



# Protecting forests, protecting fish: Are there common lessons for protecting resources and resource-based livelihoods?

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# Clear differences between the two resources

- Fish move
- Trees don't
  - Has implications for the management of these two resources
- But ...
  - Though we found differences
  - We also identified commonalities in the management of forests and marine protected areas

=> Are there common lessons to be learned?



# Equity: Introduced livelihood projects typically benefit only a few

- But access restrictions tend to harm most of the population
    - Does this cause conflict
    - Is it possible to ensure benefits reach most of those who are harmed?
  - REDD in Kilosa includes equal payments to each household in village
    - All get some reparations for reduced access to forests
    - But only possible with cash for carbon
- => Does successful implementation require more equitable distribution of costs and benefits?**



# Initiatives to protect resources and livelihoods remain elusive

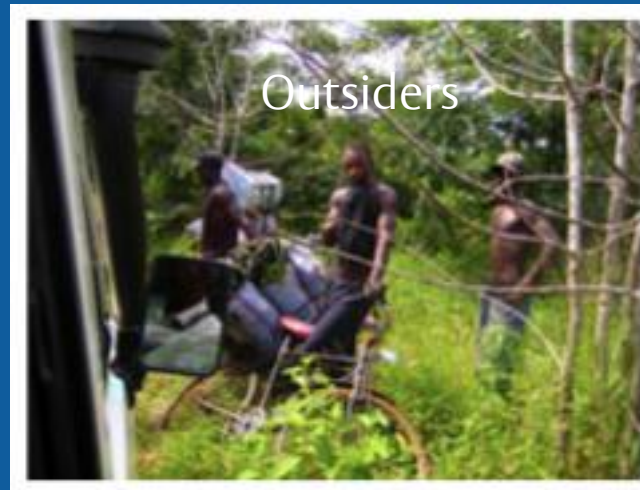
- Livelihood activities that are directly linked to protection of the resource are most likely to meet this dual aim
- Easier for forest protection?
  - Bee hives provide incentive to maintain/improve forest quality
- MPA livelihood projects often have little connection to fisher livelihoods
  - Fish ponds often adopted by those not most dependent on fishing

⇒ How can incentives be better aligned?



# Insiders and outsiders respond differently to social pressure

- “Outsiders” extract resources in protected areas but do not benefit from projects nor are subject to social pressure
    - Timber and charcoal producers
    - Fishermen from outside the MPA
  - “Insiders” often most affected by protected area but can access projects and respond to community pressures
- ⇒ Enforcement of regulations may require different approaches for insiders and outsiders (and different user groups)



# Local enforcement efforts have multiple benefits

- “Insider” engagement in enforcement efforts, “local enforcement”, can supplement official enforcement
- But typically local people need to be empowered
  - e.g. legalising the collection of some forest products can empower villagers to protect against outsiders
- Differential punishments for insiders and outsiders
  - But we rarely see this in practice

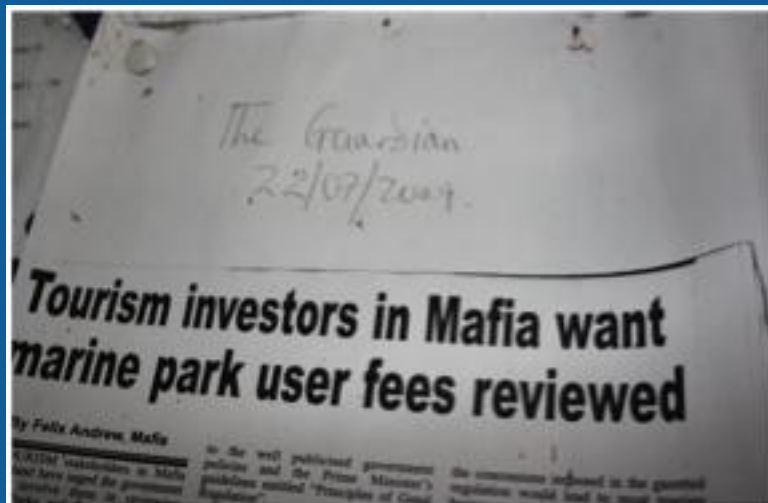


=> Do current regulations allow this?

# Park revenues often go to central fund rather than specific MPA/forest community

- Local villagers and local resource managers have little incentive to increase revenues if their direct share is small

⇒ Can the direct link between effort and reward be increased?



# Location matters

- The location of livelihood projects and spatial patterns of patrols can be strategic
  - Encourages synergies
    - Locate bee hives to encourage local enforcement against charcoal producers
- Maximises returns to limited funds
  - Patrol “triage”
  - Only patrol where most effective
  - Some areas patrols not needed, others patrols never effective





# In summary

- Rarely sufficient funds to achieve double objectives
  - Protecting livelihoods and protecting resources
- Therefore a need to be strategic and pragmatic rather than dogmatic
  - Link “carrots” and “sticks”
  - Differentiate between insiders and outsiders
  - Manipulate locations





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