



Workshop on Environment
Statistics in support of the
implementation of the
Framework for the
Development of Environment
Statistics (FDES 2013)

06 – 10 JULY, 2015
ARUSHA - TANZANIA



Presentation Outline

- Environment situation in Tanzania
- Main environment issues/concerns and related policies
- Main institutions involved in environmental data/statistics/information production
- Activities and outputs in environment statistics and information (e.g. data collection, publication etc)
- Future plans in environment statistics

Environment situation in Tanzania

- Tanzania is faced with widespread environmental degradation.
- These are particularly that of land, water catchments, marine and coastal areas, lakes, dams and rivers.
- These challenges are threatening the livelihood of its citizens and the National economy as a result of enhanced environmental degradation.

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- The root causes of environmental degradation in Tanzania include
 - poor farming systems and mining practices;
 - overgrazing;
 - pollution;
 - hazardous/harmful fishing techniques;
 - fragmentation of wildlife habitats and associated loss of wildlife;
 - uncontrolled forest clearing and burning.

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- Rapid population growth in the country exerts severe pressure on land resources due to increasing land take for settlements; use of agrochemicals; cultivation on steep slopes and river banks;
- Unsustainable irrigation due to water use conflict and climate change,
- Inadequate adoption of alternative energy sources and poor use of technologies in general has resulted into overexploitation of biomass (forest) resources.

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- Environmental awareness facilitated the enacting of laws aimed at protecting the environment globally.
- In Tanzania, the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) as an agency was established to enforce these laws.
- NEMC was established by Act of Parliament Number 19 of 1983 to oversee the integrity of Tanzanian's environment toward the achievement of the national goal of sustainable development as set out in the National Development Vision 2025.

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- On the other hand, the environment portfolio was given more weight by being moved from the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism in 1995 to become a division under the watchful eye of Vice President's Office with a Minister responsible for environment.
- The NEMC and the VPO-Division of the Environment were strengthened through the passing of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2004, which was assented by the President of United Republic of Tanzania on February 8, 2005.

Main environment issues/concerns and related policies

- Based on Environmental challenges, in 1997 Tanzania responded to that by formulating the first National Environmental Policy (NEP).
- The identified challenges were:
 - Land Degradation
 - Lack of accessible, good quality water for both urban and rural inhabitants
 - Loss of Wildlife Habitats and Biodiversity

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- Deforestation
- Deterioration of Aquatic Systems
- Environmental Pollution
- The implementation of NEP to date clearly shows that despite the many initiatives (by government, NGOs and development partners), the challenges are still inadequately addressed.
- In addition there have been other emerging challenges.

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- This situation has necessitated the review of the NEP (1997). This is due to taking into consideration the observed limitation or shortcomings and ensuring that the environment is subjected to greater accountability and control, with more effective instruments having clearer objectives to be pursued.
- Currently the NEP (1997) is under review and the consultant has already submitted the second draft which will be subjected to the zones for wide consultation.

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- Emerging environmental issues refer to environmental issues that are continually evolving and expanding, but are yet to receive sufficient attention.
- In this regard, addressing them early enough provides an opportunity to manage them before they become a serious threat to human health and the environment.

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Emerging environmental issues include;

- electronic waste (or commonly termed as e-waste);
- Invasive Alien Species (IAS);
- Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs);
- Biofuels.
- Climate change

Relevant Policies

- National Environmental Policy (1997)
- National Health Policy (2007)
- Sustainable Industrial and Development Policy (1996)
- National Information, Communication, Technology Policy (ICT) (2003)
- National Fisheries Policy and Strategy Statement (1998)
- National Forest Policy (1998)
- Agricultural and Livestock Policy (1997)
- The National Biotechnology Policy (2010)
- National Science and Technology Policy for Tanzania (1996)
- National Energy Policy,
- National Transportation Policy, 2003

Main institutions involved in environmental data/statistics/information production

- National Environment Management Council (NEMC)
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
- Responsible Sector Ministries
- Research and Academic institutions'
- Local government Authorities
- Private Sectors
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Activities and outputs in environment statistics and information (e.g. data collection, publication etc)

- To observe the current state of environment and assess the changes in the environment;
- To report to the public the state of environment of the country and the importance of natural resources to the community;
- To show the trend of state of environment and natural resources resulting from socio-economic development and propose proper implementation strategy;
- To raise awareness on the cause and impacts of changes in the environment and propose steps to be taken towards achieving national and international environmental targets and goals;

Future plans in environment statistics

- Planners and decision makers have to work very closely within themselves and consultation with stakeholders.
- They have to look on what is already known, analyse the situation and implication of their actions into the future.

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- Making effective use of key planning tools such as Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), integrated environmental/ecosystems assessment, strategic planning, participatory planning, Public Private Partnership (PPP) and good governance.
- Financial resources should be secured to ensure production of statistics that will enable monitoring and implementation of strategies, programmes, projects and future plans for sustainable development

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Thank You