

TNRF outcome monitoring report 2010

Monitoring key stakeholders

Summary of key stakeholders and outcome challenges

The key stakeholders that the program will monitor were identified as being:

1. Citizens, communities and their institutions/organisations (including CBOs, FBOs women's groups and customary institutions, village government and LGAs)
2. TNRF Working Groups, membership and CSO partners
3. Parliamentary committees and MPs
4. The media (foreign and local)
5. Government Ministries and institutions (MNRT, VPO, MoF, MFLD, TAMISEMI)
6. Business and investment interests, both national and international

The outcome challenge for each stakeholder has been identified and is presented below

Stakeholder 1: Citizens, communities and their institutions

Outcome Challenge 1: Through partners, the program intends to build competences to amongst **citizens, communities and their institutions** to ensure that citizens know about their rights, draw on their indigenous knowledge and justice systems, and are knowledgeable about the laws, policies and practices that affect their options for natural resource management, and they know the value of these resources. Citizens are able to communicate and share information effectively between and within communities and between communities and other actors, including the state, exercising their rights, participating in NR governance processes and demanding accountability from the state as well as non state actors.

Stakeholder 2: TNRF working groups, members and CSO partners

Outcome Challenge 2: The program intends to see TNRF **working groups and partner CSOs** increasingly successful in advocacy efforts concerning pro-poor and equitable natural resources governance. Working groups and CSOs will collaborate to understand specific NR governance issues, develop strong evidence based advocacy, they will appreciate the NR policy context and the need for NR to meet rural development needs. They will collaboratively and strongly engage with government and other actors to ensure full and inclusive citizen participation in decision making regarding the effective governance of natural resources in their local areas.

Stakeholder 3: Parliamentary committees and members of parliament

Outcome Challenge 3: The program intends to see that **parliamentary committees** are well informed on the value of NR and NR governance issues in their areas, and are effectively supportive of citizen's rights to long term benefits from NR management. Parliamentarians are building trust between themselves and their constituencies, by representing the poorer citizens, including women and minority groups, and by being accountable for their actions to the

citizens in their constituency.

Stakeholder 4: The media

Outcome challenge 4: The program intends to ensure that **the media** is increasingly knowledgeable and trusted about NR governance matters, with a strong motivation to investigate NR governance and social justice issues and a transparent and professional approach to working with civil society.

Stakeholder 5: Government Ministries and institutions

Outcome Challenge 5:The program intends to see that **government ministries and institutions** appreciate and support civil society efforts to improve the governance of NR in the country, so that NR are managed with a long term aim of bio-diversity conservation that meets the needs for equitable and sustainable rural development. Government is increasingly including civil society in policy making processes so that the voice of citizens is listened to and influences the policies and laws of the country, and government is engaging with civil society in participatory monitoring of policy implementation.

Stakeholder 6:Business and investment interests

Outcome Challenge 6:The program wants to see **business and investment interests** engaging in the NR trade and other NR related business (e.g. tourism, hunting and logging), in a responsible and accountable manner, bringing long term benefits to the country and rural citizens, through legitimate and transparent business practices.

Progress markers for monitoring key stakeholders

To monitor this group of stakeholders the program has developed sets of progress markers against which to monitor the outcome challenge identified for each. The first set shows the progress we expect to see within two years of commencing the initiative; the second set shows the progress we would like to see, also in the medium term; and the third and final set shows the progress we would love to see happen over the next five years or even longer.

LMH (Low = 0 – 40%, Medium = 41–80%, High = 81–100%)

1. Citizens, communities and their institutions

The outcome challenge

The program intends to build competencies amongst citizens, communities and their institutions to ensure that citizens know about their rights, draw on their indigenous knowledge and justice systems, are knowledgeable about the laws, policies and practices that affect their options for natural resource management, and know the value of these resources. Citizens are able to communicate and share information effectively between and within communities and between communities and other actors, including the state. Citizens exercise their rights, participate in NR governance processes and demand accountability from the state as well as non state actors.

Progress markers for monitoring citizens, communities and their institutions

The program **EXPECTS TO SEE** communities:



1. Having access to more information concerning: their rights and obligations; the role of citizens and their institutions in NR governance; NR policies, laws and practices; the relevant authorities for addressing grievances or demands; and options for community participation in NR management

***REDD.**Communités working with 7 REDD pilot projects in 11 Districts have access to easily available information on REDD through a comic booklet in Swahili that addresses the questions raised by communities.*

***Community Forums.** Women and customary leaders in 16 villages in Hanang', Ngorongoro, Simanjiro and Longido Districts have access to information on leadership, democratic processes, land rights, and the contents of appropriate legislation provided through training/information sharing in local languages (Maa and Barabaig) at Community Forum meetings.*



2. Receiving more information concerning communication gaps and challenges including: the value of inclusive participation (e.g. of women, youth, minority groups, the poorest, and the vulnerable), and identification of relevant ways and means of communication

***Community Forums:**Community forums works with customary pastoralist leadership (all men) in Longido, Hanang', Simanjiro and Ngorongoro. Women and men asked for women to receive leadership training and women forums have been set up in 16 villages*



3. Engaging in developing information about the value of NR as a resource for rural development

The program would **LIKE TO SEE** communities:



4. Making use of new and existing communications channels (within, up, down, and laterally) and targeting specific grievances and demands

***Community Forums:** through this initiative, women forums help to address issues of concern for women (violence, girls education, lack of power/voice in decision making) through customary and village government mechanisms*



5. Using customary and other local level institutions to effectively advance pro-poor NR management solutions

Community Forums: *Women in Longido and Engarenaibor introduced and helped establish village bye laws to protect village land from being sold*



6. Increasingly well organised, collaborating and contributing human resources to setting up and managing NR groups and networks

Community Forums: *Women Forums initiated and set up groups by contributing own finances. These groups promote a) early childhood learning and b) saving and credit groups that work on projects to raise money. Terrat, Longido and Kitumbeni have set up basket funds (with funds contributed by members) to support local initiatives or meetings*



7. Calling on external expertise (for training, accessing legal advice etc) when developing NR management arrangements

Adaptive Community Tourism Management:*Communities and Village Governments of Arash, Pinyinyi, Piyaya and Engaresero engaged with TNRF and partners in developing village tourism plans, later enshrined in District and Village by-laws*

Community Forums. *Communities requested training on land laws and have used this knowledge to claim their rights at village and district government levels*



8. Increasingly holding local level institutions, village governments and other LGA to account in NR management matters and demanding justice in NR governance

Community Forums. *Women are monitoring village governments (Longido, Hanang' and Ngorongoro) to ensure that land allocations follow legal procedures of going to village assemblies, rather than being decided by village council (chair)*



9. Demanding to participate in NR governance processes (policy making, LGA decision making etc)

Community Forums: *women in Loborsoit resolved land disputes themselves before having to resort to formal LGA processes*

The program would **LOVE TO SEE communities:**



10. Successfully influencing national policy formulation and dialogue through full and inclusive citizen participation, with due attention paid to inclusion of women, youth, minority groups, vulnerable groups and the poorest.



11. (e.g. village land administration, forest, fisheries, land and wildlife management)



12. Collaborating to successfully and equitably control their natural resources and visibly benefitting from these resources

Community Forums. *Women groups in Longido and Hanang campaigned against illegal land*

transactions and 43 out of 65 acres were returned to the families

2. TNRF working groups, members and CSO partners

The program intends to see working groups and CSOs increasingly successful in advocacy efforts concerning pro-poor and equitable natural resources governance. Working groups and CSOs will collaborate to understand specific NR governance issues, develop strong evidence based advocacy, they will appreciate the NR policy context and the need for NR to meet rural development needs. They will collaboratively and strongly engage with government and other actors to ensure full and inclusive citizen participation in decision making regarding the effective governance of natural resources.

Progress markers for monitoring working groups and CSO partners

The program **EXPECTS TO SEE Working Groups and CSO partners:**

1. Supporting development of community networks, improving communication channels and information sharing, and facilitating communities to speak on their own behalf (e.g. at public meetings, TV, radio etc) about the need for pro-poor policies etc

***TFWG:** members request TNRF to provide communications materials that are appropriate at community level (REDD comic) 10,000 copies printed and 1000 distributed in 1 district, with the intention of spreading to 12 districts in 2011.*

***PLTF:** All major pastoralist organisations requested PLTF to organise a meetings (May and August 2010, attended by approximately 60 CSOs) to develop common strategies for working to strengthen the rights of pastoral communities*

***IIED-Kimage:** these partners have, through their Generic Training on Pastoral systems, given communities the tools to articulate their livelihood and communities are voicing their issues at different levels (village, district and national)*

***ForumCC:** ForumCC developed own web-site and hosts events within the country to raise awareness about climate change; organize popular events such as the 10/10/10 Global Work Party Cycle Caravan with UWABA, co-hosted public hearings and music events, participated in public forums (WEF side event with several organizations). Most of these were televised*

***Community Forums:** customary leaders and women leaders in four districts have developed forums for sharing information, developing strategies, making decisions and supporting local initiatives*

2. Making use of newsletters/up-dates, trainings and information sharing

***TFWG, PLTF, WWG and ForumCC:** members send between 3-10 emails weekly showing appreciation of the weekly e-updates provided by TNRF communications.*

***TFWG:** REDD pilots developed a position paper in December on REDD following 2 meetings held in November and December in Dar, and ongoing email dialogue over a TNRF mailing listserve. This process was facilitated by TFWG supported by TNRF communications dept*



3. Providing more contribution of human and other resources to working groups and CSO partners so as to improve/increase collaboration on advocacy and improve action research

***PLTF:** Members provided resources (finances and time) to ensure that the PLTF organisational guidelines were produced and approved (December 2010). PLTF members funded value chain analysis of hides and meat*

***TFWG:** REDD pilots funded travel to attend meetings in Dar es Salaam convened by TNRF, and two members provided finances to hold the meetings. TFWG facilitated process*

***IIED:** providing technical resources to working groups (PLTF and TFWG), to improve action research and communications*

The program would **LIKE TO SEE Working Groups and CSO partners:**



4. Demanding for more information/training/action research for dissemination and sharing to strengthen advocacy efforts

***PLTF** members demanded and engaged in studies on documenting the value of pastoralism for future advocacy. – Red meat value chain, skins and hides value chain in collaboration with the BSF project, NyamaChoma value chain in collaboration with IIED and cost benefit analysis of pastoralism versus ranching in Tanzania, pilot study in collaboration with IIED*

***WWG:** stakeholders in wildlife sector requested WWG to convene a workshop in April 2010 on Human Elephant Conflict for information sharing. Forum for HEC is being formed*

***ForumCC:** Members requested training so that they were better able to understand and explain climate change challenges to their organisations and target beneficiaries. 50 members were trained in 2010*



5. Developing media and advocacy strategies and engaging professionally with the media to strengthen collaborative advocacy efforts

***TFWG:** members developed a project proposal for further implementation of the Mama Misiu advocacy campaign. Funding will start early 2011*

***TFWG:** engaged with the TNRF communications to develop a communications strategy (October-December 31, 2010) bringing REDD advocacy to national and global discussions*



6. Contributing toward national processes in NR governance such as State of the Environment Reports, Independent Forest Management etc



7. Strengthening partnerships with national, regional and international networks and collaborative action

***Forest Governance Learning Group (IIED)** hosted by TNRF throughout 2010, and connecting Forest Working Group to other international actors. Coordinator attending meeting in December 2010 in Mozambique with other international FGLG members*

***Forum CC:** engaging with climate change initiatives, such as PACJA, CAN and GCCA, and attending international conferences to strengthen networks*

***TNRF/ODI:** engaged in August 2010 to document the political economy of the Mama Misiu Campaign. Report to be ready early 2011*

IIED: Collaboration between TNRF and IIED on drylands research and biofuels/ land research



8. Engaging innovatively with the business and investor sector to improve the governance of NR and the accountability of the private sector to communities/citizens

***Adaptive Community Tourism Management** project developed tools for communities to better engage in tourism, assisted four villages to make tourism plans and to get the bye laws approved. This tool has to be promoted further*

***Responsible Tourism Facility:** private sector actors, Round Table Africa and MNRT joined to develop a responsible tourism in Tanzania, and TNRF has agreed to host the facility*

***TFWG:** TNRF facilitated the engagement TFCG, MJUMITA, ForumCC, and MPI to attend WEF meeting on REDD and land investments in Dar es Salaam in May 2010. TNRF also attended*



9. Increasingly effective through policy context analysis, in engaging with government institutions and facilities, Parliament, local government processes, regional meetings and national and international organisations to change policy and practice in NR governance for the better

***TFWG:** Through initial facilitation by TNRF, REDD pilot projects have engaged in REDD policy processes, developing a position paper and presenting it at Cancun, to Government and to the media(16th November 2010). The group lobbying to participate in national REDD Task Force processes*

***PLTF:**Partners of PLTF engaged with Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development together with the parliamentarians to advocate for pastoralists friendly provisions in the new Grazing land and Feeds Resources Act 2010. This processes took place between January and March 2010. At least some of the comments of the PLTF partners were considered in the document.*

***Community forums:** communities are increasingly engaging with local government (village level) to monitor land allocation processes*

The program would **LOVE TO SEE Working Groups and CSO partners:**



10. Creating trust by being accountable to and representational of communities



11. Convened by government and collaborating with government on processes to develop pro-poor policies, laws and practices for improved natural resources governance



12. Contributing toward and supporting core TNRF programs that strengthen working group action

***TFWG:** Members have supported core TNRF program (LKA) in a number of ways: provided financial resources to TNRF communications to develop policy briefs (2009 and 2010) on REDD to share with other partners and stakeholders. Other support has been for production of newsletters (REDD and ForumCC), comic for REDD, film on challenges in forestry for FGLG and funds provided for meetings.*




3 Members of Parliament and Parliamentary Committees

Outcome challenge




The program intends to see that parliamentary committees (e.g. on natural resources and the environment, pastoralism, and finance) are well informed on the value of NR and NR governance issues in their areas, and are effectively supportive of citizen's rights to long term benefits from NR management. Parliamentarians will build trust between themselves and their constituencies, by representing the poorer citizens, including women and minority groups, and by being accountable for their actions to the citizens in their constituency.

Progress markers for monitoring parliamentary committees

The program **EXPECTS TO SEE parliamentary committees:**

-  1. Welcoming information provided by civil society concerning the governance of NR
PLTF partners participated and engaged some members of the Tz Pastoralists Parliamentary Group and the committee on Natural Resources on drafting the Wildlife regulations 2010. The advocacy generally revolved around benefit sharing and sustainable conservation of wildlife.
-  2. Engaging in training provided by civil society on the value of natural resources and the need to improve NR governance for achieving long term development goals
-  3. Engaged in training and a critical analysis of the various mechanisms now in place for citizens to share benefits from sustainable NR management (e.g. PFM, JFM, WMA, etc)

The program would **LIKE TO SEE parliamentary committees:**

-  4. Supporting the development of mechanisms and supportive legislation that puts NR and their management back into the hands of the citizens of the relevant locations (e.g. PFM, WMA)
-  5. Increasingly holding government to account for abuse of their powers over NR based on reports by citizens from constituencies by speaking out in Parliament or in other official forums
PLTF: facilitated the establishment of the Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (2008) and this group supported the action of pastoralist organisations and local citizens when presenting the case of the OBC in Loliondo to parliament August 2009 Parliament commissioned a committee in July 2010 to investigate. However, results never made public
-  6. Promoting the adoption of independent resource management monitoring mechanisms (e.g. Independent Forest Monitoring) to work alongside government
-  7. Increasingly demanding State of the Environment Reports
-  8. Supporting citizens demands that NR governance be improved in their constituencies (e.g. by speaking out in support of the communities or facilitating activities led by communities)
-  9. Engaging with citizens in bringing those engaged in crimes involving natural resources (e.g. timber trade, wildlife poaching etc) to justice

The program would **LOVE TO SEE parliamentary committees:**

- 10. Passing legislation that provides the framework for good governance supporting sustainable and equitable NR management that will meet long term rural development goals
- 11. Ensuring that national budgets allocate adequate resources to ensure that NR are managed sustainably
- 12. Holding government to account on NR governance using their voting power in Parliament, their personal influence as politicians in the news media and commissioning critical analyses of current issues

4 The media

The outcome challenge

The program intends to ensure that the media is increasingly knowledgeable and trusted about NR governance matters, with a strong motivation to investigate NR governance and social justice issues and a transparent and professional approach to working with civil society.

Progress markers for monitoring the media

The program **EXPECTS TOSEE the media:**

- 1. Develop an understanding of NR governance issues through trainings and increased exposure to the TNRF database of NR related information
16 journalists trained on REDD through a session funded by TNRF and co-hosted with Journalist Environmental Team.
- 2. Linking to campaigns and programs such as 'Mama Mitsu' to report on rights abuses related to natural resources
- 3. Participating in media strategies developed by TNRF and the working groups (e.g. through radio, TV and the press)
Following training, journalists ensured a REDD press release (from TNRF) was in the press (The Citizen and the Gaurdian, including repeated stories in international news sources, such as AllAfrica.com and ReddMonitor). The Citizen wrote an editorial supporting CSOs that TNRF was facilitating (a follow-up statement to the press release) and aTNRF op-ed criticising the REDD process also printed in theTheCitizen(also reprinted in REDD Monitor.com)

The program would **LIKE TO SEE the media:**

- 4. Working with TNRF and CSOs to investigate and expose social and legal accountability issues of NR governance
- 5. Using TNRF (technical expertise and web-site) as a reference point for information

- 6. Providing information on NR sector functions and strategies, and monitoring NR processes and governance
- 7. Requesting civil society and citizens to contribute to editorials, TV and radio debates and so on NR governance
- 8. Promoting and using local radio to engage with local people and promote issues of NR governance and accountability
- 9. Reacting to news about major NR rights abuses and policy recommendations by TNRF and CSOs by creating hype, or “dialogue” between journalists, newspapers and bloggers (rather than letting the story die after one article or report)

The program would **LOVE TO SEE the media:**

- 10. Regularly making information available to the public on governance and social justice issues related to NR
- 11. Linking citizens, private sector and government in informed dialogue on natural resources governance
- 12. Fearlessly investigating and reporting on institutional and business/finance settings of the abuse of power and corruption in natural resources sector

5. Government ministries and institutions

The outcome challenge for government ministries and institutions

The program intends to see that government ministries and institutions appreciate and support civil society efforts to improve the governance of NR in the country, so that NR are managed with a long term aim of bio-diversity conservation that meets the needs for equitable and sustainable rural development. Government is increasingly including civil society in policy making processes so that the voice of citizens is listened to and influences the policies and laws of the country, and government is engaging with civil society in participatory monitoring of policy implementation.

Progress markers for monitoring government ministries

The program **EXPECTSTO SEE government** ministries and institutions:

- 1. Regularly participating in civil society initiatives and projects to improve natural resource governance
Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of Ministry Natural Resource Tourism (MNRT) participates in Mama Misitu development meetings
The Director of Pastoralist Systems (DPS) of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) participated in July 2010 in review of the IIED collaborative drylands program
- 2. Including civil society review of policies and guidelines about natural resources governance

***Pastoralist Basket Fund(PBF)** dominated by government representation (Irish Aid, PMO-RALG and MLF) requested PLTF in November 2009 to be on the governing body of the PBF. PBF funds projects working for improved land governance and land rights*

- 3. Participating in civil society convened discussions on issues of natural resources governance, including climate change, rights of citizens, harmonisation of laws, and pro-poor strategies etc
***REDD Task Force** secretariat participated in a meeting convened by TNRF in November 2010 to discuss REDD policies in Tanzania*

The program would **LIKETO SEE** government ministries and institutions:

- 4. Engaging with civil society in developing official State of the Environment Reports
- 5. Providing open access to information on natural resource governance, strategies, functions and processes
- 6. Responding to citizens reports on illegal practices in the NR sector (e.g. poaching and trade of wildlife, illegal logging and timber trade, illegal fishing methods, encroachment of reserves etc) and following up on the reported cases (and bringing the criminals to justice)
***Director of Forestry, MNRT**, responded to the film 'our beloved forest' (made by TNRF (Maajabu) for NGO net) by going to the forest (24th March 2010) and stating that the forest was community forest and not a national forest category as stated by the district NRO, and promising to support the community initiative*
- 7. Holding individual government officials to account on the misuse of public office in corruption, theft and criminal activities in natural resource exploitation
- 8. Including civil society in reviews and development of policies, laws and projects
***Director of Pastoralist Systems (MLF)** and the IFAD program included PLTF participation in the design and monitoring of Sustainable Rangeland Management in five districts in Dodoma. **MNRT and MLF** invited TNRF, WWF and IUCN to participate in September 2010 in a Government/DPG review of corruption in the NR sector. Beginning to be part of a process may open the door for civil society to more critical engagement*
- 9. Inviting civil society to participate in high level government committees and task forces upholding international treaties and agreements in the natural resources sector (e.g. biodiversity, CITES, trade, climate, human rights, indigenous rights etc)
***Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism**: convened the TFWG Coordinator to sit on a high level task force to advice the Minister on forestry related issues – letter of 15/03/2010.*

The program would **LOVE TO SEE** government ministries and institutions:

- 10. Recognising that the key stakeholder in governance is the citizen, and institutionalising citizen and civil society participation in national task forces, committees, natural resource monitoring, policy development processes etc

- 11. Developing policies laws and guidelines that protect the rights of citizens to benefit from and engage in the sustainable management of natural resources
- 12. Strengthening the governance of natural resources so that biodiversity, landscape values and the environment are conserved and well managed

6. Business and investment interests (national and international)

Outcome challenges for business and investment interests

The program wants to see business and investment interests engaging in the NR trade and other NR related business (e.g. tourism, hunting and logging), in a responsible and accountable manner, bringing long term benefits to the country and rural citizens, through legitimate and transparent business practices.

Progress markers for monitoring business and investment interests

The program **EXPECTS TO SEE the business sector**

- 1. Engaging with civil society to learn about policies, laws, regulations and guidelines concerning the utilisation, extraction and export of natural resources (including Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments etc)
- 2. Engaging through meetings etc to learn about international treaties, conventions and requirements regarding business in the NR sector (e.g. CITES, biodiversity and human rights conventions, climate change mitigation)
- 3. Being invited to learn about policies and laws governing the management of NR (including the land laws, wildlife laws, forest and fisheries laws etc)

The program would **LIKE TO SEE the business sector:**

- 4. Ensuring that national polices, laws and regulations concerning proper utilisation, extraction and export of NR is available and informing the whole sector
- 5. Engaging with civil society as ‘the honest broker’ to ensure viable and equitable deals made with local communities and citizens concerning NR utilisation
- 6. Engaging with civil society in developing best practice scenarios for the NR industry
Tourism enterprises engaged with TNRF and members in developing the Adaptive Community Tourism Managment toolkit
- 7. **Engaging with business and civil society networks to promote profitable, fair, responsible and equitable trade and business in natural resources sector, nationally and internationally**

***Responsible tourism** initiative is an engagement of the tourism industry in the country, developing a code of conduct for responsible tourism. Following a meeting in September 2010 convened by Round Table Africa and attended by over 80 businesses, TNRF was selected to host a secretariat to develop the initiative. However, process still on-going*

- 8. Supporting climate change mitigation by ensuring own good practice and supporting public mitigation measures (community based adaptation, carbon sequestration payments and so on)
- 9. Supporting international treaties and requirements for NR trade and the tourism industry

The program **WOULD LOVE** to see the business sector:

- 10. Making sustainable and profitable investments with long term and equitable benefits to the sector as well as to rural citizens and communities
- 11. Engaged in developing and following appropriate policies and guidelines that improve the accountable governance of natural resources
- 12. Being supported with an enabling environment by relevant government authorities to conduct viable, transparent and fair businesses in the natural resource sector, that contribute to rural development and sustainable natural resource management.

***Responsible tourism** initiative is closely engaged with the Tourism Division (TD) of MNRT, and TD is developing guidelines to support the facility.*