

POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT NEWSLETTER

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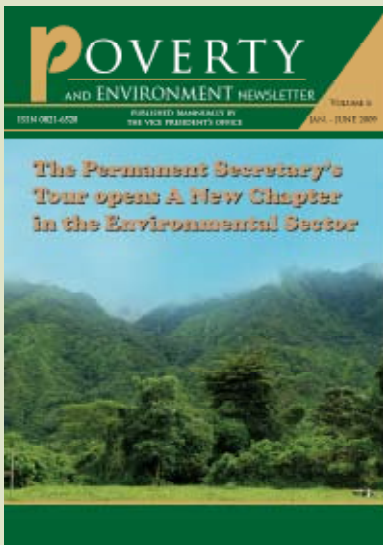
The Permanent Secretary's Tour opens A New Chapter in the Environmental Sector



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AND ENVIRONMENT NEWSLETTER



COVER PHOTO: Section of Livingstone Mountains ranges.

Goal of Poverty And Environment Newsletter

This newsletter is published by the Vice President's Office, Division of Environment, with funding from Poverty-Environment Programme. The Objective is to enhance awareness among various stakeholders on the Relationship between poverty and environment. Articles in this newsletter are geared towards imparting knowledge, new ideas and skills to Individual and communities that would eventually subscribe to Sustainable environment management in the course of implementing the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (NSGRP) - Tanzania's Medium term framework for sustainable development

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No Poverty Reduction to Dar City Residents if The Pathetic Sanitation and Environmental Pollution is Not Addressed!!

By Glory Kombe and Anna Maembe

From 11th to 15th March 2009, the Prime Minister Honourable Mizengo Pinda made a tour of the three Dar es Salaam municipalities to assess the socio-economic developmental activities and environmental sanitation in the region.

Dr. Robert Ntakamulenga, the Director of Environmental Enforcement and Compliance from the National Environment Management Council was among the staff who accompanied the PM during this tour.

The PM toured several business places, including the markets where Dar residents get their household utilities. The markets toured by the PM are Kariakoo, Buguruni, Mchikichini, Kigogo Sambusa, Tandale and Ferry Fish Market. The PM also toured Ubungo upcountry bus terminal, Karibu Textile Mills in Mbagala, Wastewater Stabilization ponds in Buguruni, Pugu Kinyamwezi Sanitary Landfill and Kigogo dumpsite.

During this five day tour, a number of challenges were of concern to both city authorities and other stakeholders concerned with environmental and socio-economic development issues in the region and the country at large. These include the filthy and intolerable unhygienic situation at most markets and poor services offered by city authorities.

The challenges identified during the PM tour were:

- 1) Rampant littering which has resulted in piles of garbage and litter haphazardly dumped on the streets of the city making city residents vulnerable to diseases and causing environmental pollution.
- 2) Blockage of storm water drainage system leading to storm water spilling on the streets and peoples residents resulting in mosquito and other disease vector breeding sites.
- 3) A number of buildings have not been painted

for a long time making the city look untidy and dilapidated.

- 4) Lack of waste water disposal facilities from most households and factories which in turn spill over in residential areas and nearby streams and rivers and hence causing pollution.
- 5) Pollution due to smoke and gaseous emissions from vehicles, burning of solid waste, industries and other human activities.
- 6) Petty businesses done on unauthorized areas blocking pathways and becoming a nuisance due to rampant waste disposal.

All the above mentioned challenges are environmental and health hazards to city dwellers which from time to time, lead to disease outbreaks which drain their pockets through medical bills and being less productive (ailing) thus pushing them further towards abject poverty. Most of the frequent occurring diseases in DSM which include malaria, cholera, diarrhoea and typhoid are related to poor hygiene and sanitation.

After PM's tour, NEMC in collaboration with city municipalities organized a thorough environmental inspection to show case to municipalities on how to issue and enforce pollution and sanitation notices using the newly enacted Environmental Management Act Cap 191 of 2004 to complement their local authorities laws.

During inspection at Keko, Changombe and Kurasini wards in Temeke municipality, inspectors noted the lack of infrastructure for piped water, waste collection and disposal and very few storm water drains in the three wards. In unsurveyed residential areas in Keko and Kurasini, some houses are built in wetlands where the water table is very high. The pit latrines system is the most used sanitation facility and due to shortage of piped water shallow wells are dug for providing water

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The Permanent Secretary in Vice President's Office Tours and Commends Environmental Conservation Initiatives in Ihefu

By Dr Constantine M. Shayo

The Permanent Secretary in the Vice President's Office Mrs. Ruth H. Mollel recently toured Mbeya region from 1st May to 4th May 2009 with the intention of familiarizing herself with various conservation efforts taking place in the region. Mrs Mollel was accompanied by some environmental experts from the Vice President's Office.



A camp for wildlife rangers involved in the livestock eviction exercise from Ihefu.

The visit started in Mbarali district, where the Permanent Secretary and her delegation had discussions with the district leadership regarding environmental management activities in the district.

Mbarali district produces considerable amounts of food crops, particularly rice, sunflower seeds and maize. It has various irrigation projects, which are important in rice production. Ihefu wetland within Mbarali district is one of the sources of water for the Great Ruaha river and Mtera dam, which is one of the important sources of electricity in the country.

Due to high livestock population and scarce livestock feeds and water, particularly in Mwanza, Shinyanga and

Arusha regions, livestock keepers were forced to move their animals to other areas, including Ihefu wetland in search of pasture and water. It is estimated that there were about 350,000 heads of cattle, 140,000 goats and 100,000 sheep in Ihefu wetland. This resulted in extreme reduction of water level and loss of natural vegetation, wildlife, migratory bird species and other biodiversity in the area. The reduced water level was critical in 2005, whereby amount of water in Mtera dam was so low such that electricity generation was critically affected, leading to power rationing, affecting social and economic activities.

In 2006 the Government prepared a Strategy for urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchments, which identified 12 environmental challenges which needed to be addressed urgently, one of challenges being invasion of agricultural and livestock activities in water sources, including Ihefu wetland, and required these activities to be halted. In 2006 all livestock which invaded Ihefu wetland were forcefully evicted. Moreover, the government decided to annex Ihefu wetland into Ruaha National Park in order to conserve this area and ensuring

that no such invasions will happen in future.



A section of herd of cattle in Ihefu wetland before they were evicted.



Permanent Secretary being briefed on the safety of the Environment in Ihefu wetland.

After the report on the implementation of environmental management activities in Mbarali district, the Permanent Secretary and her delegation had an opportunity to visit Ihefu wetland to witness improved vegetation cover and water levels after eviction of livestock from the area. Also, the delegation witnessed some wildlife including hippos, buffaloes, ostriches, antelopes and zebra and various migratory bird species which are starting to return to the area.

Ihefu wetland has a potential for being one of the tourist attractions, particularly Yatching and Spot fishing. TANAPA has intensified security services in the area by intensifying patrol and provision of security gear.



Map showing location of Kitulo National Park.

Although various achievements regarding conservation of Ihefu wetland have been demonstrated, there is need for greater awareness raising to the local communities, especially to those who have refused to move out of the conservation area. According to the district authorities, there are two court cases filed in the High Court of Tanzania (Southern Highlands) and Land Court against the Government's decision to relocate the local communities from the area.

Mbarali district leadership indicated that there have been some complaints from the local communities that there are investors in irrigation projects and other water users who have been using excessive water and keeping it in the irrigation fields without returning it into the main stream, thus causing water loss. This can have serious implications against environmental conservation efforts in these areas.

The Permanent Secretary advised TANAPA to allow the local communities conduct sustainable socio-economic activities in the conserved areas such as bee keeping so as to generate income to fight against poverty. This means reviewing some of TANAPA's policies and legislations.

Mrs Mollel advised district authorities to ensure that the water used for irrigation is then rerouted back to the main stream and that water is used wisely without over abstraction by water users. She further advised Ruaha National Park Management to aggressively market the tourist attractions around the Ihefu catchment where there are opportunities for yatching, canoeing and sport fishing tourism.

The Permanent Secretary and her delegation visited Kitulo National Park, a 465.4 square kilometer area that links the former Kitulo Ranch and the forest reserves of Livingstone and Numbe. In 1965-1968 this area was under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and it was used for agricultural trial programs on wheat, ranching and sheep for wool production. In 1968 – 1975 Kitulo was under the National Agricultural Ranching Company (NARCO) which was used to produce wheat, milk, beef and wool.

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A section of Ipinda Abattoir structure.

The Permanent Secretary in Vice President's Office Tours... >>> from page 5

In 2002, the Government handed Kitulo over to TANAPA to manage it under the protected area network, and it was officially launched as a National Park on the 16th of September 2005.

Mrs. Mollel and her team also toured sources of rivers that flow into Lake Nyasa and the Great Ruaha river. They had an opportunity to see the unique landscape which harbours the unique and endemic flora and fauna. Migratory birds from other parts of Africa and Europe are seasonally found in the area. Conservation efforts in Kitulo which are championed by TANAPA has greatly improved conservation of the water sources. TANAPA has also contributed to community socio and economic development by supporting schools, dispensaries and entrepreneurship training skills in Makete and Rungwe districts. The number of tourists visiting Kitulo has been increasing gradually. In 2007/2008 there were 150 while in 2008/2009 the number rose to 180.



Section of Livingstone Mountains ranges.

of Livingstone Mountains, and Lyulilo village and Matema Beach along the coast of Lake Nyasa.

Statistically, Kyela is among the districts that have surpassed the goal of planting at least one and a half million trees annually. Various institutions including Matema Beach Secondary School, Non Governmental Organisations and Matema Beach Hotel have contributed towards achievement of this goal. Fruit trees such as mangoes, cashewnuts and cocoa contribute significantly to the economy and greening of Kyela district.

Mrs. Mollel witnessed environmental challenges in Kyela district particularly in Lyulilo village around Matema Beach area where farming on steep slopes was a major source of soil erosion and siltation in lake Nyasa.

In general, Mbeya region has strived to conserve water sources and has taken concerted efforts towards tree planting. Mrs. Mollel advised Mbeya administration to promote these initiatives. She further advised the region to ensure that people who are conducting agricultural activities on the mountain slopes and those who are polluting Lake Nyasa shores to be sensitized to understand the negative environmental impacts emanating from these practices as stipulated in the Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchments.



Permanent Secretary chatting with Matema Beach Secondary School students.

The team also toured Kyela district and had discussions with District authorities including District Executive Director and the Heads of Departments, who presented a report on the implementation of environmental management activities in the area. This was followed by a field visit. The visited places included the slaughterhouse in Ipinda ward, Matema Beach Secondary School, natural forests in the slopes

Reduced Emission From Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (Redd): An Initiative To Enhance Sustainable Management of Forests and Reduction of Poverty

By Patrick M. Ndaki

The whole concept of Reducing Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) stems from the understanding that climate change is increasingly threatening the natural environment, human health, livelihoods and economic development, particularly for the poor nations like Tanzania. Forest ecosystems are major carbon sinks through carbon sequestration. Deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries like Tanzania are among the reported causes of greenhouse gas emissions. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimations on current global annual anthropogenic carbon emissions due to loss of tropical forest range from 18-20%.

Tanzania has a total of 35.3 million ha of forestland out of which 16 million ha comprise of reserved forests, 2 million ha are forests in national parks and the rest, 17.3 million ha (49% of all forestland), are unprotected forests in General Land. Forests in General Land are 'open access', characterized by insecure land tenure, shifting cultivation, annual wild fires, harvesting of wood fuel, poles and timber, and heavy pressure for conversion to other competing land uses, such as agriculture, livestock grazing, settlements and industrial development. The rate of deforestation is approximated to be 412,000 ha per annum out of the country's total forestland.

Various forest management and conservation practices at local, national

and international levels contribute into the efforts towards mitigating and adapting to the global climate change problem. Sustainable forest management contributes to the efforts to reduce emissions and improve storage of CO₂ to mitigate climate change.

Carbon trade is increasingly gaining pace and there is a growing market for forest carbon globally. As a result, a new policy on Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) has emerged for countries that are Parties to the UNFCCC concerning crediting carbon emission reductions by reducing rates of deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. Series of REDD policy negotiations started way back in 2005 in Montreal, Canada. Major strides were made at COP 13 in which Parties adopted a decision that calls for Developing Country Parties to develop strategies and implement

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Deforestation leads to increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

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for domestic use. Most of the water from these shallow wells is polluted with typhoid and cholera vermins. This is a serious health and environmental hazard which needs to be addressed squarely if residents are to come out of abject poverty.

The inspection revealed that residents of the three wards are not willing to pay fees per waste collection and disposal cost from the households and thus no solid waste collection facilities in these areas. Most solid waste within the wards is dumped in storm water drains which are thus blocked. During the rainy season, storm water spills over and harbours mosquito breeding sites hence making areas vulnerable to malaria. The frequent malaria, typhoid, cholera and diarrhoea occurrence in some of DSM areas like Keko, Buguruni and Tandale emanate from unhygienic conditions and environmental pollution.

Another cause of pollution within these areas come from petty business traders selling foodstuff, fruits and juices and dumping remains on the streets and storm water drains.

To a large extent, poverty emanating from diseases is noticeable in these city suburbs and DSM as a whole as people live in health hazards where disease outbreaks are imminent as Mr Sixto Chaduma of Tandale kwa Mtogole in Kinondoni municipality testified.

Talking to one of the authors of this article, Mr Chaduma who is a labourer lamented,

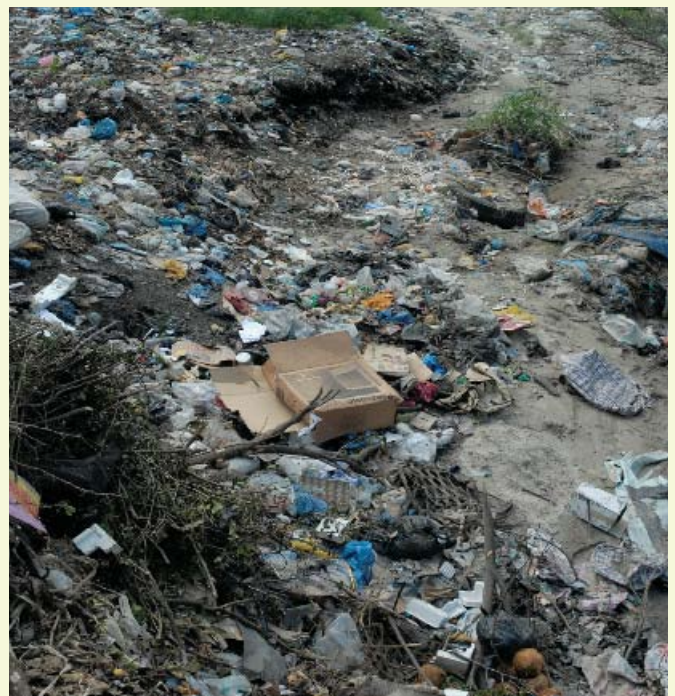
“In February this year, I spent 28,000 shillings for my family (himself, his wife and son) treatment of malaria and diarrhoea. I bought anti-malarial, pain killers and antibiotics amounting to 28,000 shillings after falling sick followed by my son and my wife”.

Mr. Chaduma narrated, showing a card and receipts he used to purchase the medicines. If this labourer in Dar spends 28,000 per month and assuming that his family falls sick once every month throughout the year, then he spends 336,000 shillings for footing medical bills and wastes time for doing socio-economic productive work when he and his family fall sick. It can be deduced that 13.5% of his annual income which is about 2,496,000 shillings per year (getting between six and ten thousands

a day for six days a week) is spent on medical bills. If preventive measures like clearing bushes around his house and disposing waste in recommended hygienic ways, then this money would be used for other socio-economic productive activities geared towards poverty eradication!!!

After this thorough inspection, NEMC recommended to City authorities to prepare a long term plan for upgrading the city suburbs as the unhygienic and environmentally polluted areas are driving forces towards poverty. The Council advised all municipalities to put up and repair infrastructure for waste and waste water disposal systems to save residents from diseases which are controllable. After having waste disposal facilities in place, they should enforce their municipal by laws and do routine inspection to curb those who are not abiding to sanitation by laws.

It should be noted that a number of Dar suburbs like Buguruni, Tandale and Keko are problematic areas which suffer from cholera outbreaks from time to time, which cost its residents and Government in terms of medical bills and productive time thus slowing down poverty reduction initiatives.



Unsorted garbage mixing with storm water at the edge of Tandale market in Kinondoni municipality. This is one of the health and environmental hazard driving the urban populace towards abject poverty.

Linking Livelihood With Conservation

From TOOTS to Self Fulfilment

By G. Aliti

Kibondo located 244. km. North East of Kigoma town, it is one of the 5 districts of Kigoma Region. Driving towards Kibondo, one experiences a sense of wonder on the unique rich vegetation of rich deep red soils. Despite the long presence of refugees in various sites of Kibondo, inhabitants have never experienced any serious shortage of food. Thanks to the various types of drought resistant cassava seedlings imported from Nigeria and obtainable in Karagwe and distributed to most of the refugee camps that slowly found their way to the inhabitants of the area. These varieties cannot be attacked by the notorious 'batobato' cassava beetle.

Self determination is the main driving force behind a group of 25 young men forming the KIBONDO BIG POWER GROUP. The Kibondo Big Power group was master-minded by the Kibondo District Commission, retired Lt. Col. John Mzurikwao comprises 25 young men whose main occupation was toots, money mongers, loiterers and pick pockets from the Kibondo main bus station. Seeing the volatile situation in Kibondo, as a hub of refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi, and having seen the difficulty of segregating genuine refugees, citizens and crooks, retired Lt. Col. Mzurikwao, initiated a brigade of young people to look at the possibility of transforming themselves into a useful workforce. The initial turn-up of these young people was estimated at 100,000. Once the idea was introduced, he allowed them to consider the options and determine how they could engage in a viable income generating activity.

Led by a powerful young man, Mr. Kennedy Sarundari, the group agreed to venture into collective farming as the most viable means of livelihood. A request for allocation of land to the district authorities was responded to positively, whereas a total of 200 hectares of land was allocated to the youths 26 kms. south west of Kibondo town. The district completed all legal processes and

provided them with farm implements (hand hoes and matchets) to initiate activities. This task proved quite difficult causing the greater majority to run away, leaving a total 25 young men managing the farm.

To the surprise of the district commissioner who was requested and agreed to patron the group, within a month the youths managed to cultivate and plant 26 hectares of cassava plantation. In order to achieve this, make-shift huts that served as sleeping quarters and a wooden watch-tower to guard against wild animals and vermins were constructed.

When questioned on the strategy used to ensure everyone's participation, they outlined a three method mechanism:

- a) that all of them participate physically on specific days of the week and each is allocated an equal portion to cultivate
- b) members are allowed to provide funds in lieu of individual participation and labourers are recruited to undertake farming within a specific area and time
- c) supervision is undertaken in turns and reports provided in writing.

A year after the group initiated the collective undertaking, the group was visited by President J. Kikwete in 2006, who, in appreciation of the good work, gave them 2 million shillings which they used to expand their farm to 96 hectares. At the time of the visit, the group had cultivated 46 hectares. To help facilitate movement from Kibondo town to the farm, the Regional Commissioner gave them 6 bicycles for supervision and monitoring of activities. At the time of our visit in 2007, the group had managed to cultivate 126 hectares. Demarcation of the different varieties of cassava species was done by planting trees of various species in between plots hence managing to have each variety on a separate plot but allowing for enough buffer as fire breaks.

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Reduced Emission From Deforestation and Forest Degradation...

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demonstration projects to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

Tanzania is one of the countries that have started implementation of REDD related activities during this demonstration phase. The implementation of REDD related activities in Tanzania aims to: support the efforts by the international community to mitigate climate change, enhancing the efforts by the country to manage forests sustainably and contribute to the national efforts to reduce poverty.

The country has two main initiatives on REDD. These are the Tanzania–Norway Partnership and the UN REDD. Through the former, Tanzania will receive about US\$ 100 million for five years that will support implementation of various demonstration activities on REDD including on capacity building, technology transfer to improve data collection and monitoring systems, development of pilot programmes and incentive schemes to reduce deforestation and programmes to address the drivers of deforestation. The later will also complement activities that are related to sound forest management in the country.

To coordinate well the implementation of REDD related activities and ensuring that there is effective implementation of such activities, the Government is in the process of preparing a National REDD Strategy. For that purpose, the following steps have been undertaken: establishing a National REDD Task Force to oversee and coordinate implementation of all REDD related activities in Tanzania; preparing a National REDD Framework which is in the final stages for publication. The Framework, *inter alia*, identifies REDD related activities for piloting, thematic areas and locations potential for piloting activities; sets criteria for institutions to participate in piloting; areas/forests to which pilot activities can be implemented. It also points out a number of general and cross-cutting issues like coordination, market access, incentives, capacity building, monitoring, reporting and verification; issuing calls for REDD project proposals from NGOs and other institutions. By now, about 11 projects are in the

pipeline and will soon start to be implemented.

Through this initiative, a process to design a website is being finalised. This website will provide an opportunity for institutions implementing REDD related activities to share information and experiences, both best practises and challenges. Besides, it will also serve as a media and a tool for stakeholders to educate themselves on REDD issues and how they can take part in implementing related activities. In addition, the Task Force in collaboration with the Secretariat and other stakeholders is finalising preparation for a public awareness creation programme which will cover all regions and the entire country (both Zanzibar and mainland). This programme aims to create awareness to all stakeholders so that they are able to participate in REDD related activities in the country.

REDD, being a new initiative by the international community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through providing incentives to developing countries conserving forests, is expected to form the post 2012 agreement on addressing climate change to be adopted at the 15th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen this December. At the climate change negotiations, Parties are focusing on the access to financial, technological and capacity-building support for developing countries to implement REDD related activities. For REDD related activities to succeed, issues of leakage; non permanence, sovereignty and appropriate incentives and compensation for enhancement of carbon stocks through forest restoration, rehabilitation, sustainable management and conservation are very important and need to be considered at Copenhagen.

Through REDD, Tanzania in general, and local communities in particular, are expected to benefit through implementing REDD related activities and getting incentives for managing forests sustainably. Local communities, NGOs, CBOs and all stakeholders are urged to use this opportunity to benefit themselves and the country as a whole.

Linking Livelihood With Conservation...

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Asked where they derived the motivation to undertake such a difficult task using rudimentary farm implements, the group enthusiastically explained that they got tired of being described as hooligans and in some cases describing their occupation as informal sector. They wanted to develop a project which will support their children with new identity created by their parents. They had a strong conviction and vision that they would manage to create a modern entrepreneurial village with proper business set-up. They further stated that they knew the undertaking requires extra discipline and therefore instilled a high sense of discipline in the group thus whenever conditions required that they work in the farm, they all work and none of them can abscond.

Asked whether they had a written constitution, they laughed stating that their constitution was embedded in their strong resolve to change the world outlook and

that documentation must follow what people believe in without having to be tied down by papers. They bank on the fact that they have a strict code of conduct which is adhered to. The group has developed a philosophy that:

1. there is no sweet without sweat;
2. they are creating a future for their children
3. in religious teachings it is stated that he who does not work should not eat

The slogan shown in their Poster as you enter the farm is a huge pencil, with a hoe perched at the end. They explained that for them 'illiteracy' should not be an inhibition for anybody to undertake a productive venture, rather the hoe depicts a working tool that can transform their outlook to provide a motivation to

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Harvesting of cassava.

The Presidential Award for Leadership and Excellence in Environmental Management in Mining contributing to sustainable mining in Tanzania

By Ladislaus Kyaruzi



Typical environmental degradation by illegal mining in Matabe forest reserve in Biharamulo, Kagera region: December 2006.

Mining sector, especially large-scale mining in Tanzania is the fastest growing industry that contributes significantly to the national economy. In 2005/2006, the mining sector accounted for about 3.5 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and made up about 42.4 per cent in the same year of all goods that were exported. The vision for the mining sector for the year 2025 is to contribute 10 per cent of the national GDP. The growth over the next years is expected to meet, particularly the growing demand for energy; by opening up more coal resources, gas, and intensifying the search for hydrocarbons.

Over the past decade, the global mining industry

has undergone dramatic changes that may have far-reaching implications for Tanzania. Like many other developing countries, Tanzania has embarked on wide ranging structural reforms aimed at opening up their economies to foreign trade and investment. With this trend -setting developments, and in order to take advantage of the opportunities offered by renewed interest in mining in Africa, the mining sector in Tanzania has decided to make a smooth transition towards a modern and viable mining industry.

Experience has shown that mining activities contribute

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significantly to environmental degradation. Some of the environmental impacts resulting from mining operations are land disturbance, water and air pollution, loss of biodiversity, impact on aesthetics and social-economic values. Sustainable mining is important for ensuring sustainable environmental management. It is important therefore, to recognize and promote best environmental management practices in the mining industry in Tanzania.

The government has undertaken several efforts to achieve sustainable mining in the country. In 1997, the government promulgated the National Environment Policy (NEP). The policy emphasizes the need to internalize environmental considerations in other policies and programmes so as to achieve sustainable development. NEP is comprehensive and covers environmental mandates assigned to other sectors including the mining sector. It establishes the framework environmental legislation that is designed to organise various agencies charged with aspects of environmental

protection to promote coordination and cooperation for ensuring sustainable resource utilization.

The framework “*Environmental Management Act (Cap 191) - EMA*” that came into force in 2004 sets legal requirement for all mining operations to take due consideration to the environment by doing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). EMA establishes that any person, being a proponent or developer of a mining project to which EIA is required to be made by the law shall undertake or cause to be undertaken, at his own cost an EIA study. The law requires all projects including mining projects developed before it came into force to undertake the Initial Environmental Audit. EMA is supported by the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and other legislation pertaining to environment.

EMA ensures that any permit or license for the carrying

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manage their lives and educate themselves through alternative work processes.

Their vision is to seek assistance to construct housing units for a few families to supervise work, proper storage facilities for collection of products, drying and processing of cassava and any other farm product. They also hope to obtain assistance to procure machinery, preferably Multi-functional platform to help them undertake various activities, e.g processing of the dry cassava, packaging and eventually selling the cassava in various forms as a final product. At the current state, the cassava can only be sold as raw material and fetch little income.

Conservation activities

It is a well known fact that natural resources such as wildlife and plants are important components for the environment while also providing a strong basis for the livelihood of the greater majority of rural Tanzanians. This group saw the importance of conserving a sizeable portion of the land allocated to them to allow

for natural replenishment processes. This fact is taken seriously and thus when clearing land caution was made not to cut down endemic plants and trees, particularly those known traditionally to have medicinal value, exotic wood value and wild fruits. Allocation was also made for beekeeping activities whereas about 50 hectares was set apart for animal feeds and beekeeping activities.

The Big Power Group has serious plans on the utilization of this vast virgin land endowed with rich biodiversity of flora and fauna. They foresee that their activities will involve animal husbandry whereas they plan to use uncleared land as grazing area for animal feeds.

Although not foreseen, the location of the farm is adjacent to the Moyowosi Nature reserve. The Big Power Group see themselves as forming a buffer between the nature reserve that is endowed with rich biodiversity and the other users. This placement forms a responsibility to manage and safeguard the area from poachers and illegal hunters.

The Presidential Award for Leadership...

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out the project does not entitle the developer to undertake a project or activity without an EIA Certificate issued by the Minister responsible for environment. EIA study is conducted by environmental experts or firms whose names and qualifications are registered by the National Environment Management Council (NEMC).

Moreover, in 2001 the Government made more efforts by initiating the Presidential Award for Leadership and Excellence in Environmental Management in Mining. The Award aims at recognizing the recipients' performance according to the national laws and beyond statutory compliance with legislation and to provide recognition for their efforts towards excellence and leadership in this sector. Through the Award, the government seeks to encourage miners to proactively mainstream environmental concerns into their mining activities.

Five members of Selection Committee formed by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania undertake exercise of identifying the winner on an annual basis. The Committee is technically assisted

by the Technical Assessment Panel comprising members from government institutions, high learning institutions and private sector. There are three categories of mines namely large scale, medium scale and small scale which are determined by the type of license they hold. There are four award categories namely Presidential Award; Presidential Certificate of Merit; Presidential Certificate of Encouragement (for small scale mining group winner); and Presidential Certificate of Participation. It is anticipated that the Award would enhance the recipients' environmental stewardship and promote environmental awareness sector-wide.

All mining companies operating in Tanzania are required to participate. They are required to prepare brief report in-line with guidance and specific criteria and submit to the Technical Assessment Panel members during site visits. Large and medium scale mining participants pay USD 2,000 for participation as entry fee. Some of these funds cater for monetary prizes for the small scale mining group winner who scores not less than 70 per cent of the total marks.



Mining operations taking into consideration the Environmental Management Plan