

# CBNRM Net

The Community-Based Natural Resource Management Network

CBNRM Net Newsletter

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## From the editor

This issue includes, among others, the following: In 'Focus': a fascinating glimpse into a common property institution in Goa, India, adaptive co-management in Lao PDR, a call for papers on CBNRM in Botswana, and a research and applied activities in South east Asia on adaptive learning.

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.

A note on section 'Literature'. This is an opportunity for you announce your publications, and network with others working on similar issues (towards this, email addresses for all authors are included). If you are interested in making use of this opportunity, submit your publications for review, preferably as hard copies. In addition, if you are interested in your publication being made available on the website for downloading, submit it also in electronic form.

The next issue will, among others, include a presentation of the IASCP conference in Mexico in August 2004, specifically some of the papers that deal with CBNRM and CBNRM-related issues. Submit information early to ensure that it will be included!

Lars T. Soeftestad

## Membership and organizational issues

**New members.** (A) *Individual members:* Germano M. Dimande (Community Programme, Limpopo National Park; Maputo, Moçambique), Carmo D'Souza (Faculty of Law, University of Goa; Goa, India), Steve Gluck (The Sequitorian Society; Salem, Connecticut, USA), Anil Kumar (Plant-Animal-Relationship, Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute; Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh, India), Anoop G. Nair (Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Center for Agricultural and Rural Development Studies, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University; Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India), Ufuoma J. Odiete (Community Programmes Development, Shell Nigeria; Warri, Delta State, Nigeria), Zoë J. E. Parr (Forest Policy and Environment Group and Pro-Poor Tourism, Overseas Development Institute; London, United Kingdom), G. Viswanatha Reddy (Forest Department, Government of India; Jaya Nagar, Bangalore, India & Support Tiger Conservation; Mysore, Karnataka, India), Elizabeth C. Rihoy (PLASS, University of Western Cape; Arzier, Switzerland), Arif U. Sardar (Access and Control over Natural Resources, ActionAid Bangladesh; Dhaka, Bangladesh), Camila C. Sarmiento (Eastern Visayaas Partnership for rural Development; Catarman, Northern Samar, Philippines), Louise W. Sorensen (Energy and Environment, UNDP Kenya; Nairobi, Kenya), and Muhammad I. Zuberi (Dept. of Botany, University of Rajshahi; Rajshahi, Bangladesh).

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(B) *Institutional members*: Association for Development and Health Action in Rural Areas [ADHAR]; Loisingha, Bolangir, Orissa, India (contact person: Umasanker Sahu, Executive Secretary), Environmental and Social Projects for Rural Improvement Trust [ESPRIT]; Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu, India (contact person: M. Kalyani M. Manickam, Social worker / Environmental development worker), natural Resource Conservation, Social Needs Network; Kisumu, Kenya (contact person, Rev. Jose O. Asila, Executive director), and Administration, Trade and Environmental Rights, Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association; Harare, Zimbabwe (contact person: Tumai Murombo, Director of Administration and Environmental Lawyer), and.

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

Member update. (1) Bruce Byers (*CBNRM Net* member since May 1998) has accepted a new position as Sr Associate in the Environment and Natural Resources sector group of Associates in Rural Development, Inc. (ARD); Arlington, Virginia, USA, and (2) Hoang Van Son (*CBNRM Net* member since November 2001) is now Head, Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Department, Vinh University; Vinh City, Nghe An, Vietnam.

Member presentation: G. Wiswanath Reddy. He writes, in the Membership Application Form: "I am from Indian Forest Service working for the government of India. I worked in Ranthabore Tiger Reserve for 6 years. Ranthabore is one the best known parks for the Tiger sightings. Being an umbrella species the Tiger conservation ensures the protection and preservation of host of other species. Hence along with my signature I have the message to save the tiger. Right now I am on sabbatical, doing Ph.D. under Dr. Ullas Karanth well known authority on Tigers".

Email: [gvreddy@wcsindia.org](mailto:gvreddy@wcsindia.org)

Member presentation: Steve Gluck. He writes, in the Membership Application Form: "Three trips to Sub-Saharan Africa have given me a new focus in life. I have come to see that there is much misinformation presented to the public by the Western media. I have learned that there is a long history of misguided involvement in Africa by the West – once by Colonial Governments – more recently by a conglomeration of environmentalists, academic researchers and NGO's of various interests – often with the highest goals but almost always without a holistic understanding of the relationship between the local people and their environment. Though I have little academic training, I have, as a result, a much different perspective on things. This is, I believe, of some value. I am working on a book about my experiences in Africa. There is an abbreviated working copy on the Internet (Ed. comment: see URL below). Membership in *CBNRM Net* would give me access to current ideas and developments in this area – all useful for my writing and my research. In addition I would be better able to plan future trips to Africa – possibly in support of new opportunities in *CBNRM* areas.

"My writing is from an experiential standpoint. Much has been written about Africa. Very little of that reaches the general public in America – most of whom have a rather simplistic and unrealistic view of Africa and the problems facing its peoples, wildlife and environment. In addition, much of that work is highly specialized and seemingly of little practical or immediate value. Travel writing, of which there is a considerable amount, is almost exclusively geared to the photographic tourist – the observer. Nature writing is aimed at the armchair adventurer. Both of these seem to perpetuate the view that the wilderness should be kept separate from people – with the resulting effect of encouraging displacement of local peoples and banning their traditional ways. Writing by hunters is usually directed only to hunters – and has a limited, narrow view and is often unpalatable to the general reader. I am hoping to bridge the gap between these forms. My focus is on sustainable use – specifically as it applies to trophy hunting. Hopefully, my readers will better appreciate the importance of this approach. This can only help the *CBNRM* communities. I may be able to help in other ways as I have some time and resources."

URLs: <http://www.the-wild-life.com/> & <http://www.stevegluck.com/>  
Email: [steve@stevegluck.com](mailto:steve@stevegluck.com)

Member presentation: Rev. Joe Otieno Asila. He writes, in the Membership Application Form: "In the eight years of its existence SNN has identified itself as a socio-economic research institution whose activities have spun the entire Lake Victoria Basin. SNN's major focus areas

include research, training, consultancy and networking. Having gone through the *CBNRM Net* website, it is evident that it has more experience, links, resources, information and opportunities which will enhance our work in the Lake Victoria basin.

“The first and major CBNRM Net can support our work is through networking. We at SNN believe that CBNRM net will expose our work to more members in their network to enable us to share idea, experiences, information and opportunities with more partners in the network. This collaboration could see both of us implementing some of the projects as we work always with communities around Lake Victoria region. CBNRM Net can also be our platform for major exchange of ideas, information and experiences. We ask CBNRM Net advertise us both on their website and listerv.

“It is our wish and hope that through our experience with communities other members of CBNRM Net who would want to identify partners in Kenya especially in the Western part of Kenya could consult SNN. We carry out participatory socio-economic research in collaboration with other local NGOs, CBOs, and grassroots organizations, some of whom we have trained and consulted for. Most of them are members of our network through our Community Information Resource Centre in Kisumu”.

[Ed. comment: Social Needs Network (SNN), in Kisumu, Kenya, is an institutional member of *CBNRM Net*.]

Email: [j.asila@excite.com](mailto:j.asila@excite.com)

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>](mailto:mail@cbnrm.net).

Mailing list and changes in email addresses. Write to [<mail@cbnrm.net>](mailto: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. As usual, there is new material throughout, including in the Dictionaries. A new category, combining various CBNRM documents and called “CBNRM Net Papers”, is now available. The section “Members” (which of course is open only to members – see below on how to get access) has been overhauled, and now includes much more material.

[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 webpages), and (4) with the website search engine. Material should be sent to [<mail@cbnrm.net>](mailto:mail@cbnrm.net).]

Website: Section ‘Members’. Access to this section is restricted to members of *CBNRM Net*. Write to [<mail@cbnrm.net>](mailto: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>](http://www.cbnrm.net/support/stats.html). Explanations of the measures used are at [<www.cbnrm.net/support/help.html>](http://www.cbnrm.net/support/help.html).]

## **Focus: Legal basis of the *Gaonkaria* or village community association in Goa, India**

by Carmo D’Souza

### **Introduction**

The *Gaonkaria* or *Gaunkary* (in Konkani or Sanskrit) or *Comunidade* (in Portuguese) is a village community association for managing land and water resources for agriculture and other social and welfare activities at the local level in Goa, India, and was central to the agricultural economy since earliest times. It is somewhat autonomous in its communal management functions, like the ancient *panchayat* system of village or local community governance based on five caste or occupational groups; and depended on the Sovereign or the State only for supra-community functions like defense. Emile de Laveleye found it similar to community systems in primitive agrarian societies worldwide like the *mir* in Russia, the *macro* in Holland, the *allmend* in Switzerland, the *almaening* in Sweden and Finland, the common property systems in France and Belgium, and the ancient property systems in Scotland, U.S. America, the Iberian Peninsula, Italy, Japan and the Celtic countries. The *Gaonkaria* or village community

association owned all the cultivable land and association irrigation systems, and leased them out to individual cultivators at the highest bid at periodic auctions. Although such leases were transferable by inheritance, transfer of sale or change of land use was restricted constitutionally to the agricultural purposes contracted at the time of the lease. With increasing taxation and demographic pressures, the *Gaonkaria* leased out marginal lands on the periphery of villages for fixed rent, providing the lessee having the right to own the land after 25 years.

### Structure

Each village had a *Gaonkaria* or community association comprising all male members (*gaonkars* or *gaunkars*) who had a share (*jon* or *jonos*, and hence sometimes termed *jonkar*) in the community with membership bounded by male descent. These shares could be held by a clan (*vangor*). It was headed by a chief *gaonkar* or *gaunkar* and a village clerk or secretary (*kulkarni*), both of which were hereditary. Each community association governed itself internally by its own customary practices, depending on its caste composition, through plenary meetings of all its members (*gauponn*). The village clerk or secretary (*kulkarni*), of the Brahmin caste, was charged with keeping record, and clarified and guided members of the association on customary practices. There was a judge for village community associations. The community association promoted the inclusion of other skilled or semi-skilled individuals; and those who financially helped it were called 'interested participants with limited interest' or shareholders (*accionistas*), while others of either sex could be absorbed as groups and given rights over earmarked lands (*componentes*). Although each community association was somewhat independent, they were linked regionally with certain villages being pre-eminent over others in status. For example, the central region of the Islands of Goa (*Tiswadi* in Konkani, or '*Ilhas*' in Portuguese) comprised 31 villages with eight having a higher status and responsibility than others. Each community association owned large tracts of land and water, which were leased out for productive agriculture, the profits from which were shared equally as dividends among all shareholders and members.

### Function

Each *Gaonkaria* or village association administered itself by convening a meeting (*gauponn*) of all its members (*gaonkars*) to make decisions, in the presence of the chief *gaonkar* assisted by the village clerk or secretary (*kulkarni*). The village association took decisions in plenary by unanimous vote (*mata*), with members (a member or a clan being entitled to one vote) voting by indicating their assent (*nems*) or dissent (*nay*, *naka*) that were recorded. A dissent amounted to a veto. Similarly, a larger region (*mahal* or *tanadaria*) comprising several villages administered itself through regional council meetings (*Camara Geral* or *Gaonkaria Geral*) with two representatives from each village, presided by the Chief Executive Official of the Thana (*thanadhar*), assisted by its secretary the revenue collector (*nadkarni*), and using voting procedures similar to those of the village council.

Each *Gaonkaria* or village community association had administrative, financial, social and judicial functions. It leased communal lands to tenants at auctions, protected them (usually reclaimed land or *khazan*) against erosion and denudation by tidal waters, exercised sanitation and welfare functions suitable to the times, collected revenues and paid taxes, and settled disputes at the local level. It functioned along customary laws pre-dating the Portuguese colonization of Goa that probably go back to Vedic times. The Charter or *Foral* of 1526 drafted by Afonso Mexia (Superintendent of Revenues and Taxes) was the first Portuguese compilation of the customary laws of the village community associations. Proponents of the *Gaonkaria* consider it the *Magna Carta* of village community associations; and it applied to the 31 villages constituting the Islands of Goa (or '*Tiswadi*', or present-day *Ilhas Taluka*) which were the first lands colonized. During the Portuguese rule, legal provisions were promulgated on the functioning of community associations, especially procedural regulations.

Each of the 31 villages forming the Islands of Goa (*Tiswadi* or *Ilhas*) had to pay a tax, rent or contribution (*renda* by Afonso Mexia) to the Sovereign or State. There is controversy on the term used by Mexia, since it could imply the ownership of land by the Sovereign or State, or the payment of a contribution for protection. This payment of rent was fixed irrespective of profits

and losses suffered, although contributions were reduced for losses suffered due to wars. In case a village defaulted making its payment to the Sovereign or Government, members of the eight principal villages among the 31 villages of *Ilhas (Tiswadi)* were responsible to pay the dues. The defaulting village would be leased at an auction to recover the payments incurred; however, the village members did not lose their *Gaonkaria* rights and could terminate the lease by paying the full dues. This procedure established the principle of equal and common responsibility among community associations for managing their productive assets, like a confederacy. Representatives of village community associations resisted any substantial changes in their administrative system during the Portuguese colonization of Goa, based on guarantees by Afonso de Albuquerque, the Portuguese Conqueror of Goa, to the local population of non-interference in their community management system. Consequently, community associations in Goa resented any interference by Government over the centuries, unlike their counterparts in British India that were changed drastically. However, the judicial attributes of village community associations were totally negated by the provisions of the Decree of 1836 on judicial reform that abolished the post of the judge of village communities.

### **Current Status**

*Gaonkaria* or village community associations continue functioning in Goa since it joined the Indian Union in 1961, although active participation by members in community affairs has declined considerably for several reasons. The Agricultural Tenancy Act of 1964 and the Mundkar Protection from Eviction Act of 1975 provide tenants (*mundkar*) the right to purchase the lands they till and the sites of their houses, respectively; while a modern electoral form of local government (*panchayat*) was introduced in keeping with practices in India. They have completely changed the power relations between the State, the local government and the village community associations. Once effected, the *Gaonkaria* or village community association will lose some of its lands, and potentially incur the cost of providing communal land and water services to 'non-members' of the association. While the *Goankaria* has revenue base, its political influence has been usurped by the newly formed *Panchayat*, which lacks a revenue base. Consequently, village community associations have tended not to indulge in land and water maintenance, and other village welfare activities that are taken up by other local bodies. There is declining interest in the village community as an institution due to this institutional conflict, the 'free-rider' status accorded to tenants, and its hereditary somewhat closed structure. This conflict between the *Gaonkaria* and the *Panchayat* has considerable repercussions to the maintenance of prime agricultural land for food production, preventing saline intrusion on (mostly) reclaimed lands, and mitigating the impacts of sea-level rise. It has consequences for strategically positioning the economy of a small coastal state like Goa with its dependence on largely domestic coastal tourism competitively against its larger neighbors (e.g., Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Kerala). Its resolution needs to be viewed within the broader context of social and political cohesion and economic prioritization and diversification for Goa, for which suitable legal and institutional reforms will be needed.

[Ed. comment: The author of this piece, Carmo D'Souza is a member of *CBNRM Net* since April 2004. Cf. story in section 'Research'. The two volumes on the *Goankaria* system are listed in section 'Literature'.]

Email: ismilda@sify.com

### **Networking**

Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa (NESDA). The Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa (NESDA) is an international NGO whose secretariat is based in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. NESDA is a resource for and forum of African experts in the management of environmental and natural resources. Its mission is to help African societies achieve environmentally sustainable development and to contribute to the reinforcement of African capacities, human resources, and institutions in environmental planning. The network enjoys the material and intellectual support of the African Development Bank, the Norwegian and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Trust Funds, through the World Bank and other bilateral donors. Members include: experts in environmental and natural resources management from 30 African countries. NESDA's activities are demand-driven and directed at national governments and institutions, professional

and academic institutions, and individuals engaged in environment and natural resources management as well as sub-regional institutions involved in promoting sustainable development.

[Ed. comment: NESDA has been active in Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Tanzania, and Uganda. NESDA is listed on the *CBNRM Net* website.]

COMMENT: check that the website is operational (it was under construction in 01/04.

URL: <http://www.rri.org/nesda/default.htm>  
Email: ?

Botswana: Call for papers - NRM and people. The CBNRM Support Programme phase 1 aimed to create an enabling environment for sustainable support to Community Based Natural Resources Management activities undertaken by rural communities (including remote area dwellers in western Botswana) that equitably include men and women. Phase 1 ended in December 2003 and a second phase was started in January 2004 (until 2006). This second phase has a stronger focus on information sharing between similar CBNRM initiatives in the southern African region with the aim to further inform the implementation of CBNRM in Botswana as well.

In meeting this objective the support programme is planning to publish a new issue of the CBNRM Occasional paper in 2004. The title will be "*NRM and People*", focusing on Botswana. The intention is to capture lessons learnt, best practises and other relevant information from experiences of CBNRM in Botswana. The paper will be distributed to the CBNRM Support Programme mailing list with over 400 addresses in Botswana, the Region, as well as the rest of the world.

In terms of topics and content for papers, the publication aims to address a variety of issues related to CBNRM in Botswana. Specifically contributions should look at the interactions and linkages between people and natural resources, at how people can influence natural resources and their management but also at how natural resources influence peoples lives and livelihoods. We are looking for a wide range of experiences and cases related to this topic that will facilitate information and lessons sharing amongst practitioners, professionals and others interested in the field.

*Author guidelines:*

- Articles should make reference to existing literature,
- For purposes of homogeneity of the publication the editors reserve the right to make revisions and/or corrections to manuscripts and, if so, will forward you the up-dated paper for final approval. When submitting your paper please confirm that you agree with this,
- Manuscripts should be presented in font "Bookman old style" 10pt,
- All borders at 2cm, no page numbering and no footnotes,
- Articles are required *only* as electronic copies,
- Articles should not exceed 4000 words, and
- Pie grams, graphs, maps, illustrations and figures, and the text must be in black and white.

[Ed. comment: Articles should be sent to Jenny Tholin, and cc'd to Cathrine Wirbelauer (emails below).]

Emails: [jenny.tholin@iucn.org](mailto:jenny.tholin@iucn.org) & [cathrine.wirbelauer@iucn.org](mailto:cathrine.wirbelauer@iucn.org)

## **Activities and interventions**

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

Philippines: Legal services for communities. More than 50 communities involved in CBNRM around the Philippines are expected to receive legal support from select public interest environmental organizations. This is the third phase of a partnership between USAID and environmental alternative law groups.

*Background.* "Assistance to local communities involved in DENR and other government sponsored CBNRM initiatives" is a USAID-funded grant to environmental alternative groups, namely Tanggol Kalikasan, Environmental Legal Assistance Center, and Paglilingkod Batas Pangkapatiran Foundation, led by the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL). In 1997, CIEL received a grant from USAID to conduct twelve case studies of various

government-sponsored CBNRM initiatives nationwide. The studies revealed a strong need for groups like NGOs that are in a unique position to provide legal assistance.

Phase one was the initial attempt to address a few of the concerns raised in the case studies. Technical assistance was provided to DENR's CBNRM Office, local communities participating in DENR-sponsored activities, and DENR's Office of the Undersecretary for Legal Affairs. Phase two provided assistance to over 24 communities involved in CBNRM. Two of the groups capacitated marginalized upland communities and indigenous peoples' groups to interact better with the DENR and improve legal and policy support for the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources. At the same time, direct legal support was extended to the communities, including the successful defence of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997 that was upheld as constitutional by the Philippine Supreme Court. The present phase continues and expands activities in support of CBNRM – arguably the definitive policy for sustainable development in the Philippines. Assistance focuses on marine ecosystems and support for communities involved with integrated coastal resource management.

*Objective.* The project aims to deliver direct legal services through representation in judicial and administrative courts, develop meta-legal strategies to promote and defend community rights, end employ empowering dispute management process (EDMP) to address conflict. It will also conduct capacity-building activities to develop local leaders, strengthen community-based institutions, and enhance community skills and knowledge on CBNRM and develop grassroots-inspired policies conducive to CBNRM.

[Ed. comment: The third phase runs from May 2002 until September 4 2004. Contact: Jerry Brown, Chief, Office of Environmental Management, USAID; Pasay City, Philippines (email below).]

URL: [http://www.usaid-ph.gov/environment%20cbrnm\\_usaid.htm](http://www.usaid-ph.gov/environment%20cbrnm_usaid.htm)  
Email: [ibisson@usaid.org](mailto:ibisson@usaid.org)

## Projects

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

[l'Afrique de l'Ouest: Les conventions locales : un instrument de la gestion décentralisée des ressources naturelles.](#) Les expériences de la Coopération Technique Allemande au Développement (GTZ) en Afrique de l'ouest. Recueil de textes conceptuels et originaux.

En vue d'une gestion durable, participative et décentralisée des ressources naturelles, les projets de la GTZ ont contribué à l'élaboration d'un instrument de gestion décentralisée des ressources, à savoir les « conventions locales ».

Depuis le milieu des années 1990, plus de 150 conventions locales ont vu le jour dans le cadre de projets GRN ouest-africains. Les longues années d'expérience de la GTZ lui permettent de dégager leurs principes communs et leurs points forts, d'apprécier leur potentiel dans le contexte de la décentralisation et d'en tirer des recommandations pour l'élaboration de nouvelles conventions.

Le CD-Rom met à votre disposition une centaine de textes conceptuels et originaux se référant aux 14 projets GRN de la GTZ dans 9 pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

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

[Benin: mieux gérer les ressources naturelles \(film\).](#) Le film présente l'approche systémique pour mieux auto-gérer les ressources naturelles telle que développée par le "Programme de Gestion des Terroirs et des Ressources Naturelles" (PGTRN) au Bénin.

[Commentaire de l'éditeur: Le PGTRN Bénin est co-financé par le Ministère Fédéral Allemand de la Coopération Economique et du Développement (BMZ) et l'Agence Française de Développement (AFD). Sa mise en œuvre est appuyée par la Coopération Technique Allemande (GTZ). La publication est incluse dans la section 'Literature'.]

[Lao PDR: community fisheries.](#) The project "Adaptive learning approaches to fisheries enhancement" (February 1999 – June 2002) focused on 'community fisheries' in 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.

There is now a follow-on project “Uptake of adaptive learning for enhancement fisheries” which is on-going, focuses on ‘adaptive co-management’, and that is seeking to: (i) refine the adaptive learning guidelines, (ii) test elements of the approach in new locations / resources systems and institutional settings to enhance transferability, and (iii) incorporate the experiences of others who have tried similar approaches to make it more applicable. Study sites for this project are West Bengal (in collaboration with WorldFish and the Department of Agriculture, West Bengal) and the Mekong Basin (in collaboration with the Mekong River Commission).

[Ed. comment: See story in section ‘Research’. Cf. stories in sections ‘Tools’ and ‘Dictionaries and terminology’. Project publications by Arthur and Garaway, by Garaway and Arthur, and by MRAG Ltd. are listed in section ‘Literature’ (available on the *CBNRM Net* website, some also via the first URL below). The Final Technical Report (R7335) of the project “Adaptive learning approaches to fisheries enhancement” is available on the FMSP website (URL below). Robert Arthur is a member of *CBNRM Net* since January 2004.]

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

URL: <http://www.fmsp.org.uk/>

Email: [r.arthur@mrage.co.uk](mailto:r.arthur@mrage.co.uk)

### Conferences, seminars and workshops

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

Participatory action research (PAR) for CBNRM. Time: 6-21 September 2004. Location: Bangkok, Thailand. Jointly run by RECOFTC and the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), this course caters specifically to senior decision-makers working on CBNRM. Participants will have the opportunity to reflect upon and share experiences of CBNRM, explore principles of participatory action research (PAR), experiment with a range of tools for examining different perspectives relevant to CBNRM, and document their insights to add to the discourse on PAR for CBNRM. Emphasis will be placed on providing a stimulating learning environment for sharing of ideas among participants, facilitators and other resource people. Proficiency in English is highly recommended.

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

Email: [info@recoftc.org](mailto:info@recoftc.org)

Global: workshop on common property resource management. Time: 24-30 October 2004. Place: Nakuru, Kenya. Theme: “Securing the commons in an era of privatization: policy, institutional and legislative challenges”. Participants shall explore linkages between policy and practice in the management of common property resources through case studies of different experiences from different regions. They shall also discuss and agree on strategies for securing livelihoods of resource dependent communities within the framework of globalization, especially in Africa. Policy and legislative frameworks for managing globalization shall be examined as to their appropriateness for securing common property resources and the livelihoods that depend on them. The workshop shall recommend appropriate policy and legislative options as well as an advocacy agenda for securing the CPRs and the livelihoods of such resource dependent communities as pastoralists, fisher folk and hunter-gatherers.

This is the second international workshop with the framework of the Co-Govern Programme, jointly implemented in Africa and Europe by a consortium of policy research and advocacy NGOs and organizations. It shall bring together policy actors from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania as well as partners from West Africa, Southern Africa and Europe.

[Ed. comment: Contact person: Nickson Ochieng-Orwa. He is a member of *CBNRM Net* since May 2003.]

URL: <http://www.reconcile-ea.org/>

Email: [nickson@reconcile-ea.org](mailto:nickson@reconcile-ea.org)

West/Central Africa: conflicts on use and management of natural resources. Time: 22-25 November 2004. Place: Niamey, Niger. Relations between farmers and herders in sub-Saharan Africa were in the past characterized both by symbiosis and conflict. Across the Sahel – from Senegal to Sudan – herders and sedentary farmers share the same limited resources: soils, water and forage. Over the last decades, this coexistence has become increasingly unstable and conflicts occur more often. Currently, many projects in West and Central Africa aim at promoting a peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders. However, their experiences are very diverse and their approaches are not consolidated.



A key objective with the workshop is to share experiences on the problems with and approaches to peaceful settlement of conflict between farmers and herders in the semi-arid zone of West and Central Africa.

[Ed. comment: For further information contact Eric Tielkes. He is a member of *CBNRM Net* since September 2001.]

URL: <http://www.eirene.org/>  
Email: [tielkes@uni-hohenheim.de](mailto:tielkes@uni-hohenheim.de)

### **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/>.]

Certificate in community-based resource management (CBRM). Time: 13 September 1 October 2004. Place: Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Canada. This training programme for development practitioners includes an overview of the principles and practices of community-based management as applied to fisheries, forestry, coastal habitats and watersheds. Using case studies, participants will be encouraged to explore the implications of community-based management for their own context and develop a plan for 'next steps'.

Having gone through the course, it is hoped participants will be able to: (i) develop a critical understanding of community-based management principles and techniques, (ii) identify ways to use community-based management to enable communities to take control of the development process, (iii) acquire skills for participatory community organising at the local level, (iv) experience first-hand the application of participatory, community-based approaches to natural resource management, (v) link globally with other organisations practicing community-based resource management.

URL: [http://www.stfx.ca/institutes/coady/ie\\_index.html](http://www.stfx.ca/institutes/coady/ie_index.html)  
Email: [coadyreg@stfx.ca](mailto:coadyreg@stfx.ca)

### **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'. ]

Lao PDR, India and Vietnam: adaptive learning in community fisheries. The "Adaptive learning approaches to fisheries enhancement" project in southern Lao PDR started in February 1999 and finished in June 2002. It 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 on 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" 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 PDR", synthesizes the wealth of experience gained about 'community fisheries'. This publication describes what community fisheries are, what they require and what benefits they can bring. It details where and how these systems can be promoted and 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.

[Ed. comment: Cf. stories in sections 'Projects', 'Tools' and 'Dictionaries and terminology'. The documents are listed in section 'Literature'.]

Global: Environment, natural resources and HIV/AIDS. Sida has produced a summary of current thinking on the relationship between HIV/AIDS and the environment. This report, "The environment, natural resources and HIV/AIDS" states that the most important impact of HIV/AIDS is in increasing the difficulties in making sustainable use of natural resources as time, energy and money must be used to relieve the effects of ill health and when labour is tragically lost. At the same time various forms of environmental degradation affect the general health status of people and increase their vulnerability. When HIV/AIDS is added to the list, there is a danger that people cannot make a living anymore. The result is a reduction in food security. The report argues that it is important to understand these relationships and the additional risks that arise because of HIV/AIDS, and design rural development projects and other activities in order that the growing populations can support itself in a sustainable manner.

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

Sweden: co-management of coastal fisheries. Laura Piriz (*CBNRM Net* member since March 1998) will complete her doctorate next month (Faculty of Social Science, Göteborg University, Sweden) with the thesis "Hauling home the co-management of coastal fisheries".

*Abstract.* During the last decade, Swedish fisheries have been in turmoil. Faced with depleted resources and demands from a wide spectrum of stakeholders, the Swedish Government recently made clear the need for institutional reform. Within the framework of this reform a more participative fisheries management system is expected to lead to more sustainable outcomes.

This explorative and empirically based study is concerned with fisheries co-management and analyses various institutional aspects of the issues relating to shared fisheries resources and ecosystems in the coastal waters of the Skagerak Sea in Western Sweden.

The research applies an actor-oriented approach and a common pool resource theoretical perspective and engages the interdisciplinary debates on collective action, property rights and co-management. In this way, the dynamics of the interrelations between the social and the ecological systems in fisheries are exposed.

The study provides a critical analysis of the dominant centralized co-management regime, which has dissociated conservation from allocation and tends to block, or at least delay, the emergence of institutions using local fishermen's management capacities. It reveals the significance of space and time in the organization of coastal fisheries and demonstrates the impact that uniform policies and generic rules can have when applied to the use of common pool resources by a heterogeneous fishing community. It is argued that the lack of attention to the specificities of local coastal fisheries is closely related to the narrow conceptualization of, and the limited knowledge base used in, fisheries management in general. This trend has been reinforced by local fishermen's ability to participate in the management process and secure access to coastal resources.

The study further explores local fishermen's initiatives to become more involved in co-management, analyzing their feasibility and uncovering the context of emergence of the ongoing reform. The change consists mainly of the nesting of more pluralistic systems of local

and regional co-management in an otherwise more centralized co-management regime with corporatist influences.

*Keywords:* fisheries, local management, co-management, coastal management, common pool resources, Swedish fisheries

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

Southern Africa: CBNRM. A book on CBNRM in Southern Africa, "Rights, resources and rural development", is available. The first part contains chapters that present and assess CBNRM today in Southern Africa, while a second part contains 14 case studies.

*From the publisher's flyer:* CBNRM is an approach that offers multiple related benefits: securing rural livelihoods while ensuring careful conservation and management of biodiversity and other resources. Recently, however, the CBNRM concept has attracted criticism for failing to realize its promises or deliver significant local improvements in some contexts. This book identifies the flaws in its application, which often have been swept under the carpet by those involved in the initiatives. It analyses them, and it proposes remedies for specific circumstances based on the lessons learned from CBNRM experiences in Southern Africa over the past decade.

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

India: traditional common property management in Goa. Carmo D'Souza has published "Legal systems in Goa" (2 vols.), which provides the basis for understanding the *Gaonkaria* (or *Gaunkary*) common property management systems, prior to, during and after the Portuguese colonization of Goa. As such they provide some insights into the Vedic system or laws and customs, which were adopted and preserved by the Portuguese.

[Ed. comment: I am indebted to Jose I. dos R. Furtado (*CBNRM Net* member since April 1998), for the above assessment. The author is a member of *CBNRM Net* since April 2004. Cf. story in section "Focus". The documents are listed in section 'Literature'.]

Agri-environmental programs: compliance and enforcement. A paper by Graham Marshall addresses the issue around compliance with many agri-environmental programs that fail to meet expectations due to enforcement difficulties. One response has been devolution of enforcement rights and responsibilities to industry organizations. This kind of response is based on a belief that farmers cooperate more with their industry organizations than with government in ensuring compliance, both in terms of sanctioning one another's compliance and supporting their organizations in providing third-party sanctioning. A case study involving complementary use of qualitative and quantitative research methods was undertaken to assess this belief. The case involves farmers in the central-Murray region of New South Wales in Australia faced with potentially worsening problems of irrigation salinity and water logging. Their jointly owned irrigation company has been devolved responsibility for enforcing implementation of collective action plans the farmers have developed and agreed to carry out. The case study revealed inter alia that the farmers are more prepared to support sanctioning from their company than they would be from government, but that at least at this early stage of the implementation process they remain reluctant to directly punish one another's non-compliance through peer pressure or other informal mechanisms.

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

Southern Africa: Park management – conservation vs. commercialization. The book "Parks in transition. Biodiversity, rural development and the bottom line, ed. by Brian Child, addresses the current situation of parks in Southern Africa. Parks face intense pressure from both environmental and developmental perspective to conserve biodiversity and provide economic opportunities for rural communities. These imperatives are often in conflict, while potential solutions may be subject to theoretical and practical disagreement and are complicated by pressing economic, political and cultural considerations.

The book argues that parks are common property regimes that are supposed to serve society, and it analyses the crucial questions arising from this perspective. If parks are set aside to serve poor people, should conservation demands over-rule demands for jobs and economic growth? Or will deliberately using parks as bridgeheads for better land use and engines for rural development produce more and better conservation? The issue that arises at all levels is that of

accountability, including the problematic linkages between park authorities and political systems, and the question of how to measure park performance.

The book contains over 50 case studies, the lessons from which are synthesized to guide park management in transitional economies where the challenges of poverty and governance can be severe.

[Ed. comment: The chapter "CBNRM as a conservation mechanism: Lessons and directions" summarizes the performance and principles of the CBNRM experimentation across the region. Tracing the evolution of CBNRM in this region makes for especially interesting reading. The core policy that constitutes CBNRM is argued to consist of four elements: sustainable use as a conservation paradigm, economics instrumentalism, devolutionism, and collective proprietorship. Following from this, and invoking institutional economics, the conceptual core of CBNRM is presented as follows: "CBNRM builds on the price-proprietorship-subsidiarity paradigm. If the resource is valuable (price), if this value is captured by landholders (proprietorship) and if the principle is followed that no management action, decision or benefit is arrogated to a higher level when it is better and more appropriately conducted at a lower level (subsidiarity), there is a high likelihood of successful resource conservation and management" (p. 66). The editor, Brian Child, is Chair of IUCN's Southern Africa Sustainable Use Specialist Group (SASUSG), which promotes a convergence of biodiversity conservation and economic strategies. The documents 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/>>.]

**Adaptive learning.** Guidelines on adaptive learning, by C. J. Garaway and Robert I. Arthur, together with a briefing paper by Robert I. Arthur and C. J. Garaway "Adaptive learning in small water body fisheries in Lao PDF 1999-2002", identifies adaptive learning as a structured process of 'learning by doing' that emphasizes learning processes in management, or combining resource management with research. In doing so, adaptive learning provides a framework and methodologies for the implementation of adaptive co-management.

[Ed. comment: See story in section 'Projects'. Cf. stories in sections 'Projects' and 'Dictionaries and terminology'. The three publications are 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/>>.]

**Adaptive learning.** Provides a framework and methodologies for the implementation of adaptive co-management. It is a structured process of 'learning by doing' that emphasises learning process in management.

[Ed. comment: See story in section 'Tools'.]

## Other news

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

**The World Bank and the environment.** With the World Bank facing a decision on whether it should continue backing oil and mining projects, its chief environmental official says it should stay involved to ensure high standards of environmental protection. Ian Johnson said in a recent interview that halting the bank's criticized role in lending money for major oil, gas and mining projects in Africa, Latin America and other developing regions would bring greater environmental and social harm.

In June Central African leaders officially opened the taps on a 660-mile (1,070 kilometer), \$3.7 billion oil pipeline from landlocked southern Chad to an export terminal in Cameroon in the Gulf of Guinea. The World Bank provided about 4 percent of the funding and committed to monitor the profits of the project, developed by a US Exxon Mobile-led consortium. To Johnson the impact of the Chad-Cameroon pipeline would be more devastating without the World Bank's participation because of its greater adherence to international standards.

World Bank President James Wolfensohn said recently that failing to address the unstoppable population explosion in developing countries with sustainable and environmentally sound development projects and strategies would be disastrous. The World Bank today has more than 100 environmental specialists on its staff compared to just one 15 years ago. Current

direct lending for environmental projects amounts to between 8 and 15 percent of the World Bank's active portfolio. World Bank lending for environmental projects is expected to nearly double to \$2.1 billion next year from \$1.1 billion in 2003.

Crude already began flowing through the pipeline last year, but a dispute between leaders of the two countries involved – landlocked Chad and the Atlantic-coast nation of Cameroon – delayed the formal inauguration. The pipeline is expected within weeks to be pumping its target 250,000 barrels per day and will continue for 25 years. Total receipts are estimated to be at least \$12 billion, with Chad receiving 12.5 percent and Cameroon receiving a smaller share. The World Bank has committed to monitoring dispersal of profits from the project, hoping to make it a model development program.

The World Bank perceives the Chad-Cameroon pipeline project as the most important private investment ever in Africa. In Central Africa, which has seen outbursts of nationalism, the pipeline is a great example of sound cooperation between neighboring countries. Still, the oil also means there are many challenges to face: the rational management of resources in order to fight poverty, the security of the workplace and the continuity of the development project. In this regard, the Chad-Cameroon pipeline project can be considered as a stepping-stone for regional integration in Africa.

High oil prices threaten to inflict disproportionate damage on some of Africa's poorest countries, canceling out a large part of the benefits of aid and debt relief. Although sub-Saharan Africa as a whole is a net exporter of oil, the negative impact on non-oil-producing countries, if high prices persist, will probably outweigh the gains for producers such as Nigeria, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Chad. Over a period of a year, a \$10 a barrel increase in the price of oil would cost a country such as Kenya half its receipts from official development assistance. In the case of South Africa, which has a relatively low dependence on development support, the extra cost would exceed aid inflows. Even if the recent price increase proves to be short-lived, it could pose serious problems for countries that cannot easily tap international capital markets to offset the temporary impact on their balance of payments current account. African countries are particularly exposed to energy prices because of their relatively inefficient use of energy, high dependence on energy-intensive activities and already heavy transport costs.

Trade in emissions certificates has received a substantial push through the World Bank's development fund. The first five months of 2004 saw the trade volume in greenhouse gases reach 64 million tons, compared to 78 million tons for the whole of 2003. This corresponds to a financial volume of \$10 billion. Since the year 2000, the World Bank has put up four funds with a combined volume of \$400 billion.

The World Bank's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is usually tied to sustainable development and economic factors. Planting trees on a coffee plantation, for instance, not only cleans the air, but also brings shadow and improves the crop. This is precisely the philosophy of the World Bank. However, before a CDM is approved, one has to overcome major bureaucratic hurdles, the daily explains. Many countries lack legal frameworks guaranteeing certain rights as well as agreements with other states. In addition, each project has to be reviewed by an independent consultant and must be submitted to the United Nations. Only then is it possible to credit the certificates to a climate account.

[Ed. comment: Source: World Bank Press Review, 14 June 2004.]

Sub-Saharan Africa: survey. A third of Africans feel worse off this year than last and half feel the world is going in the wrong direction, according to a survey of nearly 8,000 Africans.

The survey shows that Africans feel their countries are not run by the will of the people, have more trust in their churches and religious leaders, but hold their governments accountable for solving their most important national problems. They are in favor of globalization but think rich countries get more from it than they do. They like what America are doing in the world but do not trust rich countries in trade negotiations and worry most about AIDS, jobs and poverty. In all, 37 percent of those surveyed by Globescan, a global public opinion research organization, think life has got worse in the past year while only 24 percent think it is getting better. Even the richest and best educated groups are polarized, with just 32 percent believing life is improving, while nearly half of the poorest group feel it is getting worse.

The survey reinforces the impression of a continent struggling with crime, war, corruption, economic malaise and the scourge of AIDS. Almost 30 million of the 635 million people in sub-Saharan Africa have HIV/AIDS. The per capita income for the region is \$575 a year, with half the population on less than a dollar a day. And yet attitudes are not universally gloomy. In South Africa 60 percent of respondents said the country was going in the right direction. The only two countries that do think their governments reflect the people's will are Ghanaians (65 percent) and Kenyans (73 percent). Overall Africans expect their governments to sort out problems such as AIDS but 36 percent have not much little or no trust in their national governments.

The sentiments are gloomiest in Nigeria and Zimbabwe. In Nigeria three-quarters of the people believe the country is going in the wrong direction. Only 3 percent of people think life is getting better in Zimbabwe, a country whose economy has contracted by more than a third in the past five years. Corruption also causes serious concern in a continent that regularly contributes leading contenders for the Transparency International Corruption Index. Two-thirds of South Africans and four out of five Zimbabweans think their countries are more corrupt than a year ago.

Women own only one percent of the land in sub-Saharan Africa. Tradition says that when a man dies, his property passes to his adult sons or brothers. The widow and her children are often evicted and left destitute. These inheritance customs have long taken land away from those who cultivated it and helped to impoverish the most vulnerable women and children. But AIDS now magnifies the harm. Since men are dying younger, they often leave no sons old enough to inherit their property and thus save the family from homelessness — so more widows are evicted.

Helping widows requires more than rewriting legal codes. Educational programs are necessary to encourage men to question the commonly held belief that if women are allowed to inherit property, wives will be enticed to kill their husbands. Women's groups have had some success working with tribal chiefs and training mediators; they have founded groups of village women who counsel new widows on ways to protect their homes and guard their belongings while mourning. Governments have left the task of village-level education to women's organizations, but these lack resources. It should be a government's job not only to improve its laws, but also to ensure that they are upheld.

[Ed. comment: Source: World Bank Press Review, 16 June 2004.]

## 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.]

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[Ed. comment: Cf. publications by Garaway and Arthur and by MRAG Ltd. below. See stories in sections 'Projects' and 'Tools'. Available on the *CBNRM Net* website. Robert I. Arthur is a member of *CBNRM Net* since January 2004. Email: <[r.arthur@mrage.co.uk](mailto:r.arthur@mrage.co.uk)>. URL: <<http://www.mragltd.com/>>.]

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[Ed. comment: See story in section 'Research'. Several of the authors are members of *CBNRM Net*. Emails: <earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk>, <lnovajosky@irgltd.com>, <frame@irgltd.com>. URLs: <www.earthscan.co.uk>, <www.framework.org>.]

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[Commentaire de l'éditeur: CD-ROM. Request from: GTZ GmbH, B.P. 5180, D-65726 Eschborn, Allemagne. Karl P. Kirsch-Jung is a member of *CBNRM Net* since September 2001. Email: <karl-peter.kirsch-jung@gtz.de>. URL: <http://www.gtz.de/lamin/>.]

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[Ed. comment: See sections 'Focus' and 'Research' for presentation and review. The author is a member of *CBNRM Net* since April 2004. Email: <ismilda@sify.com>. URL: <http://www.goacom.com/community/ismilda/constitution.html>.]

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[Ed. comment: Submitted by Subrat K. Singh, Sr Project Officer, Foundation for Ecological Security. He is a member of *CBNRM Net* December 2002. Emails: <ed@fes.org.in>, <subrat@fes.org.in>. URL: <www.fes.org.in>.]

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[Ed. comment: Cf. publications by Arthur and Garaway above, and by Garaway and Arthur and by MRAG Ltd. below. See stories in sections 'Projects' and 'Tools'. These are the guidelines on adaptive learning referred to in the story in section 'Projects'. Available on the *CBNRM Net* website. Robert I. Arthur is a member of *CBNRM Net* since January 2004. Email: <r.arthur@mrag.co.uk>. URL: <http://www.mragltd.com/>.]

Garaway, Carrie, J. and Robert I. Arthur. 2002. "Community fisheries: lessons from southern Lao PDF". London: Marine Resources Assessment Group (MRAG) Ltd.

[Ed. comment: Cf. publications by Arthur and Garaway and by Garaway and Arthur above, and by MRAG Ltd. below. See stories in sections 'Projects' and 'Tools'. This is the guidelines on community fisheries referred

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