

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT

Kilombero Land Use Dialogue (LUD)**Kilombero Valley Landscape, Tanzania**

JULY 9-11, 2019 - IFAKARA, TANZANIA

**Executive Summary****Challenge**

The Kilombero landscape is at risk due to increasing land use demands. To balance ecological integrity with increased agricultural productivity and community livelihoods, a participatory and integrated approach is needed. A landscape level multi-stakeholder platform has been established to reconcile the different interests at stake and establish synergies between the various initiatives taking place in the region.



INTERNATIONAL

The Context

The Kilombero Valley Landscape is made up of the Kilombero Valley enclosed by the Selous Game reserve to the east and the Udzungwa Mountains National Park to the northwest, Kilombero Nature Reserve and Udzungwa Scarp Nature Forest Reserve to the South East. It covers part of Kilosa District as well as Kilombero, Ulanga, and Malinyi Districts, and Ifakara Town Council. The area is known for its high agricultural productivity, fertile floodplains, and rich conservation value. Adjoining the floodplain is a permanent wetland which supports a large inland fishery. Despite the floodplain being classified as a RAMSAR site in 2002, the wetlands continue to shrink due to pressures from rice production and pastoralism.



The Udzungwa Mountains forest, natural forests, and surrounding plantations are valued internationally for high flora and fauna biodiversity and connectivity corridors for wildlife. These areas provide important ecosystem services to a growing local population.

Udzungwa Mountain National Park is home to 400 bird species, 2500 plant species, and six primate species including the endemic Udzungwa red colobus monkey, Sanje

Crested Mangabey and the endangered Kipunji Monkey. 41% of species found inside the newly upgraded Magombera Nature Reserve are listed on the IUCN Red List or EA/CF endemic species. Additionally, the forests in Udzungwa Mountains National Park and Magombera Nature Reserve provides a priority elephant and wildlife corridor between Ruaha National Park to the west and Selous Game Reserve to the east and Udzungwa respectively. The surrounding buffer zone of evergreen forest, largely under community management, is increasingly being cut as land and forest resources elsewhere become scarce. Due to agricultural expansion, deforestation and livestock grazing, several key wildlife corridors have been cut off and fragmented, increasing the risk of wildlife population instability and human-wildlife conflict.



While meeting conservation goals in the Kilombero Valley Landscape is key for habitat protection, it is also important for land-based investments in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT). SAGCOT Ltd. is a public private partnership aimed at identifying investment opportunities to promote agricultural production. The agricultural area is dominated by large scale commercial farms including the Kilombero Valley Teak Company, Kilombero Sugar Company, and the rice producing

Kilombero Plantation Ltd. While companies engage in smallholder outreach and training, there remains instances of community unrest especially around historical land claims and development benefits.

The Land Use Dialogue

The Land-Use Dialogue (LUD), is a global initiative coordinated by The Forests Dialogue secretariat and key local and global actors. The LUD initiative maps, applies, and evaluates the practical “landscape approach” to provide tangible improvements on the ground. The landscape approach is a conceptual framework that seeks to develop an integrated and holistic view of the landscape, balancing multiple objectives through engaging private and public stakeholders. The LUD is modeled on TFD’s experience as a neutral multi-stakeholder platform adopted to meet local contexts and landscape needs.

The Kilombero Land Use Dialogue

The Kilombero Land Use Dialogue was designed to provide an environment that enables constructive dialogue as the basis for exploring and reconciling stakeholder perspectives, priorities, and interests in use and management of natural resources in Kilombero Valley, Tanzania. The LUD discussed challenges

of natural resource management, key drivers and actors, and possible solutions. The dialogue purposed to cultivate an environment of shared learning in order to mutually identify common grounds among stakeholder interests, and dimensions. Perspectives shared in the dialogue benefited from national and international knowledge exchange with participants from other landscapes and countries namely Ghana, DRC, Uganda, and Brazil. The dialogue identified opportunities, existing institutional frameworks, national and sub-national policies, local partners, and technological innovations to facilitate environmental conservation and economic development.

Building on Existing Initiatives

The Kilombero LUD is the next step building on the March 2019 meeting in which the Kilombero Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) was established. Initiated by stakeholders under the leadership of the National Land Use Planning Commission and Morogoro Regional Secretariat in collaboration with African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), the MSP promotes and convenes stakeholder discussions to enable inclusive green growth in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania. This effort began with the Ihemi Cluster (one of the SAGCOT clusters) in October 2016 and has since then expanded throughout the Kilombero Basin.

In 2017, a Kilombero Learning Platform was launched by Shared Value Foundation to increase inclusion in the agriculture and forestry production sectors. Through this process, stakeholders in the landscape identified challenges in communication between the investors and communities, transparency in contracts, poor village governance and accountability, and restricted youth involvement. Subsequently, stakeholders emphasized the need to continue dialogue in order to address prevailing bottlenecks.

In March 2019, the Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) was established for the Kilombero Valley which include members of Government, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, and the Community. With the partners in the MSP, the Kilombero LUD process seeks to foster a shared vision across competing stakeholder interests among stakeholders. The Forests Dialogue (TFD) worked with partners in Kilombero Valley to build inclusive implementation plans through dialogue by incorporating macro-level land use decision making perspectives on environmental and social landscape priorities for forests and wildlife corridors, land use and associated conflicts, food security and economic resiliency, watershed conservation and restoration, and sustainable land-based investments.

Dialogue Outcomes

The Kilombero Valley LUD achieved the following outcomes:

- ➔ Convened diverse stakeholders to discuss existing challenges in Kilombero Landscape in a neutral and reflective way;
- ➔ Developed common understanding on how to tackle identified challenges associated with forest and wildlife management, migration, water resources management, competing land uses, and agricultural production;
- ➔ Established a shared vision for the future of Kilombero Landscape under different land use trajectories;

- ➔ Identified implementable short and long-term priority actions required to reconcile differing uses, priorities and interactions across the different actors in the landscape;
- ➔ Shared best practices and experiences from international landscapes, informing the Kilombero LUD;
- ➔ Agreed on next steps to integrate LUD outcomes in local, regional, and national projects, plans, and institutional frameworks.

The Co-Chairs Report

Introduction

The Kilombero landscape is a unique and wealthy landscape with abundant water, forest and wildlife resources. According to IUCN, the landscape supports a strong and prosperous economic sector in Tanzania, including agricultural development. It also stabilizes the functioning of ecosystems in the Kilombero Valley Ramsar Site, and the Selous Game Reserve, both listed as “properties in danger” by the World Heritage Convention. The valley connects biodiversity in Eastern Arc Mountains within unprotected and Protected Areas of Udzungwa Mountains National Park, Kilombero Nature Forest Reserve, and Udzungwa Scarp Nature Forest Reserve and the eastern side connecting the Selous Game Reserve the largest protected area in Africa. The landscape covers the districts of Kilombero, Kilosa, Ulanga, Malinyi, and Ifakara Town Council. The area is known for its fertile floodplain with high agricultural productivity as well as rich conservation value. Adjoining the floodplain is a permanent wetland which supports a large inland fishery.

In addition to forestry, wildlife, and fisheries resource conservation, the Kilombero Landscape is also important for other key land-based investments in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT). SAGCOT Ltd., is a public private partnership aimed at identifying investment opportunities to promote agricultural production. The agricultural area is dominated by large scale commercial farms including the Kilombero Valley Teak Company, Kilombero Sugar Company, and the rice producing Kilombero Plantation Ltd.

Despite its importance, the Kilombero landscape is facing serious challenges such as decline in water quantity, water pollution, pastoral and human migration, loss of wildlife corridors, overgrazing, and degradation of wetlands and forests. In addition, while agricultural development companies engage in small-holder outreach and training, there remains instances of community unrest especially around historical land claims and sharing of benefits. These challenges are undermining the integrity and ability of the landscape to deliver critical ecosystem services needed for sustaining local livelihoods and biodiversity, despite being classified as a RAMSAR site in 2002.

Therefore, the Forest Dialogue and Partners facilitated a three-day LUD to harmonize stakeholder interests to achieve a common future. The LUD is a global initiative coordinated by The Forests Dialogue secretariat and its steering committee members in collaboration with local and global partners. The landscape approach is a conceptual framework that seeks to develop an integrated and holistic view of the landscape, balancing multiple objectives through engaging private and public stakeholders. The LUD

initiative is modeled on TFD's experience as a neutral multi-stakeholder platform adapted to meet local contexts and landscape needs.

The LUD in Kilombero, Tanzania was supported by IUCN's Stabilizing Land Use Project (PLUS), which aims to improve governance of forest ecosystems to influence decision making processes at landscape and national levels. The PLUS project champions the launching of a governance working groups (GWG) at a landscape level made up of key stakeholders across important interest groups. The establishment of this GWG was part of a long-term intervention in the landscape under the SUSTAIN program.

In March 2019, a Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) was established for the Kilombero Valley Landscape which includes members of Government, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, and the Community. Together with the partners in the MSP, the Kilombero LUD process seeks to foster a shared vision across competing stakeholder interests among all stakeholders. The Forests Dialogue (TFD) worked with partners in Kilombero Valley to build inclusive implementation plans through dialogue by incorporating macro-level land use decision making perspectives on environmental and social landscape priorities for forests and wildlife corridors, land use and associated conflicts, food security and economic resiliency, watershed conservation and restoration, and sustainable land-based investments. The dialogue's primary themes, identified by the MSP's technical committee, fell into the categories of forest and wildlife management, migration, water resources management, competing land uses, and agricultural production.

The LUD achieved the following outcomes:

- ➔ Convened diverse stakeholders to discuss existing challenges in the Kilombero Landscape in a neutral and reflective way;
- ➔ Developed common understanding on how to tackle identified challenges focusing on forest and wildlife management, migration, water resources management, competing land uses, and agricultural production;
- ➔ Established a shared vision for the future of Kilombero Landscape under different land use trajectories;
- ➔ Identified implementable short and long-term priority actions required to reconcile differing uses, priorities, and interactions across the different actors in the landscape;
- ➔ Shared best practice and experiences from other national and international partners, which informed the Kilombero LUD;
- ➔ Agreed on next steps to integrate LUD outcomes into local, regional, and national projects, as well as plans and institutional frameworks.

The above outcomes provide an important benchmark for future engagements by the MSP in which broader visions for natural resources management can be negotiated and implemented. Once adopted, proposed strategies will guide stakeholder implementation planning in order to achieve the overarching landscape vision. These strategies also provide a framework for building synergies among stakeholders and their projects and programs at local, district, regional, and national levels.

Seventy-eight participants representing local districts, farmers, pastoralists, protected area managers, conservation organizations, government representatives, and private sector stakeholders participated in the dialogue (see Annex A for the full list of participants). The dialogue was conducted over three days which included field visits, plenary sessions, and break out group work. Field visits were conducted to two separate destinations within Kilombero Valley namely, the Kibasila Swamp Conservation area, where the impact of rice agriculture production and pastoralism were observed, and Magombera Nature Forest Reserve and Kilombero Sugar Company where the effect of private sector agricultural activities on land use were recorded. See Annex C for full description of the field sites.

This Co-Chair Summary is composed of an Executive Summary, the Co-Chair Report and the following Annexes: Annex A – Participant’s list; Annex B – Baselines guided by breakout learning questions; Annex C – Field Visits Full Description and Reflections; Annex D – Stakeholder visions for a sustainable and thriving landscape in 10 years: breakout session; Annex E – Strategies to achieve landscape vision.

Outcomes of the Plenary Sessions and Field Visits

The plenary sessions, breakout sessions, and field visits provided an opportunity for participants to contribute to and establish a clear understanding the baseline challenges, existing activities, stakeholder roles and responsibilities, funding opportunities, government and civil society initiatives, and institutional frameworks in the Kilombero Valley Landscape.

The LUD process followed four phases, which are explained below:

- 1** In phase one, LUD facilitators described the scope of and context in which the LUD would be conducted. This included presentations on baseline research, the programmatic and institutional context, project support framework, and pipeline opportunities available to carry forward goals of the LUD.
- 2** The second phase focused on establishing baselines focused on prevailing challenges and opportunities in the Kilombero Landscape. Participants were prompted to think about key environmental and developmental challenges and opportunities by reflecting on the current situation. This phase was conducted through a combination of activities including plenary sessions, breakout sessions, and field visits.
- 3** The third phase involved landscape visioning along identified themes to achieve a sustainable and thriving Kilombero landscape in a period of 10 years. Key themes addressed included forests and wildlife, migration, land use conflicts, water resources, and productivity. Each group discussed issues along the respective themes both in terms of the current situation and a projected future.
- 4** In phase four, participants discussed a shared vision for the future of Kilombero Landscape. This followed proposals by co-chairs and a plenary discussion involving all participants in order to agree on critical elements of the shared vision.
- 5** During the final phase, participants identified actions and strategies to achieve the goals agreed to within the shared vision for Kilombero Landscape.

Phase 1: Context

The LUD began with presentations from National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) of Tanzania, Africa Wildlife Foundation (AWF), The Forests Dialogue, and World Wildlife Fund (WWF)/Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). These presentations provided an overview of the LUD and the overall local, national, and international context in which the various activities are being implemented, including opportunities for advancing its outcomes. This phase underscored the importance of the LUD to all partners and stakeholders, and the need to focus on elements that ensure successful and coherent implementation of the approach. These elements include: ensuring reconciliation of competing interests; considerations for multisectoral and multi-stakeholder involvement; balancing and connecting global development objectives with local and national realities; ensuring integration of adaptive management processes; and making considerations for key tradeoffs in policy, investments, and development. Presentations from this phase are included as Annex 1.

Phase 2: Baselines Situation on Challenges and Opportunities

To establish current baselines, participants were organized into five groups and asked to discuss environmental and development challenges and opportunities in Kilombero Landscape. Discussions were led by LUD co-chairs prompted by the guiding question “What are the key environmental and developmental challenges in Kilombero Landscape”. Challenges were categorized under the 5 key elements.

ELEMENT 1: FORESTS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Participants noted that while Kilombero Landscape is rich in biodiversity and ecosystem services from forests and wildlife resources, these services are shrinking in quality and scale. As a result, a number of challenges exist in the landscape which include: 1) Poaching of wildlife resources; 2) Human-wildlife conflicts, especially with elephants; 3) Forests and land degradation, and deforestation arising from practices such as charcoal burning; 4) Declining population of habitat-dependent species, for example the Puku antelope; 5) Protected Areas are gazetted but not surveyed leading to conflicts over boundaries; and 6) Some forest reserves such as Namwai Forest Reserve lack management plans which limits their potential to deliver ecological and economic benefits.

ELEMENT 2 : MIGRATION

The LUD discussed challenges associated with increasing migration in the Landscape. Participants noted that the increasing population of people and animals (domestic and wild) could be attributed to greater demand by pastoralists and farmers in need of additional agricultural and grazing fields. Wildlife migration has been associated with shrinking habitat, water access, connectivity corridors, and stresses from weather changes especially floods. Additional challenges resulting in increased migration included: Human-wildlife conflicts, especially with elephants; increased litigation issues; uncoordinated movement leading to conflicts between pastoralist communities, farmers, and wildlife authorities; increased non-compliance to legal and policy requirements; lack of capacity to manage rich biodiversity areas; wildlife corridors with no recognized legal conservation status being degraded or blocked by human activities (i.e. Ruipa, Nyanganje, Magombera-Mwanihaha; limited land ownership rights with less than 20% landowners with formally registered land resulting in tragedy of the commons for the valley.

ELEMENT 3: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Participants discussed the scale and extent of water resources management issues in Kilombero Landscape. They recognized that the landscape is an important source of fresh water for agricultural production, fishing, irrigation, and hydropower development. However, there are challenges associated with water resource management which require concerted efforts of all stakeholders in the landscape. These challenges include: flooding; water catchment degradation, including degradation of breeding grounds for fish; over utilization of agro-chemicals in upstream areas leading to pollution downstream; lack of awareness on how to sustainably utilize and conserve wetlands resources; and currently, most of the roads are not accessible all year round particularly during the rainy season when there is severe flooding.

ELEMENT 4: COMPETING LAND USES

Land is a very important resource for local communities and businesses in the landscape. Some of the uses include large scale agricultural production, particularly sugarcane, rice, and teak production. Others major uses include protected areas, pastoral grazing lands, and settlements. In the recent past, Kilombero Landscape has seen: increased conflicts including human-wildlife conflict; conflicts between famers and pastoralists over boundaries; political interference and weak enforcement of land use plans and guidelines; and a lack of land use plans in some villages.

ELEMENT 5: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

Kilombero Landscape is one of the most productive regions of Tanzania. As mentioned above the GoT initiated SAGCOT program to promote production for regional and international markets. Rice, Sugarcane, and Livestock are the main products from the landscape, and stakeholders are concerned that production per unit area has been declining. This is leading to further degradation of land and water resources in search of more productive lands. Some of the challenges mentioned included unstable agricultural value chains due to post-harvest losses arising from limited technology; gender disparity among stakeholders, especially the right of ownership for women; and some indigenous customs and knowledge ignored or unrecognized.

Table 1 lists thirty challenges that were mentioned by the five groups. The table has three columns. Column 1 is the number and name of the challenge, Column 2 lists group(s) that mentioned the challenge, and Column 3 notes thematic elements associated with the challenge. There are challenges that are cross-cutting through the elements and these have been noted with a (C).

Table 2 shows a matrix of these challenges considering only those that were ranked as important to address by participants according to a color-coded system: Red represents challenges that require immediate attention, Blue indicates warranted attention, and yellow issue to be addressed.

Table 1: Current Environmental and Development challenges in Kilombero Landscape

#	CHALLENGES	GROUP NUMBER/S	ELEMENT
1	Lack of good infrastructure to facilitate economic activities including tourism. Currently, most of the roads are not accessible all year round especially during the rainy season when there are severe incidents of flooding.	1, 2, 4,	Crossing (C)
2	Competing land uses and encroachment across different interest groups including pastoralists, farmers, businesses and fisheries, which breeds conflicts	1, 3, 4, 5	4
3	Agricultural value chains are unstable because of post-harvest losses from limited technology	1	5
4	Poaching still exists although it is limited due to associated dangers and risks	1	1
5	Human-wildlife conflicts especially with elephants	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 4
6	Land and water catchment degradation	1, 3	3
7	Forest and land degradation, and deforestation arising from practices such as charcoal burning	1, 2, 5	1
8	Biodiversity loss for example the population of the Puk antelope has been reducing	1	1
9	Litigation issues	1	4/C
10	Migration is uncoordinated, particularly pastoral communities, farmers and wildlife	1, 2, 3, 5	2
11	Weak legal compliance and enforcement	1, 3, 5	C
12	Low technological, business/ financial capacity to manage rich biodiversity	1	C
13	Poor and unsustainable agricultural practices such as slash and burn agriculture	1, 2, 3, 5	5
14	Use and overuse of agro-chemicals upstream leading to pollution downstream	1	3,5
15	Limited land ownership rights with only less than 20% legally having registered land	1	C
16	Protected Areas are gazetted but not surveyed leading to conflicts over boundaries	1	1, 4
17	Limited number of villages have village land use plans (Of 12,545 villages only about 2,000 have land use plans). Relatedly, there is no clear framework for trans-boundary collaboration among villages with and those without land-use plans	1,2	4
18	Gender mainstreaming, and disparity in asset ownership (livestock, business, fisheries)	1, 5	5/C
19	Increasing population of both humans, livestock and wildlife	2, 3, 4, 5	C
20	Flooding	2, 4,	C
21	Lack of awareness and knowledge importance of Kilombero Landscape, and how to manage important natural resources such as wetlands (Ramsar sites), No local/ national law that governs Ramsar sites	3, 4, 5	C
22	Wildlife corridors have no recognized conservation legal status and are being degraded, or blocked by human activities such as in Ruipa, Nyanganje, Magombera-Mwanihaha	2, 4, 5	1/C
23	Lack of management plans for some forest reserves such as Namwai CFR	2	1
24	Political interference in planning and implementation of NRM, and corruption	2, 3, 5	C
25	Poor coordination and cooperation across sectors and offices including local extension staff	2, 3, 5	C
26	Some of the indigenous knowledge and customs are ignored because they are not adequately recognized	3	C
27	Lack of application of new technologies to address challenges in Kilombero Valley	5	C
28	Lack of sufficient financial resources to address all challenges in the landscape	3,5	C
29	Weak implementation of land use plans	2,5	3
30	Bush fires	3	C

Table 2: Matrix to depict the current significance of challenges in Kilombero Landscape

CHALLENGE/ISSUE	R	B	Y
Competing land uses and encroachment across different interest groups including pastoralists, farmers, businesses and fisheries, which breeds conflicts			Y
Land and water catchment degradation	R		
Forest and land degradation, and deforestation arising from practices such as charcoal burning		B	
Litigation issues			Y
Biodiversity loss, for example the decreasing Puku population	R		
Use and overuse of agro-chemicals upstream leading to pollution downstream			Y
Increasing population of animals and people	R		
Lack of management plans for some forest reserves such as Namwai CFR	R		
Political interference in planning and implementation of NRM, and corruption		B	
Poor coordination and cooperation across sectors and offices including local extension staff		B	
Lack of sufficient financial resources to address all challenges in the landscape		B	
Financial constrains to manage rich biodiversity at the local level			Y

R (Red): Indicates challenges that require immediate attention
 B (Blue): Indicates challenges that warrant attention
 Y (Yellow): Issue to be addressed

Opportunities

While there are many challenges in Kilombero Landscape, participants are cognizant of the fact that many opportunities exist to achieve environmental sustainability and economic development desired. Each of the five groups discussed available opportunities which need to be harnessed to achieve ecological sustainability without compromising economic development needs of local communities, businesses, and the country.

A list of available opportunities is provided below:

- ➔ The policy and legal frameworks in Tanzania are conducive for NRM. Laws and Policies exist, and there is willingness from government to review those that are expired or about to expire.
- ➔ Public Private Partnership arrangements have been tested and they offer promise for increased investments for smallholder farmers in the landscape.
- ➔ An MSP already exists – this provides a good framework to continue to discussions arising from the LUD.

- ➔ The political leadership in Kilombero is willing to support outcomes of the LUD, particularly chairpersons for villages and districts.
- ➔ International and regional organizations active in Kilombero Landscape and willing to support existing and new initiatives such as IUCN, WWF, AWF, and TFD.
- ➔ Tanzania is generally a peaceful country – this offers a conducive environment for investment from both domestic and foreign investors.
- ➔ There is an abundance of natural resources with fertile lands that could be used responsibly. Activities such as ecotourism can be developed to increase returns from the rich natural landscape.
- ➔ Community Based Natural Resources Management approaches provide a good opportunity for protected area authorities to work together with local communities. This will ensure that natural resources are conserved in partnership with local communities, which in turn might help to reduce illegalities.
- ➔ Partners in the landscape have experienced technical personnel who represent competent institutions. These should be leveraged to support capacity development needs in the landscape.
- ➔ Infrastructure assets are growing including hydropower development; This presents an opportunity to develop innovative projects such as payment for ecosystem services schemes.

10-year Visions for the Kilombero Landscape

Visions

From the baseline discussion, the dialogue then moved to identify 10-year visions addressing each element. Lastly, each vision was synchronized to produce an overarching vision. To accomplish this, participants formed five groups discussing each of their perspectives before presenting their vision in a plenary session. From this exercise, it became clear that stakeholders had varying values and approaches to fundamental landscape aspects that include the need to promote awareness and education, enforcement of laws and regulations, ensuring corruption is addressed to increase transparent and equal distribution of resources, capacity building, improved collaboration across the landscape, and diversified livelihood activities through improved private sector engagement.

Table 2 following shows groups perspectives.

Table 2: Visions for Key Environmental and Development Elements in Kilombero Landscape

	FOREST AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT	MIGRATION	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	COMPETING LAND-USES	PRODUCTIVITY
Group 1	A well-managed forest estate for conservation of wildlife habitats and protection of water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure peaceful movement of people with protection of their livestock ownership rights Interconnect corridors 	Well conserved water resources used sustainably and responsibly for development	Integrated land-use management with a common vision by all stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish (cat fish) population increases Value chain production meets current and future generations
Group 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secured restored and maintained fragile and critical ecosystem + and its connectivity A well promoted tourism industry 	Controlled livestock migration and investment in related value chains	Holistic and sustainable use of water resources between upstream and downstream	An integrated and implementable Land use plan	Intensified good practice in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and land
Group 3	Climate change resilience and increase of tourism and hunting activities, improved biodiversity management	Land use planning that ensures that migrations do not compromise set regulations	Improved irrigation infrastructure and increased water use efficiency, availability of water	Strong implementation of land use plans to reduce unnecessary conflicts, stable coordination of land tenure system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity increased in food and cash crops Fill global food gaps by improving agricultural practices and value chains, modern technology Improvement in grazing and livestock services. Keep only productive livestock and improve fisheries of especially small-scale fishers
Group 4	Protect to ensure that they provide habitat and corridors for wildlife	Ensure that migration occurrences (of both humans, livestock and wildlife) do not cause/ exacerbate human-wildlife conflict	Ensure water resources are managed to provide environmental benefits (Fish, hydro, irrigation etc.)	Kilombero Landscape is free of land-use conflict	Sustainable production and commercialization of agriculture, fisheries and livestock
Group 5	Good vegetation cover with thick forest and high biodiversity	Well-structured corridors and plenty of wildlife that can attract tourism	Well maintained water sources/ catchments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well maintained land use for all stakeholders Reduced/eliminated land-use conflicts among different land users 	Increased productivity per unit area in agriculture, livestock and fisheries with quality produce in a sustainable way

After careful consideration of these proposals, LUD co-chairs led a session in which the above visions from each of the five groups were integrated to make one vision for each key element. This was done in such a way as to preserve the main ideas from all the groups.

The combined visions for each element are given below:

- ➔ **Vision for Forest and Wildlife Management:** Sustainably managed forest and wildlife resources that supports rural livelihoods and national development.
- ➔ **Vision for Migration:** Peaceful and coordinated movement of people, livestock, and wildlife that promotes flourishing communities with sustainable pastoralism, farming, and wildlife corridors.
- ➔ **Vision for Water Resources Management:** Healthy and resilient fresh water systems that supports human well-being, ecosystem integrity, and sustainable economic development.
- ➔ **Vision for Competing Land-Uses:** Integrated landscape and climate resilient land use plans developed and implemented.
- ➔ **Vision for Productivity:** Improved productivity, and resilient value chains for enhancing climate resilience, food security, and diversified income sources.

Shared Vision

An integrated, resilient, and sustainably managed Kilombero Landscape supporting ecological integrity and inclusive growth.

Kuifanya mandhari ya Kilombero ambayo ni jumuishi, himilifu na endelevu kwa ajili ya ustawi wa kiikolojia na maendeleo jumuishi.

ELEMENT VISIONS

1 Forest and Wildlife Management

- A well-managed forest estate to conserve wildlife habitats, increase biodiversity, and protect water resources for climate resilience, connectivity, and tourism development.
- Sustainably managed forest and wildlife resources that supports rural livelihoods and national development

2 Migration

- Ensure peaceful movement of people, livestock, and wildlife with protections in place for human ownership rights, regulated use of natural resources, and wildlife corridors to ensure investment in related value chains and tourism.
- Peaceful and coordinated movement of people, livestock, and wildlife that promotes flourishing communities with sustainable pastoralism, farming, and wildlife corridors.

3 Water Resources Management

- Sustainable conservation and efficient use of water resources throughout the watershed for environmental benefits (fish, hydro, irrigation) with maintained infrastructure for development.
- Healthy and resilient fresh water systems that supports human well-being, ecosystem integrity, and sustainable economic development.

4 Competing Land Uses

- Integrated land use and implementable management plans with a common vision to reduce unnecessary conflicts and stabilize coordination of land tenure system for all stakeholders.
- Integrated landscape and climate resilient land use plans developed and implemented.

5 Productivity: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

- Increased and sustainable quality production and good practices in food (personal and commercial), cash crops, fisheries (small and large scale), and livestock to enable value chain production to meet current and future generations’ needs and fill global food gaps (using modern technology) per unit area in agriculture.
- Improved productivity, and resilient value chains for enhancing climate resilience, food security, and diversified income sources.

The shared vision was reached after careful consideration of each group and the need to have an aspirational yet concise statement. To deliver this vision, co-chairs proposed fundamental principles that need to be considered by all stakeholders in Kilombero Landscape in order to achieve unified progress. The Co-chairs agreed on the following vision, “A landscape with integrated natural resource management for inclusive growth and sustainable economic development.”

Additionally, the co-chairs formed a mission to accompany the principles necessary to carrying out the integrated Kilombero Landscape Vision.

Co-chair Mission: To strengthen stakeholders’ responsibility on natural resources management for sustainable development.

Through principles of:

- ➔ Coordination
- ➔ Communication
- ➔ Empowerment
- ➔ Facilitation and
- ➔ Collaboration.

After this validating the vision, participants discussed each challenge within the matrix (Table 2 above) to form a strategized action plan to address each element. Identifying common ground among several stakeholders and approaches to deal with common issues can be a powerful tool for stakeholders working together in innovative ways.

Table 4 (following) shows the agreed action plan, responsible stakeholders, and possible funding sources.

Table 4: Action Plan for Kilombero Landscape

No	ISSUE	ACTION/STRATEGY	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCES
1	Lack of/inadequate awareness and knowledge of how to manage important natural resources Strategies: Awareness creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baseline survey ▪ Produce training materials ▪ Conduct Awareness creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministerial Department and its Institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Natural resources / tourism · Livestock and fisheries · Land and human settlement · Energy · Agriculture · Water · Local Government Authority LGA (MSP) ▪ International institutions (NGOs, CBOs, CSOs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government of Tanzania ▪ AWF ▪ WWF ▪ CARE ▪ KVTC
2	Poor and unsustainable agricultural practices Strategies: Reinforcement of agriculture Extension Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate extension staff ▪ Follow-up with farmers on implementing land use plan and good agricultural practices ▪ Incorporate traditional practices/ knowledge into existing LUP ▪ Empower youth and women on the use of natural resources in a sustainable way ▪ Partner with private companies to transfer technology to smallholder farmers ▪ Harmonise relations btw private companies and surrounding communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministerial departments and its institutions of agriculture, livestock, energy and water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Local Government Authority (LGA-MSP) · International organizations (ILRI, IITA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government of Tanzania ▪ FAO ▪ EU ▪ SIDTF ▪ AWF ▪ CARE
3	Litigation Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long-term: Reform land dispute bodies at village level and ward level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central government (ministries and agencies) ▪ Local governments (village and district councils) 	
4	Poor coordination and cooperation across sectors and offices including local extension staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short-term: Public awareness on land issues 	Development partners (AWF, USAID, WWF, HAKIARDHI, CARE TZ, TNRF, TALA, KSC, SAGCOT, and IUCN)	
6	Land and water catchment degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Map degraded areas ▪ Habitat restoration ▪ Awareness raising ▪ Implementation of laws ▪ Demarcation of buffer zones ▪ PES (Payments Ecosystem Services) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Water ▪ Development partners (AWF, WWF, IUCN, UEMC, Reforest Africa, KVTC, KSC) ▪ Tanzania Forest Services agency ▪ TAWA ▪ Rufiji Basin Water Board ▪ Ministry of Lands, Settlements, Housing and Human Development ▪ NLUPC ▪ Local Government Authorities (districts and villages) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Finance ▪ Development partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · IUCN · WWF · AWF ▪ Local governments
8	Use and overuse of agro-chemicals upstream leading to pollution downstream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partnership with standard agencies to monitor use of chemicals ▪ Law enforcement ▪ Awareness raising ▪ Promote use of organic alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Agriculture ▪ Ministry of Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Finance ▪ Kilombero Sugar Company ▪ KVTC

No	ISSUE	ACTION/STRATEGY	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCES
9	Weak legal compliance and enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising Strengthening water governance Institution at local level Capacity building to mandated law enforcement agencies Engagement of all leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judiciary Police force Local Government Authorities Development partners (AWF, WWF, IUCN, Udzungwa Ecological) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance Development partners/ USAID projects
10	Lack of good infrastructure to facilitate economic activities including tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement/ establishment of irrigation infrastructure Improvement of transport infrastructures Establish tourism facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism Ministry of Water Ministry of Finance Vice President's Office-Ministry of Union Affairs and Environment Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance World Bank European Union Africa Development Bank AWF WWF Reforest Africa EUMC
11	Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish/ improve drainage systems Construct water dams Restoration of catchment areas Introduction of aquaculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Environment Ministry of Water Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance USAID projects Local Government Authorities Private partners KSC
12	Gender disparity in asset ownership Strategies: Strengthening gender mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify stakeholders among the communities Identify gender roles among the communities Discouraging bad traditional practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial Department: Health, Gender, Elder & Children Local Government Authority (LGA) MSP International Organization: USAID, IUCN, CARE, Oxfarm, TAYOA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoT USAID IUCN CARE Oxfarm AWF
13	Unstable agricultural value chain strategies: Strengthening additional value chain technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document the value chain to crops, livestock and forest products Sensitise the use of value addition technology in livestock, crops and forest products Pilot food value chain technology Disseminate the application of value chain technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial Department and Institutions Natural Resource, Livestock and Fisheries, Agriculture, Local Government Authority (LGA) MSP International organizations: USAID, UNDP, CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoT USAID UNDP SIDTF AWF SIDTF
14	Gender disparity in asset ownership Strategies: Strengthening gender mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify stakeholders among the communities Identify gender roles among the communities Discouraging bad traditional practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial Department: Health, Gender, Elder & Children Local Government Authority (LGA) - MSP International Organization: USAID, IUCN, CARE, Oxfarm, TAYOA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoT USAID IUCN CARE Oxfarm AWF
15	Increasing animal and human population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify immigrating people and organize based on their economic activities Guiding them on the existing land use plans Information sharing with entire community in the village Awareness creation on the impact of immigration – fining illegal immigrants. The fines will be used as incentives Promote livestock keeping as a business Oversee migrations population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoT LGAs VEO Vitongoji (policy making, law enforcement extension services) Watalamu wa kilimo – provide technical backstopping Community members – participate to implement programs and activities 	

No	ISSUE	ACTION/STRATEGY	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCES
16	Lack of financial resources to address challenges in all landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District government to set budget ▪ Education on settlement to incoming people to the valley ▪ Researching on areas for rice VC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial institution ▪ DP-provide financial supports for public services. Develop projects to community projects and plans ▪ CSO- linking communities with CSO 	
17	Financial constrains to manage rich biodiversity at the local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial fair, e.g EXPO ▪ Linking producers with financial institutions ▪ Private sector support through CSR ▪ Bylaws fines used to restoration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community leaders – mobilize villagers and prioritize issues ▪ CSO – linking communities with CSO ▪ Private companies – facilitate and provide technical know-how and collaborate with FIs 	
18	Lack of management plans for some forest reserves such as Namwai CFR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survey and re-survey to prepare the management plans for both government forest reserves and villages ▪ Survey the areas to determine the property size of and proper zoning for various activities ▪ Demarcate the areas to avoid conflict. Ensure the plan is implemented ▪ Strengthen government institutions to enforce implementation of plans ▪ Building capacity of local communities to implement management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism ▪ CSOs 	
19	Forest degradation and deforestation arising from practices such as charcoal burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regulate livestock encroachment ▪ Law enforcement and demarcation to avoid conflicts ▪ Limit charcoal production ▪ Implement campaigns for public awareness ▪ Forest restoration by the hold annual tree planting day. Continue this program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tanzania Forest Service Agency ▪ Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism ▪ Local communities ▪ Local governments ▪ CSOs 	
20	Biodiversity loss for example the population of the Puk antelope has been reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitization campaigns ▪ Conduct surveys of wildlife populations ▪ Periodic wildlife monitoring ▪ Enforce the hunting bans ▪ Reduce number of livestock within wildlife corridors ▪ Engage local leaders/ elders ▪ Zoning conservation areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism ▪ Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries 	
21	Human-wildlife conflicts, especially with elephants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education and sensitization of local communities ▪ Develop plans to manage specific wildlife species, e.g. elephants ▪ Alternative livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Natural resources and Tourism ▪ The President’s office ▪ Local Government Authorities ▪ VP Office Conservation ▪ NGOs and Local CSOs 	

The Way Forward

Every actor within the landscape plays a role in the mission and vision, as defined in the LUD, providing a framework for action implementable by the MSP. The elements defined by the TC and reviewed within the LUD meeting are the mechanism to deliver the actions outlined in this co-chair summary.

Additionally, ministries within the GoT have interest in the plans set forward here. As key individuals within the MSP connect with key individuals in government whose mandate it is to govern these issues, perhaps even the prime minister can be briefed to incentivize ministers to support the work of the platform.

It is also worth exploring whether the VP, who is soon scheduled to visit Kilombero Basin, can be briefed on these meeting proceedings. This opportunity can be breached with the Regional Commissioner by the MSP Steering Committee, starting with RAS as chairman. The Regional Chairman should also direct the pathway to the PM's office to present the issues.

Process to be carried out by AWF and the MSP:

- ➔ Present the LUD summary to the MSP and group of wider stakeholders so all members are made aware of these plans
- ➔ The SCM of the MSP will participate, and will receive a presentation of the LUD proceedings. They will also experience a field site visit
- ➔ One assignment given by the MSP is to identify issues and prioritize them
- ➔ The ranking exercise will be communicated to the MSP to illustrate stakeholder concerns and priorities
- ➔ MSP relays this information in a meeting with the ministers
- ➔ Another meeting in Dodoma will garner political will. This plan will be sensitively brought forward in order to create political ownership by the government
- ➔ Hold a series of mini dialogues, conditional and in harmony with program resources, to explore the issues/elements with the MSP and implement the action plans. In other words, use PLUS, SUSTAIN, and GEF project development phase to move forward the mini dialogues as implementation vehicles
- ➔ **Drawn from the identified issues in the ranking exercise of the LUD:**
 - Mini dialogue on ag productivity: the platform and an elected committee from the MSP can double down on ag productivity with engagement of SAGCOT, considering the wildlife corridor
 - Mini dialogue on cattle/livestock in the landscape
 - Mini dialogue on wildlife habitat connectivity
 - Mini dialogue on water quantity and quality
 - Mini dialogue on forest deforestation/aforestation
 - Mini dialogue on land use plan implementation.

Timeline

- ➔ **October:** Co-chair Summary published
TC will receive the document and continuing conversations with the Steering Committee will occur to strategize implementation through gaining political will
- ➔ **November:** Plan presented to the MSP
- ➔ **December:** This plan will be brought to the MSP 4th Quarter 2019 before the African Landscape Dialogue so that representatives from the MSP at the landscape dialogue can share LUD strategies with the MSP.

Annex A – Participants List

NAME	ORGANIZATION
Festus Agya Yao	Ghana Wildlife Division
Mohamed Atiki	Ulanga District Council
John Banga	SAGCOT
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Renita Limba	Mngeta Ward
Bethany Linton	TFD

NAME	ORGANIZATION
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Elizabeth Luvanga	AWF
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Michael Mahiringa	Ulanga District
Jonas E. Mallosa	Ulanga District Council
Lusungu Makoga	AWF
Christopher Manyuloga	Namhanga Village
Chiza Marando	Kilombero District Council
Philipo Mathayo	Regional mines office
Doyi Mazenzele	IUCN Tanzania
Mashaka Mbilinyi	IFTC
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Arafat Mtui	Udzungwa Ecological Monitoring Center. Mangula
Siyabumi Mwaipopo	Kilombero District Council
Gerald Mwakipesile	NLUPC
Joseph Mwalugelo	STEP - Iringa
Adam Ole Mwarabu	PARCODEO Morogoro
Absalom G. Mwasunbwe	Malinyi District
John Nakei	SAGCOT
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Charles Tapule	Mofu Village
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