



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS



The Importance of Promoting Official Statistics for Monitoring Environmentally-Related SDG Indicators and Climate Change

TANZANIA EXPERIENCE

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1. Introduction – Tanzania Country Profile

Geographical Location: **Eastern Africa**

Total Area covered: **947,600 sq. km**

Projected Total Population: **48.8 million in 2015**

Unemployment Rate: **10.3%, 2014 ILFS**

GDP Growth Rate at 2007 Prices: **7.0% by 2015**



Annual Average Inflation Rate: **5.6% by 2016**





1. Introduction.... – Conceptualization

- Environment statistics describe the **qualitative and quantitative aspects of the state of the environment** and **Interaction** with **human activities and natural events** by integrating data from multiple areas and sources.
- Like in other countries, Environment statistics in Tanzania **is an emerging statistical field in official statistics** and **it is essential for evidence-based policies and decision making to support sustainable development.**
- Out of the three pillars for SDGs which focus on **economic development, social inclusion and environmental sustainability** , the environmental pillar is the weakest in terms the availability and quality of statistics so much effort is needed.

1. Introduction: Global, Regional & National Environmental Concerns

-  Quality Environment statistics are more important now than ever at both global and national levels
-  At Global level, the world is focusing attention to address environmental concerns like **climate change, extreme events and disasters, loss of biodiversity, deforestation, etc.**

1. Introduction: Global, Regional & National Environmental Concerns

-  At Regional level, Tanzania is a partner state of the East African Community (EAC) whose EAC Treaty, in particular Chapter 19, describes the requirements for cooperation in environment and natural resources management.
-  Environment statistics are thus needed for monitoring the various requirements in this treaty.

1. Introduction: Global, Regional & National Environmental Concerns



In Tanzania, data on environment are needed to better monitor environmental issues such as:-

- Land degradation;
- Water resources degradation and pollution;
- Aquatic resources degradation;
- Loss of wildlife habitats and biodiversity; invasive alien species;
- Deforestation;
- Urban pollution;
- Climate change; Modern biotechnology; E-waste; and Biofuels.

Note: All of these issues are in line with the environmentally-related SDGs Indicators

2. Some Key Environment Statistics in Tanzania

Environmental Topic	state of the Environmental Topic
Forests and Woodlands	48.1 million hectares (55% of the total land)
Rate of deforestation	372,816 ha per year
Annual average rainfall	Ranges from 200 to 2000 mm
Water Resources	59,050 km ² of inland water bodies 6% of land area is covered by Lakes/ rivers
Biodiversity	Tanzania ranks fourth in Africa in terms of the number of mammals (at least 310 mammal species)



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2. Some Key Environment Statistics in Tanzania

Environmental Topic	state of the Environmental Topic
Municipal Waste	<p>More than 10,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste is generated per day countrywide</p> <p>On average, about 50% of solid wastes generated in urban areas are collected daily and disposed</p> <p>Note: most of the wastes are generated from manufacturing and households</p>
Energy Resources	<p>Coal reserves have been estimated at 1.6 billion tonnes of which 304 million tonnes have been confirmed.</p> <p>Natural gas exists in Tanzania with proven reserves of about 55 Trillion Cubic Feet</p>
Invasive Alien Species (IAS)	<p>Tanzania has 67 reported IAS of different categories including plant pathogens, pests, aquatic and terrestrial weeds, animals and trees</p>

3. Importance of Environment Statistics in monitoring SDGs Indicators and National Development Plans

Tanzania is endowed with a **wide range of natural resources** and **majority of the population (65.7%)** derive their livelihoods from agriculture, including livestock and fisheries

Apart from agricultural activities, **proper management of non-renewable natural resources**, such as minerals and gas can **contribute to economic development and poverty reduction**.

Also, sustainable management of Tanzania's wildlife is key for the **development of tourism industry**.

3. Importance of Environment Statistics in monitoring SDGs Indicators and National Development Plans....

- Quality data on environment and climate change will support monitoring implementation of development programs for proper decision makings
- In Tanzania, National and relevant international environment and climate issues has been relatively **well integrated in the National Development Plans.**
 - Example: SDGs goals cover most of **the national environmental concerns for sustainable development** and **almost half** of the **SDGs targets require environment statistics** in order to be able to compile its indicators.
 - Environment Statistics are also required to monitor other International Development Programs such as Africa 2063 Development Agenda.

3. Importance of Environmental Statistics in monitoring SDGs Indicators and National Development Plans....



At National Level, Environment Statistics are used in Monitoring of National Development frameworks such as:

- Tanzania Vision 2025
- FYDP II, 2016/17 – 2020/21
- National Environment Action Plan, 2012 – 2017

4. National Efforts in Promoting official statistics and Mainstreaming environmental concerns into Development Plans



Tanzania has made a great effort in promoting official statistics including:-

- Enactment of Statistics Act, 2015 which mandates NBS to produce and coordinate production of Official Statistics within the National Statistical System.
- Establishment of Environment Statistics Department within the NBS to better coordinate compilation of environment statistics from different institutions
- Application of Data Revolution initiatives for sustainable development.
- Alignment of the TSMP priorities with the FYDP II which will also respond to Tanzania Vision, 2025, SDGs and Africa 2063 Development Agenda.

4. National Efforts in Promoting official statistics and Mainstreaming environmental concerns into Development Plans.....

- **Mainstreaming environmental concerns** into development policies, strategies and programs, for example:
 - Formulation of the National Environmental Policy (1997);
 - Enactment of the Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004
 - National Environmental Action Plans (NEAP) in the interval of 5 yrs
 - Ratification and implementation of various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).
- Localization of the Environmentally-Related SDG Indicators in Tanzania
- Implementation of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013) and ESSAT in Tanzania.

4.1 Localization of the Environmentally-Related SDG Indicators in Tanzania

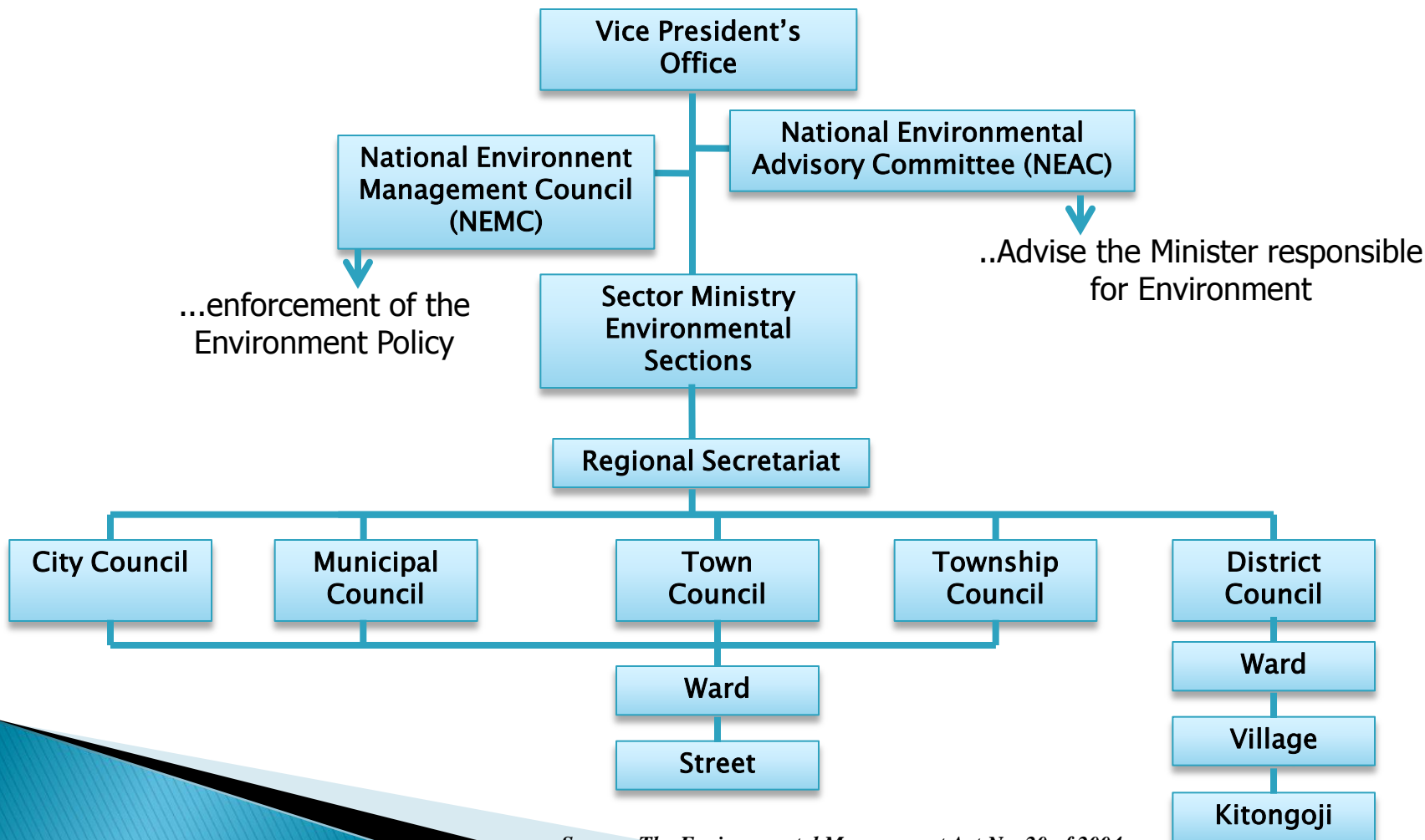
Localization of SDGs indicators in Tanzania has played a vital role in promoting production of official statistics; the process included:–

- Conducting Workshops to create awareness and ownership
- Development of Data Road Map is in progress
 - Training on the Advance Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) – PARIS21
 - Mapping of the FYDP II indicators with the SDGs
 - Identification of other relevant SDGs indicators not reflected in the FYDP II for special planning
 - Thematic group discussions to fill the data gaps - in progress

4.2 Implementation of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES, 2013) and ESSAT in Tanzania

- Another interesting development in promotion of official statistics includes the application of the Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT) and the FDES 2013.
- These tools are important in assessing the **national relevance, importance, availability, data gaps and sources** of statistics for the **Basic Set of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)**.
- It helps harmonisation of methodologies and avoiding duplication of work.

5. Institutional Framework for Environmental Management in Tanzania



6. Challenges, Recent Developments and the Way Forward

Challenges:





Despite the **Country commitment** to promote production of official statistics and mainstreaming of environmental concerns into development programs:–

- Monitoring and measurement of the environment indicators remain a challenge due to **insufficient production of data**
- Inadequate capacity in compilation of environment statistics at national level
- Absence of international guidelines for the compilation of some areas of environment statistics

6. Challenges, Recent Developments and the Way Forward

Recent Developments:

-  UNSD is currently supporting a capacity building project in environment statistics for the EAC Secretariat and its partner states.
-  Tanzania is an active partner in this project and in addition to participating in regional and national workshops supported by the project, the country is also contributing actively in terms of promoting regional integration of environment statistics.

6. Challenges, Recent Developments and the Way Forward....

The Way Forward:

The following are important in strengthening production and Promoting Official Statistics for Monitoring Environmentally-Related SDG Indicators and Climate Change:-

- Application of Data Revolution initiatives
- Strengthening of institutional capacities
- Adherence to the ESSAT and FDES 2013; applying the methodologies contained in the chapters of the Manual for the Basic Set of Environment Statistics (based on FDES 2013)
- Contributing to UNSD's work on developing a global set of climate change statistics and indicators mandated by the Statistical Commission in 2016.

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Together we can make a difference

Thank you for your attention!

