

Support towards the Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) Initiative



Report on the ELD Tanzania Consultation Workshop

October 2014

Acknowledgement

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List of Acronyms

BACAS	Bureau for Agricultural Consultancy and Advisory Services
ELD	Economics of Land Degradation
LD	Land Degradation
DFTs	District Focal Points
IRA	Institute of Research Assessment
LUPs	Land Use Plans
UCLAS	University College of Lands and Architectural Studies
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Commission
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

Executive Summary

This report summarizes the results of a stakeholders consultations workshop held in Tanzania on the ELD Initiative. This follows previous consultation workshops held in Kenya and Sudan on ELD Initiative. The specific goal for the workshops is ensuring that the outputs of the initiative meet the expressed demand of stakeholders, including political decision-makers (at both the national and sub-national levels), private sector actors, research institutions and other members of the scientific community. The Tanzania national consultation workshop was held in Moshi on 23 October 2014, with the goal to ensure that grassroots voices and national level actors from various backgrounds were heard. The workshop brought together a wide spectrum of key sustainable land management stakeholders from various backgrounds in Tanzania, including district focal persons for sustainable land use management, farmers representatives, national and regional land use experts and national and international NGO representatives working in environmental management fields.

Sustainable land management (SLM) - the adoption of land uses that enhance the economic returns as well as the ecological support functions of land with appropriate management practices and thus enable land users to derive economic and social benefits from the land while maintaining those of future generations - is not a new issue in Tanzania, given the fact that, like many other developing nations, the Tanzanian economy heavily relies on natural resources, including land. However, demands for subsistence and economic development, together with pressures from an increasing population, are leading to unprecedented land use changes and increasing land degradation (i.e. the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain-fed and irrigated cropland, rangeland, pasture, forest and woodland). This has often led to conflicts between various land users and over exploitation of biological resources.

Tanzania faces major challenges in the valuing of land, natural resources and environmental services, sustainable land management-related capacity building of land users, and securing sustainable land management-related investments. It is agreed that about 50 million people may be displaced worldwide within the next 10 years as a result of desertification. Furthermore, land degradation and drought generate losses of at least US\$42 billion per year. These concerns led stakeholders in the ELD Initiative consultation workshop to perceive the Initiative as valid and timely. Actions are needed in Tanzania to reverse/prevent land degradation through sustainable land management as it promises hefty rewards, including reducing conflicts, providing more opportunities for livelihoods, and increasing economic health. Furthermore, it can potentially reduce poverty, restore land productivity and prevent land degradation, achieve food security and promote good economic governance, thereby achieving a win-win-win-win between social, environment,

food and economic. The ability to apply economic valuation methods in Tanzania as envisaged by the ELD Initiative to inform land use decisions holds the potential to:

- strengthen the existing sustainable land management knowledge base by addressing specific, clearly identified, knowledge gaps;
- play a catalytic role in establishing the total values of natural resources, focusing on valuing current land uses in Tanzania together with positive and negative impacts of their uses;
- help champion SLM and rally various stakeholders in its support (including a ready private sector); and
- help build necessary capacity at local and national level for the application and mobilization of necessary resources to implement sustainable land management approaches.

Workshop participants noted unanimously that there is a greater need to acknowledge land degradation as an issue that needs to be addressed immediately. Specific issues, outcomes and recommendations from the Tanzanian national consultation are:

Farmers

- Unsustainable farming methods contribute to land degradation, thus there is need for continuous training to villagers on Sustainable Land Management.
- There is a need for knowledge to be brought back to communities to be used by them.
- ELD Initiatives need to devise mechanisms/strategies to reach all the actors.
- Complexity of decision making at different levels from individual households to regional and national levels need to be re-engineered to ensure adoption of sustainable alternative livelihood strategies by majority.

Conservation and Development Stakeholders' Views

- Land degradation should be noted and acknowledged as needing immediate attention.
- Participants noted that most SLM projects have small coverage.
- There is a need to build institutional capacity at different levels for decision making.
- Knowledge gained from ELD Initiative consultations should be disseminated.
- Sustainable environmental livelihood alternatives should be developed for communities rather than coming up with stopping measures. For any SLM to be sustainable it is important to impart knowledge to communities as a change process through a multidisciplinary integrative approach.

- SLM projects have managed to strengthen institutional frameworks linkages at various levels. It was recommended that ELD Initiative adopt a similar stance to help strengthen institutional capacity at various levels to ensure ownership and sustainability.
- It was noted that there is a need for the ELD Initiative to bridge the policy and practice domains through a synergy of expert-based and indigenous knowledge systems.
- It was noted that among the challenges with SLM is the fact that only 12% of the villages in Tanzania have Land Use Plans (LUPs) and even those with LUPs lack zone management plans.
- The need to design communication channels to ensure stakeholders are informed of the outcomes of these consultations was emphasized.

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1. Introduction

The UNDP Drylands Development Centre is providing support to the activities of the Options and Pathways for Action working group of the Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) Initiative, with funding provided by the Government of the Republic of Korea channeled through the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Secretariat. This project is implemented under the framework of UNDP's Integrated Drylands Development Programme. Project activities are carried out by UNDP Drylands Development Centre in close collaboration the UNDP Country Offices in the selected countries between February and December 2014, in line with the respective UNDP-UNCCD agreement. The Stockholm Environment Institute also collaborated in the project work.

1.1 Background

The ELD Initiative is a global assessment on the economic benefits and costs of land and land-based ecosystems. The Initiative highlights the value of sustainable land management and provides a global approach for analyzing the economics of land degradation. It aims to make the economics of land degradation an integral part of policy strategies and decision-making by increasing the political and public awareness of the costs and benefits of land and land-based ecosystems.

Findings from the ELD Initiative will be presented in a series of reports envisaged to become available in 2015 with a view to impact the debate on development policy, food security, green growth and rural development in a post Millennium Development Goal environment. The following key audiences will have their own dedicated report: a) the scientific communities, b) political decision-makers, local administrators and practitioners, and c) the private sector.

There are three established working groups to guide the development of the different parts of the envisaged report: 1) economic valuation of options; 2) data and methodology; and 3) options and pathways for action.

The Options and Pathways for Action working group is aimed at enabling political decision-makers to take the necessary measures for promoting rural development, food security and sustainable land management. The Options and Pathways for Action working group is led by the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and is expected to ensure that the ELD Initiative assessment results in policy uptake as the result of an engagement with stakeholders throughout the ELD process, leading to clear applications to fight land degradation on the ground where it takes place.

The goal of the Options and Pathways for Action working group is to integrate stakeholder groups and public and private decision-makers in the ELD initiative at all stages of the process, to generate comments and feedback from this broad array of land users (including women and the youth) to help guide the development and practical application of the envisaged ELD Initiative approach, and to share these comments with the other ELD working groups. To this effect, the working group is collaborating with the UNDP Drylands Development Centre.

1.2 Country-level Consultations on the ELD initiative

UNDP Drylands Development Centre's role in the ELD Initiative's Options and Pathways for Action working group is to help engage stakeholders at the country level in close collaboration with the UNDP Country Offices. In three selected countries in Africa, namely, Kenya, Sudan and Tanzania, the UNDP Drylands Development Centre is responsible for facilitating consultations with a broad array of relevant stakeholders (including representative from national and sub-national governments, local communities and academia as well as non-governmental, other UN and private sector organizations) to introduce the ELD Initiative and generate concrete feedback and guidance on the possible application of the ELD Initiative approach on the ground.

The consultations are preceded by a detailed mapping exercise to help contextualize the ELD Initiative in each country, taking note of country specific land degradation issues; existing findings from previous studies concerning the economic valuation of natural resources, particularly land; key institutions working on desertification, land degradation and drought issues; stakeholder views and concerns; and existing gaps in terms of knowledge, related tools and their application. In Tanzania, findings from the mapping exercise were presented at the workshop to serve as a basis for the discussions.

Once the ELD Initiative approach and related applicable tools have been developed, they are expected to be launched through a series of regional workshops, followed by a period of field testing, including in the countries where consultations have taken place.

Therefore, the specific objectives of the country consultations are as follows:

1. Introduce the ELD initiative to sustainable land management stakeholders in the country;
2. Ensure the ELD initiative objectives and approach within the specific country context are clear to stakeholders in order to assess how to best apply and/or customize the approach within a specific country for successful action-taking;
3. Generate feedback from stakeholders on the ELD approach and on challenges/opportunities of its possible application in the country;

4. Provide recommendations to the ELD initiative that will help guide the development of the ELD Initiative reports to political decision-makers, local administrators and practitioners and related tools for economic valuation, and contribute to the other ELD Initiative reports; and
5. Establish a network of sustainable and management stakeholders/practitioners in the country to participate in the envisaged regional ELD approach (scheduled for 2015/16, depending on funding availability).

As noted above, consultation participants are chosen to comprise a broad array of relevant stakeholder (government officials, local community members, private sector representatives and academia). To enable proactive and effective discussions and interactions, the number of participants has been limited to between 30-40 people. Selection of participants is guided by

- findings from the mapping exercise to identify the specific country context and environment;
- advice from the UNDP Country Office and other ELD Initiative partners;
- possible case studies already available or to be undertaken; and
- gender equality and other social considerations.

Consultations were held over one day. The consultation exercises are aimed at producing the following results:

- Mapping exercise findings should include:
 - Country specific land degradation and sustainable land management issues (as reflected in latest NAP related documents);
 - References to previous studies concerning the economic valuation of natural resources, particularly land;
 - List of key institutions working on land degradation/sustainable land management issues;
 - Known stakeholder views and concerns;
 - Existing gaps in terms of knowledge, related tools and their application; and
 - Particular challenges to the implementation of sustainable land management (including land rights/tenure issues etc.).
- Contact list of participants (sustainable land management stakeholders/practitioners) per country
- Consultation proceedings:
 - Key discussion points;
 - Recommendations to the ELD initiative based on feedback from stakeholders on the ELD approach and challenges/opportunities of its possible supplication in the country; and

- Possible presentations held/papers shared on country specific sustainable land management issues.
- Report on all consultations held, summarizing key discussion points and recommendations.

2. ELD Initiative Consultations in Tanzania

2.1 Summary

Tanzania is the third country in which the ELD Initiative consultations were held. For the past two decades, Tanzania has been implementing a devolved system of governance which has seen various sectors involving other actors in their management apart from government actors. However, unlike its neighbor Kenya, Tanzania's governance structure still features a lot of government control of many processes, in particular decision making in the land and natural resources. Under such a system, local governments have remained responsible for policies and legislations on land use and sustainable land use options, maximizing benefits, ensuring equity and preventing human conflicts associated with decreasing land resources, while the development and application of national land policies continues to be the responsibility of the national government. Stakeholders' consultation workshop for the ELD Initiative was held on 23rd October 2014 in Weruweru River Lodge in Moshi to introduce the Initiative to the local and national actors and to gather views on the same from stakeholders.

The consultation in Tanzania brought together about 34 land users and technical experts, including representatives from key government entities (at the district and national levels), farmers and women groups representatives, representatives from the private sector, representatives from the academia, NGOs and UN organizations (See *Annex 1* for more details).

The consultations successfully introduced the ELD Initiative to key sustainable land management stakeholders in Tanzania and generated practical and strategic feedback, which will be important in guiding the final ELD approach and related tools. Furthermore, the consultations resulted in the forging of a collaborative effort between the ELD Initiative and various actors to fight land degradation.

The following section provides more detailed information on the discussions held in Moshi (Weruweru River Lodge), the key points arising from the discussions and key recommendations to the ELD Initiative. Section 3 provides conclusions and key recommendations drawn from the Tanzania's country consultation.

2.2 ELD Consultation at the Country level: Tanzania Consultative Workshop, 23rd October 2014

Tanzania is a United Republic made up of mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. The administrative setup of mainland Tanzania falls under 26 regions and over 120 districts, which are divided into divisions and then further into wards made of several villages. Villages are divided into sub-villages and the lowest administrative units are the ten-cell households. Most of local management of land and natural resources is concentrated in the district administration. For the case of forest, further delegation goes to the ward and villages following the Tanzania Land Acts Cap 4 and 5 of 1999.

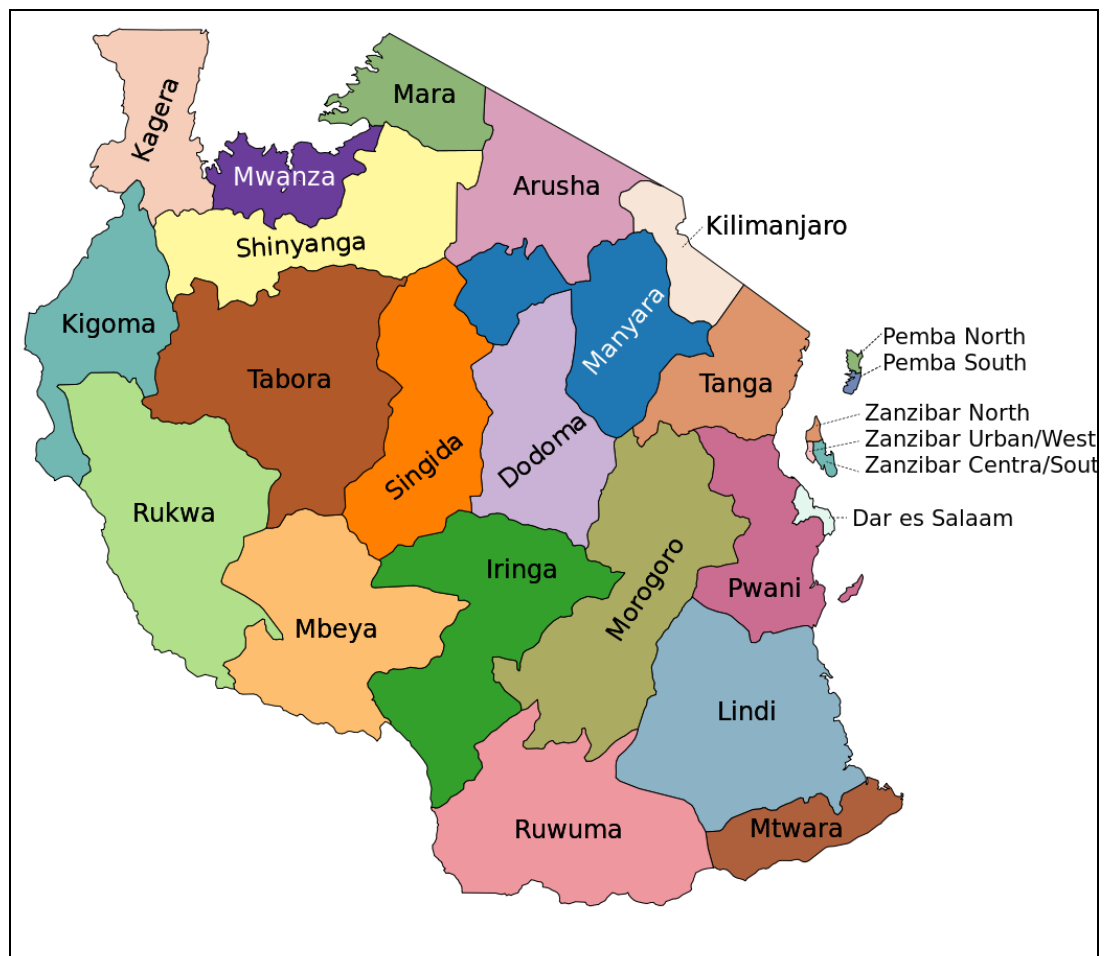


Figure 1: Map of Tanzania showing the administrative regions (Adopted from www.google.com).

The ELD consultation in Tanzania was held at the country level, where both local and national actors were involved. This consultation was held at Weruweru River Lodge in Moshi, on 23rd October 2014. Moshi was chosen because it is one of UNDP Tanzania's project sites on sustainable land management.

The consultation agenda was developed in close consultation with UNDP Tanzania country office and the Sustainable Land Management Project in Kilimanjaro (*Annex 4*)¹.

The main aim for consultations was to hear from the voices on the ground and to encourage exchange of ideas among various actor groups.

The section below captures the key points highlighted in the presentations held as well as key issues arising from the respective discussions.

2.2.1 Key points from presentations held and subsequent discussions

Opening remarks (Dr. Faisal Issa, Regional Administrative Secretary Kilimanjaro Region)

- Acknowledges the severity of land degradation in the region and its current and potential impact to various aspects of society life from economics, social to general community livelihoods;
- Underscores the value for fertile lands to the rural livelihoods and the region's economy;
- Commends the efforts undertaken by various actors specifically the SLM Kilimanjaro project and local government authorities in the region in fighting land degradation and other environmental issues region-wise;
- Accepts that the ELD consultative workshop has come at the right time: the current land usage in Kilimanjaro and Tanzania is not sustainable and efforts are required to reverse the trend before it is too late.
- Provides the government assurance and commitment to work with other actors to tackle land degradation and other environmental challenges through carefully crafted strategies.

¹ Sustainable Land Management (SLM) is a four year project that intends to remove the four key barriers to sustainable land management in the region. The barriers include: limited livelihood opportunities outside the natural resources; weak incentives for adoption of SLM; weakness in the policy, planning and institutional environment that influence SLM and finally inadequate skills at all levels required for promoting and/or adopting SLM. http://www.kilimanjaro.go.tz/sustainable_land_management.pdf , http://www.tz.undp.org/content/tanzania/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/environment-and-natural-resources/sustainable-land-management-kilimanjaro/

3.0 Presentations held and Papers presented

3.1 Presentation 1: Economics of Land degradation (ELD) Initiative: Introduction of the ELD Initiative by Ms. Stacey Noel, SEI

The presentation highlighted a number of issues with regard to the ELD Initiative including its objective and methodology (The presentation is included in *Annex 3A*).

- Extent into which arable land is lost annually due to land degradation and its consequences to livelihoods;
- The varied benefits of sustainable land management from conflict reduction, more opportunities for livelihood, improved economic health and many more;
- The purpose of ELD Initiative i.e. to **raise political and public awareness** of the impacts of land degradation and benefits of sustainable land management from an economic perspective, and to **develop tools** for decision makers, to encourage sustainable land management options
- ELD Initiative approach: The 6 steps to estimate the economic benefits and costs of action: 1) Identification of the scope, location, and focus of the study, 2) Geographical characteristics, 3) Types of natural resources, 4) Role of natural resources in community livelihoods, 5) Land degradation patterns and pressure, and 6) Cost-benefit analysis and decision-making.
- The need to consider other livelihood values of land rather than only agricultural value.

Discussions that followed after this introduction highlighted the fact that stakeholders were eager to know various issues with regard to ELD Initiative and the Sustainable Land Management projects. These were important to clear the level of expectations for the participants to the ELD Initiative. Issues that were raised are summarized below:

- Does the ELD approach take cognizance of the existing SLM efforts in Tanzania and also take cognizance of existing policy frameworks into land management? This was deemed necessary to avoid re inventing the wheel and to add efforts into already existing measures. This issue was well tackled by the fact that ELD Initiatives are considering existing efforts and also gathering views from grassroots levels so as to help in decision-making process from local to global levels.
- Does the ELD approach include other values that seem to be non-monetary (qualitative values) in its cost benefit analysis? This was well tackled by the fact that both quantitative and qualitative methods are to be used in the cost benefit analysis for ELD Initiative. This is further elaborated by several papers presented, particularly the paper by Kingazi et al.

3.2 Paper 1: Economic Analysis around Key Forest Protected Systems with Options for Sustainability: Experience from Zanzibar by Mr. Kingazi, S. P., Shemdoe, R. S. And Mr. Hassan, I. – UCLAS and SUA

The full paper is included as *Annex 2A*; while the presentation held is shared in *Annex 3B*.

Key issues raised in the presentation:

- Deforestation that threatens isolated pockets of gazetted and non-gazetted forests due to increase in human populations with increasing economic demands for forest goods and services;
- The way forward is to institute financial sustainability strategies around protected forest areas in order to enhance their management capacity for SFM;
- The paper was based on a study that conducted an economic analysis around protected areas in order to raise the potential for revenue collection (of the managing units), while generating livelihoods for local communities to disengage directly from deforestation and forest degradation; and
- The paper demonstrated the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods in Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) through a study of 3 FRs in Unguja (Jozani, Kiwengwa-Pongwe & Dole Masingini) and 3 FRs in Pemba (Ngezi, Msitu mkuu, and Rasi Kiuyu).

Specifically the paper addressed key issues with regard to:

- Identifying land use options with several opportunity costs;
- Determining Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and benefit-cost (B/C); and
- Determining the Minimum Acceptable Rate of Return (MARR) which should specify and reflect the opportunity cost of capital, the market interest rates for lending or borrowing, and the risks associated with forest investment opportunities

Summary of key findings

- Communities around protected areas have diverse socio-economic characteristics.
- There are diverse goods and services demanded and used by forest fringe communities.
- There are various land uses within and around PAs such as ecotourism, butterfly farming, and bee keeping.
- A variety of investment and marketing strategies should be used for protected forest areas. Such methods include but are not limited to the use of free SMS

through mobile phone companies, =eco-labelling of forest goods, use of mass media, tyre covers, biodiversity films and relationships with mainland actors.

Key conclusions and recommendations

Conservation investments should take into consideration the livelihoods needs of forest (natural resources) dependent communities in order to be sustainable.

3.3 Paper 2: Participatory Land Use Planning: Integrating PRA and expert-based tools for sustainable land management in the Kilimanjaro Region by Christopher Mahonge, Ludovic Kashaga, Anthony Sangeda , Frederick Kahimba, Ernest Semu and Francis Mkanda, BACAS-SUA and SLM Kilimanjaro

The full paper is included as *Annex 2B*; while the presentation held is shared in *Annex 3C*.

- The paper gave a background in regime change in natural resource planning and management in Tanzania from state-based top-down approach to participatory approach.
- Underscored the fact that planning and participation are inseparable entities for sustainable management of land resources. Thus, land use planning becomes more efficiently achieved when all stakeholders (extension workers, researchers, farmers and decision makers) participate in decision making over land at various stages.
- This paper provided an account on the way Sustainable Land Management (SLM) project in Kilimanjaro has involved stakeholders in participatory land use planning for sustainable land management.
- It again provided an account of a synergy between social science methods (PRA) and purely analytical tools (geo-spatial analyses) in addressing land degradation in Kilimanjaro region using the case of SLM project.
- The paper provided the status in terms of: land degradation in the region, participatory efforts aiming at combating the observed degradation, and the potential of participatory efforts for sustainable land management.
- The paper revealed the fact that SLM project has strengthened the existing institutional frameworks through physical and knowledge-based techniques. At district levels, SLM project has enabled formation of district facilitation teams (DFTs). SLM has empowered structures such as village environmental, land use, water, and women committees at the village levels.
- SLM has empowered local actors to be involved in devising and testing decision making tools for improved planning. Such tools include land degradation, soil

- health, carbon stock, and hydrological resources assessment and monitoring. Devising and testing entails an interchange of class-based and field/practical-based sessions to enhance the learners' understanding.
- Testified that a combination of farmers, technical and procedural leaders helped to bridge policy and practice domains towards enhancing successfully achievement of participatory land use planning and management goals.

Key conclusions

- SLM project has made an important initiative of involving and integrating stakeholders at local and landscape levels in land use planning to address the challenge of land degradation.
- This has portrayed the paradigm shift from centralized top-down to collaborative bottom-up planning and decision making on the use of land resources.
- The project adopted ToT approach, strengthened institutional and management frameworks, and has combined policy and practice level of decision making.

3.4 Paper 3: Economics of Land Degradation: A Review of Land Degradation and Sustainable Land Management in Tanzania by Dr. Silangwa, IRA - UDSM

The Executive Summary of the final report is included as *Annex 2C*; while the presentation held by Dr. Silangwa is shared in *Annex 3D*.

- This paper acknowledged the fact that land degradation has remained a major threat to the country's ability to meet the growing demand for food and other environmental services. Land degradation is more pronounced in arid and semiarid areas including Dodoma, Shinyanga, Manyara, Singida, Simiyu, Geita and Kilimanjaro Regions.
- Highlighted the major types of land degradation in Tanzania to include: soil erosion, salinization, deforestation, nutrient mining and soil fertility decline, rangeland degradation and pollution of soil.
- Identified the drivers to land degradation in Tanzania to include: poverty, population increase and migration, climate change, culture and beliefs, land tenure: tenancy and open access resources, unsustainable farming and other economic activities, political and social instability in neighbouring countries.
- Provided an account for initiatives for Sustainable Land Management in Tanzania and key institutions dealing with LD and SLM in Tanzania.

- Provided stakeholders views and concerns with regard to SLM in Tanzania to include:
 - Small coverage of SLM projects initiatives and scattered to the extent that it becomes difficult to measure its impact in a holistic manner.
 - SLM initiatives have played a significant role to raise awareness to the local community on the impact of land degradation and the need to conserve their environment.
 - Free range system of livestock keeping still contributes to LD through overgrazing/overstocking and uncontrolled livestock movement.
 - Lack of an appropriate strategy in harmonizing donor resources and approaches.

- Highlighted the challenges to SLM initiatives in Tanzania, a need to work with local communities to ensure the sustainability of such initiatives, and a need to build institutional capacity to conduct field level research related land degradation and apply the results through extension programs along with enabling policy makers to take necessary decisions.

4.0 Key issues and recommendations from the Tanzania ELD Initiative Consultation Workshop

Specific issues, outcomes and recommendations raised from discussions on papers presented during the Tanzanian national consultation workshop are:

4.1 Farmers

- The issue of unsustainable farming methods that contribute to land degradation cropped up in the discussions. This was in particular from a paper on “A review of land degradation and sustainable land management in Tanzania” that was presented by the representative from the Institute of Resource Assessment. The discussions emphasized a need for continuous training to villagers on Sustainable Land Management through the use of proper agricultural practices, rainwater catchment, and the use of fertilizers. This stressed that the ELD Initiative was coming at the most needed time.
- Farmers again stressed the need for knowledge to be brought back to communities for them to make use of it. This came as a concern that, in most cases, generated knowledge remains locked up in academia and research institutions.
- Farmers again raised the issue of leaving behind some segments of actors in such initiatives. They recommended that the ELD Initiative, being a very useful initiative, needs to devise mechanisms/strategies to reach the local community in developing countries to ensure we do not leave the farmers behind.
- An issue of lack of alternative choices for sustainable livelihood was brought up by farmers with concern that it leads them to make some choices even when they are not beneficial. It was recommended that the complexity of decision making at different levels from individual households to regional and national levels need to be re-engineered to ensure sustainable alternative livelihood strategies are adapted by the majority.

4.2 Conservation and Development Stakeholders' views

- Participants noted unanimously that there is a greater need to acknowledge land degradation as an issue that needs to be addressed immediately.
- Participants noted that most SLM projects have small coverage, however they have played a very significant role to raise awareness on LD issues.
- The need to build institutional capacity at different levels to enable decision makers in making decisions was emphasized.
- The need to disseminate the knowledge gained from ELD Initiative consultations and from similar initiative was emphasized.

- There is a need to develop alternatives to communities rather than coming up with stopping measures. It is important that a close look is made into how they practice their agriculture and come out with alternatives on how to practice environmentally friendly agriculture. For any SLM to be sustainable, it is important to impart knowledge to communities as a change process. This requires a multidisciplinary integrative approach.
- It was noted that SLM projects managed to strengthen institutional frameworks through physical knowledge based techniques. For instance, the formation and integration of community multiple sector committees such as District Facilitation Teams and empowering structures such as Village Environmental, Land Use, Water and Women Committees. It was recommended that ELD Initiative needs to adopt a similar stance to help strengthen institutional capacity at various levels and thus ensure ownership and sustainability.
- Stakeholders noted that for any successful initiative there is a need for ELD Initiative to bridge the policy and practice domains through a synergy of expert-based and indigenous knowledge systems. This was particularly noted for ELD Initiative as a best opportunity to provide such a synergy.
- Actors from the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) noted that among the challenges with SLM is the fact that only 12% of the villages in Tanzania have Land Use Plans (LUPs) and even those with LUPs lack zone management plans. All these contribute to LD. It was recommended that ELD Initiative has come at a very crucial time as it can help provide decision makers with knowledge on the reasons for setting aside budgets for Land Use Planning exercises.
- Workshop participants appreciated the fact that the ELD Initiative was actively seeking the views and opinions of local communities and stakeholders. They emphasized a need to design communication channels to ensure stakeholders are informed of the outcomes of these consultations.

Annex 1: List of Participants

ELD INITIATIVE CONSULTATION WORKSHOP – TANZANIA

23 OCTOBER 2014 AT WERUWERU RIVER LODGE – MOSHI

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Annex 2: Papers presented

- 2A: Economic Analysis around Key Forest Protected Systems with Options for Sustainability: Experience from Zanzibar by Mr. Kingazi, S. P., Shemdoe, R. S. And Mr. Hassan, I. – UCLAS and SUA

- 2B: Participatory Land Use Planning: Integrating PRA and expert-based tools for sustainable land management in the Kilimanjaro Region by Christopher Mahonge, Ludovic Kashaga, Anthony Sangeda , Frederick Kahimba, Ernest Semu and Francis Mkanda, BACAS-SUA and SLM Kilimanjaro

- 2C: Economics of Land Degradation: A Review of Land Degradation and Sustainable Land Management in Tanzania – Preface and Executive Summary of Final Report

Annex 3: Presentations held

- 3A: Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) Initiative: Introduction of the ELD Initiative by Ms. Stacey Noel, SEI

- 3B: Economic Analysis around Key Forest Protected Systems with Options for Sustainability: Experience from Zanzibar by Mr. Kingazi, S. P., Shemdoe, R. S. And Mr. Hassan, I. – UCLAS and SUA

- 3C: Participatory Land Use Planning: Integrating PRA and expert-based tools for sustainable land management in the Kilimanjaro Region by Christopher Mahonge, Ludovic Kashaga, Anthony Sangeda, Frederick Kahimba, Ernest Semu and Francis Mkanda, BACAS-SUA and SLM Kilimanjaro

- 3D: Economics of Land Degradation: A Review of Land Degradation and Sustainable Land Management in Tanzania by Dr. Silangwa, IRA – UDSM

Annex 4: Overview of SLM Kilimanjaro Project



United Nations Development Program



Country: Tanzania

Project Title: Reducing Land Degradation on the Highlands of Kilimanjaro Region

UNDAF Outcome(s): *Vulnerable segments of the population in Tanzania have sustainable livelihoods and employment including improved agricultural systems, to manage the population dynamics, economic disparities, environment shocks and recovery*

UNDP Strategic Plan; Environment and Sustainable Development Primary outcome: *Local Capacity for mainstreaming Environment and energy provision into national development policies, plans and programmes*

UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome: *Markets transformed to support sustainable use of natural capital in national development*

Expected CP Outcome(s): *Increased sustainable productivity, competitiveness and employment opportunities in selected agricultural sub sectors*

Expected CPAP Output (s) *1) Capacity Building for Energy mainstreaming; 2) Capacity building for energy mainstreaming 3) Alternative income generating activities established for income generation 4) Natural resource governance systems strengthened at local levels*

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: *Office of the Vice President*

Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners: Kilimanjaro Regional Government; Ministry of Energy and Mineral and Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives.

Project summary

- A. Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest peak in Africa, is also the most defining feature of Tanzania. Kilimanjaro Region is the administrative area around the mountain located on the North Eastern part of mainland Tanzania, just south of the equator (2 25" and 4 15" S; 36 25" and 38 18" 00" E). Majority of the soils in the region are of volcanic origin, generally rich in magnesium and calcium. Climax vegetation on the mountain is montane rain forest, degrading to woodlands and then open grasslands along the slopes. About 48.7% of the total land area is arable, 21.3% is under game reserves, 15.3% under grasslands and rangelands, 12.4% under forest reserves and 2.3% under lakes, dams and rivers. Actual land use can be divided into three zones, along the mountain gradient. The Mountain Peak lies between 1,800 and 5,895 m asl with annual rainfall of more than 2000mm, and is largely National Park and Forest Reserve with high ecological value. The Highlands Zone lies between 900 and 1,800m asl, and hosts the Agroforestry based Chaggah gardens that integrate trees/shrubs with food and cash crops and livestock on the same land unit. The Lowland Plains lies below 900m asl with rainfall of between 700 and 900mms, and temp of 30o C and is largely used as off-site fields for annual crops such as cereals, legumes and sugar cane.

- B. The Kilimanjaro ecosystem provides provisioning services, cultural services and supporting services (soil formation, nutrient cycling and primary production). Indeed, the region hosts about 2,500 plant species and 179 birds' species, some of them endemic. The watershed is critical for regulating hydrological flows to the Pangani River basin, which flows into the Indian Ocean. The catchment also provides drinking water, traditional small holder irrigation and power generation for the National Grid. The mountain acts as major climate modifier and supports a tourism industry, hosting close to 10,000 tourists annually. The ecosystem is however experiencing an extensive process of degradation and deforestation, with serious consequences on its ability to continue providing these services. Degradation is driven by a set of complex and interrelated factors, such as rapid increase of a population largely dependent on natural resources, land use change, poor land management practices, unsustainable harvesting of natural resources, migration, declining commodity prices and climate change. Land use change was triggered by the high dependence on coffee as a cash crop, which has been disrupted by a combination of ageing coffee trees susceptible to coffee berry disease, decline in world coffee prices in the 1970's and unreliable government marketing systems.
- C. Many farmers adopted one of three responses, which have caused land and forest degradation in the region: i) a shift from the agroforestry based home garden system to annual cash/subsistence crops (e.g. maize, beans) which need less shade. This necessitated clearing of coffee and other shade trees, without replacing the tree based system with equivalent soil fertility management systems. Thus soil was left bare for longer periods with consequent run-off and siltation; ii) expansion into, and intensification of cropping of annual crop gardens in the lower semi-arid zone 2, causing heavy nutrient mining; and, consequently shifting soil erosion problems; iii) encroachment into the forests for growing alternative crops and tree harvesting. Many important commercial tree species grow on Kilimanjaro and discriminate harvesting without replanting has led to widespread deforestation. The four key barriers to sustainable land management in the region are: limited livelihood opportunities outside the natural resources, weak incentives for adoption of SLM, weaknesses in the policy, planning and institutional environment that influence SLM, and, inadequate skills at all levels required for promoting and/or adopting SLM.
- D. The project intends to remove the barriers, through a multi-level approach. At the local level, it will strengthen capacity and incentives for SLM through participatory planning processes involving the local institutions and knowledge systems. This will be complemented by a national level dialogue on SLM which will facilitate national level stakeholders to identify ways to adopt a systematic approach to SLM. The project goal is "Sustainable Land Management provides the basis for economic development, food security and sustainable livelihoods while restoring the ecological integrity of the Kilimanjaro region's ecosystems". The objective will be "to provide land users and managers with the enabling environment (policy, financial, institutional, capacity) for SLM adoption. The outcomes are: 1) The policy, regulatory and institutional framework that support sustainable land management; 2) Markets support expansion of livelihood options in Kilimanjaro to reduce pressure on agriculture and natural resources and increase income; 3) Institutions with capacities and skills to undertake knowledge based sustainable land use planning and adopt methods and technologies for climate change resilient NR supported development; 4) Project managed effectively, lessons used to upscale SLM in the region and the country.