

Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction

Entry Point - Natural Resource Governance

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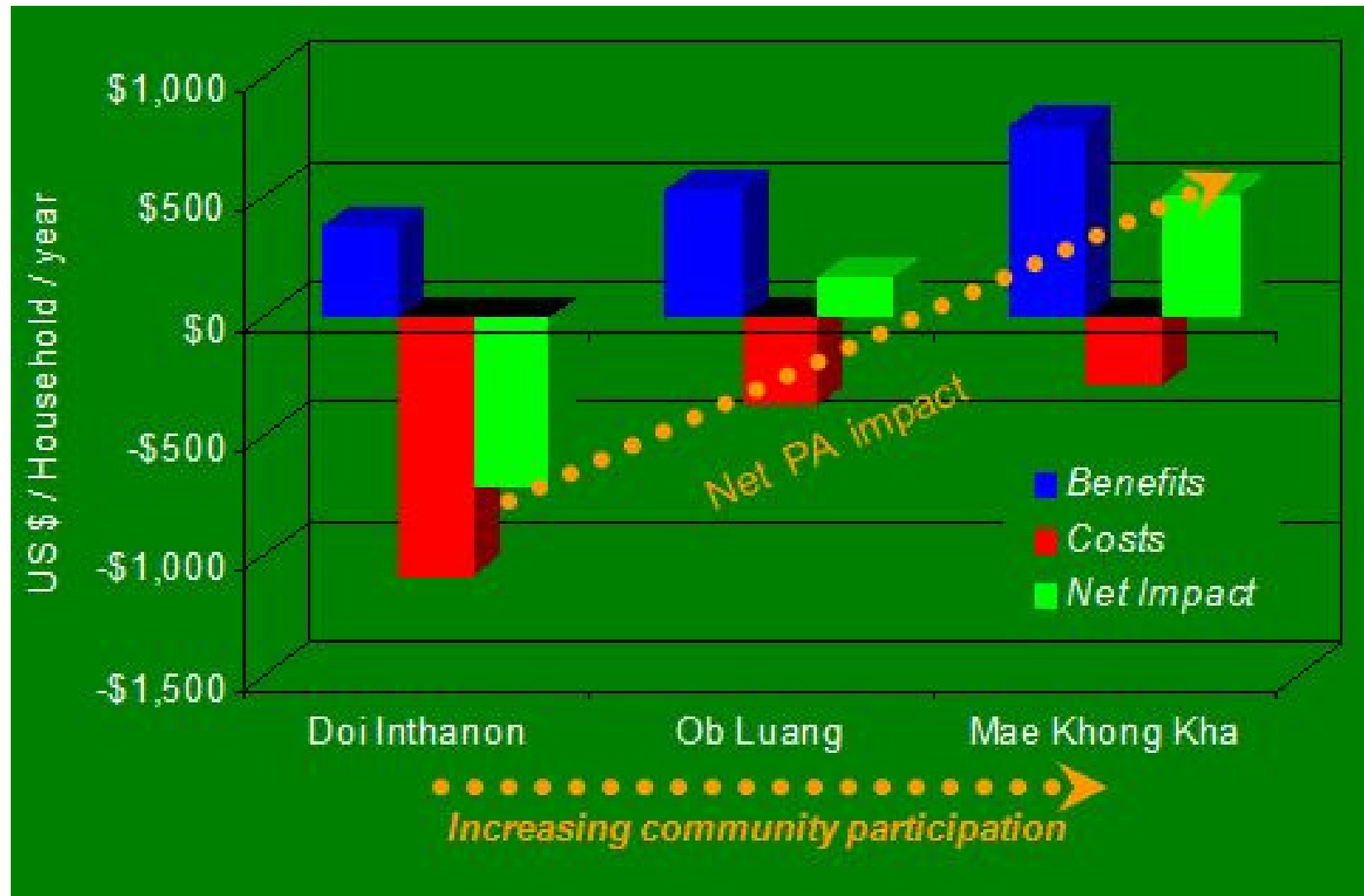
CARE's Approach to NR Governance

- Promote participation, transparency and accountability through a rights-based approach focusing on procedural rights
 - Right to participate in decision making
 - Right to access information
 - Right to remedy in cases of discriminatory treatment
- Focus on:
 - Supporting rights-holders to make effective claims
 - Supporting duty-bearer to fulfill their responsibilities
 - Recognising diversity and explicitly targeting marginalised groups

Examples of interventions

- Supporting rights-holders to make effective claims
 - linkages from grass roots to higher level organisations to amplify voice
 - legal literacy
 - platforms where claims can be made
- Supporting duty-bearers to fulfill their responsibilities
 - strengthening accountability between state and citizens
 - supporting reform in government
- Recognising diversity and explicitly targeting marginalised groups
 - supporting mechanisms for inclusion of marginalised groups
 - strengthening organisations of marginalised groups

Governance type and equity in Thailand



Governance and equity in Tanzania

- Two forms of Participatory Forest Management
 - Joint forest management (JFM) of state-owned reserves (=co-management) – c 850 villages
 - Community based forest management (CBFM) of village forests – c 1500 villages
- CARE/ODI and other studies concludes:
 - JFM highly inequitable in delivering very few benefits and substantial costs - in many/most cases not viable
 - CBFM viable, but problems of elite capture in many communities leaving many poorer community members worse off than before (i.e. vs open access)

Constraints of governance focus

- Improved governance does not necessarily deliver improved equity.....
.....and improved equity does not necessarily deliver poverty reduction
- Governance work takes time to deliver social outcomes. You also need interventions that provide rapid, tangible livelihood benefits
- Role of civil society is critical – constraints in countries with poorly developed civil society (e.g. Tanzania).