



Sustainability and Inclusion Strategy for Growth Corridors in Africa

2018-19 Progress Report



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE



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Global Water Programme
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland
Switzerland
Tel +41 22 999 0000
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Created in 1948, IUCN is now the world's largest and most diverse environmental network, harnessing the knowledge, resources and reach of more than 1,300 Member organisations and some 15,000 experts. It is a leading provider of conservation data, assessments and analysis. Its broad membership enables IUCN to fill the role of incubator and trusted repository of best practices, tools and international standards.

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IUCN NL is the Dutch national committee of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the world's largest and most diverse environmental network. In the Netherlands, IUCN NL forms the platform of the 38 Dutch IUCN member organisations, including large and small nature and environmental organisations, the Dutch Government and knowledge institutions.

IUCN NL collaborates with and supports local organisations in Africa, Asia and Latin America, together with IUCN members organisations and other parts of IUCN, to safeguard important nature and biodiversity in these regions. Together we develop international collaborative programmes and acquire funds from different donors.

<https://www.iucn.nl/en>



AWF is an international non-governmental organization founded in 1961 and headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya with program offices in Tanzania (Arusha and Kilombero-Morogoro).

AWF's work Tanzania extends back to its creation in 1961. Tanzania has and continues to be a conservation priority for AWF. AWF operates in northern and southern Tanzania. AWF programs are designed and implemented in partnership with government, communities, and the private sector. AWF's experience working on the nexus of conservation and community livelihood improvements gives AWF experience to optimize human benefit and conservation value.

In southern Tanzania AWF, has the ongoing program aims to enhance conservation and management of the protected areas, restore traditional wildlife corridors and utilize agriculture as an economic driver. An integral part of AWF's approach involves strengthening the use of business models and innovative financing to generate economic incentives and revenue streams for biodiversity conservation.

<https://www.awf.org>





SNV is a not-for-profit international development organisation that makes a lasting difference in the lives of people living in poverty by helping them raise incomes and access basic services. We focus on only three sectors and have a long-term, local presence in over 25 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Our team of more than 1,300 staff is the backbone of SNV.

<https://www.snv.org>



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<https://adpp-mozambique.org/en/>



MICAIA Foundation is a Mozambican non-profit organisation (NGO) that works mostly in Manica Province in the heart of Mozambique. Set up in 2009, we now reach more than 40,000 people and their families and communities. Our support is focused on enabling people to take action to change their lives for the better.

MICAIA Foundation works on all four of the 'Pillars of Local Prosperity'. We take a long-term approach, recognizing that for most people the path out of poverty and vulnerability is an uphill struggle strewn with obstacles. Project funding comes and goes but MICAIA Foundation remains committed to the people and the communities in which they live.

MICAIA Foundation's work in recent years has encompassed agriculture, natural product enterprises and value chains (including beekeeping), eco-tourism, practical conservation, youth-led micro-enterprise and more. Summaries of recent and current project work are available here.

<http://micaia.org/>











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2018-19 Numbers


Work Area	Tanzania	Mozambique	Total
Governance and institutional strengthening			
Water Use Associations established / strengthened	4	n/a	4
Households where land use rights have been secured 	1031	~150	~1181
Number of supportive Bylaws	14	n/a	14
Women in leadership roles in supported local governance structures or forest and farm producer organizations (including Producer Clubs)	25%	43%	31%
Integrated natural resources management			
Area of land and forests put under sustainable management (Hectares) 	80,020	1,200	81,220
Number and type of new or improved landscape and restoration plans 	12	12	24
Farmer associations established		10	10
CSA demonstration plots	31		31
Carbon sequestered (Tons) 	626,386	31,900	658,286
Business engagement and market opportunities			
Number of farmers linked to markets	1276	970	2246
Newly developed diversified and nature-based business initiatives	3	1	4
Amount generated through nature-based value chains (USD)	2,500	49,925.68	52,425.7
Number of people informed, sensitised & trained on inclusive green growth strategies	20,446	6,500	30,946
Sustainable investment			
Newly formed multi-stakeholder partnerships	2	2	4
Established village savings and loan associations (or similar structures)	4 	36	40
Percentage of women involved in savings groups	47% 	70%	59%

 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy in Tanzania and land use certificate in Mozambique

 Numbers include village forest management plans, protected area management plans, landscape and restoration plans

 Figure includes area of forest reserve where deforestation, degradation and illegal logging have been avoided

 Cumulative removal of CO₂ from atmosphere, based on area under sustainable management and using the Winrock tool

 Figure only accounts for Kilombero as no saving groups were established in Sumbawanga



Introduction

The economies of Mozambique and Tanzania are highly dependent on natural resources. At the same time, accelerated growth, together with the effects of climate change, is placing pressure on those resources. Both countries are highly vulnerable to climate change. The two cyclones that made landfall in Mozambique in 2019 were amongst the strongest cyclones to hit the country in recorded history, and the winds, rain, and subsequent flooding caused enormous economic losses, directly affecting more than 2 million people. Tanzania has also seen the consequences of climate change and extreme weather events, including flooding and drought that has already led to major economic costs, estimated at USD 200 million per year for the agriculture sector alone (approximately 1.2 percent of agriculture's contribution to GDP). Given the dependence of people and businesses in these two countries on natural resources, changes in weather patterns are expected to have significant impacts on peoples' lives in the coming decades.

The Sustainability and Inclusion Strategy for Growth Corridors in Africa (SUSTAIN-Africa) was created to implement climate-resilient landscape development in Tanzania and Mozambique and, ultimately, to support the transition from business-as-usual to economic trajectories that combine growth with ecosystem resilience and social prosperity in Africa.

"Tanzania is a growing economy and is highly dependent on agriculture. It is also an economy that is battling with the effects of climate change. So it is important the growth process in Tanzania is inclusive, green and sustainable in the long term. The SUSTAIN initiative brings all the different elements together to help the country to develop in that trajectory". **Michael Nkonu, SUSTAIN Tanzania Coordinator 2015 - 2019.**



SUSTAIN-Africa is an IUCN-led, 10-year initiative that started in 2014. In its first five years, the initiative was active in the Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) and in the Zambezi Valley in Mozambique. The model for change and scaling up used in SUSTAIN combines joint action on the ground, consensus building among stakeholders, dialogue to define more inclusive and sustainable actions for growth, and policy framing to help strengthen business approaches, institutions, rules, and implementation incentives. SUSTAIN-Africa engages at the landscape and national levels to achieve these goals with learning disseminated through the SUSTAIN partnership for replication and scale-up at the regional and continental scale.

The programme was developed with four strategic objectives:



Water security – Ensure a sustainable and climate-resilient supply of water for livelihoods, production, health, and ecosystems, coupled with lower water-related risks;



Climate change adaptation and mitigation through land resource management – Use landscape management and restoration to enhance climate change resilience with climate-smart agriculture, while supporting food security and low-carbon development through new value chains that link primary production with trading and enterprise opportunities;



New investment and business partnerships – Develop new business models and partnerships in growth corridors to build long-term synergies between development and biodiversity conservation, raise investment, and lower risks for rural households, commercial enterprises, and sustainable economic growth; and



Policy, learning, and evidence – Promote improved public and private sector strategies for sustainable water, land, and ecosystems and for climate change resilience that are integrated into policies on economic growth.

The SUSTAIN Partnership is composed of IUCN, the IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL), the African Wildlife Foundation, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, and Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP), with the Micaia Foundation. SUSTAIN also has several strategic partners in each country, including the secretariat of the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) and the Vice President's Office in Tanzania as well as Zambezi Valley Development Agency (ADVZ) and the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER).

The year 2018 was the final year of the first phase of the programme, with 2019 as a transitional year between Phases 1 and 2, where learning from the first five years was shared with stakeholders. In 2019, the theory of change and operational aspects of the programme were adapted for Phase 2, based on learning and stakeholder guidance.

Water security



Climate change adaptation and mitigation through land resource management



New investment and business partnerships



Policy, learning, and evidence







About this report

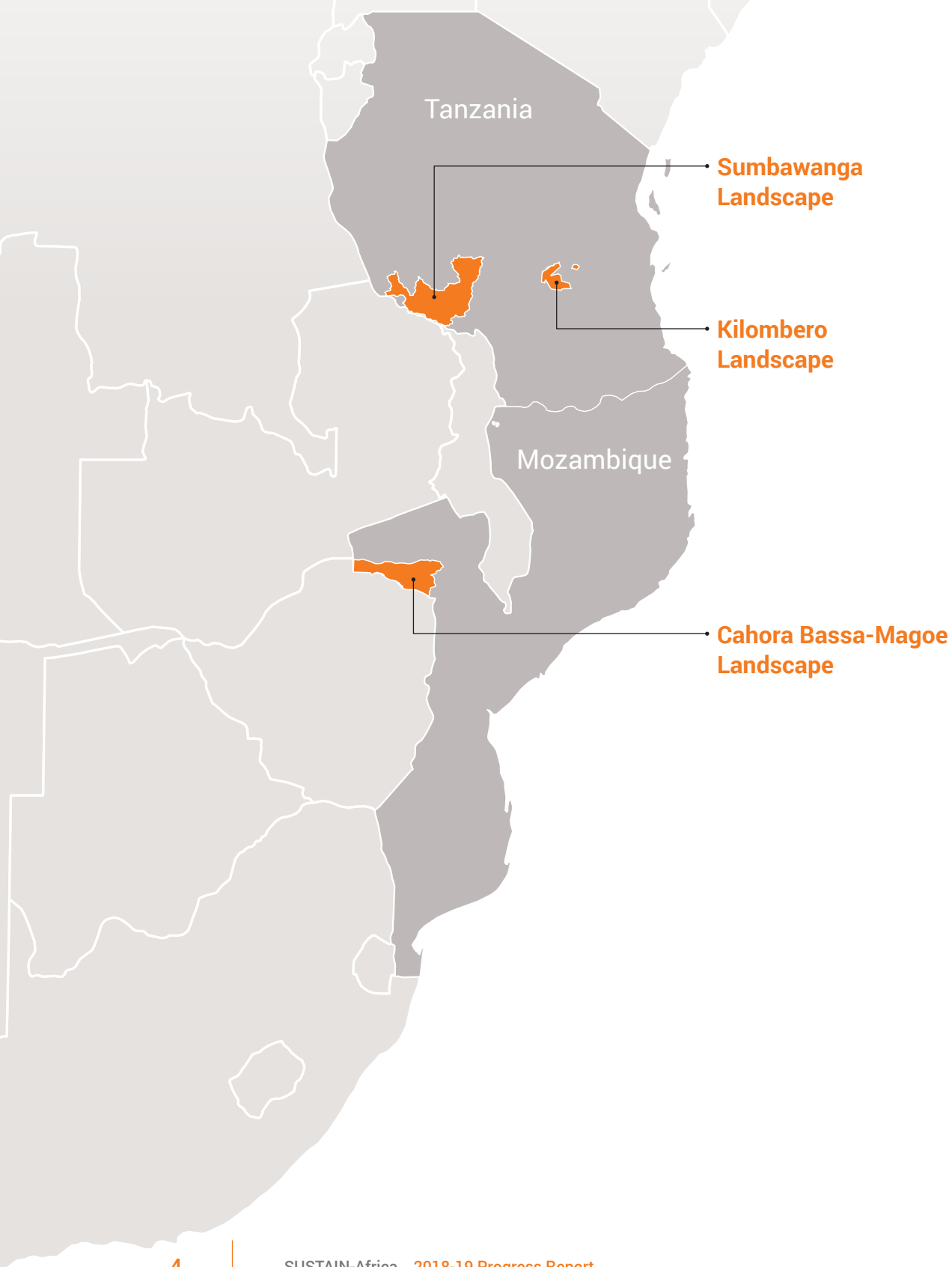
This report covers the reporting period from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019. It covers a two-year period, because Phase 1 was extended by a year to allow for finalising the programme's deliverables, as well as to provide a bridge between Phases 1 and 2. While the report is for 2018-19, most activities in 2019 took place in the first half of the year.

The structure of this report is substantially different to previous SUSTAIN annual reports for two reasons: (i) It has been developed as an outward-facing document to communicate SUSTAIN results to the programme's stakeholders, and (ii) It has been designed as a bridge between Phases 1 and 2, therefore taking into account changes made to SUSTAIN's Theory of Change and logical framework.

The figure below maps SUSTAIN Phase 1 results onto the structure of the report.

SECTION OF REPORT				
Governance and institutional strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions are integrating water, land and ecosystem management 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring data is in active use as evidence for strengthened policy influencing and communications National and corridor-level policies and strategies influenced
Integrated natural resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of integrated water resources management Management of water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape-level management and restoration of ecosystems is reinforcing climate resilience Local food security is improving with sustainable ecosystem management 		
Business engagement and market opportunities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New value chains are diversifying primary production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business development partnerships are supporting expanded participation of small-scale producers and processors in small enterprise 	
Sustainable investment			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New partnerships between investors and communities or land and water institutions support ecosystem management and sustainable solutions for water and food security Public and private investment in carbon and watershed services is providing new financing streams for households, communities, land and water institutions or enterprises 	

Where SUSTAIN is active



2018-19 Progress

Phase 1 of SUSTAIN-Africa came to an end in December 2019, after a one-year extension to the programme. This report summarises the programme's achievements in 2018 and 2019 for the areas of governance and institutional strengthening, integrated natural resources management, business engagement and market opportunities, and sustainable investments. Further to the results achieved in these areas of work, the last two years of the programme served the purpose of capturing learning, both for dissemination and to inform the design of a second phase.

The highlight from 2018-19 in governance has been the convergence of local governance processes for planning and management of natural resources into multi-stakeholder dialogues for optimising trade-offs between land, water, ecosystem, and business uses in the wider landscapes. While SUSTAIN continued to invest in strengthening individual structures for managing land and water, increased coordination between these structures and emphasis on inclusive

decision making are leading to better outcomes for people and nature.

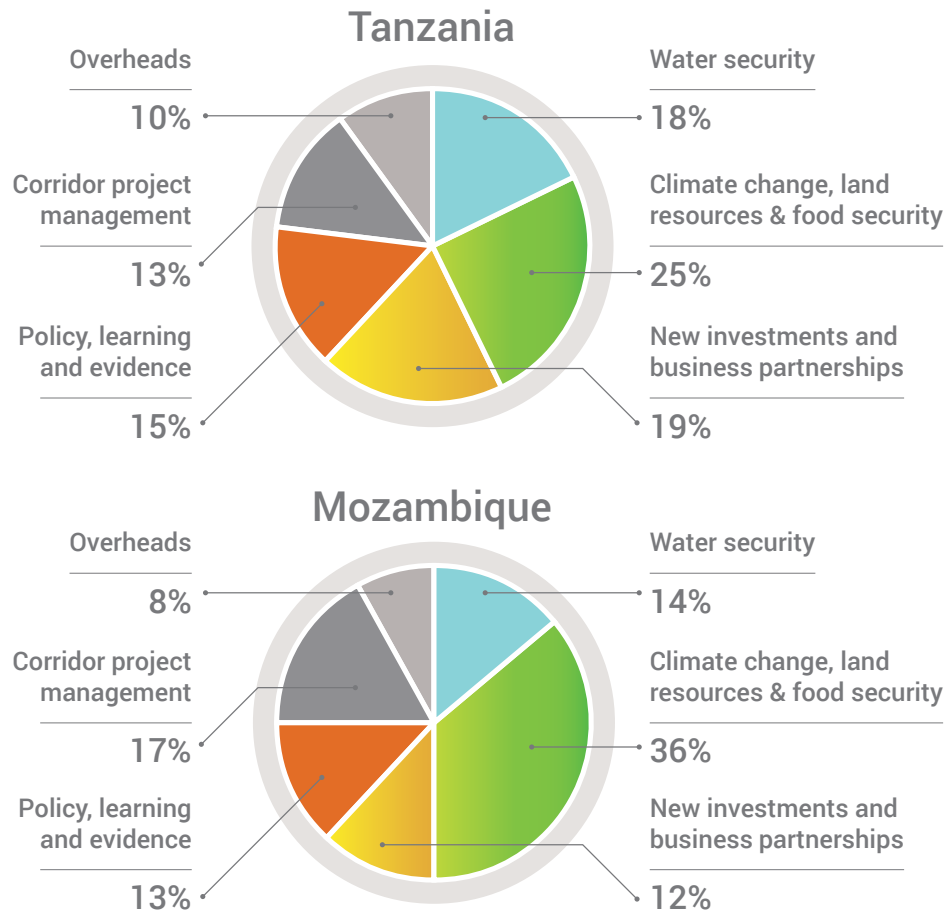
SUSTAIN's work to increase coordination in governance structures has positively influenced land, water, and ecosystem management. Key results in this area include better monitoring of water quality leading to informed decisions for water management, a shift to sustainable agriculture practices coupled with increased productivity and better income for local communities, and increased investment in restoration of ecosystems to safeguard the services necessary for human prosperity.

We also continued to build on a strategy of engaging economic actors as levers for change in SUSTAIN landscapes and at the national level. Partnerships with business in SUSTAIN landscapes and at the national level continued to influence environmental and social policies and practices of business actors. As for the finance sector, SUSTAIN has focused on influencing the rules for investment and contributing to

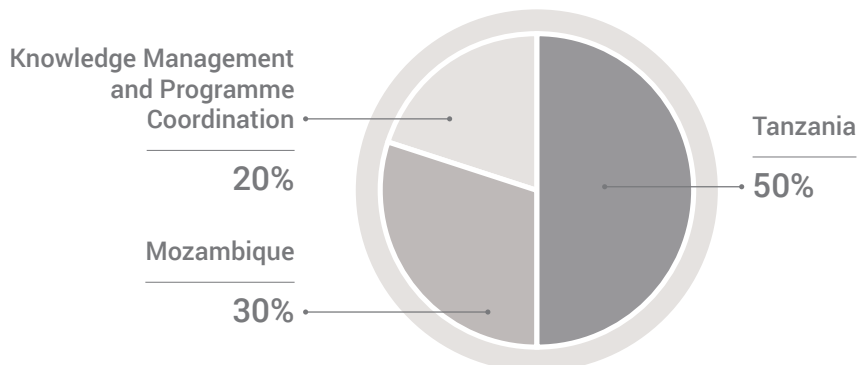
the development of a sustainable and inclusive finance toolbox. Particularly notable during this reporting period is the agreement from financial

institutions in Tanzania to adopt Sustainable Finance Principles for the sector.

Investment in Programme Areas



Investment per Country



Governance and institutional strengthening

Integrated and inclusive governance is central to the SUSTAIN programme vision. The aims are to strengthen local governance structures, especially those responsible for natural resources management, and to build dialogues between stakeholders and sectors at the landscape level to influence decision making by key institutions in charge of economic development. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the improvement of coordination between public and private institutions at different levels, from landscape to national.

In the last year of the programme, SUSTAIN continued to strengthen local governance structures, such as water-user associations, village natural resource committees, and Natural Resources Management Commissions (NRMCs), by building capacity of local stakeholders and making these structures more diverse, accountable, and effective. SUSTAIN also facilitated multi-stakeholder dialogues for optimising trade-offs among land, water, ecosystem, and business uses. Results from

this work include improvements in water quality and availability, positive impacts on land-use management practices, and sustained and sustainable income for local communities. Our work to strengthen local governance has further enhanced the participation and decision-making power of women in natural resource management and planning.

“The choice to work through the mandated governance structures in Tanzania was an important step in strengthening and sustaining the enabling conditions for the inclusive and equitable participation of rights holders in decision making.” Barbara Nakangu, Senior Program Manager, IUCN Global Programme on Governance and Rights



At the national level, SUSTAIN's work with key institutions in charge of economic development, such as natural resources ministries, growth corridor authorities, and industry associations, led to better integration of environmental and social considerations into their policies and practices.



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Tanzania deliverables

In both the Kilombero and Sumbawanga landscapes, we continued to support the establishment and strengthening of Water User Associations (WUAs). During the reporting period, SUSTAIN facilitated the establishment of a WUA in the Ruipa sub-catchment, which is part of the Kilombero Valley Ramsar Site. Additionally, a Kilombero Catchment Management Plan was developed, in collaboration with the Ministry of Water, through the Rufiji Basin Water Office (RBWO), and co-financed by the [Stabilising Land Use Project \(PLUS\)](#).



“Earlier this century we would need to resolve 10 to 15 water conflicts each year, some of them violent. Today an entire year can pass without a single incident occurring. WUAs do a big job, when water volumes are low, the WUAs are the ones that prepare a water use calendar, thereby reducing conflicts”. David Muginya, the Community Development Officer for the Rufiji Basin Water Office (RBWO)

In Sumbawanga, three WUA Action Plans¹ were developed to enable the implementation of the Lake Rukwa Basin Water Office Integrated Water Resources Management Plans with water users in those three communities. A learning exchange between the Katuma and Msaginya WUAs and Irrigation Organisations also took place. SUSTAIN has also supported the Lake Rukwa Basin Water Board (LRBWB) to engage more with all levels of water users in the Katavi Region, especially in terms of resource planning and management. Results from these interventions include an increased respect for demarcated areas and more community members advocating for protection of water sources, with buy-in from political figures and the local government.

During this reporting period, an Integrated Kilombero Multi-Stakeholder Platform was initiated, accelerating the nomination of the Kilombero Landscape as a Special Planning Zone. The platform is made up of representatives from the public and private sectors, local communities, civil society organisations, and NGOs. The Platform will strengthen land-use governance and promote land-based investment through inclusive and sustainable development.

With regards to awareness raising and capacity building for improved policy implementation, SUSTAIN continued outreach through training, workshops, and radio programmes, increasing awareness and knowledge linked to natural resources policies, land tenure, and land-use planning principles and good governance. As a result, 1,031 households in Rukwa and Katavi obtained Certificates for Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO) for the first time.

At the national level, SUSTAIN continued to engage with the SAGCOT Centre and had an instrumental role in the development of the Inclusive Green Growth guiding tool, which was developed to operationalise SAGCOT’s IGG Principles with agricultural supply chain actors operating in the corridor. In mid-2019, SUSTAIN also organized a national policy workshop, bringing together officials from relevant ministries and government agencies, as well as other relevant stakeholders, for a dialogue on how the results and partnerships from SUSTAIN can be used to align programmes and support implementation of policies across sectors. The workshop was also used to identify areas of highest priority for coordinated implementation of policy relating to inclusion, green growth, climate resilience, food and water security, and investment.

¹ WUA Action plans in Mpanda, Msaginya, and Katuma.



Integrated Water Resources Management in the Katuma Catchment, Tanzania

The Katuma River, which runs into Lake Rukwa in the southwest of Tanzania, has been experiencing fierce competition for its water resources, from farmers using the water for agriculture, to pastoralists using it for their livestock, to the downstream Katavi National Park dependent on its water resources to maintain the health of the park's unique ecosystems.

The river was re-classified from perennial to seasonal in 2000, and by 2018 the effects of water mismanagement in the river had decreased water supply into Lake Rukwa by 40 percent. The lake is an important source of water for people and wildlife, and holds the largest concentration of crocodiles and hippopotamuses in Tanzania.

To address mounting pressure on water resources and the resulting conflict between the various stakeholders dependent on these resources, SUSTAIN supported the establishment of Water User Associations (WUAs) in the region. WUAs are recognised by law as the link between Basin Water Offices (BWO) and water users. The establishment of WUAs in various villages along the river allowed the communities to improve their capacity on water resources management. It also offered an opportunity for discussion and exchange between the various water users, increasing understanding of the various positions held on the topic and opening opportunities for cooperation and sharing of the benefits coming from the resources.

SUSTAIN also worked with local government authorities, the Lake Rukwa Basin Water Office (LRBWO), and representatives of the communities to demolish 23 illegal headworks that were diverting water from the river. This has resulted in flow being restored in the Katuma River and increased access to water for downstream communities. To ensure that farmers reliant on the diverted water were not penalised, a deal was struck with a local entrepreneur to invest in an improved irrigation scheme, worth USD 90,000. This scheme replaced 13 illegal ones and prevented water loss. The local WUA entered into an agreement with the entrepreneur, and agreed on the amount of water to be extracted for irrigation purposes with the LRBWO. Rice farmers repay the entrepreneur in bags of rice.

In addition, SUSTAIN and the Lake Rukwa Basin Water Board (LRBWB) convened local hydrogeologists, irrigation officers, field officers, representatives from the Tanzanian Ministry of Water and Irrigation, and local government authorities to prepare a Katuma Catchment Water Resources Strategy and Action Plan that would address the concerns of water users in the catchment. The plan has a ten-year horizon and its goals are to reduce land degradation, ensure irrigation infrastructure is constructed according to national standards for efficient water use, mediate brewing conflicts between different water users through the transparent and equitable allocation of water resources, and develop a database to be completed with meteorological, hydrological, and socioeconomic data to ensure informed decision making and allocation of water resources.



© Kahana Lukumbuzya



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Mozambique deliverables

SUSTAIN became a member of the Upper Zambezi Basin Sub-committee² in 2017 and, in the reporting period, was active and participating in both the Upper Zambezi Sub-committee and the Zambezi River Basin Committee, contributing to decision making on water resources in the basin. As part of these processes, SUSTAIN has assisted the restructuring of the Zambezi River Basin Committee and, in doing so, mainstreamed an integrated landscape approach into their policies.

During 2018-19, 10 of the 40 producer clubs set up by SUSTAIN were legally registered as associations, and the land under these associations' jurisdiction received Land User Rights Certificates. This was an important step toward land security, as well as a safeguard of

the investments made by the clubs. The newly formed associations now have further incentives to ensure protection and conservation of their land, and invest in processes that will ensure higher yields in the long term.

SUSTAIN's activities in the Magoé, Cahora Bassa, and Marara districts in Mozambique have also contributed to various national and regional policy strategies. Specifically, SUSTAIN promoted community development and poverty alleviation, water security, biodiversity conservation, and best practices on sustainable agriculture production and sustainable fisheries by local communities. SUSTAIN has been working in collaboration and coordination with government institutions at all levels, as well as local partners, communities, and local structures. In the reporting period, contributions were made to the following strategies:



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² This platform allows SUSTAIN to promote sustainable water use and conservation in the Cahora Bassa landscape and at the scale of the Upper Zambezi sub-basin.



- The National Strategy for the Agricultural Sector
- The Master Plan and Strategy for the Fisheries Sector
- The Zambezi Valley Master Plan
- The ARA-Zambeze Water Resources Strategy.

Further to this, a national policy workshop in June 2019 served to disseminate learning and results from SUSTAIN Phase 1 to policy makers and other relevant stakeholders at the national level. It was also designed to collect input on priority policy interventions for SUSTAIN Phase 2.

Integrated Natural Resources Management

As a complement to the governance and institutional strengthening work, SUSTAIN's work on integrated natural resources management

combines landscape-level planning with solutions aimed at enhancing water and food security, as well as climate resilience. To achieve this, context-specific strategies have been employed in the programme, ranging from implementation of water monitoring technologies, to deployment of climate-smart agriculture practices, to restoration of degraded lands and improved management of conservation areas.

With regards to integrated water resources management, SUSTAIN focused its 2018-19 interventions on improving water quality data and ensuring that water management and decision making was informed by the latest data and assessments. SUSTAIN also used its experience on water management and water quality monitoring to influence relevant water institutions in the landscape and, more broadly, to encourage the adoption of similar approaches in other landscapes and regions.



© SUSTAIN Mozambique

In the reporting period, SUSTAIN's work on sustainable agriculture continued to build capacity and awareness of farmers and extension workers, both in intervention landscapes and widely in SAGCOT, including through radio programmes aimed at disseminating sustainable land and water management practices.

Finally, SUSTAIN engaged in planning and management of restoration interventions in all three landscapes. Nurseries to supply restoration activities and to encourage local communities to adopt agroforestry practices were also established during this reporting period.

Tanzania deliverables

Integrated water resources management

To help improve water quality in Kilombero, SUSTAIN has worked with WUAs and the Rufiji Basin Water Office (RBWO) to implement a participatory, low-technology monitoring system for river health and used the resulting data to prioritize water management actions. In 2018, SUSTAIN provided further training on the system and produced learning materials in DVD format, and training manuals and posters outlining the procedures and methodologies. The system was adopted by Tanzania's National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), Basin Water Boards and WUAs across Tanzania³ and is now known as the Tanzania River Scoring System (TARISSfupi).



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³ Read more on SUSTAIN's contribution to collaborative citizen science here: <http://www.waterandnature.org/stories/grace-wairima-collaborative-citizen-science> and community-led river monitoring to protect wildlife and wildlands here: <https://www.awf.org/blog/community-led-river-monitoring-protects-wildlife-and-wild-lands>



Water management actions resulting from the data collected through TARISSfupi included a partnership with Tanzania Grassroots Oriented Development (TAGRODE) to implement a river restoration and buffer zone protection programme along the Lukosi river (IKC). This programme involved getting agreement from 200 farmers to leave a 30-metre buffer zone on each side of the river bank and to restore the land adjacent to the river by introducing environmentally friendly activities such as planting fruit tree species and beekeeping; these activities were also aimed at establishing alternative sources of income for the farmers. Farmers were also trained in integrated pest management (IPM) to reduce the level of water pollution along the river.

In Sumbawanga, SUSTAIN built on interventions begun in the first two years of the project, i.e., strengthening and building capacity of water resources management institutions, improving data collection (for informed decision making), and resource evaluation and protection. During this period, SUSTAIN carried out water source vulnerability mapping in the Katuma Catchment, which resulted in the demarcation of two water resources (Manga Spring and Kenswa Wetland) and put in place measures for their protection. Furthermore, established WUAs continued to ensure the protection of water sources and provide education on water resources management to communities along the Katuma River catchment.

Sustainable agriculture

SUSTAIN's actions in Kilombero aimed at enhancing food security through sustainable agricultural development continued to focus on deploying climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies. During the reporting period, SUSTAIN trained extension workers and farmers on different themes of agronomy, climate-smart agriculture practices, new value chains, and farming as a business. In collaboration with the

Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI), Kilombero Sugar Company Limited (KSC), and the Sugar Board of Tanzania (SBT), we also developed a cane training manual, which will be used by the extension workers and investors to assist the local farmers in improving cane production and productivity. In partnership with KSC, SUSTAIN also helped establish 200 hectares of cane nurseries, with an expected yield of 20,000 tonnes of seed cane.

In Sumbawanga, SUSTAIN continued to work with previously established farmer groups to set up 31 demonstration plots for maize, sunflower, and rice in order to deploy climate-smart agriculture practices, improve farmer productivity, and, in the case of rice, introduce a system of rice intensification technologies. Alongside the demo plots, SUSTAIN built the capacity of farmer organisations, extension workers, and agro-pastoralists on themes related to sustainable agricultural development, including site selection, land preparation, selection of agricultural inputs, application of organic or inorganic fertilizer, sowing seeds, space planting, field management (gap filling, weeding, thinning, application of pesticide/herbicide, top-dressing), harvesting, and storage. A training manual for sunflower and maize was developed and shared with the farmers, and training materials were produced to increase awareness of pests.

To increase the reach of SUSTAIN-promoted agricultural practices, we partnered with Farm Radio International (FRI) and the Technical Center for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), based in the Netherlands, to select and disseminate through radio programmes best practices on sustainable land and water management for smallholder farmers in Tanzania. The radio programmes reached millions of listeners in rural settings and shared expert views and farmer-tested good practices in an interactive manner. The programmes ran for up to 15 weeks during prime time and on



five radio stations covering SAGCOT. Feedback from farmers and extension service providers was positive, and increased awareness was demonstrated through interviews following the programmes.

Landscape restoration

Landscape restoration was also an important element of SUSTAIN activities in Kilombero in 2018-19.

Tree nurseries for native tree species and cocoa were established in the lower and upper Mngeta Valley and in Udzunga-Magombera to support restoration goals and incentivise agroforestry practices amongst smallholder farmers. SUSTAIN also supported the demarcation of 1,833 ha of Namwai Forest in the Ruipa wildlife corridor to allow for passive restoration.

After upgrading Magombera Forest Reserve, SUSTAIN supported Reforest Africa to develop

methods for passive and active restoration of moist forest, establishing forty permanent sample plots in Magombera Nature Reserve. The team monitors natural regeneration and planted trees outside the reserve as proxies for forest landscape restoration in the Udzungwa – Kilombero ecosystem. The techniques developed are expected to be adopted by different partners in the landscape to meet Bonn Challenge targets and Tanzania's pledge to restore 5.2 million hectares.

SUSTAIN also continued to support the development of Village Land-Use Plans (VLUPs) in both landscapes of operation, with four being developed in Kilombero and seven in Sumbawanga during this reporting period. This put approximately 7,900 ha under conservation status as Village Land Forest Reserves to be managed by the communities. Restoration programmes were implemented in previously established VLUPs, and 277,839 trees were



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planted on 274.2 ha of degraded land. Further to this, SUSTAIN's work in Sumbawanga resulted in early 2019 in the establishment of the 62,000-ha Kalambo Forest Nature Reserve, the first Miombo nature reserve in Tanzania. The reserve has unique ecosystem values and forms an ecological corridor enabling the movement of wildlife from the Kalambo Game Reserve in Zambia to the Katavi National Park in Tanzania.

During this reporting period, IUCN initiated "Restoration in supply chains (RESUPPLY) – from zero net deforestation to positive action", a co-finance project focused on identifying restoration opportunities in the sugar supply chain in Kilombero. RESUPPLY is funded by the German Ministry for the Environment and will undertake assessments on forest landscape restoration (FLR) in the sugarcane, cocoa, and coffee supply chains in Tanzania, Ghana, and Peru respectively. The expected outcome of the project is to catalyse global action of the private sector

involved in production and sourcing of major commodities to implement FLR as a vehicle for achieving their sustainability and deforestation-free commitments, as well as to contribute to the Bonn Challenge. The kick-off of the project in Kilombero took place in the second half of 2019, with training of forest and farm producers' organizations associated with Kilombero Sugarcane Company and an inception workshop aimed at finalising the roadmap and timeline for the project and confirming the project structure and stakeholders.

Mozambique deliverables

A Water Assessment Study of the landscape concluded that the semi-arid geographical characteristics of the area, which keeps water levels low most of the year, will likely worsen due to climate change. It indicated that the currently applied solution of constructing small and medium-sized dams (endorsed by the



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government's five-year plan) may be inadequate and is compounded by customs and irrigation techniques that result in water waste. The study also identified models and techniques for water harvesting that could be more suited to the different landscape types. SUSTAIN presented these results to relevant institutions in the landscape, including district authorities and ARA Zambeze, who were very receptive to receiving support in their implementation.

Closely related to this work was the initiation of a co-financed project with UNIDO to promote water security and sustainable energy through the establishment of solar-powered irrigation systems. This work is rehabilitating existing water wells to supply water in the dry season and identifying needs and suitability of locations for new boreholes and irrigation systems. It has also introduced new solar technology to power irrigation, which could eventually be expanded to increase access to renewable energy for rural communities. During the reporting period, Producer Club members were trained to operate and maintain these systems. An expansion model is being developed for Phase 2, looking at the possibility of building bankable projects related to this, which would supply solar energy for multiple purposes in rural areas and involve local communities in microenterprise development.



*"Our biggest challenges in the near future are to ensure water availability for human consumption. Looking at population growth and reduced rainfall, this is a management concern." says **Sheila Mandlate, Water Quality and Environment Services, ARA Zambeze.** "With SUSTAIN we were lucky to be able to train people to monitor water quality. This has helped us to gain a better picture of risk zones, getting to know water quality in the region so we can inform district agencies."*

In 2018-19, SUSTAIN, together with the Producer Clubs, the Natural Resources Committees identified in each community, and governmental institutions, elaborated plans for restoration and for monitoring implementation of forest



restoration activities. Ten tree nurseries were established during the reporting period, producing more than 92,000 seedlings that were sold and planted as a carbon-reduction measure as well as to support forest cover restoration in the landscape. In addition, we continued to promote conservation agriculture measures to restore degraded agricultural lands, increase Producer Club resilience to climate change impacts, and increase their food security throughout the year.

A partnership with the National Administration of Protected Areas in Mozambique (ANAC) was established to support Magoe National Park management, including through the development of an investment strategy for the park.

At the national level, SUSTAIN delivered training on Ecosystem Management for Effective Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, based on a request from the group of Mozambican parliamentarians that SUSTAIN has been working with.

Business engagement and market opportunities

Businesses and markets are important levers for transitioning to climate-resilient economic models. SUSTAIN has engaged with businesses both within the landscapes where they operate and at the national level to integrate sustainability into business policies, practices, and value chains. SUSTAIN has also facilitated nature-based business development and market linkages as a way to incentivize sustainable and inclusive landscape practices.

“SUSTAIN is looking for a balance between conservation and development, it's not an easy job to do, but it's possible through partnerships. So each time we ask: How do we include the community, how do we include the private sector, how do we improve the government system to make sure people work together and resolve their landscape challenges together for the benefit of every party involved in the landscape.” **Pastor Magingi, SUSTAIN Manager in the Kilombero Landscape**



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Producer clubs to support integrated natural resources management

In order to encourage smallholder farmers in Mozambique's Zambezi Valley to implement solutions for better management of natural resources, SUSTAIN created 40 Producer Clubs, composed of about 50 members each, a significant proportion of whom are women. The establishment of these clubs allowed the dissemination of easily applied climate-smart agriculture practices and technologies, whilst at the same time boosting productivity in the region. Farmer capacity was built through farmer field schools, where different conservation agriculture techniques were demonstrated. Each club benefited from a wide range of inputs and the opening of wells for irrigation. The starting point was the clubs, and then their members were in charge of transmitting the new knowledge to the rest of the community.



"The Producer Club concept is interesting because it is based on the construction of a collective memory that is transmitted orally. This allows for a greater survival of the knowledge acquired within the scope of the project." Reinaldo Mendieta, 2016-2018



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One of the innovations brought to the Mozambique landscapes by SUSTAIN was crop rotation. Due to the extremely dry conditions in the Tete region, farmers were used to only one production cycle per year, usually of rain-fed crops, and there was no tradition of horticultural production. SUSTAIN taught the clubs to rotate crops and combine different crops to help fight pests. With SUSTAIN, farmers learned to grow a greater variety of food on their land throughout the year and to produce a greater quantity of products from the same portion of land, not only strengthening food security but also increasing household income through commercialization of surplus produce. SUSTAIN also encouraged producers to organize themselves into

savings groups, as a way of promoting greater financial security for families and to allow producers to reinvest in the clubs, through the purchase of inputs and even land.

Producer Clubs also play an important role in environmental conservation, as they collaborate with the Natural Resource Management Committees, community bodies that raise awareness and protect resources. Furthermore, in order to promote a more rational and sustainable use of water, community nurseries have been established for the production of native species of shade trees, as well as fruit trees, and have encouraged tree replanting in forest and family yards, to help reduce water evaporation and regulate temperatures. At the same time, mulching was introduced as a way to retain water in the soil, reduce the need for irrigation, and make production viable throughout the year.



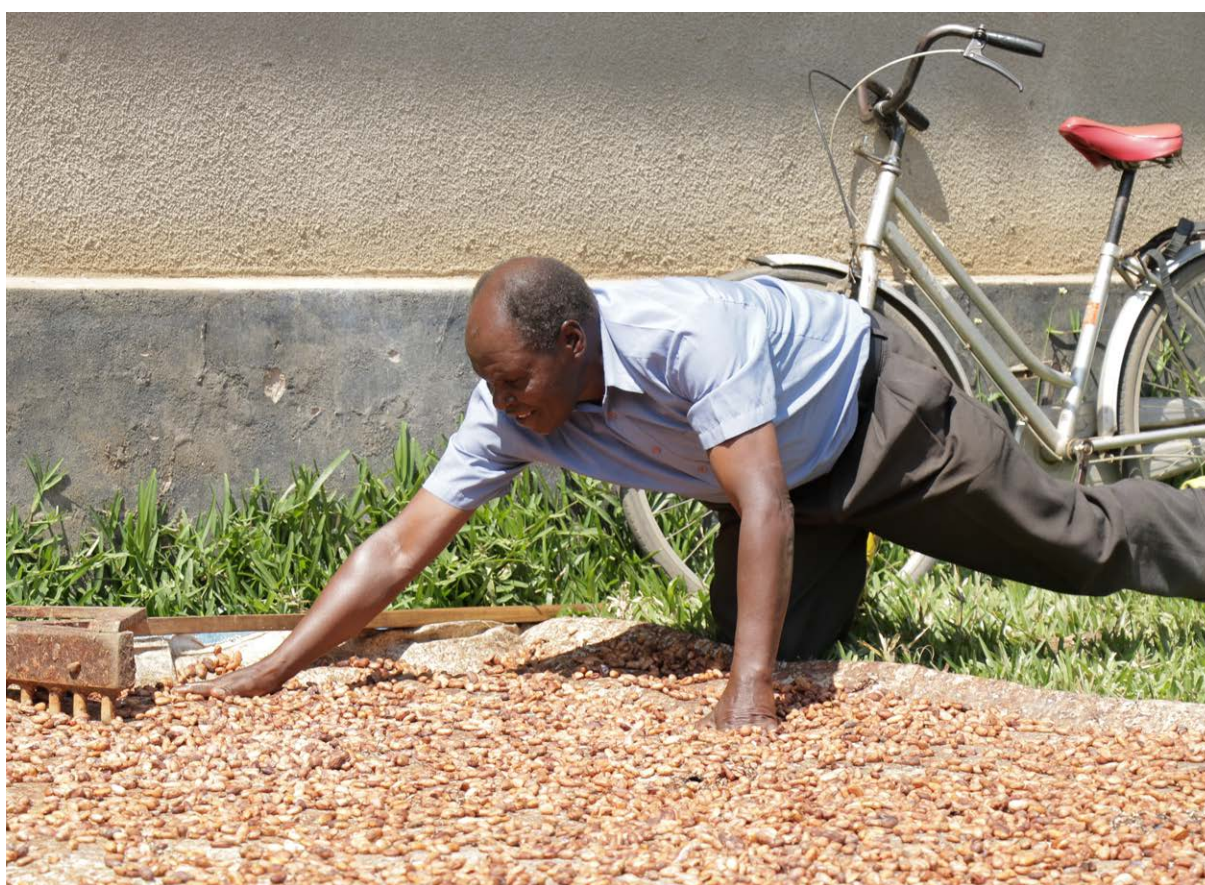
In 2018-19, engagements with businesses continued to flourish in all three landscapes where SUSTAIN operates, with new partnerships under development with Kokoa Kamili Limited in Kilombero Valley and Cahora Bassa Hydropower in Cahora Bassa-Magoe Landscape. New and existing partnerships aim to integrate environmental and social management practices within the companies, as well as to build the business case for companies to engage beyond their boundaries to support integrated landscape management. In Mozambique, SUSTAIN also successfully enabled market linkages for honey and baobab, and nature-based businesses are empowering women in the landscape to improve their livelihoods.

At the national level, we continued to influence business practices through our engagement with industry associations such as CEOrt in Tanzania and academic institutions such as ENAM business school in Mozambique. A key deliverable in this reporting period was the

finalisation of Inclusive Green Growth Toolkits with the SAGCOT secretariat and environmental feeder group. These toolkits are expected to increase legal compliance and integrate sustainability into small-to-large agricultural companies in the SAGCOT corridor.

Tanzania deliverables

In Kilombero, after continued discussions with Kokoa Kamili Limited (KKL) it was deemed premature to enter into an MoU with the company. Instead, SUSTAIN assisted the cocoa farmers to transform their association into a cooperative known as Mbingu Organic Cocoa Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society (MOCO AMCOS), which has more than 500 members. Through co-finance secured by AWF from GNF/BMZ, a solar dryer facility was built with five metric tons processing capacity. The facility will increase the volume intake of cocoa beans during the rainy season and thus reduce the post harvesting loss.



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A payment for ecosystem services (PES) agreement was signed between Kilombero Plantation Limited (KPL) and eight communities⁴ in the Mngeta sub-catchment (IKC). The scheme was aimed at incentivising the communities to implement effective natural resources management and good agriculture practices. KPL agreed to invest approximately USD 140,000 in this partnership to reward these communities for restoring the degraded catchment and improving their agriculture practices. A diverse group of stakeholders were key to the development of the scheme, including VLUCs, smallholder associations, WUAs, RBWO, KPL, local NGOs, and local government authorities.⁵ Unfortunately, after the signing of this agreement, KPL ceased its operations in Kilombero. AWF is maintaining the agreement with local communities through co-financed projects until a buyer is identified for KPL, at which point their engagement in the scheme will be negotiated.

Concerning the work on nature-based value chains, SUSTAIN continued to build capacity and provide technical support on conservation enterprise development, resulting in the strengthening of three beekeeping groups and the establishment of five additional groups in Kilombero. SUSTAIN also established a honey collection and processing centre to improve the quality of the honey produced by the supported groups. The groups in question have raised financing from this work and were therefore able to issue loans through Village Savings and Loans Associations, thereby supporting the economic empowerment of other community members.

In Sumbawanga, SUSTAIN continued to broker partnerships between investors and farmers and to improve access to extension services and markets. Activities related to this work included

organising farmers to business (F2B) meetings between farmer organisations and agribusiness, as well as LGA agriculture officials and farmers through the Agriculture Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS) and Nondo Investment. A total of 1214 farmers were linked to markets. Training and technical support on sustainable business development⁶ was provided to SMEs and entrepreneurs in collaboration with the Rukva and Katavi Regional Commissioner Offices and the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO).

Engagement with business in Sumbawanga also continued, with the cooperation of AMDT growing after EMPIEN decided to take a step back. The farmer groups established under SUSTAIN, which included almost 500 farmers, were enrolled into AMDT's programme on Inclusive Business for Sunflower Production. Collaboration with YARA, SEEDCO, SYNGENTA, AgroZ etc. also continued to yield results in terms of improved productivity, use of technologies and leveraging market linkages to smallholder farmers in the landscape.

At the national level, an important deliverable under this theme was the SAGCOT IGG toolkit. This toolkit has been developed under SAGCOT's Green Reference Group and provides guidance for businesses to comply with environmental and social legislation, as well as to adopt improved environmental and social management practices. There are three different versions of the tool addressed to different operators in SAGCOT, specifically medium-to-large businesses, SMEs, and processors. SUSTAIN led the development of the tool by chairing the environmental feeder group and will be involved in its roll-out starting in 2020. Further to the work with SAGCOT, SUSTAIN continued to engage with CEOrt to support implementation of their sustainability strategy.

4 A PES was agreed between KPL and these villages: Idunda, Itongowa, Itonya, Kimala, Uluti, Mhanga, Mngeta, and Ukwega.

5 Read more about the development of the PES scheme here: <https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/engaging-business-boost-sustainability-african-agriculture>

6 Including business skills, financial literacy, business management, and business plan development.



Linked to this and together with the [Global Reporting Initiative](#), we organized a two-day training for business on sustainability reporting in late 2019. Thirty participants holding senior positions in manufacturing, extraction, finance, insurance, agriculture, energy, and services companies attended the workshop.

Mozambique deliverables

After continued discussions with Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Company (HCB), a decision was taken to develop a Memorandum of Understanding between SUSTAIN, HCB, and the Zambezi Valley Development Agency (ADVZ) to support knowledge and joint action on the management of natural resources, socioeconomic development, and conservation of biodiversity in the Zambezi river basin. Alongside the development of the MoU, terms of reference for a baseline study of the risks and opportunities to biodiversity and ecosystems in the Cahora Bassa-Magoé landscape have been developed. The partners have also set aside resources for carrying out these studies and are committed to

act upon the recommendations from these. The MoU and studies are expected to begin in 2020.

“HCB, as the concession-holder to the Cahora Bassa reservoir, considers the protection of biodiversity in the reservoir and its surrounding area to be a relevant strategic action for its sustainable exploitation. In this context, SUSTAIN positions itself in the region as a potential partner for the environmental protection of the Cahora Bassa reservoir, as it has been carrying out important work in the area around Magoé National Park in terms of disseminating sustainable agriculture practices, livestock and tourism.” **Rosaque Guale - HCB Director of Water Resources and Environment.**



Since mid-2018, SUSTAIN has been engaging Olam in Mozambique, as the company's cotton concession covers ten districts in the province of Tete, including the three districts where SUSTAIN is operating.



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Improving local livelihoods through market opportunities for honey and baobab

Honey and baobab have always been popular products for domestic consumption in rural communities in Tete province, but their full livelihood value was not recognised. The establishment of value chains for these non-timber forest products (NTFPs) allowed the communities to place economic and social value on these products, which are also important for conservation and sustainable development. Promoting sustainable production of honey and baobab has proven a win-win strategy, contributing to the empowerment of communities whilst ensuring good management of ecosystems and landscapes.



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Micaia Foundation, a partner in SUSTAIN, has a long history of establishing value chains for NTFPs in Mozambique as a way of improving local practices and convincing local communities of the opportunities for livelihood enhancement linked to nature-based businesses. In Tete province, Micaia encouraged the planting of moringa trees due to their popularity with bees and to help reforest areas where deforestation had occurred. The presence of the beehives in those areas is now also continuing to prevent deforestation. An experienced beekeeper in each district was tasked with controlling the harvesting process and quality of the products, as well as taking the honey to the processing area where they would be paid per kilo of honeycomb.

The baobab value chain is heavily dependent on international markets. In the past, women harvested the fruit and brought it to local markets in Tete, where, through intermediaries, it would be sold to neighbouring countries. However, the collectors were not aware of the commercial value of the product and therefore sold the raw material at a very low cost. Micaia built local awareness of the potential value of this product and built the capacity of local women for value addition through processing of the raw material. Micaia also found a buyer in the US, which led to an increase of the price in the local market. Micaia trained 1,500 people as collectors and agents, to ensure they could produce sufficiently for the American buyer, and established 15 collection centres. This opened up the opportunity for paid labour for many women that were already harvesting baobab. Micaia also built local capacity to apply sustainable harvesting techniques, moving away from the use of fire and encouraging harvesting of fruit that had already fallen to the ground.



“Baobab Products Mozambique contracts are with women. Of course, this is a family business, men also go to the forest to get the fruit. But the goal is to empower women. After 3 years there are many stories and evidence of this impact, in terms of change. Women are now more respected.”
Milagre Nuvunga, Executive Director of the Micaia Foundation.

The baobab company set up by Micaia is now selling to US and UK customers and working to develop the domestic market, especially in Maputo. The development of honey and baobab value chains have given families in the landscape a second source of income, which ensured they could buy food for survival when drought affected agricultural production in 2018. Additionally, the companies set up by Micaia to develop these value chains, are partly community-owned companies, where a percentage of the profits is redistributed to the communities.



From a business perspective, productivity and efficiency are Olam's biggest concerns in this area. From a sustainability perspective, there are two key concerns: food security of outgrowers supplying Olam and the health of natural systems, especially in proximity to Magoie National Park. Discussions are ongoing regarding a possible partnership to develop a climate-resilient outgrower scheme that enables integrated management of natural resources and offers a model for replication and scale-up in Olam's concession and other cotton-growing areas. This potential engagement features in the SUSTAIN Phase 2 proposal, and Olam participated in the national consultations for the preparation of Phase 2 in 2018-19.

As a part of the IUCN BBP-led BioBiz exchange programme, and as a collaboration between SUSTAIN and the Shared Resources Joint Solutions programme (led by WWF in Mozambique) a capacity building workshop on Business Engagement for Landscape Change was held in Tete in October 2018. It was designed to bring together participants from business, civil society, and government to share experiences and learn about engaging business and developing landscape partnerships. The workshop also helped move forward engagements and identified next steps for cooperation with HCB, Gapi, and MNP.

SUSTAIN also continued the focus on agricultural diversification and nature-based business development through capacity building, business development, and realisation of market linkages. For instance, during this reporting period, the farmer clubs sold six tonnes of honey at local markets, resulting in an increased income of about USD 6,722. Improved and more sustainable fishing techniques resulted in fishermen earning USD 5,645 from fish sales. This money gave the Producer Clubs the opportunity to buy a total of

48 hectares of land to increase their agriculture production area. Besides this, a 2018 campaign to source baobab from SUSTAIN landscapes resulted in almost USD 40,000 of additional income for collectors, most of which are women.

At the national level, SUSTAIN continued to engage with academic institutions to encourage businesses to adopt sustainable and inclusive policies and practices. As part of the engagement with ENAM Business School, a course on inclusive and green business was developed and piloted as a way to gauge interest and refine focus for developing modules and curricula linked to business sustainability. The experience from the development and running of the course was used to initiate discussions with other higher education institutions such as ISG (Superior Institute for Management), given ENAM's decline in capacity over the last two years. ISG is interested in mainstreaming sustainability in its educational and training offers and could be a valuable partner in Phase 2.

Sustainable Investment

There are many ways in which to encourage better land and water resource management practices, including finance and investment, which are important levers to achieve better management. This can be done by both incentivizing a shift in the supply side, encouraging business development that has sustainability and inclusion at its core, and by acting upon the demand side, placing environmental and social conditions for lending and investment. When it comes to finance and investment, SUSTAIN has focused on the latter, engaging with the financial sector to influence the rules for investment and contributing to the development of a sustainable and inclusive finance toolbox.⁷ SUSTAIN has also engaged

⁷ The toolbox is led by IUCN NL and includes the Green Finance Academy, the Mobilising More for Climate Fund, and the Landscape Investment and Finance Tool.



© CEO Tanzania

extensively with the private sector to develop IGG partnerships to catalyse private financing, using direct investment, PES, and public-private partnership (elements covered in the previous section of this report).

In 2018-19, there was considerable traction for this work in Tanzania, where SUSTAIN gained support from key financial sector actors to collaborate on the adoption and implementation of Tanzania Sustainable Finance Principles. In Mozambique, engagement with the sector is in the early stages of development, though there is interest and SUSTAIN is well-placed to capitalise on this in a second phase.

Tanzania deliverables

Over the course of 2018 and 2019, SUSTAIN initiated a number of actions aimed at incentivizing sustainable investment in Tanzania. These actions are in line with SUSTAIN's longer-term goal of building a pipeline of sustainable and inclusive investment opportunities from

intervention landscapes. For instance, a Tanzanian Mobilising More Finance for Climate (MoMo) challenge identified 50 business opportunities for climate interventions in Tanzania. [Birk Agri Company](#), the winner of the challenge, was awarded EUR 25,000 to invest in the start-up of an innovative business combining beekeeping with the production of beans and avocado. The proposed business would contribute to food productivity, reversing natural resource loss, and climate mitigation action in the Southern Highland region of Iringa. The challenge was implemented in partnership with the SAGCOT Centre, which has committed to remaining involved in the development of the company, providing technical and business advice.

Besides engaging in the supply side by incentivizing novel climate-smart business development, SUSTAIN engaged with the financial sector to build environmental and social safeguards for the sector.



Towards Sustainable Finance Principles for the finance sector in Tanzania

Given that there are no financial sector standards in Tanzania that address non-financial risks such as environmental, social, and governance factors, and with agreement from financial institutions, SUSTAIN and CEOrt embarked on the development of Tanzanian Sustainable Finance Principles. It was clear to us that if the sector were to set clear principles on how their investments address nature and people, this would hugely stimulate the green and inclusive development of the country.

A set of draft principles were prepared with technical research from VBDO, the Dutch Association of Investors for Sustainable Development, and inspired by a number of national, regional, and global initiatives striving to guide financial sector contributions to sustainable development.¹² A workshop in September 2019 aimed at establishing a private sector-led process for developing Tanzania's Sustainable Finance Principles. This workshop resulted in a commitment by CEOrt financial sector members as well as the TBA to collaborate in this process of adoption and implementation of national principles.



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In recognizing the contribution that the financial sector can make to sustainable development in Tanzania, the purpose of the principles is to:

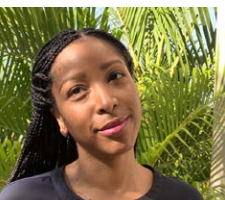
- Raise financial sector awareness of the environmental and social risks associated with business-as-usual and opportunities linked to embracing sustainable development strategies;
- Promote sustainable finance practices by setting the key environmental, social, and governance requirements for financial institutions;
- Increase transparency and consistency in the implementation of policies and practices for sustainable environmental and social management in the sector's business activities and operations;
- Reinforce and promote client and stakeholder confidence in the financial sector; and
- Support collaboration between different stakeholders for sustainable development.

Next steps in the process include the revision of the principles (currently underway), the establishment of a steering group to implement the process of adoption of the principles and develop an implementation plan, and fundraising to support the continuation of the process.

12 Especially the Nigerian, South African, and Kenyan banking principles, as well as the UNEP FI principles for responsible banking.



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*“The impact that CEOs can have and the decisions that they make on natural resources is quite significant. As an example, if the financial sector were to adopt sustainable finance principles, which is something we’re working towards, it would mean they have embedded in their way of lending new practices for how people farm and this could have a positive impact on biodiversity”. **Santina Majengo Benson, Executive Director, CEO Roundtable of Tanzania***

Starting in March 2018, a number of events were held in partnership with the CEO Roundtable of Tanzania, aimed at building the case for

Tanzania-owned Sustainable Finance Principles. These events culminated in the decision to embark on a process of adoption and implementation of Tanzanian principles in partnership with the Tanzanian Bankers Association (TBA), work which will continue in 2020 with co-financing from the Mitsubishi Foundation.

Further to the national-level activities, in Ihemi-Kilombero, SUSTAIN engaged local stakeholders in landscape scenario development⁸ and assessed investment opportunities in the landscape both through a Landscape Investment Finance Tool (LIFT)⁹ multi-stakeholder workshop and later an in-depth assessment by Clarmondial¹⁰ that examined the potential scale and scope for mobilising private investment

⁸ With PBL Netherlands, see resulting report here: https://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/downloads/PBL_2018_3281_LandscapeScenarioModelling_case_Tanzania.pdf

⁹ LIFT was developed by IUCN NL and EcoAgriculture Partners under the Shared Resources Joint Solutions programme.

¹⁰ Clarmondial is an independent investment advisory company that focuses on practical, profitable, and creative solutions for social and environmental businesses and their funders. See www.clarmondial.com



in the Kilombero Valley. These activities are important inputs into the design of Phase 2's investment/finance component. They have also resulted in traction on the development of a multi-stakeholder platform for Kilombero and are helping to structure the ongoing ROAM¹¹ process with Ilovo Sugar.

Mozambique deliverables

Training on household savings and investment for Producer Clubs in Cahora Bassa and Marara with Gapi (a Micro-finance institution) and farming instructors resulted in the establishment of 36 saving groups. From the total number of people participating in the saving scheme within the 36 groups, 70% are women.

At the national level, SUSTAIN convened a finance roundtable in Maputo, in partnership with Gapi, to take stock of challenges and needs in the sector that could be addressed under a second phase of SUSTAIN. Financial inclusion was identified as an important priority area, and SUSTAIN was seen as an important partnership to help build a stronger interface between financial inclusion and environmental sustainability in the sector. Gaps identified included the need to develop novel financial products and services that link inclusion and environmental sustainability (e.g., pay-as-you-go models for renewable energy); the need for partnerships to catalyse integration between environmental and social goals and safeguards for the sector; and better knowledge and evidence regarding the sector's environmental and social performance, together with showcasing good practices and success stories from the sector.

Information on SUSTAIN-Africa available online

- SUSTAIN-Africa website: www.sustaininitiative.org
- Feature story on SUSTAIN-Africa: digital.iucn.org/water/sustain/
- Video library: www.sustaininitiative.org
- Twitter: twitter.com/IUCN_Water



11 Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology



Looking ahead

Building on the success, investment, and learning from the first five years of the programme, a second five-year phase is under development, aimed at building climate-resilient landscapes that balance economic growth with ecosystem stewardship and social prosperity. SUSTAIN 2 is expected to begin in 2020 and last for another five years, finishing in 2025.

The geographical focus for the second phase will remain the same; SUSTAIN will continue to work in the Kilombero Valley and Lake Rukwa Basin in Tanzania and Tete province in Mozambique. However, the landscapes of intervention in these areas will be more tightly delineated, through inclusive multi-stakeholder processes that will accompany the establishment of landscape platforms.

Thematically, SUSTAIN 2 will focus on improving coordination between governance structures at different levels through multi-stakeholder platforms and dialogues. Another key theme will be transitioning to climate-resilient economic models by improving capacity, practices, and knowledge linked to sustainable land, water, and business management. A third focus area will be increasing investment in ecosystems

and inclusive and green business as a way of incentivising better management of natural resources.

*"If Phase 1 was all about building the right partnerships to effect change at different levels, Phase 2 is about collective action at scale. The programme we've designed is ambitious but plays to the strengths of the SUSTAIN consortium and has buy in from local and national stakeholders." **Maria Ana Borges, Global SUSTAIN Coordinator, IUCN Water***



Inclusion is embedded in SUSTAIN and articulated under its goal to achieve social prosperity, as well as in each of the programme's outcomes. Therefore, through its interventions, SUSTAIN will emphasize the need for rights to be considered up front in investment and economic decision making, especially by government and business. SUSTAIN will also empower rural communities to engage effectively in such processes. Especially in Africa, this means striving for gender equality and equity, as well as ensuring youth engagement.





INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

GLOBAL WATER PROGRAMME
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland
Switzerland
Tel +41 22 999 0000
Fax +41 22 999 0002
www.iucn.org