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Lightning Talk

World Bank Land and Poverty Conference

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Title: Mapping gendered landscapes in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT): Environmental histories, livelihood narratives, and story mapping

Short Title: Mapping gendered landscapes

Abstract (250 words): A landscape approach to land-use planning views landscapes as mosaics with multiple and overlapping land-cover classes that host dynamic socioecological systems. Complex interactions described by a landscape approach invite cartographic methods now made widely available through the Web 2.0 to render the lived experiences of dynamic project landscapes through multiple perspectives. This research explores mapping as a process to integrate environmental histories and visual narratives into multimedia cartographies that document the many ways that landscape change is being experienced in the growth corridors of East Africa. The Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) is poised to become the breadbasket of Tanzania stretching over 350,000 hectares from the port of Dar es Salaam to Malawi, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete 2010). It is the product of public-private partnerships launched at the World Economic Forum in Dar es Salaam in 2010 to capitalize smallholder production through a number of privately-financed outgrower business schemes. SAGCOT offers a rare opportunity to map the variegated effects of different investment models on rural communities, and the mediating factors that affect their gendered outcomes. This lightning talk will present methodologies for documenting different gendered perspectives of landscape and livelihood change through geospatial narratives, and propose story mapping as an accessible platform for participatory land-use planning in SAGCOT. Story maps offer a visual way of communicating a plurality of gendered narratives over space and time, capturing the reality of multiple project outcomes and the full complexity of applying a landscape approach.

Abstract (200 words) A landscape approach to land-use planning views landscapes as mosaics with multiple and overlapping land-cover classes that host dynamic socioecological systems. Complex interactions described by a landscape approach invite cartographic methods now made widely available through the Web 2.0 to render the lived experiences of dynamic project landscapes through multiple perspectives. This research explores mapping as a process to integrate environmental histories and visual narratives into multimedia cartographies that document the many ways that landscape change is being experienced in the growth corridors of East Africa. The Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) is poised to become the breadbasket of Tanzania stretching over 350,000 hectares from the port of Dar es Salaam to Malawi, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo This lightning talk will present methodologies for documenting different gendered perspectives of landscape and livelihood change through geospatial narratives, and propose story mapping as an accessible platform for participatory land-use planning in SAGCOT. Story maps offer a visual way of communicating a

plurality of gendered narratives over space and time, capturing the reality of multiple project outcomes and the full complexity of applying a landscape approach.

Abstract (500 words): Land-use mapping is a discursive practice that produces meaning through the categorization and spatialization of landscapes. Land-use maps fix categories in time and space, leaving alternative perceptions of the natural and cultural landscape unrendered, unaccounted for, and literally 'off the map' for project planners. Project maps become cartographic representations of spaces of intervention, having real implications for project budgets, priorities, and the livelihoods of the families inhabiting the land. A so-called 'landscape approach' to land-use planning tries to move beyond one-dimensional classifiers, treating landscapes as mosaics with multiple and overlapping land-cover classes that host dynamic socioecological systems. Complex interactions described by a landscape approach invite new cartographic methods now made widely available through the Web 2.0 to render the lived experiences of dynamic project landscapes through multiple perspectives. This lightning talk will present methodologies for documenting different gendered perspectives of landscape and livelihood change through geospatial narratives, and propose platforms for displaying multimedia maps to facilitate participatory land-use planning.

The project landscape in this case is located within the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), poised to become the breadbasket of Tanzania stretching from the port of Dar es Salaam to Malawi, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete 2010). SAGCOT is the product of public-private partnerships launched at the World Economic Forum in Dar es Salaam in 2010 to capitalize Tanzania's *Kilimo Kwanza* ('Agriculture First') strategy (SAGCOT 2011). The goals of *Kilimo Kwanza* are to promote sustainable agricultural growth through public funding (USD 1.3 billion) and private investment (USD 2.1 billion) over a period of twenty years, raising productivity over 350,000 hectares to improve national food security, reduce poverty, and support climate-resilient livelihoods. Taking lessons from cases of poorly governed large-scale land acquisitions in sub-Saharan Africa, SAGCOT promises to do 'business as unusual' by promoting socially-inclusive green growth through the commercialization of smallholder production (SAGCOT Centre 2016). In practice, SAGCOT will grow through a number of privately-financed outgrower business schemes that depend on a critical mass of investors to achieve economies of scale. SAGCOT offers a rare opportunity to systematically document the variegated effects of different investment models on rural communities, and the mediating factors that affect their gendered outcomes. This study contributes to CIFOR's gendered research agenda by examining the ways in which women and men are differently affected by agribusiness expansion into forested landscapes and fertile agricultural lands.

The methodological challenge is to move beyond readily-quantifiable narratives of female dispossession and marginalization to better capture the differential processes of inclusion and exclusion that impact landscape and livelihood trajectories. This research explores story mapping as a process to integrate environmental histories and visual narratives into multimedia cartographies that document the many ways that landscape change is experienced in the SAGCOT. These story maps tell a plurality of gendered landscape and livelihood

narratives over space and time, capturing the possibility for multiple project outcomes and the full complexity of taking a landscape approach to agricultural development.