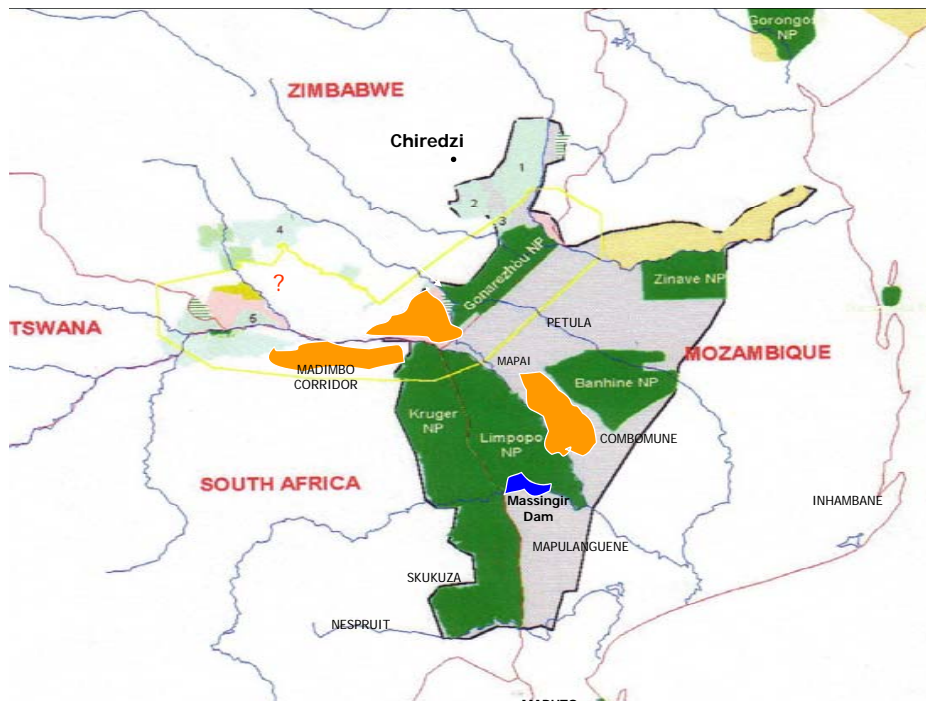


CASS Community Based Scenarios (IDRC) Project Update

8th AHEAD-GLTFCA WG Meeting

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- Collaboration
 - Centre for Applied Social Sciences (UZ)
 - Institute of Natural Resources (UKZN-SA)
 - Environment Working Group
 - *Grupo Traballo Ambiental* (GTA)



Experiences from Zimbabwe

- Background
- Stakeholders Identification
- Stakeholders workshop
 - JMB – security, veterinary, tourism and private sector
 - National Parks _Ministry of Environment and Tourism
 - AHEAD Experts
 - Chiredzi Rural District Council (CRDC)
 - District Administrator
 - NGOs (CESVI, CIRAD)
 - Beitbridge Rural District Council (Livestock/Irrigation rehab – Latham etc)



Site Selection

- Three pilot sites (wards 13, 14 & 15) in Chiredzi
- Wards selected through consultation with level 1 (District Administrator and RDC) and then level 2 (ward councillors)
- Ward 15 falls within the Sengwe-Tshipise Corridor linking SA and Zimbabwe

Project steering committee

- Consultations with the DA, RDC
- Secondment of DA and RDC Reps
- Incorporation of ward councillors

Letters of interest

- Solicited from ward councillors
- To be forwarded in written form to either DA, RDC or CASS
- Conditions of Acceptance
 - Proof of consultation meeting's
 - Signatures of participants and their names (minutes etc)

Outcome of the process

- **Formal invitations have been received (from wards 14 & 15)**
- **Interpretation**
- Level 1 appears not committed or suspicious of the democratic nature of the process
- Level 2 appears not to have considerable legitimacy to command the invitation process
- The GLTFCA link is not in harmony with existing political and planning structures (e.g. votes, district, province and national)
- Project may be seen as counter planning or insurgence planning
- **WAY FORWARD**

Mozambique

- EWG - Mabalane Indigenous Forest Management Project
- Local level scenario planning in Combomune River



BACKGROUND

- Low rainfall that is highly variable with regular periods of drought
- Limpopo – once perennial but currently dries up during end of winter
- Masingir Dam control escarpment rivers - Shingwedzi River is perennial
- Rivers have overwhelming impact on land use which influences population distribution and wildlife distribution
- Approx 4500 inhabitants live along the Shingwedzi River with approx 5200 cattle
- A further 20000 people live along the Limpopo and Elefantas River within the support zone of the park



Selling firewood or charcoal is an important income earning activity for most rural households





- Biological resources typically vary both in space and time with climatic and ecological variations
 - LNP - different types of grass for grazing are found in different areas and at different times of the seasons
- Utilising this diversity is important for
 - sustaining agricultural activities
 - many of the diverse strategies that households employ in the face of drought, depend directly or indirectly on biological resources, such as the use of forest products



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT – POLITICS, SCALE AND PLANNING

- Mozambique – lots and lots of plans + reality of overall trend of 10 years of TFCA (centralised) planning. Political trend is de-concentration not devolution (?)
- Community planning and community scenarios assumes some enabling environment + power + agency at community scale

In general context

Are developments in GLTFCA/Mozambique permissive or supportive of local scale decision making and planning (state, district, TFCA planning and power frameworks)??

Do the 'facilitating' NGOs, academic institutions, consultants have the skills, resources, embedded-ness at local scale, commitment etc to be in 3+ year process??





POLITICS, SCALE AND PLANNING

In local context

Does the village scale have interest, motivation or agency to drive scenario developments and use them in planning and implementation??

(The challenge of '*deixar andar*' – the challenge of 'abstract' imaginings = scenarios
Role of Community Councils in these processes?)

In the project context

What key 'change' options exist that this project could use to generate interest, motivation and agency at local scale??

- Acting as alternative processes, planning systems, promoting community representation in centralised TFCA initiatives (counter-planning)
- Being part of land rights-demarcation - titling or NRM rights process for **Combonine Pico**
- Part of establishing a concrete community scale initiative (Fair Trade Tourism lodge, NR product marketing etc). However the potential of this tourism enterprise has to be carefully examined?

