



Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Stocktaking Workshop Report

Report prepared by Tanzania Natural Resource Forum

6 September 2012

Giraffe Ocean View Hotel, Dar es Salaam



Assisted by WWF and FGLG-IIED

“This report is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of Tanzania Natural Resource Forum and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.”

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List of acronyms

BMU	Beach Management Unit
CBFM	Community Based Forestry Management
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBWM	Community Based Wildlife Management
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CCS	CFMA Coordinating Committee
CFM	Community Fisheries Management
CFMA	Community Fisheries Management Area
FGLG	Forest Governance Learning Group
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JFMA	Joint Forests Management Agreement
JUKUMU	Jumuiya ya Kuhifadhi Maliasili Ukutu
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
MACEMP	Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project
MKUKUTA	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NCA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
RUMAKI	Rufiji, Mafia, Kilwa
SACF	Southern Africa CBNRM Forum
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks Authority
TNRF	Tanzania Natural Resource Forum
WMAs	Wildlife Management Areas
WWF	World Wild Fund for Nature
WWF-CEAI	WWF – Coastal East Africa Initiative

1.0 Background

Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF) embarked on a process to establish a series of dialogues on Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) with the goal of providing a platform for multi-stakeholder exchange of information and agreeing on a common course for CBNRM success in Tanzania. The platform will help disseminate information on CBNRM success stories, share experiences and promote a greater understanding of the actions and enabling environment on CBNRM that can lead to improved social, economical and environmental benefits.

This workshop, hosted by TNRF, was part of what is hoped will become a series of dialogues on CBNRM. The workshop took place on 6th September 2012 at Giraffe Ocean View Hotel in Dar-es-Salaam and was building on the CBNRM stocktaking exercise that was conducted from May to September 2012 by TNRF. The stocktaking exercise, which was funded jointly by World Wide Fund for Nature - Coastal East Africa Initiative (WWF-CEAI) and WWF – Namibia, was part of the regional initiative under the Southern Africa CBNRM Forum (SACF) of which TNRF is a focal point for Tanzania.¹ The main objective of the exercise was to establish the current situation of CBNRM implementation in Tanzania by looking at the policy environment, best practices, lessons and recommendation to effectively implement CBNRM initiatives in Tanzania.

This workshop report provides an in-depth summary of the event, including overviews of the presentations and questions and discussions that arose during the workshop. Additionally, the workshop report narrates the way forward for the recommendations that were made in the CBNRM stocktaking workshop. More specifically, the report defines the modality of the arrangement of the CBNRM national forum as agreed by the stakeholders during the workshop.

¹ The workshop was also partly funded by the Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG) hosted in Tanzania by TNRF. FGLG is an informal alliance of in-country groups and international partners currently active in eight African and three Asian countries (<http://www.iied.org/forest-governance-learning-group>)

2.0 Opening and introduction

Baruani Mshale, workshop facilitator and lead consultant of the CBNRM stocktaking exercise, introduced the theme of the workshop. He then welcomed TNRF Executive Director, Esther Yamat for opening remarks and then TNRF Head of Programmes, Geoffrey Mwanjela, to provide a brief background on the objectives for convening the workshop.

TNRF's Executive Director, Esther Yamat, officially opened the workshop. She welcomed the participants and stressed the significance of the workshop.

Following the opening remarks, Geoffrey Mwanjela, provided a brief background on the objectives for convening the workshop.

The Head of Programmes emphasized that the stocktaking report focused on three CBNRM sectors (Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife), but with future plans to scale up to other CBNRM components.

The CBNRM stocktaking workshop **objectives** were to:

- 1) validate the findings of the CBNRM stocktaking exercise on forestry, fisheries and wildlife sectors;
- 2) establish a way forward in implementing recommendations about strengthening CBNRM in the country

The CBNRM Stocktaking workshop **outputs** include:

- 1) inputs to the draft CBNRM stocktaking report
- 2) dissemination of findings from the reports and sharing experiences from participants
- 3) identification of priority areas for CBNRM implementation
- 4) modality of the way forward to implement and follow-up of recommendations from the report and the workshop e.g. the structure of CBNRM Forum

Following the presentation of the objectives and overview of the workshop, participants were given a chance to introduce themselves. There was diverse representation of participants from Government, Civil Society, Private Sector and Academia (see **Annex I** for the full participant list). The following sections are sections are arranged according to the agenda of the workshop (see Annex 2)

3.0 Overview of the CBNRM Stocktaking exercise

Baruani Mshale made a presentation about the CBNRM stocktaking exercise.

The objectives of the stocktaking exercise are to:

- 1) Provide a snapshot of the evolution and trends of policies, legislations and programs related to CBNRM covering the wildlife, fisheries, rangelands/land and forestry sectors in Tanzania
- 2) Highlight the strategies/initiatives/institutions that have been successful (success stories) in addressing CBNRM analyzed with the view to determine if there is need to upscale/share the skills/approaches.
- 3) Provide a summary of the various CBNRM projects implemented in the country. This includes information on realized benefits, challenges over implementation how they were addressed and key lessons.
- 4) Provide recommendations to TNRF for further engagement with CBNRM in the country specifically on particular issues and levels to focus on, potential funding sources and collaborators, strategic intervention approaches.

Questions & Discussion following the presentation on the overview of stocktaking exercise

- It was noted that information on fisheries and water sectors and the coverage on Zanzibar was lacking in the report. However, the presenter explained that this information would be available in the revised report.
- A number of participants volunteered to provide information to enrich the stocktaking report and as such they are still open to that during the process of revising/finalising the report. The consultants promised that they will be in touch with them to obtain all the relevant data required for adequately revising the report

4.0 Presentation on the status of CBNRM in the forestry sector

Faustine Ninga, an affiliate consultant for the CBNRM stocktaking exercise, gave the presentation on the status of CBNRM under the forestry sector.² The presentation covered the following major areas:

Policy and legislative environment related to CBNRM

- CBNRM under the forestry sector emerged after, among other things, the **limited capacity of the government to manage forests; increased population; and dissatisfaction by local communities that led to** the recognition of a need to develop a new approach to secure local communities' support
- A number of legal and policy frameworks have been created to enable participation of local communities in managing and benefiting from forest resources: National Land Policy (1995), National Forestry Policy (1998), Land Act (1999), Village Land Act (1999), Forest Act (2002), Forest Regulations (2004), National Forest and Beekeeping Programme 2001-2010, PFM Guidelines (2007)

CBNRM under the Forestry sector (focusing on Participatory Forest Management)

- Participatory Forest Management (PFM) has been adopted in Tanzania as an official strategy to allow for wide participation of stakeholders in forest resource management under the Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM). The objectives of PFM are to ensure improved forest quality, improved livelihoods, and improved forest governance.

Despite the coverage of PFM in many parts of the country, implementation of PFM activities has for the moment not exhausted all opportunities attached to forest management. For example, with new forest management regimes, such REDD and Community Forest certification schemes, PFM is yet to exhaust all the potentials.

Lessons learnt and best practices

- **Effective governance and enforcement** is important for attaining PFM objectives despite the presence of a well-described CBFM or JFM structure.
- **Community members are willing to participate** in PFM activities if awareness raising campaigns and involvement are put at the forefront of operations at early stages of PFM.
- **Lack of landscape or ecosystem level approach** to implement PFM activities has been leading to displacement (leakage) of degradation of forests in areas not covered by PFM.
- **Deliberate policy incentives** have been so influential in rapid scaling up of CBFM across the country as rights and responsibilities in forest management are fully devolved.
- Community members are eager to participate effectively in JFM arrangements under a situation of **clear legal status regarding sharing of costs and benefits**.

² Full presentation is available at <http://www.tnrf.org/files/CBNRM-Forestry.pptx>

- Important gaps in the legislation regarding the ratio and mechanism for sharing forest management benefits under JFM resulted into **pending signing of Management Agreements** thus frustrating local efforts to manage these forest resources sustainably
- **CBFM works better** in a situation where village boundaries are well known such that conflict management over village land and village land forests is minimized.
- Due to current need for CBFM; there are dangers of declaring of a village land forest that overlaps to a land considered to be under the jurisdiction of neighboring village if village boundaries are not clear

Opportunities

- Existing Legal framework and policies
- Willingness of the communities to participate in forest management
- Interest of different players to support CBNRM under forestry
- Increased awareness of forest governance and role of local communities
- Increased government political will

Constraints, Barriers and Challenges

- **Delayed signing of the Joint Forest Management Agreements (JFMAs):** by 2008 only 155/863 villages implementing JFM have signed JFMA
- **Cost-benefit sharing mechanisms under JFM not operational:** Implementation of cost-benefit sharing mechanism between the government (owner) and the local communities (co-managers) in JFM forests set for production have not yet been clear
- **Insufficient and unsustainable funding of PFM activities:** Most activities are implemented as projects and not as a continuous process, thus PFM becomes donor driven rather than demand driven.
- Lack of appropriate monitoring of **Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in high biodiversity and catchment forests** to ensure that local communities gain significant benefits.
- **Unclear boundaries of 'general land':** Consistent misinterpretation of unreserved forests within village boundaries to be included in what is defined as general land as recognized by the Land Acts (National Land Act and Village land Act, 1999) leading to increased deforestation of unreserved forests, which are potential for sustainable forest management under CBFM Approach.
- **Participation of players other than the community:** The Forest Act (2002) legalizes the management of forests on village lands under various of options ranging from individual, group and community levels as co-managers; however, deliberate efforts to address this challenge have been initiated through encouragement of Private-Public Partnership (PPP).
- **Increased deforestation and forest degradation**
- **Inadequate staff/human resource**

- **Translating opportunities into substantial economic benefits:** Existing policies and legal set-up provides strong incentives for local participation in Community-based Forest Management (CBFM).
- In terms of REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), at international level modalities to finance REDD+ activities have not yet been finalized while at national level REDD+ activities have to demonstrate real offsets and develop a fair and transparent and workable cost-benefit sharing mechanism has to be developed.³

Recommendations from stakeholders interviewed under the Forestry sector

- There is a need to speed up PFM processes
- Leakage will need to be addressed by implementing PFM within a landscape approach
- There is a need to finalize cost-benefit sharing arrangements in forests under JFM
- Translate Opportunities arising in PFM into substantial economic benefits
- Facilitation of development of clear village boundaries
- Improve local incentives for forest and wildlife management through sectoral integration
- Allocate sufficient budget to support PFM activities
- There is a need for strong coordination among implementers
- Implementers of CBNRM under forestry will need to be flexible by going beyond PFM options

Questions & Discussion following the presentation on the forestry sector

- It was suggested for the report to be structured along the lines of different payment schemes e.g. REDD, PFM, and PES
- General observations included a suggestion for the inclusion of a strategic economic analysis to help strengthen the report; Comparing success stories to help illustrate what works and what doesn't could be useful for practitioners and policy makers; there are three benefit spectrums that need to be considered in defining CBNRM namely; basic security; the sell of NR products; and the transformation of nature.
- The question was raised if the stocktaking report has exhausted all the different approaches for CBNRM/PFM and if the report can associate livelihood options and the benefits derived from REDD approaches since REDD is a long-term benefit to communities?
- A number of comments were made that there is no coverage in the draft report on the linkage between CBNRM/PFM and the National development strategies i.e. MKUKUTA I and II; and the governance issues of PFM also needs to be addressed in more detail in the report; the report needs to clearly explain as to why PFM has lagged behind other CBNRM approaches and who is delaying the process of fast-tracking/speeding up the PFM process

³ REDD is Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation but REDD + (REDD plus) goes beyond deforestation and forest degradation, and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (see <http://www.un-redd.org/aboutredd/tabid/582/default.aspx>)

5.0 Presentation on the status of CBNRM in wildlife sector

Laura Tarimo, an affiliate consultant for the CBNRM stocktaking exercise, gave the presentation on the status of CBNRM under the wildlife sector.⁴ The presentation covered the following major areas:

Policy and legislative environment CBNRM

Tanzania was under the strict protected area regime since early independence days (1960s) to the 1980s. The rethinking toward protected area approach started to change in the early 1980s when levels of poaching was extremely high and the country lost about 50% of its elephants. Local communities started to be involved up to until 1998 when the mechanism of community participation was formalized in the wildlife policy. The wildlife policy of 1998 (revised 2007) has many objectives but mainly aims to promote involvement of local communities in wildlife conservation in and outside protected networks. The policy is complemented by the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1974 (revised 2009).

Lessons learnt and best practices

There are a number of lessons regarding CBNRM implementation under the wildlife sector. These lessons come from a number of programs in the country including, The Outreach Programme of Tanzanian National Parks (TANAPA), Community Development Programs under the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA), and Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) under the Wildlife Division. These lessons include

- Differing levels of devolvement of responsibility for managing wildlife resources to communities on the basis of decision making ability and implementation of conservation and business development strategies as key to success, and revenue sharing
- High cost is relation to implementing CBNRM programs e.g. In 2010 – 2011 TANAPA spent Tshs 536,136,868 (\$357,425) to support 33 community projects; In 2012 – 2013 NCAA has allocated Tshs 1.45 billion (\$923,567) to communities, and while the operational cost for WMs can go over \$100,000 a year.

Opportunities/ and benefits

A number of opportunities have been observed over the past 2 decades in regard to CBNRM under the wildlife sector:

- Social service provision to communities via TANAPA, NCAA and annual earnings of USD 2,000 to USD 7,000 on average per village from WMAs per year.
- Increased cooperation of communities in policing against poaching.
- In WMAs: land allocated towards wildlife management, training and employment of village game scouts.

⁴ Full presentation is available at <http://www.tnrf.org/files/CBWM%20Presentation%20Sept%206%202012.pptx>

- Under the WMA initiative 22,000 km² have been set aside for wildlife management
- Training of community members in wildlife management is ongoing

Constraints, Barriers and Challenges under for implementing CBNRM under the wildlife sector

- In some cases, costs for operation exceeds benefits accrued, e.g. Enduimet Community Based Organization (CBO) earns less than \$50,000 from tourism but has annual operational costs approaching \$100,000
- There is lack of diversified income earning opportunities from wildlife areas in community lands, such as beekeeping and carbon credits trading
- Lack of human and technical capacities to enable effective CBWM needs development, e.g. management, business and tour guiding skills
- Lack of understanding laws and regulations by the community members and leaders
- Districts complain of a lack of funds while receiving 15% of earnings from WMAs
- Some initiatives have had international firms audit their finances e.g. JUKUMU AA (Morogoro) had accounts audited by Ernst and Young in 2005 - 2007

Recommendations

- Implementation recommendation:
 - Need for effective monitoring and evaluation tools and coordination amongst institutions so that the economic and conservation impact of CBWM initiatives can be accurately measured.
 - There is need for improved budgeting and transparent accounting practices at all levels to ensure effective WMA
- Policy recommendation:
 - Need for a streamlined of policy to guide CBWM overall in Tanzania
 - Existing laws and regulations relating to land use in 'wildlife areas' need clarification e.g. to define which activities are allowed and for which activities, and to whom does the wildlife area belong to, can communities 'opt out'?

Questions & Discussion following the presentation on the wildlife sector

- The comments were made about a number of issues that the report will need to clarify:
 - Who are we conserving for (is this a priority for the local communities);
 - A serious problem faced in CBWM in Kenya is on land tenure issues, therefore the lessons and challenges should be incorporated into the stocktaking process in Tanzania;
 - The report should include baseline data on WMAs prior to the enactment of 2002 Wildlife Act, which is available;
 - The report will need to define the issue of a buffer zone between WMAs and PFM areas.
 - The benefits of WMAs need to be elaborated/expounded, for instance is the focus only on the financial benefits from the tourism earnings?);
 - The report should explain whether the governance structure of WMAs is adequate or not
- The recommendations that were made to improve wildlife sector under the CBNRM included: collection and sharing of information; recognition and the need for capacity building for local government to ensure that they implement WMAs efficiently e.g. in terms of monitoring and operation procedures

6.0 Presentation on the status of CBNRM in the Fisheries Sector

In order to adequately assess the status of CBNRM approaches in fisheries and refine the stocktaking report, two participants in the workshop were invited to make presentations on the collaborative fisheries management initiatives based on their experience in implementing and overseeing some of these initiatives. The presentations on status of CBNRM under the fisheries sector came from WWF RUMAKI programme and the Ministry of Livestock development and Fisheries.⁵ Julitha Mwangamilo represented RUMAKI while Charles Byarugaba represented the ministry. The highlights of these presentations are included in this section of the report:

Policy and legislative environment: CBNRM under the fisheries sector

The history of collaborative fisheries management (CFM) dates back to 1990s when the government realized the need to involve local communities in fisheries management. These efforts were followed by the **1997 Fisheries policy** that included a clause on co- management under Objective (8) and in 1998 formal collaborative fish management units called the Beach Management Units (BMUs) were created. The BMUs are made up of various stakeholders around a water body with the local communities. The Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization pioneered co-management initiatives around Lake Victoria and implemented by Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme (LVEMP) in Phase II and I.

To supplement implementation of collaborative fisheries management, the **Fisheries Act, 2003** part 5 section 18 (1) also catered for the establishment of BMUs in all coastal villages. The Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa (RUMAKI) Seascape Programme was developed by WWF as a strategy to empower coastal communities to take advantage of provisions of the Fisheries Act, 2003 to decentralize decision-making, planning and management of fisheries resources, in collaboration with the government.

The co-management initiatives were clearly elaborated in the **Fisheries Regulations of 2009**, which included setting up of mechanisms for implementation. Thus, Collaborative management in Tanzania is recognized as an agreement between BMUs, District authorities and the Fisheries Division. These Regulations under section 133 (10) further provides for BMUs to associate with others to form higher-level co-management structures known as Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas for the purpose of planning, management and development.

Lessons learnt, achievements and best practices

The various lessons on implementing CFM across the Country and best practices developed include:

- The role of sensitization and support from local communities through raising amendments and ownership of management of fisheries resources
- CFM reduces fisheries management costs from the government
- 25 BMUs have already been established and strengthened

⁵ Presentation from RUMAKI can be accessed at <http://www.tnrf.org/files/WWF%20-%20RUMAKI%20CFM%20September.ppt>

- 6 CFMAs Comprising 21 BMUs with total area: 2,498 sq km (28% of RUMAKI area) have been established
- 6 CFMA plans have been developed and the agreements signed with the Director of fisheries
- BMUs are active in surveillance and catch monitoring
- There is perceived increase in fish availability in areas where CFM has been implemented
- Reduction in illegal fishing activities including dynamite fishing and seine nets
- BMU guidelines on migrant fisher camps

Opportunities and benefits

During the period that Collaborative Fisheries Management has been initiated and developed, the following opportunities and benefits have been observed:

- BMUs are now contributing to social development
- Doubled Fisheries revenues in CFM Districts
- The potential for replication of CFM achievements in other coastal areas

Constraints, barriers and challenges for implementing CBNRM under the fisheries sector

- Sustainability of the Beach management Units
- Over- dependence of most of the coastal communities on fisheries resources
- Party political interference and negative perceptions of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)
- Migrant and seine net fishers destabilize support for CFMAs
- Weak participation from District authority counterparts
- Limited opportunities for BMUs fundraising
- No consistent national programme for CFM development

Recommendations

Setting up MPAs / LMMAs is actually the easy part but making them functional / financially sustainable over 10-20 yrs is the main challenge, it takes time, funding and commitments. It should be noted that co-management model has potential in Tanzania, but only if there is adequate:

- Sustained community capacity-building
- Strengthened integration with district authority plans
- Continued complementary livelihood support

Questions & Discussion following the presentation on the forestry sector

- Participants emphasized the need for integrated management and the need for capacity building both short-term and long-term
- Participants questioned the effectiveness of BMUs governance structure in terms of devolving power to local communities and whether the BMUs structure were implemented in isolation with other resources. The responses to this questions was that, there are a number of examples that there is effective devolution and cases where BMUs takes holistic planning approach but that depends onthe agreement with the village governments.

7.0 Conclusions and the Way forward

One of the outputs from the workshop was to develop modalities for the way forward for the CBNRM Forum in Tanzania. This was to include, at a minimum, the CBNRM Forum objectives and operational structure. The workshop was also intended to validate findings from the CBNRM stocktaking exercise and highlight key priority areas under the CBNRM that stakeholders may want to focus on in their respective work. The way forward is fed by discussions generated by the group break out sessions during the workshop.

There was a general consensus from the workshop that there is a need for the National CBNRM Forum. The individual presentations from the breakout sessions are attached to this report as annexes, and a brief summary of the workshop recommendations is outlined below.

Summary of workshop recommendations on the national CBNRM forum:

- Agreed goal for establishing the National CBNRM forum
 - To provide a platform for multi-stakeholder exchange of information, sharing experiences and agreeing on a common course for the success of CBNRM in Tanzania
- Summary of desired outcomes of the National CBNRM forum
 - Discussions, sharing of knowledge, exchange and dissemination of information on CBNRM facilitated
 - Formation and implementation of appropriate policies on CBNRM in Tanzania facilitated
 - Natural resources sectors under CBNRM with critical role in Tanzania addressed
 - Linkages established with similar forums in other countries
- Identified key priority areas for the National CBNRM forum
 - Information sharing on CBNRM
 - Working out possible sustainable models of CBWM
 - Setting up monitoring database (and tools) for the different Sectors
 - To resolve the disconnect between policy and what is being implemented on the ground
 - Closer follow up on lessons learnt and best practices on CBNRM
- Agreed frequency of meetings of the forum
 - The workshop proposed for the forum to meet at least once a year

Regarding the operational structure of the National CBNRM Forum, the workshop decided that since TNRF has experience in communication on CBNRM issues and as they initiated workshop, TNRF should continue to coordinate and convene the national CBNRM forum. The forum could act as a mechanism to push issues forward to improve policies, practice and governance through a like-minded platform. The workshop participants groups agreed that the various Working Groups currently convened under TNRF should feed technical knowledge, local people's concerns, and advocacy experience into the National CBNRM Forum. Participants agreed that, if the forum is housed under TNRF then it should not be a burden on TNRF, rather the cost of the Forum should be borne by stakeholders. Obtaining funds should be possible

given the importance of the issues to be addressed, the urgency of addressing the issues, and given the expressed need for improved communications and action on addressing the issues.

TNRF agreed to take on this work, and to ensure that the National CBNRM Forum is linked to the SACF and other similar initiatives. It was also agreed that the workshop came at a good time and addressed relevant issues (or something to that effect as a sort of mini-evaluation).

The workshop closed at 6:00pm.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of participants

NAME	ORGANIZATION
Simon Anstey	WWF - Coastal East Africa Initiative
Damian Bell	Honey Guide Foundation
Baruani Mshale	University of Michigan/TNRF
Laura Tarimo	Consultant
Anna Lauwo	Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism
Charles Meshack	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
Tamrini Saidi	Wildlife conservation -Forest & Non Renewable Natural Resources
George Wambura	Authorized Association Consortium
Dr. Razack Lokina	University of Dar es Salaam
Hajj Hajj	Mwambao Initiative
Noah Sitati	WWF-Kenya Country Office
Anna Kantola	Finnish Embassy
Geofrey Mwanjela	TNRF
Daniel Perez	TNRF
Esther Yamat	TNRF
Stephen Ngowi	TNRF
Joseph Olila	TNRF
Cyprian Malima	WWF-Tanzania
Masembe Tambwe	Daily News
Edward Lekaita	Ujamaa Community Resource Trust
Faustine Ninga	Institute of Resource Assessment

Fadhili Bwagalilo	St. Johns University
Jumapili Chenga	TRAFFIC – WWF
Steve Ball	Mpingo Conservation Development Initiative
John Balarin	Wetlands Unit - Wildlife Division
Hilda Samson	Wildlife Conservation Society
Thadeus Binamungu	African Wildlife Foundation
Kissa Mwasomola	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
Cassian Sianga	TNRF
Lodrick Mika	TNRF
Allen Mgaza	Freelancer
Lydia Mwakarema	WWF
Dominic Mtui	MJUMITA
Gwamaka M	Tanzania National Parks Authority
Charles M Byarugaba	Fisheries Department
Julitha Mwangamilo	WWF – Rumaki

Annex 2: Workshop Programme

Time	Activity	Responsible
08:30 - 09:00	Registration	Stephen -TNRF
09:00 - 09:15	Opening and introduction	Executive Director, TNRF
09:15 - 09:30	Presentation: Background and Objectives of the workshop	Head of Programs, TNRF
09:30 - 09:45	Overview of CBNRM stocktaking exercise	Baruani Mshale
09:45 - 10:30	Status of CBNRM in wildlife sector	Laura Tarimo
10:30 - 11:15	Status of CBNRM in Forestry sector	Faustine Ninga
11:15 - 11:45	Coffee Break	All
11:15 - 12:30	Status of CBNRM in Fisheries Sector	Baruani Mshale
12:30 - 13:00	Plenary Discussions	All
12:45 - 13:45	Lunch Break	All
14:45 - 15:00	Breakout sessions Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife	All
15:00 - 16:00	Reporting to the Plenary	Group leaders
16:00 - 16:30	AOB and closure	TNRF

Annex 3: Presentation on Collaborative Fisheries Management: Policy Background and legislation

This dates back to the 1990s where Government had monopoly over fisheries management. After a while it was realized that this was not an effective approach and thus the co-management model was initiated.

In 1998 a formal collaborative fish management unit called the Beach Management Units was created. This worked mostly around Lake Victoria. These Beach Management Units are made up various stakeholders around a water body.

The 1997 fisheries policy included a clause on co- management under Objective (8).In the Fisheries regulations of 2009 co-management initiatives were clearly elaborated. this included setting up of the main mechanisms for doing so. Thus, Collaborative management in Tanzania is an agreement between BMUs, District authorities and the Fisheries Division.

The Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization pioneered co- management initiatives around Lake Victoria. The Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme (LVEMP) Phase II & I picked up these initiatives.

Nyumba ya Mungu and Mtera dam have similar initiatives run by the Fisheries Management Department. MACEM has also established more than 50 Beach Management Units.

Achievements:

- Sensitization and support from local communities through raising amendments and ownership of management of fisheries resources.
- Reducing fisheries management costs from the government.

Challenges:

- i. Sustainability of the Beach management Units.
- ii. Over- dependence of most of the coastal communities on fisheries resources.

Annex 4: Collaborative Fisheries Management (CFM) Initiatives: RUMAKI Seascape Programme

The Fisheries Act, 2003 part 5 sect 18 (1) catered for the establishment of Beach Management Units (BMUs) in all coastal villages.- The Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa (Rumaki) Seascape Programme was developed as a strategy to empower coastal communities to take advantage of provisions of the Fisheries Act, 2003 to decentralize decision-making, planning and management of fisheries resources, in collaboration with government.

The Programme's goal is to improve socio-economic well-being of coastal communities in Rufiji, Mafia and Kilwa through sustainable, participatory and equitable use and protection of fisheries & other marine resources.

More specifically to:

1. Promote collaborative fisheries management
2. Raise awareness on project objectives and fisheries management
3. Strengthen livelihoods by improving environment for small-scale enterprise
4. Protection of habitats & species
5. Monitoring to provide data for management

The key partners of the programme are;

- 1) Coastal communities
- 2) Mafia District
- 3) Rufiji District
- 4) Kilwa District
- 5) Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development

The roles of Beach Management Units are:

- Preparation and implementation of management plans, bylaws & work plans
- Surveillance activities (laws enforcement)
- Collection of revenue and fisheries data`
- Education and information sharing

Villages with BMUs can also form Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas (CFMA) through developing a coordination framework. This involves the following steps:

1. BMUs identify neighboring BMUs with whom to form a CFMA
2. Formation of CFMA Co-coordinating Committees (CCCs)
3. Harmonized CFMA management plan & bylaws
4. Identification of boundaries – CFMA Maps & Agreement
5. Joint implementation plans

The roles of the CFMA Co-coordinating Committees (CCC) include:

- Harmonization of CFMA & work Plans
- Overseeing implementation of CFMA plans
- Sharing joint implementation issues

- Ensure good governance among BMUs

Achievements (2006-2011): community level

- i. 25 BMUs established & strengthened
- ii. 6 CFMAs Comprising 21 BMUs with total area: 2,498 sq km (28% of RUMAKI area),
- iii. 16 small no-take zones approx. 61.2 sq km (2.5% of the total CFMA area) initially 2 yr closure
- iv. Development of 6 CFMA plans & Agreement with Director of fisheries
- v. Development of sustainable financing plans, inclusion of BMU budget in District plans (5% of fisheries budget) & increased village revenues.
- vi. BMUs active in surveillance & catch monitoring
- vii. Perceived increase in fish availability
- viii. Reduction in illegal fishing activities including dynamite fishing & seine nets
- ix. BMU guidelines on migrant fisher camps
- x. Increased frequency & reporting of dugong sightings

Achievements (2006-To date): national and district levels

- i. Production of Fisheries Regulations in Kiswahili (3,000 copies).
- ii. Documents for implementation and sharing lessons including:
 - i. BMU guideline
 - ii. CFMA guideline
 - iii. Anti-dynamite strategies
 - iv. Village/BMU Bylaws
 - v. Surveillance protocol
- iii. Fisheries revenues in District have doubled.
- iv. BMUs are now contributing to social development.
- v. Replication of the project achievement in other coastal areas

Challenges and lessons learnt

- 1) Party political interference and negative perceptions of MPAs
- 2) on BMU establishment in Kilwa
- 3) Migrant & seine net fishers destabilize support for CFMAs
- 4) Weak participation from District authority counterparts
- 5) Limited opportunities for BMUs fundraising
- 6) No consistent national programme for CFM development
- 7) co-management model has potential in TZ, BUT ONLY IF there is adequate:
 - sustained community capacity-building
 - better integration with district authority plans
 - continued complementary livelihood support
- 8) Setting up MPAs / LMMAs is actually the easy part but making them functional / financially sustainable over 10-20 yrs is the main challenge, it takes time, funding and commitments.

Annex 5: Group presentation (Wildlife)

i) Creation of Tanzania CBNRM forum – under TNRF

Comments – need policy framework at national level to coordinate the process of forming a CBNRM forum – not as a program under TNRF

If there is a forum, the forum could discuss it and push it as a process – provides a platform for like-minded people to discuss issues, exchange views on CBNRM. Question – do we need an organ that helps to exchange ideas more frequently or do we already have a body doing this job?

- Issue of information sharing is key in NRM – can use CBNRM forum can be used as a pressure group to ensure formation of appropriate policy
- Can use the forum as lobbying body to push government on policy issues.
- From experience in Kenya, need a forum – national and regional forum for Eastern Africa.

Consensus – Yes to CBNRM

Under TNRF working groups that feed into the National Forum. Define modality of how many times the forum should meet.

Who holds the Forum, what is the sustainability of it? Sustainability means there is a need to bring the overhead costs down. The forum could get contributions from members for studies / reports and workshop participation.

Does it get housed in TNRF or outside? Does it have to be housed under anything?

Since TNRF has initiated, we can rely on them to coordinate, but at the cost of stakeholders.

What will be uses of CBNRM – information sharing, develop a common stance on issues + trying to resolve contradicting things in policy = lobbying government.

If housed under TNRF it should not be a burden to TNRF.

Getting funding would not be a problem. WWF Norway is keen to support formation of the forum.

Consensus – Initially can be led by TNRF and charge subscription fees to members

Question – what about the mining sector – should it not be included in this forum?

ii) Lessons learnt and best practices:

- No example of a financially sustainable case of CBWM, which is worrying.
- Need more information to work out exactly how successful initiatives are / what their potential is?

- Need for development of small handbooks / tool kits which can educate communities and guide them through the process. Need a means of documenting the process and experience. AWF and USAID developing a toolkit – a governance toolkit, management toolkit, how to run a WMA? (for the past several months) – was the process of making the handbook participatory? Best practice is if information is collected from all WMAs to inform on how to go about running WMAs.
- Need for a good study of the area before investing funds e.g. flush toilets in Enduimet, with no water.
- Lack of professionals in WMAs - e.g. no tourism planning experts in assessing gate placement, and cost of running gates.
- Best practice – how to ensure individual households benefit from CBWM initiatives. In practice – difficult to share earnings amongst individual households. Some funds could go to savings schemes, vikoba etc.
- Not trying, and experimenting with different models on what works – e.g. on income creation. E.g. in Enduimet worked whole year on crop protection – worked to create perception of WMAs being helpful.
- We are not sharing enough information, not working together to find best practice.
- WMA monitoring tool – USAID – it failed, why, can we learn from this experience? We need another standardized way of collecting information. DGOs failed to coordinate collection of information.
- Need for an information-sharing platform where information from different stakeholders (including government) is placed and made accessible to others.
- Issue of revenue collection – WMAs should collect revenues and then pay tax to government and not the other way round. WMAs will be more effective at monitoring tourist numbers and collecting payments from them.
-

iii) Priorities for Stakeholders:

- Information sharing
- Development of monitoring tools
- Working out possible sustainable models of CBWM
- Human resource development or acknowledging the need for hiring experts e.g. qualified managers and accountants e.g. in Enduimet training a manager in accounts
- Need to resolve disconnect between policy and what is being implemented on the ground – govt is not building capacities of people and regulating, they have become managers of WMAs.
- Need to quantify the value of WMAs – to communities but overall NP earnings e.g. value of Burunge WMA to Tarangire NP. Yet investment to communities is very small – less than 1% of earnings. Shows communities not valued.

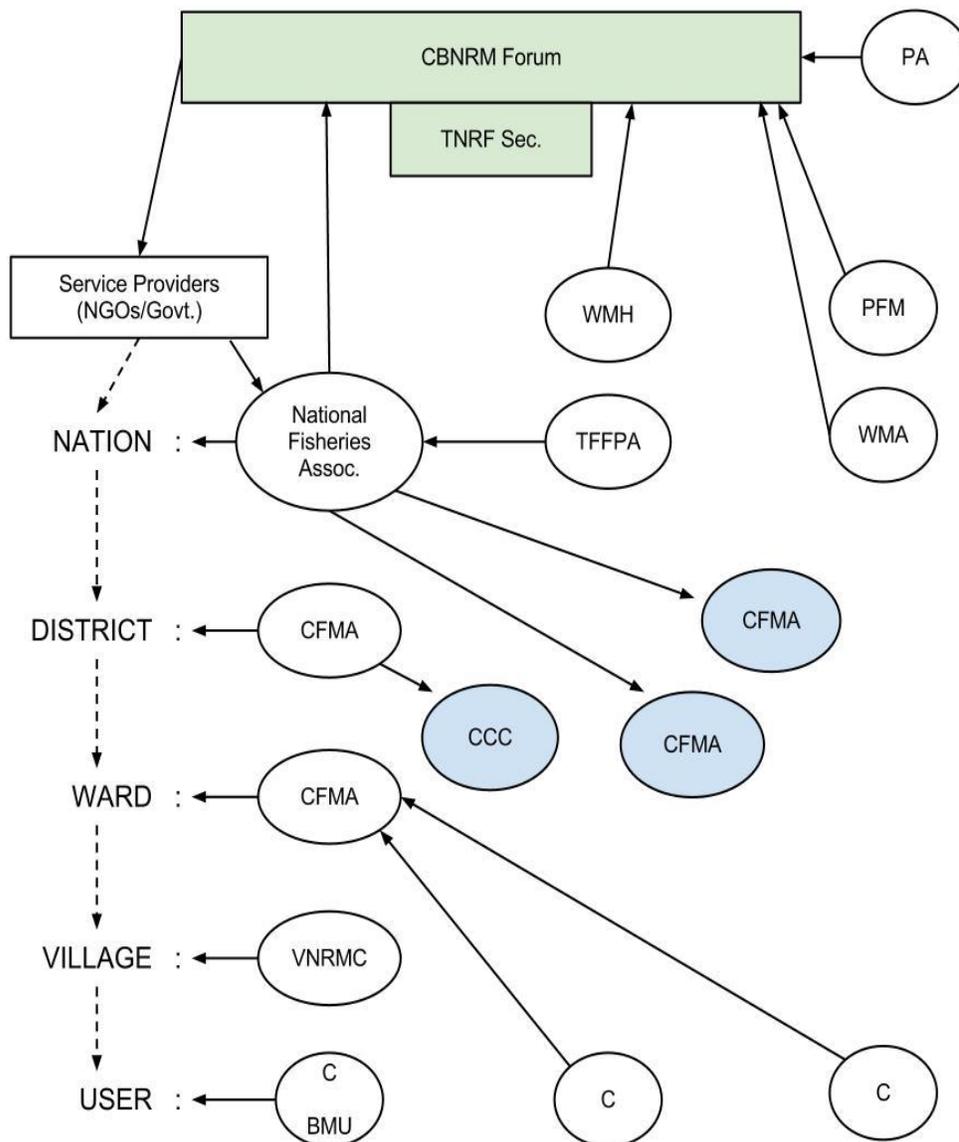
Annex 6: Group Presentation (Forestry)

- 1)
 - i. There should be a clear objective and structure
 - Take advantage of already existing forms
 - Clear mechanisms to ensure the commitment of members.
 - Define who is going to be a member.
 - ii. How to go about it
 - Annual meeting in significant focus
 - Reliable info sharing
 - Collaboration and coordination with countries which have similar forums / Activities.
 - Sustainable funding of the Forum
 - Create working group focus on specific area of the forum
 - Having a quarterly report in Swahili for dissemination to the public to in order to increase awareness about the forum.
- 2) Take advantage of existing networks
 - Base on case Studies.
- 3) When creating the forum members should consider sharing cost and benefits
 - Setting up monitoring database for the different Sectors
 - There should be guidelines on charcoal harvesting.

Annex 7: Group presentation (Fisheries)

In Tanzania CBNRM forum is needed with at least an annual meeting where issues, problems and challenges are discussed and finding out better practices.

The breakout group on fisheries came up with model on how the CBNRM Forum structure will look like the diagram below:



Lessons learnt and best practices:

- CCC represents BMU applied and has been successful in marine
- Guidelines are needed to make BMU operational in marine water
- Regulations should be reviewed section 136.2 (CFMU) –issues of network and organization

The CFMA Coordinating Committees (CCCs) represent BMUs in higher-level co-management structures, which have been applied successfully in the management of marine resources; therefore this should also be expanded to freshwater co-management areas. In order to do this the following should be addressed:

- Guidelines are needed for fresh water co-management; and
- The Fisheries Regulation should be reviewed under section 136.2 so as to address CFMU issues of networks and organization.

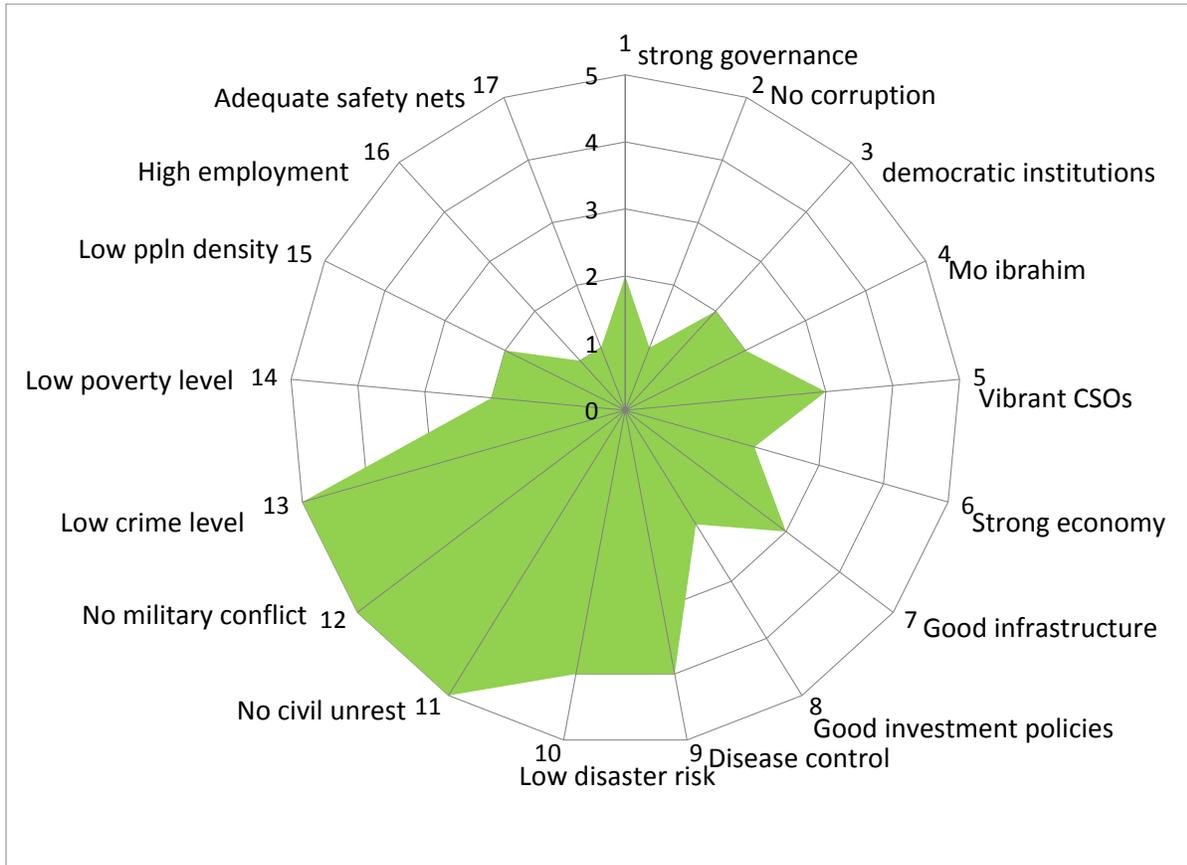
Priorities for Stakeholders

- Establish Collaborative Fisheries Management Unit hierarchy with local government authorities and central government
- Establish of a self funding mechanism for BMU operation (e.g. landing, patrolling)
- Capacity building program

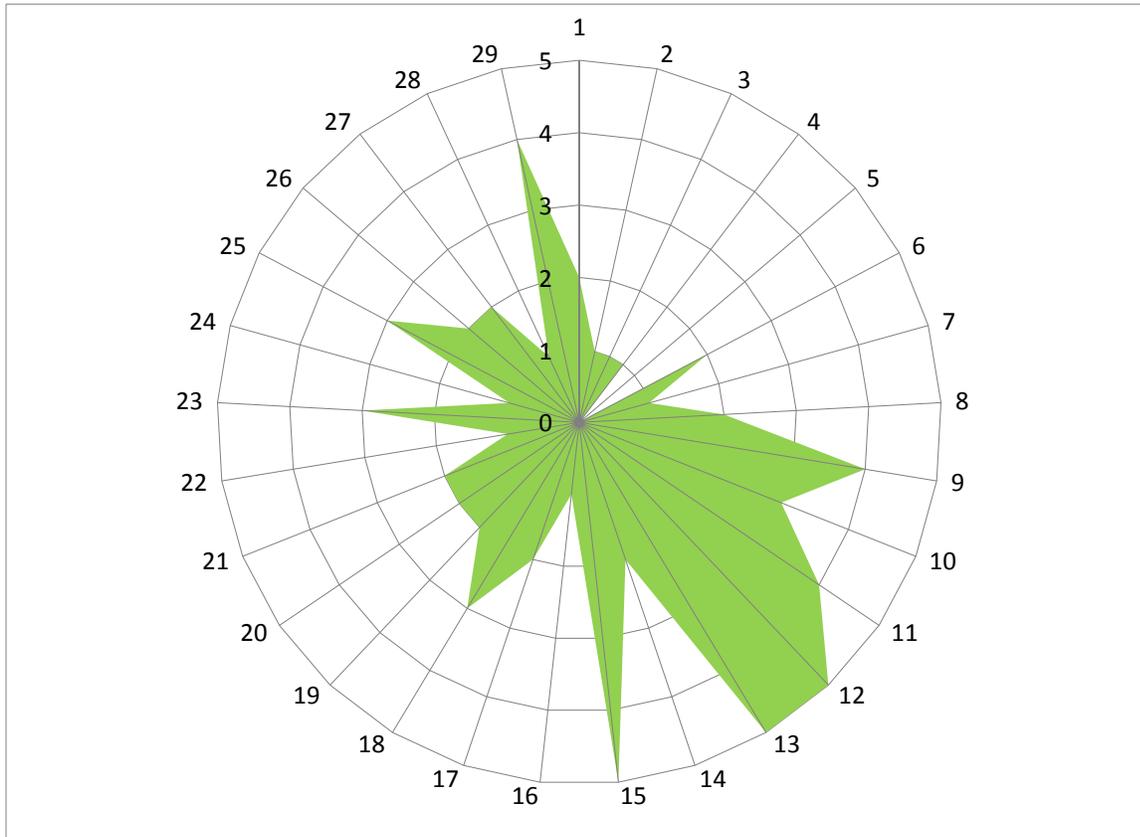
Annex 8: CBNRM Enabling Environment Policy Tool for Tanzania

Annex 8.1: Enabling Environment Policy Tool for Tanzania

National level indicators – Wildlife related



Community level indicators – wildlife resources related

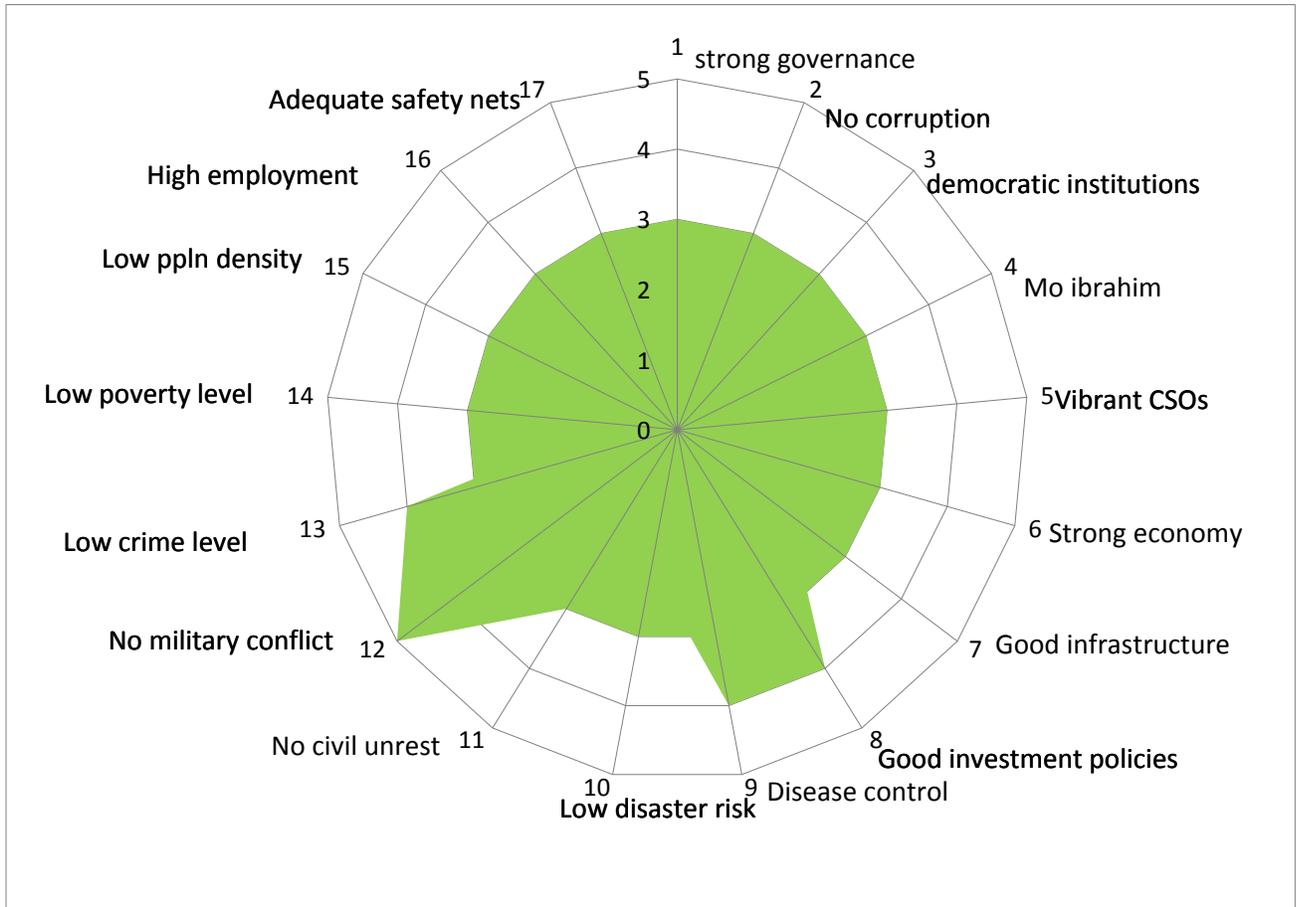


Key (for all other indicators at community level)

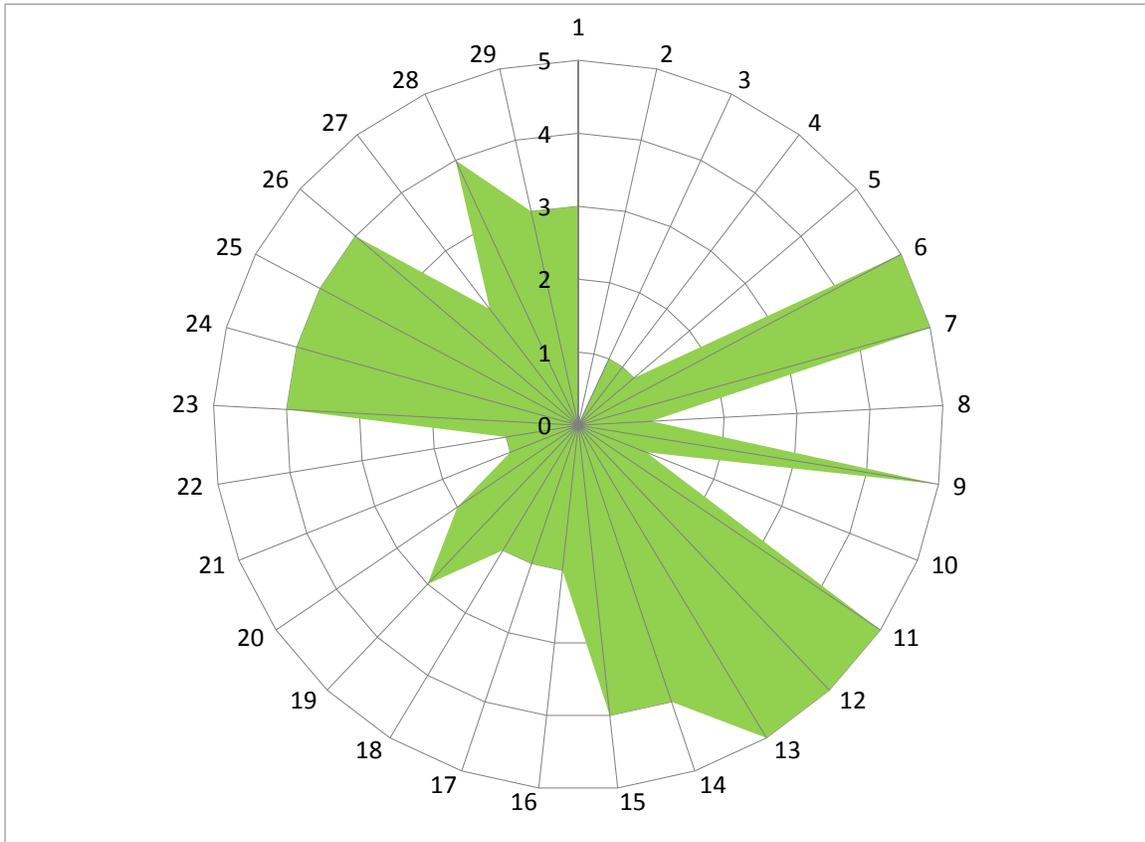
1: Full right to use/benefit from resource 2: full right to exclude others 3: full right to decide quotas levels 4: communities retain 100% of generated revenues 5: low transaction costs of decentralized management 6: full right to enter agreement 7: full right to dispose resources 8: full tenure security over resources 9: countries has areas that provide positive livelihood impact based on the resource in question 10: country has areas that other viable land use will not exclude the resource in question 11: no diseases influencing the resource 12: strong markets exist for resource 13: free completion market 14: no trade restrictions on the resource 15: investors willing and able to invest 16: ability of communities to leverage their assets to raise capital 17: strong government extension services with skilled staff and adequate budget 18: strong supporting NGOs 19: strong private sector support 20: government and NGOS support services are fully integrated an effective 21: government is prepared to rehabilitate resource in the communal land 22: government is prepared to undertake co-management 23: government implemented CBNRM policies and laws 24: CBNRM prominent in national development plans 25: no subsidy, policy distortions and other interventions 26: traditional leaders are fully included and supportive in CBNRM institutions and activities 27: politicians/senior government officials do negatively influence processes and decision making 28: not conflicting policies and other legislations 29: no takeover of village land by individuals, stake investment agencies

Annex 8.2: Enabling Environment Policy Tool for Tanzania (Fisheries)

National level indicators

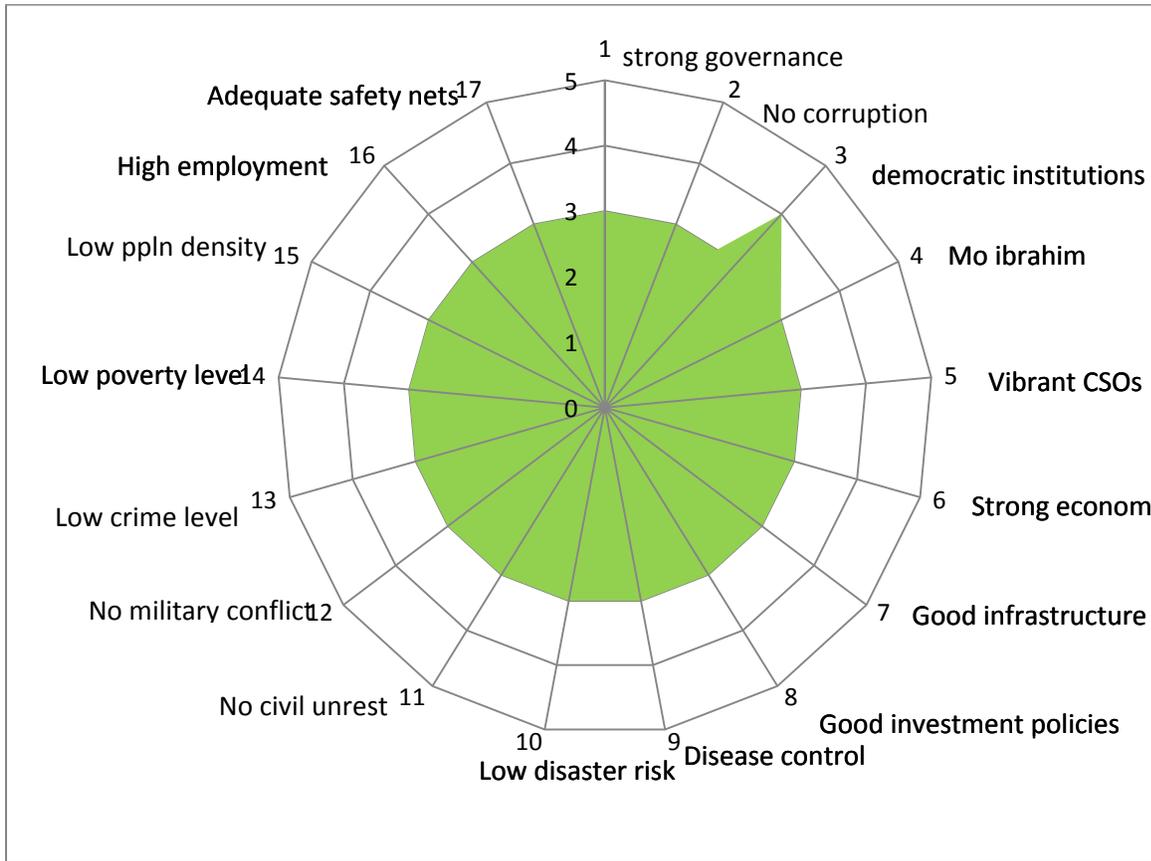


Community level indicators: fisheries resources related



Annex 8.3: Enabling Environment Policy Tool for Tanzania (Forestry)

National level indicators



Community level indicators: Forestry related

