

# CBNRM Net

The Community-Based Natural Resource Management Network

CBNRM Net Newsletter

ISSN 1503-6251

Number 24, March 2004

The CBNRM Net Newsletter is a continuation of the CPRNet Newsletter, which was published by the World Bank's Common Property Resource Management Network (CPRNet). Le bulletin d'information de CBNRM Net fait suite au bulletin de CPRNet publié par le «Common Property Resource Management Network» (CPRNet) de la Banque Mondiale. URL: <http://www.cbnrm.net>

**Disclaimer/Démenti** ([http://www.cbnrm.net/support/disclaimer\\_newsletter.html](http://www.cbnrm.net/support/disclaimer_newsletter.html)). This Newsletter has been produced by the authority of and for the use of CBNRM Net for information purposes only. All findings, interpretations, and conclusions are the authors' alone. Any copyrighted material herein is distributed without profit or payment to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving this information for non-profit research and educational purposes only. CBNRM Net has made every possible effort to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this Newsletter, but cannot be held liable for any misrepresentation or inaccuracies. Ce bulletin a été rédigé par CBNRM Net pour son propre usage, ce à des fins d'information uniquement. Tous les résultats, interprétations et conclusions émanent du seul rédacteur. Tout objet protégé par des droits d'auteur est distribué sans aucun bénéfice ni paiement à ceux qui ont exprimé le souhait de recevoir ces informations, dans l'intention d'effectuer un travail didactique et de recherche sur des bases non lucratives. CBNRM Net a fait de son mieux pour assurer l'exactitude des données figurant dans ce bulletin et ne peut, en aucun cas, être tenu responsable de leur mauvaise interprétation ou des erreurs qu'elles pourraient contenir.

**Licensing:** This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike License. To view the license visit: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/1.0>, or send a letter to: Creative Commons, 559 Nathan Abbott Way, Stanford, California 94305, USA.

**Citation:** Use of this material is encouraged, provided correct information about the source is given. Citation format: "CBNRM Net. [year]. CBNRM Net Newsletter no. [x], [month year]". L'utilisation des informations est encouragée, à condition que leurs sources soient correctement citées. Format de la citation: «CBNRM Net. [année]. Bulletin CBNRM Net No. [x], [mois année]».

## From the editor

This issue includes, among others, the following: Two Focus pieces: on the connection between carbon sequestration and CBNRM, and on the ethics of elephant culling (a debate in Southern Africa that is heating up right now).

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

Because of my travel schedule, the next issue will appear in May 2004. Submit information early to ensure that it will be included!

Lars T. Soeftestad

## Membership and organizational issues

**New members.** (A) *Individual members:* Robert Arthur (Marine Resources Assessment Group [MRAG Ltd.]; London, United Kingdom); Susen Baier (Independent consultant; Gaborone, Botswana), Paul A. R. Chinniah (Paul Foundation; Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, India), Mamadou A. Dembele (Accelerated Economic Growth Team, United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Bamako, Mali), Rachel Garcia (EcoAfrica Environmental Consultants; Lubango, Angola), Bao Q. Le (Faculty of Forestry, Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry, Hue, Vietnam [presently Ph.D. candidate, Center for Development Research; Bonn, Germany]), Gitau Mbure (Africa/Middle East, ACDI/VOCA; Washington D.C., USA), Alen N. Mondido (Social Development, Project Seahorse Foundation for Marine Conservation, Inc.; Cebu City, Philippines), Francinah Nkani (General Nursing Programme, Institute of Health Sciences; Francistown, Botswana), Peter O'Hara (Regional Center for Asia, International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR); Cavite, Philippines), Sehleeah M. Schevers (Capacity Building for Adaptation to Climatic Change [CECI-CACC project], Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation; Hue City, Vietnam), Christine M. Schuler Deschryver (German Technical Cooperation [GTZ]; Bukavu, DR Congo), B. Dhon Sewatarmra (REST - Responsible Ecological and Social Tour and Training; Nontaburi, Thailand), Mwape Sichilongo (Development Services and Initiatives; Lusaka, Zambia), Siulil A. Tualemafua (Natural Resource Management, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme [SAPREP]; Apia, Samoa), Natalie C. Way-Jones (Environmental Management Unit, Strategic Environmental Focus (SEF); Pretoria, South Africa),

(B) *Institutional members:* <text>

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

**Member update.** Robert Laying, formerly Population/Environment Fellow, Population Fellows

The CBNRM Net website and the CBNRM Net Newsletter is published and copyrighted by CBNRM Networking, a Norwegian non-profit. CBNRM Networking is registered in the Norwegian Company register, registration number: 981 666 895. URL: [www.cbnrm.com](http://www.cbnrm.com)

CBNRM Net Newsletter Editor contact information – Email: [mail@cbnrm.net](mailto:mail@cbnrm.net); Fax: + 47 381 08 199; E-fax: + 47 850 31 334; Phone: + 47 380 44 655; Cell phone: + 47 908 23 006; Postal address: P.O. Box 1600, NO-4688 Kristiansand, Norway

Program, Scholl of Public Health, University of Michigan, and based in Iloilo City, Philippines; is now Associate Director, US Peace Corps, Lusaka, Zambia.

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. This will ensure that there is no delay or interruption in receiving the Newsletter.

Website: New material. The biggest new addition is the new category “Dictionaries” that contains several dictionaries featuring translations of key CBNRM terms. The context and rationale for this new section is found in a CBNRM Report written by Lars T. Soeftestad (see section ‘Literature’.)

[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 we site search engine. Material should be sent to <mail@cbnrm.net>.]

Website: Hall of Fame. The members that have contributed to preparing the several dictionaries on CBNRM terms, are recent additions. They are: Koffi A. Alinon (Lome, Togo), Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend (Bugnau, Switaerland), Daniela Diz Pereira Pinto (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), Fadi Doumani (Washington D.C., USA), Tanja Kleibl (Maputo, Mozambique), Lakhsara Mint Die (Nouakchott, Mauritania), Michael V. Flyman (Gaborone, Botswana), Frieda Nalèmazo Mawumi (Atakpame, Togo) and Francis Koudzo Ozou (Mango, Togo).

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

Website: 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>.]

Research Network on Property Rights in Resource Management. In September 2003 the Institute for Rural Futures, University of New England (New South Wales, Australia) coordinated the submission of an application to the Australian Research Council (ARC) for seed funding to prepare a full application under the ARC Research Networks Scheme. The application for seed funding was successful, although only a small part of the funding requested was granted.

CBNRM Net is a member of the Network. The other members include universities, research institutions, programmes and individuals, among them: Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies (Australian National University), South Asia Research Unit (Curtin University of Technology), Centre for the Interdisciplinary Study of Property Rights (University of Newcastle), Bureau of Rural Resources (Commonwealth Government), Centre for Community-Based Resource Management (University of Manitoba), Sustainable Communities Program (Rutgers State University), and Heritage Futures Research Centre (University of New England). In several cases the contact persons for these organisations are members of CBNRM Net.

[Ed. comment: If the network receives funding, *CBNRM Net* will play an important role in disseminating information between members via the *CBNRM Net* Newsletter.]

URL: <http://www.ruralfutures.une.edu.au/propertynet/>

Emails: David Brunckhorst – [dbrunckh@metz.une.edu.au](mailto:dbrunckh@metz.une.edu.au) & Ian Reeve – [ireeve@metz.une.edu.au](mailto:ireeve@metz.une.edu.au)

## Focus 1: On the ethics of elephant culling

[Ed. comment: This piece is written by Saliem Fakir (IUCN South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa; *CBNRM Net* member since February 1999). It is an introduction to the document ‘Notes on the ethics of elephant culling’ that can be downloaded from the *CBNRM Net* website (see section ‘Literature’).]

The debate on the issue of elephant culling is once again becoming a heated debate in South Africa as the South African National Parks contemplates the re-institution of its policy on culling. The policy had been suspended for five years.

However, elephant numbers in the Kruger Park have been estimated to be about 11 000 or so. This year is also the year in which the CITES COPS meeting and the issue of the sale of Southern Africa's 60 tons of ivory will come up for review. No, doubt the issue of elephants will be a hot-topic for discussion at CITES.

The notes originate from discussions held on the ethics of culling at a tele-seminar held at the Endangered Wildlife Trust on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March and a talk presented to the Ethical Society for South Africa on the 30<sup>th</sup> March.

I have taken the position that the elephant culling issue in the Kruger Park is not a sustainable use issue, but an ecological issue. This is my premise. The second, argument I have made is that the issue of culling can only be decided on the basis of a temporary moral rule, i.e. the rule of necessity.

Meaning that if the context dictates the rule of necessity will apply. This will be based on the validity of the scientific evidence, where no other option is deemed suitable in the short-term, and where all perspectives have been taken into account then the rule of necessity will apply. The rule is temporary and not universal or perpetual. If the context changes so the rule will have to be revisited.

I strongly argue that the moralistic arguments of the animal rights groups and that of the sustainable use groups does not give a good basis for the resolution of the elephant culling issue. In the case of the sustainable use principle, since there are no purported socio-economic motivations for culling suggests that the introduction of this principle is leading to the fudging of the issues at hand.

In fact, both the animal rights and sustainable use positions are ideological. Since, they are ideological they are designed to settle scores and not resolve a moral dilemma that park managers face. They also close-off other options and views. My philosophical premise is embedded in pragmatism.

It would seem that while sustainable use has been designed as pragmatic solution to a protectionist stance by conservation, in practice, its reification in the world of conservation politics by its followers suggest that goal of pragmatism has been lost as an ethos.

I argue that the followers of the sustainable use principle are doing damage to the idea of pragmatism enshrined within the principle and have replaced pragmatism with dogma- and hence ideology. My arguments are also premised on the view that there is a far more wary and intelligent public, and so the ethical motivations for what we do in conservation needs to be well reasoned and debated.

Perhaps the dogmatic approaches to sustainable use marks an natural evolution of an idea when its original context loses meaning in future use. When the original spirit is lost, it begs the question should we not re-open discussion on this matter so as to rescue pragmatism from ideology and dogma.

The paper puts forward an approach to ways in which the ethical dilemmas that elephant culling pose. The thoughts are 'experimental' in nature. The paper suggests a different way of thinking about these ethical issues. It also seeks to dispose of the false dichotomy between what is Afro-centric vs Euro-centric views on the issue of culling.

The paper is a first attempt to open the canvass on the issue, and reflecting differently on the matter. It is therefore still work in progress, and must be construed to be so. However, comments, critique and alternative ideas are welcome.

Saliem Fakir, 2 April 2004  
Email: [saliem.fakir@iucn.org](mailto:saliem.fakir@iucn.org)

## **Focus 2: The link between carbon sequestration, poverty alleviation and CBNRM**

[Ed. comment: This piece is written by Oscar Cacho (School of Economics, University of New South Wales, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia; *CBNRM Net* member since July 2002.)]

Through the process of photosynthesis, trees absorb carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) which remains fixed in wood and other organic matter in forests for long time periods. This is important for tropical countries, such as Indonesia and Brazil, with large areas of rainforest as well as deforested degraded land. CO<sub>2</sub> is the most common greenhouse gas and by absorbing this gas forests

contribute to the control of global warming. In a nutshell, the global warming problem creates a demand for certified emission reductions (CERs). A CER is the unit of exchange under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol.

The demand for CERs will be met mostly by the energy sector, through clean technologies. However, land-use change and forestry (LUCF) projects may also have an important role to play. There are two major categories of land-use projects: (i) afforestation and reforestation, and (ii) averted deforestation. The former sequester CO<sub>2</sub> as they grow, while the latter prevent carbon emissions by removing threats, usually by financially compensating the sources of threats for foregone production. Although averted deforestation projects can have significant livelihood benefits, as pointed out by Smith and Scherr (see further readings), they are not eligible for CER payments during the first commitment period of 2008–2012 of the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC, 2001). In the meantime, lobbying by NGOs and development agencies continues in an attempt to ensure that forest people are considered when drafting climate policy for future commitment periods. The remainder of this article focuses on LUCF projects that involve afforestation or reforestation, because these projects are currently eligible under the CDM.

Eligible LUCF projects in tropical countries can be roughly split into projects involving smallholders and industrial plantations. Smallholder projects consist of activities undertaken by farmers who manage small land areas and whose production system may be a mix of subsistence and marketable crops. Industrial plantations generally consist of monoculture of commercial trees for timber, pulp or fruit production. The latter systems are common in government-owned land and operate through concessions.

Selling carbon sequestration services has the advantage that the output does not need to be transported. Hence it can benefit people in remote areas, many of whom are poor. Another attractive feature of carbon is that there are no quality differences. A molecule of carbon is the same independently of where it resides, so smallholders may not face the common problem of not being able to achieve the quality required by international markets in agricultural commodities.

To compete in carbon markets, the cost of sequestering carbon in LUCF projects will have to be lower than the market price of carbon. Many studies suggest that the costs of carbon mitigation options based on forestry in developing countries are quite modest. However these estimates do not always include all the relevant costs.

In order to compare possible smallholder projects for climate mitigation, it helps to distinguish between abatement costs and transaction costs. In general, abatement costs are fairly straightforward to estimate, based on well-established discounted cash flow and modelling techniques. Transaction costs, on the other hand, are highly dependent on the particular socio-economic situation of the project participants and the institutional characteristics of the host country. Transaction costs include activities such as monitoring and certification of carbon sequestration actually accomplished, as well as enforcement of the land-use change agreed upon by smallholders.

One way to reduce the costs of smallholder involvement in carbon sequestration projects may be to develop projects with smallholders on a community basis. One of the benefits of a community-based strategy is the potential for informal regulation within communities, thereby reducing enforcement costs of projects. There is also scope for training landholders to measure forest carbon, thereby reducing monitoring costs. There is now considerable empirical evidence that common-property arrangements can reduce the transaction costs of governance under certain conditions.

It may also be possible for smallholders to realise significant economies of scale by pooling their land, labour and other resources in order to undertake larger projects as a community.

A well designed participatory strategy can be expected to reduce the transaction costs of monitoring and enforcing; however, it can also be expected to increase the transaction costs of reaching agreement on the regulatory program to be implemented. In other words, participatory processes of institutional intervention can be expected to reduce the *ex post* transaction costs at the expense of increasing the *ex ante* transaction costs. On the other hand it is also possible that proper consultation during project design may prevent lengthy litigation and other delays.

It is not possible to conclude that smallholders will always be less competitive, nor that they will always be more competitive in the CDM market. Rather, the competitiveness of smallholders in particular contexts needs to be determined case by case. Where they are found to be uncompetitive given existing circumstances, innovative institutional arrangements including participatory community-based management of carbon sequestration projects might be explored as a means of enhancing competitiveness and improving the prospects of international carbon markets contributing towards poverty alleviation.

#### Further Reading

This article contains excerpts from Cacho, Marshall and Milne (2002) (listed in section 'Literature'). A few more papers (leaning towards the technical side) are available at URL: <http://www.une.edu.au/febl/Economics/carbon/>

A useful discussion on the potential role of forest conservation as compared to afforestation and reforestation is:

Smith, J. and Scherr, S.J. 2003. Capturing the Value of Forest Carbon for Local Livelihoods. *World Development* 31(12): 2143-2160.

For a more detailed discussion consult the following:

Smith, J. and Scherr, S.J. 2002. Forest carbon and local livelihoods: assessment of opportunities and policy recommendations. CIFOR Occasional Paper No. 37 September 2002. [online] URL: [http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/publications/pdf\\_files/OccPapers/OP-037.pdf](http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/publications/pdf_files/OccPapers/OP-037.pdf)

Details about the activities allowed in the CDM can be found at ([online] URL: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/>): UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). 2001. The Marrakesh Accords & The Marrakesh Declaration, UNFCCC.

UNFCCC. 2002. Further clarifications on definitions of eligible activities. Annex II, Report of the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism, UNFCCC.

Oscar Cacho, 2 April 2004  
Email: [ocacho@pobox.une.edu.au](mailto:ocacho@pobox.une.edu.au)

#### Networking

Member view: Nickson O. Orwa (RECONCILE, Kenya). In response to reading Newsletter no. 23, Nickson writes in an email dated 28 January 2004: "Dear Lars, Thanks so much for the newsletter which is so informative. Going through it makes me feel at home with most of the activities going on throughout the globe. Keep up with the splendid work. Kindly find attached our current programme newsletter for you to share with other esteemed members. It is also available on our site".

And again, in response to a note I wrote him, on 29 January 2004 he writes: "Dear Lars, thanks for the response. One of the experiences we have come across in our day-to-day activities is not so much lack of information per se, but the lack of relevant information. You do find that everybody somewhere is doing something at times even in a small area you may find that two organizations are doing the same things yet they don't know about each other. This is a gap that you are addressing by providing relevant information from all over the globe in one platform for us practitioners to package and pass to the relevant targets. We do promise to play our part in making sure that the exchange of information is continuous."

[Ed. comment: The Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE) is located in Nakuru, Kenya. RECONCILE is an institutional member of *CBNRM Net* since May 2003.]

URL: <http://www.reconcile-ea.org/>  
Email: [nickson@reconcile-ea.org](mailto:nickson@reconcile-ea.org)

#### Projects

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

Lao PDR: Adaptive learning and fisheries enhancement. The project 'Adaptive learning approaches to fisheries enhancement, located in southern Lao PDR, started in February 1999 and finished in June 2002. The project (R7335) was organized by Fisheries Management

Science Programme (FMSP), organized/funded by ???, and the Final Technical Report is available on the FMSP Web site (see URL below).

The project focused on 'community fisheries', water bodies typically stocked and managed by local villages to obtain benefits for the village as a whole. The project concentrated on establishing an approach that would enable government staff, researchers and village communities to combine their strengths and learn more about management together. In total 38 villages in two provinces were involved in the project.

Adaptive learning has been described as a structured process of 'learning by doing' that emphasizes learning processes in management. Natural resource management often has to be undertaken without a complete understanding of the resources being managed (and therefore what the best management approach should be). In such cases the adaptive learning approach can be helpful by enabling management and improvements in understanding to occur simultaneously. During the course of the project technical experiments of stocking were carried out alongside socio-economic analysis of the costs and benefits of different management strategies. Most importantly, methods were established to make sure that all lessons learnt were available to, and evaluated by, both government staff and villagers alike. Two sets of guidelines were produced.

The first, 'Adaptive learning: lessons from southern Lao PDR', ed. by C. J. Garaway and R. I. Arthur, synthesizes knowledge gained from this project's experience with implementing adaptive co-management with respect to community fisheries management. It is a relatively non-technical guide aimed at organizations and individuals involved in natural resource management who wish to learn more about their resources at the same time as managing them. The guide explains the principles of adaptive learning and how these principles were executed in a real field setting. Amongst other things, it discusses, when it is appropriate, potential problems, and what skills and/or resources are required. It also outlines how the full participation of all stakeholders can be encouraged by facilitating and enhancing communication at all levels and increasing the learning of all involved.

A second publication, 'Community fisheries; lessons from southern Lao PDF', ed. by Garaway, C. J. and Arthur, R. I., synthesizes the wealth of experience gained about 'community fisheries'. This publication describes what community fisheries are, what options would be preferable in which circumstances. Technical advice (such as when and what to stock) is provided alongside ideas such as how to increase stakeholder participation. Importantly, advice is also given on circumstances under which such initiatives would not be appropriate. The guidelines are aimed at any organization whose remit is to promote rural development in a way that enables villagers to develop their own capacity and set and realize their own development priorities.

A follow-up project, "Uptake of adaptive learning for enhancement fisheries", is ongoing, and seeks to: (1) refine the adaptive learning guidelines (see section 'Literature'), (2) test elements of the approach in new locations/resources systems and institutional setting to enhance transferability, and (3) incorporate the experiences of others who have tried similar approaches to make it more applicable. Study sites are West Bengal (in collaboration with WorldFish and the Dept. of Agriculture, West Bengal), and the Mekong Basin (in collaboration with Mekong River Commission).

[Ed. comment: Both publications, as well as a short policy brief on the approach of adaptive learning, by Robert I. Arthur, et al., are listed in section 'Literature'. See also stories in section 'Focus' [tentative] and in section 'Tools'.]

URL: <http://dialspace.dial.pipex.com/town/gov67/FTRs/r7335a.htm>

## Training and capacity building

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

Philippines: PAR on CBNRM. International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) organized the first international course on “Participatory Action Research (PAR) for Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)”, at Cavite, Philippines, 8-9 December 2003. The main issue explored was whether PAR can help CBNRM.

[Ed. comment: The course report and the participant evaluation report are available on the *CBNRM Net* website. Both are listed in section ‘Literature’.]

## Research

[See the *CBNRM Net* website 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’.]

Mozambique: traditional leaders and CBNRM. Niklas Bergstrand has finished an M.A. in political science at Lund University, Sweden.

*Abstract:* Since the end of the civil war and the reformation of the socialist system in the early 1990s, Mozambique is undergoing changes. Part of this development is the government’s measures to reinstall so called “traditional leaders” (chiefs) in power. The research focused on whether or not traditional leaders can serve as a valuable institutional resource to be used in the implementation of development programs in rural communities. The CBNRM program “Programa Chipanje Chetu” was studied to investigate the role of the traditional leaders. Two villages were selected, Nova Madeira (where the implementation is going relatively smoothly), and II Congresso (where the situation is rather chaotic). Based on analysis of the situation in each village, the thesis concludes that the differences in implementation can be explained partly by individual behavior of the chiefs, and partly by the community structures they are operating within. Through comparing two opposite ways of defining the concept of ‘community’ – the “territorial model” vs. its critics – the thesis argues that the chief’s authority within the community is neither totally insignificant nor exclusively pivotal and clear-cut. Each community has a chief with individual characteristics, as well as a community structure with distinct features. The recommendations are therefore to model the framework of the development program and its implementation procedure in accordance with the situation within each particular community. In this respect, CBNRM should be considered a suitable implementation strategy.

*Keywords:* actor-structure, community, implementation, traditional leaders, tradition-modernity.

[Ed. comment: Niklas Bergstrand is a *CBNRM Net* member since September 2003. The thesis is listed in section ‘Literature’.]

AIDS and the environment. AIDS has become an environmental issue. Over 65 million people have already been infected by HIV/AIDS and some 28 million people have died from the virus. Over 90% of the carriers can be found in the poor countries. That is all well known. But did you know that environmental issues and HIV/AIDS are linked in several ways? This is shown in a new publication from Sida.

AIDS has been around for more than two decades now. The number of people infected by HIV/AIDS is comparable to the population sizes of France or Britain and over 90% of the carriers can be found in poor countries. Hence, the AIDS epidemic is no longer just an isolated health problem; it has become a general development issue and a hindrance to efforts to increase public health and alleviate poverty in many countries. This is especially true for Sub-Saharan Africa where over 70 % of all the people who have been infected or have developed AIDS are to be found.

*Downward spiral of AIDS, poverty and the environment.* In many rural areas the epidemic has resulted in massive losses of labour and knowledge of local conditions for farming and management of natural resources. When it is the male head of the family who dies the living conditions of surviving widows and children is often ruined, as women are not entitled to land in the same way as men.

The effects of AIDS might also affect attitudes so that long-term sustainable use of the environment and natural resources is abandoned for short-term exploitation of readily accessible common property resources. Moreover, environmental degradation and poor natural resource management affect the general health status through a number of mechanisms (see SDU 5/2002). Hence, when environmental conditions are poor people tend to be more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS due to a low general health status. People suffering from both malnutrition and HIV/AIDS also become more susceptible to diseases such as malaria and cholera. Malnutrition in turn shortens the period of HIV infection without symptoms, hastens the onset of AIDS and ultimately death, and may also increase the risk of HIV transmission from mothers to babies.

The Sida publication concludes that both national governments and donors must better understand the relationships between the environment, natural resources and HIV/AIDS, if sustainable agricultural and rural development is to be achieved.

A new FAO study suggests several measures along the same line to help improve the situation with food security and AIDS in Africa: AIDS-specific advanced training for agricultural extension workers, building public awareness of the interconnections between AIDS and agriculture, improving the food situation of affected households, and securing women's property rights. On the governmental level, the FAO study proposes multi-sectoral cooperation and integration of AIDS into development agendas as important objectives.

[Ed. comment: This piece was written by Fredrik Moberg. It is based on a recent Sida publication "The environment, natural resources and HIV/AIDS". Further information is available in a recent FAO publication on HIV/AIDS and agriculture (both are listed in section 'Literature').]

## Tools

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

**Participatory 3-D modelling.** Integrated Approaches to Participatory Development (IAPAD) - Participatory Avenues (see URL below) has developed "Participatory 3-D Modelling" (P3DM) as a tool for merging indigenous technical knowledge and traditional spatial information. The tool supports the culture of knowledge dissemination, and acts as a focal point for sharing information and technical progress on community-based mapping and Public Participation GIS (PPGIS). Applications include collaborative research, planning for natural resource management, and dealing with conflict resolution and resource tenure.

[Ed. comment: A publication on P3DM, co-authored by Giacomo Rambaldi and Jasmin Callosa-Tarr, is listed in section 'Literature'.]

URL: <http://iapad.org/>  
Email: [grambaldi@iapad.org](mailto:grambaldi@iapad.org)

**Adaptive learning.** A structured process of 'learning by doing' that emphasizes learning processes in management. In doing so, adaptive learning provides a framework and methodologies for the implementation of adaptive co-management.

[Ed. comment: [comment: In email from Robert Arthur, 14 Jan 2004.] See stories in section 'Projects', as well as three documents listed in section 'Literature'.].]

URL: <http://?>  
Email: ?

**Afrique de l'Ouest: Manuel d'Animation des Communautés Pastorales.** Ce manuel a été établi par le programme pastoral pilote Ouest Africain (PPPOA) exécuté de 1994 à 2002 dans sept pays Africains du Sahel par la Banque Mondiale sur co-financement Norvégien. Ce programme visait à évaluer la validité du modèle de gestion holistique des ressources utilisé dans d'autres parties du monde, pour les communautés pastorales d'Afrique de l'Ouest. C'est le premier manuel qui ait été conçu à l'intention exclusive de communautés pastorales analphabètes. Il a été développé sur la base des travaux, comme ceux de Lyra Srinivasan, portant sur le développement participatif des capacités de communautés rurales aussi bien qu'urbaines. Cet outil de développement comporte un manuel de 290 pages et 372 images sur lesquelles s'appuie le processus pédagogique. Sa mise en œuvre requiert une quarantaine d'heures d'apprentissage d'un nombre variable de membres de la communauté, se répartissant sur une à sept semaines selon l'intensité du processus d'apprentissage.

[Commentaire de l'éditeur: La publication est incluse dans la section 'Literature'.]



West Africa: Outreach manual for pastoral communities. This manual was developed under the West African Pilot Pastoral Program (WAPPP), implemented from 1994 to 2002 in seven African Sahelian countries by the World Bank, with Norwegian co-financing. The program aimed at assessing the relevance to pastoral communities of West Africa of the holistic resource management model currently implemented in other parts of the world. This manual is the first one to be designed exclusively for analphabet pastoral communities. It has been developed taking advantage of the extensive work provided by people, such as Lyra Srinivasan, involved with participatory processes aimed at a genuine and effective empowerment of rural and urban communities. This skill development package includes a field manual on 290 pages and 372 supporting images, requiring around forty training hours of different members of the community, over one to seven weeks, according to the intensity of the training process.

[Ed. comment: The publication is listed in section 'Literature'.]

## Dictionaries and terminology

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

CBNRM practitioner. Any group, association or social organizational unit (including collectives and individuals), and including the local people, that is involved in local natural resource management activities, as a rule through practical involvement, engagement with, and collaboration with the local people.

[Ed. comment: This is a very broad and inclusive definition. Note that both collectives and individuals are included. The focus is on collectives and individuals that work practically on the ground. The Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) project Sharing and Promotion of Awareness and Regional Knowledge (SPARK), in the collaborative activity 'CBNRM Practitioners Directory' (see section 'Tools') uses this term with a different meaning. Specifically, the SPARK term (1) covers groups or associations, that is, collectives, and not individuals, and (2) local people themselves are not considered to be practitioners. See also the term 'CBNRM stakeholder'.

CBNRM stakeholder. Any group, organization or association (including collectives and individuals) that is involved in natural resource management activities in one way or another, including as evaluator, funder, implementer, manager, practitioner, and researcher.

[Ed. comment: This is a very broad and inclusive term. CBNRM practitioners (see on this term in this section) are also CBNRM stakeholders. In addition, a host of other collectives and individuals are included, comprising the public sector, the private sector, the civil society, aid agencies, and other collectives and individuals engaged in preparation, financing, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and research. See also the term 'CBNRM practitioner'.]

## 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 of the documents are reviewed or discussed elsewhere in this Newsletter. All literature listed here can be downloaded from the *CBNRM Net* website, if not otherwise mentioned (see <http://www.cbnrm.net/resources/literature/> and <http://www.cbnrm.net/library/documents/>). Try also the site search engine, available on all pages.]

Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD). 2003. "Bridging the gap between livestock keeping and tourism in Ngamiland district, Botswana." Concept paper. Prepared by Michael Vosa Flyman. Gumare, Botswana.

[Ed. comment: Available on the *CBNRM Net* web site. The author is a member of *CBNRM Net*. Email: [innovatve@botsnet.bw](mailto:innovatve@botsnet.bw).]

Alinon, Koffi and Ouedraogo, Hubert. 2003. "Atelier sur la dimension foncière de la lutte contre la pauvreté - Actes", Lomé: LandNet West Africa/CILSS/ILC.

[Ed. comment: Available on the *CBNRM Net* Web site. The editors are members of *CBNRM Net*. Email: [Koffi.Alinon@mpl.ird.fr](mailto:Koffi.Alinon@mpl.ird.fr), [O.Hubert@fasonet.bf](mailto:O.Hubert@fasonet.bf).]

Bergstrand, Niklas. 2004. "Traditional authority in Mozambique. A potential source in the implementation of a rural development project?" M.A. Thesis. Department of Political Science, Lund University. Lund, Sweden: Lund University.

[Ed. comment: Available on the *CBNRM Net* Web site. See story in section 'Research'. The author is a member of *CBNRM Net*. Email: [niklas@skawars.nu](mailto:niklas@skawars.nu). URL: [www.svet.lu.se](http://www.svet.lu.se).]

Cacho, Oscar J., Marshall, G. R. and Milne, M. 2002. "Smallholder agroforestry projects: potential for carbon sequestration and poverty alleviation". Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis Division. Working Paper, ESA 03-06. Rome, Italy: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). [online] URL: [http://www.fao.org/es/esa/pdf/wp/ESAWP03\\_06.pdf](http://www.fao.org/es/esa/pdf/wp/ESAWP03_06.pdf).

[Ed. comment: Section 'Focus 1': "The link between carbon sequestration, poverty alleviation and CBNRM" in this issue is excerpted from this document. Oscar J. Cacho is a member of *CBNRM Net*. Email: <ocacho@pobox.une.edu.au>.]

Fakir, Saliem. 2004. "Towards a pragmatic compliance and enforcement regime for the environment using a rights-based approach." Paper presented at the conference "Enviro-legal compliance for sustainability", 23-25 February 2004, Rosebank, South Africa.

[Ed. comment: Available on the *CBNRM Net* website. The author is a member of *CBNRM Net*. Email: <saliem.fakir@iucn.org>.]

Fakir, Saliem. 2004. "Notes on the ethics of elephant culling". Talk at the Ethics Society of South Africa, 30 March 2004.

[Ed. comment: Section 'Focus 1': "The ethics of elephant culling" in this issue is an introduction to this document, which is available on the *CBNRM Net* website. The author is a member of *CBNRM Net*. Email: <saliem.fakir@iucn.org>.]

FAO. 2003. "HIV/AIDS and agriculture: Impacts and responses. [online] URL: [ftp://ftp.fao.org/sd/SDW/SDWW/ip\\_summary\\_2003-webversion.pdf](ftp://ftp.fao.org/sd/SDW/SDWW/ip_summary_2003-webversion.pdf).

Hall, John M., ed. 2002. "Manuel d'Animation des Communautés Pastorales". Programme Pastoral Pilote Ouest Africain (PPPOA). Washington D.C., les Etats-Unis d'Amérique: Banque Mondiale. (Un projet exécuté de 1994 à 2002 par la Banque Mondiale et co-financé par la Norvège. L'équipe du PPPOA a procédé à l'établissement de ce manuel). [online] URLs: <http://www.cbnrm.net/library/documents/> & <http://www.cbnrm.net/resources/tools/>

[Commentaire de l'éditeur: Présente dans la section 'outils' ci-dessus. Disponible sur le site internet du *CBNRM Net*. L'auteur est membre du réseau *CBNRM Net*. La version de langue anglaise de ce document est disponible, voir ci-dessous. Email: <john.hall@puropueblo.com>.]

Hall, John H., ed. 2002. "Outreach manual for pastoral communities." The West Africa Pilot Pastoral Program (WAPPP). Washington D.C., USA: World Bank. A World Bank supported project, co-financed by Norway. (The WAPPP started in 1994 and closed in 2002. WAPPP staff was involved in the production of this manual). [online] URLs: <http://www.cbnrm.net/library/documents/> & <http://www.cbnrm.net/resources/tools/>

[Ed. comment: Presented in section 'Tools' above. Available on the *CBNRM Net* Web site. The author is a member of *CBNRM Net*. A French version is available, see above. Email: <john.hall@puropueblo.com>]

International Institute of Rural Reconstruction. 2003. International course on "Participatory Action Research (PAR) for Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)". Course report. IIRR, Cavite, Philippines, 8-9 December 2003.

[Ed. comment: Presented in section 'Training and capacity building' above. Available on the *CBNRM Net* web site. International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) staff, including Per O'Hara, are members of *CBNRM Net*. Email: <Peter.OHara@iirr.org>. URL: <<http://www.iirr.org>>.]

International Institute of Rural Reconstruction. 2003. International course on "Participatory Action Research (PAR) for Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)". Course participant feedback. IIRR, Cavite, Philippines, 8-9 December 2003.

[Ed. comment: Presented in section 'Training and capacity building' above. Available on the *CBNRM Net* Web site. International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) staff, including Peter O'Hara, are members of *CBNRM Net*. Email: <Peter.OHara@iirr.org>. URL: <<http://www.iirr.org>>.]

Rambaldi, Giacomo and Callosa-Tarr, Jasmin. 2002. *Participatory 3-dimensional modelling. Guiding principles and applications*. Los Baños, Philippines: ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation (ARCBC).

[Ed. comment: See topic in section 'Tools'. The author is a member of *CBNRM Net*. Email: <grambaldi@iapad.org>. URL: <<http://www.iapad.org/>>.]

Sida. 2003. "The environment, natural resources and HIV/AIDS". [online] URL: <http://www.sida.se/publications>.

Soeftestad, Lars T. 2004. "Coastal and marine resources in the Caribbean: Local co-management and regional knowledge management". In: Proceedings of the 56th Annual Meeting of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI), Tortola, British Virgin Islands, 10-14 November 2003.

[Ed. comment: Available on the *CBNRM Net* Web site. The author is a member of *CBNRM Net*. Email: <lars@cbnrm.net>.]

Soeftestad, Lars T. 2004. "Language, culture and communication in development cooperation. On the role of ICTs in networking online communities of practice." Prepared by Lars T. Soeftestad. *CBNRM Net Paper* no. 6, 2004. [online] URL: <http://www.cbnrm.net/members/papers.html>

[Ed. comment: Available in a password protected part of the *CBNRM Net* website (members are granted access). Email: <lars@cbnrm.net>.]

World Bank. 2003. *A user's guide to poverty and social impact analysis*. [online] URL: <http://www.worldbank.org/psia> & <http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/psia>

[Ed. comment: Contact: Andreas Groetschel. Emails: <agroetschel@worldbank.org>, <psia@worldbank.org> ]



This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike License. To view a copy of this license, visit: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/1.0/>, or send a letter to: Creative Commons, 559 Nathan Abbott Way, Stanford, California 94305, USA.