

# Climate Change in Tanzania



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- About me
- Impacts of climate change in Tanzania

# IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN TANZANIA

## Retreating of Kilimanjaro glaciers and snow cover



1993



2001

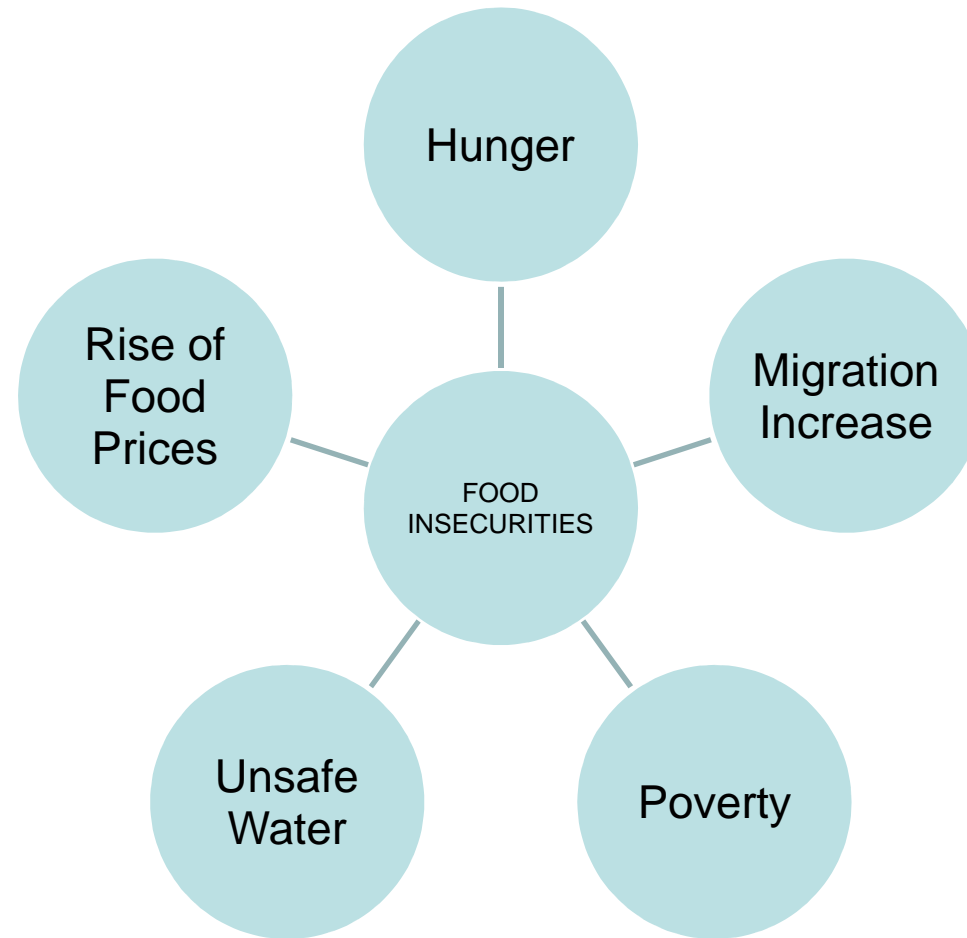


# IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN TANZANIA

## Drought due to long – term shortage of rainfall



# Decline in Agricultural Production



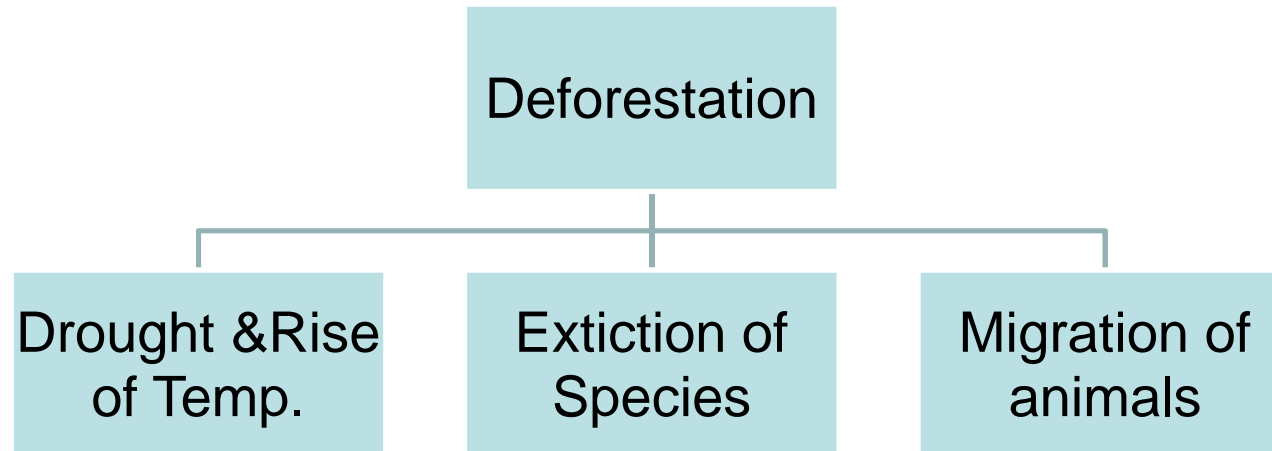


# IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN TANZANIA

## Loss of Biodiversity



# Loss of Biodiversity



# IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN TANZANIA

## Rise of Land conflicts





# ADAPTATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT

- Land use management will consider to boost tourism protect watershed forest and soil erosion in hilly and flood prone areas
- More land declared forest or game reserves, thus increase land under forest reserve from 13mil hectares in 1990 to 15.3mil hectares by 2020
- Increase of Afforestation and Reforestation activities ;Properly managed natural forests have both high atmospheric co2 reduction potential and enormous carbon storage as wood.

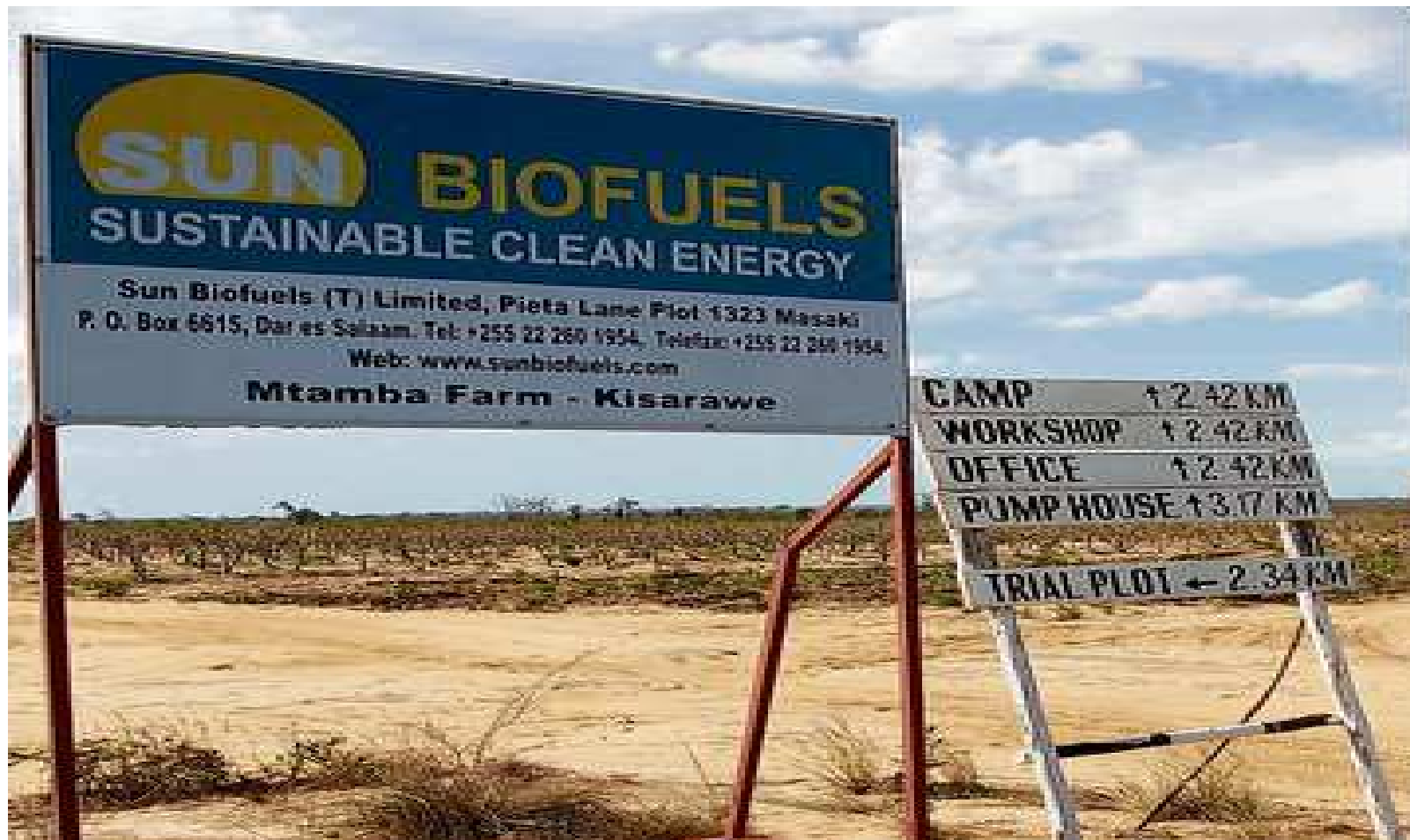
# Role of women in climate change in Tanzania

- Women have been at the fore front of initiating tree nurseries and planting activities around their homes and in farms in order to restore the loss of trees being cut for firewood and charcoal making
- Women have joined hands and voice their concerns to the government asking for the construction of deep water-wells, tanks and rain water harvesting systems in order to prevent water sources
- Rural women have been reverting to the use of low cost traditional medicines and indigenous knowledge and health care as climate change cause some diseases like malaria
- They have responded by engaging more pro-actively in initiating and running small economic activities such as keeping and sale of small-stock (poultry, piggery, goat, pigeon pears, dairy cows etc.), growing and sale of surplus horticultural and vegetable crops particularly during the dry season, mushroom production and fishing
- Women have been constructing and using fuel saving stoves and wonder-baskets in cooking to reduce the demand of firewood

# CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN TANZANIA

- CARBON EMISSION FROM INDUSTRIES
- DEFORESTRATION
- LAND GRABBING

# Land grabbing for „Bio“fuels





# IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN TANZANIA INCLUDES

- **Kilimanjaro glaciers and snow cover** have been retreating (55% of glacier loss between 1962 and 2000)
- **Loss of 'cloud forests'** since 1976 resulting in 25% annual reductions of water sources derived from fog, affecting annual drinking water of 1 million people living in Kilimanjaro
- Along with warming surface waters, deep water temperatures (which reflect long-term trends) of the large East African lakes (Victoria, Malawi) have warmed by 0.2 to 0.7°C since the early 1900s
- Deep tropical lakes, are experiencing **reduced algal abundance and declines in productivity** because stronger stratification reduces upwelling of nutrient-rich deep water. Primary productivity in Lake Tanganyika may have decreased by up to 20% over the past 200 years
- The **coral bleaching** observed in the Indian Ocean and Red Sea was coupled to a strong ENSO (an indication of the potential impact of climate-change induced ocean warming on coral reefs) 30% loss of corals reduced tourism in Zanzibar and resulted in financial losses of about US\$ 12-18 million
- **Mangroves and coral reefs**, the main coastal ecosystems in Africa, will likely be affected by climate change. Endangered species associated with these ecosystems, including manatees and marine turtles, could also be at risk, along with migratory birds