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Land Based Investment (LBI) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): Operating  
Locally, Addressing Globally

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2016

## **Introduction**

The UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) that held in June, 2012 led to the development of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is an international agreement to negotiate on new set of global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to guide the path of sustainable development in the world after 2015. The goals are “action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, inspirational, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries, while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. SDGs focus on priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development. (See the details of SDGs [HERE](#))

Ardhi Yetu Program (AYP) is implemented in Tanzania by three local partners namely; Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF), HAKIARDHI and JET under funding from Care Denmark. This is a four year project which started in 2014 and will phase out in 2017. Its major aim is building capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to hold accountable land governance duty bearers. TNRF chose Iringa and Chemba districts as areas of implementation. On the other hand TNRF is also implementing Pastoralist Program (PP) which is a five year program. The Program is funded by Irish Aid through CARE Tanzania to support TNRF to work with Civil Society Organizations (CSO's) in pastoralist communities to address practical and strategic needs. The aim of this program is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of pastoralists communities in Tanzania.

## **LBI and SGD linkage**

This review is a result of secondary data information of field reports of the activities conducted by TNRF through Pastoralist and Ardhi Yetu Programs and the Rio +20 meeting summary reports. TNRF's Ardhi Yetu and Pastoralists Programs exhibit implementation of sustainable development goals. The linkage between the projects and goals is explained in the following sequence of paragraphs.

*No poverty and food security (G 1, 2 & 12):* The goals intend to end poverty and achieve food security by 2030. Ardhi Yetu Program aims at strengthening local institutions for proper utilization of resources and inclusive governance as a way to address poverty and food security. The Program has been encouraging and facilitating processing and issuance of Customary Certificate of Right of Occupancy (CCROs) in project areas. CCROs can be used as collateral in different microfinance schemes to access loans. Loans can directly or indirectly address poverty and food security. Nevertheless, Pastoralist Program aims at reducing poverty and vulnerability for pastoralist men, women and children in Tanzania. Through its implementation,

Pastoralist Program has managed to establish Village Community Banks (VICOBA) to address poverty and food security in pastoralist communities. These community banks have enabled generation of more income.

*Inclusive and equitable education (G. 4):* This is SDG target of ensuring equitable education and promotion of long life learning opportunities for all. AYP has been conducting trainings on land rights in Chemba and Iringa districts which intends at imparting skills on land rights to rural vulnerable communities and local institutional leaders. It has also managed to have land rights monitors in respective communities who sustainably provide land rights education. PP on the other hand, has been providing trainings on entrepreneurship and marketing in pastoralist communities. Both AYP and PP have made initiatives to include indigenous communities accessing global pool of knowledge on Land rights and ensure sustainable education to solving community problems.

*Gender equality (G.5):* This undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources in accordance with national laws. Both AYP and PP programs take cognizance of the fact in many societies women are denied to access rights. This forced to an adoption of women rights training strategy. These trainings have brought awareness on the rights of women, for example, right to own land or property and participate in decision making. Moreover, PP has enabled increased participation of pastoral women in decision making processes, ownership and control of land and cattle in the program area.

*Affordable and clean energy (G.7):* This is to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. It is part and parcel of PP to encourage pastoralist communities to use other sources of energy for domestic consumption like solar, wind and gas as alternative sources of power to avoid environmental destruction and pollution as climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. PP has been creating awareness on construction of renewable energy saving stoves which are environmental friendly and substantially reduces the use of firewood and preserve rangeland. The reduction cuts down of trees and preserve rangeland ultimately contribute in sustainability of pastoralist livelihood. PP has also encourage pastoralists to use biogas from cow dung from their livestock for cooking to address for the same.

*Climate change actions (G. 13 & 15):* This concerns improved education, awareness raising and institutional capacity on climate change, mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. Moreover, the goals also present implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and re forestation. AYP and PP both involve engagement with policy makers and production of climate change evidence for advocacy. Climate change is one among the challenges facing pastoralist and farmers communities. PP program involve training on climate change adaptation and mitigation. Through the programs, the awareness on the

Strategies to adapt climate change are raised in the communities involved. Some of the strategies adopted by these communities are; mobility, destocking, allocation of specific places for grazing in different season, environmental conservation and engagement non-climate related alternative livelihoods.

*Peace and harmony (G.16):* This targets at promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Objectives of both AYP and PP programs advocate for a conflict free community. The focus has been on combating conflicts between farmers and pastoralist which sometimes resulted to destruction of valuable assets and deaths. To achieve peace and harmony, both programs employed training tactics that harmonize the situation. In addition both programs established and /or strengthened platforms in the form of farmers and pastoralist loose coalitions and district multi-stakeholder forums for continued dialogues in project areas. These platforms bring together stakeholders for dialogues and continuous discussions on sustainable problem solving solution

## **Conclusion**

AYP and PP consider protection of land rights, pastoralism and strengthening of land related administrative and management institutions from the local level has great impact on people centered development. The programs streamline SDGs into local context realities. Therefore, TNRF has a vested interest to continue addressing global agendas through its national interventions. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have also provided the organization with a new strategic direction towards addressing sustainable community centered development.