



INTERACT-Bio
Integrated action on biodiversity



DAR ES SALAAM CITY LOCAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (ILALA AREA)

FEBRUARY 2022

Dar es Salaam City Council signatures

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Note

In March of 2021, the former Dar es Salaam City Council, which held the coordinating role for the City's five municipal councils (Ilala, Ubungo, Kinondoni, Temeke and Kigamboni Municipal Councils) was disbanded. This LBSAP was developed prior to 2021 in the context of the former Ilala Municipal Council, which has now been renamed 'Dar es Salaam City Council'. This report therefore addresses biodiversity issues within the geographical and administrative area governed by the former Ilala Municipal Council.

Drafters of this report

This LBSAP document was drafted by Ernita van Wyk, Kirsty Griffin, Mthobisi Wanda and Ingrid Coetzee (ICLEI Africa and ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Center)

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URBAN NATURAL ASSETS FOR AFRICA

Preface

Ilala Municipality is the central urban hub of Dar es Salaam City. It supports major trade, tourism, fisheries, agriculture, business and transport activities. The vibrancy of this portion of Dar es Salaam draws attention to the need for biodiversity and urban nature to support an increasingly busy city centre and rapidly changing peri-urban areas. In a fast growing Municipality, we need to protect the natural resources that people depend upon for their livelihoods and enhance the natural assets that improve quality of life for people working and living in the city. Increasingly, the world has recognised the impact of urbanisation on biodiversity and the unique role that local and sub-national governments can play in activating local support for national and global biodiversity goals. Ilala Municipal Council is proud to present the first Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Tanzania. We are inspired by the Ilala Biodiversity vision and focal areas and the emphasis on supporting development needs. Implementation is now our imperative.

Halmashauri ya manispaa ya Ilala ndio kitovu cha jiji la Dar es salaam, ambapo ndipo hufanyika shughuli mbalimbali za kibiashara, utalii, uvuvi, kilimo, biashara ndogo ndogo na usafirishaji. Na pia ndipo hupatikana ofisi za serikali kuu ikiwemo wizara, mawakala wa serikali, makampuni binafsi na balozi za nchi mbali mbali. Haya yote yanafanya Manispaa ya Ilala kuwa eneo muhimu kwa maendeleo ya Jiji na hivyo kuhitajika jitihada za makusudi na kuchukua tahadhari za kulinda baiolojia na mazingira asili ya mji, ili kusaidia ulinzi wa mazingira unaoendana na kuongezeka na kukua kwa haraka kwa Manispaa. Katika ukuaji wa Maeneo ya Manispaa, tunatakiwa kulinda mali asili ambazo watu wanazitegemea kwa ajili ya maisha yao na pia kuongeza mali asili hizo ili kuboresha ubora wa maisha ya watu wanaofanya kazi na wanaoishi mijini. Kwa kiasi kikubwa sasa, Dunia inatambua athari za ukuaji wa kasi wa miji na ongezeko la watu mijini juu ya biolojia na mali asili, na nafasi ya kipekee iliyonayo serikali za mitaa katika kusaidia serikali za kitaifa na za kimataifa katika kufikia malengo ya kulinda bioanuwai ya maeneo ya mijini. Manispaa ya Ilala inajivunia kuwasilisha mpango mkakati wa kulinda bioanuwai kwa mara ya kwanza Tanzania. Uanzishwaji wa Mpango huu umechochewa na mtazamo thabiti wa Halmashauri katika kulinda baiolojia na bioanuwai zilizopo na pia mkazo uliopo katika utunzaji mazingira kwa maendeleo endelevu ya Manispaa. Kwa sasa uwepo wa mpango mkakati huu na utekelezaji, kwetu ni lazima.



Omary Kumbilamoto – Lord Mayor Dar es Salaam City Council (left) and Dar es Salaam City Director Jumanne K. Shauri (right)

Executive Summary

People need nature for their survival and well-being. Countries need nature and biodiversity to build their economies, to prosper and to foster adaptive capability in the face of climate change. In rapidly urbanising countries such as Tanzania, retaining and enhancing nature's contributions in urban spaces pose particular challenges. Tanzania has been a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) since 1996. As a Party to the Convention, Tanzania's Vice-President's Office (VPO): Environment Division, drafted Tanzania's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for the period 2015 – 2020. From 2010, formal recognition, globally, of the role of local governments in biodiversity planning, gave rise to a local mechanism: the Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP). This gives cities and municipalities a structured tool and process to plan, and allocate resources, for biodiversity and urban nature at the level of their jurisdiction. The intention is two-fold: (1) To secure nature's benefits, such as improved health and quality of life, for local citizens, and; (2) to simultaneously support national and global advancement in securing nature's benefits at the global scale.

This document summarises the outcomes of engagements for the development of an LBSAP for the Ilala Municipal Council, one of five municipal councils of the City of Dar es Salaam. The Ilala Municipal Council, with support from ICLEI Africa as well as a wide range of stakeholders, developed this LBSAP, between June 2018 and October 2019. Dar es Salaam (and therefore Ilala Municipal Council) falls within one of the world's 35 recognised biodiversity hotspots: the East African Coastal Forest. Cities and municipalities must manage the tension between urbanisation and retaining and enhancing biodiversity and nature's benefits.

The Ilala LBSAP Vision was defined as: "We envision that Ilala Municipality will have well-maintained open spaces and gardens and will strive towards expanding these, as well as protecting and restoring existing green and blue infrastructure (forests, wetlands, rivers, mangroves, ponds etc.) within the municipality, whilst raising awareness of the value of nature and improving livelihoods through green infrastructure initiatives."

The five main areas of focus developed in the Ilala Municipal LBSAP were:

1. Awareness raising and capacity building;
2. Maintain and expand green spaces;
3. Improve livelihoods through green infrastructure initiatives;
4. Protect and restore natural infrastructure; and
5. Utilising local solutions for waste management

The Ilala LBSAP goals are strongly linked to Ilala's development priorities. There is also strong coherence between the LBSAP goals and Tanzania's NBSAP strategic goals and targets, in particular around (1) the need to raise awareness of the value of biodiversity and the benefits to socio-economic development and well-being and (2) enhanced implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. The LBSAP provides a platform for further engagement and in particular, it offers a structured plan of action for the mobilization of resources for implementation.

Operational goals and an associated monitoring and evaluation framework were not defined as part of this version of the Ilala LBSAP. This will be a critical next step, as the monitoring and reporting system will facilitate clear progress toward goals as well as progress in the context of obligations to supporting the achievement of the goals of the Tanzania NBSAP.

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Abbreviations

ARU	Ardhi University
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organisation
COP	Conference of the Parties
DCC	Dar es Salaam City Council
EMA	Environmental Management Act
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
ICLEI CBC	ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Center
ICLEI AS	ICLEI Africa Secretariat
ICLEI	ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IMC	Ilala Municipal Council
LVRACC	Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Counties Cooperation
LBSAP	Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
MLHSD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development
NBS	Nature-based Solutions
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
TANBIF	Tanzania Biodiversity Information Facility
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
UDSM	University of Dar es salaam
UNU-IAS	United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies
VPO	Vice President's Office

Introduction

Ilala Municipal Council is situated within the City of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. This document, the Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) for Ilala Municipal Council, is a response to (1) a need to structure actions related to biodiversity at the level of local government, in support of local biodiversity protection, restoration and enhancement to support human well-being, and; (2), to support Tanzania's national and global biodiversity commitments as embodied in Tanzania's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) of 2015. The development of this LBSAP was based on a co-production approach and conducted through a series of workshops and engagements between June 2018 and October 2019. This LBSAP for the Ilala Municipal Council (2019) constitutes the first LBSAP for Tanzania¹.

Nature is essential for human existence and good quality of life. Most of nature's contributions to people are not fully replaceable, and some are irreplaceable. Nature plays a critical role in providing food and feed, energy, medicines and genetic resources and a variety of materials fundamental for people's physical well-being and for maintaining culture. For example, globally, more than 2 billion people rely on wood fuel to meet their primary energy needs. Nature, through its ecological and evolutionary processes, sustains the quality of the air, fresh water and soils on which humanity depends, distributes fresh water, regulates the climate, provides pollination and pest control services and reduces the impact of natural hazards. But, Nature and its vital contributions to people, are deteriorating worldwide (IPBES Global Assessment, 2019).

As signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Tanzania has developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Tanzania NBSAP, 2015). The twenty globally accepted Aichi Biodiversity Targets (See: www.cbd.int/sp/targets), form the backbone of Tanzania's NBSAP and they are summarised as five Strategic Goals:

- Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society;
- Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use;
- Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity;
- Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services; and,
- Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

¹ The development of the Ilala Municipal Council Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was supported by two biodiversity mainstreaming projects: INTERACT-Bio and Urban Natural Assets (UNA) for Africa, implemented by ICLEI Africa and funded by the German and Swedish Governments respectively.

Section 1:

The Value of Urban Nature

1.1 Urbanization and Nature's Benefits in Cities

The world is fast becoming more urbanised. Already today more than half of the world's population lives in cities. Aside from Asia, Africa has some of the fastest growing cities in the world and Tanzania is no exception (Cities Biodiversity Outlook, 2012). Tanzania's population growth averaged nearly 3% p.a. between 1967 and 2012, while the urban population increased by about 5% p.a., urbanization increased from 5.7% in 1967 to 29.1% in 2012. Thus, of the 31.6 million increase in the total population during this period, 12 million were absorbed into urban areas. By 2012, Dar es Salaam City accommodated 10% of the total population of Tanzania (Wenban-Smith, 2014). At the same time, Tanzania's economy is booming: It is Africa's 12th largest economy (Burgess et al, 2017) with an annual economic growth rate of 7.2% (Worrall et al., 2017).

Historically, urban growth has been a major cause of natural habitat loss globally, directly impeding progress toward Aichi Target 5, which aims to at least halve the rate of loss of all natural habitats (Nature in the Urban Century, 2018). Furthermore, insofar as desk-top analysis could ascertain, many of the cities around the world that are located in biodiversity hotspots (like Dar es Salaam), have no planning in place to directly mitigate this loss or the loss of the associated benefits to society (Weller and Drozd, 2019). The role of ecosystem services in these hotspots as a means to manage climate change risks, improve ecological resilience to support urban life (Seddon et al., 2018) and to enhance social and economic opportunities, becomes critical as cities are places that essentially concentrate human dependence on nature (Mittermeier et al, 2011).

As cities grow and become more densely built and populated, urban residents are increasingly exposed to health risks due to city heat, impacts on urban food systems, contaminated water resources, compromised air quality and lack of open space opportunities for sport and recreation. In addition to the urban impacts on physical health, the combined pressures of urban life, the loss of social cohesion and a diminishing connection with nature diminishes quality of life for those who live in cities. But, nature and nature's benefits can be restored, sustained and recreated in city spaces to support improved urban living. It has been shown that 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 (Beatley, 2016).

Nature's benefits to human well-being is recognised globally. In urban contexts, the importance of urban nature has also gained traction. Planning and design principles are available to guide the enhancement of urban ecology (Beatley, 2016) even when much of the landscape has been transformed (Elmqvist et al., 2013). The City of Nairobi, Kenya, for example, sustains its Nairobi National Park, allowing for wildlife migration, a place for urban residents to see and experience large mammals and they have also incorporated Masai pastoralists into this landscape. In Melbourne, Australia, an Urban Forest Strategy aims to address long term heat in the city by doubling tree canopy cover, which is expected to reduce temperatures in the city by as much as 40°C. The urgency for Melbourne's Urban Forest Strategy was increased when 374-heat related deaths were recorded during the 2009 drought (Beatley, 2016; City of Melbourne, 2012).

As a signatory to the CBD, Tanzania is committed to sustaining and enhancing Tanzania's special biodiversity through its NBSAP (Tanzania NBSAP, 2015-2020). But, the Tanzania National Action Plan requires support from local initiatives. In particular, Tanzania's fast-growing cities can make a significant contribution as they hold biodiversity remnants that can be retained, enhanced and restored to support citizen well-being. The Tanzania NBSAP provides a framework for subnational governments to activate local efforts.

1.2 Urban Nature in Dar es Salaam

1.2.1 Dar es Salaam: an important economic city and regional hub

Dar es Salaam is a major city and commercial hub in Tanzania. The city is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the east, coastal areas to the north and south and the inland region to the west. Dar es Salaam comprises 1,393 km² of land mass plus eight offshore islands. With a current annual population growth rate of 6.5% (current population: 4.365 million), it is the fastest growing city in East Africa. Dar es Salaam contains six Local Government Authorities, namely, the Dar es Salaam City Council, which plays a co-ordinating role for the municipalities and five Municipal Councils: Ilala, Kinondoni, Kigamboni, Temeke and Ubungu. Dar es Salaam City is the economic, industrial, commercial, trading, educational, cultural and transportation hub of Tanzania. The city is also the leading transit point for most tourists who visit Tanzania. But due to poor urban growth management, Dar es Salaam is characterized by large unplanned and informal settlements that occupy 70% to 80% of all residential land area (World Bank, 2016). The projected annual average of new urban dwellers to Dar es Salaam is around 226,000 people and there is high demand for land for settlements and industrial development (Worrall et al, 2017).



Dar es Salaam Harbour. [Source: Pixabay; 2 July 2019]

1.2.2 Dar es Salaam: A globally important Biodiversity Hotspot City

Dar es Salaam is located in a globally important biodiversity hotspot, the 'East African coastal forest'. Biodiversity hotspots are areas of exceptional concentrations of endemic species (i.e. found nowhere else in the world) that are simultaneously undergoing a high rate of loss of habitat. The hotspots concept is based on the conservation planning principles of irreplaceability and vulnerability. These areas were identified globally as a means to focus conservation funding efforts as hotspots house a significant portion of the world's biodiversity (Myers et al., 2000). The East African coastal forest 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: Eastern Arc Forest and Northern Zanzibar-Inhambane Coastal Forest Mosaic. Of the original 30 000 km², just 2 000 km² (i.e. 6.7%) of the hotspot remains. The East African Coastal forests are an important and highly threatened centre of endemism for plants, mammals, birds, reptiles, frogs, butterflies, snails and millipedes (Burgess and Clarke, 1998 and Burgess et al., 2017). Remnants of these coastal forests remain within Dar es Salaam City's jurisdictional boundary. Despite rapid urbanization, Dar es Salaam is still has a picturesque shoreline, beautiful beaches, pockets of mangroves, remnants of coastal and Afromontane forest and various wildlife elements (most notably birds, bats, monkeys and marine wildlife). The city centre also boasts many shade trees. But these natural resources are under pressure.



Neem trees providing shade in the Dar es Salaam city center

The Dar es Salaam Environmental Outlook (2011) provides a comprehensive description of Dar es Salaam's environmental issues, institutional landscape and its natural resources, with some focus on ecosystem services. It concludes with a summary of 'Options for Action'. It appears that for Dar es Salaam, there is no shortage of descriptions, assessments and options for action with regards urban nature. Missing perhaps are: (1) analyses that show the close connections and quantified impact between urban nature, livelihoods and economies; (2) a framework to prioritise specific areas and project concepts for intervention, and at scales that can leverage impact; and (3) actual investment into initiatives that can demonstrate the said benefits. A notable and recent exception is the plan by the World Bank for a large-scale improvement of the Msimbazi River which is an important natural asset in the city but which is also famous for annual flooding and other urban issues. Another decision-support tool is the Thematic Atlas for Dar es Salaam (Karutz et al., 2019). The Atlas has a spatial focus on nature's benefits in the City, shows that there are many opportunities for City and Municipal decisions to simultaneously enhance urban nature and improve the well-being of Dar es Salaam's urban population. In the Atlas, seven themes were distilled by local stakeholders and the benefits of urban nature in the form of green open space is highlighted. The Themes are: Livelihoods, Water as a Human Right, Reduced Air Pollution, Healthy Communities, Reduced Urban Heat, Reduced Flood Risk and Biodiversity. Each thematic chapter describes how urban greening can alleviate urban issues and provides a tool to prioritise where in Dar es Salaam (i.e. spatially), investment in green space might optimise nature's benefits to people.

1.2.3 The Dar es Salaam Strategic Plan: aligning development needs with urban nature benefits

The Dar es Salaam Strategic Plan follows on the National Five Year Development Plan 2017/18 -2021/22 which is geared towards industrialization and the Global Sustainable Development Goal -11, which aims to make cities safe and secure for human settlement while stimulating innovations and development. With its high growth rate and high levels of informal settlement, Dar es Salaam is challenged with many socio-economic problems including: the city's growth has outstripped the usefulness of conventional planning approaches, congested traffic, unemployment, issues around waste management and health problems. The Strategic Plan provides a road map for the envisioned city with sustainable development and competitive investment put forward as requirements to address the major city challenges. The vision in the Dar es Salaam Strategic Plan reads: "for Dar es Salaam City Council to be a leading safe city with sustainable development, competitive investment environment, managed on principles of good governance, where residents have decent living standards."

To attain the Dar es Salaam City Vision, key strategic issues provide areas of focus for the Dar es Salaam City Council - DCC):

- Waste Management, Cleanliness and Beautification of the City;
- Improved City Master Plan;
- Economic Growth, Revenue, and job creation (Employment);
- Improved Equitable Quality Social services and;
- Governance and coordination.

The flagship socio-economic development programmes and services include; acquiring land at Kigamboni and Ubungu for waste management, construction and rehabilitation of inner roads, storm water drainage, tipping cell and leachate ponds, detailed city Master plan, DCC Socio-economic profile for Public and Private investment, construction of park and ride along BRT-corridor, construction of up-country bus terminals at Mbezi Luis, Boko basihaya and Mbagala, and construct of small industries infrastructure for entrepreneurs.

It is evident from the Dar es Salaam Strategic Plan that a major challenge will be to connect and align Dar es Salaam's urban nature and unique biodiversity with urgent development priorities. For example, built infrastructure and the delivery of basic services are important imperatives. The Ilala LBSAP aims to highlight Ilala Municipal Council's urban nature and related plans, as a platform to start to identify opportunities whereby urban nature can be restored and enhanced to support social development, in line with the DCC strategic plan.

1.3 Ilala Municipality

The Ilala Municipal Council was established on 1 February 2001 “to promote the social welfare and economic well-being of all persons within its area of jurisdiction”. (Ilala Municipal Council Strategic Plan 2018-2022). Ilala Municipality includes the downtown city centre of Dar es Salaam with the picturesque harbour, fish market, beaches, botanical gardens and presidential residence. Ilala is unique in that it has a moving population whereby the majority of Dar es Salaam citizens spend their day time in Ilala but live in other Municipalities. From the city centre, Ilala Municipality is bordered by the Indian Ocean in the East and stretches for about 10 kilometres inland. Its altitude ranges between 0 and 900 meters above sea level, which influences the ecological characteristics of the Municipality. Thus the Municipality consists of a larger lowland area and a small part forming the upland zone. The small upland areas emerge as small hills or plateaus while most of the lowland areas constitute the urban part of the Municipality. The upland areas are predominantly agricultural and rural in character.



Coco Beach is popular with locals

Figure 1. Ilala Municipality in Dar es Salaam



Box.1 Ilala Municipality Vital Statistics

Ilala Municipality area/ size = 210km²

Population size: 1,220,611 people (2012 Census)

Climate: high humidity and temperatures that vary from 26 °C in August to 35 °C in December and January. The long rain season (March – May) brings an average monthly rainfall of 150mm – 300mm. The short rain season between October and December has a monthly average rainfall from 75mm – 100mm.

1.4 Dependence on Urban Nature in Ilala Municipality

The natural vegetation in Ilala Municipality consists of disturbed bushland, miombo woodland species, coastal swamps and mangroves. The Zingiziwa and Kinyerezi forests are iconic. The Msimbazi River passes through the Municipality and drains into the Indian Ocean. The river is one of the city's largest rivers, but is heavily affected by waste from industries and adjacent residential areas. The river is also being used by small scale urban farmers for irrigation of vegetables and fruits grown along the river banks.



A baobab tree near the mouth of the Msimbazi River. Baobab trees are common in Dar es Salaam City.

Ilala encompasses natural and semi-natural areas such wetlands, forests, rivers and agricultural lands to highly modified areas such as built environment, including settlements and business hubs. The main economic activities in Ilala Municipality are retail business which includes small and medium shops, hotels, bars and restaurants, transportation services, agricultural business, handcraft, banking and construction businesses. Table 1 (below) shows a summary of land cover in Ilala by percentage area occupied by each land cover class. Also refer to the land cover map below.

Figure 2. Land cover map for Ilala Municipal Council. Source: Thematic Atlas for Dar es Salaam. (Karutz et al., 2018).

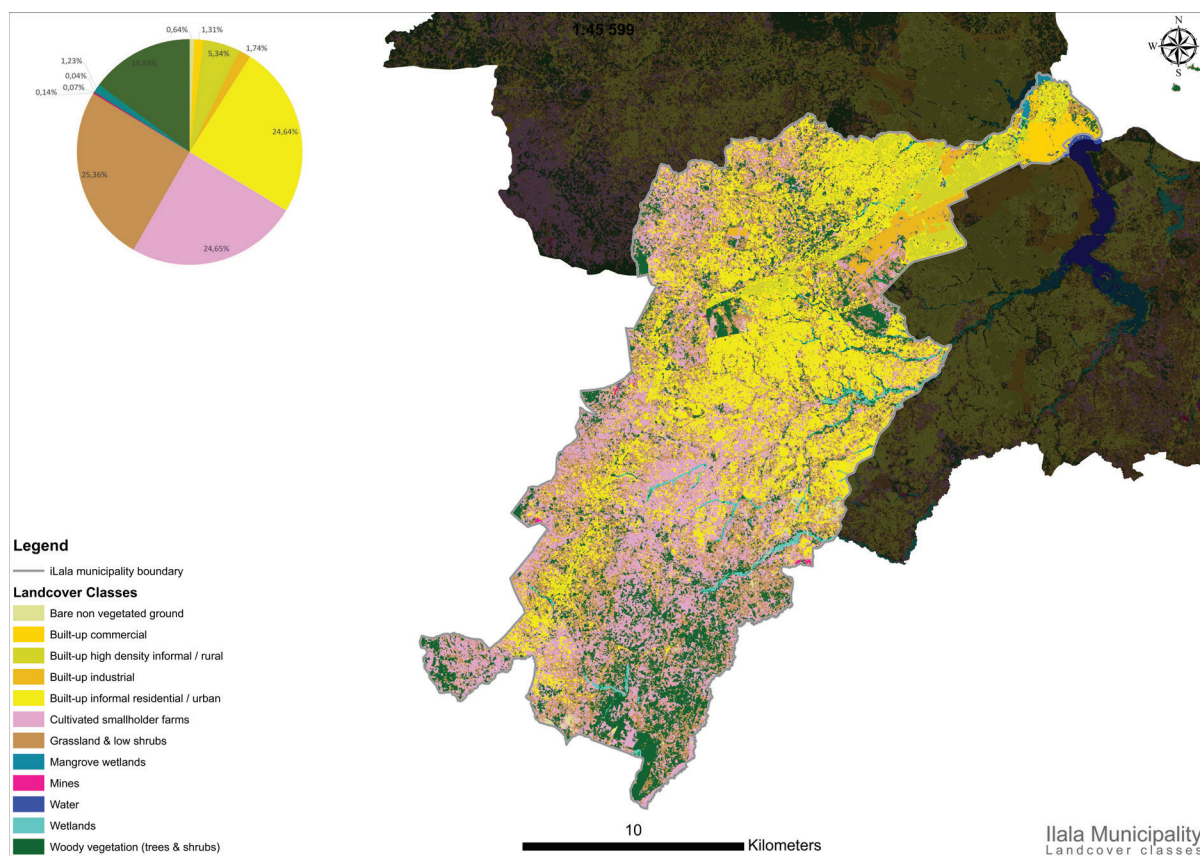


Table 1 showing land cover in Ilala based on 2017 satellite data (Source: GeoTerra Image)

Land cover class	Hectares	% of total Ilala
Bare non vegetated ground	233	0,64
Built -up commercial	480	1,31
Built -up high density informal / rural	1947	5,34
Built -up industrial	634	1,74
Built -up informal residential / urban	8990	24,64
Cultivated smallholder farms	8994	24,65
Grassland & low shrubs	9255	25,36
Mangrove wetlands	52	0,14
Mines	27	0,07
Water	15	0,04
Wetlands	450	1,23
Woody vegetation (trees & shrubs)	5415	14,84

Table 1 and the land cover map indicate the dominant land cover classes in Ilala are informal and unplanned, built-up, residential urban cover, cultivated smallholder farms and grassland and low shrubs. Woody vegetation and trees also make a significant contribution to land cover. The built up areas are mainly in the north and north-east and linearly towards the south. Smallholder farms occupy much of the rest of the land although in the south-west there is a portion of land covered by what appears to be intact mixed woodland, grassland and wetlands (Mzinga Forest, River and associated wetlands). There are also fragments of woody vegetation in amongst the built-up areas of Ilala suggesting the presence of parks and green open space, perhaps reflecting municipal commitment to urban nature and urban greening.

Wild, semi-artificial and artificial nature provide numerous benefits in Ilala. Some economic activities rely indirectly on nature's goods and services. For example, industrial processing and manufacturing is a significant economic sector in Ilala, most notably textile mills and the production of food and beverage. There are also some small-scale industries scattered throughout the Municipality and which are located mostly in residential areas. These industries rely on water resources and land.

However, many livelihood and economic activities are more directly dependent on nature's benefits. For example, livestock farming and fisheries constitute a very important component of the livelihoods of Ilala citizens. Fishing supports both subsistence and commercial purposes. The Ferry Fish Market accounts for a daily catch of about 15 tons of fish. Agriculture is also an important sector for Ilala. Agricultural practices involve small and medium scale farming with both hand equipment and more mechanised soil preparation methods for example using tractors. Ilala Municipal Council has a total of 4,000 ha potential for irrigation farming. However, only 66 ha are currently irrigated using seasonal and permanent streams, deep and shallow wells. About 10 000 ha of land in the Municipality is suitable for agricultural practice especially crop cultivation.



Figure 3. Natural assets in Ilala. Source: Thematic Atlas for Dar es Salaam. (Karutz et al., 2018).

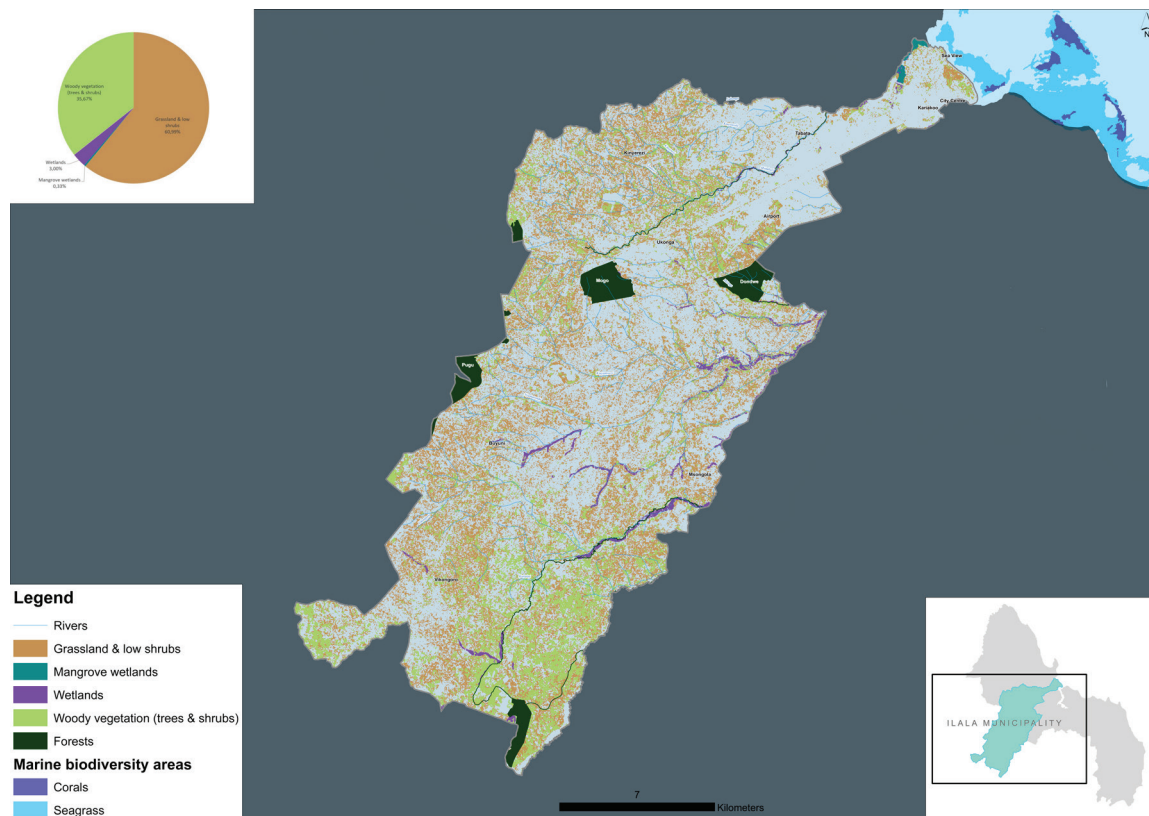


Table 2. A summary of the extent of natural assets in Ilala based on Land Cover (Source: GeoTerra Image)

Natural asset class (Ilala)	Hectares	% of total Ilala
Grassland and low shrubs	9238,720702	60,99
Mangrove wetlands	49,619793	0,33
Wetlands	454,978218	3,00
Woody vegetation (trees and shrubs)	5403,66028	35,67

Table 2 above and the Ilala Natural Asset map show that grasslands and low shrubs constitute the majority of natural land in Ilala and as mentioned above, the Mzinga forest and River and associated wetlands provide an important set of nature areas in Ilala, along with the Msimbazi River further north, the Mogo Forest at the headwaters of the Msimbazi and the Dondwe Coastal Forest which protects the waters of the Kizinga River. There is very little information available on the ecological features and condition of natural assets and it is therefore not possible to make a statement about the existing and potential services provided by such natural assets in Ilala. In addition, primary biodiversity data for the Ilala Municipality is not readily available and will have to be developed or sourced from for example, Tanzania Biodiversity Information Facility (TANBIF). This will be especially important in the light of research that shows the importance of at least minimal species richness to support ecosystem function (Schwartz et al., 2000) and the role of diverse ecosystems in the effectiveness of nature-based solutions and human adaptation (Seddon et al., 2019). In particular in Dar es Salaam City, including Ilala, focus on retaining and restoring elements of the unique East African Coastal Forest hotspot will be important.

Despite the absence of a formal assessment of Ilala's natural assets, their condition and analysis of current ecosystem services and therefore lack of information on future opportunities, Ilala Municipal Council has a track record of supporting conservation of its natural assets as well as greening of the highly urbanised land within the Council's jurisdiction. For example, green open spaces are considered vital and are referred to as "Municipal Breathing Areas" in the Ilala Strategic Plan (2017/8 – 2021/22). It is also recognised that these areas are undervalued and underutilized. Specific projects support inner city greening. Through the Mti Wangu Project, initiated in October 2016, tree planting was much encouraged across the Council and the Council supplied 1500 seedlings and flowers to 15 Primary Schools as part of this initiative.



The Botani

n potential

More recent environmental commitments and actions by Ilala Municipal Council have been concerned with community environmental awareness and education, calls to support environmental research, compliance and pollution monitoring, upgrading of open spaces such as road reserves and inner city roundabouts, the development of greenbelts, efforts to improve coastal and recreational areas, environmental conservation, establishment of ecotourism centres, identification of tourism hotspots and efforts to establish projects that promote tourism, waste management and waste recycling and establishing a communication system on information about disasters linked to climate change.

Sustainable development is emphasised by the Ilala Strategic Plan (2017/18 – 2021/22) and the 'Improved management of natural resources and the environment' is one of the Municipality's Strategic Objectives (See Box 2 below)

Box. 2 Ilala Municipal Council Strategic Objectives

1. Services improved and HIV/AIDS infections reduced
2. Effective implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Enhanced and Sustained
3. Access, quality and equitable social service delivery improved
4. Quantity and quality of economic services and infrastructure improved
5. Good governance and administrative services enhanced
6. Social welfare, gender and community empowerment improved
7. Emergence preparedness and disaster management improved
8. Improved management of natural resources and environment
9. Information and communication Technology improved

The Ilala Municipal Council LBSAP must support the goals of the Tanzania NBSAP as well as align with the Ilala Strategic Plan (2017/18 – 2021/22) and the Ilala State of the Environment report (2016).

Section 2:

An overview of the Tanzanian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

2.1 What is a NBSAP?

National governments worldwide, including Tanzania in 1996, signed and became Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). By becoming a Party to the CBD, each national government commits to three primary goals:

- (1) conservation of biological diversity;
- (2) sustainable use of the components of biological diversity; and
- (3) fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.

In addition, to these objectives, the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 lists five strategic Aichi Biodiversity Goals which directly link to 20 specific targets (the Aichi Biodiversity Targets). National Governments worldwide are encouraged to develop National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to adhere to their commitment to the CBD and to address these targets.

The United Republic of Tanzania NBSAP (2015 -2020) was developed in October 2015. The Tanzania NBSAP developed national biodiversity targets based on national priorities, but linked to the global goals and targets noted above. However, achievement of nationally determined goals and targets will not be possible without the active contribution of local municipal governments. Local governments are therefore encouraged to develop LBSAPs which are aligned to the NBSAP to ensure continuity and synergy in biodiversity planning and policy development between the local and national levels of government.

2.2 Vision, Goals and Targets of the Tanzanian NBSAP

The Tanzanian NBSAP provides the national framework within which sub-national governments can formulate their biodiversity strategies and actions.

The vision of the Tanzania NBSAP (2015 - 2020) states: "By 2025, biodiversity and ecosystems are well protected, restored and used sustainably, ecosystem functioning is maintained, so that they perpetually deliver sustainable intrinsic benefits for socio-economic development". (p. xii)

In decision X/2, at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10), held from 18 to 29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, signatory parties adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for the 2011-2020 period. The Tanzanian NBSAP Goals and Targets follow closely on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Aichi Targets are a set of 20 global targets under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and they are grouped under five strategic goals:

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

- Target 1. At least 60% of the population is aware of the importance of biodiversity and its impact on human well-being and socio-economic development of the country.
- Target 2. Programmes for the valuation of biodiversity and payments for ecosystem services developed and integrated into national and local development strategies and plans.
- Target 3. Incentives harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied.
- Target 4. Investments in systems of production and consumption based on sustainable eco-friendly practices increased.

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

- Target 5. The rate of degradation and fragmentation of ecosystems and the loss of habitats is significantly reduced.
- Target 6. At least three Legislations that govern exploitation of aquatic and terrestrial resources are reviewed and enforced.
- Target 7. Biodiversity and agriculture related policies, laws and strategies promote sustainable management of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems are reviewed and implemented.
- Target 8. All forms of pollution from water and land-based activities are brought to levels that are non-detrimental to biodiversity ecosystem functions.

- Target 9. Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to prevent their introduction and establishment.
- Target 10. The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reef and vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climatic change are minimized.

Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

- Target 11. Area covered under marine protected areas be increased from 6.5% to 10% and effectively manage the existing terrestrial and marine protected areas.
- Target 12. Nationwide biodiversity assessment conducted, species that require special attention identified and managed to ensure their long-term sustainability.
- Target 13. Strategies to reduce genetic erosion developed and implemented to maintain genetic diversity of cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their wild relatives.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

- Target 14. Ecosystems that provide essential services, related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, local and vulnerable communities.
- Target 15. Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks enhanced, through conservation and restoration, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

- Target 16. Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from utilization of biodiversity resource is in force and operational, consistent with national and international legislation.
- Target 17. Tanzania has adopted NBSAP as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementation with effective participation.

- Target 18. Traditional knowledge, innovation and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity respected and safeguarded.
- Target 19. Significant increase in the contribution of knowledge, technology and scientifically based information that are generated and shared.
- Target 20. Financial resources in support of biodiversity programmes significantly increased.

Following on from the Rio Convention and the birth of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), the UN Conference of the Parties have given increasing recognition to the need to engage sub-national governments more directly to stimulate, organise and report local action on biodiversity. During the CBD COP-10 in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010, Decision X/22 was adopted endorsing a “Plan of Action on Sub-National Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity (2010-2020)”. With an endorsement from the CBD and Parties for local biodiversity planning, a tool and process were needed to achieve the Local Biodiversity Planning and this is where the idea of Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (LBSAPs) originated. “Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (LBSAPs) can be the backbone for organising and integrating biodiversity issues locally, while also advancing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) and CBD efforts. (Puppim de Oliveira et al., 2014).

In order to create a platform for biodiversity action planning that is aligned between national and sub-national, it is important to make clear links between the Tanzanian NBSAP and the sub-national goals, in this case, the Ilala Municipal Council LBSAP. These linkages were addressed during the development of the Ilala LBSAP and are shown in Section 6.3 of this report.

Section 3:

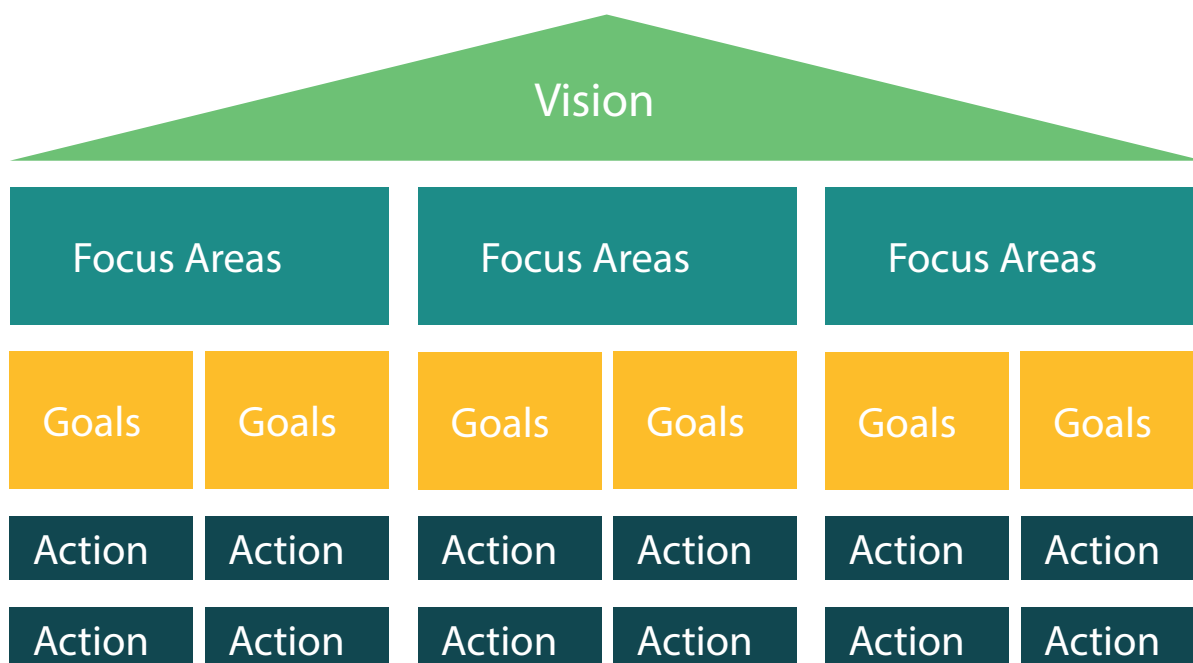
Why do we need a Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan?

3.1 What is a LBSAP?

According to the 'Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Guidelines: An aid to municipal planning and conservation'², a Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) is a guiding strategy, supported by specific goals and actions, developed to ensure the effective protection, sustainable use and efficient management of biodiversity within a municipal boundary over a specific time period.

A LBSAP is developed by the Municipality with support from external stakeholders (such as neighbouring municipalities, national government, local political leaders, local NGOs etc.) to not only ensure that the LBSAP is well-informed and ground truthed but also to ensure that buy-in from all stakeholders is achieved. Multi-party participation, particularly local political leaders, also ensures that the LBSAP is adopted by the Municipal Council to obtain the necessary commitment for implementation.

Key Elements of a Strategy & Action Plan



²These were developed by ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability in partnership with United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) with support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

A LBSAP generally includes a vision and linked focus areas which provide overarching direction to the plan. A vision is intended to provide direction to the plan as well as provide inspiration and motivation. LBSAP focus areas are intended to be planned, deliberate and focused efforts required to achieve the vision. The vision and focus areas are supported by goals and actions which are implemented over a specific time period (usually 5 – 10 years) to realise the LBSAP vision. LBSAP goals are intended to be well defined targeted statements that give clarity, direction and focus to the LBSAP. Essentially they are the 'heart and soul' of the LBSAP and should be closely aligned with the Tanzania NBSAP, and ultimately the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

A LBSAP is more than a mere checklist of activities and outputs over multiple years as it provides the Municipality with a cohesive and clear roadmap of "where we are now", "where we want to be" and "how we will get there" with regard to the protection, sustainable use and management of biodiversity. Whilst a LBSAP can be a stand-alone document, it should ideally be aligned with municipal policy frameworks and plans and, where applicable, broader city plans as well as the NBSAP. This will assist with translation of international and national biodiversity policies and targets into implementable action at the local level.

3.2 Why do we need a LBSAP?

There are numerous benefits to developing a LBSAP, which not only support the achievement of the NBSAP goals and targets as well as international conservation obligations, but also support the local municipality with local biodiversity planning and policy development. Developing a LBSAP provides the municipality with a clear plan of the interventions and actions required at a local level to manage biodiversity within the municipal boundaries more effectively and sustainably to support human livelihoods.

Additionally, by obtaining Council / Mayoral approval for the LBSAP and including either the whole LBSAP or key targets and actions from the LBSAP into local land use planning legislation, not only are nature considerations mainstreamed into planning, but municipal funding and staff capacity can then be allocated towards achieving the specific LBSAP goals. This will make a tangible and visible difference on the ground.

Lastly, through the inclusion of the LBSAP into land use planning legislation, specific actions can be allocated to different municipal departments, effectively 'spreading the load' of actions to be implemented. This will enhance municipal integration and ensure that municipal departments and potentially new sectors even outside of the municipality, work more closely together to ensure the maintenance and management of biodiversity across different line functions.

Section 4:

Where we are now - setting the scene for LBSAP development in Ilala Municipality

4.1 Policy and legislative context

Tanzania has an extensive legislative framework concerning the environment and natural resources are considered in both development planning as well as national government priorities. This section outlines key legislation and policies informing the management of biodiversity both at a national level as well as a local level.

Table 4.1. Legislation and Policies relevant to the Ilala Municipal LBSAP

Legislation/ Policy/ Strategy	How to relates to Biodiversity
<p>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), 2015 -2020. Tanzania is Signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) . This triggers an obligation to protect and conserve its biodiversity as a global resource .</p> <p>The Tanzanian Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004</p>	<p>The NBSAP aims at reducing loss of biodiversity, promoting the value of biodiversity and improving community livelihoods. It is a guidance document to realise and promote sustainable utilisation and conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Provides for the preparation of a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) in the interval of five years. According to the Act, NEAP is the basis for integrating environmental concerns in formulation and implementation of development plans and programmes and it therefore is an important instrument alongside the NBSAP for the implementation of Actions stipulated in the NBSAP. The EMA 2004 requires Sector Ministries and Local Government Authorities to prepare their respective Environmental Action Plans in conformity with the NEAP so as ensure environmental mainstreaming.</p>
<p>Tanzania Urban Development Policy (work in progress)</p>	<p>Preliminary report: Tanzania Urbanisation Laboratory (TULab), 2019. Harnessing Urbanisation for Development: Roadmap for Tanzania’s Urban Development Policy . Paper for the Coalition for Urban Transitions. London and Washington DC. Available at: www.newclimateeconomy.net/content/cities-working-papers . The Roadmap currently does not strongly reflect climate change or nature-based solution aspects that can change the trajectory of urbanization.</p>
<p>The National Environmental Policy, 1997</p>	<p>This policy provides the framework for mainstreaming environmental considerations in decision-making process in Tanzania. The policy identifies six major issues of environmental concerns. They are land degradation, inaccessibility to good quality water for urban and rural inhabitants, environmental pollution, loss of wildlife habitat and biodiversity, deterioration of aquatic systems and deforestation.</p>
<p>The Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004</p>	<p>This Act provides both legal and institutional framework for the sustainable management of the environment, prevention and control of pollution, waste management, environmental quality standards, public participation, environmental compliance and enforcement.</p>
<p>The National Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009</p>	<p>The Act is responsible for the conservation of wildlife and ensures protection, management and sustainable utilization of wildlife resources, habitat, ecosystem and the non-living environment supporting such resources, habitat or ecosystem with actual or potential use or value.</p>

Legislation/ Policy/ Strategy	How to relates to Biodiversity
	National
Water Resource Management Act No. 11 of 2009	The Act provides for pollution control and issues discharge permits of effluents to water bodies including the underground strata according to Environmental Quality Regulations provided under the Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004. The Act provides measures for flood mitigation and control for the purpose of preventing or minimising the risk of flooding, flood damage and water pollution by prohibiting the construction on submersible lands of dikes, levees or other structures which will likely hinder the runoff of flood water.
The National Parks Act No. 11 of 2003	The Act stipulates the management of National parks through a board of trustees and their responsibilities and the role of the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism to ensure protection and promotion of the biodiversity rich areas.
The Public Health Act No. 1 of 2009	The Act prohibits discharges into a sewer or into drain that may cause malfunctioning of the drainage systems and cause pollution of aquatic biodiversity in addition to causing health hazards. These include solid waste, chemical waste and hot liquids.
The Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2003	The Act regulates fishing activities in both fresh and marine waters. Among others, it emphasises on the conservation of critical habitats or endangered species, and restricts the issuance of fishing licences for fishing in any conserved areas.
The Forest Act No. 14 of 2002	The main objectives of this Act is to ensure ecosystem stability through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility; promote and enhance the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.
The Plant Protection Act No. 13 of 1997	The Act is responsible for prevention of the introduction and spread of harmful organisms, ensure sustainable plant and environmental protection, to control the importation and use of plant protection substances, to regulate export and imports of plants and plant products and ensure the fulfilment of international commitments, to entrust all plant protection regulatory functions to the Government, and for matters incidental thereto or connected therewith.
The Marine Parks and Reserves Act No. 29 of 1994	The Act provides for the establishment, management and monitoring of marine parks and reserves, to establish a marine park and reserves unit and to repeal certain existing legislation.

Legislation/ Policy/ Strategy	How to relates to Biodiversity
National	
The 2007 Tanzania Urban Planning Act and Associated Planning Guidelines (including an envisaged revision of the Guidelines)	The envisaged revision of the Guidelines will include detail on how new developments should take into account biodiversity (i.e. each plot should have a minimum of two trees). The guidelines are going to be updated in 2020 and will include recommendations for protection of biodiversity within cities as well as recommendations on how to include biodiversity into land use planning.
Local	
Dar es Salaam City Environment Outlook, 2011	The Dar es Salaam City Environment Outlook reports on the sector status of all aspects of the city, including the natural environment. It discusses issues related to the geography; the socio economy; policy, legal and institutional framework; land resources and management; aquatic environment; mineral and energy resources; waste management and sanitation; environmental pollution; and climate change. It also provides a scenario analysis of the city and proposes relevant options to ensure sustainable development.
Strategic Plan for Dar es Salaam City Council 2017/18 -2021/22	The Plan is geared towards industrialization and the Global Sustainable Development Goal 11, which aims to make cities safe and secure for human settlement while stimulating innovations and development. The Plan provides a road map for the envisioned city with sustainable development and competitive investment to address the major city challenges.
Ilala Municipal Council Strategic Plan 2017/18 – 2021/22	Sustainable development is emphasised by the Ilala Strategic Plan and the 'Improved management of natural resources and the environment' is one of the Municipality's Strategic Objectives. Ilala Municipal Council has a track record of supporting conservation of its natural assets as well as greening of the highly urbanised land within the Council's jurisdiction. For example, green open spaces are considered vital and are referred to as "Municipal Breathing Areas" in the Ilala Strategic Plan.
Ilala Municipal Council State of the Environment Report	The State of Environment Report provides an integrated assessment of the overall quality of Tanzania's environment. The pressure being placed on it and society's responses to current and emerging environmental issues. The report provides an assessment of natural resources, including biodiversity and it informs and influences policy in planning processes.

Section 5:

Where we are going - Ilala Municipality Local Biodiversity Strategy

5.1 Vision of Ilala

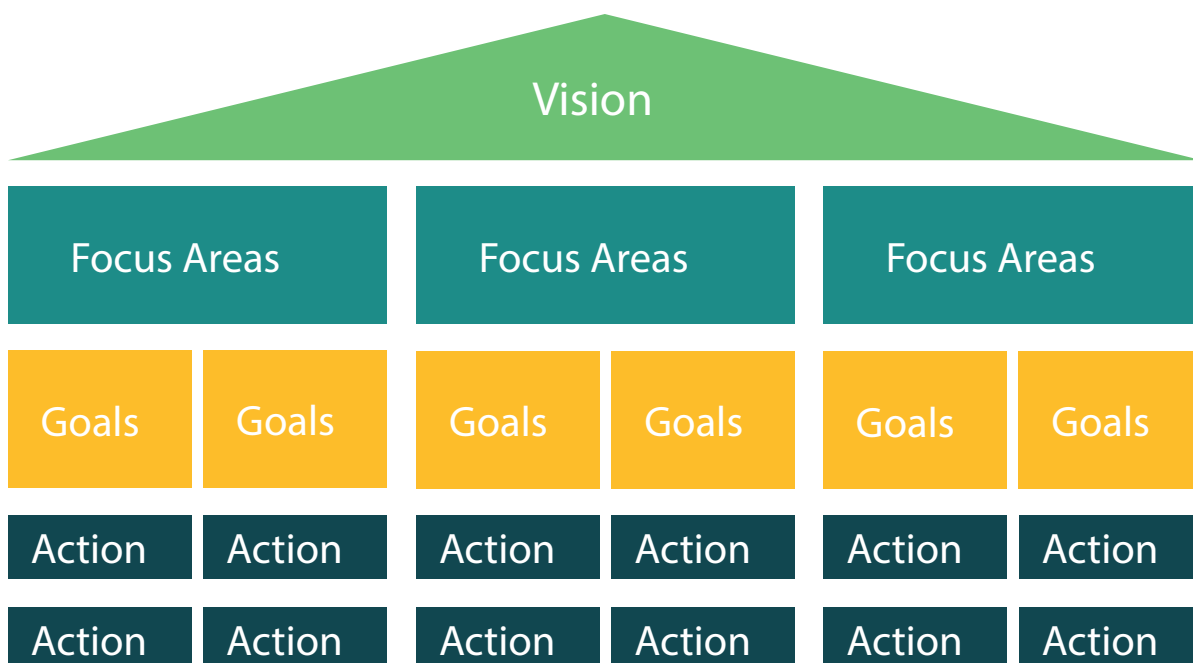
The Vision of the Ilala Municipality LBSAP links to the Tanzania NBSAP (2015 – 2020) and is included below:

Ilala Municipality LBSAP Vision

“We envision that Ilala Municipality will have well -maintained open spaces and gardens and will strive towards expanding these, as well as protecting and restoring existing green and blue infrastructure (forests, wetlands, rivers, mangroves, ponds etc.) within the municipality, whilst raising awareness of the value of nature and improving livelihoods through green infrastructure initiatives”

5.2 Key Focus areas

Key Elements of a Strategy & Action Plan



The 5 key Focus Areas for the Ilala LBSAP are outlined below:

Ilala Municipality LBSAP Focus Areas

1. Awareness raising and capacity building;
2. Maintain and expand existing green spaces ;
3. Improve livelihoods through green infrastructure initiatives;
4. Protect and restore natural infrastructure .
5. Utilising local solutions for waste management t

The 5 focus areas of the Ilala LBSAP align well with the Ilala Strategic Plan's Objective 8, namely: Improved management of natural resources and environment. The strong focus on awareness raising indicates that there is currently a general lack of awareness of the benefits of urban nature among city dwellers. The call towards maintenance, restoration and expansion of green infrastructure and urban nature shows a desire to care for and enhance existing urban nature aspects; and the livelihoods focus links to the need for urban nature to support local economic and social development. The waste management focus area indicates Ilala's and Dar es Salaam's dominating issue of waste and that it will be difficult to address any environmental issue in the municipality without attention to issues of waste. The focus areas all link well with the Dar es Salaam Strategic Plan and in particular, the need for urban nature to attract investment, attention to issues of waste and the potential of urban nature to support the improvement of living standards.

Section 6:

How we will get there - Ilala Municipality Local Biodiversity Action Plan

6.1 Biodiversity Goals

The thirteen goals for the Ilala LBSAP, shown below arranged according to focus areas, along with guiding notes to provide further context for the selected goals. The Ilala LBSAP team wanted to retain guiding notes in order to emphasize the rationale behind each goal.

Focus Area 1: Awareness raising & capacity building

- Goal 1.1 Conduct targeted awareness raising campaigns on the value and sensitivity of nature, as well as the by-laws and regulations governing nature, at the local community level.
- Goal 1.2 Conduct training with decision-makers within Ilala Municipality on the benefits and risks of nature

Focus Area 2: Maintain & expand existing green spaces

- Goal 2.1 Develop a map of the existing green spaces within Ilala Municipality
- Goals 2.2 Undertake a study of the existing green spaces within Ilala Municipality to determine their current state.
- Goal 2.3 Develop a 'Greening Plan' for Ilala Municipality

Focus Area 3: Improve livelihoods through green infrastructure initiatives

- Goal 3.1 Inventorise and map all green infrastructure related to livelihoods
- Goal 3.2 Develop a 'green-focused' community based organisation (CBO) to support individuals with accessing funding for green infrastructure projects

Focus Area 4: Protect and restore natural infrastructure

- Goal 4.1 Develop a map of the existing blue and green infrastructure within Ilala Municipality
- Goal 4.2 Undertake an investigative inventory study of all the blue and green infrastructure within Ilala Municipality to determine the current state and the current benefits being derived.
- Goal 4.3 Undertake a prioritisation exercise to determine where protection and restoration efforts should be focused.
- Goal 4.4 Develop an inventory of the indigenous and invasive flora and fauna within Ilala Municipality

Focus Area 5: Utilising local solutions for solid waste management

- Goal 5.1 Undertake a pilot training project to teach local community members how to separate compostable waste from total waste at the household level and undertake 'shambamfuko' initiatives to encourage the use of that compostable waste.
- Goal 5.2 Advocate for new methodologies to use solid waste for alternative uses (e.g. charcoal, biogas, bricks, furniture etc.) to reduce over-extraction of natural resources, reduce pollution and support national-led waste reduction initiatives.

Biodiversity Goals

Focus Area 1:
Awareness raising &
capacity building

Goal 1.1 Conduct targeted awareness raising campaigns on the value and sensitivity of nature, as well as the by-laws and regulations governing nature, at the local community level.

Guiding Notes : These awareness raising campaigns should be directed specifically at local communities living in and alongside sensitive natural assets such as rivers, wetlands, mangroves and forests. The awareness raising campaigns have three main aims:

1. To raise awareness of the value of nature and the benefits that nature provides which support human livelihoods;
2. To highlight that these natural assets are sensitive so they must be taken care of by the local community living in and alongside them; stop dumping waste into these systems (particularly rivers) and pick up litter; and
3. To create an understanding of the risks of living in close proximity to natural assets, such as flooding, with the resultant negative impacts on homes and livelihoods.

Possible awareness raising strategies include door-to-door awareness raising, giving out pamphlets, running media campaigns and radio ads, public meetings and drive by announcements on loud speaker.

Goal 1.2 Conduct training with decision makers within Ilala Municipality on the benefits and risks of nature

Guiding Notes: Training should be undertaken in three parts:

1. Undertake an interactive workshop with decision makers where they are not only made aware of the value of nature's benefits to support human livelihoods and well-being (such as cooling the city, reducing air pollution, providing food, beautification etc.) but also the value of nature from a financial perspective and how introducing nature into the city can cut city costs on services; as well as generate profit (e.g. fish and vegetable sales/markets); similarly highlight how damaging nature can reduce benefits and incur financial costs for the city to deal with;
2. Undertake site visits to areas of the city where well-managed natural assets are supporting human livelihoods; and to areas of the city where poorly managed nature is having negative effects of people; and;
3. Provide decision makers with a pamphlet/ flyer/ short document with all the key information relating to the financial benefits of including nature in the city vs the financial costs of excluding nature from the city. Information can be based on global experiences as well on information for Dar es Salaam where available.

Biodiversity Goals

Focus Area 2:
Maintain & expand
existing green
spaces

<p>Goal 2.1 Develop a map of the existing green spaces within Ilala Municipality</p> <p>Guiding Notes: Map should include all current man-made parks and gardens within Ilala Municipality as well as other green spaces such as avenues of trees, traffic circles and undeveloped open spaces. Map should also highlight potential spaces where greening efforts can occur.</p>	<p>Goals 2.2 Undertake a study of the existing green spaces within Ilala Municipality to determine their current state.</p> <p>Guiding Notes: Study should use the map developed in Goals 2.1 and note what state each of the current green spaces within Ilala Municipality are in (i.e. park / garden in good condition currently maintained by private institution vs. green space which is not in a good state and is currently not maintained by any institution).</p>
<p>Goal 2.3 Develop a 'Greening Plan' for Ilala Municipality</p> <p>Guiding Notes: The Greening Plan has two main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing parks and gardens: Using the map developed as part of Goal 2.1 and the current state developed as part of Goal 2.2 to determine which parks and gardens are currently being well-maintained vs. those that are not currently being maintained and are in need of a sponsor for maintenance. For those parks and gardens in need of maintenance, the Greening Plan will include a methodology to reach out to private institutions to get them to privately maintain these; Expand upon green spaces within the city: Greening Plan will utilise the map developed as part of Goal 2.1 and include a plan to develop new green spaces in the city (such as roadside greening, vertical greening on bridges and buildings, roof top gardening etc.) as well as highlight the benefits of these proposed new green spaces. 	

Biodiversity Goals

<p>Focus Area 3: Improve livelihoods through green infrastructure initiatives</p>	<p>Goal 3.1 Inventorise and map all green infrastructure related to livelihoods</p> <p>Guiding Notes: The aim would be to understand, not just where the green infrastructure is and what state it is in, but to establish how green infrastructure in Ilala Municipality supports a diversity of livelihoods and to understand the existing business and potential business that could be generated through nature-based production and trade.</p> <p>Goal 3.2 Develop a 'green-focused' community based organisation (CBO) to support individuals with accessing funding for green infrastructure projects</p> <p>Guiding Notes: Where feasible, the Ilala Municipality will support the organisation of informal business by encouraging the formation of community based organisation. (CBO). This facilitates an easier relationship between civil society and the Ilala Municipality. For example, all CBOs are registered by municipal community development officers. The Municipality can provide support in terms of registering the CBO, issuing permits and providing extension services such as training/know-how on how to cultivate certain crops, fish and livestock species and gaining access to species varieties. The Municipality can also provide assistance in terms of identifying markets for trade. In addition, support can be given in terms of access to funding opportunities, in particular for special projects.</p>
<p>Focus Area 4: Protect and restore natural infrastructure</p>	<p>Goal 4.1 Develop a map of the existing blue and green infrastructure within Ilala Municipality</p> <p>Guiding Notes: Map should include the exact location and size of all the natural assets within Ilala Municipality including wetlands, rivers, forests, mangroves etc.</p> <p>Goal 4.2 Undertake an investigative inventory study of all the blue and green infrastructure within Ilala Municipality to determine the current state and the current benefits being derived.</p> <p>Guiding Notes: The investigative study should indicate the state of each of the natural assets identified in the map developed as part of Goal 4.1 as well as the current benefits (natural, social, economic and cultural) being derived from these natural assets so that these considerations can inform prioritisation decisions.</p>

Biodiversity Goals

	<p>Goal 4.3 Undertake a prioritisation exercise to determine where protection and restoration efforts should be focused.</p> <p>Guiding Notes: In order for Ilala Municipality to realise the full benefits that nature can provide the Municipality, natural assets indicated in the map in Goal 4.1. need to be protected, and where they have been degraded, restored. Recognising that budget and capacity is a constraint, the prioritisation exercise should highlight the focus of protection and restoration efforts and indicate which natural assets should be focused on, in what order. Prioritisation should include Ilala Municipality Planning officials to ensure alignment between the requirements to enhance urban nature and other societal goals reflected in Ilala's development strategies and land use and spatial plans.</p> <p>Goal 4.4 Develop an inventory of the indigenous and invasive flora and fauna within Ilala Municipality</p> <p>Guiding Notes: The inventory will include a list of indigenous flora and fauna as well as a list of invasive flora and fauna. If possible, pictures should be included. Species inventories for Ilala municipality would be useful in terms of complementing the maps (Goal 2.1 and 4.1) by adding to a description of the current state of urban nature. This would assist with decisions around a need for the protection of rare species and/or business opportunities through say wildlife viewing/ ecotourism and for the general promotion of indigenous species, e.g. planting indigenous trees that also provide other services such as shade . This information would also guide programmes that target invasive species.</p>
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Biodiversity Goals

Focus Area 5:
Utilising local
solutions for solid
waste management

Goal 5.1 Undertake a pilot training project to teach local community members how to separate compostable waste from total waste at the household level and undertake 'shambamfuko' initiatives to encourage the use of that compostable waste.

Guiding Notes: The pilot project will be undertaken at the Mtaa and community/household level. Compostable waste accounts for the majority of waste so the project will aim to teach local community members on:

1. How to separate compostable waste from total waste;
2. How to make compost; and
3. How to incorporate the compost into shambamfuko, which can include food growing, cultivation of young trees for selling, etc.

Goal 5.2 Advocate for new methodologies to use solid waste for alternative uses (e.g. charcoal, biogas, bricks, furniture etc.) to reduce over-extraction of natural resources, reduce pollution and support national-led waste reduction initiatives.

Guiding Notes: Note that acceptance/adoption of new technologies can be problematic. Where successful, such initiatives may be small-scale (CBO-level) and/or larger, commercial ventures. Waste reduction can directly or indirectly support the conservation of urban nature: e.g. rivers, water quality (sanitation), forests and mangroves by for example reducing over-utilisation (e.g. wood cutting to produce charcoal, cleaner rivers).

6.2 Biodiversity Actions supporting the Goals

The biodiversity actions included in this LBSAP (see the table below) link directly to the biodiversity goals defined by the Ilala LBSAP team. For example, for the awareness raising goal, the Ilala team identified the need, in each case, to identify target audiences and to prepare the case or arguments for urban nature, carefully and tailored for different audiences. Similarly, actions to generate the basic spatial biodiversity information needed to make decisions, were clearly defined and presented step by step. It was discussed within the group that an approach to categorising the actions could be to identify (1) which actions are already being addressed, either by the municipality or through donor projects; (2) which actions could be funded through municipal funding streams or through local cross-sectoral partnerships in the city; and (3) which actions can be addressed by applying for external funds, either through existing or new donor projects, or through developing new funding proposals with partners.



Refining actions for the Ilala LBSAP

High Level Action Plan

Focus Areas & Goals	Key Actions	Responsibilities	Time Frame
Focus Area 1: <i>Awareness raising & capacity building</i>			
<p>Goal 1.1 Conduct targeted awareness raising campaigns on the value and sensitivity of nature, as well as the laws and regulations governing nature, at the local community level .</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify key stakeholders responsible for promoting the value of nature, and their functions 2. Determine resources needed for raising awareness 3. Identify awareness raising materials for target audiences 4. Provide the envisaged outcomes regarding the expected sustainable natural environment (prepare communication strategy) 5. Implement: i.e. explain the importance of nature to the community: e.g. using different formats: social media, conduct local community meetings and workshops, use fliers & billboards. 6. Review bylaws and regulations governing sustainable utilisation of nature that will lead to environmental resilience 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government trust (IMC) – NEMC, Media - VPO Private Institution – Academic institutions, CBO's/NGO's, Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) 2. Private institutions, IMC, Media, CBO/NGO's 3. IMC, Private sector, NGO's 4. IMC, Communities, Research institutions, VPO 5. Academic institution, IMC, Media, Community (ward and street leaders) , NGO's 6. IMC, Community 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One week 2. One month 3. One month 4. Fifteen months 5. Six months <p>Resources required :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources • Financial resources • PA system, banners, t-shirts, advertising, car fliers, sign boards .

High Level Action Plan

Focus Areas & Goals	Key Actions	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
Focus Area 1: <i>Awareness raising & capacity building</i>			
<p>Goal 1.2 Conduct training with decision makers within Ilala Municipality on the benefits and risks of nature</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the target group at different levels: city, municipal, ward, Mtaa 2. Develop justifications for greening Ilala Municipality, e.g. the environmental benefits and people's livelihood 3. Determine resources required for presenting the topic to decision makers 4. Prep are a concept document including description of training materials needed, justifications, and the benefits and risks of nature 5. Conduct training and evaluation of the impact of training (e.g. feedback evaluation form) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IMC 2. IMC 3. IMC, ICLEI 4. IMC Technical team , ICLEI 5. IMC Technical Team, Community, ICLEI 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two months 2. Two months 3. Two months 4. Four months 5. Six months <p>Resources required :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources • Financial resources • Facilitation • Training need assessment • Stationery • Pamphlets, brochures, leaflets, etc. • Power -point presentation

High Level Action Plan

Focus Areas & Goals	Key Actions	Responsibilities	Time Frame
<p>Focus Area 2 : Maintain & expand existing green spaces</p> <p>Goal 2.1 Develop a map of the existing green spaces within Ilala Municipality</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare surveying tools, e.g. base maps 2. Identify existing green spaces within Ilala Municipality from satellite images, town planning drawings and inquiring from local leaders. 3. Verify the status of existing green spaces 4. Categorisation and use of existing green spaces, e.g. natural, man-made, conservation status, ownership/management, use and beneficiaries 5. Extract relevant information and digitization of existing green spaces in Ilala Municipality 6. Carry out mapping analysis showing total areas, using pie charts and tables and categories as per action no. 4. 7. Prepare map for green spaces in Ilala Municipality 8. Report writing: location map, green spaces map, tables and figures, photos, constraints, conclusions and recommendations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipal planner, Municipal environmental officer, NEMC, VPO 2. Municipal land surveyors, Municipal planner, NEMC, VPO 3. Municipal planner, environmental officers, NEMC, VPO 4. Municipal planner, Municipal natural resources officer, Municipal environmental officer 5. Municipal planner 6. Municipal surveyors, Municipal planner 7. Municipal surveyors, Municipal planner 8. Municipal surveyors, Municipal planner, Municipal environmental officer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One week 2. Three months (field work) 3. Two months 4. One week 5. One week 6. One week 7. One week 8. Two weeks <p>Resources required :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base maps, satellite images, aerial photos, boundary data • Topographical maps • Computers • Office space • GPSs • Transport • Relevant software for digitization • Printing facilities

High Level Action Plan			
Focus Areas & Goals	Key Actions	Responsibilities	Time Frame
<p>Focus Area 2 : Maintain & expand existing green spaces</p> <p>Goals 2.2 Undertake a study of the existing green spaces within Ilala Municipality to determine their current state.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct inventory to determine the stock of green spaces (refer to Focus Area 2, Goal 2.1) 2. Identify the existing uses for each green space 3. Compare the planned uses vs the existing uses of each green space (change detection e.g. levels of encroachment) 4. Analyse the potential impacts of each green space to the sustainability of each green space 5. Conduct ecosystem services analysis 6. Write report: Existing situation, status of planned and existing uses, benefits and opportunities challenges and recommendations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipal environmental officer, Municipal forestry, Municipal natural resource officer, Botanist, Municipal agricultural officer, NEMC 2. Municipal planner, Municipal environmental officer, NEMC 3. Municipal planner, Municipal environmental officer, NEMC 4. Municipal environmental officer, Municipal forestry officer, Natural resources officer, Agricultural officer, Botanist, Municipal planner, NEMC 5. Botanist, Natural resources officer, Environmental officer, Planner, NEMC 6. Municipal planner, Municipal environmental officer, NEMC 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three months 2. Three months 3. One week 4. One week 5. Two weeks 6. Two weeks <p>Resources required :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map of green open spaces • GPS • Transport • Computers • Relevant software • Stationery/printing resources

High Level Action Plan

Focus Areas & Goals	Key Actions	Responsibilities	Time Frame
<p>Focus Area 2 : Maintain & expand existing green spaces</p>	<p>Goal 2.3 Develop a 'Greening Plan' for Ilala Municipality</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare a concept document: requirements and use report from goals 2.1 and 2.2 2. Collect opinions/views, using survey tools, from green space users, non-user stakeholders and authorities responsible for sustaining green spaces 3. Prepare proposal for developing, managing and conserving green spaces at Ilala Municipality 4. Prepare the plan 5. Present to stakeholders 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One month 2. One month 3. One month 4. One week 5. Two weeks <p>Resources required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checklist • Questionnaire • Research assistants • Transport • Allowances/funds • Map of relevant areas • Computers, printing facilities • Internet access • Relevant software • Fliers, banners • Conference facilities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipal planner, Municipal environmental officer, Agricultural officer, Forestry officer, Botanist, NEMC 2. Environmental officer, Planner, Research unit: universities, NGO's, CBO's etc. 3. Municipal planner, Municipal environmental officer, NGO's, CBO's, ICLEI, NEMC 4. Municipal planner, Environmental officer, Agricultural officer, Forestry officer, Botanist, Landscape architects 5. Municipal environmental officers, NEMC 			

High Level Action Plan			
Focus Areas & Goals	Key Actions	Responsibilities	Time Frame
Focus Area 3 : Improve livelihoods through green infrastructure initiatives			
<p>Goal 3.1 Inventorise and map all green infrastructure related to livelihoods.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a map of all green infrastructure related to livelihood activities Identify the types of green infrastructure related livelihoods (activities and spatial aspects), e.g. horticulture, vegetables, fruits trees (i.e. urban farming), plant nurseries, pottery (containers for nursery plants), compost and manure, firewood, charcoal, biogas Conduct socio-economic survey, e.g. profiles: gender, age, disability, who are the beneficiaries and how does money/profit get distributed and how is the money used, income and turnover, challenges (both vendors and customers) Data analysis, interpretation and discussion using SPSS and GIS and Excel software and tools Create maps using GIS technology Write report: situation analysis, challenges, conclusions and recommendations Dissemination of information/information sharing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> GIS departments from Ilala Municipal Council, Raman Huria, Ardhi University, University of Dar es Salaam Environment department Ilala Municipal Council IMC, Nipe Fagio (NGO's) IMC and NBS and NGO's, Ardhi Univ and UDSM GIS departments from Ilala Municipal Council, Raman Huria, Ardhi University, University of Dar es Salaam Ardhi/UDSM IMC 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ninety days Sixty days Sixty days Two months Ninety days Ninety days Quarterly <p>Resources required :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping skills, Survey and urban planning skills Mapping tools (GPS software, computers) Transport Funds Existing maps of green infrastructure Social survey skills and questionnaires Money for field work Analytical skills and interpretation skills GIS and SPSS skills and software Computers Report writing skills Dissemination plan

High Level Action Plan

Focus Areas & Goals	Key Actions	Resp onibilities	Time Frame
<p>Focus Area 3 : Improve livelihoods through green infrastructure initiatives</p>			
<p>Goal 3.2 Develop a 'green - focused' community based organisation (CBO) to support individuals with accessing funding for green infrastructure projects</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare methodology: surveying tools and questionnaires 2. Identify communities that need organisational development and establishment 3. Identify and categorise types of livelihoods (e.g. formal, informal) using methodology 4. Assess/determine community's interests and activities, using methodology 5. Describe organisational structures and functions 6. Identify and assess capacity needs: organisational set-up, book-keeping training, record keeping, bank account administration and financial management 7. Identify and prioritise interventions, e.g. support formation of community-based committee and governance structures where necessary 8. Identify sources of funds (e.g. donors, government support, in-kind, investors) and pitch to potential funders 9. Write report 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ilala Municipal Council with support from NGOs 2. IMC, CBO's and NGO's 3. IMC, CBO's and NGO's 4. NGO's, Universities, CBO's, led by IMC 5. NGO's and CBO's, Universities, IMC (CBO's) 6. NGO's and CBO's, Universities, IMC (CBO's) 7. IMC, Universities, NGO's, CBO's under Ilala municipal 8. IMC, ICLEI, NGO's, Universities, CBO's 9. Universities, Nipe Fagio (NGO), CBO's, IMC 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One month 2. One month 3. Three months 4. Three months 5. Three months 6. Three months 7. One month 8. Two to eight months 9. Three months <p>Resources required :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey skills • Needs assessment skills • Fund for fieldwork • Experts • Facilitation and prioritization skills • Pitching skills • Money for facilitating and lobbying • Concept note developing skills • Reporting skills

High Level Action Plan			
Focus Areas & Goals	Key Actions	Responsibilities	Time Frame
Focus Area 4 : Protect and restore natural infrastructure			
Goal 4.1 Develop a map of the existing blue and green infrastructure within Ilala Municipality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare or purchase base maps 2. Identify and map the location of existing blue and green infrastructure in Ilala Municipality through satellite images, town planning drawings and interviews with local leaders 3. Site visits: verification of existing blue and green infrastructure, e.g. extent of built up, total area, population. 4. Categorisation of the types of existing blue and green infrastructure, e.g. wetland, forest, mangroves, rivers and floodplains, green open spaces, play grounds and sports fields 5. Digitization of the existing blue and green infrastructure 6. Conduct mapping/spatial analysis to show for e.g. densities and extent of encroachment 7. Prepare map of blue and green infrastructure within Ilala Municipality 8. Prepare a report of blue and green infrastructure within Ilala Municipality 9. Mobilise funding 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IMC 2. IMC, Research institutions, Town planner, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHSD), National database commission, Ardh University (ARU) 3. IMC, Town planners National Land Commission, Ministry of Lands 4. IMC, Ministry of Land, ARU 5. IMC, Ministry of Land, ARU 6. IMC, Ministry of Land, Ardh University. 7. IMC, Ministry of Land, Ardh University. 8. IMC Technical team 9. IMC, Private companies, Donors, Government, Sponsors, Media 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three months 2. Four months 3. Two months 4. One month 5. Two months 6. Six months 7. Twelve months 8. Two months 9. Eighteen months <p>Resources required :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources • Financial resources • Tools for identification • Questionnaire and checklist etc. • Transport • Stationeries and computers • Site visit report etc. • Working tools like computers, scanners, GPS, Stationery etc. • Different reports from researchers and analysis of the study related etc. • Media advertising

High Level Action Plan			
Focus Areas & Goals	Key Actions	Responsibilities	Time Frame
Focus Area 4 : Protect and restore natural infrastructure			
<p>Goal 4.2 Undertake an investigative inventory study of all the blue and green infrastructure within Ilala Municipality to determine the current state and the current benefits being derived.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare survey tools and methodologies for socio-economic, environmental and spatial studies 2. Identify the current uses of existing blue and green infrastructure (see Goal 4.1) 3. Assess the quality of the existing blue and green infrastructure 4. Analyse the benefits, opportunities and constraints related to the existing blue and green infrastructure 5. Prepare the study report on the state and benefits of the existing blue and green infrastructure 6. Develop recommendations for protection, reclamation and expansion and maintenance of the blue and green infrastructure 7. Develop by-laws for safeguarding blue and green infrastructure to secure sustainable use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IMC Technical team, Ministry of Land, Lands Commission, ARU Research, NEMC 2. IMC Land use planning, Ministry of Land, NEMC, ARU, Environmental experts, Agricultural officers 3. IMC Land use planning, Ministry of Land, NEMC, ARU, Environmental experts, Agricultural officers, NEMC 4. IMC, NEMC, ARU 5. IMC Technical team 6. IMC Technical team, Stakeholders 7. IMC Technical team, NEMC, Law Reforms Commission 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three months 2. Two months 3. One month 4. Three months 5. Two months 6. Three months 7. Six months <p>Resources required :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checklist • Human resources • Working tools like computers, cameras, scanners, drones, stationery • Analyst expertise • Draft by-laws • Conference package etc

High Level Action Plan			
Focus Areas & Goals	Key Actions	Resp onsibilities	Time Frame
Focus Area 4 : Protect and restore natural infrastructure			
<p>Goal 4.3 Undertake a prioritisation exercise to determine where protection and restoration efforts should be focused.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the map of existing status of blue and green infrastructure 2. Establish criteria for prioritisation 3. Identify sites of blue and green infrastructure requiring protection, restoration and/or expansion 4. Identify or propose the management and tenure rights for each blue and green infrastructure 5. Prepare a report on prioritised sites for protection, restoration and/or expansion of green and blue infrastructure, including a budget 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IMC, ARU (Ardhi University), Ministry of Land 2. IMC, ARU, Ministry of Lands 3. IMC, Ramani Huria, NEMC 4. IMC, Planners and surveyors, Land officers 5. IMC, Environmental Planners, NEMC 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Twenty months 2. One week 3. Two months 4. Two months 5. Four months <p>Resources required :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline information and urban planning maps • Human resources (skills) • Financial resources • Computers • Stationery • Transport

High Level Action Plan

Focus Areas & Goals	Key Actions	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
<p>Focus Area 4 : Protect and restore natural infrastructure</p>			
<p>Goal 4.4 Develop an inventory of the indigenous and invasive flora and fauna within Ilala Municipality</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the indigenous and invasive fauna and flora with support from the maps developed in 4.1 2. Prepare tools and methodologies for inventory 3. Conduct the inventory 4. Prepare a map using GIS 5. Analyse, interpret and present results of the inventory survey of indigenous and invasive fauna and flora 6. Prepare report that includes conclusions and recommendations for the resilience of the indigenous fauna and flora of Ilala Municipality 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Botanist , Zoologist , Municipal environmental officer , Forestry officer , Agricultural officer , Natural resources officer , NEMC 2. Same as 1 3. Same as 1 4. Municipal environmental officers, Raman Huria, Geography department, NEMC. 5. ICLEI, Municipal environmental officer, Forestry officer, Agricultural officer, NEMC 6. ICLEI, Municipal environmental officer, Forestry officer, Agricultural officer, NEMC 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three months 2. One week 3. One week 4. One week 5. Two weeks 6. Two weeks <p>Resources required :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Field assistant • Internet access, Stationery, GPS • Relevant information, maps • Meals allowances • Draft maps (shapfiles) • Computers • Office space and facilities, computers

High Level Action Plan			
Focus Areas & Goals	Key Actions	Responsibilities	Time Frame
Focus Area 5 : Utilising local solutions for waste management			
<p>Goal 5.1 Undertake a pilot training project to teach local community members how to separate compostable waste from total waste at the household level and undertake 'shambamfuko' initiatives to encourage the use of that compostable waste.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop selection criteria 2. Identify target area and community/stakeholders for pilot training 3. Select training materials for waste separation and composting 4. Conduct on-site training on solid waste separation, composting and household use of compost and marketing of compost 5. Monitoring and evaluation 6. Write project implementation report with aspects to show potential for scaling up 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IMC environmental officer 2. CBO's/NGO's 3. IMC 4. IMC – environmental officer, NGOs 5. IMC Technical team, ICLEI 6. IMC, ICLEI 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One week 2. One week 3. One week 4. One month (depends on number of community) 5. Three months 6. Six months <p>Resources required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Stationery • Knowledge of the community • Financial resources • Media • Training materials • Writing skills

High Level Action Plan

Focus Areas & Goals	Key Actions	Responsibilities	Time Frame
<p>Focus Area 5 : Utilising local solutions for waste management</p> <p>Goal 5.2 Advocate for new methodologies to use solid waste for alternative uses (e.g. charcoal, biogas, bricks, furniture etc.) to reduce over-extraction of natural resources, reduce pollution and support national-led waste reduction initiatives.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Search for and document the current available methodologies for use of solid waste 2. Identify feasibility of methodologies in the context of Ilala solid waste re-use 3. Identify the target groups/communities and settlements/areas 4. Prepare advocacy tools 5. Advocate for alternative use of solid waste, e.g. prepare and establish demonstration pilot projects based on the feasible methodologies 6. Fundraising for the project 7. Outsource to expertise where appropriate 8. Conduct monitoring and evaluation 9. Write report 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IMC, Consultants, NGO's and CBO's 2. IMC, Consultants, NGO's and CBO's 3. IMC environmental officer 4. IMC 5. IMC 6. IMC, Donors, Sponsors, NGO's 7. NGO's, Consultants, CBO's, Universities/Learning institutions 8. IMC Technical team 9. IMC 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One month 2. One month 3. One week 4. Six months 5. Four months 6. Four months 7. Three months 8. Six months 9. Six months <p>Resource requirements :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Stationery • Research skills • Media • Financial resources • Experts

6.3 Linking the LBSAP to the NBSAP

Following the process of developing their LBSAP, the Ilala Municipal Council and wider stakeholders considered the Tanzania National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) Targets. The group then allocated points, against each NBSAP Target, to identify (1) the strength of synergies (or, overlap) between the Ilala LBSAP and the national Tanzania NBSAP Targets and then to (2) allocate points to the overlapping biodiversity targets that should receive the highest priority or urgency. The highest scores are shown in green in Table 6.1 below.



Recognising and discussing alignment between LBSAP with NBSAP targets

The priorities in Table 6.1 indicate broadly where greatest attention and resources should be allocated in the context of synergies between the NBSAP and the LBSAP. The Ilala MC group identified 11 priorities for Ilala MC out of the 20 NBSAP/Aichi target options. The need to raise awareness about the value of biodiversity and the benefits to socio-economic development and well-being (NBSAP Target 1) was allocated by far the highest score by the Ilala MC, with 9 points. Target 18, traditional knowledge and practices to support sustainable use of biodiversity, scored second highest, with 4 points. Halting the loss and degradation of habitat (NBSAP Target 5), restoration that is sensitive to vulnerable groups (Target 14), and equitable benefit sharing (Target 16), garnered 3 points each. At the level of Strategic Goals, Goal A (mainstreaming with emphasis on the need for awareness) and Goal E (i.e. enhanced implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building) received the strongest vote from the Ilala MC in terms of priority areas. Interestingly, in a preliminary exercise held in November 2017, Ilala Municipal Council representatives scored Strategic Goals A and B the highest, but with relatively little discernment across Strategic Goals.

In the March 2019 exercise with better focus and depth of participation, Strategic Goal A (in particular the need for awareness) was heavily prioritised against all other Goals and Targets.

In addition to Table 6.1 which was developed by the Ilala MC and wider stakeholders, the INTERACT-Bio ICLEI project team developed Table 6.2 (below) so as to specifically compare and contrast the Ilala LBSAP and national NBSAP goals and targets, to explore specific alignment between these the national and local biodiversity action plans. Table 6.2 shows that the thirteen (13) LBSAP goals aligned with thirteen (13) national NBSAP goals. The need to create awareness, build local capacity and knowledge and the need for local biodiversity assessments, especially in support of local livelihoods, again stood out and also that there is specific support on these aspects at the level of the NBSAP.

Overall, the Ilala LBSAP shows a lack of emphasis on implementation actions and more emphasis on tools for planning for action and this also where the strength of alignment occurs between the LBSAP and NBSAP goals and targets. This reflects the reality of where the Ilala Municipal Council is at this point in time. During the LBSAP development, the Ilala team indicated for example a deficiency of good maps as well as basic information on urban nature and urban biodiversity, collated in the right manner to support decisions and action planning. In other words, actions were more focused on generating sound information and on analysing and preparing this information for decision-making. The CitiesWithNature (See: www.citieswithnature.org) platform can help the Ilala Municipal Council on this journey. The City of Dar es Salaam is signed up to this platform and so this will facilitate the tracking of progress by the Ilala and other councils of the City of Dar es Salaam.

In summary, The Ilala LBSAP goals are strongly linked to Ilala's development priorities. There is also strong coherence between the LBSAP goals and Tanzania's NBSAP strategic goals and targets, in particular around (1) the need to raise awareness of the value of biodiversity and the benefits to socio-economic development and well-being and (2) enhanced implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. The LBSAP provides a platform for further engagement and in particular, it offers a structured plan of action for the mobilization of resources for implementation.

Table 6.1. Links between the Ilala Municipal Council LBSAP and the Tanzania national NBSAP. The national NBSAP Goals and targets are shown below together with points allocated to synergies with the LBSAP as well as priority scores.

LINKS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL TANZANIA NBSAP AND LOCAL ILALA MC LBSAP		NBSAP -LBSAP synergy points	Ilala MC priority score
NBSAP Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society			
Target 1	At least 60% of the population is aware of the importance of biodiversity and its impact on human well-being and socio-economic development of the country.	8	9
Target 2	Programmes for the valuation of biodiversity and payments for ecosystem services developed and integrated into national and local development strategies and plans.	2	0
Target 3	Incentives harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied.	2	0
Target 4	Investments in systems of production and consumption based on sustainable eco-friendly practices increased.	6	2
NBSAP Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use			
Target 5	The rate of degradation and fragmentation of ecosystems and the loss of habitats is reduced	6	3
Target 6	At least three Legislations that govern exploitation of aquatic and terrestrial resources are reviewed and enforced.	3	1
Target 7	Biodiversity and agriculture related policies, laws and strategies promote sustainable management of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems are reviewed and implemented.	3	0
Target 8	All forms of pollution from water and land based activities are brought to levels that are non detrimental to biodiversity ecosystem functions.	5	1
Target 9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to prevent their introduction and establishment.	4	0
Target 10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coastal reef and vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climatic change are minimized.	2	0

LINKS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL TANZANIA NBSAP AND LOCAL ILALA MC LBSAP				NBSAP -LBSAP synergy points	Ilala MC priority score
NBSAP Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity					1
Target 11	Area covered under marine protected areas be increased from 6.5% to 10% and effectively manage the existing terrestrial and marine protected areas.		7	1	
Target 12	Nationwide biodiversity assessment conducted, species that require special attention identified and managed to ensure their long -term sustainability.		5	0	
Target 13	Strategies to reduce genetic erosion developed and implemented to maintain genetic diversity of cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their wild relatives.		2	0	
NBSAP Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits from all from biodiversity and ecosystem services					5
Target 14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well -being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, local and vulnerable communities.		7	3	
Target 15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks enhanced, through conservation and restoration, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.		7	2	
NBSAP Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building					9
Target 16	Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from utilization of biodiversity resource is in force and operational, consistent with national and international legislation		9	3	
Target 17	Tanzania has adopted NBSAP as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementation with effective participation.		3	0	
Target 18	Traditional knowledge, innovation and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity respected and safeguarded.		6	4	
Target 19	Significant increase in the contribution of knowledge, technology and scientifically based information that are generated and shared.		3	0	
Target 20	Financial resources in support of biodiversity programmes significantly increased.		5	2	

Table 6.2. Alignment between the Ilala LBSAP Focus Areas and Goals and the Tanzanian NBSAP Goals and Targets.

SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE NATIONAL TANZANIA NBSAP AND LOCAL ILALA MC LBSAP	
Ilala LBSAP Focus Areas and Goals	Relevant Tanzania NBSAP Goals and Targets
Focus Area 1: Awareness raising & capacity building	
Goal 1.1 Conduct targeted awareness raising campaigns on the value and sensitivity of nature, as well as awareness of the by-laws and regulations governing nature, at the local community level.	<p>1. Strategic Goal A, Target 1: At least 60% of the population is aware of the importance of biodiversity and its impact on human well-being and socio-economic development of the country.</p> <p>2. Strategic Goal B, Target 6: At least three Legislations that govern exploitation of aquatic and terrestrial resources are reviewed and enforced.</p> <p>3. Strategic Goal B, Target 7: Biodiversity and agriculture related policies, laws and strategies promote sustainable management of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems are reviewed and implemented.</p>
Goal 1.2 Conduct training with decision-makers within Ilala Municipality on the benefits and risks of nature.	4. Strategic Goal A, Target 1: At least 60% of the population is aware of the importance of biodiversity and its impact on human well-being and socio-economic development of the country.
Focus Area 2: Maintain & expand existing green spaces	
Goal 2.1 Develop a map of the existing green spaces within Ilala Municipality	5. Strategic Goal C, Target 12: Nationwide biodiversity assessment conducted, species that require special attention identified and managed to ensure their long-term sustainability.
Goals 2.2 Undertake a study of the existing green spaces within Ilala Municipality to determine their current state.	6. Strategic Goal C, Target 12: Nationwide biodiversity assessment conducted, species that require special attention identified and managed to ensure their long-term sustainability.
Goal 2.3 Develop a 'Greening Plan' for Ilala Municipality	

SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE NATIONAL TANZANIA NBSAP AND LOCAL ILALA MC LBSAP	
Ilala LBSAP Focus Areas and Goals	Relevant Tanzania NBSAP Goals and Targets
<p>Focus Area 3: Improve livelihoods through green infrastructure initiatives</p> <p>Goal 3.1 Inventorise and map all green infrastructure related to livelihoods</p> <p>Goal 3.2 Develop a 'green -focused' community based organisation (CBO) to support individuals with accessing funding for green infrastructure projects</p> <p>Focus Area 4: Protect and restore natural infrastructure</p> <p>Goal 4.1 Develop a map of the existing blue and green infrastructure within Ilala Municipality</p> <p>Goal 4.2 Undertake an investigative inventory study of all the blue and green infrastructure within Ilala Municipality to determine the current state and the current benefits being derived.</p> <p>Goal 4.3 Undertake a prioritisation exercise to determine where protection and restoration efforts should be focused.</p> <p>Goal 4.4 Develop an inventory of the indigenous and invasive flora and fauna within Ilala Municipality</p>	<p>1. Strategic Goal D, Target 14: Ecosystems that provide essential services, related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, local and vulnerable communities.</p> <p>2. Strategic Goal E, Target 16: Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from utilization of biodiversity resource is in force and operational, consistent with national and international legislation.</p> <p>3. Strategic Goal E, Target 20: Financial resources in support of biodiversity programmes significantly increased.</p> <p>4. Strategic Goal C, Target 12: Nationwide biodiversity assessment conducted, species that require special attention identified and managed to ensure their long-term sustainability.</p> <p>5. Strategic Goal E, Target 19: Significant increase in the contribution of knowledge, technology and scientifically based information that are generated and shared.</p> <p>6. Strategic Goal C, Target 11: Areas covered under marine protected areas be increased from 6.5% to 10% and effectively manage the existing terrestrial and marine protected areas.</p> <p>7. Strategic Goal D, Target 14: Ecosystems that provide essential services, related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, local and vulnerable communities.</p> <p>8. Strategic Goal C, Target 12: Nationwide biodiversity assessment conducted, species that require special attention identified and managed to ensure their long-term sustainability.</p>

SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE NATIONAL TANZANIA NBSAP AND LOCAL ILALA MC LBSAP	
Ilala LBSAP Focus Areas and Goals	Relevant Tanzania NBSAP Goals and Targets
<p>Focus Area 5: Utilising local solutions for solid waste management</p> <p>Goal 5.1 Undertake a pilot training project to teach local community members how to separate compostable waste from total waste at the household level and undertake 'shambamfuko' initiatives to encourage the use of that compostable waste.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic Goal A, Target 4: Investments in systems of production and consumption based on sustainable eco-friendly practices increased. 2. Strategic Goal B, Target 8: A II forms of pollution from water and land-based activities are brought to levels that are non-detrimental to biodiversity ecosystem functions. 3. Strategic Goal E, Target 18: Traditional knowledge, innovation and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity respected and safeguarded.
<p>Goal 5.2 Advocate for new methodologies to use solid waste for alternative uses (e.g. charcoal, biogas, bricks, furniture etc.) to reduce over-extraction of natural resources, reduce pollution and support national-led waste reduction initiatives.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Strategic Goal A, Target 4: Investments in systems of production and consumption based on sustainable eco-friendly practices increased. 5. Strategic Goal B, Target 8: A II forms of pollution from water and land-based activities are brought to levels that are non-detrimental to biodiversity ecosystem functions.

6.4 Mainstreaming, Monitoring & Evaluation

Political leadership of the Ilala Municipal Council and the national Vice President's Office (VPO): Environment Division, responsible for overseeing implementation of the Tanzania NBSAP, were engaged throughout the development of the LBSAP. This facilitated opportunities for discussion about mainstreaming and other aspects of the LBSAP and its relationship with the Tanzania NBSAP.

NBSAP-LBSAP alignment ('vertical integration')

The current Tanzania NBSAP was developed to cover the time period 2015 – 2020. Thus it will be eligible for revision at the end of 2020. One of the questions from the local perspective was how the upcoming national NBSAP revision might affect the local Ilala LBSAP. The VPO is currently preparing a report which will form the basis of the revised National Biodiversity Strategy. While there will be some changes required in the LBSAP based on the newly revised NBSAP, the VPO assured Ilala Municipal Council that the current Ilala LBSAP content is sound and will still be relevant beyond 2020.

Once finalised at the level of Ilala Municipal Council, the LBSAP document should then be submitted to the VPO: Environment Division and the document will be signed by the VPO Office. There is no obligation to submit an LBSAP to the VPO, but it is better to have the national government's blessing: The VPO will emphasise the importance of the document and this will give power to its implementation. VPO sign-off of the LBSAP will be followed by letters drafted and sent to the various district councils to promote the LBSAP product and to encourage other sub-national governments to prepare their own LBSAPs.

Apart from sign-off by the VPO, the best way for the LBSAP to interact with the NBSAP on an ongoing basis is in response to requests from VPO to the Ilala Municipal Council to provide inputs into the quarterly reports (i.e. implementation status reports). The Municipal Council should also include reports on progress on any initiatives that form part of and are relevant to the LBSAP and the goals therein.

The Ilala MC LBSAP is the first LBSAP for Tanzania and will therefore be a model for other sub-national governments in Tanzania. Thus there is a responsibility for the Ilala Municipal Council to be proactive in the implementation of the Action Plan to showcase that it can be done. One of the major opportunities for mainstreaming will be through the actions identified in this LBSAP. The actions create opportunities for vertical as well as horizontal and cross-sectoral partnerships to achieve common goals as they relate to the LBSAP goal and actions.

Mainstreaming within the Ilala Municipal Council

The finalised LBSAP document will be presented, by ICLEI, following the request of the Ilala MC technical officials, to the Municipal Management Team. The Management Team consists of 10 - 15 members, all Heads of Departments and Sections.

Ilala MC requested some focus on implementation at the end of this presentation and options on how implementation can be supported. For example, some activities may already be supported by the Municipal Council and it may be possible to motivate for funding and commitment from other levels of government: regional and national as well as donor and project funding; and writing collaborative proposals for donor funding.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are an important part of implementation. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to track progress with the implementation of actions and projects; measure the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions; and determine what adjustments, changes or corrective actions may be needed and when.

The Ilala Municipal Council LBSAP still needs a monitoring and evaluation framework that links operational goals (not defined in this version of the LBSAP) with the actions as identified. This internal monitoring and reporting system will facilitate clear progress toward local (i.e. Ilala-level) goals as well as progress in the context of obligations to supporting the achievement of the goals of the Tanzania national NBSAP.

One approach that could be used to develop a monitoring framework is the 'Theory of Change'. According to this approach, the Council can use the actions and goals expressed in this LBSAP to define the necessary inputs into actions/activities (e.g. staff, skills, funding, training), it can be used to structure outputs (i.e. activities and participation) and to define outcomes, which can be broken down into short-term (i.e. 1 year), medium-term (2-3 years) and long-term (more than 3 years) outcomes. The activities can be used to articulate an activity plan and the activities, together with the outcomes, can be used to articulate an evaluation and monitoring framework. Outputs are usually observable and can typically be measured by simple, direct measures or counts, e.g. number of trainees, number of trees planted. Results for beneficiaries, (i.e. Outcomes) are generally not easily observable and therefore need indicators, which are measures that signal that change has happened.

There are also a number of good resources to assist with this process and that are specifically geared for supporting the monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity and development projects:

- Monitoring and Evaluation: Tools for Biodiversity Conservation and Development projects. SANBI Biodiversity Series 11: Online:
www.sanbi.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/biodiversity11monitoreval.pdf
- Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation for Biodiversity Projects. World Bank. 1998. Online:
www.sanbi.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/biodiversity11monitoreval.pdf
- Defining Outcomes & Indicators for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning in USAID Biodiversity Programming. USAID. August 2016. Online:
usaidlearninglab.org//biodiversity_howtoguide3_508.pdf

Section 7:

Tools to support the implementation of the Ilala Municipality LBSAP

7.1 Thematic Atlas of Nature's Benefits to Dar es Salaam

The Thematic Atlas for Nature's Benefits in Dar es Salaam emerged from a need for a methodology to support the strategic prioritisation of green open space in Dar es Salaam (Karutz et al., 2019). The central frame of the atlas is based on ecosystem services thinking, which highlights the social benefits of green open space and vegetated areas in a city. Each 'theme' in the atlas represents an urban challenge, such as rising urban heat or flooding. Spatial images are then used to link the location of urban issues with the location of existing green spaces and the ecosystem services provided by those green open spaces. Together, these aspects provide a logical and spatially explicit basis for prioritising a City's investment in green open space.

The Atlas concepts are very well aligned with several goals in this LBSAP. The Atlas serves to promote awareness of the benefits of urban nature (Ilala LBSAP Goals 1.1 and 1.2). The mapping and analyses that Ilala stakeholders identified as priorities (Focus areas 2, 3 and 4) need to be conducted at a scale that is appropriate for Ilala, but The Thematic Atlas provides a broad scale basis which can inform the design of those tasks.

7.2 Illustrated Map of biodiversity in Dar es Salaam

The illustrated map of nature's benefits in Dar es Salaam was based on the biodiversity theme and map of the Thematic Atlas of Nature's Benefits in Dar es Salaam. This map shows the wealth of remaining biodiversity in Dar es Salaam and the benefits to people. The purpose of the map is to inspire conservation and wise use of resources.

A copy of the map can be downloaded from here:

iclei.org/en/media/download-a-free-illustrated-natural-asset-map-of-dar-es-salaam

The illustrated map tool links strongly to the Ilala LBSAP Goals 1.1. and 1.2. These goals relate to raising awareness of the benefits of nature. The format of the map lends itself especially to use in primary, secondary and tertiary education systems but is also designed to inspire city and municipal officials to appreciate the benefits of nature to urban societies.



7.3 ICLEI LBSAP Guidelines

The Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) Guidelines is a document that guides local governments in detailing a broad strategy, as well as specific actions to implement in order to protect and enhance local biodiversity. ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Center, the United Nations University – Institute for Advance Studies and the CBD Secretariat have co-authored the Guidelines. The document can be downloaded here: www.cbc.iclei.org/tools This guideline was one of the earliest produced to support the development of LBSAPs. It raises important contextual guidelines, such as understanding the political context of an LBSAP and identifying relevant policy and planning processes, how to identify relevant stakeholders and prepare for engagement and points about the assessment of local biodiversity and ecosystem services.

7.4 Global Guidelines for vertical integration of biodiversity strategies and action plans

Effective subnational and local implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in general depends on two interconnected elements: the capacity of each level of government to develop, execute and monitor their own biodiversity strategies and action plans or related instruments that mainstream biodiversity into their wider objective and cover the obligations of an NBSAP, and the coordination mechanisms between these levels, including synergies across levels of government in planning BSAPs. Guidelines were developed to this effect: "Guidelines for an integrated approach in the development and implementation of national, subnational and local biodiversity strategies and action plans." The development of these guidelines was supported by the Japan Biodiversity Fund, is a collaboration between the ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Center (CBC) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD).

The mandate for these Guidelines originates from COP 12, decision XII/9, in which the Executive Secretary of the CBD was requested "to assist Parties and subnational and local governments, and their partners, to more effectively integrate the contribution of subnational and local governments into the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020". These Guidelines are, therefore intended as a tool to advance the subnational and local implementation of NBSAPs, provide guidance on how to make best use of subnational and local authority knowledge in compiling and implementing NBSAPs, and coordinate planning, governance and monitoring mechanisms between different levels of government to optimize synergies.

A companion volume to these Guidelines provides background information, including an overview of the current status of BSAP development at national and subnational levels, and outlines the key findings of the consultative process followed in developing these Guidelines.

The Guidelines and Companion Volume can be downloaded here:

www.cbc.iclei.org/project/bsap-guidelines

The Guidelines can be used to good effect by Ilala Municipality to support Goal 1.2 which seeks to provide opportunities for awareness raising specifically targeted at decision-making. Here Ilala can involve decision makers in the Ilala Council but also in the City of Dar es Salaam and the Dar es Salaam Regional Government. Links can also be made with the national office of the VPO: Environment Division, through the Regional Government mechanism, to report on awareness raising initiatives at the local level.

7.5 The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) Manual for Cities

The Manual for Cities builds upon the TEEB reports, tailoring information specifically for cities, drawing on ICLEI and the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN's) Local Action for Biodiversity Pioneer Project. The manual highlights how a focus on ecosystem services and their valuation can create direct benefits for cities. It also provides stepwise guidance on how to do this illustrated by in-depth case studies.

The Manual can be downloaded here:

www.teebweb.org/publication/teeb-manual-for-cities-ecosystem-services-in-urban-management

The TEEB manual can be used to support several of the goals in this LBSAP. The TEEB is issue driven and it makes links between ecosystem services and urban issues. So for example, the issues of enhanced livelihoods (Goal 3.1) and efforts to reduce compostable waste (Goal 5.1), are identified in this LBSAP as key issues. The TEEB manual can be used to define the ecosystem services that can help address these issues. The TEEB can also be used to guide the assessment of ecosystem services. This aligns well with Goal 2.2 which seeks to determine the current condition of existing green spaces in Ilala Municipality. The TEEB manual can also support the process of prioritising green space and urban nature for protection and restoration efforts as expressed in Goal 4.3 in the Ilala LBSAP.

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