



The World Bank's Common Property Resource Management Network

The World Bank's CPRNet Newsletter

Number 6, April 1999

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the World Bank. This material has been produced by the authority of and for the use of the World Bank's Common Property Resource Management Network (CPRNet) for information purposes only.

In this issue

Read about: *CPRNet* participation in the World Bank's Social Development Information Fair (late May), and the Social Development Forum (early June), news from the National Chapters in Bangladesh and Burkina (in both French and in English), the Peer Review Network that now is established, demarcation of an indigenous area in Brazil, the Maori in New Zealand and aquatic resource rights, the World Bank discusses a new social policy, a regional action-research program in the Sahel, the IASCP web site - an interesting tool, and some hot new literature.

Lars T Soeftestad, Editor – LSoeftestad@worldbank.org

Membership and organizational issues

New members. Boureima Drabo (Programme Sahel Burkinabe, GTZ; Dori, Burkina Faso), Ced Hesse (Drylands Programme, International Institute for Environment and Development; Edinburgh, Scotland, UK); and Charles P Wolf (Social Impact Center; New York, USA).

Member update. The Indian Institute of Bio-Social Research and Development (IBRAD) is celebrating its 15-year anniversary on 7 May 1999. To commemorate this, the traditional Foundation Day Lecture will be organized. This year's topic is "Environment and Value-based Social Development". The speakers are: (1) Mr. T C Dutt, Retd. Chief Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal, (2) Professor S K Chakraborty, Professor, IIM, Joka, (3) Professor S K Roy, Head, Public System, IISW&BM, and (4) Mr. Pranavesh Sanyal, Chief Environmentalist, Govt of West Bengal. *CPRNet* congratulates!

Contact: S B Roy (Professor & Chairman of IBRAD) – ibrad@giascl01.vsnl.net.in

Advisory Committee. New Adv. Committee member: Jonathan (Jon) M Lindsay. He is a Legal Officer with FAO's Land Tenure Service, based in Rome, Italy.

CPRNet Guide. Newsletter no 5 (March 1999) contained a draft version of the "*CPRNet* Guide". Some useful comments have been received so far, and further comments are welcome. The deadline for submitting comments is 21 May. The finalized Guide will be sent to all members, and will also be distributed at the upcoming Social Development Information Fair that will take place at the World Bank Headquarters at the end of May 1999 (see below).

World Bank's Social Development Family. The World Bank's Social Development Family is organizing several activities in late May and early June 1999. *CPRNet* will participate in the two activities, presented briefly below (further details will be forthcoming in the next Newsletter):

(1) *Social Development Information Fair.* This event will take place at the World Bank's Headquarters in Washington DC (the Atrium of the Main Complex), 26-28 May, and the Social Development Family's thematic teams and informal groups are invited to participate. This will be a great opportunity for *CPRNet* to present itself to the World Bank community and to network. If you would like to help prepare material or staff our information station for these three days, please contact the Editor.

(2) *Social Development Forum.* The Social Development Family's annual Forum will take place on 1-3 June, in the vicinity of Washington DC. *CPRNet* will organize a session with the following title: "Property rights: Institutions and partnerships for sustainable natural resource management".

Session description: The institution of property rights and the relationship between traditional and modern property rights regimes are important factors for achieving sustainable

natural resource management. *CPRNet* argues for adopting an interdisciplinary approach to understanding and using property rights that addresses the key issues of institutions and inclusion, and that can contribute to achieving the Bank's corporate goals of poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Two lessons learned so far, in collaboration with the World Bank Institute's [formerly the Economic Development Institute and the Learning and Leadership Center] CBNRM Initiative are: (1) the importance of co-management as a practical way of structuring roles and responsibilities between stakeholders, and (2) training and capacity-building. In this session *CPRNet* members will present brief case studies from Bangladesh (institutional reform and co-management), Brazil (Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rainforest), Mauritania (formalization of pastoral nomad's use rights) and the Philippines (social funds) that address these issues. This will be followed by an informal discussion on natural resource management within the Bank's social agenda, and how the Social Development Family, *CPRNet* and others can contribute to mainstreaming a concern with institutions, culture, traditional knowledge and partnerships for natural resource management in the World Bank's operations.

Presenters (in alphabetical order): Judith M Lisansky (Anthropologist, Brazil Rain Forest Unit, World Bank – tentative, participation to be determined), Lars T Soeftestad (Anthropologist, World Bank Institute, Environment and Natural Resources Division), Buena U Solomon (Adviser, Foundation for the Philippine Environment & GEF-NGO Focal Point, East Asia and the Pacific; Manila, Philippines), and Hans-Werner Wabnitz (Counsel, Africa Division, Legal, World Bank).

[Ed. comment: I urge all Social Development Family members among you to, first, participate in this Forum and, second, to attend this important *CPRNet* session. The Forum is intended only for Social Development Family members. However, if anybody else would like to participate in this particular *CPRNet* session, please contact me and will see what can be done about it.]

Peer review network. Newsletter no 3 (January 1999) contained a piece on the Peer Review Network that the Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison proposed to organize, and that *CPRNet* was requested to become involved in. This Network is now formally established, and *CPRNet* is among a small number of institutions and groups that support it (see section 'Networking').

World Bank: ESSD Network's 'ESSentials'. This monthly newsletter is published by the World Bank's Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development Network (ESSD). ESSentials, vol 2, no 5 (May 1999), contains the following piece about *CPRNet*, with the heading "*CPRNet* builds local natural resource management capacity, partnerships":

"Property rights and sustainable natural resource management, as well as partnerships, are being advanced by the Common Property Resource Management network. An informal thematic group linking practitioners, policymakers, policy managers, researchers and others from 60 countries, *CPRNet* is concerned with the tenurial and institutional aspects of managing natural resources. Toward its fundamental premise – to build local capacity – a major focus is to establish national chapters. A Bangladesh Chapter was established in 1998. The Burkina Chapter, new in 1999, comprises 15 people and has a full agenda. Contact: Lars T Soeftestad, x38263."

National Chapters

Bangladesh Chapter. The next meeting is scheduled for 13 May 1999. Dr. Ainun Nishat, Anisuzzaman Khan and Rashiduzzaman Ahmed will give a talk on "Community-Based Wetlands Management". This will be followed by a discussion of matters relating to the management of the Network, including: (1) selection of a contact person for the Bangladesh Chapter (the contact person will represent the Chapter on *CPRNet's* Advisory Committee), (2) decide on various membership issues (including for members living abroad), and (3) discuss the focus of the Chapters as well as future activities.

CPRNet Burkina. Lors de la réunion du Groupe d'Action et de Recherche sur le Foncier (GRAF) qui s'est tenue le 1er avril 1999, plusieurs questions importantes ont été discutées. Des

règles ont été adoptées sur l'organisation du réseau, et sur la manière dont le GRAF pourrait mieux participer au *CPRNet*, sans pour autant délaissier ses propres objectifs. A propos de l'organisation, Hubert Ouedraogo a été chargé de la coordination et de l'animation du groupe. Mais chaque membre du groupe est appelé, à tour de rôle, à diriger les réunions. Le GRAF commencera ses activités en tant que groupe informel. Cependant ce groupe pourra se formaliser progressivement en fonction des besoins concrets.

En ce qui concerne le *CPRNet*, les membres du GRAF se sont montrés très intéressés par leurs activités. Chaque membre du GRAF pourra adhérer individuellement au *CPRNet*. Le GRAF quant à lui représentera localement le *CPRNet*. M. Seydou Sanou qui est bilingue, (anglais/français) a été désigné pour représenter le GRAF au comité consultatif du *CPRNet*. Il reste clair que le GRAF en tant que réseau local indépendant aura aussi ses activités propres (par exemple quelques membres du GRAF sont intéressés par des questions foncières urbaines).

La préparation d'un bulletin local a été discutée. Le GRAF a décidé de publier un tel bulletin en vue de favoriser l'échange d'informations entre ses membres et toutes les personnes intéressées par la question de la gestion du foncier et des ressources naturelles du Burkina. Le premier numéro est prêt et sera diffusé prochainement. L'idée d'une page Web fait également son chemin en tant que moyen performant de partage de l'information et de développement du bulletin.

La préparation de la bibliographie se poursuit. Des références de plus en plus nombreuses sur le Burkina sont communiquées au GRAF. Mais il reste à savoir comment organiser et systématiser cette masse importante d'informations. Le GRAF recherchera la collaboration d'un documentaliste professionnel en vue notamment d'élaborer les mots clés de la bibliographie.

Un exposé a été présenté sur le thème de "La validation juridique et institutionnelle des expériences de sécurisation foncière au Burkina". Compte tenu de l'importance des questions soulevées, les discussions se poursuivront lors de la prochaine réunion prévue pour le lundi 3 mai 1999.

Pour toutes informations complémentaires, contacter: Hubert Ouedraogo – O.Hubert@fasonet.bf

Burkina Faso Chapter. At a meeting of GRAF on 1 April 1999 several important topics were discussed. Some rules regarding the organization of the network and how best to participate in *CPRNet* without losing our own goals, were agreed upon. Regarding organization, Hubert Ouedraogo was designated the coordinator of GRAF. Individual GRAF members will take on the responsibility for managing meetings. GRAF will initially be an informal network, but the question of degree of formalization will depend on concrete needs.

Regarding participation in *CPRNet*, GRAF members are very interested in *CPRNet's* activities. Each GRAF member will relate to *CPRNet* as an individual, for example, in regard of membership. GRAF will be a local representative of *CPRNet*. Mr. Seydou Sanou has been designated to represent GRAF on the *CPRNet* Advisory Committee, as he speaks both French and English. GRAF, as an independent local network, will also have activities of its own (for example, some GRAF members are interested in urban land issues).

The preparation of a local bulletin was discussed. GRAF decided to publish a brief bulletin to share information with all GRAF members and others interested in common property resource management in Burkina. The first bulletin has been prepared and will be sent very soon. The question of a web page as an effective way to develop the bulletin and to share information is under discussion.

The preparation of the bibliography is ongoing. We are getting more and more references, but the technical problem of how to organize and systematize all this information remains. GRAF will try to work with a professional to define the key words of the bibliography.

A presentation has been made on "Legal and institutional validation of land tenure management experiences in Burkina". The discussion on this issue will continue at the next GRAF meeting on 3 May, and a paper will be prepared.

[Ed. comment: "Groupe d'Action et de Recherche sur le Foncier" (GRAF) can be translated as "Tenure Action Research Group".]

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

Networking

Joint IIED & SOS Sahel/UK Project. *CPRNet* member Ced Hesse, who works with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) in London, has submitted an interesting summary of a joint project between the two organizations, titled “Shared Management of Common Property Resources in the Sahel” (see section ‘Projects’).

Peer review network. Working with several other institutions, the Land Tenure Center (LTC), at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, has established a peer-review network that gives participating institutions ready access to qualified reviewers to assess their research publications.

At present, these institutions are: Centre for Property Studies, University of New Brunswick, Canada; CGIAR’s System-Wide Program on Property Rights and Collective Action, International Food Policy Research Institute; Common Property Resource Management Network (*CPRNet*), World Bank; Institute for Culture and Ecology, Washington, Oregon, USA; Land and Real Estate Initiative, World Bank; Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, School of Government, University of the Western Cape, South Africa; and Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA.

Over forty people from these institutions have so far joined the Peer Review Network, through giving their names, mailing address and email address supplied their names and mailing addresses. They have also indicated their areas of expertise and geographic focuses. Since institutions publish the research documents for which formal peer review is required, institutions are the guiding force of this network.

The institutions have sole access to the entire list of participating reviewers, located on a designated web site. A single researcher from an institution might be asked to review anything from 0 to 3 papers per year. The institution, in return, can call upon qualified authorities within the other institutions for its own research papers that require peer review. The contact persons for institutions will receive most questions on peer review, and they can relay the peer-review request to the appropriate individual(s) within their organizations. In some cases the review-requesting institution may want to contact individuals directly.

Contact (to join the Network): Jane Dennis – JaDennis@facstaff.wisc.edu

OneWorld Web site. The OneWorld web site now includes information about *CPRNet*, including a link, in section ‘Guide to land rights’.

[Ed. comment: OneWorld was reviewed in Newsletter no 4 (February 1999), section ‘Tools’.]

URL: http://www.oneworld.org/guides/land_rights/front.html

Learning and training activities

Mountain people, forests, and trees. An electronic conference with the title “Mountain people, forests, and trees: Strategies for balancing local management and outside interests”, organized by the Mountain Forum, takes place from 12 April to 14 May 1999.

This email conference aims to bring together experiences from mountains around the world, contributing to the global knowledge of how mountain forests and trees are important not only for mountain people, but also for billions in lower-lying regions. Through discussions on case studies and examples from all parts of the world, the conference aims to identify practical, promising management strategies for communities and decision-makers, as well as concrete policy recommendations at regional, national, and global levels.

Contact: Martin Price – Martin.Price@ecu.ox.ac.uk

Conferences, seminars and workshops

Development and maintenance of property rights. Following the success of the first Vienna conference (April 1998), the World Bank’s Resident Mission in Hungary will organize the second International Conference on the Development and Maintenance of Property Rights, together with the Government of Austria, the European Union, and the United Nations ECE/MOLA. This year there will be two conferences, one for PHARE countries (Vienna, 26-29 May 1999) and one for TACIS countries (Istanbul, 9-13 June 1999).

The 1998 conference had limited participation from TACIS countries, but demonstrated that the problems are quite different in the two regions. In 1998 donor countries presented their methods of managing property rights. This time the emphasis will be on listening to and collectively analyzing the specific problems identified in 1998 in the CEEB/FSU region. Given this, a structured method to interact with the recipient countries has been established, so that the discussions at the meetings are driven by their major concerns. The participating countries have been briefed on key issues raised during the 1998 conference, and are to present papers on a maximum of five issues that are most relevant to them. These issues will define the program of the conferences. Prior to the two conferences, workshops will review the draft country papers.

The Vienna conference will cover some or all of the following issues related to resolving the problems surrounding property rights: (1) the problem of 'unidentified owners' and 'missing parcels', (2) existence of owners of the land different from the owners of the dwellings, (3) waiting times for registry services: registration, reports on requested ownership, (4) leasing of land and real estate and the consequences of leasing, (5) conflict of interests of tenancy and property rights, (6) lack of coordination of the role of institutes supporting and administering real estate property rights, (7) inaccurate definition of parcels/properties (surveys and maps), (8) conflicting and possibly redundant institutional arrangements, (9) redundancy and duplication of functions and information management, (10) insufficiency of technical resources, (11) insufficiency of financial resources, and (12) lack of prompt procedures for resolving disputes. Details for the TACIS conference are still to be finalized.

The World Bank's Mission in Hungary is also working on a Policy Concept and Strategic Plan that would provide a corporate stance on the PRDM issues for the whole Eastern Europe and Central Asia region. Given the close involvement of UN/ECE and EU, the goal is to reach a tri-partite agreement that would coordinate and improve our individual and joint interventions.

Contact: Jaime L Vazquez-Caro - JVazquezCaro@worldbank.org

News

Brazil: Raposa serra do sol indigenous area. In December 1998, the Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR) won an epoch-making victory when Brazilian Justice Minister Renan Calheiros signed the decree demarcating the 1.6 million hectare Raposa Serra do Sol indigenous area. This was a victory not only for the Maxuci, Wapixana, Ingariko and Taurepang Indians who have struggled for over 20 years for the demarcation, but also for international environmentalists and human rights activists who campaigned in favor of the demarcation. The Raposa Serra do Sol case was and is being carefully watched by anti-indigenous interests across the Amazon. If it became possible to stop the demarcation or break up the area to allow miners and ranchers to have parts of it, the precedent could be replicated elsewhere in the 20% of the Amazon that is Indian land. The demarcation thus represented defeat for the state government and politicians of Roraima. The state congressional delegation had, in 1997, traded its votes in favor of the Constitutional amendment allowing Presidential re-election for guarantees from the then-minister of Justice Nelson Jobim that the area would be reduced in size and fragmented.

Local politicians reacted to the demarcation with overt threats against the Indians, and brought a suit in federal court seeking to repeal the decision. There were two assassination attempts against Indians and their supporters in the area. A preliminary injunction to halt the physical demarcation was refused. A long history of legal challenges to the area shows clearly that the traditional indigenous occupation of the entire area is extremely well documented, and that there is no legal basis on which to revoke the demarcation.

But political pressure can override the law when wielded by the elite. The Amazonian congressional delegations are threatening a Parliamentary Investigating Committee against the Indian agency, the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) and the Minister of Justice (who is the superior of the President of FUNAI) with the under-the-table understanding that if the demarcation is revoked the investigation will not go forward. Since FUNAI has much to hide the threat is substantial. Presidential staff has told indigenous rights supporters that the government plans to revoke the demarcation.

Completing the demarcation process alone (through Presidential ratification of the demarcation or homologação, and subsequent registry in land cadasters) will stop the cycle of violence, intimidation and constant threat of dispossession that the Indians have suffered for more than 20 years. This would demonstrate to regional elites that the indigenous constitution and land rights must be respected.

[Ed. comment: Adapted from a document by CIR, translated from the Portuguese and posted on the Internet by Environmental Defense Fund, on 21 April 1999.]

Contact: Kenneth Walsh – Kenneth.Walsh@edf.org

New Zealand: Maori and aquatic resource rights. Ikawhenua, a grouping of Maori tribes in part of New Zealand's North Island, has lodged a request with the New Zealand high court to be declared owners of certain rivers in their area. The Government is expected to lodge a counter argument, and experts are predicting that the case may have to be decided by the Privy Council in UK. The key issue seems to be that the crown is not prepared to accept that anyone can own water in rivers, although the beds etc. can be owned. A spokesman for Ikawhenua has indicated that if successful, the hydropower dams on the river may have to be removed, and farmers and other people wanting access to the river for purposes of, for example, recreation will have to pay. The government has indicated that if it lost the case it would pass special legislation to remove the ability of people to own flowing river water. Late last year the Waitangi tribunal which investigates claims of Maori concluded that Ikawhenua tribes had rights 'akin' to ownership rights in the rivers, but did not go so far as to say that they had ownership rights. The court action is attempting to seek that clarification. The Fish and Game Council, responsible for trout and other recreational and sport hunting or fishing, has indicated that it will be seeking party status to the Government's action in the high court and is opposed to the Ikawhenua position. Federated Farmers are taking a more neutral position at this early stage.

A recent high court action taken by the Tainui tribe against the government's current process of privatizing the dams and other electricity generating assets in the country was settled out of court by last minute negotiations with the Tainui tribe. The key outcome of the action appears to be that the government is now negotiating a settlement of the Waikato river claim with Tainui. Tainui negotiators have indicated that their concern is over guardianship of the river and that their concept of ownership is therefore not the same as that of western governments.

Media reports and government statements suggest that nowhere else in the world is water in rivers considered to be owned. There are a number of interesting analogies, not the least of which is the right of governments to sell harvest rights to fish (which they do not own) in the sea. The most interesting analogy would however be to free flowing water in rivers.

Resources: Waitangi Tribunal – <http://www.immigration.govt.nz/treaty>,
Ministry of Maori Development – <http://www.tpk.govt.nz/Vision.html>
Contact: Hamish G Rennie – HGRennie@mailserv.waikato.ac.nz

International Finance Corporation: New Environmental Officer. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) has appointed an officer to improve environmental and social performance for private sector institutions that receive IFC funding.

World Bank and IFC president, James D. Wolfensohn, has appointed Meg Taylor as the first Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman for the IFC and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). She will operate at a vice presidential level, and will help address the concerns of local communities which may be adversely affected by IFC funded projects. Meg Taylor, a national of Papua New Guinea, received her LL.B. degree from Melbourne University, Australia in 1974, and an LL.M. from Harvard University in 1986.

Contact: <http://www.ifc.org/enviro>; <http://www.miga.org/welcome.htm>

Activities and interventions

World Bank: Global code for social policy. Proposals for an international code of conduct for social policy will be discussed by finance and development ministers in Washington next week. Developing countries fear that such a code will be used to impose further conditions on them when they borrow from international financial institutions.

The World Bank is discussing good practice for social policy, which draws on its own experience of social development as well as action plans drawn up by other bodies, the story says. In particular, it incorporates conclusions from the declaration of the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1996.

The document will be discussed by the ministerial Development Committee next Wednesday, notes the story. Developing countries are concerned that the burden of observing the code will fall unduly on them, because the World Bank has no levers with which to demand changes in policy from industrialized countries that do not borrow from it.

UK Chancellor for the Exchequer Gordon Brown argued yesterday, however, that surveillance of all international codes of conduct – including the social code – should be brought within the remit of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Article 4 consultations, which are held with all its 182 member nations. To do this, the Fund would be required to draw on the expertise of other international organizations.

Officials said drafting the reference to the social code in the Development Committee communiqué was likely to prove controversial, especially any reference to how the World Bank and the IMF should apply the principles in their own relations with borrowing nations.

"General principles for social policy should have as their goal the promotion of social development of all the world's peoples – to increase their capacity to improve their lives and influence the decisions which affect them," the document argues. It identifies four general principles: achieving universal and equitable access to basic social services, including access to basic education and health care; enabling all men and women to attain secure and sustainable livelihoods and decent working conditions; promoting systems of social protection, to safeguard people from adverse economic shocks; and fostering social inclusion, which means promoting safe societies, respect for diversity, tolerance and human rights, and enhancing the participation of the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged in economies and societies.

Source: World Bank Development News, 22 April 1999, quoting Financial Times

Projects

Peru: Communal and private land tenure and registration. Over the past year, the World Bank has drafted two sectorial reports dealing with issues related to land tenure in the Sierra region in Peru: "Peru: Agriculture development strategy", and "Peru: Indigenous peoples development report". The two reports provide varying views and recommendations about the roles that communal and private land tenure and registration should play in the development of the Sierra region.

[Ed. comment: The two reports are internal documents in draft form, and cannot be released.]

Contact: Evan Meyer – EMeyer@worldbank.org

Sahel: Shared mgmt. of CPRs, A regional action-research programme. The following is a summary of a joint project between International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and SOS-Sahel/UK, for the period 1999-2001 (see section 'Networking').

Recent development initiatives seeking to implement policies promoting decentralized natural resource management and local ownership of resources are facing significant conceptual and practical constraints. The move to support the allocation of tenure rights to local groups and individuals has paid little attention to issues of equity and the fact that rural communities are often highly differentiated. Mobile groups, such as transhumant herders, are being left out of the process of defining and managing 'village lands', and this is threatening their livelihoods and the sustainable use of natural resources, as well as contributing to social conflict between different user-groups. There is a need to research and promote appropriate tenure arrangements in the Sahel which take into account concepts of livestock mobility and multiple user rights, and reinforce local people's capacities to identify and implement appropriate management structures to manage CPRs in an equitable, peaceful and sustainable manner.

IIED and SOS-Sahel/UK are proposing to collaborate on a regional action-research programme to address the above issues in Mali, Niger, Sudan and Ethiopia. The idea originated from SOS Sahel field staff, and the communities with whom they work, who were finding it difficult to develop natural resource management systems for CPRs which took into account

concepts of livestock mobility and multiple user rights. Soon it became evident that the joint management of CPRs was a critical problem facing communities and development agencies throughout the Sahel, and that there exist agencies and pastoral associations working locally to find ways to resolve it.

This programme intends to link together seven operational projects involved in natural resource management to create a forum for experience, exchange and lesson sharing. The programme will draw, from their collective experiences, more general lessons relating to the roles and responsibilities of multiple resource users in the development of management systems that permit equitable access and joint management of common property resources. This will contribute directly to on going reform processes in the Sahel seeking to devolve greater responsibility for natural resource management to civil society groups and local communities. The programme has five interrelated areas of activity:

- Participative research on pastoral systems to identify how resident and non-resident pastoral groups perceive and manage the common property resources in the project areas, and how this correlates to the perceptions and use patterns of other user groups;
- Identification of local institutional arrangements for the shared management of CPRs and the extent to which existing community-based structures function effectively and interact with other groups as well represent the interests of all stakeholders;
- Improved understanding of the socio-economic and ecological impact of shared management of CPRs. The programme will seek to develop appropriate monitoring techniques to demonstrate the costs and benefits of shared management;
- Inform government and donor policy on programme findings and contribute to policy formulation; and,
- Increase the awareness of civil society of the issues and stakes that decentralization will have on the shared management of CPRs.

The above will be carried out at two levels: activities carried out by programme partners within the context of their on-going work and which are country specific; and activities that take place at a regional level bringing together the results of the activities carried out by partners:

- Country specific participative action-research will inform programme partners and beneficiaries of the inter-actions and synergies between multiple resource users, and identify policy options for the implementation of management systems for the shared and sustainable use of CPRs; and,
- Regional level activities will promote information exchange and lesson sharing between partners, provide a forum for the global analysis of individual partners' experience, provide conceptual support to partners in the development of their research, training and advocacy agendas, and facilitate vertical communication between the resource users, the partners and other stakeholders including government, the broader civil society, NGOs, etc. Regional level activities will be implemented by the programme co-ordination (a full-time programme coordinator based at SOS Sahel with part-time support from IIED).

Contacts: Ced Hesse – Ced.Hesse@iied.org, Pippa Trench – PipTrench@aol.com

Tools

International Association for the Study of Common Property. The International Association for the Study of Common Property (IASCP), founded in 1989, is a nonprofit Association devoted to understanding and improving institutions for the management of environmental resources that are (or could be) held or used collectively by communities in developing or developed countries. With more than 800 individual members and 1,500 institutional members, IASCP includes scholars from a variety of disciplines who are educators, researchers, practitioners, government officials, and students.

The Association's goals are: (1) To encourage exchange of knowledge among diverse disciplines, areas, and resource types, (2) To foster mutual exchange of scholarship and practical experience, and (3) To promote appropriate institutional design.

The Association's activities include sponsoring a biannual international conference. In the past, the Association has raised funds from the Ford Foundation to sponsor participants from

developing countries. In addition to the conferences, the Association also conducts symposiums on relevant topics. Finally, the Association publishes a quarterly Digest, supported with funds from Rockefeller Brothers Fund, which is sent to all financial members.

The IASCP web site includes an on-line membership application form. The web site also contains a very useful "CPR Virtual Library of Common Pool Resources", with the following sections: CPR bibliographies, IASCP conference abstracts, Online CPR-related articles & books, and Useful CPR-related links.

[Ed. comment: CPRNet Newsletter no 1 (November 1998) contained two related pieces: "CPRNet General Meeting, Vancouver, June 1998" and "Partnership between IASCP and CPRNet". Links to the IASCP Newsletter are available on the CBNRM Net web site.]

URL: <http://www.indiana.edu/~iascp/index.html>

Literature

Barlow, Maude. 1999. "Private drain on public water". A public presentation, Vancouver, Canada, 21 April 1999. The author is the Volunteer National Chairperson of The Council of Canadians and a Founding Member of the WaterWatch Coalition.

Review: This paper presents and discusses water as a global public good – a global commons. It starts out by presenting the current and growing global crisis in regards to the availability of and access to water. It then proceeds to charting how water increasingly, and on a global basis, is being privatized (she talks about the "water privateers" and "the global trade in water"). Among the problems in addressing this development she discusses the failure of governments, but she also identifies problems and bottlenecks on a supranational level, including such entities as GATT, NAFTA and WTO. She argues the need for "common principles", a fundamental one being the global recognition that there is a "profound human inequity in the access to freshwater resources in the developing world". From this follows her proposal for a new "water ethic" and a set of guiding principles and values. The presentation proposes a set of 10 such principles for discussion. Principles nos. 8 and 9 would appear to be especially relevant from the point of view of *CPRNet*: (8) The best advocates for water are local communities and citizens, and (9) The public must participate as an equal partner with government to protect water. The author ends by advocating a vast convergence of multi-generation citizen groups that reclaims the commons.

The presentation is taken from the paper "Blue gold: The global water crisis and the commodification of the world's water supply", to be published in June 1999. It will be available from The Council of Canadians or the International Forum on Globalization.

[Ed. comment: In understanding with the organizations that will publish the paper, please contact me for a copy of this presentation.]

Contacts: The Council of Canadians – inquiries@canadians.org,
International Forum on Globalization – ifg@ifg.org

Cerne, Michael M, ed. 1999. *The economics of involuntary resettlement. Questions and challenges*. Washington DC, USA: World Bank.

Review: The World Bank has been concerned with the social and environmental consequences of hydropower projects and involuntary resettlement for a long time. In fact, it is probably the oldest and most researched social agenda in the World Bank. Assessing the value of natural resources lost or damaged, and how to compensate for such loss, have always been key issues. This compilation brings this issue a long way forward with its focus on the economics of involuntary resettlement. And, please note, this does not mean economics (only) as in GNPs, but as in the economics of local people affected by hydro-power development.

The title of the editor's introductory essay, "Mutual Reinforcement: Linking Economic and Social Knowledge about Resettlement" says it all. The essay argues the need for "overcoming an insular perspective on resettlement" and for "building an alliance" between economic and social sociological research.

This call for inclusive development, here specifically concerning involuntary resettlement, and the specific arguments and ideas put forward, are interesting in this context for two reasons. First, it is based on the frustrations with the same narrow analysis – and

accompanying inability to predict and to achieve lasting and sustainable results – that guides *CPRNet's* work. Second, as part of this effort to link economic and sociological analysis, there are interesting and very concrete efforts to tackle the issues of assessing values of natural resources damaged or lost in a broad framework that includes culture, social organization and institutions (meaning rules and not organizations). Specifically, traditional property rights institutions are brought into the equation. Traditionally, loss of access to commonly owned assets, including grazing land, forested land, water bodies, etc., are typically overlooked and uncompensated in most government schemes. In this context, the volume raises the timely issue of the limitation of the traditional cost-benefit analysis that does not address the mitigation of the consequences of displacement on the individual level. This type of analysis overlooks distribution patterns of costs and benefits. The volume discusses in detail so-called “social costs” that traditionally are considered to be external – and therefore not interesting, and also to be largely non-measurable. As can be expected, strong arguments are put forward that refutes both positions. “Common property goods” are listed as a key example of how a traditional cost-benefit analysis does not manage to take local people, their lives and their mode of production into consideration. Traditional property rights institutions need to be internalized into a project’s overall costs, in order to arrive at compensation levels at replacement cost together with investment for facilitating recovery and rebuilding lives.

One of the papers, by David W. Pearce, in particular, argues that customary rights should be treated in the same way as legal rights, based on the following two positions: (1) project analysis is concerned with the aggregate well-being of people, and gains and losses in well-being are no different if customary rights are involved than if full legal rights are involved, and (2) by conferring full recognition on holders of customary rights, the resettlement project is likely to generate better protection of land and natural resources (p 57).

[Ed. comment: This volume makes for an interesting apropos to the Maori case reported on in this Newsletter (see section ‘News’). In New Zealand, if the court sides with the Maori, the aquatic resources rights they claim in flowing rivers may drastically impact not just plans for future hydro-power developments, but also what will happen to existing installations.]

Contact (for questions regarding involuntary resettlement): Maninder Gill – MGill@worldbank.org
Email (to order a copy of the book): books@worldbank.org

Ostrom, Elinor, Joanna Burger, Christopher B Field, Richard B Norgaard and David Policansky. 1999. Revisiting the commons: Local lessons, global challenges. *Science*, vol 284, 9 April 1999, p 278-282).

Review: The article challenges the theory and conclusions in the 1968 seminal paper by Garrett Hardin “The Tragedy of the Commons”, based on evidence from around the world.

From the article’s abstract: Garret Hardin argued in 1968 that users of a commons are caught in an inevitable process that leads to destruction of the resources on which they depend. This article discusses new insights about such problems and the conditions most likely to favor sustainable uses of common-pool resources. Some of the most difficult challenges concern the management of large-scale resources that depend on international cooperation, such as fresh water in international basins or large marine ecosystems.

As regards such global commons, the article argues that institutional diversity may be as important as biological diversity for our long-term survival. The article ends by identifying the following challenges to managing global commons: (1) The scaling-up problem, (2) Cultural diversity, (3) Complications of inter-linked CPRs, (4) Accelerating rates of change, (5) Requirements of unanimous agreement as a collective-choice rule, and (6) We have only one globe with which to experiment.