URBAN RESILIENCE AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN TANZANIA STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOP REPORT

WEDNESDAY 6TH DECEMBER 2023
HOTEL SLIPWAY, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

1. Introduction

Background

ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability Africa (ICLEI Africa) is collaborating with Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) Tanzania to publish a series of thought pieces on Urban Resilience and Local Governance in Tanzania. This short-term project draws upon ICLEI-Africa's vast experience working in Tanzania's urban sector and seeks to explore urban resilience in the country's main urban centres from various perspectives. It is also in line with KAS Tanzania's interest in urbanisation and resilience issues from the political lens.

The series has been conceptualised in light of increased urbanisation and population growth in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and Tanzania specifically, which continues to place pressure on the city urban and natural systems and on their ability to withstand various shocks and stresses systems. Building long-term resilience in cities through integrated urban planning frameworks is thus critical, and to mitigate and prepare for various risks requires visionary and sustainable pro-active governance at the local level.

This short-term project thus seeks to explore urban resilience in the country's main urban centres from various perspectives, focusing on ways that urban planning, its related aspects and political stakeholders influence urban resilience. It includes a series of five thought pieces which will culminate in a final policy brief. The thought-pieces cover the following topics:

1. Politics and Planning
2. Urban Informality
3. Community-led urban waste management
4. Food Systems and Planning
5. Greening Cities

A one-day stakeholders' workshop was held on Wednesday 6th December 2023 at Hotel Slipway in Dar es Salaam. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss and scope out key components that the thought-pieces should focus on, that would be of value to building urban resilience in the country's main urban centres. This report provides a summary of the workshop discussions.

Opening of the workshop

The workshop began with introductions by participants. In attendance was a range of stakeholders from national government, local government, NGOs, the academia, and private sector. A total of 35 participants were in attendance.

Tilmann Feltes, Resident Representative, KAS Tanzania, opened the workshop and highlighted the history of KAS and the organisation's work in Africa as a political foundation working with governmental institutions and local civil society organizations to foster social justice and democratic freedom. He pointed out that urbanisation and urban resilience have become important focus areas of KAS, and common areas of interest with ICLEI Africa.

Ms. Meembo Changula, Senior Professional Officer: Urban Planning, ICLEI Africa; and Project Manager Urban Resilience and Local Governance in Tanzania, introduced ICLEI-Africa and the organisation's interests and work with subnational governments across Africa, including Tanzania.

She mentioned that ICLEI Africa was committed to sustainable urban development and to influencing sustainability policy and driving local action. Thus, the urban resilience and local governance were important aspects of urban sustainability. She then gave an overview of the five thought pieces.

2. Politics and Planning

Najum Juma, Urban Development Expert from Ardhi Institute Morogoro delivered a presentation on *Politics and Planning*.

This theme is in recognition that urban planning processes have maintained power structures that uphold decision-making. Despite the decision-making powers being decentralized, citizens continue to be excluded from urban planning decision making processes. However, localised structures as well as citizens form an integral part of decision-making and should be integrated in the political processes that are central to urban planning.

Highlights from the presentation
- Urban planning and politics have a close history before and after independence, with urban planning used during the colonial era as an instrument for economic development and state control
- Tanzania's land reform decentralized land administration and encouraged land registration and titling in both rural and urban areas
- Hence, the government lost power over the land and started to acknowledge informal settlements
- Recently, there have been conflicting interests between political actors and urban planning practices
- Actors responsible for urban planning practices perceive political actors as an obstacle to the implementation of physical plans.
- Why political actors seem to have lost interest in urban plans:
  - Many physical plans do not align with the political boundaries thus making the political actors lack direct ownership in implementing their development agendas.
  - Many physical plans do not align with the political time frame or terms of office of elected parties which is five years
  - Many physical plans are not income-generating instruments
  - Physical plans have failed to make our urban areas resilient to the ongoing impacts of climatic change
  - Prevailing land conflicts despite having physical plans
- Recommendations:
  - Physical plans should align with the political boundaries and time frame to ensure that political actors have direct ownership of the proposed plans;
  - Plans which should enable our cities to be resilient to the ongoing urbanization challenges and natural disasters such as floods;
  - Plans should act as a tool for solving land conflicts which are prevailing in some parts of the country;

- o Ensuring urban plans generate revenue for the government for implementing development projects.

Stakeholder inputs

Submission from Paul Kitosi, Town Planner, Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD):

Formal vs informal:

- There are no distinctions between formal and informal settlements in the Tanzanian context.

Resolving conflict between political actors and urban planning:

- What should be done to solve the conflicts between political actors and urban planning?
- Response: There is need to for political actors to respect urban planning, and for continuity in urban planning.

Political considerations:

- Political prioritisation: Politicians are interested in what generates income. Urban planning is seen as finance-generating rather than as a means for socio-economic development.
- Planning term: the planning term needs to be considered as it does not match political terms
- Political planning boundaries: Some planning issues are trans-boundary issues.

Key issues to consider:

- Academics and research in built environment in Tanzania and Africa are very young. There is a difference between what is taught, and what is being experienced in practice
- There is a problem with land economics. What we plan and what politicians want differ:
  - o Tension between politicians and experts
  - o What we're planning to put in place does not reflect what people need
  - o If you create a gap between user requirement and user preferences, the politicians take the day
- There is need for city visions
- As planners in global south, we need to define: what is politics and what is planning?

Submission from Prof. Davies Mwamfupe, Mayor of Dodoma:

- Building structures in areas planned as low density
  - o There is a problem of densification
  - o Informality is not only happening in unplanned areas, but also in planned areas. The problem more common in high income areas. This is creating war between planners and politicians.
- There is need to ask where planners and politicians meet – this is often in council meetings. What are their common interests? Do planners have a voice, and do politicians have an ear to hear and understand?

- Politicians make the orders. There is need to seek compromise between the interest of the politicians and the interest of the planners
- Do we have a shared vision?

Submission from Anita Urasa, Consultant (Architecture and Landscape Architecture):
- There is a lack of an overarching vision.
- Development control – many places are already planned, but people controlling development are lacking.
- What are the legal aspects regarding politics and planners and what they do? Planners should stand by the law.
- Fitting into short-term political timeframes is a concern. Planning is long term so planners should break down the plans into bits.
- The onus is on government to provide infrastructure before building.
- Ask the planners: Do you work together with other players? Planners do not seem to consider geography. Planners should provide enough space.

Submission from Emmanuel Njavike, Director, MyDalali:
- There is need to go deeper into the definition of terms and what we define as informal.
- We need to define our identity of our cities, and not use other developed cities as our benchmark.
- When defining informality is it illegality, unlicensed? How does informal differ from informal? Are they a mixture, or there are some elements of informality in formal, and formality in informality?
- Politicians also have some knowledge.
- Where should we buy the political will to accept what we plan?

Submission from Dr Jacob M. Kihila, Senior Research Fellow, Ardhi University:
- How can we link the plan with the economy?
- How do we commercialise our plan so they are self-financing?

Submission from Asya Mohamed Mbarouk, Environment Health officer, Temeke Municipal Council:
- Planning is political. Deciding in advance what (to do) is to be done, when, how, and by whom it should be done.
- What is the vital project, at what place?
- The first thing in planning a city is community participation. Ask the community their problem and solve the problem according to the community
- Awareness is critical
- The role of politicians is important
- Public-private partnerships should be pursued
- Smart technology should be utilised
- Laws and regulations should be followed – enforcement is required.

3. Urban Informality

Meembo Changula, Senior Professional Officer: Urban Planning from ICLEI-Africa, and Project Manager for the paper series, made a presentation *on Informal Settlements in Tanzanian Cities - Addressing Resilience and Governance*.

This theme recognises urban informality as one of the biggest challenges arising from rapid urbanisation, and affecting approximately 70% of the urban population in Tanzania who live in informal settlements. Top-down Governance of informal settlements have prevailed over the past 6 decades, although approaches to informal settlements have shifted from exclusionary to more inclusive approaches. The lack of urban infrastructure and resilience are key issues facing informal settlements, and community knowledge has been particularly essential when it comes to building resilience.

Highlights from the presentation

- Key argument: *"Approaches to address the urban informality challenge in Tanzania must centre on building the resilience of these settlements due to their high vulnerability, and must use existing socio-political structures that ensure a more bottom-up and inclusive approach to improving the living environment in informal settlements".*
- Key challenges affecting the management of informal settlements:
  - Top-down governance; with government approaches being too prescriptive, and not informed by community needs
  - Lack of adequate urban infrastructure in informal settlements
  - Ineffectiveness of traditional approaches to informal settlements improvements in creating resilience in existing communities
- The biggest drivers of informal settlements are: rapid urbanisation and population growth; and failure in the governance system relating to land administration and planning
- Informal settlement strategies and legal, policy and planning frameworks since the 1960's have generally shifted from exclusionary to more inclusive approaches, but still lack in many areas, e.g. community involvement
- The Institutional and Governance Framework for informal settlements exists from national to local level; and functions are carried out through Local Government Authorities (LGAs) where a hierarchical structure reaches the settlement and household levels.
- Determinants of vulnerability in informal settlements include: the ability to respond to natural and human-induced disasters; and the ability to improve an individual's socioeconomic positions to secure legal tenure
- Effectiveness of the informal settlement approaches:
  - *Governance and Local Autonomy*: there are managerial shortfalls in   the urban governance structures, and a lack of community involvement. However, local government autonomy has the potential to improve engagements with community stakeholders.
  - *Creating Resilience*: to address the vulnerabilities of informal settlements residents, city governments need to support socio-economic development; prioritise the voice

of communities in decision making; ensure intervention in multiple sectors; undertake awareness raising continuously; and prioritise data collection needs.

Stakeholder inputs

Submission from Paul Kitosi, Town Planner, MLHHSD:

How we define informal settlements in the context of Tanzania:

- In the context of Tanzania, the focus should be on legality and planning interventions.
- From the legal context, they are located in areas lacking tenure.
- From the planning context they may be established in areas that are not planned, or that are meant for other uses such as commercial use.
- Informal settlements in Tanzania should not be defined based on their conditions, as they are different from other countries. There should be no generalisation.
- The rich and the poor alike live in informal settlements.
- The characteristics highlighted as defining informal settlements are questionable.
- The problem of informal settlements in Tanzania is about the organisational space between houses, streets, etc, and not the lack of services.
- There are three categories of informal settlements:
  - Those in the inner zones (e.g. Msambazi) which may have the generic characteristics.
  - Those in the inner cities.
  - Those in peri urban areas.
- Some informal settlements have no overcrowding issues.
- Insecurity of tenure is a characteristic common to all informal settlements.

Key documents on informal settlements in Tanzania that can speak to their characteristics:

- The National Programme for Prevention and Regularisation of Informal Settlements 2012-2021 lists nine strategies for informal settlements.

Submissions from Prof. Davies Mwamfupe, Mayor of Dodoma:

Drivers of informal settlements:

- The two major drivers of informal settlements –urbanisation and governance—should not be listed as independent as one leads to/connects with the other. Rather than splitting the two, the drivers should be stated as "urbanisation in the context of governance".

Understanding informality:

- Literature says we need to understand informality more.
- There is more to learn in understanding informality than in fighting it.
- Issues of urban resilience point towards that.

Submission from Najum Juma, Urban Development Expert, Ardhi Institute Morogoro:

Categorising drivers of informal settlements

- The drivers listed are the basic ones, and be categorised further, for instance, socio-economic, political, etc.

Submission from Dr Joel Msami Mwanga, Academician and Practitioner, CRM Land Consult Ltd:
Critiquing the key argument of the paper:

- The question is what kind of resilience are we referring to? Is it physical or socio-economic?
- In response to this, Ms. Changula pointed out that physical resilience is the focus, although there are connections between the two, as a lack in socio-economic resilience impacts negatively on physical resilience.

Submission from Dr Jacob M. Kihila, Senior Research Fellow, Ardhi University:
Types of informal settlements:

- Three categories are identifiable in Tanzania, and there is need to select the type in which interventions can be made:
  - Informal settlements that have reached saturation level
  - Informal settlements where interventions like urban renewal can be undertaken
  - Informal settlements that have problems with spatial organisation

Policy directions:

- The paper can be improved upon by looking at policy directions taken towards informal settlements. Do they condone of accommodate informality?
- Informality is not necessarily bad.
- Dynamics of informality should also be examined.

Submission from Emmanuel Njavike, Director, MyDalali:
Perception of the informal settlements issue:

- Are we romanticising informality or problematising it?
- Informality occurs when laws are tight but also when laws are loose.
- The genesis of informal settlements is very key when defining the problem.

Circumstances leading to informal settlements:

- Security of tenure is one thing, and following the law another. People give an excuse of lack of tenure as the reason behind their informality, and yet they just do not follow the law.

Control vs regulation:

- Maybe we need urban control rather than regulation. There is need to speak more on urban control.

Including the youth:

- Young people should be included in the conversation on informality as over 70% of the population is below 40 years old.

Submission from Anita Urasa, Consultant (Architecture and Landscape Architecture):
Drivers of urbanisation:

- What drives urbanisation? is it rural-urban migration or population growth? if migration, then there is need to look into providing infrastructure in rural areas.

Vulnerable groups:

- The paper should include security of tenure for vulnerable groups across gender an age.

The role of various players:

- Local government administration/mtaa leaders should be conversant with the law to prevent growth.
- Development companies are planning minimum plot sizes and small roads.

Urban and regional planning:

- There should be a consideration of limits of the city, and regional planning beyond the city planning.

4. Community-led Urban Waste Management – Zero Waste Systems in Tanzania

Marie Kwirine, Policy Coordinator, Nipe Fagio made a presentation on the *zero-waste community approach to waste management*.

The focus of this theme is on solid waste management as a major issue associated with urban informality in SSA and in Tanzania in particular. Of particular concern is the increase in the volume of waste that isn't being directed to existing urban service lines, which creates a public health hazard and reduces people's immunities with more exposure to toxins and chemicals. This calls for alternative waste management practices which can be further integrated with the existing urban service delivery mechanisms. Approaches that involve mobilization of communities in development and support of alternative waste management practices have particularly been seen to be impactful within informal contexts, and should be explored in the context of Tanzanian cities.

Highlights from the presentation
- Less than 40% of households are estimated to have access to waste collection
- 70% of Dar es Salaam's population live in unplanned or underserviced areas
- Major challenges in the waste sector include poor waste collection, lack of reliable disposal sites, inadequate solid waste infrastructure, and insufficient guidelines on waste separation at source.
- Dar es Salaam generates 5,600 tonnes of solid waste daily and only 1,500 tonnes are taken to the only dumpsite by the city, and the rest dumped inappropriately, with little attention to recycling.
- Zero Waste can reduce GHG emissions by 65% in Dar es Salaam

- Zero waste principles include: people and planet (social and environmental benefits), decentralised (less dependent on overwhelmed public services), and awareness building (that not all waste is the same)
- Zero Waste uses a cooperative-led model involving waste pickers, women, and other interested community members including youth.
- Zero Waste promoted circularity, i.e., rethink/re-design, reduce, reuse and repair, and recycle.

Stakeholders inputs

Submission from Anita Urasa, Consultant (Architecture and Landscape Architecture):
- Are we also looking at producer-paid?
- Have we considered the not in my backyard challenge?
- Why is zero waste not taken up by Dar city administration?
- On plastics, can we follow up with the manufacturers?

Submission from Weseja Vedasto, student, University of Dodoma:
- What should be done on issue of micro-plastics? They pollute in the ocean.

Submission from Kain Benard Mvanda, Regional Programme Director, Rikolto Organization:
- Why is the zero-waste model not taken up by the Government? This is of interest also to Rikolto's work on food.

Submission from Dr Jacob M. Kihila, Senior Research Fellow, Ardhi University:
- Mostly what is key is acceptance by community of projects – financial capability (MRF), willingness to support the project, willingness to pay
- Nipe Fagio should consider a waste and business model

Submission from Asya Mohamed Mbarouk, Environment Health officer, Temeke Municipal Council:
- Challenges of waste management:
  - There are 4,500 tonnes of waste generation daily in Dar es Salaam.
  - Collection is an issue. Solid waste management privatised, and many of the companies lack advanced tools for solid waste collection.
  - There is a problem of willingness to pay for waste collection.
  - Treatment is an issue too, and is being done with very low treatment of waste
  - No proper sorting of waste
  - No education on waste management
  - Limited and poorly equipped dumpsites
  - No advanced technology on waste collection
  - Traditional ways of perceiving the waste pickers, e.g. seen as thieves.
  - Disposal remains a challenge.

- Proposed recommendations:
  - Community mobilisation on waste management campaign, including encourage willingness to pay
  - Sorting of waste at source
  - Political willingness in solid waste management projects
  - Invest special budget in solid waste management
  - Use modern technologies in waste management (like zero waste concept, circular economy, etc)
  - Law enforcement
  - Establish Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) so that waste can be reduced
  - Use, reuse, reduce and recycle

5. Food Systems and Planning

Kain Benard Mvanda, Regional Programme Director, Rikolto Organization made a presentation on *"Food Systems and Planning - Building bridges for sustainable & fair food in cities".*

This theme recognises that urban food systems are an essential part of peoples' daily lives. However, the consequences of climate change, insufficient supply chains, inadequate urban planning mechanisms and continuous land use conversion has contributed to the reduction of arable land and, consequently, access to healthy and nutritious food in cities. Thus, there is need to focus on resilient urban food systems that support the health and wellbeing of society.

Highlights from the presentation
- Cities are at the heart of sustainable food innovation
- Challenges of food system and planning:
  Growing food insecurity, undernutrition and overnutrition
  - Understanding what 'urban' means and its multiple dimensions in an urbanising world
  - Urban poverty in an increasingly inequitable world
  - Informal food sector and food street trading
  - Climate and environmental changes
  - Access to secure urban and peri-urban land for food-related activities
- Recommendations:
  - Land-use zoning and plans should include food markets
  - Include food systems-related topics in the analyses, diagnoses and assessments used to guide the development of master plans and sectoral plans
  - Integrate food into municipal sectoral plans
  - Recognise the value of informal food vendors and protect their access to urban spaces

Stakeholder inputs

Submission from Prof. Davies Mwamfupe, Mayor of Dodoma:
- With the multiplicity of players, is there food justice?
- Looking at proportion of what is produced, there will be less players in Arusha than Dodoma.
- There is need to look at the chain from the farm to the table.
- The food chain has increased. For instance, we now have vendors that bring food to the offices.

Submission from Paul Kitosi, Town Planner, MLHHSD:
- The food system in an urban area involves a very complex food chain.
- There is need to consider food systems within context of land use. Some areas that were planned for food (urban agriculture) are now residential areas.
- Urban food systems are complex in nature but can't be explained without including the rural areas.

Submission from Anita Urasa, Consultant (Architecture and Landscape Architecture):
- Food security is important. There is need to ensure the poor in urban areas have access to food.
- Backyard gardens should be considered. How much space do people have for these?
- There is need to think about food in urban areas as a sustainability and livelihood issue

Submission from Emmanuel Njavike, Director, MyDalali:
- Market forces on supply of land are very important
- The paper should include a component on how the land market is leading to urban agriculture land getting smaller.
- The issue of land compensation should also be addressed.

Submission from Dr Joel Msami Mwanga, Academician and Practitioner, CRM Land Consult Ltd:
- If we define food systems, they are very complex.

Submission from Maria Kwirine, Policy Coordinator, Nipe Fagio:
- There is need to consider the aspect of chemicals from factories that are close to areas for urban agriculture, and how these contaminate food and have effects on our health as we consume the food.

Submission from Ebenezer Kaaya, student, University of Dodoma:
- The impact of climate change as risk to food should be considered – does money from UN satisfy the cost that we have to incur in the agriculture sector?

Submission from Kain Benard Mvanda, Regional Programme Director, Rikolto Organization:
- Food is not only produced in cities, but from farther off rural areas.
- There is need to address a lot of issues on the food chain.
- This also needs holistic approach. There is no single stakeholder that can address issue. Hence, a multi-stakeholder approach is needed.
- Rikolto are using the concept on city-regional food systems.

Submission from Harold Lema Horticulture & Grains Senior Agribusiness Advisor, Rikolto Organization:
- Food systems policy is important for cities like Dodoma which is growing.
- The connection of rural-urban is an important aspect.

6. Greening Cities

Dr Ernita Flynn (van Wyk), Senior Professional Officer: Social-ecological Systems, ICLEI-Africa; and Prof. Davies Mwamfupe, Mayor of Dodoma, co-presented on *"Opportunities and Challenges for Green Infrastructure Planning for Urban Resilience in Dodoma".*

This theme derives from how rising urban population is triggering rapid land use changes leading to the loss of green areas such as agricultural land and conservation areas in the peri-urban areas. Furthermore, there are rapidly growing concerns about climate disruption and natural degradation in urbanized areas. This scenario calls for the urgent use of more integrated, adaptive approaches; as well as innovative forward planning tools such as structure plans to conserve green open spaces. Urban green infrastructure is thus at the center of urban planning as a means of attaining urban resilience, and at the same time, contributing to climate change mitigation. Tanzania offers good case studies where investments in green infrastructure offer substantial benefits to cities.

Highlights from the presentation
- History of greening in Dodoma:
  - Tree planting programmes since 1976 (1976 Dodoma Master Plan)
  - City open space system developed; and development controls against tree felling
  - livestock grazing, tree felling for fuelwood and demand on land for urban farming and limited surface water and rainfall in Dodoma, have negatively affected greening initiatives
- Dodoma City vision is focused on urban growth and greening
- Challenges:
  - The value of nature: Need to foster mindsets that value and protect nature by both communities and politicians
  - Urban informality can undermine or support urban resilience, requiring thoughtful strategies
  - Maintaining cultural identity in fast-growing city

- Localising the greening agenda: The greening agenda should be about local communities – they need the greening agenda for their livelihood (Who is the greening agenda for?)
- Not having proper ground on the greening agenda
- Little implementation of laws and policies
- The nature of Dodoma as a region
- Little community participation
- Political regime
- Cutting down of trees

Inputs from stakeholders

Submission from Anita Urasa, Consultant (Architecture and Landscape Architecture):

- Dodoma is well-known for flooding. The city is dry but also sitting on an aquifer. An easy source of water would be harvest rain water.
- They city should advocate people to plant trees for fruit.
- Include nature protection
- Involvement of the local community is important

Submission from Sarah Scott, Founder and Executive Director, DSM/Kijani Pamoja/Kili Project:

- The narrative of planting trees should grow into growing trees.
- It is important to plant the right trees in the right place. What is required is just some capacity building and knowledge.
- The story of New York and central park created 200 years ago is inspiring. As our cities continue to grow, we need forest islands.

Submission from Paul Kitosi, Town Planner, MLHHSD:

- Dodoma is one of the areas that needs greening strategies urgently.
- The city should consider producing trees.
- The strategy should be to convince people should be based on livelihood benefits, which eventually become environmental benefits. An example is Manyoni area where community was encouraged to plant cashew nuts.

Submission from Fred George Njegeja, Tanzania Food Gardening Network/TEFSUEL:

- The paper should include the protection of endangered trees.

Submission from Roberts Muganzi, Chief Operating Officer, Kijani Pamoja/ Kili Project:

- Manyoni community actually cut down trees to plant cashew nuts of which the impacts will be felt in years to come
- Treatment of waste water as source of water
- Conduct inter-cropping

Submission from Dr Jacob M. Kihila, Senior Research Fellow, Ardhi University:

- Greening should be encouraged at household level (on respective plots) and not only left to the Government.

Submission from Asya Mohamed Mbarouk, Environment Health officer, Temeke Municipal Council:

- There should be a regulation that every building permit should have a condition for tree planting.
- There is insufficient water infrastructure.
- Collaborations can be done at several levels:
  - With the water authority for water infrastructure. Dodoma Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (DUWASA) should provide water for irrigating trees
  - With institutes to water daily.
  - With communities in tree planting.
  - With political leaders and environmentalists to establish greening campaigns in schools.
- Tree planting should be increased in our catchment areas.

Submission from Weseja Vedasto, student, University of Dodoma:

- Trees have been planted in Dodoma.
- There are environmental clubs participating in planting trees, but trees dry up.
- Government should continue to provide employment to people through planting trees.

Submission from Ernita van Wyk, Senior Professional Officer: Social-ecological Systems, ICLEI-Africa:

- The point on water harvesting is noted as a useful approach.
- ICLEI Africa has worked with BORDA Did a project with BORDA on water
- Use of grey water is an unutilised resource
- Dodoma can be fantastic model for greening using rain water

Submission from Roberts Muganzi, Chief Operating Officer, Kijani Pamoja/ Kili Project:

The Kilimani project is running a tree planting project with over 60,000 trees planted.

Considerations they have from their work include:

- Design tree cuts for all the tree species
- There is a recognised need to help small scale farmers to plant the right tree in the right place.
- There is need to support the communities in creating land use systems to help them make the right decisions in tree planting.
- As actors, we should create a knowledge base in our communities.