

# TNRF outcome monitoring report January – June 2011

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## 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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

## 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

**Rangelands.** In response to requests by CSO partners to engage in the land use conflict in Loliondo, TNRF commissioned and published the report, “Integrating Pastoralist Livelihoods and Wildlife Conservation? Options for Land Use and Conflict Resolution in Loliondo Division, Ngorongoro District.” In order to make the report more accessible to both community members and decision makers, TNRF developed information briefs, in English and Swahili, that provided a clear summary of the issues at hand as well as shared the key messages shared in the report. The brief was distributed to Loliondo communities, partner organizations working in Loliondo and key policy makers working in the area.

**Community Forums.** Prior to a supposed “unveiling” of a non-participatory Government-developed Land Use Plan in Loliondo, Community Forums, in collaboration with more than 10 partner organizations, facilitated a one-day conference to share information regarding land-use planning processes generally, the history of the Loliondo land use conflict, and to encourage strategic coordination of efforts to address this new land use plan. Participants included village council leaders, male and female customary leaders, District Councilors from 7 wards and representatives from civil society organizations.

**TNRF-Maajabu Films.** TNRF-Maajabu films partnered with Resource Africa-UK and the Ujamaa Community Resource Team to produce the film, “The World Has Malaria,” which depicts the challenges Maasai are facing with the impacts of climate change and explains climate change in an easily accessible manner, linking it to local impacts and strategies. The film was produced in both KiMaasai and English. Upon completion, it was brought to ten Maasai communities by UCRT, TNRF and Resource Africa-UK, and following the showing of the film, TNRF and UCRT

facilitated a discussion amongst attendees about climate change and their experiences, questions and concerns.

**Strengthening Voices.** TNRF's Community Forums program, joining with IIED and Kimmage, held a training in Longido District with customary leaders and district officials. The training covered a variety of topics that affect pastoralists (water issues, education, etc.); however, it focused an entire day to discussing the Wildlife Conservation Act and the changed definition of a Game Controlled Area and what that means for pastoralists in Longido and elsewhere in Tanzania (for communities that overlap with GCAs).



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. Funding for the project ended in February; however, follow-up work and engagement continued, including making of a film about 'Community Forums' and drafting an information brief about Community Forums. Both are aimed to demonstrate the benefits of working with customary leadership, as it improves communications barriers and is a more encompassing approach to working with certain communities, such as pastoralist communities.



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

**Rangelands.**TNRF is providing ongoing quality support for an IIED research project evaluating the costs and benefits of producing and selling livestock under pastoral conditions, Arusha Region, Tanzania.

**Rangelands.** In February, TNRF published the report, ""Integrating Pastoralist Livelihoods and Wildlife Conservation? Options for Land Use and Conflict Resolution in Loliondo Division, Ngorongoro District,"" which evaluated the economic options of various land use options and how different uses, based on their values, could influence rural livelihoods and 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:** The Community Forums initiative has provided women forums a way to help address issues of concern for women (violence, girls education, lack of power/voice in decision making) through customary and village government mechanisms. Specifically, customary leadership women's groups in Longido District have joined together to ban locally

brewed alcohol in their communities because of its harmful effects on communities and families (including selling of land, increased domestic violence and increased poverty).

**TNRF-Maajabu Films.** TNRF-Maajabu Films, in collaboration with NGONet and Oxfam-GB, have begun working on a documentation project in Enguserosambu Forest in Loliondo. The overall objective of this project is to document the process to secure local livelihoods through community forest management trust ownership in Enguserosambu Forest in Ngorongoro District. By documenting this process, communities hope to ensure transparency and a fair outcome, which they are concerned about based on past experiences. Therefore, TNRF-Maajabu has trained community members (2 men and 2 women) to use Kodak HD video cameras to document the process. TNRF will provide ongoing support to this filming and views this as a pilot program to learn about the overall effectiveness of using video-documentation as a tool to ensure transparency and justice in natural resource planning.



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

**Community Forums:** *Customary leadership groups, through Community Forums, in Longido District (Engarenaibor and Matale) introduced and helped establish village by laws in 2010, which they continued to refine and seek approval by village council in 2011. These by laws guide land use issues, particularly issues regarding the selling of land. The by laws also empower women and family members to have a more important role in land decisions, to ensure that men cannot sell family land without involving all members of the family.*



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

**TNRF-Maajabu Films.** The community of Enguserosambu is working, with support from CSOs like TNRF and NGONet, to ensure that the Enguserosambu forest will become certified as a community owned forest, sustainably and equitably utilised and managed by a community trust. The community has elected four men and four women trustees from 4 villages to serve as an interim forest trust management committee to oversee the process of certifying the forest to the community. Through the TNRF-Maajabu project, the community will document the process, thus directly informing the implementation process as well as more broadly informing policy and practice for decentralized natural resource management and providing lessons learned to guide other community forest development processes.



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

**Community Forums.** In 2010, women in Hanang were quite successful in advocating for the return of 28,000 hectares of land, previously taken to be used for NAFCO Farms. Despite this victory, land grabbing issues at the family level remains. Recently, there has been violence and

harassment over the issue of land and 'land grabbing' within the community. Therefore, the women leadership forum from Hanang requested TNRF and UCRT to support them to find a lawyer to investigate the situation for further legal measures.

- 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.** Community Forums, in partnership with UCRT and PWC, facilitated a meeting in Loliondo (May 27,28) to talk about land and village boundary issues. At the meeting the District Councilors publically stated that they would not agree to the government-planned Loliondo land use plan because it was not participatory. Instead, they want to see a new land use plan carried out that is participatory and and community-driven.

**Rangelands.** In February, following TNRF's report and Information Brief on land in Loliondo as well as the one-day meeting held in Loliondo, Mr.Elias Ngorisa, Ngorongoro district council chairman, stated:"This plan conflicts with the laws of our country. The Village Land Act, 1999 says that any change in the use of village land should be decided by the village general assembly. What ground do these technocrats have to plan for us and, worse still, plan for vacating us from the area?"

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.** TNRF, with UCRT and PWC, held a workshop on land security with the goals of addressing land security issues, boundary conflicts and to develop strategies between traditional leaders, the community and district councillors in safeguarding pastoralists land from ongoing land disputes and village boundary conflicts. The meeting was attended by 40 customary men leaders, NGO representatives and the Ngorongoro District council chair man. After discussing issues regarding land security, land use planning and village boundary conflicts, the leaders determined it was essential to resolve and address tribal conflicts so that a unified front can be established in dealing with broader land tenure issues. Therefore, they agreed to a

strategy to address 4 village-boundary disputes in order to collaborate as a unit to successfully advocate for a fair land use plan in Loliondo.

## 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

**REDD.** The Institute of Resource Assessment (University of Dar es Salaam) invited TNRF to partner with them in submitting the phase II funding proposal to NORAD for the national Tanzanian REDD program. IRA specifically requested TNRF to develop a proposal for coordinating the lessons learning between nine NGO pilot projects that are implementing REDD in the country. Prior to this request, TNRF had been actively engaged with the pilot projects, facilitating lessons learning and providing a space for advocacy efforts.

**Rangelands:** TNRF was requested by more than 10 CSOs to facilitate a workshop in Loliondo on land use issues in the area (February 24, 25). Additionally, TNRF was requested to develop a communications strategy to address the Loliondo Land use conflict and it was requested to carry out communications work to ensure that community interest was captured and shared (TNRF-Maajabu film).

**Strengthening Voices.** Through their “Generic Training on Pastoral Systems,” IIED and Kimmage, in partnership with TNRF, have given communities the tools, through trainings, workshops and materials, to articulate their livelihood concerns and communities are voicing their issues at different levels (village, district and national).

**TNRF-Maajabu Films.** TNRF-Maajabu Films produced a film, “People have Spoken: Voices from Loliondo,” which captured Loliondo citizens’ opinions about the ongoing land Loliondo land use conflict. By June, the video had been viewed more than 10,000 times on You Tube, had been

aired on national television (TBC) three times and had been shared in Loliondo and Longido with key stakeholders, including important decision makers.

**ForumCC:** ForumCC was requested by the Ecosystem Livelihood Adaptation Network (ELAN)- which is hosted by IIED, WWF, CARE and IUCN – to organize a consultative workshop in March. ELAN has also identified ForumCC as a key partner and has requested to work through ForumCC in the future.

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

**Forestry, Rangelands, Wildlife and ForumCC.** Members send between 3-10 emails weekly showing appreciation of the weekly e-updates provided by TNRF communications. Additionally, members are increasingly requesting TNRF to “post” information in the “e-newsletters” as this has become a popular source for information sharing, such as new publications, reports, upcoming events, news articles and job opportunities. From January through June 2011, TNRF sent 17 newsletters to each of their thematic areas, totalling 68 newsletters.

**TFWG.** In March, TFWG members used the working group’s listserve to quickly coordinate a joint reaction/statement to the President’s demanding the nullification of the Eastern Arc World Heritage Site application. Within days of the announcement, civil society, through the email listserve as well as through trust of TFWG, issued a press release: ‘Respect citizens wishes, re-submit World Heritage Site application’, state Civil Society Organisations.

**REDD.** UN-REDD, the United Nations facility coordinating international REDD activities and working with Tanzania as a pilot “REDD” country, requested that TNRF post on their website and include in their newsletter UN-REDD’s comments on the Tanzania National REDD Strategy. Following this, DPG-E (the donor partner group on environment in Tanzania), including NORAD, which is one of the main funders of REDD in Tanzania, requested TNRF post and share their comments as well. TNRF included an analysis of the UN-REDD’s, DPG-E’s and CSOs comments in the TZ-REDD Newsletter published in May.

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, including TNRF, provided resources (finances and time)to draft the Universal Periodic Report (UPR), which was submitted to United Nations. The purpose of the contribution was to provide an overview and input on major human rights violations towards indigenous peoples and to provide recommendations on how to address such injustices.

**Rangelands.** Engagement in the Loldiondo land issue was carried out by more than 10 CSOs, all contributing resources, either in time or in funding.

**TFWG.** REDD pilot projects funded travel to attend one meeting (16<sup>th</sup> February 2011) in Dar es Salaam convened by TNRF.

**REDD.** On behalf of the REDD pilot projects and TNRF, Policy Forum hosted and sponsored a breakfast debate on REDD, January 28<sup>th</sup>, 2011 . The debate brought together Professor Pius Yanda, representing the National REDD Task Force, and Mr. Charles Meshack, representing civil society, to discuss opportunities and risks in REDD implementation and development.

**IIED:** Provided technical resources to working groups (PLTF and TFWG), to improve action research and communications. This included a one week communications training in London in February.

**Wildlife, Forestry, Rangelands.** TNRF was formally requested by WWF Coastal East Africa program to serve as the Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) focal organization for Tanzania. The purpose of this partnership is to provide a central spot for information sharing, collection and dissemination about CBNRM in Tanzania and regionally. This program will support regional exchanges, through case studies and partnerships, as well as national-level engagement and research.

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

**WWG.** Partner organizations in the Wildlife Working Group requested a meeting to better coordinate efforts, and to identify new areas of engagement on wildlife management. TNRF hosted a Wildlife Management Learning Event in June, which focused on how to make wildlife work for communities by providing economic development as well as protecting wildlife resources. The outcome of the meeting was a broad consensus for how to move forward, including what areas to research and what studies to carry out.

**Wildlife.** TNRF was requested by partner organizations in the Wildlife Working Group to facilitate and commission two studies as part of a larger “Maasai Steppe Landscape Initiative,” which is a new initiative with the overall objective to: “support sustainable, long-term local land use practices that integrate livestock production and the conservation of wildlife and ecosystem services through strengthened communal land and natural resource management.” The studies involve research on Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) as well as Community Based Conservation and livelihoods study.

**ForumCC.** ForumCC members identified a gap in knowing the policy and institutional framework of climate change activities in Tanzania. Therefore, ForumCC began a climate change policy tracking and analysis in Tanzania, which aims to gather and analyze climate change policy and institutional information and make it available in an accessible form, with proposals for changes based on CSOs perspective, to inform improved civil society engagement with these processes in

Tanzania. The consultant submitted the first position paper in June and a final paper is expected in 2011.

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

**TFWG.** *TFWG requested support from TNRF Communications Department when developing strategies for a public reaction to the retracted Eastern Arc Mountains World Heritage Site application.*

**REDD.** The TFWG engaged with the TNRF communications to develop a communications strategy, which began in October, 2010 and is an ongoing initiative. The purpose of the communications strategy is to bring REDD advocacy from the grassroots to national and global discussions.

**Rangelands.** Members requested TNRF to develop a communications strategy for engaging with the Loliondo land use conflict, including media engagement and advocacy efforts.

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

**TFWG.** Members of TFWG contributed comments, edits and feedback on the upcoming review of the National Forest Policy, which TNRF was tasked with compiling and submitting on behalf of the TFWG by early July.

**Wildlife, Rangelands, Forestry.** TNRF was identified as a good organization to develop a proposal for civil society engagement in the constitutional review process, with the goal to include environmental and natural resource provisions in the constitution. TNRF developed a one page concept note to be submitted to DPGE on behalf of TNRF, LEAT and Policy Forum.

**Rangelands.** BSSTF (Trias) project in collaboration with TNRF, IIED and Community Forums is starting at locality level (Longido) to stimulate discussion and gather ideas for input to the constitution on pastoralism issues.

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

**Forest Governance Learning Group (IIED).** FGLG osted by TNRF in 2011, and connecting Forest Working Group to other international actors. The FGLG has hosted one 2-day meetingfor TFWG members in March.

**ForumCC.** ForumCC continues to engage with climate change initiatives, such as PACJA, CAN and GCCA. Additionally, in 2011, ForumCC began organizational efforts to participate in the pre-

COP 17 “trans-African Caravan of hope,” which is a regional advocacy campaign aimed at generating attention on the need for strong climate change policies for Africa.

**IIED:** There has been ongoing collaboration between TNR, IIED, UCRT, PWC and Kimmage to develop a climate change adaptation program for district land use planning. A concept note was developed in early 2011 and fundraising for the project has begun in a series of meetings with donors and partners. Local level partners in three districts, including Local Government Authorities and CSOs, have agreed to collaborate with the project. National level partners in government (Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, Presidents Office Regional and Local Government) and learning institutions (Sokoine University of Agriculture) and have committed toward the project and other commitment is sought.

**TNRF.** AusAid contacted TNRF to assist them with a new scholarship program in the natural resource sector. AusAid requested TNRF provide feedback and advice on how to identify qualified candidates and to assist in information dissemination.



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

**IIED.** TNRF, IIED and REPOA have joined together in an effort to better understand investments in land and natural resources in Tanzania. The three organizations have agreed to work with a consultant in exploring possible areas for engagement, specifically with the notion of hosting a land investment conference before the end of 2011.

**IIED.** Through the ‘Legal tools for Community Empowerment’ project, IIED has funded a project managed by TNRF, to learn about the linkages between the investment laws and land, wildlife and forestry laws. A consultancy was commissioned and once this is completed, relevant civil society organisations will meet to discuss the findings and map out the best way of using the results to empower communities. Close collaboration is required with Action Aid and Tanzania Land Alliance (TALA) to ensure that there is synergy to make best use of the information



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 **REDD.** Through initial facilitation by TNRF, REDD pilot projects coordinated feedback and comments on the National REDD Strategy, which TNRF submitted to the VPOs office, the Institute of Resource Assessment, the REDD Task Force, as well as circulated to members and the broader public in February.

**PLTF.** In February, PLTF submitted a draft Universal Periodic Report (UPR) to United Nations. The purpose of the contribution was to provide an overview and input on major human rights

violations towards indigenous peoples and to provide recommendations on how to address such injustices.

***Community forums.*** communities are increasingly engaging with local government (village level) to monitor land allocation processes. In fact, Community Forums with partners facilitated three meetings, two in Loliondo (February 24 and May 27) and one in Longido (March 19), that had District Council representatives, Village council members, traditional leaders and even MPs (in Longido) in attendance. These meetings focused on land tenure issues, land uses and securing land rights for communities interest.

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



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

***REDD.*** TNRF was requested by the Royal Norwegian Embassy to make a presentation at Tanzania-Norway climate change partnership celebration event, on May 23. The request was to provide a presentation entitled, ‘Progress with Piloting REDD+ in Tanzania.’



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

***ForumCC/REDD.***As “key stakeholders” TNRF, ForumCC and members of the TFWG were invited by the National REDD Secretariat on behalf of the National REDD Task Force to attend a post-UNFCCC COP 16 meeting, which would focus on sharing lessons learned from the climate change negotiations in Cancun. Two members of TNRF were requested to make presentations at this event in January.

***REDD.*** REDD pilot projects were invited by the REDD Task Force and the Vice President’s Office to attend and participate in a feedback workshop on status of REDD+ initiative in Tanzania. All of the pilot projects had an opportunity to present on their progress, and TNRF presented on CSO engagement in REDD policy development. It was a two day workshop, held the 21-22 of February, that included updates on various initiatives as well as plenary sessions and discussions on way forward.



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

***TFWG, Rangelands, Wildlife.*** Members have supported core TNRF program (LKA!) in a number of ways: provided financial resources to TNRF communications to develop newsletters, online resources, films and to hold and convene meetings and workshops. Recently, initiatives such as the CBNRM and land investment research have provided other opportunities where partner organizations have indicated a desire to support TNRF’s core program.

### 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 **Community Forums/IIED.** *Community Forums, IIED and Kimmage hosted a workshop for traditional pastoralist leaders in Namanga, Longido District (March 18, 19). The purpose of the workshop was to discuss issues that affect pastoralist livelihoods; however, the workshop spent a lot of time directly addressing land use issues and wildlife management areas. Two members of parliament, from Ngorongoro and Longido, attended this workshop, all contributing their views on WMAs in a radio program produced by TNRF.*
-  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
-  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  
REDD. In late 2010, 16 journalists were trained on REDD through a session funded by TNRF and co-hosted with Journalist Environmental Team. Media coverage of REDD events carried on in 2011.



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)

REDD. REDD has been covered in the news throughout 2011, with at least seven stories in national papers since January.

Rangelands. TNRF developed a communications strategy, which included media engagement. There was a great deal of media coverage surrounding the Loliondo land use conflict. Additionally, TNRF produced a radio program on the land use conflict that was aired on TBC national radio and a film was shown on TBC national television twice.

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

**Rangelands.** TNRF, with Oxfam and NGO.net, engaged with media to cover village council meetings in Loliondo. A story was printed in The Citizen on February 25 featuring the land use planning conflict. Additionally, on May 15<sup>th</sup> media covered a CSO-organized (TNRF, Oxfam, Haki Ardhi (TALA), NGO.net, UCRT) press conference regarding the Loliondo land issue and land “grabbing” issues generally.



5. Using TNRF (technical expertise and web-site) as a reference point for information

**Wildlife/Rangelands.** TNRF was requested by SWARA Magazine, produced by the East African Wildlife Society, to contribute an “expert analysis” on the Serengeti Road issue. TNRF contributed the article, “The Serengeti Highway Controversy – A layman’s guide,” which provided an overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process as well as an overview of possible economic and social impacts of a road.



6. Providing information on NR sector functions and strategies, and monitoring NR processes and governance

**TNRF-Maajabu.** TNRF-Maajabu aired the film, “People have spoken: Voices from Loliondo,” on national television. TNRF paid for two airings; however, TBC ran the film on television three times.



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

**Rangelands.** CSOs, including TNRF, met with local Arusha radio producers, Mambo Jambo, to discuss the biased journalism facing the Loliondo conflict. Following that meeting Mambo Jambo ran a piece stating journalism in the Loliondo case had been inaccurately covering the story and this radio program covered information gathered from key stakeholders, including TNRF representatives, about natural resource issues in Tanzania and connecting that to Loliondo.

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)

**Rangelands.** On February 17, an article covering a press conference on the Loliondo land use conflict was printed in The Guardian. Following that article, a series of articles in February, March and April in The Citizen, The Guardian, The African, Mtzania and Rai (also covered in

online publications such as AllAfrica.com) were printed following the Loliondo land use story. Much of the news coverage included references to the 2011 TNRF report, “Integrating Pastoralist Livelihoods and Wildlife Conservation?”

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 Toursim (MNRT) participates in Mama Mitsu development meetings;  
  
*Community Forums.* District Councilors, District Officials and District Exectutive Officers participitpated in Community Forum meetings in both Longido and Loliondo (February 24; March 19, April 30) where land use planning issues, natural resource management, and civil society and governmental relationships were discussed.
- 2. Including civil society review of policies and guidelines about natural resources governance
- 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. Dr. Kilahama, Director of FBD, attended and participated in the civil society hosted breakfast debate on REDD, where he encouraged increased stakeholder involvement, specifically increased involvement of CSOs in the REDD strategy development process.

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)
- 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  
ForumCC. As part of implementation of the Tanzania NAPA, the VPOs office made a proposal to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) focusing on addressing coastal impacts. ForumCC has been recommended to the VPO as an entity to which this part of the work can be assigned to.
- 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 advise the Minister on forestry related issues, known as the SWAP (Sector Wide Approach). The Coordinator presented to the SWAP on the REDD pilot project activities in January.  
REDD Task Force. The Secretariat to the National REDD Task Force invited the TFWG Coordinator to sit on a technical working group for policy issues in Tanzania related to REDD in a letter written in February 2011.

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)

**REDD.** For-profit companies have attended and participated in NGO REDD pilot project meetings, seeking further engagement opportunities.



- 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
- 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**

- 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.