

CONCEPT NOTE

The Land Use Dialogue (LUD)

Ihemi Cluster, Iringa, Southern Tanzania

31 OCTOBER – 3 NOVEMBER, 2016

A multi-stakeholder engagement platform for gathering knowledge and leading processes for enabling responsible business, improved governance and inclusive development in landscapes at risk.

The Challenge

Competing land uses in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), due mainly to commercial and subsistence agriculture and overexploitation of the region's natural resources, has put the landscape in the Ihemi Cluster at risk. A participatory and integrated approach is needed to reconcile the different perspectives and interests at stake and increase land productivity in the region in the pursuit of sustainable.

The Context

Located in the eastern-most part of the southern highlands, Ihemi Cluster is one of Tanzania's agricultural strongholds and an important region for forest products and agricultural crop production. An estimated 73% of the land is arable while only 47% is currently being cultivated. Of key concern is more frequent drying in the upper basin of the Great Ruaha River catchment where the Ihemi Cluster is located. Agricultural development in the area requires addressing challenges of water scarcity, climate change vulnerability, and deforestation related desertification.

The majority of people in the region (70-90% outside the Iringa urban district) engage in agriculture based livelihoods. Maize, potatoes and tomatoes, key crops in the area, are primarily grown in mosaic croplands. Few smallholders have the efficient irrigation systems to stabilize commercial production. The cluster contains large-scale commercial tea, pulpwood and timber operations. Leading drivers of deforestation include livestock, charcoal production and conversion to commercial pulpwood and tea plantations.

There are several key national strategies and policies governing natural resource management and economic growth. The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy

SAGCOT • TPSF Building Mwaya Road, Masaki, P.O. Box 11313 • Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
O: +255 (0) 22 260 1024 • M: +255 655 691 510 • info@sagcot.com • W: www.sagcot.com

LUD • Yale University, New Haven, CT, U.S.
O: +1 203 432 5966 • T: @forestsdialogue • info@theforestsdialogue.org • W: www.theforestsdialogue.org



(ASDA) of The Government of Tanzania (GoT) aims to increase agricultural productivity to encourage economic growth. The strategy, initiated in 2006, includes participatory priority-setting at the district level and major financial commitments. The Village Land Use Planning (VLUP) under the Village Land Act No 5 of 1999, seeks to secure smallholder tenure, designate conservation areas, and identify areas for investment. The VLUP has not yet been applied to the majority of Tanzania's villages. The National Forest Policy of 1998 aims to enhance the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania through effective management of forest areas, biodiversity conservation, water catchments and soil fertility, and stakeholder involvement in managing and developing the forest sector. This policy, along with the Forest Act of 2002, provides incentives and the legal framework for Participatory Forest Management and encourages community and private sector involvement in forest management.

The Need

In this context, SAGCOT, an agricultural partnership designed to improve productivity, food security and livelihoods in Tanzania, works to bring the government, business, donor partners and the farming community to work together. It aims to ensure the necessary infrastructure, policy environment and access to knowledge to create efficient well-functioning agricultural value chains. The corridor covers approximately one third of mainland Tanzania in a belt that extends North and South of the central rail, road, and power 'backbone' that runs from Dar es Salaam to the Northern areas of Zambia and Malawi.

Increasing land use demands, as agricultural production and sustainable investment increases, puts increasing demands on natural resources. Balancing these multiple objectives requires a participatory, integrated, and bottom-up approach. Providing the tools and concepts for allocating and managing land in the pursuit of social, economic, and environmental objectives in Tanzania is key for sustainable landscapes in the region.

The Land Use Dialogue

The Land-Use Dialogue (LUD) initiative is a series of landscape specific, engagement platforms in multiple countries around the world. The LUD is coordinated by The Forests Dialogue in partnership with a variety of key local and global actors. It seeks to map, apply and evaluate 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. Efficient use and development of resources can be established through a dialogue platform where stakeholders collaborate to align their objectives, identify common risks and opportunities, and support shared decision making and collective action. The first LUD platform was launched with the Atlantic Rainforest LUD in the Upper Itajai Valley in Brazil in April 2016. The Tanzania LUD, hosted

by SAGCOT, and supported by TFD, IUCN's Sustain-Africa Programme, and Eco-Agriculture Partners, is the second platform launched under the LUD initiative. It is modeled on TFDs experience as a neutral multi-stakeholder platform that has delivered numerous country-level and international dialogues, involving over 3,000 individuals during its 15 years of work.

Beginning in November 2016, The Tanzania LUD process is at the early stages of TFDs Phase 1 – the engagement phase. In this stage the dialogue convenes key local, national and international stakeholders to identify the central areas of concern in sustainable landscape management. Future Dialogues will help produce actions to address these priority areas identified in the first Tanzania LUD.

The Tanzania LUD is designed to provide constructive dialogue as the basis for exploring and reconciling stakeholder perspectives and priorities in the landscape and programmatic support to identified solutions. It seeks to identify existing institutional foundations, national and sub-national policies, local institutions and technological innovations to support sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth in the region.

Expected Outcomes

The Tanzania LUD expected outcomes are as follows:

- ➔ Convening a neutral and regular platform for reflection on stakeholder responses and implementation of priority actions;
- ➔ Developing insights into reconciling the challenges of land and water use, intensification of forestry and farming, conserving and safeguarding ecosystem services, and improving local livelihoods and development outcomes;
- ➔ Helping bridge differences between the forest and agriculture sectors - from large to small scale and from local to international;
- ➔ Considering the interactions between global commodity supply chains, land use governance, and local level land use decision-making processes in global landscapes;
- ➔ Supporting the identification of priority actions required to reconcile differing uses, priorities and interactions across the multitude of actors throughout the landscape;
- ➔ Supporting the production of case studies and learning for application elsewhere.

The LUD outcomes are designed to support:

- ➔ Direct actions within specific regional SAGCOT clusters;
- ➔ Knowledge/communication actions, such as policy briefs and other knowledge products;
- ➔ Learning processes, such as case studies and exchange events that will benefit the global community of practice and facilitate Land Use Dialogue actions in other landscapes at risk.

Partners

Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT)

<http://www.sagcot.com/>

SAGCOT is an agricultural partnership designed to improve agricultural productivity, food security and livelihoods in Tanzania. It was initiated at the World Economic Forum Africa summit in May 2010, following which the SAGCOT Investment Blueprint was launched nationally by Prime Minister Pinda in Dar es Salaam and internationally by H.E. President Kikwete at the 2011 World Economic Forum in Davos. SAGCOT brings together government, business, donor partners and the farming community to pool resources and work together towards a common goal. SAGCOT is about doing things differently to get things done and to make a real difference.

SAGCOT Green Reference Group (GRG) and Iheimi Green Reference Group (IGRG)

GRG and IGRG are the multi-stakeholder groups at the national and Iheimi Cluster level respectively. The groups are convened by SAGCOT Centre Ltd and supported by the non-governmental organizations including Eco-Agriculture Partners, to develop and build consensus around a green growth agenda and investment framework for the region. Subsequently, the SAGCOT Centre Ltd will implement this strategy by facilitating and coordinating green investments, in close collaboration with Tanzanian and international companies, donors, civil society, and the Government of Tanzania. More specifically, the Cluster Level group is responsible to identify and promote key green growth activities in the particular cluster.

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Sustain Initiative

https://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/water/wp_our_work/sustain/

SUSTAIN-Africa is an initiative to implement Sustainable Development Goals in African growth corridors. The aim is to facilitate greening of growth that is inclusive and climate-resilient. SUSTAIN-Africa works at the local, national and continental levels, linking

practice on the ground to policy change at corridor and Africa-wide levels. SUSTAIN integrates water, land and ecosystem management with sustainable business to demonstrate inclusive green growth using the landscapes approach.

The Forests Dialogue

<http://theforestsdialogue.org>

The Forests Dialogue (TFD) is a neutral, international, multi-stakeholder platform established in 2000 to help address conflicts and challenges about important forest-related issues. TFD is governed by an international Steering Committee reflecting the breadth of interests in forests, and its secretariat is hosted by Yale University. TFD has developed and facilitated 15 dialogue initiatives, comprising more than 60 country-level and international dialogues involving over 3,000 individuals during its 15 years of work. Half of the dialogue initiatives have focused on what would now be called 'landscape' topics.

EcoAgriculture Partners

<http://ecoagriculture.org/>

EcoAgriculture Partners is a mission-driven, non-profit organization inspired by a vision of landscapes around the world that sustain people and sustain the earth, through democratic and inclusive processes of decision-making. We advance ideas and innovations on how to integrate action and policy for sustainable agriculture production, ecosystem management and human well-being so that landscapes provide the full range of products and services to those who depend on them. We achieve our goals through respectfully managed partnerships with diverse groups whose expertise and perspectives are needed to craft and implement innovative solutions. EcoAgriculture produced the SAGCOT 'Greenprint' which presents a Green Growth investment framework for achieving productive, sustainable agricultural development throughout Tanzania's Southern Corridor.