

Introduction
 We are the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group

- Brief background of the East Usambaras
- Visioning Process - description and analysis of how we arrived at our vision
- Our Vision and explanations of its various properties
- Goals within the general vision

Background

Tanzania's biodiversity is unparalleled in mainland Africa, and nowhere is this more evident than in its forest ecosystems (Morgan et al. 2011)

- 38% of Tanzania's area is protected
- East Usambara forest is a biodiversity hotspot
- Out of the 360 native reptile species, at least 86 are endemic
- Endemic species are threatened by habitat loss, disease and over-exploitation for the wildlife trade
- Rural communities depend on natural resources of the forests for their survival

Visioning Process



Research



Stakeholder Identification



Stakeholder Mapping



Stakeholder Role-Play



Priority Tree Analysis



The Vision

To conserve and protect the biodiversity of the East Usambaras through the provision of alternative sustainable livelihoods, conservation and communication, so benefits can be shared on a local and global scale for present and future generations.

Conservation



Conservation



Provision of Alternative Sustainable Livelihoods



Conserve and Protect Biodiversity



Conclusions

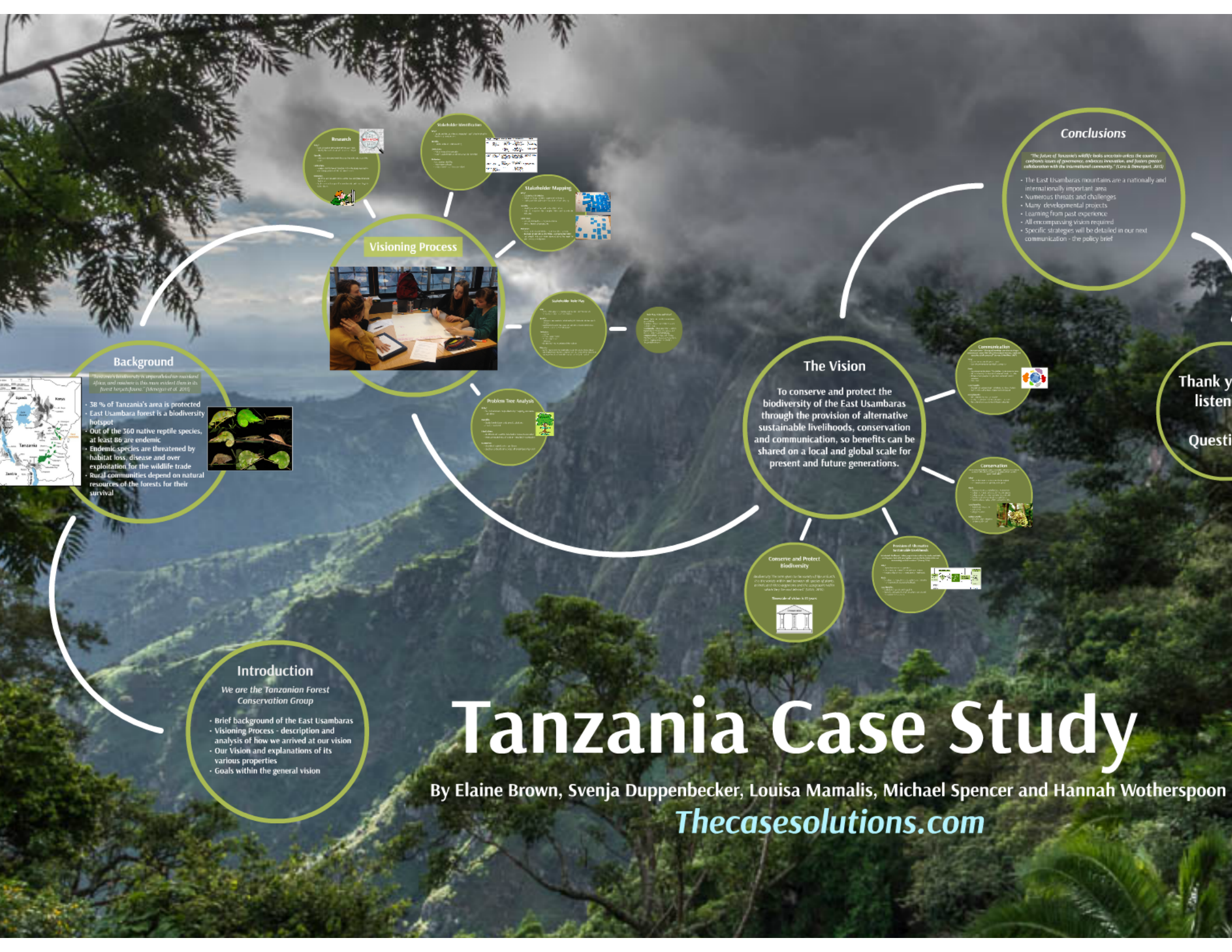
"The future of Tanzania's wildlife health, ecosystem services, the country's economic future of prosperity, resilience, innovation and future greater collaboration with the international community." (Kari B. Ikenberger, 2015)

- The East Usambaras mountains are a nationally and internationally important area
- Numerous threats and challenges
- Many developmental projects
- Learning from past experience
- All encompassing actions required
- Specific strategies will be detailed in our next communication - the policy brief

Thank you for listening!
 Questions?

Tanzania Case Study

By Elaine Brown, Svenja Duppenbecker, Louisa Mamalis, Michael Spencer and Hannah Wotherspoon
Thecasesolutions.com



Visioning Process



Research

Research conducted to understand the biodiversity of the East Usambaras mountains and the threats to its survival.

Stakeholder Identification

Identifying the various stakeholders involved in the conservation of the East Usambaras mountains.

Stakeholder Mapping

Mapping the relationships and interactions between the identified stakeholders.

Stakeholder Role Play

Role-playing the different roles of the stakeholders to understand their perspectives and interests.

Problem Tree Analysis

Analysing the root causes and effects of the biodiversity loss in the East Usambaras mountains.

Background



Historically biodiversity was important for medicinal plants and medicines that were used often in its forest (Koricho, 2010).

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The Vision

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Communication

Developing communication strategies to raise awareness and promote the vision.

Conservation

Implementing conservation measures to protect the biodiversity of the East Usambaras mountains.

Provision of Alternative Sustainable Livelihoods

Developing alternative livelihoods that are sustainable and do not harm the environment.

Conserve and Protect Biodiversity

Implementing measures to conserve and protect the biodiversity of the East Usambaras mountains.

Conclusions

The future of Tanzania's wildlife looks uncertain unless the country confronts issues of governance, endemic conservation, and fosters greater collaboration with the international community. (Crisis & Development, 2012)

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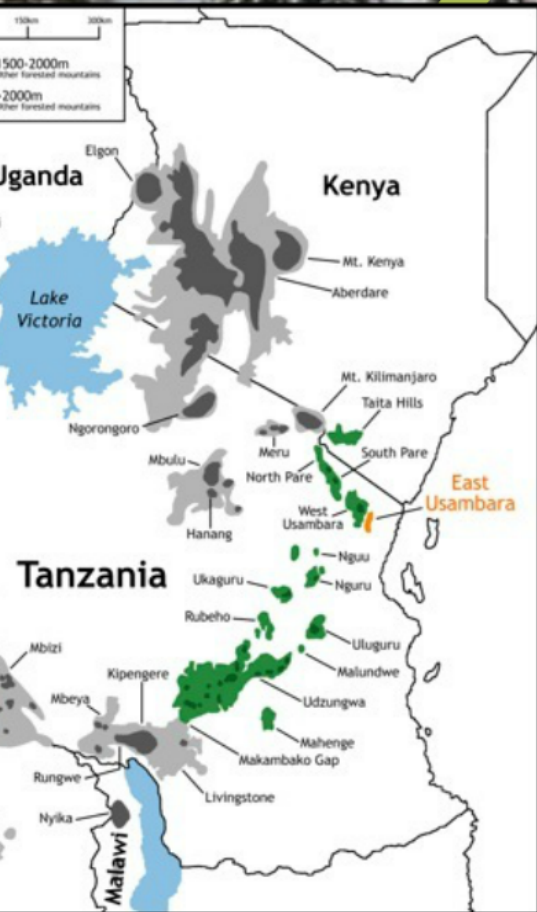
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