

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT

Tanzania Land Use Dialogue (LUD)**in the SAGCOT Ihemi Cluster**

31 OCTOBER - 3 NOVEMBER, 2016 – SOUTHERN TANZANIA

**Introduction**

The Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) has been established by the Tanzanian government to: support the agriculture development; identify and catalyze new public and private sector funding to stimulate agribusiness development and increase smallholder participation in commercial agriculture; and to establish coordinated approaches between the government, private sector, development partners and broader civil society. This requires a clear set of structures, policies, legislations and processes between the government, private sector and development partners around a programme of investment and policy reform. As a public-private partnership, the SAGCOT Programme operates within the existing frameworks with an overarching vision of enabling the development of a profitable, socially-responsible and environmentally-sensitive agricultural sector.

As presented in the background paper, given its economic and environmental benefits, and the complexities of its development objectives, SAGCOT was identified as a significant landscape where dialogue between multiple stakeholders is essential to enable all actors to discuss and collaborate thereby aligning their objectives and identifying common risks and opportunities leading to a more efficient use and development of land resources. Competing land uses from a diversity of sectors put landscapes, such as SAGCOT at risk, requiring a more participatory, and bottom-up approach to develop an integrated and holistic view of the landscape, balancing multiple objectives through engaging government, private sector and local stakeholders. Providing the tools and concepts for allocating and managing land in the pursuit of social, economic, and environmental objectives in Tanzania - where agriculture and other productive land uses compete with environmental goals - is key for sustainable landscapes in the region.

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In order to identify the major challenges and possible solutions, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) SUSTAIN Initiative, the SAGCOT Green Reference Group (GRG), the Ihemi Green Reference Group (IGRG), The Forests Dialogue (TFD) and EcoAgriculture Partners convened a Land Use Dialogue (LUD) in the Ihemi Cluster in Tanzania with the following objectives;

- ➔ Create a platform for land users and decision makers to explore land use plans and policies;
- ➔ Bring together diverse stakeholders to explore the on-the-ground challenges between different land- use options, utilization of natural resources and sustainable development; and
- ➔ Seek tangible and scalable actions to achieve sustainable land use, food security and improved livelihoods in the Ihemi Cluster.

The partners worked through The Land Use Dialogue (LUD) Initiative which is a multi-country engagement platform coordinated by TFD along with a variety of local and global partners that seek to gather knowledge and lead processes enabling responsible business and investment, improved governance and inclusive development in landscapes. The LUD aims to understand and improve the practical implementation of the 'landscape approach' in order to address the often-competing interests of different stakeholders in a landscape, which is central to sustainable land management and key for broader economic and social development. While there is a growing body of research on the landscape approach, this dialogue is designed to lead to tangible improvements on the ground by providing constructive dialogue as the basis for exploring and reconciling stakeholder perspectives and priorities in the landscape, and agreeing on solutions through an interactive learning process of programmatic support to dialogue outcomes.

The dialogue covered four days of field and plenary sessions supported by breakout sessions and group work. It drew a total of 47 participants representing the government, civil society organizations, private sector, smallholder farmers and national and international NGOs and organizations. The dialogue was co-chaired by Dr. Stephen Nindi (National Land Use Planning Commission), Mary Ndaro (Care International), John Nakei (SAGCOT), and Chris Buss (IUCN). This co-chairs' summary highlights the key activities of the dialogue and report the findings.



Dialogue participants in Iringa, Ihemi Cluster

Background: Ihemi Cluster and its Significance

The Ihemi Cluster is one of Tanzania's agricultural strongholds and an important forest region with key land uses being large-scale commercial operations for tea, pulpwood and timber, and diverse smallholder production systems. The Cluster includes parts of six districts covering Iringa Municipality and part of Iringa District Council, Kilolo, Mufindi, Wanging'ombe, Njombe District Councils and Njombe Town Council. It covers an area of about 2,830,290 ha out of which an estimated 2,066,000 ha is arable land.

Of this, about 47% is under cultivation, mainly subsistence and about 24,080 ha is thought to be under irrigation. The population of the Cluster is just over 970,000 with an average farm size of between 0.8 and 1.3 ha. Both irrigated and rain-fed field crop production is common in the lowlands at the northern end of the Cluster.

Along the southeastern edge of the Cluster, the diverse montane forests of the Udzungwa Mountains host critical biodiversity and forest resources. These forests are in high demand from commercial producers for pulpwood and clearance for tea plantations, while smallholders rely heavily on the forest for livelihood goods and services. Wildlife also depends on the large tracts of forests as well as on forest reserves across Ihemi Cluster highlands functioning as corridors between Udzungwa Mountain and Ruaha National Parks.

This Cluster, being part of the Great Ruaha River catchment, is characterized by a growing population, important wildlife conservation areas and highly productive irrigated agriculture downstream. Ongoing water abstraction for irrigation purposes and climatic changes likely to result in more frequent drying of the upper reaches of the basin. Just as the seasonal variability presents a challenge to rain-fed agriculture, the periodic drying of surface water is a challenge to building and maintaining irrigation systems that provide regular access to water for agriculture without threatening the needs of downstream water users. There is a need for upstream and downstream water users to negotiate on the proper water use mechanisms to keep great Ruaha river catchment sustainable.



Kilolo District Land Committee explaining land use issues and village land use planning in the region

The Ihemi Cluster forest cover also faces multiple challenges including deforestation induced by human activities such as slash and burn and extensive agricultural practices, overgrazing, commercial charcoal making, logging, and uncoordinated bush fires. In an effort to decrease deforestation, some communities are beginning to explore the use of biogas as an alternative to household cooking fuel, some are engaged in Participatory Forest Management (PFM), Joint Forest Management (JFM), and Community Based Forest Management (CBFM).

Key Issues Identified from the Field

The visit covered three Districts: Mufindi, Iringa Council and Kilolo which provided an overview of the variable and multiple land uses, demands and trade-offs in the Cluster. The actors involved included government ministries and agencies (national and local), smallholder farmers, local and international civil society organizations, private sector with specific interest in land, land use planning and management, and small scale producers including pastoralists.

Based on the field visits and discussions, the key observations were:

Land Use Planning Versus Landscape Approach

- ➔ In the Tanzania context, it was important to define the difference between land use planning and the landscape approach, whilst understanding this will be different in different countries depending on legislation and national/ local definitions (including translation). Land use planning refers to a systematic assessment of biophysical, social and economic factors to encourage and assist land users in selecting options that increase their productivity and meet society needs in a sustainable manner. Landscape is a socio-graphic unit that encompasses various socio-economic and biophysical amenities that need to be planned to yield effective productivity, attain conservation of both natural environment and biodiversity and address conflicts on resource use. The landscape approach helps to understand interactions of the various systems in the Cluster. It considers sets of issues and trade-offs to optimize balance. In a landscape approach, land use planning therefore will be used as a decisive tool for



Smallholder farmers of the Kidabaga village land use committee in the field

conflict prevention and land planning and management, ensure responsible land governance, territorial development, protection of biodiversity and food security. It is a tool for sustainable natural resources planning and management, disaster risk management and a tool for adaptation and mitigation to climate change.

- ➔ The Village land use planning process involve six inclusive, participatory and integrated stages that include establishment of district participatory land use management team (PLUM), public awareness and local level institutional development, zoning, administration (land security enhancement through registration and adjudication) and management (bio-physical and socio-economic environment). It involves development of by-laws regarding land use plans and institutions to oversee such legal instruments. The institution also works to build the capacity of the communities to understand the significance and relevance of the process, their rights and their responsibilities.
- ➔ In some occasions in Ihemi Cluster, there is an observed change in the land use in crop farming into tree farming mainly by the private sector stemming from the timber-rush but also through non-governmental organizations that are working with farmers in building their own wood plots for sale.
- ➔ In many field site examples, there was an inherent tension between land use by private investors and villages /communities. This tension varied between boundary conflicts, broken promises on supporting livelihood and infrastructural development, and unsustainable use of resources. This results in resentments and loss of trust between the community and the investors.

Complexity and Scale of Landscapes

- ➔ There are several key land use types in Ihemi Cluster– agriculture, conservation, forestry, water resource management and private sector investment (particularly small and large scale agriculture) which brings together multiple actors and multiple sectors. The challenge however remains on how to link all ongoing land uses to optimize use and balance different tradeoffs whilst ensuring maximum outcomes.

Specific example of the need to balance tradeoffs and complexity of issues in the landscape were:

- The “timber rush” – in order to potentially increase income and utilize marginal agriculture lands, small holder farmers have either sold land or changed crops for timber productions and in some cases this has resulted in encroachment into wetlands or the reserve areas or land meant for other uses. While this comes across as an alternative source of livelihoods for the farmers, it raises the question of food security and sustainability. The issue



View of the landscape in Kilo District



Ferdinand Mgaya leading conversation in the field



Dialogue participants visiting the Clinton Development Initiative commercial farm and smallholder scheme



Smallholder farmer working at Silverland Farms

is further complicated by the species of trees planted-mainly eucalyptus which is considered less environmentally friendly given the amount of water uptake it requires during its growth jeopardizing the areas where it is cultivated.

- Wetland cultivation (valley bottom agriculture locally known as 'vinyungu' by small holder farmers is widespread in the landscape. This agricultural activity, considered the main source of livelihood especially during dry season, has significant impact on the environment far beyond the immediate landscape. It leads to issues further downstream such as pollution of the watercourse from the pesticides and fertilizers used on the farms, exposure of water to higher evaporation rates and siltation of the rivers, which interferes with hydroelectric power production in the country.

Inclusiveness

- ➔ The Land Use Planning Act No.6,2007 (Cap 116) provides guidelines for developing and implementing land use plans from national to local levels. As key components of the process, it emphasizes inclusive participation and integration of different users. During the dialogue, there seems to be limited involvement of some members of the community such as the old, women and the disabled in village land use planning processes. Constraints to this process were stated as a lack of finance, human resources, technology, timing, increasing land use based conflicts, and capacity among practitioners of the land use planning processes. Another challenge posed during the discussion was dependency on donor programs to undertake land use plans in different areas which limits participation and follow up.
- ➔ In some villages, the land use plan focuses mainly and supports arable farmers and to some extent ignores the livestock keepers who are also part of the community. The reverse situation can also be true in areas dominated by livestock keepers. This has significant impact on the land and resource use in the community resulting in land use conflicts.
- ➔ There is a growing recognition for women involvement in land use decision making processes. As stipulated in the land use planning guidelines, Village Land Use Committee should have at least 3 women and at least 25% of the participants in the land use planning process have to be women. However, their access, control, decision making, participation, and land ownership is still limited based on the customary laws and practices despite the fact that they provide a greater part of the workforce in agriculture.
- ➔ The communities have imposed rules to curb land sale by ensuring that the individual seller inform the village land use planning authority and gets consent from the family as well. However, in cases where large investors and the government have been involved there has been a lack of clear defined negotiation strategies in order to get returns proportionate to the value of their land. There should be application of inclusive processes such as Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to ensure communities are engaged from the beginning on land issues especially where investors are involved.
- ➔ There is a general concern to focus on alternative livelihood options especially for the communities that are involved in the wetland (river bank) cultivation.

Investors

- ➔ In the Cluster, there are several investors owning large pieces of land bought or/ and acquired from individuals or the government and are being used for various activities such as crop farming or Silviculture. They have worked to involve the community through their out-grower schemes and employment in their farms. There however exists tension between the community and the investors and in some cases, conflicts have arisen over resource use. In order to break down these tensions the need for transparency at all stages of decision making was identified as critical so as to create trust between different actors. Possibly, investors can work with communities with specific defined inputs from others such as government water authorities; engage the communities to co-plan in order to give them a sense of ownership.
- ➔ There is equally a general sense that the investors have the power to change their land use based on their needs and not based on the pre-defined land uses by the village land use plans
- ➔ There is need of a clear definition of who an investor is: small holder or big companies? When talking about an investor, the definition includes small, medium and large scale local farmers (Tanzanians) individual investors, companies, corporations, religious organizations, government, and foreign investors.

Plenary Discussion Outcomes

From the group discussions of the key challenges observed in the field, the following were highlighted as the key issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve inclusive green growth:

- ➔ Coordination of initiatives – Several initiatives are already present in the landscape for example Integrated Water Resource Management, SUSTAIN Africa program and other SAGCOT initiative's platforms like Ihemi Green Reference Group and Strategic Value Chain Partnerships among others. These require a platform to coordinate their activities to avoid duplication of their efforts in bringing about sustainable development in the Ihemi Cluster. SAGCOT Centre Ltd is doing its best to coordinate but more is needed to map out all the initiatives in the Cluster to maximize the benefits of these different initiatives and partnerships.
- ➔ How do we achieve a landscape approach?
- ➔ Implementing landscape level interventions from small projects require understanding of the local context, and developing innovative activities that are simple to implement within a shorter period of time but have the ability to create momentum. Further, this can be through creating enabling environments through designing different actions in the landscape.



Wetland agriculture at Silverland Farms



Large scale commercial agriculture at Silverland Farms



Dialogue participants observing the contrast between smallholder agriculture scheme and large scale commercial agriculture at Silverland Farms



Tanzania Forestry Development Trustee presenting their demonstration site

- ➔ Improved efficiency of use of natural resources-this can be made possible through use of technology such as irrigation by small holder farmers to optimize land use and productivity; linking vertical and horizontal interventions to ensure sustainable use of resources; and integrating resource potentials, opportunities and people's needs with other landscape factors under good governance. There is also a need to scale up and appreciate local knowledge on the use of existing natural resources.
- ➔ Who bears the cost of the landscape approach (roles and responsibilities) – there is need of detailed analysis of stakeholders in the Cluster in terms who is doing what – their roles and limitation; understanding the needs in the Cluster (needs assessment) to inform decision making and sharing of roles and responsibilities. Participants also proposed to have a clearly defined mechanism for fundraising to meet the landscape needs in the Cluster. In addition, to keep the ball rolling, IUCN was proposed to continue supporting the LUD process in its inception stages to maintain the momentum.
- ➔ Developing a common understanding of Inclusive Green Growth (IGG) and need to understand each other (develop trust): Ensure socio-economic development does not negatively affect the ecosystem and provides technical and financial support to implement the land use plans. The process should engage villagers, small holder farmers, livestock keepers, women, and the village councils as early as possible.
- ➔ Monitoring green print-monitoring and evaluation frameworks should be developed to assess the impact of various activities by the different stakeholders and to provide a base for learning and improving future activities. This will partly inform how the Strategic Regional Environmental and Social Assessment (SRESA) guidance is complied with in the SAGCOT clusters.
- ➔ Harmonizing policies (review processes)-in harmonization of policies, there is need for clear definition of policy articles as in the case of wetlands for efficient management; putting mechanism in place to harmonize the conflicting sectoral policies and to ensure they address the multi-functionality of the landscape.



Dialogue participants visiting Mtula Irrigation Scheme

- ➔ Involvement of actors –participation and inclusiveness of the actors in the landscape can be achieved through clarifying roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders; seeking for more effectively integrated natural resource planning that links grass-roots and community based initiatives at site specific level with broader landscape or ecosystem level; community involvement through smallholder forums, and climate smart agriculture forums.



Land Officer at Mufindi District Council

Prioritizing Actions

From the above discussion points the following three issues were identified as priority interventions across the landscape.

Developing a Common Understanding of Inclusive Green Growth (IGG) and Improving Involvement of all Actors in Landscape Related Processes (Participation and Inclusiveness)

- ➔ Identifying and mapping of the stakeholders' initiatives in order to define further opportunities to understand IGG within the cluster.
- ➔ Linking of different stakeholder initiatives. The GRG was considered as a potential platform to steer the process of linking initiatives existing in the landscape.
- ➔ Organizing workshops/forums/conferences and continued dialogue for the stakeholders on IGG to enable them contribute to the process and also to build their capacity.
- ➔ Organizing field visits to the landscapes of interest; field visits provides a firsthand point of information that helps to clarify and make the actual challenges real than when it is discussed in a room without tangible evidence.
- ➔ Developing terms of reference and actions - clearly defined action plans and terms of engagement for various stakeholders involved in the landscape to work through IGG concepts in the respective initiatives
- ➔ For issues of accountability, monitoring and evaluation frameworks should be designed and enforced to help monitor inclusiveness.
- ➔ Some of the stakeholders to be involved in this process are the state-based institutions, Local Governments, National Land Use Task Force, NGOs/CSOs and the communities.



Discussion on water use and management at Mtula Irrigation Scheme



Seth Shames presenting the Background Paper



Co-Chair Steven Nindi in dialogue session

Need for Collaborative Platforms

- ➔ Identify the existing platforms and evaluate their capacity and inclusiveness in terms of what they address with a focus on the landscape. Align these platforms to avoid the risk of multiplicity.
- ➔ Stakeholders to be informed of the existing platforms and the need to effectively utilize resources.
- ➔ Develop mechanisms at the Cluster level to ensure coordination of monitoring actions and sharing knowledge of successful practices that can link this platform to the GRG and SUSTAIN Initiative.
- ➔ Ensure existence of feedback loops so that knowledge is shared across clusters up to corridor level and down to action on the ground; this is a key leverage point to influence practice and policy. The challenge of having so many stakeholders was considered as a threat in achieving results. While the diversity is good, the platform should be narrowed/ streamlined to ensure the process runs smoothly and efficiently.
- ➔ There may be need for different platforms to address the emerging issues such as urbanization of rural areas and involvement of women in business.

Efficient Use of Resources

- ➔ Resources in question: land/soil, water resources, wildlife, rangelands, forestry.
- ➔ Reinforce through the above mechanisms the need for:
 - Improved agriculture: best farming practices, organic farming, diversification, mixed land use to integrate planted forests (agroforestry), sustainable rangeland practices such as restoration and improvement of rangeland practices
 - Alternative technologies such as rainwater harvesting should be employed to reduce the building up pressure on the existing rivers/water sources in the landscapes.
 - Catchment restorations through initiatives such as selective tree planting
 - Law enforcement and providing alternative ways and demonstration especially cultivation of river banks in the wetlands
 - Institutional capacity building (for water management) and knowledge sharing
 - Adoption of efficient irrigation methods such as drip irrigation and promote the conservation of the water systems.

Next Steps

- ➔ The dialogue should move forward and set milestones/ goals-short term and long term goals of the process with an initial focus on the priority areas proposed above as dialogue issues:
 - Working with SAGCOT at cluster level through the dialogue process to enhance the understanding of IGG.
 - Ensure links with other collaborative platforms: GRG and National Land Use Task Force as an entry point to implement the outcomes of the dialogue.
- ➔ Use the LUD as a platform for communicating among partners and stakeholders to reduce the intra-conflicts among stakeholders to:
 - Explore and develop mechanisms at the cluster level to ensure coordination of monitoring actions and sharing knowledge of successful practices that can link this platform to the GRG and SUSTAIN Initiative.
 - Support the development of feedback loops so that knowledge is shared across clusters up to corridor level and down to action on the ground as a key leverage point for influence practice and policy.
- ➔ Building inclusiveness by engaging all relevant stakeholders in the cluster through:
 - Identifying and mapping of stakeholders' roles, responsibilities and initiatives in order to define further opportunities within the cluster for synergy and collaborations.
 - Linking of different stakeholder initiatives through the GRG to avoid duplication of activities and resources.
- ➔ Hold a follow-up dialogue for Ihemi Cluster in the second quarter of 2017
- ➔ Explore potential landscapes within the region besides Ihemi Cluster for future Land Use Dialogues.

Acknowledgements

In addition to the individuals who took part in the field dialogue, the Co-chairs wish to thank the following organizations for their support in hosting or sponsoring the dialogue: IUCN and the SUSTAIN Program, Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), The Forests Dialogue (TFD), and Ecoagriculture Partners. A special thank you to Beryl Ajwang' of The Forests Dialogue for producing the first draft and working with the Co-Chairs to finalize this summary.



Co-Chair Mary Ndaro facilitating dialogue discussion



Community member from Kilolo District, Odetha Kikoti, participating in dialogue session



Marie Parramon-Gurney moderating breakout group session



Co-Chair Steven Nindi speaking at dialogue session

Annex 1: Learning Questions for Dialogues with a Focus on Green Growth

Building on the background paper, the outcomes of the dialogue have been captured under the SUSTAIN programmes learning questions on IGG and the landscape approach:

THEME 1: WHAT DOES INCLUSIVE GREEN GROWTH LOOK LIKE TO DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS?

- ➔ There are several key land use types in Ihemi Cluster – agriculture, conservation, forestry, water resource management and private sector investment (particularly small and large scale agriculture) which brings together multiple actors and multiple sectors. The challenge however remains on how to link all ongoing land uses to optimize use and balance different tradeoffs whilst ensuring maximum outcomes. Specific example of the need to balance tradeoffs and complexity of issues in the landscape were:
 - The “timber rush” – in order to potentially increase income and utilize marginal agriculture lands small holder farmers have either sold land or changed crops for timber productions and in some cases this has resulted in encroachment into wetlands or the reserve areas or land meant for other uses. While this comes across as an alternative source of livelihoods for the farmers, it raises the question of food security and sustainability. The issue is further complicated by the species of trees planted-mainly eucalyptus which is considered less environmentally friendly given the amount of water it requires during its growth jeopardizing the areas where it is cultivated.
 - Wetland cultivation by small holder farmers is widespread in the landscape. This agricultural activity, considered the main source of livelihood especially during dry season, has significant impact on the environment far beyond the immediate landscape. It leads to issues further downstream such as pollution of the watercourse from the pesticides and fertilizers used on the farms, and siltation of the rivers which interferes with hydroelectric power production in the country.
- ➔ In some villages, the land use plan focuses mainly and supports arable farmers and to some extent ignores the livestock keepers who are also part of the community. The reverse situation can also be true in areas dominated by livestock keepers. This has significant impact on the land and resource use in the community resulting in land use conflicts.
- ➔ There is need for detailed analysis of stakeholders in the cluster in terms who is doing what – their roles and limitation; understanding the needs in the cluster (needs assessment) to inform decision making and sharing of roles and responsibilities. Participants also proposed to have a clearly defined mechanism for fundraising to meet the landscape needs in the cluster. In addition, to keep the ball rolling, IUCN was proposed to continue supporting the LUD process in its inception stages to maintain the momentum.
- ➔ Monitoring and evaluation frameworks should be developed to assess the impact of various activities by the different stakeholders and to provide a base for learning and improving future activities. This will partly inform how the Strategic Regional Environmental and Social Assessment (SRESA) guidance is compiled in the SAGCOT clusters.

THEME 2: WHAT IS THE BUSINESS CASE FOR INVESTMENT IN INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH?

- ➔ In the Cluster, there are several investors owning large pieces of land bought or/ and acquired from individuals or the government and are using those lands to undertake various activities such as crop farming or Silviculture. They have involved the community through their out-grower schemes and employment in their farms. There however exists tension between the community and the investors and in some cases, conflicts have arisen over resource use. In order to break down these tensions the need for transparency at all stages of decision making was identified as critical so as to create trust between different actors. Possibly, investors can work with communities with specific defined inputs from others such as government water authorities; engage the communities to co-plan in order to give them a sense of ownership.
- ➔ There is equally a general sense that the investors have the power to change their land use based on their needs and not based on the pre-defined land uses by the village land use plans.
- ➔ There is need of a clear definition of who an investor is: small holder or big companies? When talking about an investor, the definition includes small medium and large scale local farmers (Tanzanians) individual investors, companies, corporations, religious organizations, government, and foreign investors.

THEME 3: HOW CAN THE EVIDENCE BASE FOR INTEGRATED APPROACHES BEST BE DEVELOPED AND COMMUNICATED?

- ➔ Several initiatives are already present in the landscape for example Integrated Water Resource Management, SUSTAIN Africa program and other SAGCOT initiative's platforms like Ihemi Green Reference Group and Strategic Value Chain Partnerships among others. These require a platform to coordinate their activities to avoid duplication of their efforts in bringing about sustainable development in the Ihemi Cluster. SAGCOT Centre Ltd is doing its best to coordinate but more is needed to map out all the initiatives in the cluster to maximize the benefits of these different initiatives and partnerships.

THEME 4: WHAT INSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS ARE NEEDED FOR INCLUSIVE GREEN GROWTH?

- ➔ The Village land use planning process involve six inclusive, participatory and integrated stages that include establishment of the district participatory land use management team (PLUM), public awareness and local institutional development, zoning, administration (land security enhancement through registration and adjudication) and management (bio-physical and socio-economic environment). It involves development of by-laws regarding land use plans and institutions to oversee such legal instruments. The institution



Gary Dunning counting votes at dialogue session



Dialogue participants during break-out group discussion



Co-Chair John Nakei facilitation dialogue session



Co-Chair Chriss Buss facilitating dialogue session

also works to build the capacity of the communities to understand the significance and relevance of the process, their rights and their responsibilities.

- ➔ Ensure socio-economic development does not negatively affect the ecosystem and provides technical and financial support to implement the land use plan. The process should engage villagers, small holder farmers, livestock keepers, women, and the village councils as early as possible.
- ➔ Clear definition of policy articles as in the case of wetlands for efficient management, putting mechanism in place to harmonize the conflicting sectoral policies and to ensure they address the multi-functionality of the landscape.

THEME 5: WHAT NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL POLICIES ARE NEEDED TO ENABLE INCLUSIVE GREEN GROWTH?

- ➔ In the Tanzania context, it was important to define the difference between land use planning and the landscape approach, whilst understanding this will be varied in different countries depending on legislation and national / local definitions (including translation). Land use planning refers to a systematic assessment of biophysical, social and economic factors to encourage and assist land users in selecting options that increase their productivity and meet society needs in a sustainable manner. Landscape is a socio-graphic unit that encompasses various socio-economic and biophysical amenities that need to be planned to yield effective productivity, attain conservation of both natural environment and biodiversity and address conflicts on resource use. The landscape approach helps to understand interactions of the various systems in the cluster. It considers sets of issues and trade-offs to optimize balance. In a landscape approach, land use planning therefore will be used as a decisive tool for conflict prevention and management, ensure responsible land governance, territorial development, protection of biodiversity and food security. It is a tool for sustainable natural resources management, disaster risk management and a tool for adaptation and mitigation of climate change.
- ➔ The Land Use Planning Act No.6 ,2007 (Cap 116) provides guidelines for developing and implementing land use plans from the national to local levels. As key components of the process, it emphasizes inclusive participation and integration of different users. During the dialogue, there seems to be limited involvement of some members of the community such as the old, women and the disabled in village land use planning processes. Constraints to this process was stated as a lack of finance, human resources, technology, timing, increasing land use based conflicts, and capacity among practitioners of the land use planning processes. Another challenge posed during the discussion was dependency on donor programs to undertake land use plan in different areas which limits participation and follow up.

THEME 6: HOW CAN CAPACITIES FOR INTEGRATED AND INCLUSIVE GREEN GROWTH BEST BE DEVELOPED?

- ➔ In many field site examples, there was an inherent tension between land use by private investors and villages /communities. This tension varied between boundary conflicts,

broken promises on supporting infrastructural development, and unsustainable use of resources. This results in resentments and loss of trust between the community and the investors.

- ➔ Participation and inclusiveness through clarifying roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders; seeking for more effectively integrated natural resource planning that links grass-roots and community based initiatives at site specific level with broader landscape or ecosystem level; community involvement through smallholder forums, and climate smart agriculture forums.

THEME 7: WHAT ARE THE MOST PROMISING TECHNICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATIONS FOR ADVANCING INCLUSIVE GREEN GROWTH?

- ➔ There is a growing recognition for women involvement in land use decision making processes as stipulated in the land use planning guidelines, Village Land Use Committee should have at least 3 women and at least 25% of the participants in the land use planning process have to be women. However, their access, control, decision making, participation, and land ownership is still limited based on the customary laws and practices despite the fact that they provide a greater part of the workforce in agriculture.
- ➔ The communities have imposed rules to curb land sale by ensuring that the individual seller inform the village land use planning authority and gets consent from the family as well. However, in cases where large investors and the government have been involved there has been a lack of clear defined negotiation strategies in order to get returns proportionate to the value of their land. There should be application of inclusive processes such as Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to ensure communities are engaged from the beginning on land issues especially where investors are involved.
- ➔ There is a general concern to focus on alternative livelihood options especially for the communities that are involved in the wetland (river bank) cultivation.
- ➔ Improved efficiency of use of natural resources through use of technology such as irrigation by small holder farmers to optimize land use and productivity, linking vertical and horizontal interventions to ensure sustainable use of resources, and integrating resource potentials, opportunities and people's needs with other landscape factors under good governance. There is also a need to scale up and appreciate local knowledge on the use of existing natural resources.

THEME 8: HOW CAN KNOWLEDGE AND ACTION THAT SUPPORTS INCLUSIVE GREEN GROWTH BEST BE SCALED UP IN THE CORRIDORS AND BEYOND?

- ➔ Moving to landscape level interventions from small projects require understanding of the local context, and developing innovative activities that are simple to implement within a shorter period of time but have the ability to create momentum. Additionally, creating enabling environments through designing different actions in the landscape.

Annex 2: Participants List

John Ajjugo	HOAREC
Beryl Ajwang'	The Forest Dialogue
Chris Buss	IUCN
John Chikomo	Journalists Environmental Association of Tanzania
Hercilia Chipanga	MICAIA
Rhoda Damas	MAI
Amity Doolittle	Yale University
Jeremy Dufour	Olam Tanzania
Gary Dunning	The Forest Dialogue
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Jane Joseph	WWF Tanzania
Odetha Kikoti	Kilolo
Elinaza Kiswaga	Kilolo DC
Noah Lameck	Njombe Regional Secretariat
Moses Logani	Kilolo DC
Pastor Magingi	African Wildlife Foundation
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Leonard Masaki	Kilolo
Winfride Matutu	TAWLAE
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Francis Mukumbi	TFCG
John Nakei	SAGCOT
Mary Ndaro	Care International
Pendo Ndumbaro	TAGRODE
Stephen Nindi	National Land Use Planning Commission
Milagre Nuvunga	MICAIA
Peter Nyakigera	Iringa Regional Secretariat
Kasukura Nyamaka	SNV-Sumbawanga
Marie Parramon-Gurney	SUSTAIN Africa
Miriam Prochnow	Brazilian Forest Dialogue
Rodgers Sabugo	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer at Clinton Development Initiative
Janet Sanders	Silverlands
Wigold Schaffer	APREMAVI
Seth Shames	EcoAgriculture Partners
Paulo Tarimo	Min. of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries – Land Use Planning and Management Division
Kastory Timbula	FDT
Cathbert Tomitho	Hakiardi Institute
Gembe	Agricultural Officer at Mtula Irrigation

Annex 3: Full Descriptions of the Field Visited

The field visits covered three districts in the SAGCOT region; Kilolo, Iringa and Mufindi as highlighted below:

1 KILOLO DISTRICT

→ Field Visit #1: Kilolo District Office

Convened at the district office, this meeting acted as a platform for launching the dialogue process by providing a briefing on the on-going initiatives on land use planning at the district level. The meeting was chaired by the Land Committee drawn from different departments: Land, Natural Resource Management, Livestock, Agriculture, Community Development, Water and Legal. Their main role as a group of specialists is to oversee and provide advisory support in the land use planning, implementation and management processes.

→ Field Visit #2: Water Catchment Forest Reserves

This region has a farming land adjacent to the New Dabaga Ulongoni, an indigenous forest managed by the community. The forest remains central in the life of the community as it provides valuable resources such as food, wood and medicine. Observable at the site was the changing of land use from crop farming to tree farming. Another issue was the slope cultivation with limited knowledge by the farmers on erosion control strategies.

→ Field Visit #3: Clinton Development Initiative

The Clinton Development Initiative, an anchor farmer owns a total of 1200 acres (about 400 ha), and grows maize, soya beans and sunflower. They work with 53 farmers' groups totaling about 6000 Small Holder Farmers. They engage with the small-holder farmers throughout-grower schemes where they provide farmers with seeds and buy the produce from them. In their new areas, they have conducted farmers need assessment to find out the appropriate crops based on the geographical locations. The initiative started in 2014 with land allocation from the government. Currently they have farms in Iringa and Kilolo districts.

2 IRINGA DISTRICT

→ Field Visit #4: Silverland Farm

Privately owned and initiated in 2013, Silverland investment has four properties within Ihemi Cluster. They practice irrigated agriculture growing mainly maize, barley, soya beans, potatoes, and rearing of beef cattle. They also run a poultry farm that is the sole market for their soya beans and that supplies 360,000 kgs per day. They also make poultry feed with soya beans as the main protein. They have a permit to extract about 6,300m³ of water per day from the river Ndembere for irrigation use. The smallholder farmers on the other hand have encroached on the riparian land and the wetland area to establish the small valley bottom farms called 'Vinyungu'. These farms range between 0.5 to 2 acres are owned either independently or communally. They use water from the ditches they dig when raising the seed beds to irrigate their farms. These farms act as the major source of livelihoods for the smallholder households.

➔ **Field Visit #5: Forestry Development Trustee Tree (FDT) Demo Sites-Kisolanza**

The Forestry Development Trust (FDT) is an independent institution established in 2013 by the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, with a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. The Trust aims to transform the commercial forestry sector in Tanzania by facilitating market system changes that build competitiveness, inclusiveness and resilience. In order to increase household income from timber resources in the short-term and increase asset valuations of timber resources in the medium term, the Trust aims to strengthen the ability and motivation of forest institutions (private and public) to provide services to growers that collectively improve wood volumes, quality and market access. Specifically, the Trust works to increase demand for, and supply of, an improved genetic resource base; increase demand for, and access to, improved input and output markets; and strengthen the enabling environment through sector insight and stakeholder coordination. FDT has national scope but is initially focused in the Southern Highlands, where 60,000 people grow trees.

3 MUFINDI DISTRICT

➔ **Field Visit #7: Tanzania Forest Service SAO Hill, Mufindi**

SAO hill is a government Agency mandated to manage forest reserves. Its area of jurisdiction covers an extent of 125,903 ha of land consisting of forest reserves and catchment areas for important water sources such as the Ruaha and Kihansi rivers. An area of 86000 ha is under plantation of exotic species of pine and eucalyptus. In increasing their plantation sizes, there has been need to convert the original grasslands into forests. They engage the local community as manual laborers during plantations and also provide them with free seedlings for their own plantations. The community woodlots may act as buffer zones for the forest reserves.

➔ **Field Visit #8: Mtura Irrigation Scheme**

Its origin dates back to the 1970s having begun as an individual's watering source employing the labor of the neighboring school children. The scheme then became a resource to the community as a traditional irrigation scheme. Through funds obtained from DADIP, about 82.4 million TZS, a construction point/weir was in order to improve the capacity of the canal. While the irrigation scheme has a potential area of about 75 ha, only between 40 and 45 ha are under irrigation at the moment. The main crops grown in the scheme are maize, tomatoes and leafy vegetables.

This scheme has 69 farmers, who have formed a group which is in the process of formalization to enable manage the resources. They have set a registration fee of 10,000 TZS and additional shares in order to become a member of the irrigation group. The farm sizes range from 0.5 acres to 3 acres and the amount charged for the water use is dependent on the size of the land. A farmer with an acre of land may pay up to 20,000 TZS per year for abstraction. Other farmers who are not land holders in the areas are free to lease the land and use it for a contracted period of time. The scheme however, has a potential to accommodate 150 farmers.