indonesia and Washington, DC. 62pp.
- Turpie, J. K. (2000). *The Use and Value of Natural Resources of the Rufiji Floodplain and Delta, Tanzania*. Rufiji Environment Management Project.
- Monga, E., Mangora, M., Mayunga, J. (2018). Mangrove cover change detection in the Rufiji Delta in Tanzania. *WIO Journal of Marine Science* 17(2):1-10.

4 POLICY BRIEF



Activated by:



The views expressed in this policy brief do not necessarily reflect those of IUCN, WWF or BPZ.
This policy brief has been elaborated based on a comprehensive study of mangrove governance in Tanzania and the outcomes of a seminar organized on 21-22 February 2019 gathering all stakeholders of mangrove management in Tanzania. It is a part of the *State of Our Mangroves* report. IUCN's efforts to disseminate best practices on mangrove management and governance in the Western Indian Ocean region.

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Policy Brief

TANZANIA POLICY BRIEF

December 2019

How can the legal framework be strengthened to conserve mangroves and the livelihoods of the people who depend on them?

Studies show that 12% of mangroves have been lost in the Rufiji Delta since 1991. This loss has led to a significant reduction in the ecosystem services provided by mangroves, including carbon sequestration, coastal protection, and fish and shellfish production.

Strengthening the legal framework for mangrove conservation is essential to ensure the sustainable management of these valuable ecosystems and the livelihoods of the people who depend on them.

This policy brief provides a comprehensive overview of the current legal framework for mangrove conservation in Tanzania, identifies key gaps, and offers recommendations for strengthening the legal framework to ensure the sustainable management of mangroves and the livelihoods of the people who depend on them.

The policy brief is structured as follows: Section 1 provides an overview of the current legal framework for mangrove conservation in Tanzania. Section 2 identifies key gaps in the legal framework. Section 3 offers recommendations for strengthening the legal framework. Section 4 provides a conclusion and key messages.

The policy brief is intended to be used by policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders involved in mangrove conservation in Tanzania. It is also intended to be used as a resource for raising awareness of the importance of mangroves and the need to strengthen the legal framework for their conservation.

The policy brief was developed by the Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It was funded by the UNDP and UNEP.

The policy brief is available in English and Swahili. It is also available in a simplified version in Swahili.

The policy brief is a living document and will be updated as new information becomes available.

The policy brief is a public good and is available for free use and distribution.

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VALUABLE RESOURCE SUFFERING FROM SIGNIFICANT LOSS

Tanzania has one of the largest mangrove forests in the world, covering an area of approximately 1,000,000 hectares. These mangroves provide a wide range of ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration, coastal protection, and fish and shellfish production. However, the mangrove forests in Tanzania are facing significant loss due to a variety of factors, including deforestation, land reclamation, and climate change.

The loss of mangroves has led to a significant reduction in the ecosystem services provided by these forests, including carbon sequestration, coastal protection, and fish and shellfish production. This has had a significant impact on the livelihoods of the people who depend on these services.

The loss of mangroves has also led to a significant reduction in the biodiversity of the Rufiji Delta. This has had a significant impact on the ecosystem services provided by these forests, including carbon sequestration, coastal protection, and fish and shellfish production.

The loss of mangroves has also led to a significant reduction in the resilience of the Rufiji Delta to climate change. This has had a significant impact on the ecosystem services provided by these forests, including carbon sequestration, coastal protection, and fish and shellfish production.

The loss of mangroves has also led to a significant reduction in the ability of the Rufiji Delta to adapt to climate change. This has had a significant impact on the ecosystem services provided by these forests, including carbon sequestration, coastal protection, and fish and shellfish production.

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CONDUCTING A PARTICIPATORY AND EFFECTIVE REVISION OF THE MANGROVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The National Forest Policy (NFP) provides the legal framework for mangrove management in Tanzania. However, the NFP has not been updated since 1991, and it is outdated and ineffective. A participatory and effective revision of the NFP is needed to ensure the sustainable management of mangroves and the livelihoods of the people who depend on them.

The revision of the NFP should be a participatory process involving all stakeholders, including government, academia, civil society, and the private sector. It should also be an effective process that takes into account the latest scientific knowledge and the needs of the people who depend on mangroves.

The revision of the NFP should also be a transparent process that is open to public scrutiny. It should also be a timely process that is completed within a reasonable timeframe.

The revision of the NFP should also be a cost-effective process that does not place an undue burden on the government or the people who depend on mangroves.

The revision of the NFP should also be a sustainable process that ensures the long-term viability of the NFP.

The revision of the NFP should also be a resilient process that is able to withstand future challenges.

The revision of the NFP should also be a flexible process that is able to adapt to changing circumstances.

The revision of the NFP should also be a proactive process that anticipates future challenges.

The revision of the NFP should also be a preventive process that prevents future challenges.

The revision of the NFP should also be a corrective process that corrects future challenges.

The revision of the NFP should also be a restorative process that restores future challenges.

The revision of the NFP should also be a transformative process that transforms future challenges.

COLLECTING AND DISSEMINATING ACCURATE DATA TO INFORM BASED DECISION MAKING

There is a critical lack of accurate data on the status of mangroves in Tanzania. This lack of data has led to a significant reduction in the ability of policymakers to make informed decisions about mangrove management and the livelihoods of the people who depend on them.

The collection and dissemination of accurate data on the status of mangroves in Tanzania is essential to ensure the sustainable management of mangroves and the livelihoods of the people who depend on them.

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ENABLING COMMUNITIES TO PARTICIPATE IN MANGROVE MANAGEMENT

Communities have not been able to participate in mangrove management in Tanzania. This has led to a significant reduction in the ability of communities to manage mangroves sustainably and to the livelihoods of the people who depend on them.

The enabling of communities to participate in mangrove management in Tanzania is essential to ensure the sustainable management of mangroves and the livelihoods of the people who depend on them.

The enabling of communities to participate in mangrove management in Tanzania should be a participatory process involving all stakeholders, including government, academia, civil society, and the private sector.

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STRENGTHENING AND IMPLEMENTING INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Tanzania has committed to a number of international agreements related to mangrove conservation, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

The strengthening and implementation of these international commitments is essential to ensure the sustainable management of mangroves and the livelihoods of the people who depend on them.

The strengthening and implementation of these international commitments should be a participatory process involving all stakeholders, including government, academia, civil society, and the private sector.

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The strengthening and implementation of these international commitments should also be a resilient process that is able to withstand future challenges.

CLARIFYING THE LEGAL STATUS OF MANGROVES

The legal status of mangroves in Tanzania is unclear. This has led to a significant reduction in the ability of policymakers to make informed decisions about mangrove management and the livelihoods of the people who depend on them.

The clarification of the legal status of mangroves in Tanzania is essential to ensure the sustainable management of mangroves and the livelihoods of the people who depend on them.

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The strengthening and implementation of these international commitments should also be a resilient process that is able to withstand future challenges.



Value of mangroves

- Representing up to **US\$10.3 million per year** in direct use of natural resources for the **Rufiji Delta** alone.

Table II: Summary of the annual values of natural resource use estimated in this study (US\$)

Resource	Gross Financial Value	Net Financial Value	Cash Income	Net Economic Value
Salt	141 140	94 065	132 478	116 127
Clay	12 937	8 763	10 214	9 983
Grass	6 308	6 099	-	6 573
Reeds	6 689	6 556	-	7 036
Papyrus	604	581	-	626
Medicinal Plants	104 426	103 990	58 925	119 144
Food Plants	294 124	293 733	8 197	303 076
Milala	14 662	14 484	797	15 312
Milala Products	234 023	212 506	11 899	220 970
Ukindu	113 309	112 998	84 327	128 668
Ukindu Products	93 713	45 130	16 545	51 608
Charcoal	25 973	25 873	25 973	28 613
Firewood	796 455	792 716	4 885	750 641
Poles & withies	477 002	472 953	315 187	535 257
Timber	268 028	265 746	259 249	313 633
Wood Products	278 141	184 844	231 289	215 165
Canoes	28 239	28 163	24 777	32 773
Jahazi	20 722	20 722	20 722	21 413
Fish & Crustaceans	7 776 486	6 505 568	6 896 038	7 354 530
Mammals & Birds	36 040	29 804	13 469	34 140
Honey	24 958	24 793	12 877	29 138
Total	10 753 979	9 250 088	8 127 849	10 294 426
Value Per Hh	668.24	574.79	505.05	639.68

Source: Turpie,J.K.(2000)



Threats to mangroves



OVERHARVESTING



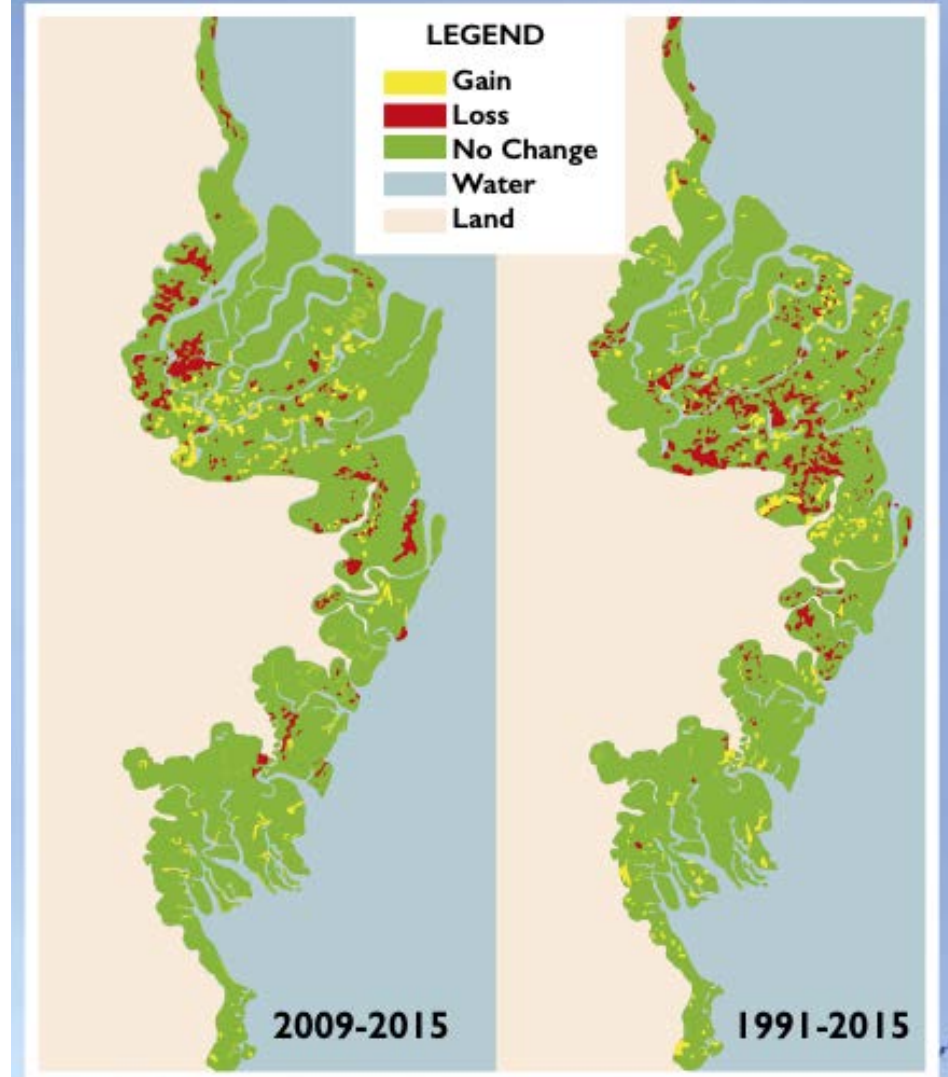
AGRICULTURE
(RICE)



UNSUSTAINABLE
FISHING PRACTICES

Over **6,000 ha**, representing more than 10% of the total coverage of the Rufiji delta, has been lost since 1991

MANGROVE LOSS IN THE RUFJI DELTA BETWEEN 2009 AND 2015 AND BETWEEN 1991 AND 2015



Source: Monga, E., Mangora, M., Mayunga, J. (2018)



**Legal and
institutional gaps
&
recommendations**

1. Strengthening Management and Institutional Capacity
2. Conducting a Participatory and Effective Revision of the 1991 Mangrove Management Plan
3. Enabling Community Participation
4. Clarifying the Legal Status of Mangroves
5. Collecting and Disseminating Accurate Data to Enable Science- Based Decision Making



Legal and institutional gaps & recommendations

1. Strengthening Management and Institutional Capacity



- Dependant on donor funding
- Shortage of staff and working facilities
- No coordination

RECOMMENDATIONS



- Part of the revenue collected by TFS **earmarked for mangrove management** and **additional budget** allocated to institutions such as TFS and local governments
- **Clarify roles and responsibilities** of different agencies and establish coordination procedures
- **Establish task forces** involving all relevant agencies to ensure cross-sectoral coordination
- **Elaborate a Mangrove Working Group** based on the model of the Tanzania Forest Working Group (TFWG)



Legal and institutional gaps & recommendations

2. Conducting a Participatory and Effective Revision of the 1991 Mangrove Management Plan



The National Mangrove Management Plan developed in 1991 was never implemented due to a lack of funding, inadequate technical resources, and the absence of an enabling institutional framework.

RECOMMENDATIONS



- Institute a **coordinating unit** involving all stakeholders in charge of developing the plan and ensuring its proper implementation.
- Conduct **public consultations** with communities and other stakeholders during the development of the plan.
- **Fund the implementation of the plan from TFS and the Tanzania Forest Fund** to avoid dependency on donors.
- Use **accurate and recent data** to support the measures included in the plan.



Legal and institutional gaps & recommendations

3. Enabling Community Participation



The Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach has significant potential for mangrove conservation, but needs to be better implemented.

RECOMMENDATIONS



- **Extend the JFM model for mangrove areas** and provide that all revenue is managed at the district level
- **Facilitate granting of permits** for sustainable activities with clear benefits for local communities, such as certain eco-tourism projects.
- Ensure **community participation** in the full process of developing **mangrove forest management plans** and ensure a fair representation of community members in the task force in charge of implementing the plan.



Legal and institutional gaps & recommendations

4. Clarifying the Legal Status of Mangroves



Mangroves are commonly referred to as forest reserves based on their status as reserved land, but they are not currently listed as forest reserves under the Forest Act- an inconsistency which raises questions as to what activities are allowed in mangrove areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS



- Revise the Forest Act to explicitly **classify mangroves as forest reserves**.
- Highlight the **role of mangroves in carbon sequestration and coastal protection** so that strategies can be developed for their conservation.
- Issue a Government Notice to **prohibit conversion of mangroves to other land uses**.
- Declare particularly sensitive mangrove areas as **spawning areas** under the Fisheries Act.



Legal and institutional gaps & recommendations

4. Collecting and Disseminating Accurate Data to Enable Science- Based Decision Making



The absence of information on coverage, status and land tenure impedes effective management.

RECOMMENDATIONS



- Establish a **national mangrove inventory** regularly updated and accessible to the public containing information on the status, ecology and size of mangrove areas.
- Carry out a comprehensive review of the **mangrove land tenure system**.



International commitments

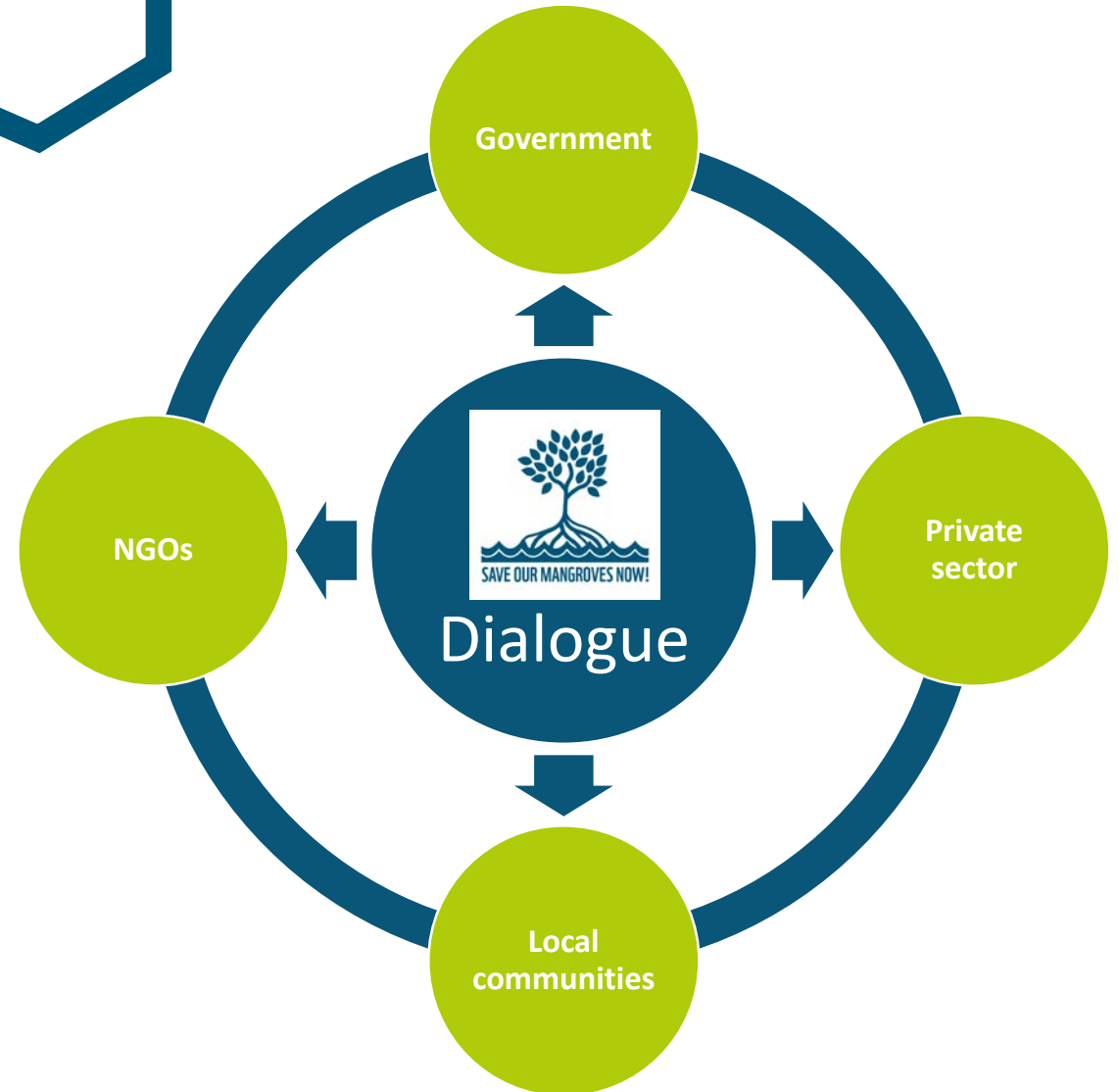
International Commitments	Situation	Recommendations
Tanzania's first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2016) United Nations Framework Convention on climate Change	Suggests mangrove restoration programmes in the context of sustainable forest management, but does not include specific targets.	Include specific targets and indicators for the conservation of mangroves in the second NDC.
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2015-2020) Convention on Biological Diversity	Includes as a target the revision and enforcement of legislation governing aquatic and associated terrestrial resources, and as a priority action the promotion of mangroves conservation.	Revise the Forest Act, the Fisheries Act and the Mangrove Management Plan.
Voluntary commitments on Ocean Action Sustainable Development Goal 14	To date, Tanzania has not submitted voluntary commitments.	Submit Voluntary commitments under Ocean Action focusing on mangrove conservation and including clear indicators.

Suggested Next steps

Engage with all stakeholders in a dialogue process to disseminate the findings of the policy brief

- ☐ Send hard copies and email to the Policymakers and key senior officers
- ☐ Social media tagging respective office
- ☐ Side events during relevant international conferences
- ☐ Workshop with all stakeholders in the process of creating a dialogue

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Thank you!

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 SaveOurMangrovesNow.org

 [@MangrovesNow](https://twitter.com/MangrovesNow)



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