



Deforestation study

Tanzania

Tanzania is experiencing high deforestation risk, losing approximately **469,420 hectares of forest annually**. The key drivers include shifting agriculture (responsible for 80% of deforestation), logging, and land conversion for settlement and infrastructure.

Protected areas are also at risk, with nearly 26% of forest loss occurring within conservation zones.

Economic contribution of land use sectors

Agriculture including agro processing

GDP

40%

Labour

80%

Export

85%

Major Value Chains

Cereals, cash crops, oilseeds, sugarcane, dairy cattle, soybean.

Key Actors

Smallholder farmers, large-scale farmers, regulators, private sector, cooperatives, development partners, NGOs.

Aquaculture including fisheries

GDP

1.7%

Export

5%

Labour

3%

Major Value Chains

Nile perch export industry, inland freshwater fisheries, marine fisheries, aquaculture.

Key Actors

Regulatory bodies, private sector, NGOs, development partners.

Tourism

GDP

10%

Labour

12%

Major Value Chains

Wildlife safari tourism, coastal and marine tourism, cultural and eco-tourism.

Key Actors

State-owned regulators, private sector, conservation organizations.

Forestry

GDP

3.5%

Labour

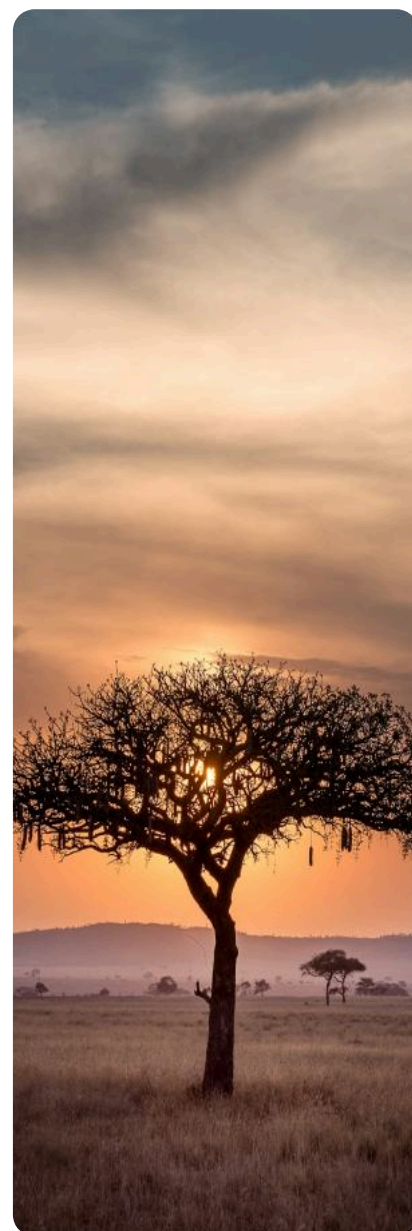
3%

Major Value Chains

Timber, wood products, charcoal, firewood, non-timber forest products.

Key Actors

Regulators, private sector, NGOs, conservation groups.



Key biodiverse rich areas

Protected Area Forests

- **Examples:** Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Ruaha National Park, Selous Game Reserve.

Forests in Unprotected Areas

- **Examples:** Miombo woodlands, coastal forests, mangrove forests.

Other Biodiverse Rich Areas

- **Examples:** Wetlands, peatlands, lakes, rivers, marine ecosystems.

Risks posed by land use sectors

Deforestation

- **Major Players:** Smallholder farmers, logging companies, charcoal producers.
- **Mitigation:** Proving legality of land tenure, providing county and sub-county information, ensuring no deforestation after the cut-off year, specifying deforestation details if before the cut-off date.

Land Degradation

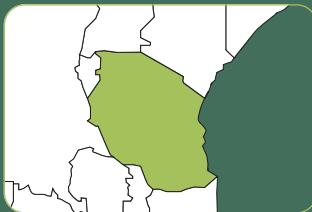
- **Major Players:** Farmers, pastoralists.

High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV)

- **Major Players:** Agribusinesses, infrastructure projects.

General statement of country-level deforestation risk

Tanzania faces significant deforestation pressures from shifting agriculture, logging, and land conversion. Protected areas are also at risk.



Deforestation-risk methodology application to investment decisioning

Tanzania's deforestation risk methodology guides sustainable investment by using GIS-based hotspot mapping and sector-specific risk assessments to identify areas of forest loss and industry-related impacts. The framework includes:

- "No-go" zones where investments are prohibited due to high environmental risk.
- Mitigation measures such as:
 - Certification for sustainable production
 - Rigorous compliance monitoring
 - Incentives for environmentally responsible practices

This ensures investments align with sustainable land use goals and promote deforestation mitigation nationwide.

Deforestation risk map

- High deforestation risk
- Medium risk
- Low risk
- No-Go area
- Field information xxx
- Field information xxx

