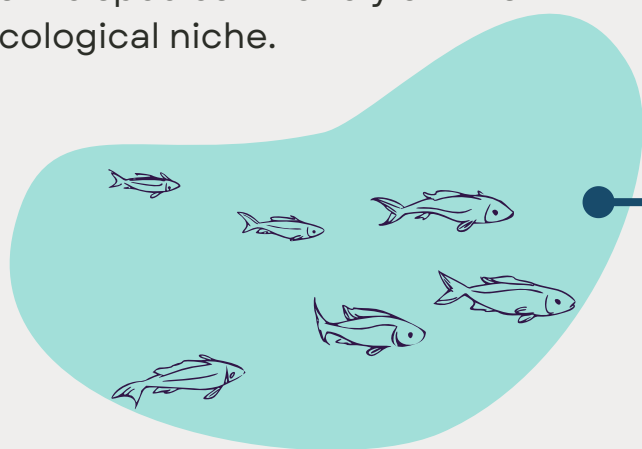
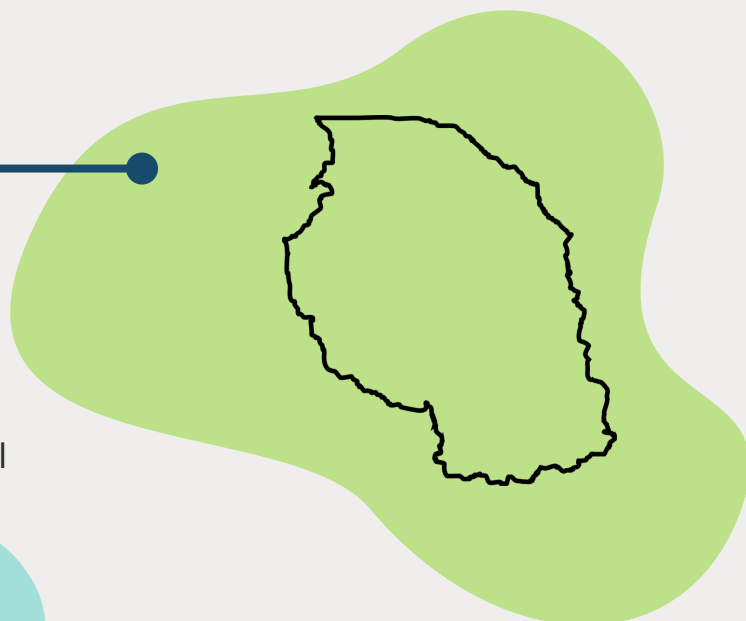


Coastal Zone Adaptation Tanzania

Supporting human communities become resilient in the face of climate change and improving species biodiversity on the coast of Tanzania

THE ISSUE

Coastal areas are home to 25% of the Tanzanian population, 75% of industries, and 32% of national income. Climate change will influence these areas through the livelihood of the community as well as the species who rely on this ecological niche.



THE PROJECT

- Building and upgrading sea walls
- Restoring mangrove and coral habitats
- Establishing no-take zones
- Creating rainwater harvesting channels
- Setting up programs to engage and educate local community groups --> enduring change



MANGROVES

- Protect coastal areas from erosion
- Store large amounts of carbon
- Provide a habitat for 341 threatened species worldwide
- Support the livelihood of human communities



CORAL REEFS

- Protect coastlines
- Support more species per unit area than any other marine environment
- Biodiversity hotspots
- Support local tourism industry

IN SUMMARY

By taking part in coastal zone adaptation projects, not only is Tanzania more protected against the impacts of climate change, but previously decreased biodiversity is restored



SUPPORT

Government of Tanzania; UNEP; Rufiji, Pangani and Bagamoyo District Councils; Zanzibar Administration; University of Dar es Salaam and NGOs Network/Consortium; Ministry of Water; Ministry of Works; Dar es Salaam City Council.

References

Factsheet, background summary.