



CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES

Presenter:

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Environmental Conservation for Wildlife and
Community enterprise
(ECOWICE)

Background

ECOWICE

A non-governmental organization established on 2014 by students graduated Bsc. Wildlife at Sokoine University of Agriculture



Background cont.....

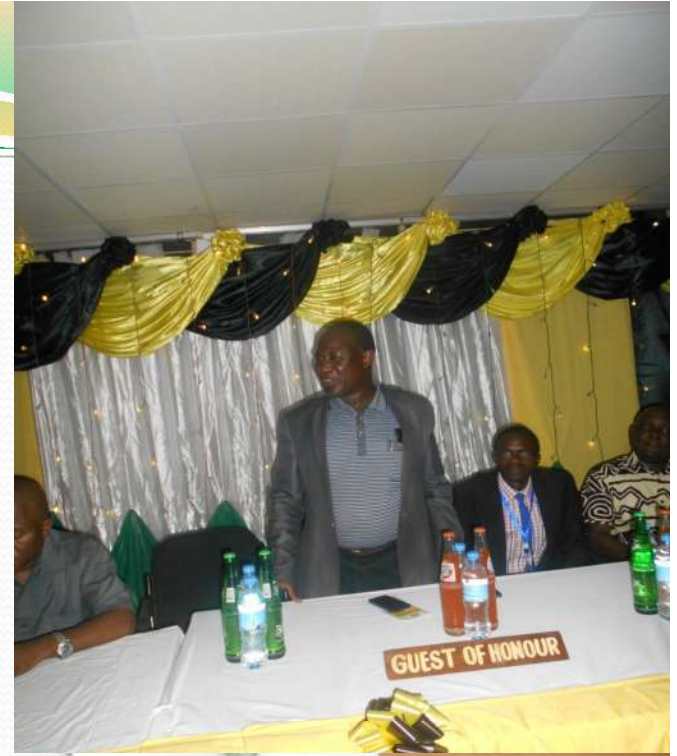
Aim

- Increasing rural community income and food security for biodiversity conservation
- Using conservation based market model innovated in class



Members and Supporters

- TANAPA
- NSSF
- TOSCI
- PASS





Activities and Climate change

In atmosphere;



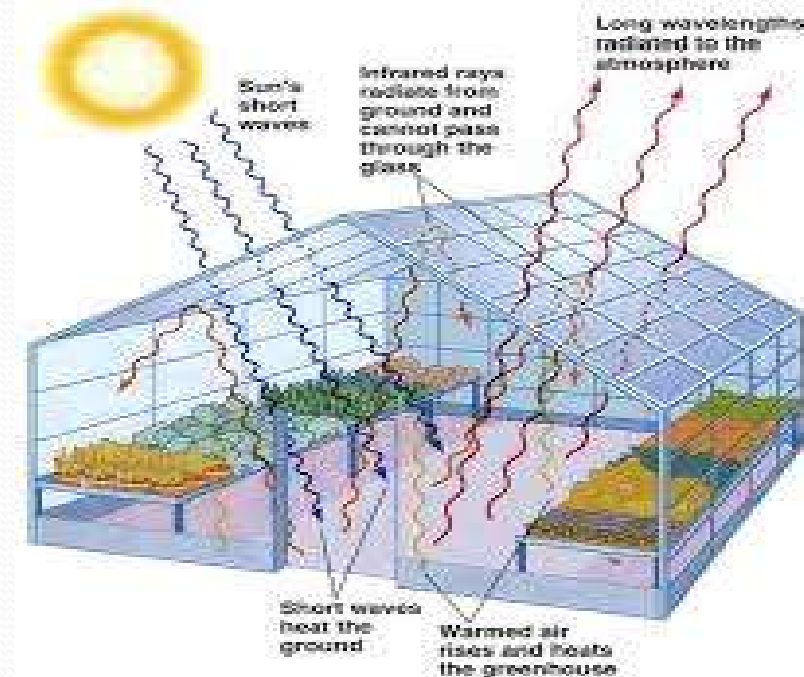


Activities & c'change

Acts like roof of greenhouse;

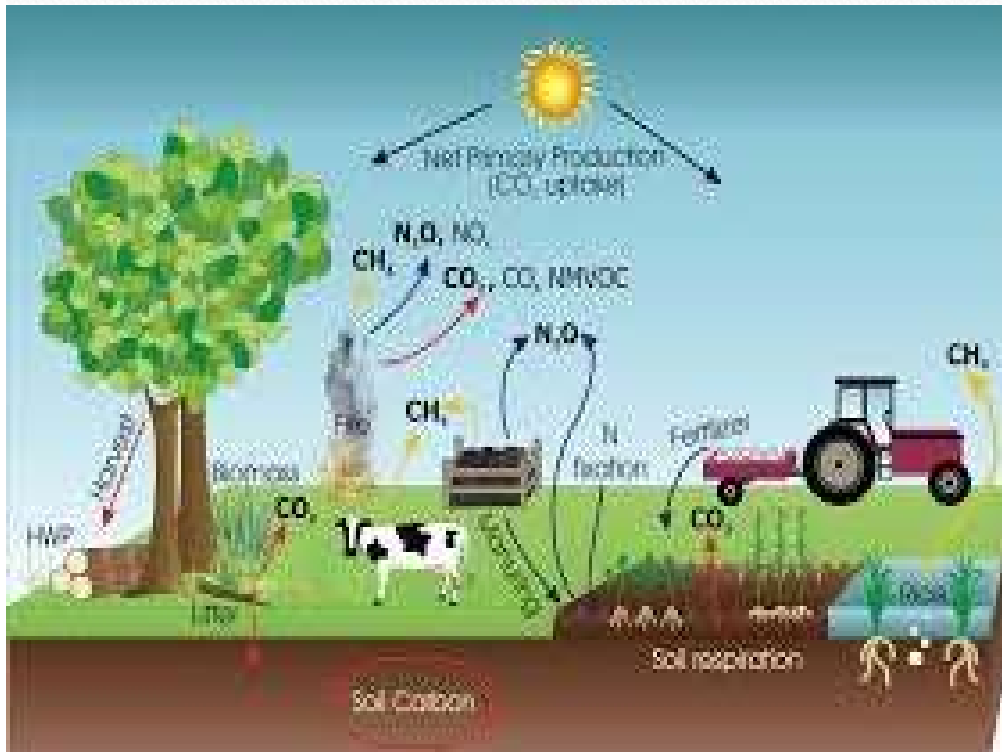
Trapping heat and warm the atmosphere

Green house gases



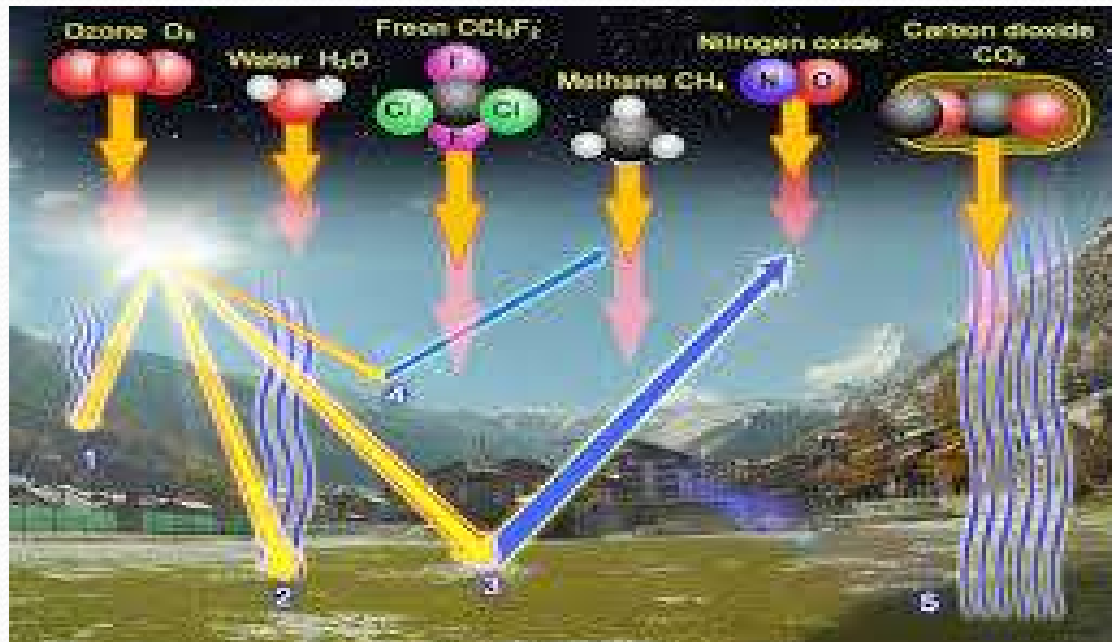


Natural level supplemented by;
Emission from human activities i.e burning fossil fuel,
farming activities and land use changes



Resulting to;

- Earth's surface and lower atmosphere warming
- Small rises accompanied by many other changes





Reality;

- Rising levels of greenhouse gases already changed the climate
- Affecting conservation activities of NGOs





Conservation activities

Role of NGOs

- Help the government in undertaking and solving different challenges occurring to the society and environment

Conservation NGOs

- Concerned with challenges relating to nature conservation.



ECOWICE;

- Working with communities living adjacent protected areas to solve challenges facing nature.





Our focus;

- Solving problem of illegal hunting and habitat degradation being driven by poverty and food insecurity

One of the approach

- Domestication of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) to reduce food insecurity and poverty.



Rural community;

- Most affected group poverty and food insecurity
- Livelihood depend on rain for subsistence agriculture
- Crop raiding





Adapting ;

- Shift to wildlife and forest resources as their alternative source of livelihood
- Focusing on NTFPs i.e. game meat, wild mushroom, wild vegetables, fruits and some medicinal plants





NTFPs significance;

- Over 20 million Tanzanians depend on NTFPs for their livelihood
- Food, medicine and income.



Domestication of NTFPs;

- Reduce pressure on wildlife and forestry resources





Mushroom cultivation;

- Domesticating wild mushroom
- To enhance forest dependent communities to have food and generate income





Increasing demand and market

- Significance in health and income
- Open room for mushroom farmers to increase production.

Advancement of technology

- An opportunity for commercial production to fit the demand for exportation currently overwhelming.



ECOWICE employ conservation based market model;

- Commercial enterprise to Buy and add value to crops produced by rural communities living adjacent protected areas
- Process and pack to obtain high quality products are sold to the identified market.



Processing and Packaging





Addressing conservation interests;

- Products sold with brand name '*save wild*', to obtain profit that return to support communities.





Significance;

- Alternative source of protein
- Income generation
- Get some medicinal value from mushroom.

Able to adapt and reduce impacts on forests and wildlife and hence maintain and restore native ecosystems.



Using agricultural residue as substrates.

- Reduce emission from burning of agricultural residue





Challenges due to climate change

Reduce production

- Sprinkling water; Simple approach for maintaining moisture in mushroom cultivation
- Cannot be used due to high temperature in climate change

Alternative; fogging machine, more expensive

C'change impacts cont.....

Trainings and workshops

- Reduce stakeholder attendance
- Poor project implementation



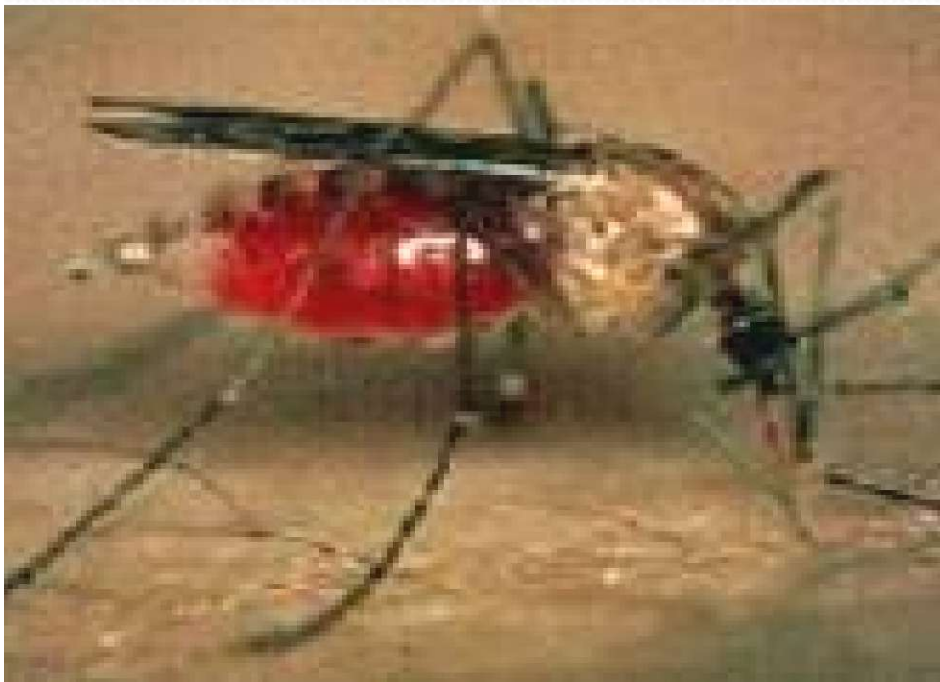
Research

- Mostly in wildlife and forest areas for monitoring and evaluating projects
- Cannot be done during flooding and heavy rains as many areas are difficult to access
- Currently, many research projects have been postponed



Vector-borne disease

- Malaria; one of the major threats to both project facilitators and other stakeholders.



Reduce volunteers

- NGOs sometimes depends on volunteers for assistance in project implementation.
- Refuse due to outbreak of diseases and heavy rains i.e foreign volunteers





Mitigation and adaptation

- Intervene by reducing greenhouse gases and carbon sequestration
- Adjusting our life mode in response to climate change impacts



Through;

- Maintaining and restoring native ecosystems
- Protecting and enhancing ecosystem service
- Managing habitats for endangered species
- Creating refuges and buffer zones
- Alternative source of livelihood



Difficulty to adapt

Rapid pace of change caused by human activities



- Rise of average global temperature, faster than anything experienced in this planet for at least 10,000 years
- No survival options
- Many species unable to adapt quickly





Suggestion

Mitigate climate change;

- Faster than Usain Bolt.

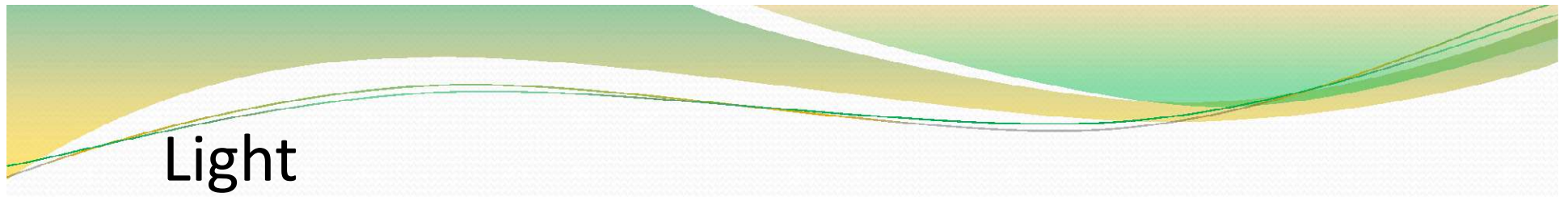


Antonio Valencia



Venom GT





- **Plan B:** Mitigating and adapting climate change



