

Many voices
One Future



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



AWF, together with the **people** of Africa, works to ensure the **wildlife** and **wild lands** of Africa will endure forever.

Some thoughts on lessons for Ecosystem Services in SEA



- The **Institutional infrastructure** matters for quality and follow through.
- **Trust & communication** between parties of diverse perspectives is core to an institutional infrastructure capable of incorporating ecosystem services into development decisions.
- **Data** is also important.

Drawing from experiences with African Growth Corridors



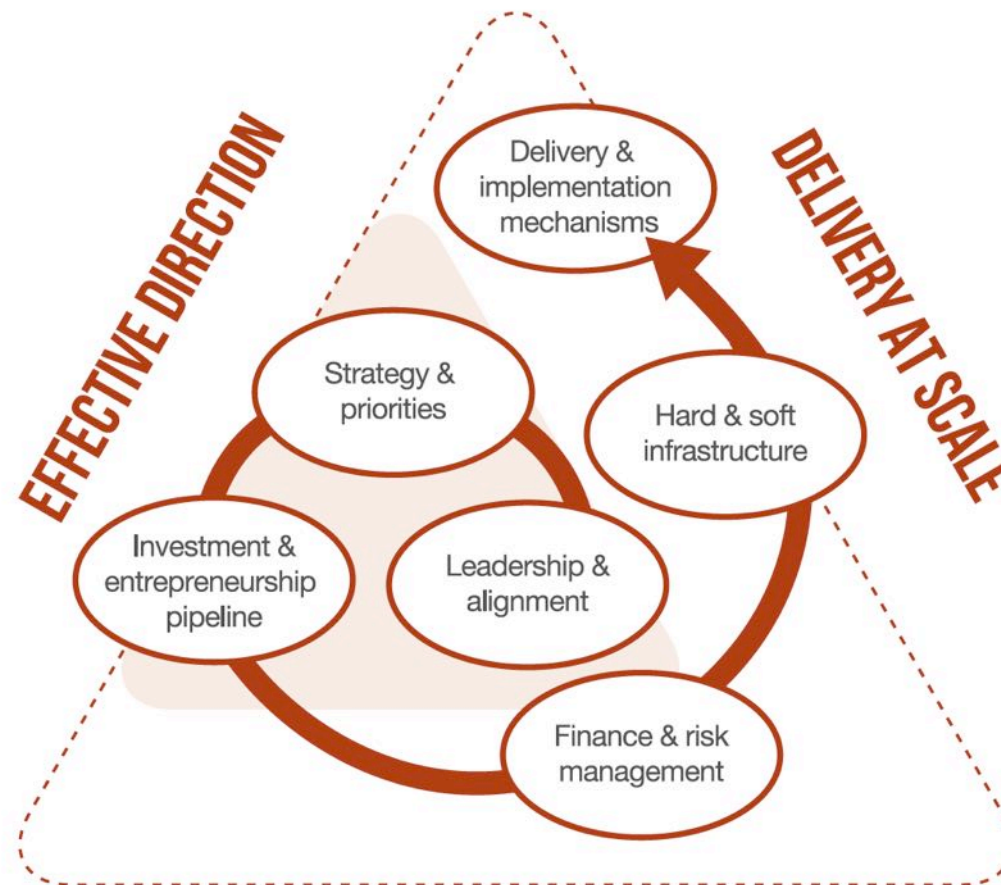
REVIEW OF 2013

Highlights Across the Continent

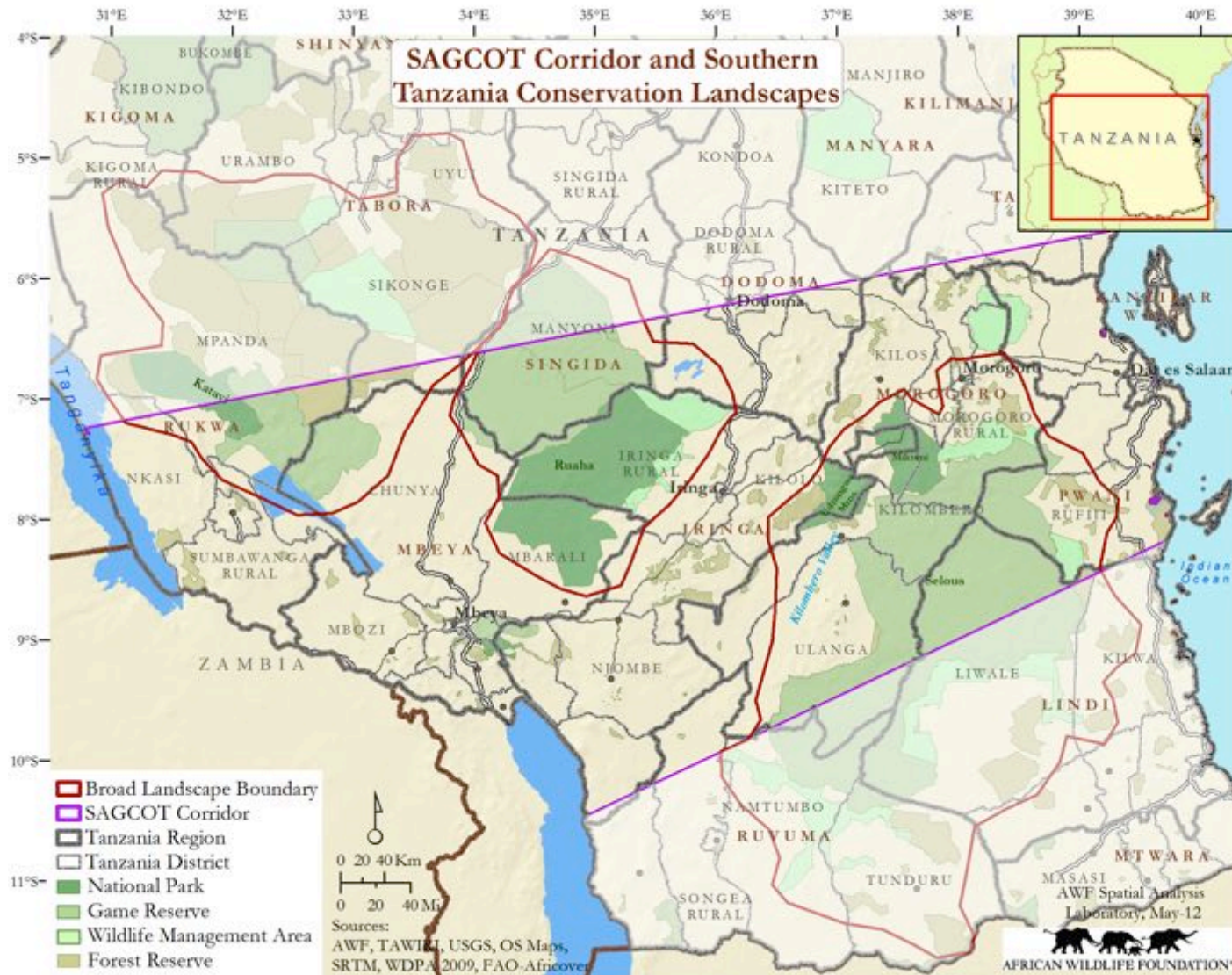
LoIs reference an additional \$2.3 billion of investment commitments without specifying exact countries.



Drawing from experiences with African Growth Corridors

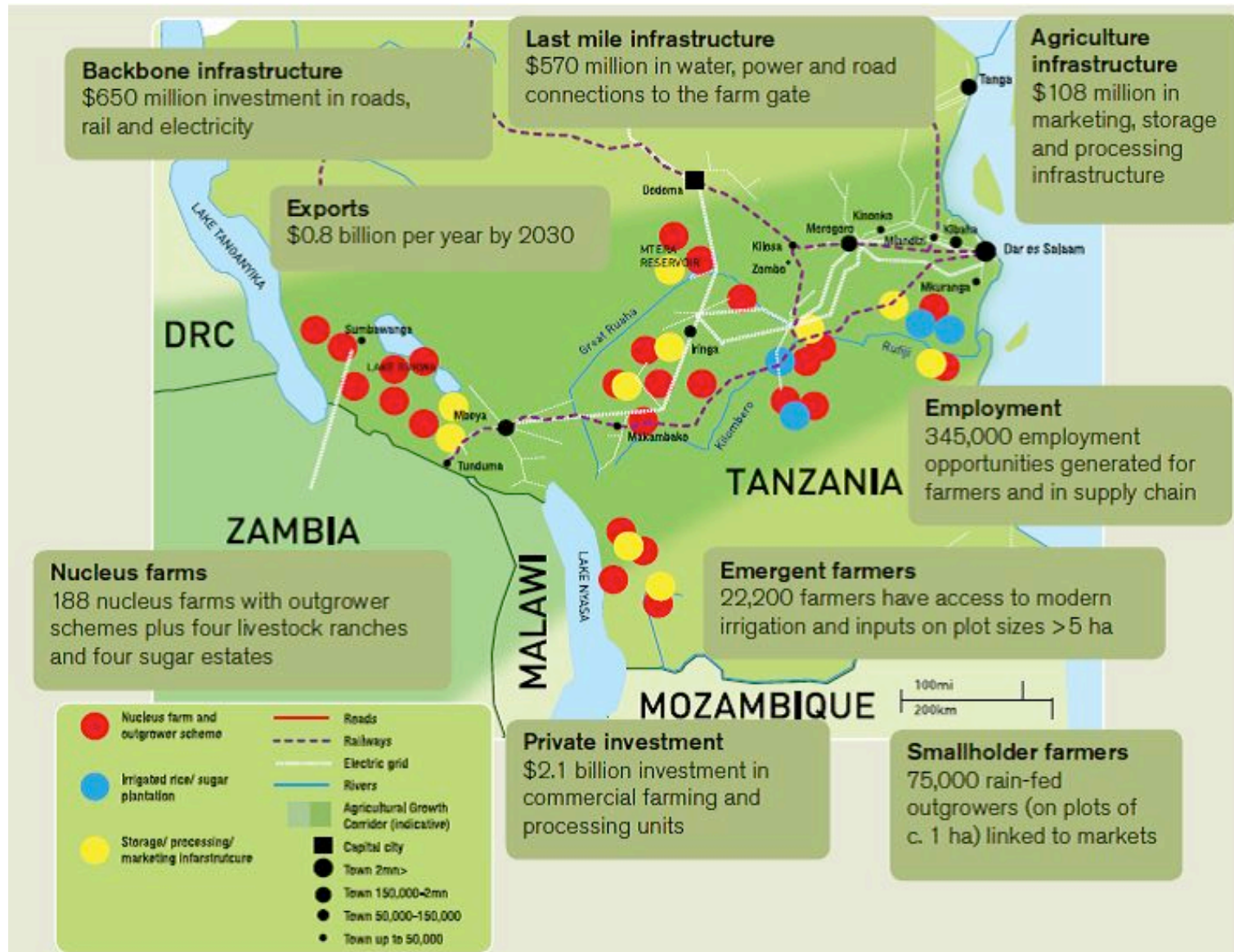


Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania



- **Landscape** more relevant than ever
- Urban populations **three times** what they were in 1950
- School enrolment **80%** higher
- Strong economic growth across the continent
- Successful conservation has to **embrace** change.
- How can growth corridors and landscape conservation come **together?**

Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania



Designing Interventions in Southern Tanzania

- A region of **rapid transformation** with investments in agriculture and infrastructure.
- Rich and inspiring **biodiversity** of global importance and holding great economic potential.
- The opportunity to bring **conservation** and **agriculture** at a landscape scale
- To maintain and restore **ecosystems** sustaining both **people** and **wildlife**.



A land of Opportunity

Expansive conservation and
appropriate, productive
agriculture at scale built through:



- Strengthened network of large conservation areas
- Secure linkages between core conservation areas
- Create economic value for ecosystem management
- Promote agricultural systems that maximize yield while minimizing ecological impacts

The opportunity presented by **SUSTAIN**



SUSTAIN presents an opportunity to work in **partnership** to build a **climate-resilient green economy**.

“Together we can build an economy that maintains and restores the ecological systems we rely on, an economy that provides us all with meaningful and vibrant livelihoods, an economy that protects the wildlife that is so unique and important to us and to the world” Iringa Regional Administrative Secretary, June 2014.

The Ihemi Kilombero Cluster



There is **ample scope** for achieving the **goals** and **results** of the SUSTAIN program in the Cluster
but given the **size** and **diversity** of the Ihemi Kilombero Cluster, and limited resources
there is a need to **focus efforts** and **investments** under SUSTAIN.

Priority Ithemi Kilombero Cluster Geographies

- **Magombera Forest** and the **Mwanihana corridor** - important for the key ecosystem services for people and wildlife, but are under immediate threat.
- **Kilombero Nature Reserve, Kilombero Valley**, and the **Ruipa** and **Nyanganje corridors** - provide a suite of ecological services of global, national and local importance.
- **Lukosi sub-catchment** of the Great Ruaha - faces significant changes that impact water users downstream and for wildlife movement in the area.
- **Mufindi forests** are at the south-western extreme of the Eastern Arc



Priority Ihemi Kilombero Cluster Interventions



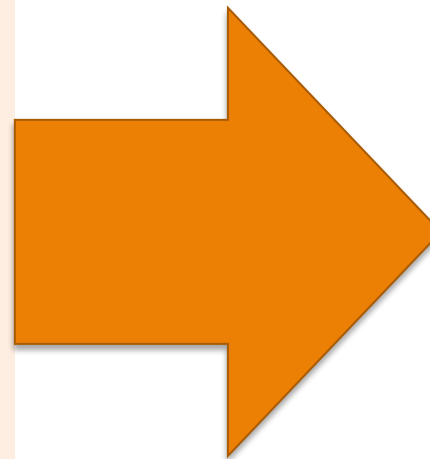
Phase One

Magombera Forest

- Land use planning for ecosystem services/benefits
- Livelihoods for smallholders contributing to ecosystem management conservation
- Ecotourism development
- Payments for ecosystem services
- Sustainability standards for agri-business

Kilombero Nature Reserve, Kilombero Valley, and the Ruipa and Nyanganje corridors

- Water user associations
- KNR business plan/tourism
- Payments for Ecosystem Services
- Sustainability standards & support to out-growers linked to agri-businesses and timber producers



Phase Two

Scaling up and scaling out based on what is working well in Phase One

Lukosi sub-catchment of the Great Ruaha

- Land use planning with farmers cultivating riverine area
- Alternatives to riverine cultivation
- Securing Udzungwa-Ruaha corridor

Mufindi highlands

- Forest conservation
- Water conservation through expansion of efficient irrigation with agri-business outgrowers

The role of Strategic Assessment



Ref.	Activity / Topic	Receptor	Positive / Negative	Potential Impact / Risk	Risk Management / Mitigation Options
				support to agricultural extension initiatives etc.	

Biodiversity

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- Develop Strategic land use plan for region
- Comprehensive surveys of wildlife, habitats, hydrology, existing land use, land tenure and village land use plans, focusing on protecting habitats and restoring connectivity.
- In agriculture, [use] IPM approaches for crop protection and livestock health management

all Develop strategic land use plan for region based on comprehensive surveys of wildlife, habitats, hydrology, existing land use, land tenure and VLUPs, and focusing on protecting critical habitats and restoring connectivity. Enforce regulations concerning the new, smaller Kilombero Game Controlled Area. Re-establish wet-season refugia for puku. Protect and restore the Nyanganje and Ruipa wildlife corridors.

ss Design and implement conservation and wildlife awareness campaigns. In agricultural sector, establish, implement and enforce an IPM approach for all crop protection and also for livestock health management.

Requires protection and restoration of habitat, and protection of wildlife from unsustainable predation (by humans).

ad For habitat protection see above. For protection from humans: enforce the hunting regulations (requires significant upgrade in capacity, reduced corruption and better information); change residents' attitudes (a long-term process) requiring targeted campaigns. A further requirement is much better data on both charismatic and endangered wildlife (e.g. puku, elephant) and other taxa (such as birds), implying wildlife surveys.

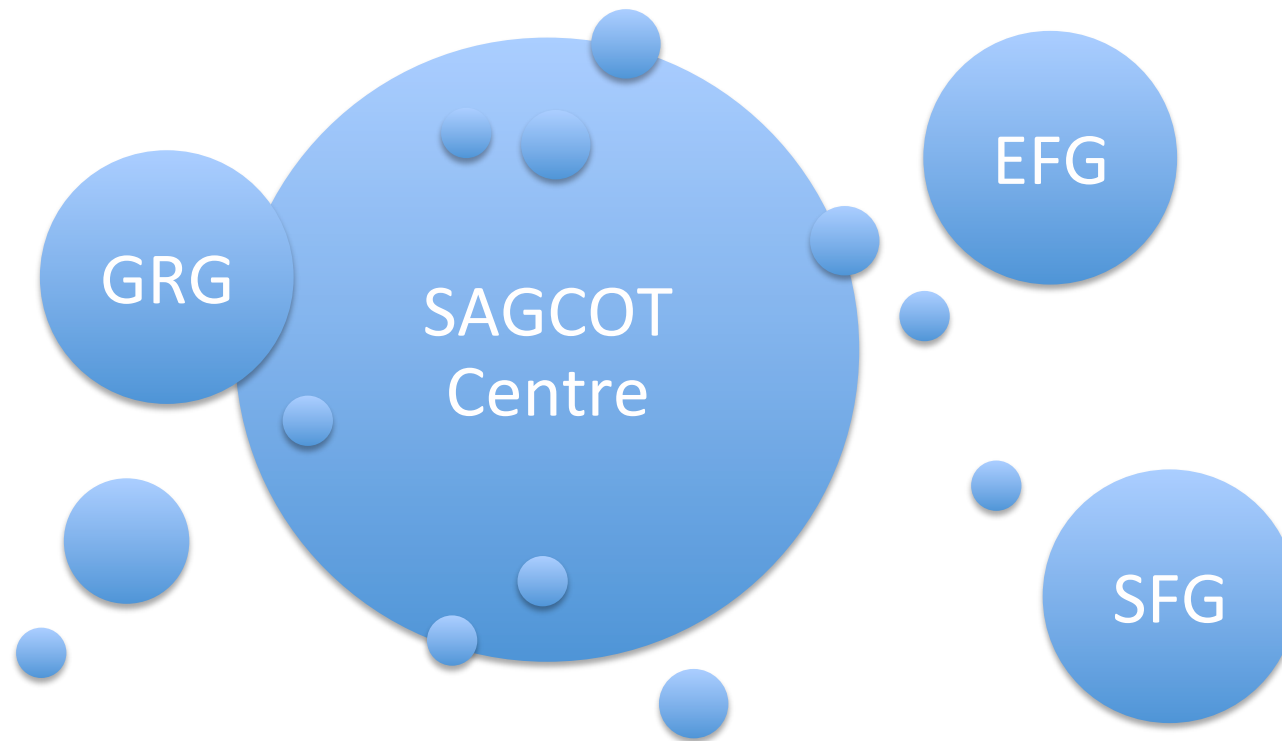
The role of Strategic Assessment



2.1 *Investment Principles and Guidelines*: foreign direct investment should be accompanied by effective environmental and social safeguards on the ground. Therefore it is recommended that GOT not only ensure that investors subscribe to the *Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources* (PRAI) but also commit to following the *Voluntary Guidelines for Land Tenure, Forestry and Fisheries* or the equivalent Tanzanian guidelines (currently under development through an FAO-assisted initiative)¹, together with the establishment of effective monitoring and compliance mechanisms (see also (2.3) above). This will require strengthening of responsible line agencies and LGAs, the creation of a SAGCOT environmental and social monitoring system, and the inclusion of environmental and social conditionality in licensing mechanisms such as the Certificate of Incentives issued to investors by the TIC.

Taking ecosystem services forward in a meaningful way

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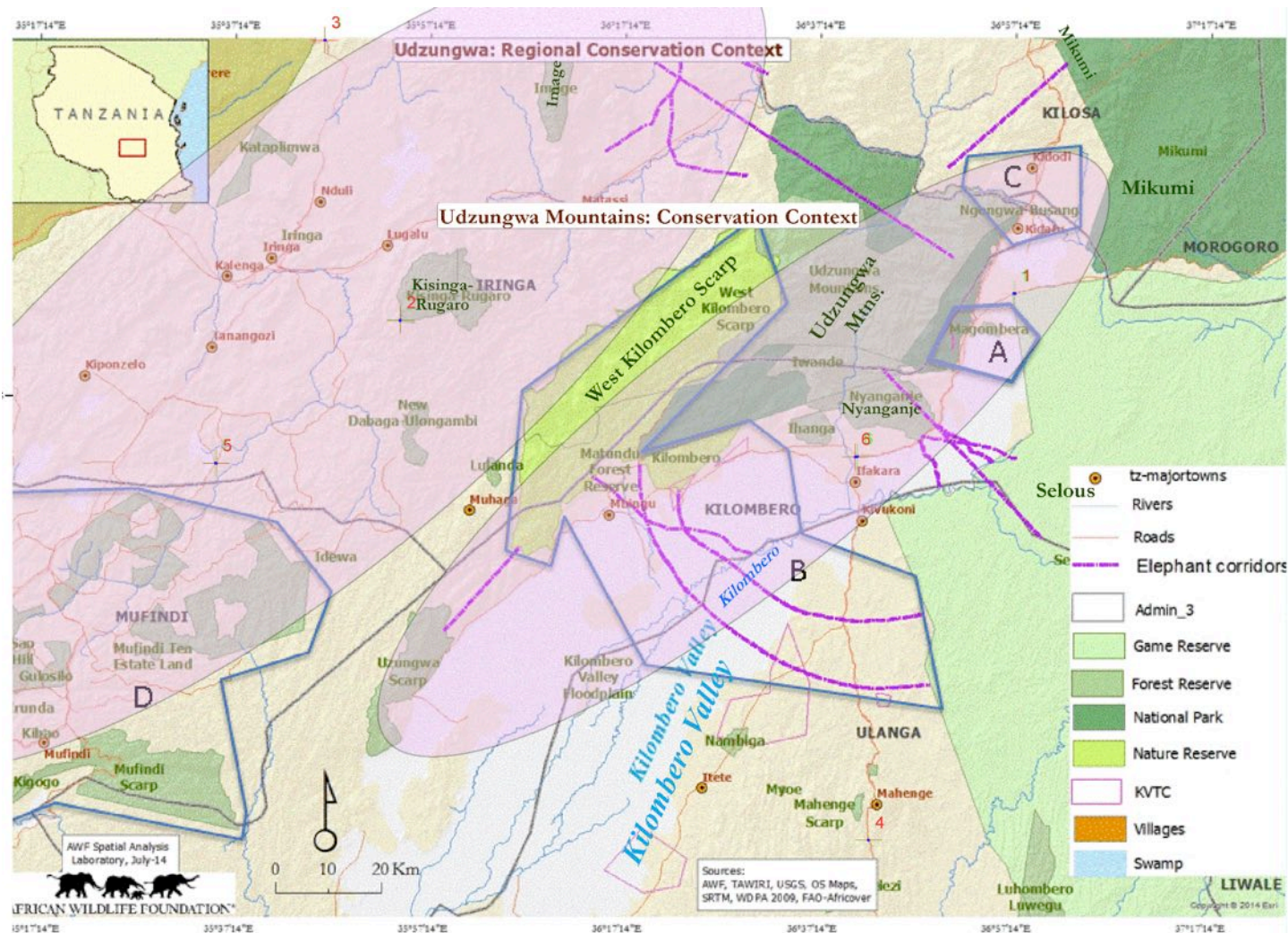
Taking ecosystem services forward in a meaningful way

- **Trust & communication** between parties of diverse perspectives is core to an institutional infrastructure capable of incorporating ecosystem services into development decisions.



Taking ecosystem services forward in a meaningful way

- **Data** is also important.





Through projects and strategies that have **evolved** over the years, the African Wildlife Foundation works together with the **people** of Africa to ensure the **wildlife** and **wild lands** of Africa will endure forever.