

TNRF Overview

- **Membership Based Organization**
 - Sharing Knowledge
 - Strengthening Citizen Engagement and Involvement
 - Promoting More Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
 - Improving Conservation Outcomes



TNRF Overview

○Established

- 2006 - Wildlife Working Group
- Now registered as NGO
- Currently about 6000 members and 22 staff

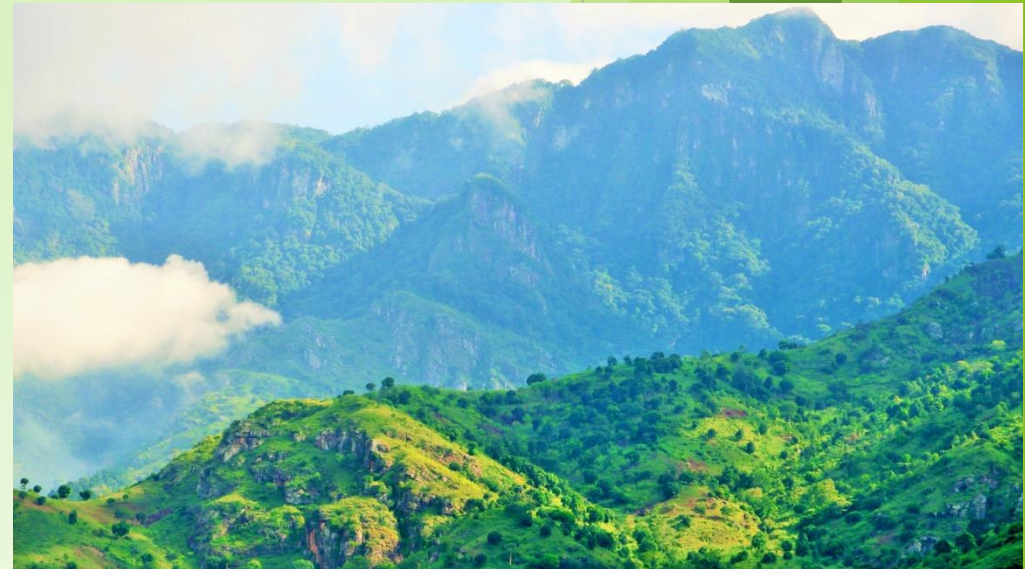
○Geographical scope

- Working with national and international members
- Concentrating on Tanzanian 'stress points'



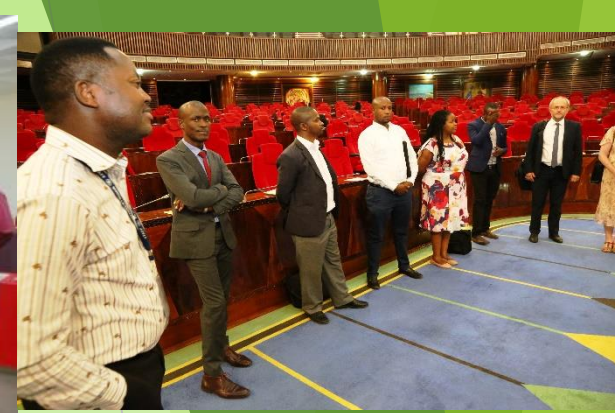
TNRF Strategy 2017-2021 envisioned

- **TNRF's current strategic direction**
 - Community Based Natural Resource Management(CBNRM)
 - Land Based Investment(LBI)
 - Communicating Climate Change(CC)



What TNRF is doing

- Policy Advocacy at National and Regional levels
- Capacity building- CSOs, partners and government on emerging issues on NR sector
- Facilitate Platforms and working groups
- Providing information services to members and wider natural resources stakeholders(web, social media, TV and Radio Program, media campaigns etc
- Facilitation for member-government dialogue(government and CSOs and private sector),
- Coordination of civil society engagement with government on matters of natural resource governance.
- Research and publication to complement member activities where information gaps exist. in the areas of Pastoralism, Climate Change, Land rights, and CBNRM



Capacity building to local communities

Approaches and strategies of capacity building and supporting communalities, CSOs, partners and government on emerging issues on NR sector to influence policy and practices

- ✓ LRM
- ✓ Loose coalition approaches
- ✓ Public Debate
- ✓ District Multi-stakeholder Forum
- ✓ Engagement of government officials
- ✓ Applied research for evidence based advocacy
- ✓ Policy Advocacy at National and Regional levels
- ✓ Facilitate Platforms and working groups
- ✓ Tv shows and Radio program
- ✓ Ward Adaptation Committee



Immediate Results and impacts from Capacity building to local communities and case studies



- ✓ Women from indigenous community accessed and ownership of natural resources and assets eg. land, cows.



- ✓ Improved rangeland management and decision making processing regarding natural resources.

Improved Women right to land

- Discriminative customs and traditions perceptions towards gender has reduced. Most of women own Certificate of customary of right of occupancy, parcels written individually and some jointly with their spouse.



Reduction of land use conflict



Conflicts between farmers and pastoralists were highly observed in both Pawaga and Chemba. Through passed bylaws and existence of farmers and pastoralist loose coalition the conflicts has been solved amicably. Pastoralist graze their cattle's after harvesting by contributing some amount of money for village development from 1st of September to end of December each year.

Climate change resilience

Enhanced women capacities on Land rights, climate change and entrepreneurship and marketing skills in Simanjiro district through mentorship training.



Improved Social Accountability monitoring and resource mobilization

Awareness created by TNRF together with (LRMs) attributed accountability to both village leaders and villagers in participating village assembly and mobilization of community toward development.



Dispensary building previously used as village office at Msera



New village office at Msera built by villagers



Community members participating in Land Use planning process-

RANGELANDS GOVERNANCE SECURITY-Government presentation of Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy



Community role on rangeland Governance governance



WOMEN ROLE IN RANGELAND
MANAGEMENT

Improved access to justice for community members

- ▶ Training was conducted to village land council and Ward tribunal on right to justices. As a result unnecessary charges, corruptions and delays of appeals has reduced.

