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NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

ABSTRACT

While natural resources governance is not a new concept in the region of Eastern and Southern Africa, the NRGF seeks to heighten its applicability by providing a guide for assessing and strengthening natural resources governance at multiple levels in varied contexts. This paper on key issues for NRGF in the East and South African region is a preliminary in the process of scoping in the region. It draws on available literature (grey and published).

In reference to 12 NRGF selected principles to guide its work, the paper synthesizes seven key natural resource governance challenges within the region. These include: 1) weaknesses with Inclusive Decision-Making emanating from historical and current contexts. 2) Large Scale Land Acquisitions termed as "land grabbing" that lead to anti-people investment policies and changes in tenure frameworks that disenfranchise the majority of the population. 3) A mix of Land and Resource rights due to various reforms in the region, many of which marginalise vulnerable peoples' access to common resources. 4) Devolution/CBNRM where the major challenge is insufficient transfer of power, competition for legitimacy for local governance, bureaucratic disincentives and inadequate local content. 5) Conservation and Equitable Benefit Sharing is faced with an enduring legacy that denies access to high value resources and is worsened by dispossession by powerful economic interests that deploy conservation narratives. 6) Locally-Driven Strategic Vision and Direction for NRM is undermined by outsider driven innovations, in addition to being increasingly market-oriented. 7) Diversity of Cultures and Knowledge of the region is insufficiently recognised, explored and supported; instead there is a greater reliance on biological science and thereby excluding a majority of the population.

The paper also presents some opportunities, which include the many existing organizations, local projects, and initiatives, which NRGF can learn from, build upon or collaborate with to further develop a relevant and applicable framework for the region.

INTRODUCTION

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), is developing a Natural Resource Governance Framework (NRGF, ref; to 2013 programme), under the leadership of the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP). CEESP is working in close collaboration with the IUCN Secretariat, members and other partners, including those in the regions where scoping activities are being undertaken (Mesoamerica, Asia and Eastern and Southern Africa). The application of the NRGF is expected to strengthen the assessment of natural resources governance in multiple contexts and improve decision-making as well. It will be comprised of a set of core, regionally validated values and principles that should guide the Union's work in conservation and broader land and water use governance.

The goal of NRGF is to set standards and provide guidance for decision-makers at all levels, in order, to make better and more just decisions on the use of natural resources and the distribution of nature's benefits. This approach needs to follow good governance principles, such that improved governance enhances the contributions of ecosystems and biodiversity to equity and sustainability.

This background study for the scoping process in East and Southern Africa is a continuation of the development of the NRGF and seeks to provide an overview of the critical issues concerning natural resource governance in the region. The study is based on NRGF scoping meetings and discussions held in the region in 2015 and 2016 and relevant literature (published and grey). The major documents reviewed included NRGF process reports, IUCN secretariat program reports on governance and scholarly literature on natural resources governance in the region.

The author synthesizes seven challenges for the region that should be included as key issues and areas of work for further NRGF action in the Eastern and Southern Africa region. They have been presented in correspondence with the identified NRGF principles. The study is a reaffirmation of the need to understand and improve governance, as the interdependence of people and nature is increasingly recognised, and as the Eastern and Southern Africa region is facing many global challenges which can result in deeply inequitable impacts.

The working definition of natural resource governance is understood as "the interactions among structures, processes and traditions that determine how power and responsibilities are exercised, how decisions are taken, and how citizens or other stakeholders have their say in the management of natural resources – including biodiversity conservation (IUCN WCC-RES 3.012)."

This paper presents a synthesis of the key challenges and opportunities to effective and equitable governance of natural resources in the East and Southern Africa, drawing on available literature and work to date. This paper also highlights the relationship of these issues with the NRGF governance principles proposed for the overarching NRG Framework indicated in Table 1 below (Springer 2016). The conclusion highlights key recommendations and areas of action for the region.

NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA: KEY CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Seven key challenges and opportunities for NRGF in the region have been synthesized and discussed in the sec-

tively engaged. Reforms are resisted by central level actors and associates interests due to the risk of losing their power and benefits to local communities. Further, the studies show that many times intervening agents (Aid agencies and NGOs) unknowingly perpetuate (or even exacerbate) the problem through their programs when they do not pay attention to the power relations in the contexts they operate, and the choice of institutions they work with. The challenge is more constrained by enduring institutional structures and power relations that favour the centralization of authority and weaken the rule of law (Nelson 2010, RFGI 2010).

Thus, principles of inclusive participation around PA should consider the historical contexts and the existing power relations and conditions of inequality associated with them. They should also consider how the integration and respect of community rights, knowledge, systems of resources management around PAs can be achieved. This involves considering that theories and decisions for PA management can be designed by communities from the bottom rather than the currently predominantly top-down management systems.

Customary NRM Arrangements: The second key historical context in the region involves the ecosystems outside government owned PAs that largely remained under customary ownership/management arrangements but have also been subjected to various legislations and policies, which either undermine them or compete with them. These have had a key impact on inclusive participation. Customary management cuts across, forests, water systems but is especially prevalent in the drylands ecosystems, which cover 71% of the Eastern and Southern Africa region and are home to more than 40% of the region's population (ESARO 2010). Pastoralism, the predominant culture and natural resources management system in dry lands, is considered backward by most states, and development programs such as urbanisation, sedentary agriculture, and private ranching are promoted to modernise it (FAO 2016). Most times, these have been found to undermine the various natural resources governance systems attached to the culture and the collective use systems and rights that they support, which is arguably the most secure natural resources management system for the most vulnerable.

The challenge over collective resources is accentuated by the growing power of most national states driven by a growing elite class (educated, political, private sector) gaining power over and often usurping customary authorities, yet still seeming to support them. Chomba et al (2016) shows that the land redistribution process in post-colonial Kenya was usurped by elites who maintained the colonial ranches from reverting to communal lands. This has left the majority landless and struggling to access basic resources that would, otherwise, accrue from land.

Box 1: Trans-boundary NRM Structures

Trans-boundary conservation terms like "biosphere reserves", "peace parks," have become the basis for new policy and administrative structures to manage these resources on a trans-boundary level. The challenge with this trend is that the priorities tend to be set far from communities while the scale and complexity of the new structures makes local participation even more challenging. It is a growing hindrance for local people's participation across Eastern and Southern Africa.

The trend is supported by multilateral agencies such as World Bank and international NGOs (such as the IUCN governance programs like Bridge; Kalahari program), USAID's RESILIM, LVBC programs on lake Victoria, IGAD programs, all of which are focusing on higher structures and are finding it a challenge to integrate communities.

Therefore, a key issue is how to sustain and improve customary, collective NRM systems that support the poor and marginalised given the changing NRM reforms and also achieve conservation outcomes. The contemporary context in the region is that the customary and statutory regimes overlap or contradict each other leading to a coexistence of cultural norms, colonially imposed rules, formal and informal statutory rules and religion all coming together to interfere with various rights. Most importantly, as with the case of PAs, local level customary systems compete with state machinery for legitimacy (FAO 2016). The state uses legal and scientific language to justify particular reforms, which usually undermines customary positions and makes them unable to negotiate better arrangements.

Spaces for negotiation between the government interests and traditional systems have to be made. Support to the new state-led reforms and systems needs to be influenced in such a way that security and interests of vulnerable groups are guaranteed through recognition of their rights and maintaining the majority at the centre of such decision-making. It is, however, crucial that customary authorities are not essentialised and considered homogenous. They may not be perfect; some are democratic and egalitarian, while others are not (FAO 2016).

Trans-boundary NRM: The third NRM approach that is becoming widespread in the region is the trans-boundary management of resources. The region has witnessed a trend of establishing new governance structures mainly

around marine, water ecosystems and PAs. Examples of some of the trans-boundary parks include Greater Limpopo national park traversing Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa and covering 35,000 square miles; the plan is to extend it by 100,000 square miles in order to link it with two

through which approaches to inclusive decision-making can be developed and tested, IUCN and many other NGOs are formally recognised as important partners with many of the regional blocks (IGAD, EAC, SADC, and UNECA). These are important frameworks through which transboundary ecosystems management structures can be engaged to explore ways of establishing inclusive governance and address risks from transboundary agencies. Programs such as the 'BRIDGE' and 'SUSTAIN' could serve as important entry points. All these organisations have established natural resources programs and strategies that NRGF can work through to enhance its relevance and applicability.

Whakatane Mechanism: IUCN has piloted the Whakatane Mechanism[6] in the region (Kenya) to aid the adoption of inclusive decision making around PAs, especially with regard to voiceless and powerless communities such as indigenous people. The platforms, partners and lessons from this mechanism provide an important entry point for NRGF.

Technical Resources for Inclusive NRM: The RFGI [7] handbooks and FAO technical series on Voluntary Guidelines on resources Governance and Tenure (VGGT) for promoting and addressing inclusive decision making. The RFGI produced 2 practical hand books for communities and for intervening agents on how to improve and achieve effective participation. The ndings therein are very relevant because they were based, in part, in the region (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Southern Sudan and Mozambique), and they provide good representation of the issues and form an important basis for the application of good practices concerning inclusive NRM. The ndings are, however, limited to countries that have established democratic decentralised governments and need to be tested in other contexts such as customary management of resources. RFGI has established a network of researchers in the region that could provide a good basis for exploration of the approach. The FAO (2016), VGGT guidelines are also important handbooks that are useful to implementing agencies desirous of improving inclusive participation and governance of resources. Currently they are being piloted in Malawi, Uganda and Kenya and focus is on securing customary and historical land management. The programs provide important lessons to learn from. Note that these complement the tools on governance which quantify indicators of good natural resources governance systems necessary for national and international monitoring (RFGI 2010).

Large-scale land acquisitions

The increasing interest of large agricultural investors to acquire massive tracts of land has driven the expansion of large scale land acquisitions in Africa. This phenomenon is traced from the global food crisis of 2007–2008 when large scale land acquisitions intensi ed due to the need to meet food

and raw material supplies in economies that have a shortage of agricultural land (Kachika, 2015). This trend is seriously threatening livelihoods of marginalised groups like small holder farmers, women and pastoralists in many rural communities. The development has generated new frictions and tensions both globally and within African societies (Borras et al. 2012). The issue of large-scale land acquisitions relates strongly to the NRGF principle on accountability, and also to tenure rights, inclusive decision-making, and livelihoods.

The push for large-scale land acquisitions has been termed as "land grabbing" because of the nature of exploration, negotiations, acquisitions or leasing, settlement and exploitation of the land resource, speci cally, to attain energy and food security through export to investors' countries and other markets (Matondi et al 2015). The term 'land grabbing' has gained popularity, alongside a plethora of terms such as 'green colonization', 'new land colonization', 'climate colonization' and 'water plunder.' The signi cance of the phenomenon thus also needs to be seen in relation to the 'unsettled' character of the governance structures of land ownership, and to control of and access to natural resources.

Overall context and challenges related to land grabs

Large-scale land acquisition in its wider sense relates to changing access to, control, use and ownership of land and its products. It is of interest to NRGF mainly because the processes range from outright 'illegal' acquisitions, based on secretive negotiations, to rapidly concluded binding contracts that, though legal, are characterized by a strong asymmetry in power relations, by risk taking and by 21ws8 7oe sigrisl

national economy. They are choosing not to recognize other uses and ways of being. Thus, the market-based discourse only replaces the colonial legacy of imposition of exclusionary models of conservation in negating the long traditions of natural resources management in Africa. Overall, the re-de nition of land rights in Africa is prioritizing market-based systems of rights. It relies on a discourse of 'ef ciency' as opposed to the 'under-utilization' of resources by local communities, like pastoralist and forest communities.

A Mix of Policy & Compulsion: States usually enable and engineer the various forms of disenfranchising the local communities through policies and coercion. For example, Zimbabwe is working on biofuels partnerships and the state has decided to do this regardless of what communities demand. In Ethiopia, the Oromo struggles are challenging the state and multi-national corporations' (MNC) evictions of people to establish large scale agriculture, which is the same in Kenya around Lamu and the LAPSSET Corridor (Nyanjom 2014). In Tanzania, the state promotes contract farming and out grower arrangements in growth corridor programs, which seems to secure people ownership of land but instead provides them a false impression of control because the MNCs control the inputs and prices of their outputs (Martiniello 2015). Programs that seek to mitigate risks are usually depoliticized and, thus, risk incorporating and disempowering vulnerable communities, especially where accountability systems are weak. Chomba et al (2016) shows that when communities are caught up in circumstances of weakness, they settle for less favourable conditions; this action of settling is normally construed as consent and participation.

Climate Change Role: The challenge of "grabs" is further exacerbated by pressures related to the changing climate (IUCN, 2013). The NRGF meeting to discuss issues for po-

above. In Kenya, for example, wildlife trusts and conservancies have been established on community land and managed by communities for their bene t.

Generally, in Eastern Africa, following the decentralisation of political systems, devolution confers the management of all land and ecosystems outside PAs to local governments. This situation creates two parallel structures at the local level, the customary systems where they are recognised and the statutory local government system. In many cases these have been integrated but as already indicated there are cases where they contradict each other, especially where the customary systems are more dominant such as the case of pastoral communities. Contradictions and competition also arise in cases where economically valuable resources exist. This is mainly because economically viable resources such as minerals and oil below ground are managed by central governments. Such cases lead to explosive interactions among the two systems of governance over the bene ts and many times communities lose out of the bene ts from resources existing in their respective areas.

Kenya has only recently established a decentralised governance system. Therefore, it is a case where l 0 Tw only I.ment s le Tw 0 -1.349 Tch oimeudecunitcan th applied036t., in 18(n Afri

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aimed at generating bene ts from non-consumptive tourism (TNRF, 2008).

Lack of Local Content: There is evidence of inadequate national or community level innovation and/or over reliance on outsider-driven ideas. It is known, for instance, that sector reforms especially CBNRM have been largely motivated and supported by foreign donors and international conservation organizations. Major explanations attributed for failures of CBNRM in improving participation have included the argument that they have been dominated by central level actors, international agencies and private sector while communities were actively absent (Anstey 2001; Nelson and Agrawal, 2008, Nelson 2010). It has also been pointed out that they have been limited by prioritising ecological interests over social issues (Emerton 2000). CBNRM reforms have been exploited primarily by private sector interests, especially in Southern Africa where private ranchers are predominant (Barrow, Gichohi and In eld 2001). Another reason advanced for the failure of CBNRM in improving participation was because states considered CBNRM as an opportunity to subsidize protection, rather than genuine participation being allowed for local people. They were only allowed access to less economically valuable non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for their management role (Bergen 2001). In addition, CBNRM projects have been based on false assumptions that communities are static, organic and homogeneous, without considering the various differences in society (Barrow and Murphry 2001). Last but not least, CBNRM was used as an excuse for states to extend control over lands that were not under their control, an argument that best suits the Southern African context (Murombedzi 2010 and Anstey 2001).

Opportunities

Building on REDD+: Generally, most countries in the region that have embraced REDD+ are in a process to review their governance systems and other key issues such as tenure rights, as a requirement for improving their bene t shar ing and safeguard systems. Most safeguard systems are emphasizing Free prior and informed Consent (FPIC) and gender mainstreaming as important elements of inclusive participation. Thus the ongoing REDD+ processes are very important entry points for further promoting devolution and CBNRM.

RFGI Framework: Devolution of NRM was main focus of the RFGI program. The outputs are based upon more than 30 important case studies that explain the various progresses, issues and challenges that affect decentralised management of natural resources. It is complete with a framework of principles, criteria and tools needed to achieve effective decentralised NR management by partners, local governments and communities. A key nding was that many intervening agents (NGOs, Donors and Governments) are

unable to support devolution due to limited understanding of their power and role in supporting or undermining local governments through their own projects. The framework enables the intervening agents to self-evaluate in order to improve their performance (RFGI handbook I, 2015).

Local governments provide a very plausible structure to achieve inclusive participation for the most vulnerable, and enhance their opportunity to share in the bene ts and minimize the risks and negative impacts that national and global programs may impose on them. They, however, need to be buttressed to address capacity shortages, corruption and resource constraints. The RFGI framework provides a mechanism in which the weaknesses of local governments can be addressed with the aim of enhancing their responsiveness to people. Empowered local administration can call intervening agents to order in situations where they are errant – "Sometimes, local administrations become so frustrated with intervening agencies that the demand for accountability from them often becomes inevitable, as the case of the Karamoja region of Uganda" (RFGI hand book II 2015). The opportunity, therefore, lies in encouraging local administrations that possess some form of control over resources to further strengthen decision-making over natural resources management.

Existing CBNRM Approaches: Most of the conservation programs now use CBNRM approaches as the best bet for participation and empowerment (See Annex 1 on various forms of community involvement in NRM). These emerged in the 1990s in response to the con icts around PAs (Hulme and Murphree 2001). Despite their various weaknesses, they are still considered good approaches for decentralized natural resources management in the post-colonial era where various contexts have changed socially and economically. However, the weaknesses of these approaches have to be engaged. The broad range of CBNRM models present important lessons. At the core of most CBNRM initiatives is the ability to design a governance framework that allows effective representation and equitable sharing of bene ts to take place. Their success is based on the ability to focus on negotiating power relations around the resources. It is important to map the various relations that are reformulated around the various CBNRM models with emphasis on mapping who bene ts and who loses, whose rights are recognised and whose interests/resources are appropriated.

Building on Local Knowledge:

In addition, regarding national CBNRM initiatives, some notable ecological, economic, and institutional achievements have been documented which any new innovations can build on:

• In Namibia communal land conservancies have proliferated and now cover more than 14% of the country and involve over 200,000 people and earn

(NRGF 2015e) was that any market based system would have to choose from many varied values people attach to resources and that values of powerful interests would likely be prioritised over those of vulnerable groups.

Diversity of Cultures and Knowledge

The complementarity of different cultures and knowledge in the management of changing realities of nature and its resources underscores this principle. Thus, the realisation that different worldviews (traditional and biological ecological knowledge) in the governance of natural resources may combine has the potential to provide valuable information if not useful models that can be adopted for resource management today. The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) urges us to "…respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity"

Mazocchi (2006) notes that, throughout human history, different cultures have had different views on nature. He further notes that the systems of managing the environment constitute an integral part of the cultural identity and social integrity of many indigenous populations. He argues that at the same time the knowledge embodies a wealth of wisdom and experience of nature gained over millennia from direct observations, and transmitted—most often orally—over generations. In combination with modern biological knowledge and varying worldviews, therefore, the emerging dialogue in studying biological, ecological and social phenomena that include different levels of complexity may well contribute to the realisation of global objective of sustainable development. -

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Focus on inclusive decision-making through structures that promote accountability and effective representation: Working to reshape power relations is central to attaining inclusive decision-making. This includes paying particular attention to the unique challenges of representation and accountability recognising that in uential powers include state actors, businesses, donor institutions and some inter vening agents. NRGF should consider adopting and modifying the tools developed by both RFGI and FAO technical series to support this process. The IIED tool for supporting community participation too has also been recommended.

Contribute to ensuring greater transparency and consideration of social/environmental issues in large-scale land acquisitions: Entry points for promoting improved natural resource governance in relation to large-scale land acquisitions exist at policy levels as well as in relation to clear and accessible information:

- Policy engagement may include supporting policy reform in recipient countries towards greater transparency of decision-making and greater consideration of social and environmental issues, and ensuring the policies are actually implemented. The ongoing FAO-led process of implementing the Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Governance of Land and Other Natural Resources, and the Framework and Guidelines for Land Policies in Africa developed under the leadership of the African Union and the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank are useful steps in the right direction. On a good note, many countries are signatories to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) initiative.

- Another potential approach for NRGF is to help with current efforts, such as through the Land Matrix, to address the lack of clear and easily accessible information on land acquisitions and agricultural investments. Effective systems to monitor land deals (inventories, maps, databases) can improve transparency and public scrutiny, as well as access to information for governments and prospecting investors on the various rights and procedures for respecting and protecting those rights. International agencies can play a role in making this happen.

Engage in political processes that structure and shape land and resource rights: Securing local land and resource rights entails engaging with political processes (e.g. parliamentary committees) that structure and shape those rights, as well as strengthening local social movements and civic organizations, which are ultimately key to democratizing natural resource governance institutions and the wider political landscape that they are situated within. NRGF could contribute to strengthening tenure rights through strategies

for in uencing political and institutional changes, including through better links between local groups and global networks, as well as generating improved understanding of the political dynamics surrounding tenure issues. By implication NRGF has to devise mechanisms of continuous learning especially by working with movements or platforms of activists that are transboundary, in uential and bear deep technical and political reach.

Use and evaluate new tools and/or platforms to stem the reversal of devolution: There have been substantial achievements and efforts still underway to devolve authority for natural resource governance to local levels, for example through CBNRM initiatives. However, the outcomes of reform efforts in natural resource governance have been highly dependent on the interests of central government actors and the extent to which they have initiated reforms convincingly. In countries where institutional reforms have occurred (Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe), actors within the state wildlife bureaucracy played a key role in effecting changes. In Tanzania the key determinant of reform outcomes has been the extent to which central wildlife authorities have sought to maintain control, yet their partners in forestry, within the same ministry have taken the policy approach of devolution to the village level, though the forestry authorities still retain control over high value timber. There are clear moves towards recentralisation in many of the countries especially around high value resources despite the policies pronouncing a move towards shared responsibility with local governments and communities. Thus, one potential area of engagement for NRGF is to work in concert with multiple partners, in order to in uence governments to complete un nished reform agendas and guard against the reversal of these trends.

Consolidating intervening agents' work to strengthen devolution: Ribot (2013) argues that establishing decentralised, democratic natural resources management institutions at the local level, and transferring suf cient power to them, allows them to become responsive and also triggers communities to engage with authority and catalyse accountability. One important dimension of the democratisation of NRM identi ed through the work of the RFGI is to engage intervening agents' work and role in these decentralization processes. This implies in uencing them to change processes that have hitherto involved working with a multitude of partners at the local level, which causes competition for legitimacy for local administrations and weakens their power and accountability. NRGF could support efforts by intervening agencies to promote capacity development of local authorities to engage with growing neoliberal inter ests and trans-boundary arrangements of natural resources management. The RFGI tools that were developed and tested to support intervening agents on how to strengthen decentralised NRM provide a basis for this for example

through building capacity to support and promote democracy are the local level.

Key Actors: The critical actors for good natural resource governance emerging from this study (also adapted from

Table 2: Key Actors for NRGF (cont'd)

| **Intermediary** (Multilateral agencies, civil society and non-state actors that operate at grassroots, have networks and engage policy processes on NRM). They support diffusion of the NRGF framework within their networks, as well as act as the bridge between policy and practice. | • Institutions that can be engaged include donors engaged in various natural resources governance issues in the region
• Economic Blocks in the region
• Regional and National civil society platforms through which national and transboundary NRGF issues can be discussed and NRGF framework can be developed, test and validated | • **Donors include**: The World bank's FCPF and the UNEP's UN-REDD program in most of the countries. FCPF countries include (Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Zambia, Sudan) and UNREDD countries include Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, Sudan).
• IUCN-ESARO has ongoing collaborations with FCPF and UN-REDD programs in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, through which both the donors and policy makers in the countries developing their REDD+ processes can be engaged.
• FAO supported by UK-Aid and DFID are implementing VGGT guidelines in Malawi, Uganda, Kenya.
• **Other Donors** active on Natural Resources governance programs are Austria Aid, United States Development Aid (USAID), UK-Aid, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Netherlands, Open Society Initiative, the Ford Foundation and Fredrick Ebert Stiftung
• **Regional**: IUCN secretariat has formal agreements with these regional organisations. They provide a framework through which regional and transboundary issues can be engaged. These include East African Community (EAC), Southern African Development Community (SADC) and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)United Nations Economic Commission of Africa (UNECA),African Ministerial Conference on Water(AMCOW), African Ministerial Conference on Environment and Natural Resources (AMCEN), African Development Bank(AFDB),African Union (AU), New African Partnership on D NEPAD.
• The UNECA, Climate Change Development Program (CLIMDEV) Africa program, has shown interest in collaborating in developing its governance through NRGF. The CLIMDEV program has indicated interest to support scoping in the region.
• The regional platforms include: the OSISA funded NGOs participating in the Southern African Resources Watch initiative. OSISA has already expressed interest to collaborate with NRGF to support its development within extractives but also to support OSISA scale to other areas. Similar platforms in East Africa, are the East African Sustainability Watch (East Africa SUS Watch) and the EAST African LANDNET network,
• At the National level, most countries have established Environment and Natural Resources Donor Working Groups and Environment and Natural resources Civil Society Platforms. For example, the Tanzania Natural Resources Platform is a very active forum that has carried out various research, activism and capacity building programs on various natural resources governance issues. It provides a particularly important platform for engagement. Uganda has the Environment and Natural Resources Network.
• The International NGOs include: Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), OXFAM, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), CARE, Netherland development organisation (SNV) |

Table 2: Key Actors for NRGF (cont'd)

Enterprise (Users of NR services and products for livelihoods, business and production of products & services)	The trending feature of private sector in the region are the Growth Corridor investment and Extractives (minerals, oil)	A	The Southern African Growth corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) can be an entry point for NRGF through SUSTAIN. It would engage two key investments. Large scale agriculture in Tanzania, and Mineral extraction in Mozambique
		A	The SARW the other entry points for NRGF to engage a number of NGOs involved in the extractive industry in the southern Africa region
		A	The IUCN membership platform in each county where they exist also provides an important entry point to engage on various NRGF issues
Education and Research	• The research institutions that have already developed tools and involved in governance research and capacity building	•	PLAAS
		•	FAO
		•	World Resources Institute (WRI)
		•	CODESRIA
		•	University of Illinoi/RFGI- The Network of RFGI researchers
		•	International instituted for Environment and Development (IIED)
		•	African centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)- Kenya
		•	MISR (Makerere Institute for Social Research)
		•	University of Botswana
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