



INTERACT-Bio

Integrated action on biodiversity

IMPLEMENTATION IN TANZANIA

Project implemented by:



Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag



THE VALUE OF NATURE IN CITIES

Nature provides many diverse life-supporting and life-enhancing contributions to people in cities and their surrounding regions. These gifts from nature make human life both possible and worth living. People need clean air, clean water, nutritious food and attractive and safe places to work, live and play. Nature's benefits can be diminished and even lost from cities as they grow, yet they are essential for resilience, human survival and well-being.

Cities that incorporate nature into the urban landscape facilitate improved human health and well-being, support vibrant economies and protect lives and infrastructure against extreme events. Globally, however, rapid urban expansion is impacting heavily on nature and on ecological processes, resulting in people living in nature-poor cities becoming increasingly disconnected from the natural world. INTERACT-Bio is designed to improve the utilization and benefits derived from nature in fast-growing cities and the regions surrounding them, facilitating opportunities for nature-based solutions with gains for both biodiversity and our urban communities.

As Tanzanian cities grow, especially with substantial rural-to-urban migration, there is a need to value, nurture and restore the essential connection between nature and people within these cities, so as to enhance the life-giving benefits provided by nature. For example, in Moshi, Arusha and Dar es Salaam, abundant rivers and green spaces can be protected, restored and used to attenuate flooding, to cool the cities, and to create space for food gardens and recreation.



A Tanzanian woman waters a food garden

TANZANIA

Tanzania was selected, along with Brazil and India, to be part of INTERACT-Bio, a project implemented in the Global South. INTERACT-Bio aims to integrate biodiversity and nature's benefits into land use and sector planning, decision-making and urban development, as well as urban infrastructure and management at the city-region level. Tanzania was chosen for its globally unique biodiversity, complex development challenges associated with fast-growing cities, and because the country is signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity. In addition, and importantly, Tanzania's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) creates an opportunity for subnational governments to engage deeply in efforts to implement the NBSAP. INTERACT-Bio is a four-year project running from 2017 to 2020.



The bustling Dar es Salaam harbour

A globally important biodiversity hotspot

Tanzania's Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests qualify as one of the world's 25 biodiversity hotspots. The hotspot runs along the Tanzanian and Kenyan coasts from the border with Somalia to the north, to that with Mozambique to the south. It straddles two ecoregions, the Eastern Arc Forest and the Northern Zanzibar-Inhambane Coastal Forest Mosaic. Of the original 30 000 km², 2 000 km² (6.7%) of this special biodiversity still remains. The levels of protection of this hotspot remnant are strongly dependent on local factors, such as proximity to urban areas, pressure for land (especially for agriculture), pollution, the presence of valuable timber and the capacity of law enforcement officers.



A view of Mount Kilimanjaro

A fig tree in Rau Forest in Moshi



PROJECT CITIES

The cities of **Dar es Salaam**, (including all five municipalities: Temeke, Kinondoni, Ilala, Kigamboni and Ubungu), **Arusha** and **Moshi** were selected to participate in the implementation of the INTERACT-Bio project. All three city-regions are gateways to well-known and iconic nature and cultural tourism areas such as Zanzibar, Mount Kilimanjaro, and the Serengeti and Arusha National Parks. The selection of Tanzanian cities was based on the proximity of these urban centres to Tanzania's biodiversity highlights; the rapid rate of economic development and population growth in these cities; and development pressures on biodiversity within these cities and the regions surrounding them.



Dar es Salaam



Arusha



Moshi

Building on other projects

The INTERACT-Bio project builds on several historic and existing initiatives aimed at enhancing urban environments.

Ramani Huria: community-based mapping project to map flood-prone areas to improve resilience to flooding. Supported through a partnership between the World Bank and the UK Department for International Development through the Tanzania Urban Resilience Programme.

Implemented in Dar es Salaam

Sustainable Cities Project (1992 – 2003). Focused on environmentally sustainable urban development. Funded by the United Nations Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and the United Nations Environment Programme.

Implemented in Moshi, Arusha and Dar es Salaam

Kilimanjaro Conservation Project: tree planting around the Njoro Juu spring

Implemented in Moshi

Mount Kilimanjaro Recovery Club: tree planting on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro

Implemented in Moshi

Urban Natural Assets for Africa: Rivers for Life (UNA Rivers) Project. Funded by SwedBio and implemented by ICLEI Africa. Initiated 2016 and ongoing

Implemented in Dar es Salaam

Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project (2015-2020). Purpose is to improve urban services and institutional capacity in the Dar es Salaam metropolitan area and to facilitate potential emergency response. Funded by the World Bank

Implemented in Dar es Salaam

Tanzania Strategic Cities Project. Focuses on improved waste management, improved urban infrastructure (e.g. roads) and upgrading of dump site. Funded by the World Bank. Initiated in 2013 and ongoing.

Implemented in Moshi, Arusha and Dar es Salaam

FACTS & FIGURES

Dar es Salaam

Location: A major city and commercial port on Tanzania's Indian Ocean coast

Biodiversity highlights:

Dar es Salaam Botanical Gardens, Bongoyo Marine Park, Msimbazi River, Pugu Forest, mangrove forests

Area: 1 630.7km²

Population: 4.365 million; annual growth rate 6.5%

Arusha

Location: In the north eastern part of Tanzania, at the base of volcanic Mt. Meru

Biodiversity highlights:

Themi and Naura River system, Suye Hill, Themi Living Garden

Area: 272km²

Population: 500 000; annual growth rate: 2.9%

Moshi

Location: In the Kilimanjaro Region in the north eastern part of Tanzania, situated on the lower slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, a dormant volcano and the highest mountain in Africa

Biodiversity highlights:

Rau River and Rau Forest, Njoro Forest, Kinukamori and Marangu waterfalls, Uhuru Park Garden, Njoro Spring, Karanga River, Nshiri Spring

Area: 59km²

Population: 200 000; annual growth rate: 2.8%



TANZANIA

The image shows a teal-colored map of Tanzania overlaid on a background photograph of a tropical landscape with lush green trees and a body of water. Three locations are marked on the map with white dots and labeled in orange text: Arusha in the north-east, Moshi in the north-east (further east than Arusha), and Dar es Salaam in the south-east.

Arusha

Moshi

Dar es Salaam

PROJECT APPROACH AND BENEFITS

The INTERACT-Bio project approach is based on conducting initial scoping and building sound relationships with relevant stakeholders in the project cities to learn about the local context and to understand the major drivers of environmental change. Scoping also includes a technical assessment of key urban ecosystem services, together with project cities, to identify key themes around which interventions can be designed to support urban nature that benefits urban communities.

Interventions could include the development of policy instruments and plans that integrate biodiversity and ecosystems into land use, development and sector planning; capacity building; strategic dialogues; a reporting platform; and the development of investment cases for bankable projects. One of the most important interventions will be the development of Local (city-scale) Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans to align with Tanzania's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. These interventions will allow cities to report specifically in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and thereby support the attainment of global aspirations such as the **Aichi Biodiversity Targets** and the **Sustainable Development Goals**.



AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

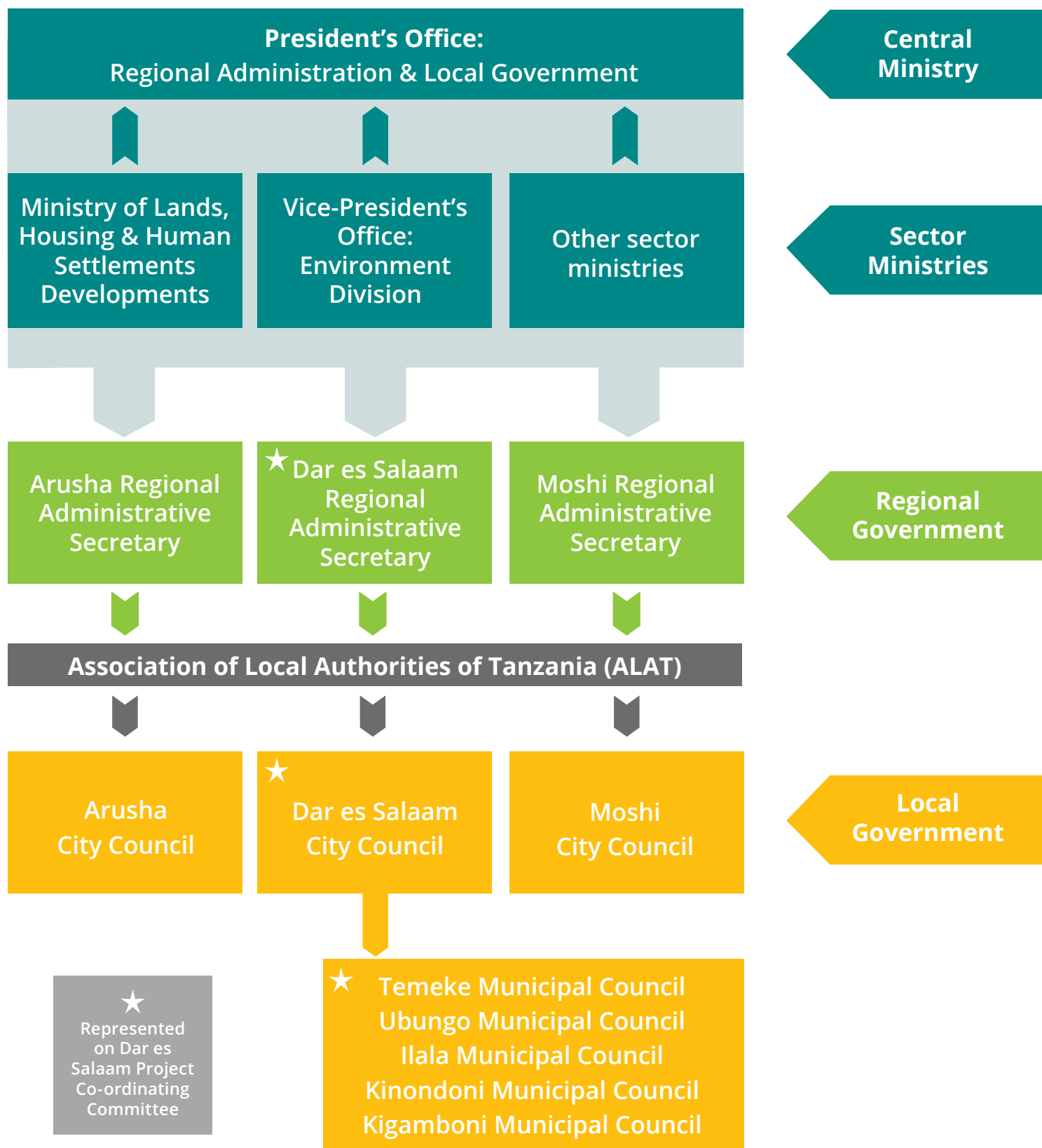


Site visit to a tree nursery in Arusha



A project stakeholder workshop in Dar es Salaam

PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS IN TANZANIA



At a glance

Project name: INTERACT-Bio

Full title: Integrated subnational action for biodiversity: Supporting implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans through the mainstreaming of biodiversity objectives across city-regions

Funded by: German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) through the International Climate Initiative (IKI)

Project duration: Four years - January 2017 to December 2020

Project countries: Brazil, India and Tanzania

Project partners

INTERACT-Bio is implemented by ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. The ICLEI World Secretariat is responsible for project management and coordination in close collaboration with the ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Center (CBC) which provides technical leadership to the project. The CBC is located in the ICLEI Africa office, one of three offices in ICLEI responsible for the regional implementation of INTERACT-Bio. ICLEI South Asia and ICLEI South America are the other two implementing partners.

Technical support for the ecosystem assessment components of the project is provided by Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung – UFZ. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity is an endorsing partner.

The project is supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) through the International Climate Initiative (IKI).

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Technical lead

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