

Notes for presentation on CSO perspective on state of CBNRM in Tanzania (Forestry and Wildlife)

SLIDE ONE:

-**Welcome** – purpose of presentation

- Giving civil society perspective on the state of CBNRM in Tanzania today

SLIDE TWO

1.0 Intro and overview of TNRF, what we do and why we do it

The Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF) is a network organization that aims to achieve improved natural resource governance for sustainable rural livelihoods and better conservation outcomes. TNRF bridges the gap between people's local natural resource management needs and practices, and national natural resource management priorities, policies, laws and programs. As a network organization, it brings together members to change policy and practice in the natural resource sector for the better by:

- Building and sharing a knowledge base of practice; and,
- Strengthening citizen voice and skills for improved natural resource governance.

TNRF

- facilitates platforms to strengthen dialogue and information sharing and to enable advocacy and strengthen citizens voices.
- Promotes community based natural resource management (CBNRM) as the focus for strengthening voices and power in the forestry, rangelands, wildlife and fisheries sectors.
- Focuses on land and investment as a serious challenge, and facilitates a multi-stakeholder dialogue that will address these potential areas of natural resource conflict and sustainable development across the country.
- Finally, it weaves climate change into all of its programs and work to raise awareness and communicate about the challenges and threats (and opportunities) of climate change to Tanzania.

TNRF has a growing membership of more than 3,800 people and organizations, supporting professional staff, and a steering committee drawn from the membership.

But today, I will focus my presentation on CBNRM.

SLIDE THREE

2.0 Background to CBNRM engagement

As a platform, TNRF has embarked on a process to establish national CBNRM Forum involving series of multi-stakeholder dialogues. This process is part of the Southern Africa CBNRM Forum, a network of eight countries with SADCC of which TNRF is a focal point.

Part of the processes for member countries is to establish the status of CBNRM sectors to enable sharing of information, enable evidence for advocacy, and improve implementation of CBNRM initiatives within a region.

TNRF, with assistance from WWF-CEAI, WWF-Nambia and Forest Governance Learning Group, carried out the CBNRM stocktaking exercise focusing mainly on Forestry and Wildlife. This report was validated at the first CBNRM multi-stakeholder dialogue on 6 Sept 2012.

Today, I will:

- Provide an overview of the main findings from the report on Forestry and Wildlife
- lessons learnt, constraints, and recommendations from the stakeholders.
- Finally, I will highlight the way forward for establishing the national CBNRM forum.

SLIDE FOUR

3.0 Status of CBNRM in the Forestry Sector

The stocktaking report focused specifically on Participatory Forestry Management (PFM)

3.1 Lessons learnt and best practices

There are so many lessons on PFM implementation and some best practices that will need up scaling, but here are the few that came up from the report

- Community members are eager to participate effectively in JFM arrangements under a situation of **clear legal status regarding sharing of costs and benefits**.
- **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
- Important gaps in the legislation regarding the ratio and mechanism for sharing forest management benefits under JFM has 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 – need for clear land use planning

SLIDE FIVE

3.2 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.**
- **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).
- **Inadequate staff/human resource**
- In terms of REDD+ 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

SLIDE SIX

3.3 Recommendations from stakeholders to improve PFM process

- 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

SLIDE SEVEN

4.0 Status of CBNRM in the wildlife sector

4.1 Lessons learnt and best practices

Lessons under wildlife focus on the assessment of 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.

- Differing levels of devolution of power – decision making and revenue sharing
- High cost in implementing CBNRM programs e.g. In 2010 – 2011 TANAPA spent Tshs 536,136,868 (\$357,425) to support 33 community projects; Operational cost for WMs is estimated to be over \$100,000 a year.

SLIDE EIGHT

4.2 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

SLIDE NINE

4.3 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'?

SLIDE 10

5.0 Conclusion – Looking Forward - perspectives from stakeholders

Stakeholders have agreed the need for National CBNRM Forum due to challenges and lessons identified so far.

TNRF should continue to coordinate and convene the national CBNRM forum

The goal of the Forum was agreed as:

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

Key priority areas for the National CBNRM forum were identified to include

- 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

TNRF agreed to take on this work, and to ensure that the National CBNRM Forum is linked to the SACF and other similar initiatives

The State of Community Based Natural Resource Management in Tanzania – CSO Perspective



Jumuiko
la
Maliasili
Tanzania



Tanzania
Natural
Resource
Forum

About TNRF & Its Role in Natural Resource Sector and CBNRM

TNRF Mission:

To bring about improved natural resource governance in Tanzania by being a demand-driven network of members and partners that helps people to bridge the gap between people's local natural resource management needs and practices, and national natural resource management priorities, policies, laws and programs.

TNRF Priority Strategies:

- *Facilitate Dialogue and platforms*
- *Community Based Natural Resource Management*
- *Land Based Investments*
- *Communicating Climate Change*

Presentation Overview & CBNRM Stakeholder Analysis

TNRF, with assistance from WWF-CEAI, WWF-Nambia and Forest Governance Learning Group, carried out a CBNRM stocktaking exercise in 2012. This research focused mainly on Forestry and Wildlife sectors in Tanzania. In September the report was validated at the first CBNRM multi-stakeholder dialogue. This presentation will share information from the research and the workshop.

- Share main findings from the CBNRM report on Forestry and Wildlife
- Share key lessons learnt, constraints, and recommendations from the stakeholders
- Moving forward for establishing the national CBNRM forum – CSOs perspective

Status of CBNRM in the Forestry Sector

Key Lessons learnt and best practices:

- Community members are eager to participate effectively in JFM arrangements under a situation of **clear legal status regarding sharing of costs and benefits.**
- **Community members are willing to participate** in PFM activities, as long as they are fully participating and aware from the start
- **Lack of landscape or ecosystem level approach** with PFM activities has led to displacement (leakage) of degraded 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
- Gaps in legislation regarding the ratio and mechanism for sharing forest management benefits under JFM has resulted in **pending signing of Management Agreements**
- **CBFM works better** when village boundaries are well – there is a need for clear land use planning

Status of CBNRM in the Forestry Sector...Continued

Constraints, Barriers and Challenges

- Delayed signing of the Joint Forest Management Agreements (JFMAs)
- Cost-benefit sharing mechanisms under JFM not operational
- Insufficient and unsustainable funding of PFM activities - thus PFM becomes donor driven rather than demand driven
- Unclear boundaries of 'general land'
- Participation of players other than the community
- Inadequate staff/human resource

Status of CBNRM in the Forestry Sector...continued

Recommendations from stakeholders to improve PFM process...there is a need to:

- Speed up PFM processes
- Implement PFM at landscape level to address leakage
- Finalize cost-benefit sharing arrangements in forests under JFM
- Translate opportunities arising in PFM into substantial economic benefits
- Facilitate development of clear village boundaries
- Improve local incentives for forest and wildlife management through sectoral integration
- Allocate sufficient budget to support PFM activities
- Improve coordination among implementers
- Implementers of CBNRM under forestry will need to be flexible by going beyond PFM options

Status of CBNRM in the Wildlife Sector

Lessons learnt and best practices:

- Research focused on the assessment of The Outreach Programme of TANAPA, Community Development Programs under NCAA, and WMAs under the Wildlife Division.
- Differing levels of devolution of power – decision making and revenue sharing
- High cost in implementing CBNRM programs e.g. In 2010 – 2011 TANAPA spent Tshs 536,136,868 (\$357,425) to support 33 community projects;
- Operational cost for WMs is estimated to be over \$100,000 a year.

Status of CBNRM in the Wildlife Sector...continued

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

- In some cases, costs for operation exceeds benefits accrued
- There is lack of diversified income earning opportunities from wildlife areas in community lands
- There is a lack of human and technical capacities to enable effective CBWM needs development
- Lack of understanding of laws and regulations by the community members and leaders
- Districts complain of a lack of funds while receiving 15% of earnings from WMAs

Status of CBNRM in the Wildlife Sector...continued

Recommendations

- Implementation recommendation:
 - Need for effective monitoring and evaluation tools and coordination amongst institutions
 - 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

Looking Forward – Perspectives from Stakeholders

- Stakeholders agreed that a National CBNRM Forum should continue with the following goal:

“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”

Key priority areas for the National CBNRM forum were identified to include:

- Information sharing on CBNRM
- Working out possible sustainable models of CBWM
- Setting up monitoring database (and tools) for the different Sectors
- Resolve the disconnect between policy and what is being implemented on the ground
- Closer follow up on lessons learnt and best practices on CBNRM

Discussion

