

CBNRM Net

The Community-Based Natural Resource Management Network

The CBNRM Net Newsletter

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From the editor

It's some time since the previous issue. As a result this issue has become quite large! This issue cover among others: A very large number of new documents (most of which can be downloaded), and research. There is a focus on biodiversity and local communities (incl. the upcoming World Parks Conference). Otherwise, there are updates on the web site, networking news, several conferences, key terminology, etc.

Further information on several topics in this issue is available on the web site (use the web site search engine to locate information). If you have problems accessing or downloading a particular document mentioned in this Newsletter and made available on the web site, write to mail@cbnrm.net and request that it be sent via email.

The next issue will appear in May-June. Submit information early to ensure that it will be included!

Lars T. Soeftestad

Membership and organizational issues

New members. (A) *Individual members*: Elie L. Akpo (Département de Biologie végétale, Faculté des Sciences & Techniques, Université Cheikh Anta Diop; Dakar-Fann, Sénégal), Véronique Ancey (CIRAD Econap; Dakar-Hann, Sénégal), Roland Bellefontaine (CIRAD-forêt; Montpellier, France), Guido Besmer (Sector Network Rural Development, Africa [SNRD], GTZ; Tahoua, Niger), Regina Birner (Institute of Rural Development, University of Goettingen; Goettingen, Germany; presently Research Fellow, IFPRI, Washington D.C., United States), Aurelie Carmelle (Action Contre La Faim Ethiopia (ACF); Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), Tidimalo Coetzee (Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development [ACORD]; Gumare, Botswana), Michael V. Flyman (Community Based Natural Resources Management Services, Innovative Investments (Pty) Ltd.; Gaborone, Botswana), Peter Mostert (Projet d'Aménagement des Forêts Classes et de la Protection de la Nature dans la Région de l'Oest & Sector Network Rural Development, Africa [SNRD], GTZ; Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire), Kunga N. Nicholas (East African Ecotourism, Development and Conservation Consultants / EA-Ecoconsultants; presently on deputation to Friends of Mpigi Forests CBO; Nairobi, Kenya), Joseph K. Okomoda (National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Research; New-Bussa, Niger State, Nigeria), Praveer Peter (ABHIVYAKTI Social Organisation; Sahebganj, Jharkhand, India), Raj K. Phukan (Earth Conscience; Beltola, Guwahati, India), Klaus Pilgram (Sector Network Rural Development, Africa [SNRD], GTZ; Pretoria, South Africa), Hannah K. Reid (Climate Change Programme, International Institute for Environment and Development [IIED]; London, United Kingdom), Konrad Sandhofer (Sector Network Rural Development, Africa [SNRD], GTZ; Kenya), Thomas Schwedesky (Sector Network Rural Development, Africa [SNRD], GTZ), Anuja R. Sharma (Community Forestry, Forest Department, Ministry of Forests and Soil

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Conservation; Kathmandu, Nepal), Ludwig Siege (Sector Network Rural Development, Africa [SNRD], GTZ; Tanzania), Subrat K. Singh (Foundation for Ecological Security; Anand, Gujarat, India), Yang G. Taghak (Ijim Forest Management Institution; Nwen-Bamenda, Bui Division, North West Province, Cameroon), Martin Tampe (Sector Network Rural Development, Africa [SNRD], GTZ; Tanzania), Shwe Thein (CARE International; Yangon, Myanmar), Ibrahim Thiam (Direction de l'Elevage, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage (MAE); Dakar, Sénégal), Claudia Townsend (Institute of Development Studies, Essex; Brighton, United Kingdom), Harun M. Warui (Natural Resource Management, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute; Njoro, Kenya), Jean S. Zoundi (INERA; Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso).

(B) *Institutional members:*

[Ed. comment: The Register of Members is at <www.cbnrm.net/members/register.html>.]

Register of members. A new edition of the Register of Members was recently sent out. There are now almost 500 members (both individual and institutional) located in almost 80 countries.

In addition, a large number of people read the Newsletter because it is posted on a number of mailing lists or they receive it from colleagues. In total, 1000-1500 persons living and/or working in close to 100 countries read the Newsletter – and many of them regularly access the web site.

Members live in, and/or work on, the following countries: Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federated States of Micronesia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Polen, Samoa, Sénégal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, USA, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Yemen.

In the next edition of the Register some changes will be made. Among them, members in Sub-Saharan Africa will be listed according to the sub-region in which they live.

Member update. Henri P. Josserand, formerly Sr Associate, Associates in Rural Development, Inc., is now Chief, Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), FAO, based in Rome, Italy.

Nominating new members. Members of *CBNRM Net* are encouraged to nominate new members. Send the name and email address of the nominee to <mail@cbnrm.net>.

Mailing list and changes in email addresses. Write to <mail@cbnrm.net> to inform about changes in email address and other contact information.

Web site: New material. Over the last months several major updates have been made, both as far as site and page layout, site architecture, search tools and content are concerned. Access to section 'Members' is now restricted to members only (see item immediately below for details). A large number of new terms and acronyms are added. A "CBNRM web ring" has been established to facilitate contact between key CBNRM-related sites (cf. section 'Tools').

[Ed. comment: New material, including links, information about conferences, workshops, and publications, and documents for downloading, is added continually. New material can be located in various ways: (1) in the Newsletters, (2) on the 'News' page, (3) the date for last update (located at the bottom of all web pages), and (4) with the web site search engine. Material should be sent to <mail@cbnrm.net>.]

Web site: Section 'Members'. Access to this section is restricted to members of *CBNRM Net*. Write to <mail@cbnrm.net> to request access.

Web site: Use statistics. The key statistics include visitors, page views, hits, and bytes per month. Visitors and page views by selected client domains per month are also available.

[Ed. comment: The statistics are at <www.cbnrm.net/support/stats.html>. Explanations of the measures used are at <www.cbnrm.net/support/help.html>.]

Networking

Vacancies. The following select vacancies reported to *CBNRM Net* are available:

- *Organization:* International Development Research Centre (IDRC). *Title:* Sr Program Officer/Specialist. Community-based natural resource management, Regional Office for East and South-East Asia, Singapore.
- *Organization:* International Development Research Centre (IRDC). *Title:* Executive Director, International Model Forest Network Secretariat (IMFS), Ottawa.
- *Organization:* International Development Research Center (IDRC). *Title:* Sr Program Officer / Specialist in rural water Management, Ottawa.

Contact information for all vacancies: Peter Peter J.M. Cooper, Director, Environment and Natural Resources Management, IDRC. Tel: +1 613 236 6163. Email: <pcooper@idrc.ca>.

[Ed. comment: For further details, including documents that can be downloaded, go to the *CBNRM Net* web site, see URL. If you cannot access this web page, send an email and request that detailed information about a particular vacancy be sent to you.]

URL: <http://www.cbnrm.net/members/vacancy.html>
Email: mail@cbnrm.net

Member view: Eileen K. Omosoa. Today is my first day at my office desk after a long and fruitful holiday. It is a new year in many ways – I celebrated Christmas and New Year, and above all, fully participated in the Kenyan Presidential and Parliamentary National elections on 27 December. We now have a new political party in government, a new president and many new faces in parliament. We pray and hope for the best.

I took leave from mid-December and traveled up-country to fully participate in the campaign process. I set out to influence the aspirants to think about natural resource management issues as part of their campaign strategies. I convinced and managed to work well with one aspirant in my constituency (did not make it to parliament) who had the symbol of water as campaign tool. I contributed to the drafting of his posters so that we included CBNRM issues for water conservation – he gained popularity, and through his campaigns, we enlightened more people on sustainable natural resource management to protect community water points.

This was a chance for me to visit more community water points and gain insights into their management strategies. We did not end the campaign. I plan to go back and continue work with some we identified as in need of information and capacity building.

At the national level, we hope that the new government will soon enact conducive laws that were stuck in the last parliament, into law to support our conservation activities. The Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources is one Wangari Maathai who for many years has been fighting the last government in power (last government was in power for 39 years) to spare the environment. Don't you think that now she will conserve the environment?

In Kenya now, the future is bright. It is up to each one of us to keep the fire burning. All the best in the New Year.

[Ed. comment: Eileen is Network Coordinator, Forest Action Network, based in Nairobi, Kenya. She contributed this New Year greeting to the cbmnetwork mailing list, see email.]

Email: eomosa@fanworld.org

IUCN: TILCEPA. A new group, IUCN Inter-commission Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity, and Protected Areas (TILCEPA), which consists of members of IUCN's Commissions CEESP and WCPA, has recently been set up.

TILCEPA seeks recognition of the rights of indigenous and local communities in the development and implementation of conservation policies and practices that affect land, water and related natural land cultural resources. A recent issue of Parks, WCPA's journal for protected area managers, includes material on TILCEPA's area of concern, amounting to rethinking the relationship between indigenous and local communities and protected areas.

TILCEPA is currently working on a number of publications, a compendium of cases in community-based PA management and community-conserved areas. A compendium of innovative policies and legislation on this subject from around the world, and review on topics such as participatory assessment of PA governance and material and non-material benefits of protected areas. It is also engaged in field assessments, workshops and exchange programmes, and in planning for specific workshops and events to be held at the 2003 World Parks Congress

in Durban. A joint objective of TILCEPA and CMWG for the World Parks Congress is to document and argue for the legitimate, central role of community-managed areas in conservation.

[Ed. comment: Cf. item on The World Park Congress in section 'Conferences, seminars and workshops'. The issue of 'Parks' is listed in section 'Literature'. TILCEPA is chaired by Ashish Kothai and Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, see emails.]

URL: http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/Wkg_grp/TILCEPA/TILCEPA.htm
Emails: ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in | gbf@cenesta.org

Botswana: Qangwa Natural Resources Assessment System. Michael V. Flyman has written the following request for comments:

"Dear colleagues, the Agency for Co-operation and Development (ACORD) is a consortium of international non-governmental organisations whose aims are to establish local non-government structures with a view to promoting self-reliant, participatory development. The ACORD office in Botswana has been supporting a number of communities in Okavango and Ngamiland Districts in the area of CBNRM, and a natural resources management team has been established within the agency to facilitate all issues pertinent to CBNRM. However, it was realized that an essential step in the process of CBNRM was never undertaken during the pioneering of the programme in Okavango, namely natural resources inventory and monitoring. Furthermore, the current members of the natural resources management team were not equipped with the skills to undertake or to facilitate the inventorying and monitoring of natural resources. Hence, a consultant was engaged to provide training on the theory and practice of natural resources inventory and monitoring. The consultant later facilitated a field sampling exercise on the inventorying and monitoring of natural resources at one of the communities supported by ACORD.

"The results from the initial field sampling exercise (Inventory Outputs) have been submitted to *CBNRM Net*, and we are soliciting comments and constructive criticism from colleagues who may have found the document interesting. A separate document has also been posted on the *CBNRM Net* web site that provides a synthesis of ideas and theoretical principles discussed during the training workshop. Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) was recommended as the most appropriate method to decide whether or not a resource species was suitable for exploitation. We have been unable to locate any case studies related to our project, where RVA was actually employed; we are very keen to establish contact with any of the colleagues with first hand experience with RVA.

[Ed. comment: For comments or information on RVA contact: Michael V. Flyman (see mail), a member of *CBNRM Net*. The document can be downloaded from the *CBNRM Net* web site (cf. section 'Literature'). The Inventory Output document is particularly interesting. For collecting the information on plants and animals, indigenous knowledge experts were used, and thus all names are vernacular, and scientific nomenclature is not used. A proposed next step is to connect the vernacular and scientific knowledge. The Qangwa Natural Resources Assessment System is interesting because it shows the extent and breath of knowledge and data that is necessary to prepare the ground for a successful CBNRM process.]

Email: Flyman@botsnet.bw

Botswana: CBNRM Support Programme. The CBNRM Support Programme has recently updated its web site, including news on CITES, draft hunting quota 2003, new publications, and interesting background information on CBNRM in Botswana.

[Ed. comment: The major evaluation of the CBNRM Support Programme that is taking place over the next months is presented in section 'Activities and interventions'. For further information about the CBNRM Support Programme contact Nico Rozemeijer, a member of *CBNRM Net*, see email.]

URL: <http://www.cbnrm.bw/>
Email: information@cbnrm.bw

Asia and the Pacific: RECOFTC. The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC) web site has been redesigned to better reflect RECOFTC's new strategic vision as well as offer a wider range of information, news and resources relevant to community forestry development in general and in the Asia Pacific region in particular.

URLs: <http://www.recoftc.org/> | <http://recoftc.ku.ac.th/>

Africa: GTZ's "Sector Network Rural Development, Africa" (SNRD). This is an organized form of information exchange and cooperation between projects in Africa with professional contacts to GTZ (German Technical Cooperation), managed from Pretoria, South Africa. The

stakeholders that are part of the SNRD network include institutions in the area of development cooperation, local and international consultants, universities, NGOs and donor organizations. Launched in 1995, the membership currently comprise of 64 projects and over 120 members.

Member and projects are currently located in the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In addition there are some supra-regional projects.

SNRD has a number of working groups for areas of special focus, one of which used to address CBNRM. At a SNRD meeting in February 2003 a new working group "Management of natural resources" created for CBNRM and forestry. SNRD has run training courses on collaborative wildlife, park and buffer zone management and related topics. A new training topic is organisational development (cf. item in section 'Training and capacity building').

[Ed. comment: A brief on SNRD is available on the *CBNRM Net* web site. Key members of SNRD, including those working specifically on CBNRM, are members of *CBNRM Net* (see sub-section 'New members'). For CBNRM contact Peter Mostert (Cote d'Ivoire), for general issues contact Klaus Pilgram (South Africa), see emails. GTZ's activities in the area of CBNRM may be scaled back – see a future Newsletter.]

Emails: peter_mostert@web.de | pilgram@gtzpsdp.co.za
URL: <http://www.gtz.de/snrn>

Activities and interventions

[See the *CBNRM Net* web site for further listings and details, including documents that can be downloaded, at <http://www.cbnrm.net/resources/activities/>.]

World Bank: New rural development strategy. The World Bank in November 2002 announced its new rural development strategy that aims to increase support for agriculture and rural development, with a specific focus on improving the lives of the rural poor.

The strategy, *Reaching the rural poor*, comes after broad external consultations with government officials, civil society organizations, academics, the business community, and donor agencies. The new strategy will guide the World Bank's future rural lending operations. World Bank lending for agriculture for the 2003 and 2004 fiscal years is projected to rise by 20 percent yearly under the new strategy, marking a net increase of about \$400 million.

The new strategy rests on four pillars: (1) Focus on poor people – poverty is a predominantly, though not exclusively, rural phenomenon, (2) Address the entire rural area to address broad-based growth in both farm and non-farm activities, (3) Build alliances with all stakeholders, and (4) Address the impact of global developments in poor countries, such as trade policy, subsidies, and climate change.

The Rural Strategy aims to promote broad-based rural economic growth, at the core of which remains enhancing agricultural productivity. Agriculture in developing countries must grow by at least 3.5 percent annually on average, up from 2-2.5 percent in the 1990-2000 period, in order to make a good contribution to achieving the goal of halving poverty and hunger by 2015.

But growth is not enough. According to the new strategy, "a major reason for the inability of developing countries to capture a larger share of agricultural trade is that protection, especially in the large OECD markets, has remained very high." The potential economic welfare benefits of global agricultural trade reform for the developing world are estimated to be at least \$142 billion annually. Currently, rich countries spend about \$300 billion each year on agricultural subsidies – six times more than the annual \$50 billion rich countries put into foreign aid.

The strategy emphasizes that developed countries need to make progress in agricultural trade liberalization, reduce trade-distorting agricultural subsidies, make scientific progress in agriculture accessible to developing countries, and re-focus assistance to rural development. This is especially pertinent in Africa and South Asia where the majority of rural poverty is found.

The Bank will also promote a Global Forum for Rural Development that will include all major donor agencies. The Forum will serve as a focal point for awareness building, advocacy, analytical, and policy work on rural subjects, coordination of assistance, co-financing, and, ultimately, reversing the decline of rural investments.

For this strategy to succeed, the current era of fragmentation of donor assistance to rural development must end. Partnerships are needed with other stakeholders in rural development,

but also concurrence and active support by governments, the private sector, and civil society at large in developed and developing countries.

[Ed. comment: The document can be downloaded from the Internet, cf. section 'Literature'.]

Botswana: National CBNRM review. The stakeholders, including the Government of Botswana, involved in CBNRM in Botswana have agreed to undertake a national review of CBNRM in Botswana. The goal of the exercise is to reflect on the progress so far, the problems encountered, and to find a way forward to improve on the design and implementation of the approach.

The review is expected to take place during the first half of 2003. DFID and the CBNRM Support Programme will fund the exercise while the funds will be managed by IUCN Botswana. A Review Reference Committee, chaired by DWNP, will guide the review.

The assignment is expected to require a multi-disciplinary team that will consist of national and regional consultants. The team Leader and consultant will have combined expertise in rural policy development, natural resource management, tourism, socio-economics and community development. The indicative number of person days available is 150. The assignment shall not exceed 5 months.

[Ed. comment: This is the first evaluation ever of a dedicated and national CBNRM program, and it is a very important event for the global CBNRM community of practice. *CBNRM Net* will return to this evaluation later on. Further information is available from the CBNRM Support Programme web site, or from Nico Rozemeijer (CBNRM Support Programme) or Cathrine Wirbelauer (IUCN-Botswana), both members of *CBNRM Net*, see emails.]

URL: <http://www.cbnrm.bw/>
Email (Nico Rozemeijer): information@cbnrm.bw
Email (Cathrine Wirbelauer): Cathrine@iucnbot.bw

Global: The Access Initiative. This is a global coalition of civil society organizations working to promote environmental democracy through implementation of national-level commitments to access to information, participation, and justice in decision-making that affects the environment. The project is implemented by a core team from World Resources Institute (WRI, United States), the Environmental Management and Law Association (EMLA, Hungary), Corporacion Participa (Chile), and the Thailand Environment Institute (TEI).

A set of tools are available that help civil society measure how well governments are performing on access to information, public participation, and justice in decision-making for the environment

[Ed. comment: Managed out of WRI. Contact: Elena Petkova, see email.]

URL: <http://www.accessinitiative.org/>
Email: elenap@wri.org

Africa: Community-based planning. A workshop on "Making the link between micro and meso: Learning from experience on community-based planning" was organized in Bloemfontein, South Africa, 29-30 October 2002. This was the second national workshop on Community-Based Planning (CBP), organized by Mangaung Local Municipality and Khanya - managing rural change, as part of the DFID-funded Action Research on Community-Based Planning Project.

Background: The workshop presented the findings of the implementation in Ghana, South Africa, Uganda, and Zimbabwe of a systematised 3-4 day participatory planning process linked to the local government planning system. Between 1.5 and 2 million people have been covered in the four countries.

Outcomes: The workshop was attended by some 400 people from local governments and development practitioners across the country, as well as ward committee members from Mangaung. These committee members have been key in the successful ward planning process in Mangaung, whereby some 43 ward plans were produced, with over 10.000 people directly participating.

There were presentations from the national Minister of Provincial and Local Government, Mangaung, DFID, the CBP project partners from the different countries, as well as visits to a range of wards to discuss the ward planning process with them. The second day participants did a SWOT on CBP and planned a way forward.

There was tremendous interest in the process, and it was agreed to move from a project to establish a national programme, and it was proposed to establish a Steering Committee. The

Steering Committee has already met and mapped out an advocacy strategy for the next few months.

[Ed. comment: A report from the workshop is available on *CBNRM Net* (cf. section 'Literature'), and on the web (see the first URL). Workshops in the other three countries have taken place and/or are being planned.]

URL: http://www.livelihoods.org/info/linksevents_sub/linksevents_KhanCBP.html

URL: <http://www.khanya-mrc.co.za/cbp/>

Email (Ian Goldman): goldman@khanya-mrc.co.za

Eastern Africa: The elephant paradox. At the CITES conference of Parties in Chile 3-15 November 2002 the elephant debate raged again. There are, traditionally, two parties that are at loggerheads: the Kenya faction wants the African elephant on Appendix 1 (no trade) while the Southern African countries (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) want to 'use' their healthy elephant populations and propose therefore to retain the elephant on Appendix 2 (controlled utilization allowed).

In preparation for the conference, the IUCN/SNV CBNRM Support Programme in Botswana prepared a small background paper titled "The Botswana elephant paradox" highlighting the 'community dimension' of elephant management, aimed at stimulating an open discussion based on information about all stakeholders.

[Ed. comment: At the CITES conference, the Botswana proposal was – with some amendments – adopted. The accepted proposal is available on the CBNRM Support Programme web site, see URL. The paper is available on the *CBNRM Net* web site, cf. section 'Literature'.]

URL: <http://www.cbnrm.bw/>

Malawi: Poverty reduction strategy. The Government of Malawi's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) recognizes, in the context of a discussion of causes for – and solutions to – environmental degradation, that CBNRM has become established due to the efforts of producing bottom-up Environmental Actions Plans at national, district and area levels. CBNRM is discussed under the heading "cross-cutting issues". According to the paper, "CBNRM empowers communities to have joint control over their own natural resources, discouraging individual overuse and reducing damage from external actors."

Malawi's environmental strategy, as outlined in this PRSP, has three basic objectives: (1) Strengthen legal and institutional framework, (2) Develop alternative livelihood strategies, and (3) Create mass environmental awareness.

The first is of particular importance for CBNRM. According to the PRSP, strengthening the legal and institutional framework "... will involve mainstreaming environmental management into the local government administration, in particular the new assembly councillors. CBNRM will be encouraged through district by-laws, accelerating the devolution of responsibility for environment monitoring and planning to the local level, and ensuring that the new Land Policy is consistent with CBNRM by providing, in return for a licence fee, the private sector and communities time-bound, conditional access rights to resources. The concept shall be to treat environment as economic goods and to see that they are properly valued."

[Ed. comment: This PRSP is listed in section 'Literature'.]

Projects

[See the *CBNRM Net* web site for further listings and details, including documents that can be downloaded, at <<http://www.cbnrm.net/resources/projects/>>. Cf. section 'Research'.]

Malawi: Fisheries development project. This project, which closed in 1994, focused on increasing fisheries production. In a next-phase project, a joint GEF/IDA project to integrate biodiversity conservation and related environmental considerations and CBNRM into fisheries sector management and sector management is expected.

[Ed. comment: This information is taken from a recent review of IDA activities in the environment sector, listed in section 'Literature'.]

Namibia: Integrated ecosystem mgmt. through the National Conservancy Network. The objective of the project is to establish, operationalize and strengthen conservancies and related community-driven, sustainable, integrated ecosystem management activities in rural areas that will improve livelihoods and empower communities. The project aims at enhancing biodiversity conservation and alleviating land degradation in the country's expanding conservancy network.

Appraisal was scheduled for late February 2003. Environmental Assessment Category B. PID:

NAGE73135. US \$ (millions) 7.1 (GEF). Grants to fund consulting services for preparation have been committed from the Finnish Trust Fund and from the German Trust Fund.

[Ed. comment: Contact: Patricia Skyer, Namibian Ass. of CBNRM Supporting Organizations, see email.]

Address: P.O. Box 98353, 57 Pasteur St., Pelican Square, Windhoek, Namibia
Telephone: +264 61 230 888. Fax: +264 61 230 863
Email: patskyer.nacso@iafrica.com.na

Niger: Natural resources management project (1996-2002). World Bank. Intended to provide assistance to the Government of Niger to: (1) assist rural communities in designing and implementing community-based land management plans by providing them with the necessary know-how, information, technical and financial resources, and proper institutional and legal framework for implementation, and (2) assist the Borrower in building capacity to promote, assist and coordinate various natural resources management initiatives within the framework of a long term national program. The project was to initially operate in the Districts Say, Baboye, Dogondoutchi, Tessaoua, and Gouré in various regions of the country, and would be extended to other regions of the country if successful. Project design capitalized on experience gained in Niger and the sub-region by the Bank and other donors (multilateral and bilateral) in community-based operations and natural resources management. During the first phase (1996-1999), efforts focused on capacity building at both institutional and community level, and by January 2000, when the mid term review (MTR) was implemented, the 95 communities originally targeted for implementation had drafted their community development plans including CBNRM. An episode of acute food crisis in 1998 resulted in these plans focusing initially on food security and the establishment of community cereal banks. At the MTR (January 2000), community-based procurement was introduced, and implementation was extended to a further 30 communities bringing the total number of beneficiaries to half a million.

[Ed. comment: This is adapted from a Good Practice Infobrief, which is listed in section 'Literature'.]

Niger: Le Projet de Gestion des Ressources naturelles (1996-2002). Banque Mondiale. Avait pour but de fournir une assistance au gouvernement du Niger pour: (1) aider les communautés rurales à concevoir et à mettre en œuvre des plans de gestion à base communautaire des terroirs en leur fournissant les ressources nécessaires en matière de savoir-faire, d'information, de ressources techniques et financières, et un cadre institutionnel et juridique approprié pour leur mise en œuvre; et (2) aider l'Emprunteur à développer les capacités nécessaires pour promouvoir, assister et coordonner diverses initiatives des gestion des ressources naturelles dans le cadre d'un programme national de long terme. Le projet était initialement prévu pour se dérouler dans 5 districts choisis dans différentes régions du pays (Say, Boboye, Dogondoutchi, Tessaoua, et Gouré), et étendu plus tard à d'autres régions du pays s'il était un succès. La conception du projet a tiré profit de l'expérience acquise au Niger et dans la sous-région par la Banque et d'autres donateurs (multilatéraux et bilatéraux) en matière d'opérations à base communautaire et de gestion des ressources naturelles. Pendant la première phase (1996-1999), les efforts se sont concentrés sur le développement des capacités au niveau institutionnel et des communautés, et en janvier 2000, lorsque le MTR a été mis en application, les 95 communautés initialement ciblées pour l'exécution du projet avaient rédigé leurs plans de développement communautaire comprenant le CBNRM (Gestion à base communautaire des ressources naturelles). Un épisode de disette alimentaire aiguë en 1998 eut pour conséquence la réorientation de ces plans vers la sécurité alimentaire d'abord, et la création de banques de céréales à gestion communautaire. A la revue à mi-parcours (janvier 2000), l'approvisionnement communautaire fut introduite, et l'exécution du projet fut étendue à 30 autres communautés, portant le nombre total de bénéficiaires à un demi-million.

[Ed. comment: This is adapted from a Good Practice Infobrief, listed in section 'Literature'.]

Senegal: Community-based natural resources management project (CBNRM). 1994-2001. USAID mission, Senegal Cooperative Agreement 685-0305-A-4211-00. \$ 3,503,883.

The Community-Based Natural Resources Management Project (CBNRM) in Senegal was led by Virginia Tech, with SECID as the prime contractor. This project was viewed as a cutting edge natural resource management project that served as a model for effective decentralized and participatory NRM strategies for countries throughout the region. CBNRM sought to increase

community participation at the Communauté Rurale (CR or Rural Community) level and lower in the identification, planning, use, and conservation of natural resources, with emphasis being placed on reinforcing existing political, research, extension and non-governmental institutions in order to transfer needed NRM technologies to target populations, including women, in rural areas through participatory means. CBNRM worked in some 20 dispersed CRs around the country. The SECID/VT leadership, locally elected representatives, formed Natural Resource Management Committees to develop and implement community-based Land Use Management Plans (LUMPs). The committees were composed of community leaders representing farmer, livestock, artisanal, parent associations, women, youth, NGOs and local economic interests. Committee members were provided with extensive training in NRM planning, leadership and communication, and financial management.

URL: <http://www.oird.vt.edu/projects/past/cbnrm.htm>

Zimbabwe: SAFIRE's CBNRM-IS strategy. SAFIRE's Information strategy (SAFIRE-IS) seeks to contribute to sustainable CBNRM strategies through effective documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt from SAFIRE's CBNRM activities and its partners. Activities involve the establishment of a resource center and activities to document and disseminate information through the production of publications such as newsletters, training manuals, technical bulletins and hosting workshops. The project has the SAFIRE's operational areas and programmes as its basis for documentation, particularly for sourcing information. The partners in CBNRM both within and outside SAFIRE's operational areas, with a special attention to local communities, constitute the target group for the project. CBNRM-IS is expected to be run as part of the activities under the 5-year strategic plan. Funded by HIVOS, this programme was initiated in June 2000.

Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE) was founded in 1994. It is associated particularly with natural products developments, forestry-related issues in communal lands, and with participatory approaches to CBNRM. SAFIRE has an explicit orientation towards sustainable rural livelihoods and their diversification through better and more productive management of natural resources.

SAFIRE operates primarily within Zimbabwean borders. It also collaborates with partners in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia.

[Ed. comment: A report on CBNRM-IS can be downloaded from the *CBNRM Net* web site. Contact: Annie Chishawa-Madzara, see email.]

URL: <http://www.safireweb.org/>
Email: annie@safire.co.zw

Conferences, seminars and workshops

[See the *CBNRM Net* web site for further listings and details, including documents that can be downloaded, at <http://www.cbnrm.net/resources/conferences/>.]

Bangladesh: NGOs and the role of knowledge. Workshop "Towards building a knowledge society. The role of NGOs", Dhaka, Bangladesh, 16-18 January 2003. The workshop was organized by Bangladesh Friendship Education Society.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) experts reiterated the need for greater role of NGO's in strengthening the knowledge base in order to assist community-based development initiatives at the grassroots level. Many of the experts also said there is a demand to carry the grassroots voice to a larger audience, beyond the preliminary local platform that has been established in Bangladesh. With an investment in intensified, in-depth action research, a national lobbying and advocacy platform should be created, linking a strong, cohesive network of NGOs and Civil Service Organizations (CSOs) involved with narrowing the digital divide through ICT. These organizations can then participate in generating aggregate demand for knowledge at the community level while government and private sector intensify the supply of local infrastructure to meet the demands of ICT.

It was argued that educational institutions, NGOs and civil society can create the necessary demand for ICT within their own communities only by creating the awareness that is vital for ICT promotion. In this the government cannot remain a silent partner. In Bangladesh this is, as elsewhere, a market – a system of supply and demand. The government must ensure a

sustainable level of supply while civil society through their close contact with communities can create the incentives for demand.

[Ed. comment: For more details see the available review, see the URL.]

URL: <http://alochona.org/magazine/2002/february/News2.htm>

Central and Eastern Europe and Former Soviet Union. Workshop “The commons in transition: Property on natural resources in Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union”, Prague, the Czech Republic, 11-13 April 2003. The workshop is organized by Institute of Agricultural Economics (VUZE), Prague, Czech Agricultural University, Faculty of Economics and Management, Prague, International Association for the Study of Common Property (IASCP), and Humboldt University, Berlin.

Research on property reforms in Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union has largely concentrated on the establishment of effective private property rights. The research has been informed by rather simplistic notions of property. Much research has equated property rights with ownership, ignoring the multiplicity of property rights and duties. Similarly, the research has been characterized by a stark dichotomy between state and private property, neglecting the role of intermediate property forms.

Recent exploratory research demonstrates the benefits of applying a more differentiated concept of property to research on natural resources. Its findings demonstrate a drastic difference in the effectiveness of private rights, on the one hand, and collective and public rights, on the other hand. This difference is connected with two broad changes in resource governance in the region. First, resource governance has shifted from previously dominant legal and administrative hierarchies towards markets. Second, states have tended to reduce administrative units at the central level and partly delegated power to local authorities. In addition, local actors have often negotiated authority over resources that go much beyond the degree envisioned by decentralization programs. The waning and decentralization of state power have caused the emergence of significant gaps between property legislation and rights in practice. Mostly due to a lack of enforcement of existing legislation, but partly due to the absence of legislation as well, public and collective interests in resource management have been marginalized in favor of private ones.

The workshop has two primary objectives: (1) explore the state of research about property on natural resources, and (2) stimulate research about property on natural resource through (a) exchange of experience with other regions, (b) discussion of an agenda for research and exchange, and (c) [possibly] development of a concrete proposal for research and exchange. Suggested themes: (1) local self-governance, (2) multi-functionality of rural production, (3) changing role of the state in rural resource governance, and (4) the [re-]definition of collective and public interests in natural resources.

[Ed. comment: Contact: Miroslav Svatos, Czech Agricultural University, Prague, see email.]

Email: svatos@pef.czu.cz

Africa: Research on ICTs and development. Conference “Networking Africa’s future. Lessons of empowerment from communities”, Pilanesberg, South Africa, 13-16 April 2003. It is organized by Acacia, a pan-African program of IDRC supporting research on ICTs for development.

The conference aims to close the loop between research and practice. It aims to be an innovative learning experience and to stimulate fresh thinking amongst Acacia’s stakeholders from different regions of Africa. Three pan-African studies on the role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in development will be launched. Reflecting Acacia’s first four years of research, the studies highlight experiences and insights gathered in the field by researchers seeking to understand how ICTs strengthen Africa communities, notably through experiments with telecentres, school networking and community development.

URL: <http://www.acacia.org.za/>

Email: info@acacia.org.za

Afrique: Recherche pour les TICs et développement. Conférence “Leçons d’émancipation venant des communautés”, organisée pour ACACIA, en Afrique du Sud, 13 au 16 avril 2003.

La conférence aura pour but de concilier recherche et pratique. La conférence se veut une expérience d’apprentissage innovatrice et vise à susciter une nouvelle réflexion parmi les

intervenants d'Acacia des différentes régions d'Afrique. Trois études panafricaines sur le rôle des technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC) dans le développement seront présentées. Les études, qui font un bilan des quatre premières années de recherche en développement d'Acacia, rendent compte des expériences et de l'information réunies sur le terrain par les chercheurs et de l'information réunies sur le terrain par les chercheurs qui souhaitaient comprendre comment les TIC renforcent les communautés africaines, en particulier au moyen des essais des télécentres, des réseaux scolaires et du développement communautaire.

URL: <http://www.acacia.org.za/>
Email: info@acacia.org.za

Global: Poverty reduction and resource conservation. Workshop "Reconciling rural poverty reduction and resource conservation: Identifying relationships and remedies", Ithaca, New York, United States, 2-3 May 2003.

The workshop aims to stimulate discussion on the relationship between rural poverty and the degradation of renewable natural resources.

[Ed. comment: Theme 3 "Designing institutions to resolve coordination and externalities problems" appears especially interesting.]

URL: <http://www.afsnrm.aem.cornell.edu/poverty/>
Email: alm62@cornell.edu

South and Southeast Asia: Politics of the commons. Conference "Politics of the commons: Articulating development and strengthening local practices", Chiang Mai, Thailand, 11-14 July 2003. The conference will be hosted by the Regional Center for Social Science and Sustainable Development (RCSO), Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiang Mai University, with support from the Australian Mekong Resource Center (AMRC), the York Center for Asian Research (YCAR) and the International Association for the Study of Common Property (IASCP).

The conference aims to encourage discussion, debate and exchange about political change and critical processes affecting the commons in South and Southeast Asia. Academics and social activities will engage in a critical dialogue focusing on the current situation of resource politics in the region. Participants are expected to present papers and actively participate in discussion forums that adequately address the 'politics of the commons'. Panel discussions and roundtable sessions will draw the panel issues together articulating the impact of development on the commons while identifying means to strengthen local practices.

URL: <http://www.rcsd.soc.cmu.ac.th/>
Email: rcsd-con@soc.cmu.ac.th

Global: Land use strategies and globalization. Conference "Local land use strategies in a globalizing world: Shaping sustainable social and natural environments", Copenhagen, Denmark, 21-23 August 2003.

The conference will address the interconnectedness of global and national processes of change and local, rural land use strategies and practices that are affected by these wider processes, and that directly shape social and natural environments at the local level. There will be a particular focus on Southeast Asia and Southern Africa.

URL: <http://www.geogr.ku.dk/projects/sluse/conference/index.htm>
Emails: om@geogr.ku.dk | wadleyr@missouri.edu

Global: World Congress on Protected Areas. "World Congress on Protected Areas", Durban, South Africa, 8-17 September 2003. Organized by IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA).

Among the many issues and topics and streams to be featured, several are interesting from the point of view of CBNRM. One key deals with indigenous peoples and local communities. The Congress will deliver a Declaration called Durban Accord, followed by a Plan of Action containing the specific proposals aimed at achieving the objectives of the Accord. Further, it is expected that the Congress will be highly influential in the discussions of the VII COP to the CBD in 2003. The Congress is a very important opportunity for indigenous and community organizations, where they can advance their agenda on protected area issues. Participation and inputs on indigenous and local communities at the Congress is facilitated by the Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity, and Protected Areas (TILCEPA), set up in 2000 by the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (CEESP) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN).

[Ed. comment: Cf. item on TILCEPA in section 'Other news'. Contact: General – Anick De Siebenthal; Indigenous peoples and local communities – Ashish Kothai and Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, see emails.]

URL: <http://www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa/wpc2003/>
Email: General - ads@iucn.org | Specific - ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in | gbf@cenesta.org

Sahel / West Africa: PRAIA+9. Conference “Foncier Rural Développement Durable au Sahel et en Afrique de l’Ouest / Rural land tenure and sustainable development in the Sahel and West Africa” (PRAIA+9), Nouakchott, Mauritania, 20-24 October 2003. It is organized by Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte Contre la Secheresse dans le Sahel / Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), on behalf of several organizations.

[Ed. comment: This conference is mentioned in *CBNRM Net* Newsletters no. 18 (June 2002) and no. 19 (September 2002). CILSS was presented in *CBNRM Net* Newsletter no. 19. An early announcement was posted to the *CBNRM Net* web site in July 2002. The conference document is available in English and French, see URL.]

URLs: <http://www.cbnrm.net/resources/conferences/index.html> | <http://www.cilssnet.org/>
Email: praia+9@cilss.bf

Training and capacity building

[See the *CBNRM Net* web site for further listings and details, including documents that can be downloaded, at <http://www.cbnrm.net/resources/training/>.]

Community driven development. Certificate program “Community driven development: The asset-based approach”, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Canada, 19 May - 6 June 2003. Organized by Coady International Institute, St. Francis Xavier University

An asset-based approach will be utilized as an alternative to the conventional needs-based approaches. In spite of the emphasis on participatory approaches, NGOs and other external players often drive community development instead of community members. An asset-based approach can help recognize the everyday experience, wisdom, skills and capacities that exist in all communities. Key elements of an asset-based approach is fostering active citizen engagement, building a stronger civil society and creating local economic opportunity.

[Ed. comment: An on-line brochure is available, see URL.]

URL: http://www.stfx.ca/institutes/coady/programs_educational_certificate_Participatory.html
Email: mtoogood@stfx.ca

Global: Community-based forest conflict management. Training package on community-based forest resource conflict management. Published by the Forestry Policy and Planning Division, FAO and the Regional Community Forestry Training Center in Bangkok, Thailand.

The training package examines conflict within forest resource use and community-based forest management and offers strategies for managing it. It aims to support diverse and multiple forest user groups to manage conflicts that inevitably arise in the protection, use and control of forest resources. A related goal is to strengthen participation and, thus, the role and recognition of local stakeholders (forest-dependent communities) in forest management.

Objectives: (1) increase knowledge about conflict in community-based forest management, (2) improve understanding of how processes and outcomes of community-based forest management and conflict are related, and how both need to be planned for and reviewed together, and (3) provide tools for training in conflict analysis, selection of appropriate strategies, negotiation and facilitation processes.

The materials are designed for training rather than direct intervention. That is, it is aimed primarily at trainers who help people and organizations that work collaboratively in community forestry. It is expected that such trainers are already knowledgeable and experienced in community-based forest management.

The target audience is expected to be forest management practitioners, including forest agency staff, project/programme managers, NGO staff, community-based organizations, and development workers who: (1) act as resource persons to forest resource users who have requested assistance with a conflict or want to develop their skills in mitigating potentially destructive situations, (2) help local communities become more focused, confident and effective in addressing and anticipating conflict, (3) are themselves embroiled in conflict or planning interventions that are intended to address conflict, or (4) are trying to improve the effectiveness of community-based forest management processes.

[Ed. comment: Free copies of the training materials are available, see emails.]

Emails: Asia – info@recoftc.org | Rest of the world – fonp-documents@fao.org

Africa: Organizational development. Course “Organisational development in natural resource management and forestry”, Nelspruit, South Africa, 3-7 March 2003. Organized by Sector Network Rural Development, Africa (SNRD).

Objectives and contents: (1) Participants are familiar with strategies and practices of organizational development and have a basic understanding of facilitating organizational development processes, (2) Organizational settings and requirements in natural resource management, (3) Participatory organizational appraisal, (4) Analysis of the organizational landscape, (5) Structure and process in organizations, (6) Local organizational development, (7) developing networks of different organizations, (8) Organizational learning, and (9) Strategies and dynamics of organizational change.

[Ed. comment: Course flyer and outline is available on the *CBNRM Net* web site. Contact: Adrie El Mohamadi, see email. An evaluation report on the training will be reviewed in a future Newsletter. A French version of the course is under consideration. SNRD is presented in section ‘Networking’.]

Email: elmo@gtzpsdp.co.za

West-Africa: Land issues in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. Sub-regional information and capacity-building workshop, Lome, Togo, 25 March - 26 April 2003. Organized by LandNet West Africa.

This workshop will focus on the following themes: (1) Land issues in the sub-region, (2) The World Bank’s land policy, (3) The Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and the land tenure challenges, with a focus on some country experiences, and (4) The means for correctly addressing land problems within the PRSP scheme. The workshop aims to put different land policy stakeholders (including national LandNet networks, NGOs, CBOs, women organizations, and research institutes) into contact with national managerial teams of PRSP. The representatives of West African countries that have PRSPs will present how land issues have been addressed, and which approaches have been initiated to make those actions work concretely. Representatives from countries where PRSP are not yet effective will present the major tenure challenges they are facing, and will consider how those issues should be correctly addressed within the PRSP scheme.

The outcomes of the workshop will, it is hoped, give participants positive feedback on: (1) The opportunities and strategies for national, regional and continental agendas for networking capacity building and for fundraising, (2) The principles for a participatory approach in the vein of the type 2 partnership recommendation, and (3) Opportunities for research related to the PRSP process.

[Ed. comment: Contact Koffi Alinon, CRCDC / LandNet Togo, and Hubert Ouedraogo, GRAF, Burkina Faso.]

Emails (Koffi Alinon): landnet_tg@yahoo.com, alinon@mpl.ird.fr
Emails (Hubert Ouedraogo): did@liptinfor.bf, o.hubert@fasonet.bf

Asia and the Pacific: Community forestry. Training course “Training course for community forestry”, Thailand, 16-27 June 2003. Organized by Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC).

Objectives and contents: Practice of a range of non-conventional facilitation skills, including probing, paraphrasing, reframing and tracking. Aimed at people wanting to: improve skills in facilitating groups of diverse interests, learn how to increase participation in meetings, and learn how to facilitate participatory decision-making in groups.

[Ed. comment: Deadline for applications is 10 May 2003.]

URL: <http://www.recoftc.org/>
Email: ftcsss@nontri.ku.ac.th

Research

[See the *CBNRM Net* web site for further listings and details, including documents that can be downloaded, at <http://www.cbnrm.net/resources/topics/issues/research.html>. All documents reviewed or otherwise mentioned are listed in section ‘Literature’. For project evaluations cf. section ‘Projects’.]

South Africa: Trust and social capital. A paper by Lawrence Haddad and John O. Maluccio explores the relationship between group membership and trust. Specifically: (1) the importance of trust in the decision to join groups, (2) the subsequent ability of groups to generate trust, and (3) the influence of group membership and trust on a measure of well-being, per capita household income. Longitudinal data from KwaZulu-Natal Province, South Africa are used,

allowing for control of potential simultaneity and measurement-error problems in the estimation. Groups are disaggregated into financial and non-financial and “trust in people” by type of agent or actor. In this way it can be examined whether different types of trust are important for participating in different types of groups and whether different types of group participation are important for generating different types of trust. Findings: (1) trust in local agents is an important determinant of membership in financial groups but not for membership in non-financial groups, (2) membership in both types of groups generates trust in non-local agents but not local agents, and (3) membership in financial and non-financial groups leads to higher well-being. The first two results suggest that financial groups serve a role in expanding the radius of trust, while the first and third results suggest a role for trust in improving well-being.

India: Coastal fisheries management and legal pluralism. A book by Morten Bavinck provides a detailed case study of marine fisheries along the Coromandel Coast in southern India. The fish resources of the area are contested by a sizeable artisanal fishing population as well as by a newly established community of trawler fishermen. Each has developed a different set of rules governing access to appropriation of fish resources. The government of Tamil Nadu is the most recent entrant to the field, and has endeavoured to resolve the conflict by regulating fishing rights. The end result is the existence of three ‘legal’ systems in inshore fisheries. The three systems are examined in detail. Also discussed are patterns of conflict and accommodation, social and economic organization, and authority structure that enforce rules. The volume concludes that fisheries regulation is not the exclusive responsibility of the state. The existence of well-defined regulatory practices among both the artisanal and trawler fishermen are also important.

Burkina Faso: Methodology of collective action. A paper by Nancy McCarthy et al presents a detailed description of the applied methodology used to study collective action in natural resource management (NRM). Data were collected in 48 villages in northeastern Burkina Faso, at the community, institutional, household and market levels. The paper first discusses the analytical framework underlying the study of collective action, and then describes in detail the methods used to measure collective action and community-level cooperative capacity, and the determinants of cooperative capacity. We also describe data collection methods as well as potential problems in eliciting unbiased information. The impact of cooperative capacity on a variety of outcomes observed at both the community and households level is then presented in order to highlight practical applications.

Law and sustainable development. A study on “Law and sustainable development since Rio. Legal trends in agriculture and natural resource management.” The decade between the Rio Conference and the recently completed World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg was a period of intense activity in the reform of national and international laws. Sustainable development has become a universal watchword, and a major catalyst for the reorientation of legal texts. Profound legal changes have been triggered by the transformation of socialist economies and the accelerating globalization of trade and economy. At the same time, there has been a resurgent recognition of the critical role of the law in achieving development and environmental objectives and in supporting good governance. “Law and sustainable development since Rio” reports and reflects on the changes that have taken place and on emerging trends and interesting experiments in the legal frameworks governing agriculture and natural resource management. Individual chapters address legal trends in the subjects that are at the center of the sustainable development agenda, including: food, animals, plants, agrobiodiversity, water, fisheries, land, gender, forestry, wildlife and mountains. An introductory chapter and an afterword highlight cross-cutting themes affecting legal change in all these fields, and reflect on important methodological and conceptual lessons that have emerged in the field of law and development over the past decade.

Fiji and Papua New Guinea: Conflict management. A paper by Michael Warner discusses the problem of non-violent conflicts and disputes them as a constraint to sustainable natural resource management at the community level. The paper finds that: (1) third-party mediation should only be tried if viable customary approaches to conflict management have demonstrably

failed, (2) third-party mediation should only be tried if it is impracticable to try to strengthen the customary approaches within the required timeframe, (3) recent experiences in the Lakeamu Basin seem to run counter both to the popular assertion that building social capital within civil society will be ineffective in the absence of strong macro political structures, and that a necessary prerequisite to effective local dispute management is to resolve the conflict's structural causes, and (4) the advantage of adopting a consensual approach to address disputes in CBNRM is that the process offers medium-term solutions independent of the above constraints. The overall benefits of conflict management in community-based natural resource projects are discussed in relation to building social capital and sustaining livelihood security.

Mainland Southeast Asia: decentralization reforms. A report by Mairi Dupar et al analyses how decentralization reforms change local institutions for natural resource management. The focus is on mountainous areas where impoverished populations struggle to preserve meagre resources, remaining biodiversity, and food security. The authors assess whether institutional and policy changes have provided the incentives for local authorities and communities to manage resources sustainably. They analyze how local people's representation in decision-making, their access to conflict resolution mechanisms, and the relation between different local institutions affect natural resource management. Through comparison between case studies, the authors also look at different assets, such as the social capital within communities, which can affect the success or failure of decentralization and related reforms.

Global: Coastal zone management – Conservation and development. A book by Katrina Brown et al identifies the dilemmas of managing conservation and development in coastal areas. It presents information and tools for the management, conservation and assessment of social implications of coastal resource use. A variety of methods and techniques that can be used to highlight the trade-offs and promote sustainable decisions among diverse users are presented. There is an emphasis on property rights and governance.

Global: People and forests. Two books by Carol Colfer et al on how local people manage forests. Each book explores the relationship between people and forests, and asks whether forests can be managed in a manner that fulfils traditional goals for ecological integrity while also addressing the well-being of its human inhabitants. "Which way forward" focuses specifically on Indonesia and what can be done differently to counter the destruction due to asset-stripping, corruption and the absence of government authority.

Tools

[See the *CBNRM Net* web site for further listings and details, including documents that can be downloaded, at <<http://www.cbnrm.net/resources/tools/>>.]

CBNRM web ring. Web ring is web technology that enables similar web sites to be linked to each other by a simple navigation bar. *CBNRM Net* sponsors the 'CBNRM web ring', and invites applications to join this tool that links key CBNRM Internet resources.

[Ed. comment: See the CBNRM Web Ring navigation bar at the bottom of the *CBNRM Net* home page for links on how to join and use this web ring.]

URL: <http://www.cbnrm.net/>
Email: mail@cbnrm.net

The Stakeholder/Social Information System (SIS). It incorporates innovative Research Process Management and M&E tools, and is conceived to be the social counterpart of Geographic Information System (GIS), but with a participatory twist. It addresses the social aspects of conflict, problem, project and policy management activities. Social analysis is tackled through a broad menu of participatory research and actor-driven methodologies designed to be scaled up or down according to project needs.

[Ed. comment: The project is managed by Jacques M. Chevalier, University of Carleton, Ottawa, Canada, and a member of *CBNRM Net*. An introduction to SIS is available on the *CBNRM Net* web site (cf. section 'Literature'). The web site contains a number of links to the proposed social analysis and ARM (Action Research Management) techniques. Over the next 2-3 months, SIS workshops will be organized in Honduras, India, Indonesia, Niger, and Vietnam, leading to a prototype that will be regularly updated. A book publication will follow in 2004.]

URL: <http://www.carleton.ca/~jchevali/STAKEH.html>
Email: jacques_chevalier@carleton.ca

Register of best practices on indigenous knowledge. This on-line database is a joint activity of UNESCO's Management of Social Transformations Programme (MOST) and NUFFIC's IK-Unit (see URLs).

[Ed. comment: The Register is part of an on-line publication on IK Best Practice, cf. section 'Literature'.]

URL (Best Practice on IK): <http://www.unesco.org/most/bpikreg.htm>

URL (MOST): <http://www.unesco.org/most/welcome.htm>

URL (IK-Unit): <http://www.nuffic.nl/ik-pages/>

Terminology

[See the *CBNRM Net* web site for further listings and details, at <http://www.cbnrm.net/resources/terminology/>.]

Co-managed protected area (CMPA). These are officially designated Protected Areas (as per IUCN categories I-VI) where decision-making power is shared between state agencies and the indigenous and local communities that depend on that area culturally or for their livelihoods.

Characteristic features or CCAs are: (1) there exist "concerned" indigenous and local communities – related culturally and/or because of livelihoods, (2) management decisions and efforts lead explicitly towards conservation outcomes, and (3) indigenous and local communities are a player among several others (hold some power) in decision-making and implementation of decisions.

[Ed. comment: This working definition originates with IUCN's Collaborative Management Working Group (CMWG). Contact: Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, a member of *CBNRM Net*, see email.]

Email: gbf@cenesta.org

Community-based management. Appears to be identical with "community-based natural resource management". The difference is that this term is used with specific sectorial and/or geographical foci.

[Ed. comment: The term is used by the Coady International Institute, St. Francis Xavier University, Canada. Their training programs is featured in the *CBNRM Net* Newsletter and web site (cf. section 'Training and capacity building'.]

Community conserved area (CCA). These are natural and modified ecosystems including significant biodiversity, ecological services and cultural values, voluntarily conserved by concerned indigenous and local communities through customary laws or other effective means.

Characteristic features or CCAs are: (1) there exist 'concerned' indigenous and local communities – related culturally and/or because of livelihoods, (2) management decisions and efforts lead towards conservation outcomes (explicitly stated or not), and (3) indigenous and local communities are major players (hold power) in decision making and implementation of decisions – community institutions have the power to enforce regulations.

[Ed. comment: This working definition originates with IUCN's Collaborative Management Working Group (CMWG). Contact: Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, a member of *CBNRM Net*, see email.]

Email: gbf@cenesta.org

Other news

[Contains information that falls outside the regular knowledge management categories on the *CBNRM Net* web site.]

Fiji: Clams on Viti Levu Island. For the Verata people the *Anadara antiquata* clam is a symbol of cultural identity. But in recent years, the clam has experienced a precipitous decline in population do to overfishing, coastal development, and urban runoff. In collaboration with partners at the University of the South Pacific, World Resources Institute's Global Marine Strategy team is working with the Verata to study the effects of a temporary ban on fishing and harvesting of the clam and other marine resources.

This provisional marine protected area, declared through traditional practices, has experienced remarkable success. Using newly gained skills in scientific measurement and data collection, community members reported an 800 percent increase in clam population. Such encouraging results demonstrate that, with minimal outside support, local communities can employ temporary marine reserves to improve resource base, even in conjunction with formal protected area initiatives.

URL: <http://ideas.wri.org>
Email: frontdesk@wri.org

Literature

[This section includes relevant new and old literature, both published and gray. Literature submitted by members, in electronic form and hard copy, is routinely listed here. Some documents are reviewed or discussed elsewhere in this Newsletter. The literature in this section can be downloaded from the *CBNRM Net* web site, if not otherwise mentioned. See the *CBNRM Net* web site at <http://www.cbnrm.net/resources/literature/> and <http://www.cbnrm.net/library/documents/>. Try also the site search engine, a link is available on all pages.]

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