Many voices
One Future
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

Burkina Faso 1
Cote d’Ivoire 2
Ghana 4
Nigeria 7
Rwanda 9

Ethiopia 3
Kenya 5
Tanzania 8
Malawi 6
Mozambique 10

Lois reference an additional $2.3 billion of investment commitments without specifying exact countries.
Drawing from experiences with
African Growth Corridors

Frameworks developed by the New Vision for Agriculture
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

- **Backbone infrastructure**: $650 million investment in roads, rail, and electricity
- **Last mile infrastructure**: $570 million in water, power, and road connections to the farm gate
- **Agriculture infrastructure**: $108 million in marketing, storage, and processing infrastructure
- **Exports**: $0.8 billion per year by 2030
- **Employment**: 345,000 employment opportunities generated for farmers and in supply chain
- **Nucleus farms**: 188 nucleus farms with outgrower schemes plus four livestock ranches and four sugar estates
- **Emergent farmers**: 22,200 farmers have access to modern irrigation and inputs on plot sizes > 5 ha
- **Private investment**: $2.1 billion investment in commercial farming and processing units
- **Smallholder farmers**: 75,000 rain-fed outgrowers (on plots of c. 1 ha) linked to markets
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.
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.
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.
• **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

#### Biodiversity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity / Topic</th>
<th>Receptor</th>
<th>Positive / Negative</th>
<th>Potential Impact / Risk</th>
<th>Risk Management / Mitigation Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop Strategic land use plan for region</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Support to agricultural extension initiatives etc.</td>
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<td>Comprehensive surveys of wildlife, habitats, hydrology, existing land use, land tenure and village land use plans, focusing on protecting habitats and restoring connectivity.</td>
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<td>In agriculture, [use] IPM approaches for crop protection and livestock health management</td>
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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), 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

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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.