



The World Bank's Common Property Resource Management Network

The World Bank's CPRNet Newsletter

Number 5, March 1999

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In this issue

Read about: The members of the Advisory Committee; the draft "Guide to CPRNet" that needs your input; Searching for the "DINA"; a new network on customary tenure and women's access to land; the 1999 Summer School on CPR Management in Ahmedabad; a workshop in connection with the 2000/1 World Development Report; launch of an international community forestry movement; the Mauritania draft "Code Pastoral"; a World Bank online database on community-based natural resource management and property rights projects; USAID's FRAMEwork analytical tool; and a World Bank online land and real estate database.

Lars T Soeftestad, Editor – LSoeftestad@worldbank.org

Membership and organizational Issues

New members. Bina Agarwal (University of Delhi; Delhi, India [currently at Harvard University, USA]), Qazi Faruque Ahmed (Proshika; Dhaka, Bangladesh), Anan Ganjanapan (Chiang Mai University; Chiang Mai, Thailand), Hermann Grell (Programme Sahel Burkina, GTZ; Dori, Burkina Faso), Anders Hjort af Ornäs (Lindköping University; Lindköping, Sweden), Sylvia Karlsson (Lindköping University; Lindköping, Sweden), Mats Lundberg (Lindköping University; Lindköping, Sweden), Joyce M Malombe (World Bank; Washington DC, USA), Mustafa K Mujeri (Centre on Integrated Rural Development in Asia and the Pacific; Dhaka, Bangladesh), Adefemi O Olokesusi (Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research; Ibadan, Nigeria), Herbert Ouedraogo (Juriste Consultant International; Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso), Maurício A Ribeiro (Fundação João Pinheiro; Serra Belo Horizonte, Brazil [currently at Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, India]), and Alexander N Songorwa (Dept of Resource Management, Lincoln University; Canterbury, New Zealand).

Advisory Committee. Newsletters 3 and 4 (January and February 1999) presented the Advisory Committee and function. The first batch of members is:

- *Burger, Veit* – Sr Agr. Economist; Environment and Natural Resources Division, World Bank Institute (WBIEN); Washington DC, USA [currently at Development Policy Forum, German Foundation for International Development; Berlin, Germany]
- *Cruz, Maria Concepcion J.* – Social Scientist, Consultant; Global Environment Facility Secretariat (GEF); Washington DC, USA
- *Del Castillo, Concepcion E.* – Social Scientist; Social Development Group, Middle East & North Africa Region (MNSSD); Washington DC, USA
- *Ewers, Kirsten* – Head, Dept. of Natural Resources Management, Ramboll; Virum, Denmark
- *Francis, Paul A.* – Social Scientist; Sub-Saharan Africa Region; Washington DC, USA [currently at Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK]
- *Gerrard, Christopher D.* – Sr Evaluation Officer; Sector and Thematic Evaluation Division, Operations Evaluation Department (OEDST); Washington DC, USA
- *Hansen, Peter M.* – Resident Rep.; World Bank Resident Mission in Paraguay (LCCPY); Asuncion, Paraguay
- *Jodha, Narpat S.* – Policy Analyst; International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD); Kathmandu, Nepal

- *Meinzen-Dick, Ruth* – Research Fellow; International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); Washington DC, USA
- *Nichols, Susan* – Professor; Dept. of Geodesy and Geomatics Engineering, Univ. of New Brunswick; Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada
- *Ouedraogo, Hubert* – Juriste Consultant International; Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; representing GRAF, the Burkina Faso National *CPRNet* Chapter
- *Riggs, Peter* – Asia Program Officer; Rockefeller Brothers Fund; New York, USA
- *Rudqvist, Anders* – Sr Sociologist, Consultant; Poverty Division, Poverty Reduction & Economic Management Network (MRNPO); Washington DC, USA
- *Soeftestad, Lars T.* – Anthropologist, Consultant; Environment and Natural Resources Division, World Bank Institute (WBIEN); Washington DC, USA
- *Solomon, Buenafe U.* – Advisor; Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE) & GEF-NGO Focal Point, East Asia and the Pacific; Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines
- *Wabnitz, Hans-Werner* – Counsel; Africa Division, Legal Department (LEGAF); Washington DC, USA

Register of Members. An updated Register of Members, for March 1999, will be issued shortly.

Web site. *CPRNet*'s web site, available on the World Bank's intranet only, is hosted by the World Bank's Social Development Family. Content: Register of Members, members of the Advisory Committee, all the Newsletters, etc.

Guide to *CPRNet*. This is an overview and presentation of *CPRNet*, and covers the background, rationale, focus areas and issues, scope and content, approaches and activities, and preliminary conclusions. It also covers administrative issues like membership, partnerships, access to email lists, access to web-based information and management. The Advisory Committee has recently revised it, and the resulting draft is included below (see the section "Draft 'Guide to *CPRNet*'"). All members are strongly encouraged to read this draft and send in their comments to the Coordinator. This is important in order to capture as much as possible of the varied experience and knowledge among the members, and ensure that *CPRNet* represents all members. Suggestions for an alternative name for the document are welcome.

Once it is finalized, the document will be posted on the *CPRNet* web site on the World Bank's intranet, and also distributed to members as a separate document.

Draft "Guide to *CPRNet*"

The World Bank's Common Property Resource Management Network (*CPRNet*) is an international network that links World Bank staff and outside practitioners and experts interested in issues related to property rights and sustainable development, including: institutions and management of natural resources, relations between different property rights regimes, and, in particular, common property resources (CPRs). *CPRNet* was established in 1995.

Background. For correct understanding and analysis of CPRs, it is important to separate natural resources as such from the tenurial aspects of managing these resources. *CPRNet* is concerned with the latter institutional modalities.

CPRs cover all types of natural resources that are shared by a group of people or communities, including transboundary resources of two or more countries. They include: closed water bodies, coastal zones, community forests, mountain areas, open seas, pastures, rangelands, rivers and river basins, sacred groves, uncultivated waste areas, and wet-lands. There are resources like air, climate and the open seas where the CPR is referred to as a global commons. Whether localized or global, these resources continue to be important parts of community resources in developing countries.

In comparison with privately owned and managed, as well as state controlled resources, CPRs play a crucial role in: (1) reducing rural poverty and inequality; (2) maintaining local level biodiversity and micro-level environmental stability; (3) enhancing agricultural

productivity and diversity; and (4) promoting collective sharing and group action. These issues constitute key areas of concern for the World Bank.

The focus of the World Bank's work has, so far, largely been restricted to resource management issues where tenure is fairly clear, and to specific natural resources. Thus a large amount of work has been done on, for example, land tenure and administration in counties in Africa, Asia and Latin America. There has so far been less focus on examining other, more complex and/or traditional, forms of tenure and management, as well as other natural resources, including aquatic areas, forests and rangelands. This focus on one, and neglect of other natural resources and, by implication, the people dependent upon them, has sometimes had damaging effects on CPRs and those depending upon them.

Rationale for CPRNet. *CPRNet* is concerned with resource management regimes that require collaborative – often group-based – action. Guided by the above considerations, as well as the need for harnessing the potential of CPRs as an important component of development strategies in its own right, *CPRNet* aims to:

- (1) Enhance the awareness about CPRs and their importance within the World Bank, as institutional modalities, as resources that are managed collectively, as well as susceptible to induced institutional development for CPRs,
- (2) Increase the understanding of the dynamic interplay between various types of property rights regimes on the local level, and the importance of this for a correct targeting of World Bank investment operations,
- (3) Function as a clearinghouse for information and data on CPRs as they pertain to World Bank operations,
- (4) Create partnerships between World Bank staff and outside practitioners, whether individuals or organizations, through establishing and maintaining effective channels of communication (including, e.g. email, Newsletter and web site), as communication with local practitioners is fundamental to the World Bank's work,
- (5) Link World Bank staff that need specific property rights-related operational input with outside practitioners and experts,
- (6) Define the salient characteristics of and conditions for viability of institutions for natural resources management, and
- (7) Define and facilitate pro-active policies and operational work aimed at protection of CPRs.

Areas of foci and issues. A list of some areas and issues that currently are being addressed by the World Bank and that have a CPR angle or connection, and the specific nature of these issues (incl. concerns, interests and requirements), would include the following (see Table 1):

Table 1 - CPRs in the World Bank: Areas and issues

Areas	Issues
Agriculture, Fisheries, Food security, Forestry, Rangeland mgmt., Water	Diversified agriculture, crop-livestock complementarities, rangeland mgmt., watershed mgmt., CPR-PPR complementarities (CPRs as support lands for croplands), resource-centered R&D, agroforestry, agricultural intensification, integrated coastal zone mgmt., river basin mgmt., water resources mgmt., irrigation, etc.
Biodiversity, Environment	Deforestation and overgrazing, annual-perennial linkages and biomass stability, micro-environment issues and land degradation, micro water-shed (hydrology) stability, biodiversity outside protected areas, natural resource mgmt., biophysical rehabilitation of degraded/waste lands, future of marginal lands, public forests and parks, participatory approaches, economic benefits of CPRs, environmental law, medical anthropology, IPRs, TRRs, TRIP, etc.
Poverty and policy work	Land policies, land titling, tenure security, open access resources and options for rural poor, land intensification programs, resource access and autonomy issues, gender, resettlement, indigenous peoples; etc.
Social policy and	Community-based development, participatory approaches, community natural resource mgmt., user groups and NGOs, local level initiatives on resource

programs	upgrading and regulation, civil society and grassroots level initiatives and group action, internal equity and access, beneficiary assessment and public consultation, indigenous resource use systems and their relevance, gender, intellectual property rights, traditional knowledge, local and traditional institutions, conflicts and conflict management, social assessment, indigenous peoples, resettlement, etc.
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Within this very broad set of areas and issues, *CPRNet* will focus on a smaller set of selected issues. The actual focus of *CPRNet*'s work would depend on the interest of the members, and the expertise and resources at disposal. Over time the focus is likely to change, reflecting changing priorities and interests on the part of members as well as changing external priorities.

Scope and content. *CPRNet* aims to be a community of practice for its members, and promotes exchange of information on CPR management, including the relation between CPR regimes and other property rights regimes. *CPRNet* is located within a general intellectual and applied context consisting of a broad, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach to natural resource management that is emerging within the World Bank as well as internationally, aimed at sustainable local-level natural resource management within the context of a transparent, supportive, and collaborative nation state. This context emphasizes community-based management of sustainable natural resources, institutional reform, legal codification of relevant local institutions, and collaborative approaches – including partnerships – involving a wide range of stakeholders (see the following section).

It follows that a major emphasis is placed on awareness-raising of World Bank staff and others, followed by supporting them in working with CPRs, both at the policy level and at the operational level. Furthermore, *CPRNet* promotes World Bank policy dialogues and investment operations aimed at supporting and facilitating community-based natural resource management.

The primary way in which this is done is through the *CPRNet* Newsletter, the *CPRNet* mailing lists, the *CPRNet* National Chapters, and the *CPRNet* Seminar Series. Of particular importance is the emphasis given to such exchange of information between outside practitioners and experts on the one hand and World Bank staff on the other hand, whether as members of *CPRNet* or not. The type of information circulated include (but are not necessarily restricted to) the following:

- (1) Announcements of seminars, conferences, presentations, or meetings relevant to CPRs,
- (2) Relevant findings and recommendations reached at such meetings,
- (3) Information available in periodicals and technical publications to which network members subscribe,
- (4) Pertinent information posted on relevant Internet listservs and mailing lists,
- (5) Interesting lessons of experience from particular countries, regions and projects, and
- (6) Requests for help or assistance in technical or managerial tasks.

Community-based natural resource management. The community-based management of natural resources needs to be institutionalized to be effective. While the structure of each situation will be different, involving different sets of actors and interests, there is a need for an institutional framework that builds upon the shared values of communities while providing positive incentives for individual action. Four related elements of any institutional framework include:

- (1) Effective community-based groups, both at the local level and scaled up to the regional level,
- (2) Effective operational linkages between the public sector, the private sector, and community-based groups in management of natural resources,
- (3) Effective approaches to conflict management with regard to use of natural resources, at all levels, and
- (4) An enabling policy and institutional environment, at macro and micro levels, that fosters support of existing community-based institutions, or the emergence of new institutions, to manage natural resources locally.

Successful reform in each of these areas is also dependent on the ability to develop legitimate fora and process for addressing these issues – processes that have the highest level of political commitment, which involves all legitimate stakeholders, and which is transparent and accountable.

Such institutional reform processes also needs to be supplemented by concerted efforts to build human capacity at all levels – from community-based organizations to central government agencies – both to realize the above institutional arrangements as well as administer them over time.

Approaches and activities. *CPRNet* has a strong dissemination and advocacy orientation, rooted in the experiences of practitioners dealing with the social dimensions of natural resource management.

CPRNet Newsletter. Most information dissemination is done through the monthly *CPRNet* Newsletter. Contributions to the Newsletter are welcome.

CPRNet mailing lists. Specific information is posted to the mailing lists, including updates of the Register of Members.

CPRNet National Chapters. A National Chapter currently exists in Bangladesh, while a group in Burkina Faso is being established and is considering membership. As they grow, both in numbers and activities, it will be necessary to find ways and means to support them.

Common property resource management and the World Bank. In this seminar series invited speakers, both World Bank staff and others, present and discuss their work on CPR issues. The topics covered range widely in terms of geographic location, type of property resource, type of intervention, and lessons learned.

ESSD Core Database. Under this database, presently available only on the World Bank's intranet, a perspective on "Community-Based Natural Resource Management and Property Rights" has been established. The perspective, jointly sponsored by *CPRNet* and ongoing work by the World Bank Institute's on community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), provides ready access to the relevant project portfolio, and thus supports comparative work and research across a range of parameters.

Activities. *CPRNet* aims to contribute to and be involved in, in collaboration with selected World Bank units and outside partners: training for World Bank staff and others, applied research on CPRs, and dissemination of good practices.

Some preliminary conclusions. The results so far with *CPRNet* can be summarized as follows: (1) there is increased awareness about the crucial importance of CPRs for sustainable management of natural resources and for the well-being of large segments of the population in certain areas, (2) the CPR agenda is expanding, both inside the World Bank and in partnership with outside organizations, (3) new critical analysis is coming forth, and (4) CPRs play a central role in the context of the World Bank's emphasis on poverty reduction, specifically in regard of risk reduction and poverty-equity-livelihood strategies.

Membership. *CPRNet* members are both World Bank staff and others working on a range of issues relating to, or incorporating, a CPR focus.

World Bank members. World Bank staff members work in all the World Bank's regions and sectors, and in all networks and families.

Non-World Bank members. The outside members represent NGOs, civil society more general, the private sector, the public sector, research and training, and are constituted by people with a broad diversity in terms of training, background and approach to CPR management.

Application for membership. Membership Application Forms can be requested from the Coordinator (see below). *CPRNet* is based on electronic communication and networking, and prospective members need to have an email address, or have access to an email address.

Membership statistics. *CPRNet* has over 300 members, among them both individual and institutional members. Approximately 50 % of the members are World Bank staff.

Partnerships. *CPRNet* gives emphasis to establishing partnerships with like-minded organizations and NGOs.

Access to email lists. *World Bank staff members:* The complete *CPRNet* mailing list can be accessed by typing the following at the "TO:" prompt in the Message Header (capitalization is not necessary): <CPRNet - All>. To address only World Bank staff use this list: <CPRNet - WB staff>. To address only non-World Bank staff, use this list: <CPRNet - External>.

Outside members: Based on a received *CPRNet* mail, use the "answer" or "reply" function (depending on the mail software) and create a personal distribution list.

Access to web-based information. Info. on *CPRNet* is available on the World Bank's intranet at <<http://essd.worldbank.org/essd/sdv/sdvhome.nsf/CPRNETView?OpenView>>. A link is available on the web site of the World Bank's Rural Family. In the future information about *CPRNet* will hopefully be available on the World Bank's external web site.

General information about *CPRNet* is available on the World Bank's external web site, under "Partnerships" at <<http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/prt-essd.htm#cpnnet>> as well as on the International Association for the Study of Common Property's web site, at <<http://www.indiana.edu/~iascp/cprnet.html>>.

Management. *The Coordinator.* The responsibility for day-to-day management lies with the Coordinator (currently Lars T Soeftestad). The Coordinator is advised by an Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee consists of: (1) World Bank staff in operations and central units, (2) non-world Bank staff, and (3) representatives of the *CPRNet* National Chapters. Members in categories (1) and (2) will, in some cases, represent their respective region/department; in other cases they are members in their individual capacity. Contact the Coordinator for a list of Advisory Committee with contact information.

The Coordinator, Contact information. Postal Address: World Bank 1818 H Street NW, Washington DC 20433, USA; *Phone (office)* +1 202 473 8263; *Fax* +1 202 676 0977; *Email* <LSoeftestad@worldbank.org>; *Phone (residence)* +1 703 534 4487.

National Chapters

Burkina Faso. A national CPR group started working in Burkina Faso in February 1999. In their first two meetings the "Groupe de Recherche et d'Action sur le Foncier" (GRAF) concentrated on basic issues like: compiling existing and available documentation on CPRs, ongoing CPR related activities in Burkina Faso and the role of GRAF, as well as how to organize, to work together and to communicate. The group started as an informal network and will meet periodically. Membership is based on individual interest and the desire to share information and experience, to harmonize concepts and strategies and to contribute to the elaboration of a sound legal CPR-framework in Burkina Faso. All 14 initial members are in one way or the other involved in CPR issues. They come from projects on field and decision making levels, from embassy and donor levels, from government services, university and research, or they work as free consultants or journalists. GRAF would like to get linked to similar networks in order to exchange information and experience (preferably in French!). Vos commentaires, questions et suggestions seront bien venues.

[Ed. comment: The name "Groupe de Recherche et d'Action sur le Foncier" can be translated as "Tenure Action Research Group". The group will meet again in early April. The group will contribute a piece to the April Newsletter (in French).]

Contact: Hubert Ouedraogo – O.Hubert@fasonet.bf

Networking

DINA. Does anybody have a copy of the DINA - or a copy of a commentary or discussion of it? The Dina is a body of rules regulating the grazing and land use rights in the Macina, in the north of modern Mali, notably the times and places of the transhumance crossing the Niger from the north into the pastures in the south. The code was written and became effective under King Sekou Amadou around 1830 and is still in force today – or is at least respected by local people.

Contact: Hans-Werner Wabnitz – HWabnitz@worldbank.org

World Bank: Land Policy Network Newsletter. The World Bank's Land Policy Network has issued its first electronic Newsletter. It aims to "provide ... information on and links to World

Bank activities on land policy and administration. The Land Policy Network Newsletter aims to create a forum for sharing news, experiences, and lessons learned on land issues throughout the world. We welcome your comments and look forward to working with you to improve the theory and practice of land policy and administration.”

[Ed. comment: The importance of the reciprocal relationship between the Land Policy Network (LPN) and *CPRNet* lies in the fact of the parallel existence of different property rights regimes. The LPN focuses on land as a privately owned resource, and on macro-level policy issues like land markets, policies that affect how land markets operate, and regulatory policy reform in land markets. *CPRNet* gives primary emphasis to the local level, and to local institutional and cultural aspects on how natural resources are appropriated and managed, the importance of such traditional management practices for sustainability, and on co-management of natural resources, and it has a broader approach in focusing on the importance of the parallel existence of property rights regimes and also in addressing a broader spectrum of natural resources. Subscription to the LPN Newsletter can be done on the Land Policy Network web site.]

URL: <http://www.worldbank.org/landpolicy>
Contact: Veena Mayani – lpn@forumone.com

Customary tenure and women's access to land. The FAO Land Tenure Center and the University of New Brunswick in Canada is currently involved in collaborative work on customary/traditional tenure and women's access to land. In this connection they work to identify recent developments regarding these issues. An important aim is to establish a network of researchers and agencies working in these fields.

They are looking for important resources with respect to, for example, projects that address the questions of protecting or adapting customary/traditional rights as they relate to women. They request help with locating such resources and would like to hear from people interested in joining this network.

Contact: Katie Komjathy – Phone: +1 303 543 7726; Fax: +1 303 492 2825; Email: Komjathy@unb.ca

Learning and training activities

Summer school on CPR management. The Centre for Management in Agriculture, Indian Institute of Management, announces the Fifth Summer School on Management of Common Property Resources, in Ahmedabad, India, 11-20 June 1999.

This inter-disciplinary course with special emphasis on the ecological economics perspective is organized to equip young teachers in theory and practice of common property resources. The course will also deal with special sectorial areas such as forestry, fishery, grazing lands, water, etc., apart from conceptual issues in transaction costs, political theory of institutions, organizational theory, participatory action research, etc.

Who Can Apply? College teachers with background in economics, sociology, political science, anthropology, agriculture, ecology and related disciplines, having a strong interest in teaching and research in common properties with post-graduate degree and some evidence of independent work, can apply. Preference will be given to teachers from colleges located in ecologically disadvantaged regions such as hill areas, drought and flood prone areas, forest regions, etc. International candidates are also welcome to apply. Scholars registered for a Ph.D. or working with voluntary organizations can also apply. Also development managers, policy makers, and development volunteers can apply.

How To Apply? The selected candidates will have to pay Rs. 7,500 towards the cost of boarding, lodging and a set of teaching material. There is no course fee. Participants will bear their own travel expenses. Candidates may apply with a two-page note on their plans to pursue research and teaching in this area, along with: (1) a case study of any local/indigenous institution for common property resource management; (2) a copy of bio-data; and (3) list of publications, to the Programme Officer (see postal address below), by 30 April 1999.

[Ed. comment: According to an email from Anil K Gupta, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, dated 27 March 1999, international participants only will have to pay USD 1000. He adds that the charges, which includes food, boarding and teaching material can be reduced in deserving cases.]

Programme Officer – Centre for Management in Agriculture, Indian Institute of Management,
Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380 015, Gujarat, India
URL: <http://www.iimahd.ernet.in/~anilg>

Contact: Anil K Gupta – Email: AnilG@iimahd.ernet.in; Fax: +91 79 642 78 96

Conferences, seminars and workshops

World Bank World Development Report 2000/1. The World Development Report (WDR) 2000/1, entitled *Poverty and Development*, will focus on the challenge of balancing the opportunities for economic growth and poverty alleviation made possible by advances in technology, trade and political systems, and the risks of increased inequality, vulnerability, and social exclusion of different groups. The report will appear in September 2000.

As part of the extensive consultation process currently ongoing, a workshop on environment and poverty took place in Washington DC, 24-25 March 1999. The goals of the workshop were: (1) Outline the state of knowledge about poverty-growth-environment linkages for three specific nexuses (industrial pollution, deforestation, common property), drawing both on the findings of the research project on "Social and environmental consequences of growth-oriented policies" (main funders: DFID, the Dutch Foreign Ministry and Sida), and on research outside the Bank, (2) based on that outline, to identify areas where the evidence base firmly support policy conclusions, and where further research would be useful, and (3) to use these conclusions to inform the upcoming WDR on poverty reduction. IDRC co-funded the workshop by inviting several participants from developing countries.

[Ed. comment: Among the participants were several *CPRNet* members from Bangladesh, Canada, India and Nepal. One session was devoted to a discussion on CPRs, institutions and poverty, partly based upon an IDRC commissioned paper. See separate story in section 'Literature'.]

URL: <http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/wdrpoverty>

Contact: Emmanuel Y Jimenez – EJimenez2@worldbank.org

News

International community forestry movement launched. A new international community forestry movement was launched this month with the release of an International Statement on community forestry supported by over eighty individuals from eighteen countries.

The "Saanich Statement" was developed by top community forestry experts from around the Asia-Pacific region during an international meeting held in October 1998 on the Saanich Peninsula, British Columbia, just north of Victoria. The Statement lists key principles necessary to sustain forests, communities and cultures around the world.

"This declaration sets out the needed actions and policy reforms at the local, national and international levels if we are to sustain the world's forests and the people that depend on them," says Cheri Burda, of the University of Victoria's Eco-Research Chair of Environmental Law and Policy, who has coordinated the project.

Organizations around the world are being invited to sign onto the Statement and join the international network and movement. "This new network will work to support community forestry locally and globally in a similar way to the Forest Stewardship Council's support for ecologically-rigorous forest certification", says Dr. Michael M'Gonigle, Professor and Eco-Research Chair of Environmental Law and Policy at University of Victoria, which hosted the meeting. "As the participants agreed, the network will act as an advocacy organization to support and promote policy change for community forestry here and around the world".

While many community forestry networks currently exist around the world, they remain focused in the South, particularly Asia and Latin America. "There is a lot to be learnt from the tropical forest regions where many communities have successfully struggled for their right to manage forests to be recognized by regional and national authorities", says Patrick Anderson, Forest Campaigner for Greenpeace International. "This new network will provide an opportunity for Canada where community forestry is in its infancy to learn from these models."

In regions such as Papua New Guinea, the international network is needed to support local initiatives. "There are many Community Forestry activities in PNG which make it very difficult for the State to control and suppress traditional land rights", says Sasa Zibe Kokino from Village Development Trust. "Through the network we will be able to gain support and awareness for these initiatives on an international level."

"This International Statement and the Network are two very important international strategies that with time will promote and achieve objectives for sustainable development within

forest communities”, says Lujan Alvarez, Professor and Researcher at the University of Autonoma de Chihuahua in Mexico. “The Network and The Saanich Statement bring together common paths to support actions for sustainable forest communities at international, national and local levels.”

A new Network web site invites organizations to participate in the network by signing onto the Statement. The web site highlights community forestry solutions from around the world that are ecologically and socially sustainable.

“Some community forestry models exist here in BC and elsewhere which are oriented towards short-term revenue generation or simply emulate the industrial model”, says Rami Rothkop, Director of Harrop-Procter Watershed Protection Society, a community forestry initiative in British Columbia. “Community forestry, rather, should be a vehicle for more ecologically sustainable forestry and healthy, diverse, value-added local economies. It is the directive of the network to link and promote these types of alternatives”.

As well as linking North and South, the network links many sectors including NGO’s, academics, policy makers, foresters, government, consultants, community groups and aboriginal groups.

“With the recent Supreme Court of Canada ruling, British Columbia Aboriginal communities have a unique opportunity to legally require ecologically sound forest management principles in modern treaties”, says Russell Collier a Land and Resource Planner with the Gitksan Nation. “Through the network we will be able to advocate policy change on an international level as well as share our lessons, experience and expertise”.

Copyright: Environment in Latin America Network, 19 March 1999 – elan@csf.colorado.edu

URL: <http://www.forestsandcommunities.org>

Contact: David Barkin – Barkin@servidor.unam.mx

Activities and interventions

Mauritania: Draft “Code Pastoral”. Mauritania is joining the mainstream with its draft “Code Pastoral”. The work is being financed by GTZ. The text is based on the realization that herders do not need property rights but use-rights, allowing them to make use of certain natural resources (grazing areas, water) in large areas, but irregularly, and in irregular intervals. (The code refers to nomadic herders who practice transhumance in the Sahel, not fenced-in cattle raising.)

The draft code reflects the following *restrictive realities*: rare and widely scattered resources, requiring extensive use of pastures; reduction of the available land due to extension of agricultural activities, sedentarisation and growing private (exclusive) ownership of land. The legal framework is hostile: the sub sector has not been regulated, but adjacent legislation (land tenure, forest code, water code) is property-rights oriented and thus detrimental to the development of traditional herding. Institutions overseeing the resource are scattered among five “Directions” in three ministries.

The draft also reflects the *principle* that nomadism is culturally embedded, adapted to the environment, and accordingly best suited to exploit cattle as a resource.

The draft tries to preserve the herders mobility; free access to grazing areas and water, fair consideration of herders’ interests in all legislation interfering with their sphere of interest, and creation of protected areas (espaces pastoraux protégés: domaine public, inaliénable et imprescriptible).

The not surprising affinity of these principles with the traditional rules and the prescriptions of the Sha’ria caught the attention of the Islamic jurisconsults and assured their backing. It is anticipated that respect of the code will follow naturally.

Contact: Hans-Werner Wabnitz – HWabnitz@worldbank.org

Tools

Database on community-based natural resource management & property rights. Sponsored jointly by *CPRNet* and the World Bank Institute’s “Community-Based Natural Resource Management Initiative”, this database, titled “Community-Based Natural Resource Management

& Property Rights” comprises all World Bank supported community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) projects, as well as such components in other World Bank supported projects. The database is only available on the World Bank’s intranet.

Given the fundamental importance of security of tenure for successful CBNRM, it also includes such projects, or components thereof, that address property rights, including individual or private rights, collective rights and state or public rights (to take an example, titling projects will be included). All projects in the East Asia & Pacific Region are now available, as are many projects in the Africa Region. The remaining projects in the Africa Region, as well as projects in the South Asia Region, should be available shortly, and other regions will follow.

The management of this database will be decentralized in the sense that each region will be encouraged to appoint a person that will receive management access (including, at this stage, the ability to add or delete projects).

In providing ready access to past, ongoing and planned investment operations involving CBNRM and property rights, the database will increase the availability of desktop-based learning and training on CBNRM. It will also support World Bank staff learning and training activities in the area of CBNRM. For *CPRNet*, the database provides ready access to the relevant project portfolio, and thus supports comparative work and research across a range of parameters.

[Ed. comment: Update from Newsletter no 3, January 1999.]

URL: <http://esd.worldbank.org/coredb>

Contact: Lars T Soeftestad – LSoeftestad@worldbank.org

FRAMEwork for strategic analysis of USAID’s environmental investments in Africa. The following is taken from a brochure on FRAMEwork:

“The US Agency for International Development (USAID) has made substantial environmental investments throughout Africa over the last decade. In the Southern Africa region alone, about \$45 million per year is spent out of an overall environmental portfolio of \$80 million. However, most efforts have been focused on the country level in isolation from neighboring projects, complicating efforts to do strategic planning at the sectorial, regional or continental levels. In order to better judge the overall impact of these investments, to make rational resource allocation decisions between and among ongoing programs, and to evaluate whether more impact would be achieved tackling other environmental issues, USAID’s senior management needs more information about the strategic context in the environmental sector. FRAME was conceived to help give USAID a way to validate and improve the mix of programs within its overall portfolio.

“FRAME is a FRAMEwork for the strategic analysis of USAID’s environmental investments in Africa. FRAME is a tool to help USAID and its partners to have access to information needed to improve decision-making in environment and natural resources in Africa. By increasing the effectiveness of already existing information, FRAME provides transparency to decision-makers about the costs and benefits of taking one action over another. FRAME funds a very limited number of core activities – a “FRAMEWORK” – which leverages what others have done and are doing. It makes methodologies accessible to decision-makers, puts specialist practitioners in touch with each other and with decision-makers, and provides links that enable people to know what exists and how to get it.

“FRAME operates through three mechanisms: (1) the FRAME web site, (2) the FRAME Contact Group, and (3) special FRAME reports and analyses.

“The core processes of FRAME are dialogue learning, monitoring and assessment. FRAME supports improved environmental decision-making through activities in three areas: knowledge, networks and “lenses”. The interactive and evolving knowledge base brings together core information generated by FRAME with a growing body of relevant information provided and shared by FRAME users who are directly in touch with the latest developments in their fields. Networks (physical and electronic) of African specialists provide knowledge and experience that can make a vital contribution to planning and implementing environmental strategies. Analytical methodologies provide “lenses” through which sector dynamics can be understood and influenced. FRAME’s support of interdisciplinary analytical engines facilitates improved

decision-making by USAID and other decision-makers, and helps create a common strategic frame-of-reference across funding and implementation sources.

“Your involvement with FRAME can help improve and strengthen its efforts. There are many ways you can participate: link information developed by your organization (e.g. analytical reports, evaluations, data sets, maps, CD-ROMs) with FRAME; share your experience on natural resources management; join a discussion group, or review and comment on FRAME reports and activities.”

Contact: Laurel Abrams Neme – Phone: +1 202 289 0100; Fax: +1 202 289 7601; Email: frame@irglt.com
URL: <http://www.afr-sd.org/frame>

World Bank: Land & Real Estate Database. The Land & Real Estate Database is an on-line tool designed for task managers and operational World Bank staff working on land and real estate projects. The data set comprises land and real estate lending operations that are either stand-alone projects (land registration, housing finance, etc.) or components of projects with broader objectives (rural development, urban management, environment, financial sector development, etc.).

The database, assembled from a number of sources, starts with the year 1988 and covers all sectors and regions. In addition to the conventional projects (land registration, housing finance, slum upgrading, farm reform), the database includes investment projects with small land and real estate components, as well as structural and sectorial adjustment projects with conditionalities on land and real estate.

Data can be viewed by three specific subjects and by country, region, sector, fiscal year and project/loan number. The data can also be searched by key words via full-text search. The database provides project summary table and graphed aggregate figures for all land and real estate projects to date.

[Ed. comment: This tool is available only on the World Bank's intranet, and it can be accessed directly from the Lotus Notes desktop.]

Contact: Omar Razzaz – Phone: +1 202 458 4789; Zeynep Ersel – Phone: +1 202 458 2502

Literature

Beck, Tony, and Cathy Nesmith. “Building on poor people's capacities: The case of common property resources in India and West Africa”. Paper presented at the World Bank Workshop on “Poverty, environment, and growth-oriented linkages”, Washington DC, 24-25 March 1999.

Review: The paper examines the relation between poor women and men and CPRs from a number of different perspectives. It identifies CPRs as a crucial element of poor people's coping and adaptive strategies, and locates poor people's use of CPRs within a wider focus on sustainable livelihoods, which argues that development initiatives need to build on poor people's assets and strengths. It considers evidence from India and West Africa with a particular focus on poverty reduction, equity, gender and management issues. The paper discusses the potential of different policy and project interventions in terms of their likely support of poor people's access to CPRs. It also offers suggestions for future research on poor people and CPRs. Development agencies and governments which have re-focused their attention on poverty in recent years will find that CPRs provide an entry point to understanding poor people's perceptions of poverty and for building on poor people's capacities.

[Ed. comment: The workshop is feeding into the 2000/1 World Development Report on poverty and the environment (see separate story in section ‘Conferences, seminars and workshops’). Co-author Tony Beck is a *CPRNet* member. The paper was commissioned by the International Development Research Center. Contact the Coordinator for a copy of the draft paper. The final paper will be available on IDRC's web site and on the World Bank web site.]

Berge, Erling, and Nils C Stenseth, eds. 1999. *Law and the governance of natural resources. Studies from northern Europe and Africa*. Oakland, California: Institute for Contemporary Studies (ICF) Press.

Review: This volume presents legal aspects of natural resource management in the northern regions of Europe, with cases from African countries for comparison. It reflects the growing awareness that sustainable resource use is less likely when local users lack adequate legal incentives and authority for managing resources. The volume outlines the strong community management tradition in many European countries, demonstrating that these institutions are not just part of developing countries. The contributors to this collection of theoretical papers and case studies are accomplished resource scholars from Europe, USA, and Africa.