Decentralized Natural Resources Management (DNRM)

Dar-es-Salaam
3 November 2011
Terminology (1)

• CBNRM – Community Based Natural Resource Management, Collaborative NRM

• DeNRM/DNRM – Decentralized NRM

• DENRM – Decentralized Environment and Natural Resources Management
Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) and Decentralised Natural Resource Management (DeNRM) have the same goal:

“sustainable natural resource management at the lowest appropriate governance level”.

CBNRM is a broad term, while DeNRM is about devolved responsibility and ownership of NR on village or adjacent land (ie forests, bees, honey, fish, wildlife, wetlands, etc) thru local government structures under D by D processes.
Participation in Planning
National Vision 2025

- **Private Sector** engine of growth of the economy
- Government **withdrawal** from production
- Central government – Policy formulation, **enabling environment** for private sector and civil society
- **Decentralization** – empower citizens, households and local governments
- Involve citizens effectively – **Development plans**
Overall Reform Agenda

- Citizens *participation* in planning their own development
- Citizens *user rights over resources* for their own benefit
- Principles of *good governance* in empowering citizens to own and manage natural resources
- Use of natural resources adhere to principles of *sustainable environmental management*
Land Reforms


• **3 Types of land** – Village Land, Reserved land and General Lands

• Admin. by Village Council on behalf of Village Assembly

• Village Land used by citizens **for their own benefit** and well being

• Use of natural resources – sustainably and **according to relevant legislation**

• Land Use Planning Act 2007
# Distribution of Land in Tanzania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Land Ownership</th>
<th>NLUPC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village Land</td>
<td>60 - 72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General land</td>
<td>2 - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved land</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Common Steps across NR

• **Involve citizens** through public meetings
• Establish **Committee** (VNRC, AA, VEC, BMU)
• **Demarcate** area, agree boundaries
• **Assess the resources** (PRA)
• Prepare **Management Plans**
• Pass **By-Laws**
• Secure **User Rights**
## Progress to 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>No. Of Villages</th>
<th>Area in Ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WMA</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBFM</td>
<td>1,457</td>
<td>2,345,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JFM</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>1,777,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMU</td>
<td>666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Decentralization by Devolution (D by D)
Local Government Act 1982

• Political devolution and decentralization of functions, finances

• LGAs responsible for:
  – social development,
  – public service provision,
  – maintenance of law and
  – development through participatory processes

• Tools are annual work plans, budgets and control of resources exercised by standing committees
Roles and Responsibilities
Central Government

• Policy formulation and legislation
• Regulations, guidelines and Law Enforcement
• Allocating User Rights and Market Access
• “National minimum standards”
• Technical Advice and Capacity building
• Monitoring and National Inventories
• Financing
Roles and Responsibilities LGAs

- Leaders elected by citizens at District and Village levels
- Provide services in an efficient and effective manner
- “Subsidiarity” each LGA structure reflect demands for its services
- Empower citizens, participate in development plans

- Service Delivery, licenses and permits
- Facilitate Land Use Planning
- Extension and Advice
- Approve by-laws
- Law Enforcement
- Monitoring
- Revenue Collection
Sector Approach
## Selected Donor Supported Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Development Partner</th>
<th>Project Area</th>
<th>Implementing Agency</th>
<th>Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PFM</td>
<td>DANIDA</td>
<td>18 Districts, 4 Regions</td>
<td>Central and Local gov’t</td>
<td>GoT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWMP</td>
<td>DANIDA</td>
<td>14 Districts, 5 Regions</td>
<td>Central and local gov’t</td>
<td>GoT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KVRS</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2 Districts</td>
<td>Joint Local Partner Steering Committee JLPC</td>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selous Niassa Corridor</td>
<td>GTZ</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Project Director</td>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Selous</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2 Districts</td>
<td>JLPC</td>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFBKP II</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>FBD, 17 Districts</td>
<td>Central and Local gov’t</td>
<td>GoT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beekeeping Improvement Project</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>3 Districts</td>
<td>JLPC</td>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAFORMA</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Central gov’t</td>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Forest and Carbon Trading</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Private Compnay and Steering Committee</td>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindi Mtwara Agribusiness</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2 Regions</td>
<td>Local gov’t</td>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACEMP</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>13 Districts</td>
<td>Central and local gov’t</td>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUMAKI</td>
<td>USAID and WWF</td>
<td>3 Districts</td>
<td>Project Team</td>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation of Biodiversity</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>14 Districts</td>
<td>Central gov’t</td>
<td>Project</td>
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Objectives of JAST

- Strengthening national ownership and **Government leadership** of the development process,
- **Aligning** Development Partner support to Government priorities, systems, structures and procedures,
- **Harmonising** Government and Development Partner processes,
- Managing resources for achieving development **results**, 
- Ensuring **mutual accountability** of the Government and Development Partners, and 
- Strengthening accountability of the Government to the **citizens** of Tanzania
SWAp

Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp) is an approach to development that

• "brings together governments, donors and other stakeholders within any sector.

• a set of **operating principles** rather than a specific package of activities.

• government leadership towards: broadening **policy dialogue**; developing a **single sector policy** (that addresses private and public sector issues)

• common realistic **expenditure program**;

• common **monitoring** arrangements;

• coordinated procedures for **funding and procurement."**
DNRM - SWAp (1)

• Participating sectors may include Forestry, Wildlife, Fisheries, Lands, Energy and Minerals, CC?
• Sectors prepare a common development plan drawn from the sector strategic plans
• Steering Committee to include PMORALG, FBD, WD, Fisheries Division, DoE, Treasury, NLUPC, MAFS, MoW, DPs, CSOs and Private Sector
• Committee chaired by PS MNRT, PMORALG, VPO
DNRM – SWAp (2)

- MTEF Budget, reporting follow regular GoT procedures
- Budget receive contributions from GoT and DPs
- Establish a “basket fund” with ring fenced funds for Natural Resources
- Joint Programme Reviews
- Audits by CAG of the NAO
- Procurement follows the Procurement Act of 2004
Expected Results of a DNRM - SWAp

• Investments available for developing natural resources
• Resources targeted according to objectively determined needs
• Transparency in planning and expenditures
• Improved efficiency from extension staff by using systems that they are familiar with
Common Strategic Plan

- NFBKP
- SWM Programme
- MNRT Strategic Plan
- Fisheries Strategic Plan
- NAPA, REDD+ Strategy, National CC Strategy
- EMA – ISP, Lands, Agriculture
- Develop ENRM Programme
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Expectations</th>
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| **Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism** | - MNRT has no common understanding about the meaning of DeNRM, across and even within each Division  
- FBD envision that all 17 million Ha of general lands forests will come under PFM  
- WD envision that all Game Controlled Areas will come under WMAs  
- FBD collected TSH 35 Billion in 2009/2010, with greater retention they would support PFM  
- MNRT envision greater retention from MoF and greater benefit sharing with LGAs |
| **Prime Minister’s Office, Regional Administration and Local Government** | - Envision NRM to be integrated into D by D  
- Envision that stakeholders will be realistic about the timeframe for achieving DeNRM  
- Envision that the LGDG will be utilized for disbursing of funds and that it will remain unconditional  
- Envision that capacity building of NRM staff in the Districts will be conducted by MNRT |
| **Development Partners Group - Environment** | - Need to build stronger consensus amongst DPs and with stakeholders  
- Envision a comprehensive and holistic sector dialogue  
- Envision greater poverty reduction impacts from investments in NRM, outsourcing of implementation to Non-State Actors  
- Envision support to DeNRM to be disbursed through other than LGDG modality  
- Envision a fund of approx. $ 40 million for next four years |
Issues (1)

• **The sectoral focus of the DNRM programme:** Which sub-sectors will it be able to support (eg: Forestry, Wetlands, Beekeeping, Wildlife, Fisheries, CC)?

• **Impact and coverage:** How best to balance a preference for impact through a focus on selected activities in limited geographical areas with the other preference to reach out nationally.

• **Determining the scope of activities / investments e.g.** developing natural resource based enterprises. Supporting district revenue collection, helping districts manage critical ecosystems (catchment forests) that do not generate revenue, law enforcement etc.

• **What to do most effectively at village levels, at districts levels, at regional levels and at national levels – who are the different partners at all those levels?**
Issues (2)

• How to best ensure a balanced share of the support to go into investment, into planning and into capacity development?

• Harmonizing Climate Change and DNRM support: would a unified and comprehensive sector dialogue under the NRM be the best means of coordinating climate change activities with natural resources management in villages?

• What would be the benefits and weaknesses of a phased approach (either geographically or sub-sectorally)? If a phased approach, how best to select starting districts/sectors?

• Outsourcing: How to best ensure opportunities for non-state actors to access resources (NGOs, CBOs, private sector) – for purposes such as supporting local service provision, monitoring and advocacy?
Issues (3)

• How to best develop incentives within the grant to strengthen natural resource revenue collection and reinvestment into the sector?

• How to promote the collection of revenues from sustainable natural resource use versus unsustainable resources use?

• Allocation criteria: How to best define minimum conditions, access criteria and allocation formulae for grant qualification and disbursement?
Way Forward

• Common understanding and vision June – Sept 2011
• Action Plan and next steps Dec 2011
• Formulation 2012
• Committed – Finland, Denmark, and Belgium
• Aligned – Norway, USAID and DfID(?)
Ahsanteni