

**REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR**

**THE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT’S OFFICE**

**ZANZIBAR GREEN LEGACY PROGRAMME**

**2022/2023 – 2032/2033**

**February, 2023**

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AG | Attorney General |
| COFMA | Community Forest Management Agreements |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| DoE | Department of Environment |
| FBOs | Faith Based Organizations |
| FVPO | First Vice Presidents Office |
| FVPO | First Vice President’s Office |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Products |
| GLP | Green Legacy Programme |
| HoRs | House of Representatives |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technologies |
| LGAs | Local Government Authorities |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MAINRL | Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments & Agencies |
| MOFP | Ministry of Finance and Planning |
| NCS | National Coordination Secretariat |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NSC | National Steering Committee |
| NTC | National Technical Committee |
| PO CLAPSGG | President’s Office (Constitution Legal Affairs Public Service and Good Governance) |
| RGoZ | Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| TTFs | Technical Task Forces |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| ZADEP | Zanzibar Development Plan |
| ZEMA | Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority |
| ZSTC | Zanzibar State Trading Corporation |

# FOREWORD

For many decades, Zanzibar was well known as green Island due to the existence of richness of forestry covers. The forestry cover was gifted with rich biodiversity, natural resources and a home to some of the most breath-taking primary rainforests, which to a large extent has constituted the basis for livelihood growth. It was one of the world's biodiversity and spices hotspots because the variety of ecosystems supports an abundance of species. This situation has recently changed and forestry cover has declined significantly. Deforestation and environmental degradation in Zanzibar Archipelago has continued to threaten the forestry and hence the community livelihood and the national economy. To reverse this situation, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has made considerable efforts, which include setting up policy, legal, institutional and regulatory instruments related to environment and forestry management. These efforts have not come up with enough promised results on maintaining forestry coverage and green environment of Zanzibar. Despite the significant role on social, environment and economy of Zanzibar, forestry has continued to declining due to inadequate strategic and specific interventions by different actors at national and local level.

In this regard, this Green Legacy Programme has been developed to inspire and enable all people of Zanzibar and stakeholders to plant and grow trees to improve our environment for future generations. This is a 10 years’ programme (2022/2023 – 2032/2033) divided into 2 periods of 5 years each toward realization of aspiration of achieving sustainable green and climate resilient Zanzibar. The Green Legacy Programme deliberates the objectives and milestones recognized by national, regional and international frameworks particularly, the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050, Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) 2021– 2026 toward blue and green economy for inclusive growth and Sustainable Development; Zanzibar Environmental Policy, 2013; Zanzibar Forestry Policy, 1996, Energy Policy, 2009; Water Policy, 2004; Land Policy, 2018, Local Government Policy, 2012; Tourism Policy, 2017; Zanzibar Environmental Management Act, 2015, Forestry Act, 1996; Water Act, 2006; Regional Administration Act, 2014; Local Government Act, 2014; Tourism Act; 2009; Multilateral Environmental Agreements; and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Programme will also be an instrumental tool in executing and operationalizing the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the United Republic of Tanzania under UNFCCC of 2021. The NDC play a great role to the United Republic of Tanzania’s contribution including Zanzibar in achieving global ambitions for addressing climate change (both adaptation and mitigation).

Effective implementation of the Zanzibar Green Legacy Programme will require adequate participation of all people and actors in all levels; predictable and accessible financing from the Government, private sector, development partners and civil society organizations. I therefore, call upon all stakeholders at national, regional and international level, to provide strong commitment for partnership and cooperation in implementation of this Zanzibar Green Legacy Programme for sustainable social, economic and environmental benefits for Zanzibar for all generations.

**………………………….**

**OTHMAN MASOUD OTHMAN**

**FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF ZANZIBAR**

# PREFACE

Generally, Zanzibar looked green all the year around with natural richness in terrestrial environment. It had a good balance between services, supply and demand. Indeed, for the people of Zanzibar, forests provide numerous essential benefits, many of which are vital to the fundamental wellbeing of the economy of the Island. It has been estimated that more than 97% of the domestic energy consumption for cooking generated from fuel wood, charcoal and agricultural residues. This indicates that, like many other Developing countries, Zanzibar could not escape the fact of her people is heavy and directly dependence on forestry natural resources. Presently, the forestry resources have diminished mostly through human interference both in area and in species richness, which significantly affect the usual balance between services, supply and demand.

Population growth leading to a higher demand for settlements, agriculture and other infrastructure developments had an impact on the forestry base, threatening the productive and protective capacity of the resources. Among causes of forest biodiversity destruction include over exploitation, shifting cultivation, slash and burn cultivation, wood cutting for firewood, charcoal production and boat building, and sand and rock mining. Mangroves are also affected severely.

In order to face the situation, this Green Legacy Programme intends to restore the natural green to repositioned Zanzibar as a green Island. The Objectives of the programme are to initiate green legacy programme to guide efforts of all government institutions, non-governmental institutions (private and NGOs), community and individuals; instil the urge among people to value and take care of the forests as well as participate in planting, growing and managing indigenous and non-indigenous trees of Zanzibar including cash crops trees, fruits trees, wild fruits trees, historical trees and ornamental trees; ensure that necessary environment for Green Legacy Programme to flourish at all levels is created and nurtured; strengthen tree nurseries management in all areas of Unguja and Pemba, while creating other new ones where necessary; Up scaling Botanical Gardens Initiatives; and ensure participation of all.

Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to invite and request all stakeholders to join forces with the Government to actively participate and support the implementation of this Programme for the benefit of all generation and prosperous of Zanzibar.

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**HARUSI SAID SULEIMAN**

**MINISTER OF STATE**

**THE FIRST VICE PRSIDENT’S OFFICE**

**ZANZIBAR**

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The developing this Zanzibar Green Legacy Programme benefited enormously from the contribution, support, participation and guidance of the various stakeholders and experts both from the public and private sector as well as academic, civil society institutions and development partners. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all of them for their recommendable efforts. Their positive commitment to contribute in one way or another in the collection of basic information, participatory stakeholder consultations and meetings (formal and informal) in developing this Programme captures the national aspirations toward a sustainable green and climate resilient Zanzibar.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Team of the First Vice President’s Office and Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Livestock for their dedication in overall planning, compiling and synthesizing baseline information, drafting of the Programme and conducting stakeholder consultations. I also wish to express my appreciation to key stakeholders from Ministries. LGAs, Departments and Agencies who participated in the review of the Draft Zanzibar Green Legacy Programme through numerous consultative meetings and provision of data.

I sincerely thank all members of Management and Technical Team of the First Vice President’s Office for their constructive critics and guidance in the process of development of this Programme that has shaped the work to the presentable form. It is impossible for me to mention each person who was involved in this process but I would like to thank all of you who have been a source of information and inspiration in our work and contributed positively in the development of this programme. We encourage all of you to spare some time and resources to support its implementation which is essential for a prosperous and sustainable Zanzibar.

This Zanzibar Green Legacy Programme will serve as a strategic intervention tool for promoting tree planting and sustain greenish of Zanzibar. The First Vice President’s Office is committed to ensure that the aspirations outlined in the Programme are fully realized in collaboration with all local, regional and international communities/institutions/entities.

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**DR. OMAR DADI SHAJAK**

**PRINCIPAL SECRETARY**

**THE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT’S OFFICE**

**ZANZIBAR**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The forestry cover of Zanzibar was endowed with rich and valuable biodiversity and natural resources, which to a large extent play an important role in the daily livelihood of the people of Zanzibar. They are very important sources of energy for cooking, building timber, tourism, fodder, water catchments, shelters for wildlife and estuaries for fish breeding areas. To the large extent, the forest resources contributed significantly towards the exiting social and economic development of Zanzibar and its environmental integrity. Currently, the forestry and green environment of Zanzibar is at risk of deteriorating due to natural and human influences. Zanzibar has taken many initiatives to promote annual tree planting programme and maintain green environment to the society to enhance environmental integrity, social livelihood and economy. However, despite these positive initiatives, Zanzibar has still been largely responding in an uncoordinated manner, due to inadequate of proper strategic guidance for enhancing green environment toward trees planting and growing programme. To address this situation, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar in consultation with stakeholders, and guided by Zanzibar’s development Vision 2050 and ZADEP, has produced this green Legacy Programme.

This Programme has been developed to spearhead the sustainable green and climate resilient Zanzibar’. A set of guiding principles have been adopted in developing the strategy, which align the document with current and emerging sustainable development goals. The development of this programme engaged different actors and stakeholders at all level, which focus on major areas that intend to Visioning the sustainable green and climate resilient Zanzibar. The Programme Mission is to inspire, enable and mobilize all people, communities and stakeholders through their active involvement, in planting trees and foliage, to improve our environment for a future green Zanzibar. The long term goal/main objective of the green legacy program is to restore Zanzibar’s natural green to its former splendour.

This Programme therefore has six chapters. Chapter one provides for general background and context of the Green Legacy Programme, outline the Background and Context, Zanzibar Green Legacy Programme: The Genesis and the Imperatives for Green Legacy Programme in Zanzibar. Chapter two provides Vision, Mission, Core values, guiding principle of the programme, and policy linkage. Chapter three focuses on Green Legacy Programme, implementation approach, Strategic priorities, interventions and measurable results. Four strategic priories are outlined in this chapter, which are a comprehensive, sustainable Green Legacy Programme Implemented by all stakeholders; enhanced, visible inclusion and responsiveness among communities, individuals, stakeholders in GLP; appropriate governance framework for enabling environment for efficient, sustainable GLP; efficient, reliable management in GLP inputs and infrastructure; and creative, constructive partnerships, guaranteed financing for effective implementation in GLP. Chapter four is about Programme Management and Coordination and Chapter five is about Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), which focus on monitoring plan, evaluation plan and reports. Chapter Six provides the description Risk and Risk management for the Programme.

Finally, the Green Legacy Programme provides annexes to enhance smooth implementation of the Programme, which include Terms of Reference – GLP Steering Committee, GLP Technical Advisory Committee, GLP Secretariat, and long frame for the GLP.

# CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

# INTRODUCTION

Historically, Zanzibar has been endowed with rich biodiversity, natural resources and a home to some of the most breath-taking primary rainforests, which to a large extent has constituted the basis for livelihood growth. The archipelago is home to distinct mangrove and cloves ecosystems in addition to tropical rainforests. It is one of the world's biodiversity and spices hotspots because the variety of ecosystems supports an abundance of species. The amphibian, bird, and other plant species that are known to inhabit the island are endemic, including endangered species like colobus monkeys and the Pemba flying fox, which is mostly associated with availability of green environment.

Green environment among others is usually associated with richness of forest cover. Forests have been the number one source of almost all the goods that humans used. All these goods and services are a massive source of revenue since several industries like wood industries, paper industries, tourism industries, etc. are dependent on forestry. Forestry is directly linked with freshwater sources, reduce climate change as the world’s largest storehouses of carbon which is important to maintain global temperatures. Importantly, forestry is the key to achieving a sustainable future, the survival of the human species depends on the survival of forests. All essential functions for life on earth like air, water, [food](https://theimportantsite.com/10-reasons-why-food-is-important/), and shelter are obtained from forests. In this context, green environment is extremely important for maintaining the rich biodiversity that nature offers, which are vital for the proper functioning of the ecosystem. It plays an important role in urban planning, which plays a huge role in filtering the air and water, conserving energy, maintaining aesthetics, providing shade and habitats for [wildlife](https://theimportantsite.com/10-reasons-why-wildlife-is-important/). Additionally, forestry, which contributes significantly to the green environment is vital in supporting the productive potential of [agriculture](https://theimportantsite.com/10-reasons-why-agriculture-is-important/) by stabilizing [soil](https://theimportantsite.com/reasons-why-soil-is-important/), increasing groundwater recharge, providing shade, regulating local climate, improving nutrient cycling, etc. Green environment, which is associated with diversity of forests are home to thousands of species of wildlife in both the forest ecosystem as well as aquatic ecosystems and is vital for recreation and landscape management.

In recognition of the importance of the green environment, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar make significant investments to promote afforestation programme since 1964. The goal of this programme was to restore the Zanzibar rainforests using local tree species like cloves, east African tall coconuts, tropical African tree (Milicia excels – mvule), and many others, as well as to sustain the provision of ecological goods and services. The programme went further to plant rubbers plantation in 1970’s followed by mass mobilization of trees planting, which was under the Finnish support from 1980’s to 1995.

In realizing the important of forestry and trees conservation to enhance green environment, the Government established Forestry conservation areas, which are currently5 in Zanzibar with a total of 181,536.38 hectors. The Government of Zanzibar also recognizes the importance of participation of the community in managing the forestry resources for enhancing green environment to the society, and therefore established Community Forestry Management Agreement (COFMA). Up to September, 2022, there are 67 COFMA in Zanzibar (40 in Unguja and 27 in Pemba, which is aimed at promoting afforestation, reforestation, and co-benefits for local communities and for biodiversity conservation.

The Government is further developed policy, regulatory and institutional framework to enhance forestry and environmental management practices in Zanzibar. In this context, the Forestry Policy of 1993 was established followed by the Forestry Act no 10 of 1996. The Department of Forestry has been established since 1972 as direct institution responsible for forestry management in Zanzibar. On the other hand, the Department of Environment was established in 1989 under the commission for Lands and Environment as a primary institution to enhance environmental management and sustainability in Zanzibar. Through the establishment of this Department, the first Environmental Policy for Zanzibar was launched in 1992 followed by the Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act in 1996. The Policy was reviewed and new Environmental Policy was launched in 2013 followed by the new Environmental Management Act no 3 of 2015. The Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) was established under section 14 of Act to ensure environmental enforcement, compliance, monitoring, and coordinating environmental assessment in Zanzibar among others. However, most of these interventions have not been comprehensive in focusing on restoration of greenish of the entire area of Zanzibar. In this regard, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) has decided to develop and implement a comprehensive Green Legacy program to serve the purpose.

## BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Zanzibar is an autonomous part of the United Republic of Tanzania. It consists of two main islands, Unguja and Pemba with a total area of 2,654 km2 (1,666 km2 in Unguja and 988 km2 in Pemba). Zanzibar has its own government with a legislative assembly known as the House of Representatives (HoR), the executive headed by the President of Zanzibar and its own judicial system. According to the 2022 Population and Housing Census, the population of Zanzibar in 2022 is 1,889,773 (915,492 malesand 974,281 females) with annual growth rate of 3.7 percent.

According to the Zanzibar Development Strategy (2021 – 2026), the Zanzibar’s economy recorded positive results in terms of economic growth with an annual average growth rate that ranged between 5.8 and 7.7 percent between 2016 and 2019. In 2019, the GDP growth rate of Zanzibar was 7.0 percent which was below target. The slow rate of growth of 1.3 percent observed in 2020 was caused by the outbreak of the global COVID 19 pandemic which adversely affected productivity in all economic sectors. GDP per capita income rising to US$ 1,115 in 2019 up from US$ 834 in 2015. This enabled Zanzibar to cross the low middle-income country threshold of per capita income of US$ 1,045 (2019) and successfully achieved one of the main targets of the Vision 2020 of becoming a Middle Income Status Economy.

Despite the commendable growth, data from the Household Budget Survey of 2019/2020, reveals that the percentage of people living below basic needs poverty line has declined from 30.4 percent in 2015 to 25.7 percent in 2020. Child basic needs poverty experienced a similar decline from 34.7 percent to 30.1 percent and child food poverty dropped from 13.7 percent to 11.4 percent. In response to the above and other development challenges the RGoZ launched the Zanzibar Vision 2050 articulating the country’s long term development strategy. The thrust of the vision is to attain a higher middle class economic status by 2050. To guide the implementation of Vision 2050 in the medium term, Zanzibar has developed Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) of 2021 – 2026.

The Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) whose theme is: *“Blue Economy for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development”* is intended to align society’s efforts towards realization of the development aspirations as articulated in Zanzibar Development Vision 2050. ZADEP outlines new interventions to enable Zanzibar transform into blue economy without letting go of its green existence and industrialization. ZADEP, which is in line with Sustainable Development Goals, spells out deliverables through sustainable and inclusive human development, characterized by: (i) Economic Transformation (ii) Human Capital and Social Services; (iii) Infrastructural Linkages; and (iv) Governance and Resilience. This Green Legacy Programme will ultimately expect to contributes directly to the Governance and Resilience of the Vision 2050 under the aspiration of the strengthened sustainable environment and natural resources and climate resilient conservation practices as part of efforts to increase the greening of the island. The target for this aspiration is increase afforestation rate from 640 hectors in 2015 to 4,000 hectors in 2025. The Green Legacy Programme will further contribute to the key action as outlined the ZADEP related to Conserve national and community forests; promote proper and sustainable use of forest management and conservation practices.

In recognition of the importance of good environmental governance in achieving sustainable development and the continued prevalence of deficiencies in the green environment restoring systems, the government has decided to, embarked on implementing a comprehensive Green Legacy program as part of the 5th Key Result Area of the ZADEP.

## ZANZIBAR GREEN LEGACY PROGRAMME: THE GENESIS

Historically, Zanzibar is well known as a Spice Islands due to its abundance of valuable indigenous and exotic spices and trees, which was available in the Islands such as *Durio zibethinus*, Dorio (Doriani) Syzygium cumini (Mzambarau), *Artocarpus altilis* – breadfruit (Mshelisheli), *Artocarpus heterophyllus* – Jackfruit (Mfenesi), *Syzygium samarangense* (Mtofaa); *Annona muricata* – Soursop (Mstafeli), *Syzygium aromaticum* - Clove (Mkarafuu), Ylang Ylang (Mlangilangi); *Bombax ceiba* - Cotton tree (Msufi), *Adansonia digitate* - African baobab tree (Mbuyu), *Psidium guajava* – Guava (Mpera), *Parinari curatellifolia* (Mbura), Black plum- *Vitex doniana* (Mfuru), S*orindeia madagascariensis* (Mpilipili doria), *Spondius dulcius,* (Mwembe sakua), *Nephelium lappaceum* (Mshokishoki); *Mangifera indica*(Muembe); *Cocos nucifera* (Mnazi); *Ozoroa sp* (Mng’ombe); *Syderoxylon inerme* (Mkandika)*; Chrysalidocarpus pembeanus* (Mpapindi); *Tarminalia catapa*(Mkungu); *Calophyllum inophyllum* (Mtondoo); *Tamarindus indica* (Mkwaju); *Tarminalia boivinii* (Mkunguni); *Pachystela brevipes* (Mchocha); *Afzelia quanzensis* (Mbambakofi); *Drypetes natalensis* (Mjafari) etc. The availability of spices was highly associated with richness of greenish and vegetation, which covered the entire land of the Island. The forestry cover of Zanzibar was endowed with rich and valuable biodiversity and natural resources, which to a large play an important role in the daily livelihood of the people of Zanzibar. They are very important sources of energy for cooking, building timber, tourism, fodder, water catchments, shelters for wildlife and estuaries for fish breeding areas. To the large extent, the forest resources contributed significantly towards the exiting social and economic development of Zanzibar and its environmental integrity.

The total vegetation covers available in Zanzibar by 2022 is 265,292 hectors, out of the that, 181,536.38 hectors are forestry conservation stock in Unguja and Pemba as shown in table 1 and map 1 and 2.

**Table 1: Type of Forestry Conservation Stock in Zanzibar**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Conservation Categories** | **Size (hectares)** |
|  | COFMA | 119,389 |
|  | Government Plantation | 8,552 |
|  | Natural Forestry conservation area | 37,107.38 |
|  | Mangroves | 16,488 |
|  | **Total** | **181,536.38** |

**Source: Department of Forestry, 2022**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Map 1: Forestry Conservation areas in Unguja and Pemba**  Source: Department of Forestry, 2022 | |



**Map 2: Mangroves areas in Unguja and Pemba**

Source: Department of Forestry, 2022

The forests of Zanzibar are under pressure from several factors that include demographic pressure (population increase), high demand for energy, construction and building materials, foods, medicines and handicrafts. Wood and charcoal are still the most common sources of energy in rural areas and this has resulted in severe decline in the forest resource over the last 30 years. Current situation shows that fuel wood, charcoal and agricultural residues account more than 97 percent of the domestic energy consumption. Large users of forestry product for energy sources including bakeries, lime producers and institutions like hostels, army camps etc. are accelerating pressure on forestry resources, which it is estimated to need about 110,000 m3/yr.

Growing demand for fuel wood, which cannot be sustained by the diminishing natural resources, has resulted in soil erosion, catchments and groundwater deterioration, as well as ecological degradation of environmentally sensitive areas. The Zanzibar wood demand is about 1.7 million m3 in which 2/3 from it is for wood fuel, however the annual allowable cut from Zanzibar forest is only 0.7 million m3 which shows there is major deficit in which Zanzibar is supposed to import wood and charcoal from mainland. Furthermore, unplanned (illegal) harvesting and clearing can be observed all over the islands, particular in the coral rag areas. According to the Zanzibar Environmental Policy of 2013, about 500 hectares of the coral rag forestry are cleared or destroyed annually and the deforestation rates are estimated to be at least 1% per annum. Hunting for bush meat also causes serious repercussion on the wildlife species abundance and distribution in the forests. In recent year, the loss of vegetation is increasing due to the emerge new investment including drying fish (anchovy), which are carried out in different place of Unguja and Pemba. People have engaged themselves in this business where 100% of these entrepreneurs use wood for cooking the fish before drying. Zanzibar like many parts of the world, particularly, the Small Island States, is highly affected by sea level rise and storm surge, which is associated with the impact of climate change, coastal forestry plays a significant role on minimizing this impact. Additionally, there is a little consideration of forestry and trees plantation in Zanzibar as a promising investment, while generally and based on the existing and development situation, forestry plantation in Zanzibar is a really profitable investment for creating sustainable wealth.

Based on these scenarios, the establishment of Green Legacy Programme in Zanzibar is developed from the principles of sustainability and the welfare of the people in the strengthen the role of forestry resources (i) in alleviating poverty and increasing equity in resources management and utilization; (ii) in promoting economic development, in meeting demand for forest products, in creating income and in increasing national revenues and efficiency; (iii) protect and conserve forest resources including wildlife and flora and enhance the role of forest resources in maintaining soil, water conservation, climate change and other environment benefit.

In as much as the implementation of the interventions to green the environment which were aimed at supporting the realization of Vision 2050 objectives resulted in the achievements noted above, government realized that these interventions required to be approached in a more strategic manner. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar therefore decided to develop and implement a comprehensive Green Legacy Programme commencing in year 2022.

## THE IMPERATIVES FOR GREEN LEGACY PROGRAMME IN ZANZIBAR

The imperatives that give momentum the Green Legacy Programme in Zanzibar have in part been mentioned earlier in this chapter. The most prominent ones include the following:

***1.3.1. Risk of losing forest cover and thus relegating Zanzibar from famous and attractive Green Island to Island with little and unappealing forest cover***

There is serious concern that the forest cover of Zanzibar has changed significant from high forest cover to low forest cover with its associated impacts on continuing loosing famous economic fruits and spice trees like coconut, cloves etc., loosing of the quality air and aesthetic green value of the natural environment of Zanzibar, which has strong advantage for social, economic and environmental sustainability of the Island. The change of forestry cover is Zanzibar has also influenced negatively on ground water, agriculture patterns and products, loss of forestry products, biodiversity and its value, and wood mass for social and economic development

***1.3.2. Political recognition of the critical role of the green economy in realizing objectives of Blue Economy***

The top political leadership is fully committed to achieving the objectives articulated in Vision 2050, ZADEP and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The Government is therefore committed to instituting measures to address existing weaknesses that limit realization of objectives of the past interventions through a comprehensive green legacy program as demonstrated by the First Vice President during 2022 commemoration of the World Environment Day.

***1.3.3. Provides Long Term Commitment in response to impacts of climate change in Zanzibar.***

The Green Legacy Programme is a demonstration of Zanzibar’s long-term commitment to response to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation that encompasses agroforestry, forest sector development, greening and renewal of urban and rural areas, and integrated ground water and soil resources management. This has an immense contribution to efforts of Zanzibar as part of the United Republic of Tanzania to meet its international commitments such as the Paris Climate Change Agreement, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want.

***1.3.4. Supportive contribution to global trends in greening the environment***

Increasingly, governments all over the world are recognizing the need to take deliberate actions in addressing the need to increase vegetation cover in their countries.

Many governments including those in the Eastern and Southern Africa sub region (Kenya, Mainland Tanzania, Ethiopia etc.,) are therefore implementing comprehensive green legacy programs. In most cases the results are impressive and are motivating other countries to do so.

***1.3.5. Suitable opportunity for employment and investment***

The Green Legacy Programme definitely, will mobilize the development of Botanic Garden, tree nurseries and planting of seedlings throughout the Island. The development of Botanic Garden and tree nurseries will create certain jobs, mostly for women and youth and further attract investment for local people for long term sustainable benefit.

# CHAPTER TWO: BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

# VISION, MISSION AND LONG TERM STRATEGIC PERSPECTIVE

The transformation of Zanzibar becoming green is a long term endeavour which will entail progress beyond structural and process changes in the operations of public institutions and non-state organizations envisaged to be undertaken in the medium term. There is therefore a need to adopt a long-term strategic perspective in undertaking Green Legacy Programme. This perspective is informed by the vision of the future Zanzibar green environment, its mission, and its core values and principles as outlined below.

## Vision:

*‘A sustainable green and climate resilient Zanzibar’.*

## The Mission:

*‘To inspire, enable and mobilise all people, communities and stakeholders through their active involvement, in planting trees and foliage, to improve our environment for a future green Zanzibar’.*

## Core Values

In the pursuit of the vision and mission of the Zanzibar Green Legacy Programme, implementers will be bound by the following core values:

* Participation by people from all levels
* Loyalty to the environment
* Diligence to duty
* Discipline and commitment
* Integrity - honesty, fairness, strong moral principles
* Reliability - trustworthiness, consistency
* Excellence - distinction, high quality, ongoing pursuit of mastery
* Demonstrable appreciation for trees/foliage/natural scenery.
* Inheritance of culture of planting, nurturing and loving trees.

## Guiding Principles

In order to ensure that activities implemented by stakeholders are consistent with core values mentioned above, the implementers in the programme will be guided by the following principles:

* Sustainability Results oriented
* Conservation and biodiversity value gain
* Research.
* Value for money
* Poverty reduction
* Voluntary Involvement
* Gender equity
* Decentralization.
* Stakeholder Inclusiveness
* Participation, Education; Transparency and accountability’
* Green Community - Green culture on people green behaviour rejuvenation, and
* The Resilience Principle.

## Long-Term Perspective

As already noted the transformation of Zanzibar vegetation cover into green scenario / scenery / vision plays a crucial role in achieving sustained development by impacting positively on reduction of the impacts of climate change in the country. It will require interventions that address improvement in business processes and cultural re-orientation of the public and leadership at all levels. The public will need to adopt a mind-set change towards the environment and on the other hand, the staff that will be directly involved in implementation of GLP will need to put in place mechanisms to support the community members to appreciate importance of the initiative and take part in its sustainability.

Given the comprehensive coverage of the envisaged GLP, tasks involved as well as lessons learned from other countries indicate the transformation of the Zanzibar towards greening environment will require at least ten years of sustained effort. It is therefore proposed that the GLP be implemented over two phases of 5 years each. This Zanzibar GLP constitutes Phase 1 from 2022/2023 to 2027/2028.

* + 1. ***Program Goal and Objectives***

The envisaged long term goal/main objective of the green legacy program is *to enhance culture of community and stakeholders to restore natural green of Zanzibar to its former splendour*.

* + 1. ***The Specific Objectives***

The specific objectives of the Programme are as follows:

1. Initiate a green legacy programme to guide efforts of all stakeholders (institutions - government, non-governmental i.e., private/NGOs), communities and individuals in Zanzibar GLP;
2. Restore culture of community to value and take care of trees/forests as well as participate in their growing;
3. Plant indigenous and non-indigenous trees of Zanzibar including cash crops trees, fruits trees, wild fruits trees, historical trees and ornamental trees;
4. Ensure that the necessary environment for Green Legacy Programme to flourish at all levels is created and nurtured;
5. Strengthen tree nurseries management in all areas of Unguja and Pemba, while creating other new ones where possible;
6. Ensure a robust resource package for the GLP supported with creative and strategic partnerships.

## Policy Linkage

The Programme is linked with the following key National/Sector Policies Relating to GLP:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Policy** | **Linkage** |
|  | Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 | * Reliable, effective and enforceable policies and management tools for sustainable environment and natural resources management and enhanced climate resilience; * Strengthened sustainable environment and natural resources and climate resilient conservation practices as part of efforts to increase the greening of the island; * High capacity in environment and natural resources and climate resilience management and practices at all levels |
|  | Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) 2021– 2026 | * Increase proportion of surveyed and improved areas affected by climate change from 4.1% in 2019/20 to 10% in 2025/26; * Increase proportion of surveyed and improved areas affected by environmental degradation to 7% in 2025/26; * Increase proportion of terrestrial areas protected from 16% in 2015/16 to 23% in 2025/26; * Increase afforestation rate from 640 hectares in 2015/18 to 4,000 hectares in 2025/26. |
|  | Agricultural Sector Policy (2002) | * Promote sustainable development of agricultural sector |
|  | Environmental Policy (2013) | * Enhance fuel wood production through tree planting programs. * Promote biodiversity restoration in the ecological degraded areas. * Promote effective management and conservation of environmentally sensitive areas * Develop and implement participatory national strategies, programs and plans on climate change issues |
|  | Forest Policy (1996) | * Give support to tree growing activities on agricultural land by improving the security of tenure of farmers through efficient implementation of the land adjudication process. * Celebrate Nation Tree Planting Day by distributing seedlings of high value trees (for carpentry, boat building, timber) to be planted locally. * Promote urban forestry activities such as roadside plantations, establishment of public gardens, planting of shade trees and fruit tree in public places and private gardens, both for production and landscaping purposes. * Plant trees along roads to reduce erosion, particularly in the case of newly constructed or widened roads. * Protect coasts from erosion by controlling tree cutting and by instituting afforestation programme. * On land where clove cultivation has been discontinued, particularly in critical watersheds or hilly areas subject to erosion, promote the plantation of appropriate substitute trees to sustain the protective functions previously provided by clove trees. * Grow trees for fuelwood, construction poles and timber in plantation forests and agroforestry systems. Priority should be placed on appropriate species which reflect local needs and customs. |
|  | Water policy of 2004 | * Afforestation of catchments areas and fencing of sources; * Protection of stream side land and water catchments areas from cultivation or construction; * Prevention of seawater intrusion into ground water aquifers. |
|  | Energy Policy (2009) | * Develop in cooperation with the Department of Forest an action plan to counter the depletion of forest areas for production of charcoal and firewood. * Protect, conserve and develop forest resources for social, economic and environmental benefit. |
|  | Disaster Management Policy (2011) | * Develop public awareness campaign regarding the value of mangroves with special emphasis on their linkage effects to societies. |
|  | Land Policy, 2018 | * Ensuring effective management of protected and sensitive areas. * Ensuring that areas of natural and cultural resources at all administrative levels are identified, demarcated and surveyed. * Establishing procedures for the restoration of degraded lands as a result of exploitation of natural resources such as stones, soil, sand and gravel and to restore land to Government management. |
|  | Tourism Policy (2017 | * To facilitate conservation of natural resources and preservation of culture, heritage and other natural treasure for sustainable tourism development. * To establish and apply adaptation strategies to mitigate the risk of climate change particularly on coastal tourism development. * Conservation/protection of biodiversity. * Management and regulations for protected areas. |

**CHAPTER THREE:GREEN LEGACY PROGRAMME: IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH**

1. **ZANZIBAR GLP: STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

Strategic Priorities - which lay the foundation for direction in the programme implementation, shall guide the implementation approach in GLP. The approach prioritizes issues for implementation in interventions by weighing issues in relevance, and sequential chronological progression, starting with the basic requirements for a strong foundation for the programme i.e., analysis in global requirements and an action plan and budget; procurement in inputs (tree plants/nurseries), identifying locations for planting trees to kick-start the nationwide GLP campaign. This is immediately followed by an aggressive communication strategy for GLP, establishing GLP management structures, and formation of Technical Task Forces for specific thematic areas. Community awareness and capacity building for GLP will follow in the order of activities and as budget and other resources allows for implementation. The Strategic Priorities are elaborated below.

## 3.1 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

* + 1. ***STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: A Comprehensive, Sustainable Green Legacy Programme Implemented by All Stakeholders***

***Issues***

1. **Need for a well-structured, relevant and implementable program**

* Zanzibar greenery has been facing serious degradation due to various factors. Among these are inappropriate land use, disappearance of indigenous tree species, uncontrolled tree harvesting and the adverse effects of climate change. To curb the negative consequences and redress the effects of such trends the GLP comes as a restorative intervention, much needed for the country’s well-being.
* It is noted that The GLP is among leading major programs in the country. It features elements of vast crosscutting nature and thus it has to be designed accordingly, to accommodate all necessary constituents for a program of such magnitude.
* It involves a series of interrelated sectors, interconnected functioning systems (legal, regulatory, management) and structures in forestry and environment in a wide range of sectors, which, apart from environment and forestry, include natural resources, agriculture, economy, water, land, health, infrastructure, trade, industries, energy, etc.

1. **Shared objectives, understanding, perspectives, and commitment.**

* Underlying the GLP success is embedding the proper understanding, perspectives and perceptions in government and among stakeholders, and appealing for their commitment to objectives of restoring the greenery of Zanzibar to its former splendor and beauty.
* The GLP must be taken as a government - led national initiative involving all stakeholders.
* Build proper understanding on GLP relevance, sustainability at all levels and among all stakeholders in Zanzibar.

1. **Active engagement of private sector and individual**

With respect to the existing land tenure system in Zanzibar, private sectors and individuals have significant role to promote, support/sponsor the establishment of sustainable green spots and areas toward the realization of green legacy aspiration in Zanzibar. Therefore, any private sector, or individual can have an opportunity to dedicate to plant or facilitate planting and take care of tree for green legacy programme. Generally, the public shall be encouraged to dedicate any r empty plot for green spot/park or plant a tree in any area that desire to have.

1. **Rollout nationwide tree planting campaign**

Besides the ongoing tree planting initiatives in locations across the country, a nationwide tree planting campaign must be rolled out, simultaneously expedited by securing the necessary ingredients i.e., tree plants, seedlings, technical equipment and adequate infrastructures for preservation and nurturing facilities, so that no area shall be left without an activity.

1. **An effective Communication Strategy**

The campaign shall be enabled by developing an adequate communication framework with a robust GLP Communication Strategy that will encourage support and cooperation of policy makers, promote accountability, disseminate accurate information on GLP in a transparent, regular system, so that stakeholders, can make informed decision and help to guide immediate and future concerns. Currently the situation also calls for an effective communication strategy to help build strategic alliances between the various categories of stakeholders in GLP**. The programme shall** have its own Logo, Slogan and Song that will express the essence of Green Legacy.

* + 1. ***STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: Enhanced, Visible Inclusion and Responsiveness among Communities, Individuals, Stakeholders in GLP***

***Issues***

1. **Community ownership and awareness on green legacy**.

Although Zanzibar has had a green environment in the past, over the years, with deforestation and degradation, the notion of restoring a Green Zanzibar has not been conceptualized among citizens and communities, and has been left to government. The GLP is a new initiative and not well known by a majority of people in Zanzibar. There is a need to instil knowledge on GLP for effective participation and involvement, inculcate a GLP positive culture, mitigate negative attitudes and enhance understanding on benefits on GLP.

1. **Stakeholder inclusion and participation**

GLP is a new initiative and not well known by general public and stakeholders.Therefore, there is a strong need to include and involve everyone in the entire programme of GL. Enhanced responsiveness so stakeholders can be allowed to present evidence based proposals to correct, adjust, alter, realign, or fine-tune, improvement processes to GLP.

***Strategic Priority 2 emphasizes:***

* Ownership of this programme lies with **people** /**communities**while Governmentprovides leadership.
* Stakeholder inclusion and responsiveness.
  + 1. ***STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Appropriate Governance Framework for Efficient and Sustainable GLP***

***Issues***

**a) Enforcement of the Policy and Regulatory framework**

* The legal and regulatory framework requires adequate capacity by the Government to enforce and monitor compliance to laws governing the GLP relevant sectors. Furthermore, the GLP strongly depends on concerted efforts by each stakeholder, particularly sector Ministries and Agencies, to systematically enforce regulatory instruments at all the critical elements of the GLP

**b) Management, coordination oversight and monitoring GLP.**

The GLP which is of nation-wide, long term, heavy investment magnitudes, will need efficient coordination, monitoring and oversight, so as to avoid possibilities of mismanagement, inefficiency in the implementation process.

* Since the GLP is implemented across sectors, in institutions and at all levels i.e. national to regional, district, local and community, it shall need to have an institutional and management framework with explicit roles and responsibilities in the administration of oversight, monitoring follow-up and hierarchical supervision at Regional, District, Ward and Shehia levels.

The framework for oversight management and coordination is elaborated in Chapter 3 down below.

**c) Sectors harmonization**

* The involvement of multiple sectors implies a conglomeration of interaction among sectors in functions relating to GLP – forestry, agriculture, water, environment, mining, land use, etc. Many of the sectors have individual sector based projects ongoing in Zanzibar. These projects will need to be harmonized to work in an interconnected framework that allows for smooth operations in a consistent fashion and accommodates each sector’s basic obligations.

***Strategic Priority 3 emphasizes:***

* Significant resources are allocated for GLP, thus *efficiency in its governance* is crucial to ensure *accountability*, *measurable results i.e., value for money*.
  + 1. ***STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: Efficient, Reliable Management in GLP Inputs and Infrastructure.***

***Issues***

1. **Reliability in GLP inputs**

The GLP involves a series of processes and activities relating to making available all inputs required for a programme of this magnitude. The requirements include nurseries for nurturing shoots and seedlings, a constant supply of seedlings, tree plants, fertilizer, nylon shoot bags, transport, etc. and other equipment for the nursery facilities such as adequate water for irrigation, and such requirements that modern tree growing locations need. Thus it should also be remembered such requirements need resources, especially finances and an adequately prepared action plan to ensure implementation and continuity.

1. **Efficient, reliable infrastructure for GLP**

Proper successful of GLP need efficient and reliable infrastructure at all level for all period of the implementation of the programme. To achieve long-term sustainability for GLP, infrastructure needs to be designed and operated to provide essential service delivery at radically decreased levels of resource use. This required infrastructure need to incorporate the end-user, in terms of their wants and behaviors; focus on the service provided; use Information and Communication Technologies more effectively; integrate the operation of different infrastructure systems; be governed in a manner that recognizes the complexity and interconnectedness of infrastructure systems; and rethink current infrastructure valuation.

1. **Technical requirements for GLP**

Although GLP is a government led /community focused programme a major percentage of activities shall involve technical expertise. Experts in weather and climate, botany, plant and soil chemistry, forestry management, irrigation management and etc., must be at hand and constantly available to ensure continued expert leadership in the programme. As the programme rolls out to communities qualified field staff must be deployed to adequately lead activities all over the country.

***Strategic Priority 4 emphasizes:***

* *Technical capacity, equipment, infrastructure and logistics* are at centre of success in the programme, which need to be mobilized.



**Fig 3: Tree Nursery: - Key requirements: Sources for seeds, Space, Equipment, Infrastructure, Technology and Management**

* + 1. ***STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5: Creative, Constructive Partnerships, Guaranteed Financing for Effective Implementation in GLP.***

***Issues***

1. **Partnerships – The Essence**

* Zanzibar GLP needs strong partnerships. Partnerships helps programs to build the necessary technical infrastructure, through enhancing available skills growth, enhance resources in ongoing plans, initiating new technologies.
* Partnerships also can leverage public investment by engaging in relevant sub-projects, e.g., distributing responsibilities in management of nurseries, procurement of inputs, transport and communications and even developing ICT infra structures for GLP.
* Thus, since each partner possesses one or more expertise that helps the other, alliances involving a) technology transfer (access to knowledge and expertise), and b) economic specialization, i.e., shared expenses (financers and costs of staff, and shared risk management can be used to optimum advantage.

***Strategic Priority 5 emphasizes:***

* Constructive, Reliable and Diligent partnerships
* Adequate, consistent and timely finances for effective implementation.
* *The* ***3 ‘E’s*** *i.e., Economy* of inputs (finances), *Efficiency* of interventions, and *Effectiveness* of partnerships

## 3.2. STRATEGIC GOALS AND INTERVENTIONS

In the GLP, primary components in implementation framework are categorized as:

* Strategic Goals (SG), which help set proper perspectives on the priorities defined above. SGs help to intensify focus on potential for enhancing responses to challenges facing GLP, and the enhancement in quality and efficiency in implementation.
* Strategic Interventions (SI) which elaborate the projected course of action.

**3.2.1. STRATEGIC GOAL 1: A Comprehensive and Sustainable Green Legacy Programme Implemented by All Stakeholders**

The following are the strategic interventions for this goal:

1. Engage all Ministers, Regional and District Commissioners from March, 2023.
2. Green Legacy Programme Campaign launched by March 2023.
3. Launch National wide tree planting led by government/political leaders in all district and Shehia in Unguja and Pemba on the last Saturday of April of each year.
4. Identify Champions/Ambassadors to advocate for GLP at all level by February, 2023

**3.2.2. STRATEGIC GOAL 2: Ensure *Demonstrable inclusiveness and participation of all stakeholders, in GLP.***

***Program Awareness & Sensitization***

The interventions under this goal aim at enhancing levels of knowledge amongst grass-root leaders and citizens but will also focus on sector ministries, departments and agencies on one hand and non-state actors, community representatives, professionals and policy oversight agencies on the other.

**3.2.2.1. Strategic Interventions**

The key interventions related to GLP on awareness and sensitization are as follows:

1. Community and Private Tree Nurseries enhanced in Unguja and Pemba from February 2023.
2. Make tree seedlings available and build capacity of community members on tree nurseries management from April 2023.
3. Engage Community Groups, Schools, institutions and individuals on GLP from March 2023.
4. Include GLP in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (including LGAs) Plans and Budgets from 2023 /24

**3.2.3. STRATEGIC GOAL 3:*Reliable infrastructure*, *efficient procurement and management in inputs and facilities in Unguja and Pemba.***

The Green Legacy Programme is to large extent a tree planting and botanical and forestry management scheme of grand proportions. The GLP programme is intended for a 10-year period (i.e., 2022/23 – 2032/33) implemented in 2 five year phases. The programme expects to plant about 3 million trees per years, to be planted all over Unguja and Pemba islands, in roadsides, seaside beaches, areas affected by soil erosion, areas where non - recoverable natural resources have been extracted (such as sand and other minerals), and open spaces.

Other locations for tree planting are tree nurseries government institutions, private institutions, higher education and learning institutions, schools, CSOs, FBOs, which will be supported in enabling efficient supervision so as to ensure reliable nurturing and continuous tree plants supply over the implementation period.

**3.2.3.1. Strategic Interventions**

The followings are the Strategic interventions:

1. Wide-ranging seeds and seedlings procurement/seeds generation plan basing on GLP requirements nationwide developed from February, 2023.
2. Undertake Comprehensive tree planting exercise for 3 million trees per year starting from April 2023.
3. Review Policies, Laws and Regulations to ensure sustainable tree planting, management and harvesting in a sustainable manner from July, 2023.

**3.2.4. STRATEGIC GOAL 4:*Creative partnerships, guaranteed for effective, viable implementation of GLP.***

The GLP operates in a number of interconnected sectors with consistent, formal, state and non-state institutions and procedures. There is an interdependence among these institutions, which means that the pursuit of improvements in one institution may be dependent on the presence of adequate attention to capacities in other institutions.

Thus, for GLP, the presence of a robust partnership becomes necessary to ensure that a) a mechanism for effective coordination and sharing of information is available and, b) joint planning and implementation of initiatives among partners.

The primary goal for establishing partnership and cooperation is to increase quality and relevance of GLP, reinforce networks of partners, increase capacity to operate jointly at national and transnational level, exchanging new practices and methods as well as sharing ideas among stakeholders. Cooperation and partnership under GLP will anchor national priorities and policy frameworks.

Strategic partnerships enable partners to a) minimize duplication of efforts, and resources; b) minimize inconsistencies and possibilities of conflict or disagreements; c) minimize delays and inertia among the collaborating agencies, and, d) identify and utilize opportunities for collaborations and utilize synergies in solutions to sector challenges.

**3.2.4.1 Strategic Interventions**

1. Undertake rapid Partner Mapping,identify and locate potential local and external partners with strengths and preferences in GLP by March, 2023.
2. Implement GLP initiatives in collaboration with partners from March 2023.

# CHAPTER FOUR: GLP MANAGEMENT&COORDINATION

1. **PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, OVERSIGHT & COORDINATION**

The Office of the First Vice President’s Office, which is mandated to oversee issues relating to environment management, has overall responsibility for providing directives for successful implementation of the Green Legacy Programme. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock will be responsible for providing overall technical knowhow on processes of planting and managing trees and Botanical Gardens. Oversight and management of GLP shall be undertaken along roles distributed in the following structures.

1. **High Level Steering Committee**

A high level Ministerial Steering Committee shall provide oversight to the GLP. The Committee will be chaired by the First Vice President. Members of the Steering Committee are the Ministers from the following Ministries:

* The First Vice President’s Office,
* President’s Office, Regional Administration; Local Government and Special Departments;
* Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock;
* Ministry responsible for Land Management

1. **Technical Committee**

On technical basis, a Program Advisory Committee comprising of Principal Secretaries (PMC) is formed and will have an Executive Role. It will provide all technical inputs on the implementation of programme. This committee will be chaired by the Principal Secretary of the FVPO and membership composition of Principal Secretaries from all key GL. The technical team may invite any member when deem necessary.

1. **Coordination Secretariat**

There will be a GLP Secretariat composing of selected experts. The Secretariat will have the role of making necessary preparations for the Steering Committee, the Technical Committee and the Team of Experts from all relevant sectors at National Level to meet and undertake relevant activities.Members of the Secretariat will consist of Director General - ZEMA, Director of Environment (FVPO), Director of Forestry (MAINRL), and DPPRs of all relevant GLP Ministries.

## 4.1 ROLES OF MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS & AGENCIES (MDAs)

MDAs have definite roles to perform in the implementation of GLP. This includes facilitating processes and providing necessary technical guidance to the programme activities. This means the Ministries and Agencies responsible for sectors such as *Water resources management, Forestry, Tourism management, Land use planning, Agriculture, Minerals, Environment management, Infrastructure development, Fisheries and the Blue Economy, Regional Administration and Local Government*, and the relevant departments within the ministries all have roles in GLP.

In the implementation period MDAs shall undertake specific responsibilities relevant to their sector functions. Essentially it will be important to facilitate the GLP sub-projects by providing policy and technical guidance and in establishment of required infrastructure for GLP.

**FVPO (DOE & ZEMA)**

The Offices responsible for environment under FVPO will be responsible for overall coordination.

**Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock**

Will be reasonable to provide overall daily technical inputs of the entire GLP including ensuring availability of all quality and standard seedlings from Government and private nurseries.

**President’s Office, Regional Administration; Local Government and Special Departments**

Ensure smooth implementation, active participation of local communities and oversee all activities of GLP Regions, District, LGAs and Special Departments. Promote botanic garden and promote green environment within their jurisdiction and ensure fully participation Civil Society Organizations.

**Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications and Transportation;**

Ensure plantation and monitoring of trees along roadsides of Unguja and Pemba.

**Ministry of Education and Vocational Training.**

Ensure all Schools and Education Institutions (Government and Private) actively participate in tree planting and ensure survival of the planted trees within their respective areas.

**Ministry responsible for Land**

Provide technical expertise on matters related to allocation and protection of land for GLP

**Ministry for Water and Energy**

Ensure plantation, monitoring and protection of trees in water catchment areas and quarrying rehabilitation sites.

**Ministry of Health**

Ensure all Hospital and Health centre (Government and Private) actively plant and monitor trees within their respective areas.

**Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development**

Promote plantation of cloves trees in Unguja and Pemba.

**Ministry of Information, Youth, Culture and Sports**

Ensure full participation of media, Sports Clubs and youth in the implementation of programme.

**President’s Office, Constitution, Legal Affairs, Public Services and Governance**

Ensure full participation of Religious and faith group in the implementation of programme.

**President’s Office, Labour, Economic Affairs and Investment**

Ensure full participation of private sectors in the implementation of programme.

**Others Ministries**

Each Sector Ministry will be responsible for:

* Providing details and specifying functions to be undertaken in GLP in the sector
* Elaborate roles of individual staff and staff’s relevant tasks in GLP in the sector
* Define character of staffing i.e., numbers required, location for effective sector delivery in GLP
* Deliver to FVPO in writing, a copy of a list of all assets, infrastructures, facilities and equipment required for GLP in sector with details on their worth.

**Ministry of Finance and Planning**

The Ministry of Finance will be responsible for availing financial requirements according to approved budgets

With guidance by MOFP, the planning model adopted for GLP entails linking sector plans with GLP to national planning framework through annual plans. Ministry of Finance shall:

* Issue new planning guidelines for Annual Plans and Budgets
* Ensure planning guidelines incorporate sector requirements in GLPs
* Disburse funds for GLP implementation
* Ensure funds disbursed to GLP are managed appropriately.
* Issue guidelines for Financial and Audit Reports
* Monitor procurement and transfer of assets to GLP in line with procedures

**Attorney General’s Chambers**

Where reviews in various legislation are considered necessary, in GLP such as a standing quest for harmonisation of the current legislation, The AG Chambers shall support:

* Technical advice to review process for legislation
* Technical advice to formulation process for new legislation required to support legal aspects of implementation in GLP.

**Civil Society Organization**

Active participation of trees planting, monitoring and protection as well as provides resources whenever possible.

**Private, Business, Banks and Hotels**

Active participation of trees planting, monitoring and protection as well as provides resources whenever possible. Provide sponsorship of seedlings, nurseries, green spots (areas) and garden.

**Development Partners**

Provide technical and financial support of the programme, sponsoring green spots and garden.

## 4.2 ZANZIBAR GLP: FINANCING FOR THE PROGRAMME

A detailed budget for implementing this program has been prepared, which is equal to **24,162,500,000.0** for first phase of 5 years’ period from 2022/2023 to 2027/2028. As far as the government shows much emphasis on strategically restoring the green of Zanzibar Island. It is undeniable, this program will have to be supported with significant backup in financial resources. It is also anticipated that a good portion of activities in the implementation process are to be undertaken within the framework of routine government planning and thus will be readily accommodated in government ministerial budgets.

The GLP oversight office i.e. FVPO has gathered information regarding how budgets are established per each task, has analysed the allocation of funds, and will continue evaluating realistic utilization in each allocation.

Information on financial resource requirements will continue to be obtained through exchanges with technical sectors (e.g., requirements for sustaining primary inputs, stakeholder activities, community based interventions, etc.) and other relevant requirements.

From commencement a resource commitment has been obtained, but this will have to be rolled out with time, to all stakeholders particularly RGOZ and the momentum has to be maintained consistently.

Sector agencies must be involved in contributing in finances to the program for achieving desired outcomes of the specific sector functions.

The RGOZ shall also link the GLP program to donor funded programs with similar objectives, providing details on their relevance to establishing the interface where GLP and other programs come together in support of GLP, and its impact on the socio economic welfare of Zanzibar. Efforts will have to be undertaken to solicit funds and technical assistance from Development partners and through other existing programs like The Blue Economy Development Project.

To this end, the GLP programme document will be shared with stakeholders and potential supporting agencies, within and outside the country including exclusively, financiers and institutions that are positioned to support the programme.

It is also envisaged that these resources will be channelled mainly through an integrated basket funding arrangement, although, however, some of the funding from development partners will use laid down project modalities.

# CHAPTER FIVE: ZANZIBAR GLP MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

1. **INTRODUCTION**

For measuring progress in GLP implementation, an effective monitoring and evaluation plan is necessary to provide continuous assessments and evaluations on progress, identify emerging challenges and devise methodologies to address them.

* 1. **Description**

For ensuring efficiency and effectiveness of the program, the GLP under close supervision of the Technical Committee, and in close collaboration with key actors/stakeholders will setup and undertake Monitoring and Evaluation. This is a potential management tool for ensuring success of “The Zanzibar Green Legacy Programme” as it will drive the program towards the intended results and meaningful use of program resources.

Interventions related to M&E at all levels needs to be coordinated in order to achieve desired objectives. The activities in the M&E will be: -

1. Develop Monitoring and Evaluation Time Table and action plan for the Programme. It will also involve a consultative process to generate consensus and ownership of the system across government;
2. conduct program monitoring and evaluation
3. Prepare monitoring and evaluation report.
   1. **Monitoring Plan**

The M&E in GLP has indicators that will be used to track progress towards achievement of planned objectives. Quarterly, Bi-annual and yearly assessments of progress will be conducted to ensure planned objectives are achieved. Main tools for assessment will include monitoring tools for each period.

* 1. **Evaluation Plan**

The Evaluation Plan consists of reviews and assessments to be conducted during the Strategic Plan Cycle, with description of each assessment, issues for evaluation, methodology, a timeframe and responsible Departments. The evaluation intends to obtain evidence as to whether the interventions and outputs have led to achievement of strategic objectives. GLP shall will undertake its evaluation at mid phase and at end of implementation of this SP.

The Evaluation shall dwell on aspects that represent common parameters against which programmes are measured to take stock of achievements during implementation, to verify continued relevance of the interventions towards planned objectives. The aspects include relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, collaborations, impact, potential for sustainability and consistency with national plans.

***5.4* Reporting Plan**

The GLP programme shall involve preparation of various reports. Such reports shall show trends in implementation in all activities, as outlined in the **Activity Based Results Frameworks(Annex 4**), highlighting progress and achievements. The reports shall be sourced from every implementing agency at every level in the process.

The following shall be the reporting procedure for GLP:

* Monthly Reports shall be produced by each Ministry / agency / Unit to monitor progress in implementation
* Quarterly Reporting: shall be based on monthly Reports and shall be produced by each agency jointly supporting implementation of GLP.
* Bi Annual Reports shall base on quarterly Reports
* Annual Reports: shall base on Quarterly reports and shall be shared with key stakeholders in a general forum convened for the purpose.

**Table: Reporting Plan**

|  | **Type of Report** | **Recipient** | **Responsible Agency** | **Technical Lead** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Monthly Report | Chair - GLP Coordination Secretariat | * Regional Coordinators * Sector MDAs | TTFs |
| 2 | Quarterly Report | * Secretary – GLP National Technical Committee * Secretary – GLP National Steering Committee | * Regional Coordinators * Sector MDAs | TTFs  & GLP Secretariat |
| 3 | Bi-Annual Report | * GLP National Technical Committee * GLP National Steering Committee | * Regional Coordinators * Sector MDAs * TTFs | GLP Secretariat  TTFs |
| 5 | Annual Report | * GLP National Steering Committee | * GLP National Technical Committee * TTFs | GLP Technical Committee |

# CHAPTER SIX: GLP RISKS AND RISKS MANAGEMENT

Anticipated risks and their mitigation, and with likely impacts, if not managed and controlled appropriately may result in disorganized implementation in Zanzibar GLP. The Zanzibar GLP notes that there are risks that will have to be faced in implementation of the program. The GLP is accompanied with a risk assessment undertaken to identify factors that are likely to impede the achievement of GLP strategic objectives. The risks will vary depending on the nature of the issues addressed in the program, and they fall under socio –cultural, reputational, political, operational and financial risks. In management of the program efforts will be taken to consistently assess risks, both identified and unforeseen, and their potential impact on the achievement of objectives. In the matrix are some of the risks and plans for mitigation.

The risks are outlined in terms of severity of impact and based on this criteria, risks with highest priority are also indicated in a matrix.

The matrix is also used as a tool for monitoring purposes since features of the risk may change with time whereby some of the risks will reduce effects, or disappear or increase overtime.

**Table Risk Analysis: Matrix**

| **S. No** | **RISKS** | **RISK TYPE** | **IMPACT OF RISK** | **RISKS MANAGEMENT** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Financial Constraints - lack of adequate internal finances | Financial | * Inadequate finances * Delays in implementation. | Activities must be prioritised for implementation within budgetary considerations |
| Explore consistent and available potentials in financing sources to mitigate financial constraints |
| 2 | Inadequate infrastructure and facilities for GLP inputs | Managerial | * Wastage in Seedlings / fertiliser & other inputs * Delays in delivery of inputs to project areas | Pursue reliable strategies for enhancing infrastructure, procurement in equipment and inputs e.g., hiring vehicles for transport |
| 3 | Community rigidity – slow community response in attitude change, complacency and low perception | Socio - cultural | * Environment degradation Continues | Engage with influencers and leaders to solicit support for advocacy in attitude change |
| Community awareness building /sensitisation |
| 4 | Low understanding among communities on GLP benefits and essence for future | Social | * Slow realisation of GLP economic and development benefits in communities | Sensitisation to communities on economic benefits of GLP |
| 5 | Donor Dependency syndrome | Financial | * Donor driven projects that are not compatible to national priorities in GLP | * Enhance domestic funds mobilisation |
| 6 | Conflicting Investor Commercial Interests | Policy / Economic | * Slow pace of GLP implementation | * Strong / effective contractual provisions and close monitoring |
| 7 | Efficiency of local collaborating partners, e.g., LGAs, local NGOs | Policy / Managerial | * Capacity gaps at local community levels | * Effect decentralised implementation to engage LGAs / NGOs and communities |
| 8 | Declining prioritisation of GLP issues among sectors | Reputational  (loss of prestige) | * Minimised GLP response/ inadequate resources | * Enhance transformative advocacy in GLP among policy circles |
| 9 | Inadequate sector / institutional Capacity | Managerial | * Inadequate GLP management | * Effective use of GLP Technical Task Forces in each thematic area. |

**Annex 1: Terms of Reference – GLP Steering Committee**

1. **Background**

Zanzibar designed and developed a Green Legacy Programme to inspire and enable all people of Zanzibar and stakeholders to plant and grow trees to improve it environment for future generations. This is a 10 years’ programme (2022/2023 – 2032/2033) divided into 2 periods of 5 years each toward the realization of aspiration of achieving sustainable green and climate resilient Zanzibar. The Green Legacy Programme deliberates the objectives and milestones recognized by national, regional and international frameworks including but not limited to the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050, Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) 2021– 2026, Zanzibar Environmental Policy 2013, the Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) and other related policies, strategies, programmes and plans.

For effective implementation of the Zanzibar Green Legacy Programme, a Steering Committee is formed. The Steering Committee of the Programme will be the governing body of the project and will provide strategic leadership, guidance and governance oversight. The Steering Committee is expected to make key policy decisions, guide the Implementing Entities and stakeholders in the execution of the programme, and ensure effective oversight through receiving regular reports and reviewing the results of programme evaluations that will take place periodically. The Steering Committee decisions will be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, and transparency. This accountability will extend to the execution of approved activities and budget resources under the programme.

The Steering Committee will be chaired by the First Vice President while the Principal Secretary of The First Vice President’s Office will serve as the Secretary.

1. **Roles and Functions**

Specific responsibilities of the Steering Committee include among others:

* Provide overall, advice, guidance and direction to the programme management by ensuring that all interventions under the are in line with the existing policies, legal frameworks and Programme Support Document;
* Address programme issues based on technical recommendations by the Technical Team;
* Approve the annual work plan and budget and ensuring that resources are deployed to their most productive use.
* Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
* Appraise the annual project implementation report for monitoring and assessing project resources’ performance, delivery and making recommendations for the good of the programme.
* Monitor the implementation of the Programme by ensuring that any strategic changes are undertaken in a timely manner so that the project achieves its goals;

The Steering Committee will have members from the following Ministries: The First Vice President’s Office; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock and Natural Resources; President’s Office, Regional Administration; Local Government and Special Departments; Ministry of Infrastructure and Communications; Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries; and Ministries responsible for Land /Water/ Energy as deemed necessary

1. **Procedures and Meetings of the Steering Committee**

The procedures of the Steering Committee include the following:

* The Project Steering Committee will meet twice a year on a six monthly basis, The Schedule of the meetings will be set out at the beginning of the Project during the Inception Workshop so that members can plan ahead and arrange their attendance. The Steering Committee meetings will take place either December or January to discuss the Annual Work Plan (AWP) and budget for the project for the year to come. The second meeting will take place 6 months from there in either June or July to report on progress of the implementation.
* The quorum for the Steering Committee will be 5 member institutions.
* The Secretariat will send an electronic package to members, five working days in advance of a Steering Committee meeting. This package will include Agenda for upcoming meeting; Minutes of previous meeting: A progress report for the programme and any other documents or information to be considered at the meeting.

**Annex 2: Terms of Reference for GLP Technical Advisory Committee**

1. **Background**

Zanzibar designed and developed a Green Legacy Programme to inspire and enable all people of Zanzibar and stakeholders to plant and grow trees to improve it environment for future generations. This is a 10 years’ programme (2022/2023 – 2032/2033) divided into 2 periods of 5 years each toward the realization of aspiration of achieving sustainable green and climate resilient Zanzibar. The Green Legacy Programme deliberates the objectives and milestones recognized by national, regional and international frameworks including but not limited to the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050, Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) 2021– 2026, Zanzibar Environmental Policy 2013, the Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) and other related policies, strategies, programmes and plans.

The programme will establish a Programme Technical Advisory Committee to provide overall technical advice and guidance to the programme and make recommendations to the Steering Committee to allow for informed strategic decision and approvals. The Technical Advisory Committee comprising of Principle Secretaries (PMC) is formed and will have an Executive Role. It will perform its role by reviewing and approving plans, budgets and reports.

The Technical Committee will be chaired by the Principle Secretary –the First Vice President’s Office while the Director of Department of Environment will serve as the Secretary.

1. **Roles and Functions**

Specific responsibilities of the Technical Committee include among others:

* Reviewing the project progress to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans, appraising the annual project implementation report (including the quality assessment rating report), and making recommendations for the work plan.
* Participate in preparation of the Steering Committee meetings including documents (Annual Work Plan, Quarterly Reports, Budgets, Minutes)
* Follow up Steering Committee decisions
* Participation in the preparation of ToRs for various programme assignments and studies.

The Technical Committee will be chaired the Principal Secretary- the First Vice President’s Office while the Director of Department of Environment will serve as the Secretary.

The Technical Committee shall comprise of Committee will have members from the following Ministries: The First Vice President’s Office; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock and Natural Resources; President’s Office, Regional Administration; Local Government and Special Departments; Ministry of Infrastructure and Communications; Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries; and Ministries responsible for Land /Water/ Energy as deemed necessary

1. **Procedures and Meetings of the Technical Committee**

The procedures of the Steering Committee include the following:

* The Technical Committee will meet twice a year on a six monthly basis, The Schedule of the meetings will be set out at the beginning of the Project during the Inception Workshop so that members can plan ahead and arrange their attendance. The meetings will take place either December or January to discuss the Annual Work Plan (AWP) and budget for the project for the year to come. The second meeting will take place 6 months from there in either June or July to report on progress of the implementation.
* The quorum for the Technical Committee will be 5 member institutions.
* The Secretariat will send an electronic package to members, five working days in advance of a Technical Committee meeting. This package will include Agenda for upcoming meeting; Minutes of previous meeting: A progress report for the programme and any other documents or information to be considered at the meeting.

**Annex 3: Terms of Reference for GLP Secretariat**

1. **Background**

The Secretariat will support the Steering and Technical Committees’ Chairs for ensuring the smooth functioning of the Committees. The Secretariat will have the role of making necessary preparations for the Steering Committee, the Programme Technical Committee and the Team of Experts from all relevant sectors at National Level to meet and undertake relevant activities.

**2. Roles and Functions**

The roles and functions of GLP Secretariat include among others:

1. Prior to Committees meetings:

* Establish meeting dates for the Committees by determining members’ availability
* Ensuring quorum (minimum number of members who should be present) is present at meetings
* Prepare and distribute Committee packages (agendas, minutes and reports) in a timely manner

1. During Committees Meetings:

* Advise the Committees Chairs and members on rules of procedure
* Ensure that meetings maintain quorum
* Note and record meeting decisions
* Draft minutes of Committees meetings and prepare follow-up communications
* Checking that agreed actions are carried out

1. Related Committees Matters:

* Liaising with the Chair to plan meetings
* Communicate with the Committees members (Steering and Technical) regarding Committees’ matters
* Prepare reports and letters for the Committees Chairs as required

Members of the Secretariat will consist of Director General - ZEMA, Director of Environment (FVPO), Director of Forestry (MANR), and DPPRs of all relevant GLP Ministries.

**Annex 4: Long frame for the GLP**

**STRATEGIC GOALS, INTERVENTIONS, ACTIVITIES, MEASURES**

| **Strategic Goals** | **Strategic Interventions** | **Activities** | **Measures** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STRATEGIC GOAL 1**:  A robust sustainable, implementation for all stakeholders | 1.1: Mechanism for engaging all stakeholders in implementation by February 2023 | 1.1.1. Conduct in-house (inter- ministerial / agency) meetings on | Comprehensive guide for program implementation |
| 1.1.2. Identify stakeholders at all categories and establish linkages | Linkages with stakeholders |
| 1.1.3. Conduct key stakeholders consultative meetings | Execution of consultative meeting resolutions  (focus of resolutions /expectations)) |
| 1.2: Instruments guiding roles in shared among stakeholders by February 2023 | 1.2.1. Develop guides for roles, interaction in for stakeholders / actors | Guidelines disaggregating roles at all categories. / sectors |
| 1.2.2. Seek approval by government to validate instruments; | Validated instruments for |
| 1.3: Green Legacy Programme Campaign launched by April 2023 | 1.3.1. Identify technical personnel to lead activities and deploy to locations for activities in Unguja and Pemba | Launch of the (levels / audiences/Chief guests) |
| 1.3.2. Design campaign messages for , promote identified Zanzibar “National Trees” (e.g. Mpapindi / Mbura / Mjafari). | National Trees identified |
| 1.3.3. Disseminate informative communication and education (leaflets, tracts) | visual and audio programs (via Radio, Tv and Social media); |
| 1.3.4. Rollout National Campaign on using national festivals e.g., ***Mapinduzi Day*** Celebrations, January, 2023 | Messages delivered on Mapinduzi Day and other national festivals |
| 1.3.5. Undertake nation-wide sensitisation programs at all levels- road shows / bonanza / artistic shows etc. | Targeted audiences sensitised (categories / numbers) targeted audiences |
|  |  | 1.3.6. Promote/upgrade existing nurseries, establish new nurseries for growing and nurturing seedlings in all districts | New Nurseries established and upgraded (3 in each District by 2025) |
| 1.4. Nation-wide tree planting activated by April 2023, aiming at 12.5 million trees by 2027 | 1.4.1. Launch Nationwide tree planting led by government /political leaders in all districts in Unguja and Pemba | Trees planted in Wards and Shehias in Unguja and Pemba (Numbers /locations) |
| 1.4.2. Promote existing Botanical Gardens / locate new areas for gardens, operationalize their functions | Botanical gardens promoted/  New gardens established and operationalized (areas – hectares / location) |
|  | 1.4.3. Begin periodic tree planting focusing on damaged areas (quarries, eroded areas) | Damaged and affected areas with planted trees (hectares / location) |
| 1.4.4. Install two new greenhouse structures |  |
| 1.4.5. Drill boreholes to support nurseries |  |
| 1.4.6. Accolades to best performers in activities (individuals, institutions etc.) | Performances awarded for demonstrable distinctions (categories / achievements). |
| 1.5. A comprehensive Communication Strategy for all audiences developed by March2023. | 1.5.1. ToRs for Communication Strategy / engage competent Technical Advice | Targeted audiences reached with messages (categories / numbers) |
| 1.5.2. Identify Champions /Ambassadors to advocate for at all level |
| 1.5.3. Disseminate Communication Strategy to ambassadors, envoys, champions. |
| 1.5.4. Develop articles for printing, visual and audio programs (Radio, TV Social media) |
| 1.5.5. Rollout Communication Strategy to all specified audiences |
| **STRATEGIC GOAL 2**: Demonstrable inclusiveness and participation of communities and stakeholders. | 2.1: Community and Private Tree Nurseries up-scaled / established in Unguja and Pemba by March 2023 | 2.1.Specify locations, initiate /enhance community and private nurseries in all Districts in Unguja and Pemba | Manifest recipients / beneficiaries in services provided by community and private tree nurseries in Unguja and Pemba (numbers /categories) |
| 2.1.2 Establish Demonstration Nurseries in Unguja and Pemba |
| 2.1.3. Conduct community outreach/ community sensitization assemblies in Unguja and Pemba | Responses among communities (numbers / categories) |
| 2.1.4. Facilitate household tree planting drive in all districts /communities |
| 2.2. Undertake capacity building in communities in all Shehias on tree nurseries management by June 2023 | 2.2.1. Training of trainers (ToT) to grass-root leaders NGOs, Field Officers etc. | ToTs trained (numbers / location / categories) |
| 2.3. Community Groups Established by March 2023 | 2.3.1. Train community groups on tree nurseries management | Communities groups trained (Numbers / categories / Locations) o |
| 2.4. Included in MDA sector Plans and Budgets 2023 /24 | 2.4.1. Guidelines for activities in MDA Plans and Budgets 2023/24 | MDA sectors plans having |
| 2.5. Inclusion in grassroots / villages / community level plans by March 2023 | 2.5.1. Guidelines for grassroots plans and budgets effective 2023/24 (O&OD & community participatory planning) | Grassroots plans with (Numbers / Locations) |
| **STRATEGIC GOAL 3:** An institutional framework for efficient management and effective sector performance and coordination in . | 3.1: Coordination structures NSC, NTC, NCC, TTFs (3) established by February, 2023 | 3.1.1. Guidelines & TORs for coordination structures and operationalize organs | Coordination and Oversight structures operationalised (levels / structures) |
| 3.1.2. Establish, operationalise Technical Task Forces with validated TORs for each TTF |
| 3.2. Sub national Coordination structures established and operationalized by March 2023 | 3.2.1. TORs, for Regional level coordination for establish, operationalise structures |
| 3.2.2. Establish, operationalise coordination structures for Districts \ LG |
| 3.2.3. Conduct meetings for coordination at all levels |
| 3.3. Modalities for enhanced **sector coordination** in activities developed by March, 2023 | 3.3.1. Conduct assessment on sector policies and legislation relating to | Reviewed sector policies |
| 3.3.2. Effect procedures to harmonise sector policies and legislation for |
| 3.4 Constraints to sectors performance and capacities hampering efficiency assessed for action by June 2023 | 3.4.1. Undertake Human resource needs assessments in sectors, and consult with PO PSGG/Sector Ministries |
| 3.4.2. Conduct assessment on technical capacity/facility /infrastructure needs for sectors in requirements |
| 3.4.3. Conduct assessment on Finance requirements in sectors – forward to relevant financing sources. |
| **STRATEGIC GOAL 4:** Efficient management in inputs and infrastructure for sustainable | 4.1: Wide-ranging seeds and seedlings procurement / seeds generation plan basing on requirements nationwide developed by June, 2023 | 4.1.1. Locate, identify reliable sources of seeds within and outside the country | Seeds and seedlings procured / delivered to Zanzibar 9Tonnage Numbers) |
| 4.1.2. Locate, identify and set aside sites for nurseries, seeds storage, and preservation. |
| . | 4.1.3: Design facilities for new nurseries, botanical gardens, proposed in Unguja and Pemba | Nurseries / Botanical Gardens available (numbers / locations / hectares / capacities) |
| 4.1.4. Procure equipment for nursery facilities, botanical gardens, for in all Districts |
| 4.2. Comprehensive tree planting program for **12.5\*** million trees by December 2027 | 4.2.1 Specify tree species for planting in localities, undertake promotional campaigns in tree planting | Specified tree species planted (Numbers / Locations) |
| 4.2.2. Develop tree planting action plan showing targets for all regions/districts **+** the categorized species for each locality |
| 4.2.3. Launch and activate tree planting action plan in all districts and localities |
| 4.3. Long term plan for infrastructure development in Unguja and Pemba by March 2023 | 4.3.1 Conduct assessment in infrastructure requirements and equipment in Botanical Gardens, nurseries, storage facilities all over the country |
|  | 4.3.2. Design the infrastructure requirements up scaling action plan and seek approval | Infrastructure installed and operational (locations / capacities) |
| 4.3.3.Operationalise the nation-wide infrastructure development plan for Botanical gardens, nurseries and preservation facilities. |
| **STRATEGIC GOAL 5:** Creative partnerships, guaranteed financing for effective, viable implementation in | 5.1. Mapping to identify and locate current and potential partners with strengths and preferences in (local, and external partners) by March, 2023 | 5.2.2. Identify partners within and outside Zanzibar, establish partner strengths and preferences in collaborations | Partnerships established and operational (Numbers / categories / locations) |
| 5.1.2. Categorise partners along preferences and develop TORs for each category |
| 5.2. Partner profiles determined in relation to sectors, modalities for agreements and collaborations devised by March 2023 | 5.2.1. Develop partner profiles for each category and expertise including partnerships in research and development in |
| 5.2.2. Design procedures for partnerships, seek approval and share with key stakeholders. |
| 5.3. Agreement in partnerships / cooperation with partners in all categories established by June 2023 | 5.3.1. Develop ToR for each partner category seek validation from oversight (Presidents Office / FVPO / MoF) |
| 5.4. Partnership procedures with approved agencies /partners activated by June 2023 | 5.4.1. Modalities for exchanges e.g., meetings / networking / online /conferencing |
| 5.5. Financial Resource Mobilization Strategy and Plan developed by February 2023 | 5.5.1. Prepare Financial resource projections for , seek approval and share with key stakeholders | Finances allocated for a). Categories i.e., Basket Fund / Govt Budget / Donor Component)  b) Amounts in figures  c) Resource Mobilisation Action Plans |
| 5.5.2. Identify priorities in financing in initial 3 year cycle, and submit to financing agency (MOF) |
| 5.5.3. Conduct consultative meetings to agree on Basket Fund |
|  | 5.5.4. Design modalities for financial management for Basket Fund |  |