



## Common Property News & Notes

### International Association for CPR Formed

On May 26-27, 1989, the Inter-University Working Group on Common Property Resource Management (see *Digest* No. 3), consisting of about 20 scholars interested in common-pool resources and common property institutions met at Duke University to design a program of activities to promote research in this field. Most participants had been interested in this topic for years and became acquainted through the Conference on Common Property Resource Management organized by the National Academy of Science and held in Annapolis, Maryland in April 1985. Many felt that while the *Digest* has improved the opportunities for researchers and practitioners to communicate with each other across disciplines, resources, and geographical areas, further efforts to improve face-to-face communication would also be very important in such a new field.

The group decided to launch a new professional society of scholars, government officials, development planners and resource managers interested in these issues. The International Association for the Study of Common Property will have annual meetings at which members can present their research and share views. Although there are no current plans to initiate a scholarly journal, the Association's organized activities can be expected to multiply as the need arises. Dues were set at two levels, US\$20 for individuals with incomes above US\$15,000 per year and US\$5 for individuals with incomes below that level. The first annual meeting of the society will be held at Duke University in September, 1990. (See the application for membership and call for papers inserted separately.)

The Association plans to conduct its first regular election for officers and will vote on proposed by-laws in the spring of 1990, before the first annual meeting. In the meantime, the group meeting at Duke drew up a

slate of nominees to serve as interim officers. These were voted on by a larger group in a mail election. Elinor Ostrom from the Workshop on Political Theory and Policy Analysis at Indiana University was selected as President of the new association. Four Directors were also chosen; Fikret Berkes, Department of Urban & Environmental Studies at Brock University in St. Catharines Ontario; Pauline Peters, Department of Anthropology and Institute for International Development at Harvard University; David Feeny, Departments of Economics and Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics at Macmaster University in Hamilton, Ontario; and Ronald Oakerson, Workshop on Political Theory and Policy Analysis at Indiana University. Edward Lotterman from the Department of Agricultural & Applied Economics at the University of Minnesota agreed to serve as interim Secretary-Treasurer. Dr. Margaret McKean, Department of Political Science, Duke University, will be the Program Chair for the first annual meeting.

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## Brazilian Interdisciplinary Group

The Federal University of Viçosa in Brazil is organizing an interdisciplinary group, the Center for Ecological and Environmental Studies (CEPEMA), involving its departments of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Engineering, Agronomy, Animal Biology, Animal Science, Civil Engineering, Food Technology, Forest Engineering, General Biology, Plant Science, Plant Pathology and Soil Science.

At present, they are negotiating studies with the European Community, England, Germany and Japan concerning environmental problems related to use of the Cerrados Region, acid rain, pesticide and herbicide use in agricultural production and rural sanitation. New projects are being planned for watershed management, use of insect populations as indicators of environmental damage, rehabilitation of degraded lands, rational use of Amazon agro-pastoral areas and environmental diagnostic studies of mining areas in the Amazon.

CEPEMA is interested in promoting joint research projects with scientists from European, Japanese and U.S. universities. Graduate students interested in Brazilian Environmental problems and visiting professors interested in research and/or teaching should contact:

Fernando Antonio da Silveira Rocha  
CEPEMA  
Universidade Federal de Viçosa  
36570 Viçosa  
Minas Gerais  
BRASIL

## Request for Literature - Forest Management

Network member Peter Duinker, Chair, Forest Management and Policy at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay Ontario, sent the following request.

"Two research themes that are part of the research program . . . are alternative forms of land tenure and forest use allocation, and sustainable community development based on forestry. These topics will be examined particularly with an eye to concepts applicable in Ontario. I would like to request that any CPR network members who have written on these topics, or know of good local literature, bring these to my attention. Much good literature is sure to exist, but it is difficult to become aware of some of it that receives only limited distribution. Sending me copies is preferable, but full references, complete with source information, are also very welcome."

Dr. Peter N. Duinker  
Chair, Forest Management and Policy  
School of Forestry  
Lakehead University  
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1  
CANADA  
Telephone: (807) 343-8508  
FAX: (807) 343-8023

## The Common Property Research Network

The *Common Property Resource Digest* is the primary communication medium of the Common Property Resource Network. Funded with grants from the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the CPR Network seeks to disseminate information dealing with common property resources, their management, and policies related to their use. It also seeks to foster communication between professionals who work with common property resources; whether as policymakers, administrators, researchers, or educators. The ultimate goal of the network is to improve the conservation and wise use of these resources, and to improve the wellbeing of those people who depend on common property for their livelihood. Membership in the network is open to any individual or institution having an active professional interest in common property resources. At present, there is no charge for membership.

The *Common Property Resource Digest* is published and the CPR Network is administered by the Center for International Food and Agricultural Policy of the University of Minnesota. Facilities are provided by the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics. Dr. C. Ford Runge is the project director and Edward D. Lotterman is the network administrator and *Digest* editor.

Functioning of the network depends on active participation by its members. Members are asked to report on their professional activities, as well as publications, conferences, and other items of interest. News items, announcements, publications for review, suggestions, and questions should be sent to the *Digest* editor at the following address:

*Common Property Resource Digest*  
332e C.O.B.  
1994 Buford Avenue  
St. Paul MN 55108 U.S.A.  
Tel: (612) 625-7019  
FAX: (612) 625-6245

# Announcements

## Grants and Fellowships

### Gilbert F. White Postdoctoral Fellowships

"Resources for the Future (RFF) will award two resident fellowships for the 1990-91 academic year in honor of Gilbert F. White, retired chairman of the RFF board, distinguished geographer, and internationally known statesman of science. The fellowships are intended for two postdoctoral researchers who wish to devote a year to scholarly work on social science or public policy programs in areas of natural resources, energy, or the environment. Since fellows will work with current RFF staff members, selection criteria will include the nature of the proposed work program and how it fits with RFF work in progress.

**Eligibility:** The award is open to individuals in any discipline who will have completed their doctoral requirements by the beginning of the 1990-91 academic year.

**Amount:** Fellows receive an annual stipend of \$27,000 plus research support, office facilities at Resources for the Future, and an allowance of up to \$1,000 for moving or living expenses. This stipend may be supplemented from other sources if the supplement does not divert the fellow from the research project. Fellowships do not provide medical insurance or other RFF fringe benefits. Neither Social Security nor tax payments are deducted from the stipend.

**Duration:** Fellowships are awarded for a minimum of nine and a maximum of twelve months. Fellows reside in an RFF research division or center, the Energy and Natural Resources Division, the Quality of the Environment Division, the Center for Risk Management or the Center for Food and Agricultural Policy.

**Deadline:** Applications for the 1990-91 fellowships must be received by March 1, 1990. Awards will be announced in April 1990.

**Applications:** For further information and application forms, write to:

Vice President  
Resources for the Future  
1616 P Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
USA

### RFF Small Grants

Resources for the Future (RFF) each year awards several small grants for the support of research on issues related to the environment, natural resources, or energy. The program is intended to address a need

that is not now being met by most funding agencies which tend to emphasize large projects and require complex, lengthy applications. RFF's Small Grants Program provides start-up funding for new projects or supplementary support to complete specific aspects of ongoing projects.

Proposals for RFF small grants may deal with theoretical or applied topics but they must be focused on research. In 1990-91, RFF is particularly interested in proposals having to do with:

**Experimental economics or other innovative techniques that address the problems of managing common property resources** or

natural monopolies (Editor's emphasis);  
Alternative legal or other arrangements that reduce transactions costs in cases involving toxic torts or natural resource damage claims;

Policies to facilitate sustained economic growth consistent with the protection of natural resources and the environment.

Proposals for community action projects, litigation, or political activities will not be considered.

**Eligibility:** Researchers of all nationalities are eligible for grants, but grants can only be made through tax-exempt institutions.

**Amounts:** The maximum grant will be \$30,000 including overhead, but most grants will be for smaller amounts. The maximum allowable overhead rate will be 10 percent.

**Duration:** Projects should run for at least two months and not more than two years.

**Deadline:** Applications for grants must be received by March 1, 1990. Awards will be announced in April 1990.

**Applications:** For further information and application forms, write to:

Vice President  
Resources for the Future  
1616 P Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
USA

### African Dissertation Awards - Rockefeller Foundation

"Doctoral students from sub-Saharan Africa are invited to apply to the Rockefeller Foundation for dissertation research support. The program enables Ph.D. students enrolled in U.S. and Canadian universities to return to Africa for extensive field research in areas relevant to economic development or poverty alleviation. Priority is given to research topics in the fields of agricultural, health and life sciences, but other proposals are welcome.

Applicants are responsible for arranging affiliation with an African institution able to provide needed research support, such as laboratory facilities, access to study sites, and technical advice. The candidate's faculty advisor, the host institution in Africa, and the agency with primary responsibility for financing the student's graduate work must all send letters of endorsement.

The deadline for applications is March 1, 1990. Please contact the Rockefeller Foundation in July, 1990 regarding deadlines for the next (1990/91) academic year. Candidates should apply well in advance of the expected field work starting date.

For a full description of the competition and the application requirements, write to:

African Dissertation Internship Awards  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
1133 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10036  
USA

## Minnesota Graduate Fellowship

The Center for International Food and Agricultural Policy, a cross-disciplinary research and public education unit of the University of Minnesota is pleased to announce that its first annual fellowship in international food and agricultural policy has been awarded to Michael Collins. Mr. Collins, a native of Peru, completed an undergraduate degree in forestry at the Universidad Nacional Agraria - La Molina in Lima. As a Ph.D. student at Minnesota he will receive the fellowship for four years.

The Center also announces that a second such fellowship is offered for outstanding students entering the Ph.D. program in agricultural and applied economics at the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1990. The four-year fellowship will include a generous stipend and full tuition waiver, plus a \$2000.00 dissertation research travel grant.

The University of Minnesota is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, religion, color, sex, national origin, handicap, age, veteran status, or sexual orientation.

Information about the Center Fellowship and about graduate study in agricultural & applied economics can be obtained from:

Dr. Jean Kinsey  
Director of Graduate Studies  
Department of Agricultural & Applied Economics  
University of Minnesota  
231 Classroom-Office Bldg  
1994 Buford Ave  
St. Paul Minnesota 55108, USA  
Telephone: (612) 625-1222

## Forest Policy & Management Scholarships

A new chair in Forest Management and Policy has been established at the School of Forestry at Lakehead

University in Thunder Bay, Ontario to undertake research that meets some key needs of the forestry community in Ontario. The research program is being developed with input from a wide range of interests and stakeholders in the Ontario forest sector. Topics under consideration include: sustainable community development based on forestry; public perception of forest management and forest objectives; intensive vs. extensive forestry; approaches to environmental assessment for forestry; policy implications of forest damage due to fire, insects, disease, air pollution, and climate change; multiple-use issues such as conflicts among timber uses and wildlife/recreation values; and others. They seek applications from prospective graduate students to work with the Chair research team in developing and undertaking selected research projects in forest management and policy.

The School of Forestry offers a graduate program that leads to the degree of Master of Science in Forestry. University mainframe and personal computing resources are supplemented by facilities for GIS (geographic information system) based studies in our Centre for Application of Resource Information Systems. Thunder Bay is an important forestry centre in Ontario with several industrial and government facilities located here.

The scholarships have a value of \$12,000 annually. Teaching assistantships at \$5,500 are also available. Potential applicants with high standing in a B.Sc. in forestry or a closely allied field should send an application including names, addresses and phone numbers of three referees to:

Dr. Peter N. Duinker  
Chair, Forest Management and Policy  
School of Forestry  
Lakehead University  
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1  
CANADA  
Telephone: (807) 343-8508  
FAX: (807) 343-8023

## Calls for Papers

### Agriculture, Human Values, Indigenous Change

The journal *Agriculture and Human Values (AHV)* has asked Dr. D.M. Warren, Director of the Center for Indigenous Knowledge for Agriculture and Rural Development (CIKARD, see *Digest #11*) to edit a special issue on indigenous agricultural knowledge and development. The journal, a refereed interdisciplinary journal, is devoted to fostering awareness and appreciation of the ethical, economic, legal, political, environmental, and social issues pertaining to agricultural practices and policies, natural

resource use, and technologies involved in the production of food and fiber. *AHV* encourages the submission of papers that reflect a broad array of philosophical styles and commitments in social philosophy and ethics. Papers that reflect empirical research, as well as more theoretical or conceptual work in the social sciences, are welcomed. Papers submitted for review should be written for an interdisciplinary audience, avoiding the technical jargon of any particular discipline. The special issue is scheduled for late 1990. Manuscripts, typed double-spaced and 10 to 15 pages, should be sent no later than the end of April, 1990. Manuscripts selected for the special issue will go through the formal review process by *AHV*. Submit manuscripts or requests for information to:

Dr. D.M. Warren  
CIKARD  
318B Curtiss Hall  
Iowa State University  
Ames, Iowa 50011  
USA

## Osborn Center Policy Papers

"The Osborn Center for Conservation and Development announces a Policy Paper Series to promote better understanding of sustainable natural resource management in the developing world. The Osborn Center is a joint program of World Wildlife Fund and The Conservation Foundation. It was established to explore the links between natural resource degradation and underlying political, economic, and social conditions. Through better understanding of these conditions and state-of-the-art information about technology alternatives, the Center seeks to stimulate debate and promote change in the policy arena.

Osborn Policy Papers provide comprehensive treatment of particular natural resource problems, policies, and opportunities in the developing world. Two papers have already been published in the series, one on electricity use efficiency as an alternative to new sources of supply, and the other on the link between economic policies and deforestation in Brazil. Upcoming papers will cover a variety of issues within the fields of forestry, agriculture, and energy, and may focus on either of two levels: (1) policy analysis) or (2) field-based case studies.

- 1) Papers focusing on policy analysis will illustrate how policies of governments and international agencies affect regional development efforts by influencing the utilization and management of renewable resources. The analysis might evaluate competing policy alternatives, document the effects of following a particular investment strategy, or define the projected benefits of an alternative course.
- 2) papers drawing on field-based case studies will pinpoint appropriate policies at the project and

program level. These studies will draw from regional and site-specific field data to document and assess the role of natural resource development in conservation and economic development.

Manuscripts are invited which address the topics outlined above. Submitted papers should normally be 50-80 double-spaced pages in length, including charts, tables and references. High quality shorter papers documenting case studies of environment-development interactions may also be submitted for inclusion in a volume of collected papers.

Osborn Policy Papers are disseminated to government policy makers and analysts, international donor agency staff, non-governmental organizations and others interested in the particular topic addressed. In consideration of this mixed audience, the text should not be overly technical, but most provide key data and examples to support the major points. Authors should be prepared to modify their reports substantially to fit the requirements of the policy paper series. An honorarium will be provided for papers that are accepted for publication. For further information contact:

David Groenfeldt, Editor  
Osborn Center Policy Paper Series  
World Wildlife Fund/The Conservation Foundation  
1250 Twenty-Fourth St, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20037  
U.S.A.

Telephone: (202) 293-4800  
FAX: (202) 293-9211  
Telex: 64505 PANDA

## Interdisciplinary Studies

Original articles are being accepted for possible publication in the *Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies* on the themes "Ecology: Restoring Man and Nature" or "The Green Revolution: Food for the World." Contact:

Dr. Oskar Gruenwald  
Editor  
*Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*  
Suite 11  
2828 Third Street  
Santa Monica, California 90405  
USA

## Cooperative Experience in Agriculture

The International Association of Agricultural Economists is organizing an Interconference Symposium on "The Cooperative Experience in Agriculture: International Comparisons" to be held in Rehovot, Israel in the spring of 1991.

"The symposium will assess the achievements and shortcomings of alternative forms of cooperation in agriculture. Theoretical and empirical studies will be presented regarding the operation of primary, secondary and tertiary cooperatives. The symposium

will contrast the factors determining cooperative success in differing economic and socio-political contexts: in industrialized and developing nations; in market and centrally-planned economies. The symposium will draw lessons from past experience for the formulation of policies promoting improved cooperative performance.

"Participation will be limited to 80. The participants will be selected from among those submitting paper abstracts. Abstracts of up to 300 words must be received by the Local organizing committee no later than 31 May, 1990."

The language for the symposium will be English. The conference site will be the Settlement Study Centre in Rehovot. Estimated costs, including fees, room, and board are US\$450. For more information, contact:

Dr. Neal Sherman  
Settlement Study Centre  
P.O. Box 2355  
Rehovot 76120  
ISRAEL

## Prizes

### CIFAP Policy Article Competition

The Center for International Food and Agricultural Policy at the University of Minnesota is pleased to announce that "Liberalizing OECD Agricultural Policies in the Uruguay Round: Effects on Trade and Welfare", published in the *Journal of Agricultural Economics* in May 1988 has been selected as the winner of the first annual international food and agricultural policy article competition. The authors, Dr. Rod Tyers and Dr. Kym Anderson, both of the University of Adelaide, Australia will receive the US\$2000 prize. Dr. Anderson will present a seminar on their topic in March, 1990 at the University of Minnesota.

The Center also announces that this policy article competition will be conducted again in 1990.

Once again, a \$2000.00 prize will be awarded to the author(s) of a published article in an academic, professional or popular publication which, in the opinion of the Center's program leaders, best advances understanding of an international food, agricultural, or environmental policy issue. The article must deal with a policy question which is international in its nature.

The Center is a multidisciplinary research and policy education effort involving over 25 University of Minnesota faculty. Policy program areas include commodities and trade; agricultural research; economic development; and natural resources and the environment.

Interested persons should submit any article published during calendar year 1989. The submission

deadline is June 1, and the winner will be announced September 1, 1990. The winner will be expected to make a seminar presentation at the University of Minnesota, with all travel and lodging expenses paid. Address submissions or requests for information about this competition to:

C. Ford Runge, Director  
Center for International Food  
and Agricultural Policy  
332 Classroom-Office Bldg  
1994 Buford Avenue  
St. Paul, MN 55108, USA  
Telephone (612) 625-8713

## Positions

### Marine Social Scientist

"The Marine Policy Center, a multi-disciplinary social science research group, seeks applicants for social scientists at the Assistant and Associate levels to conduct research on problems relating to marine resources, ocean uses and role of scientific information in policy process. With center resources, the social scientist will help develop research programs and raise supporting funds.

Ph.D. or equivalent degree and demonstrated ability to devise and complete high quality independent research required. Fields of law, international relations, law and economics, science policy, economics of technological change, natural resources, and/or conservation/environmental management are preferred, but strong applications from other relevant fields are welcome. A statement of interest, vitae and names of 3 references should be forwarded to:

Personnel Manager  
Box 54P  
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution  
Woods Hole, Massachusetts 02543  
USA"

"Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution is an Equal Opportunity Employer"

## Conferences

### Ecological Economics of Sustainability

The International Society for Ecological Economics has issued a call for papers for a conference to be held in Washington, D.C., May 21-23, 1990. The conference title is The Ecological Economics of Sustainability: Making Local and Short-Term Goals Consistent with Global and Long-Term Goals. The Environment Department of the World Bank and USAID are joint sponsors. The content of the announcement follows:

"There is increasing awareness that our global ecological life support system is endangered. Decisions made on the basis of local, short-term criteria can produce disastrous results globally and in the long run. There is also increasing awareness that traditional economic models and concepts fall short in their ability to deal with these problems. This international, interdisciplinary conference will focus on these concerns in an attempt to make local and short-term goals consistent with global and long-term goals. Participants will address a diverse set of issues surrounding this theme, including:

**An Ecological Economic World View: Theories, Assumptions and Case Studies**

What is sustainability and how do we achieve it?  
Responding to global climate change  
Critical links between population, resources, the environment and economics  
Implications of thermodynamics for economics and ecology  
Critical assessments of the basic assumptions underlying current economic and ecological paradigms and the implications of alternative assumptions.  
Alternative principles for valuing natural wealth and environmental services  
Case Studies of economic-ecologic conflict or harmony

**Accounting, Modeling and Analysis**

Systems of national accounting that include natural resource depletion and ecological impacts  
Valuation of natural Resources  
Integrated ecologic-economic modeling at scales from local to regional to global  
Energy accounting and other methods aimed at allowing a unified treatment of economics and ecosystems  
Systems for accounting and managing transnational environmental impacts  
Economic and ecological consequences of losses in biodiversity and genetically engineered organisms  
Dealing with uncertainty

**Institutional Changes**

How can government and other institutions be changed to better account for and respond to environmental impacts?  
What is the appropriate role for economic incentives and disincentives?  
Encouraging ecologically integrated technology  
Improving ecological and economic education  
Renewable resource management and conservation  
Population management  
Coastal zone management

An abstract is due by January 30, 1990, preferably on IBM or Macintosh compatible diskette. Selected papers will be reviewed for special issues of *Ecological Economics*. For more information contact:

Dr. Robert Costanza  
Center for Environmental and Estuarine Studies  
University of Maryland  
Solomons, Maryland 20688-0038 U.S.A.

**U.S. Soil & Water Conservation**

The Soil and Water Conservation Society (SWCS) has issued a call for poster presentations for their 45th annual meeting to be held July 29- August 1, 1990 in Salt Lake City, Utah. The conference theme is Water Futures. "Posters should focus on the following themes and objectives:

Water Futures  
Disturbed Lands  
Geographic Information Systems  
Global Warming  
International Soil and Water Conservation  
Legislation and policies  
Range Management  
Sustainable Agriculture  
SWCS Chapter and Citizen Group Programs  
Urban/Suburban Stormwater Management  
U.S. Food Security Act of 1985  
Waste Management  
Watershed Management

Presentations will be selected on the basis of 250 word abstracts that must contain sufficient detail to indicate the objective and intent of the paper. Notification of posters will be made by March 19, 1990.

Send three copies of abstracts to:

Dr. Jan van Schilfgaarde  
Program Committee Chair  
Soil and Water Conservation Society  
7515 N.E. Ankeny Road  
Ankeny, Iowa 50021  
USA

**Society for Human Ecology**

The Fourth Conference of the Society for Human Ecology (SHE) will be held on April 20-22, 1990 at Michigan State University, East Lansing Michigan. The theme of this meeting is "Human Ecology in Progress." Request for information should be addressed to:

SHE Conference Planning Committee  
c/o M. Suzanne Sontag  
204 Human Ecology  
Department of Human Environment and Health  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1030  
U.S.A.

# CPR Books

## People and Trees

This volume, part of the World Bank's Economic Development Institute's Seminar Series, stems from that institute's work on training courses for forestry projects. It is, however, substantially more than a training manual. It is a thoughtful exposition of the role of social forestry in development and of the conditions necessary for successful forestry programs. The following excerpt from the preface describes the thrust of the book.

"Experts estimate that some 200 million hectares of new trees must be planted during the next ten years if developing countries are to meet their people's needs for tree products. If these plantings were done on a commercial basis, the investments needed would be at least US\$10,000 million. Much of this investment is required in the countries least able to afford it. The governments of these countries, even with foreign or international support, cannot finance all, or even most, of the necessary work. Thus, much of the tree planting must be done by the beneficiaries, namely the rural people themselves.

"To build effective programs of local participation in forestry, new information and improved approaches are imperative, as is a fundamentally different form of education and training for foresters and others who will need to stimulate and guide tree growing by rural people through expanded social forestry programs.

"The distinguishing feature of social forestry, as distinct from industrial and large-scale government forestry, is the involvement of local, generally rural, people in growing trees for their own use. Social forestry is often difficult to identify, since it seldom involves large blocks of trees or 'forests.' Instead, it involves a few trees here and a few trees there, a small village woodlot, trees along the road or interspersed in the field. Yet the sum of these small-scale activities by millions of tree planters can be significant. Social forestry has existed for centuries and is a critical factor in the lives of most rural people today.

"Much of the information necessary to improve education and training programs for social forestry has not been brought together in a systematic and consolidated form. This book represents an attempt to do this. The resulting review of the wide range of experiences gained during the past decade in social forestry programs and projects should be useful to people who work with social forestry policy and planning issues. The book is intended to be a reference for training that deals with the formulation of social forestry policies, the design of social forestry programs, and the implementation of projects.

"The book is aimed primarily at people concerned with training for policy decisionmaking (senior government officials), project formulation (senior planners from ministries of economic development,

planning, finance, agriculture, and forestry), and project implementation (senior staff in line agencies). Other readers will include staff of nongovernment organizations, international and bilateral lending/aid agencies, and students in colleges and universities.

"The authors have attempted to present experiences and data in an informative manner, giving the background and rationale for actions taken, delineating problems, and offering examples of how to solve them. Many examples of actual projects and experiences are presented in boxes throughout the text for illustrative purposes. The issues presented are not necessarily new, only more pressing than in the past. For example, in 1973, the Indian Ministry of Agriculture explored many of the same topics in a commission report (Government of India 1973) and the U.N. formally recognized the seriousness of the situation almost a decade ago (FAO 1978). More recently, the FAO and WRI, in conjunction with the World Bank and the UNDP, published reports detailing the problems and opportunities associated with farm and community forestry (Foley and Barnard 1985; FAO 1985d; WRI 1985). Together these publications provide a comprehensive treatment of the different aspects of forest and tree resources in relation to rural populations in developing countries. This book is intended to complement the earlier work by focusing on policy, program, and project issues and how training courses might address these issues most effectively.

"The successful programs and projects discussed in this book have had high-level government support and committed local participation in activities that increase the productive use of land. In many situations, programs fail because of lack of such support, even though the required quantities of planting material and other inputs, as well as the appropriate technology, are available and the distribution networks for these inputs are in place. Issues of political and local participation must be resolved to make progress.

"The discussion of successful interventions in this book may convey an oversimplified impression of the ease with which these successes were accomplished. For example, a very successful program in the Republic of Korea emerged from an earlier, decade-long reforestation program that suffered many disappointments. Similarly, efforts dragged and failures occurred for an extended period before programs in India, Kenya, and Rwanda reached or exceeded their goals. In all these instances, striking success came about when programs were redesigned to focus on local participation. Instead of being viewed as government programs in which local people were expected to participate, they were seen as local programs supported by government.

'The book has two main parts. Part I presents the rationale for increased support for social forestry. Part II discusses issues related to social forestry project planning and implementation.'

### Contents

#### Part I. Social Forestry and Development

1. Social Forestry An Overview
2. Social Forestry and the Environment
3. The Role of Trees in Agriculture
4. Social Forestry and the Fuelwood Crisis
5. Social Forestry, Employment, Income, and Investment Returns

#### Part II. Planning and Implementing Social Forestry Projects

6. Project Planning Issues
7. Learning About Local Communities
8. Local Social and Economic Units of Organization
9. Incentives for Local Participation
10. Land for Social Forestry
11. Project Organization and Implementation
12. Monitoring and Evaluating Social Forestry
13. Education and Training
14. Research to Support Social Forestry
15. Indications for the Future

Authors involved include Kenneth Brooks, University of Minnesota; William Burch, Yale University; Jeffrey Burley, Oxford Forestry Institute; Tom Catterson, Associates in Rural Development; Michael Cernea, World Bank; Frederick Conway, University of Maine; Robert Dixon, Auburn University; Sydney Draper, World Bank; Dieter Elz, World Bank; Willem Floor, World Bank; Hans Gregersen, University of Minnesota; Patrick Hardcastle, Oxford Forestry Institute; Lennart Ljungman, World Bank; Fernando Manibog, World Bank; Roger Slade, World Bank; Janet Stewart, Oxford Forestry Institute; Robert Winterbottom, World Resources Institute.

Gregersen, Hans D., Sydney Draper & Dieter Elz eds., *People and Trees: The Role of Social Forestry in Sustainable Development*. Washington D.C., The World Bank, 1989. 273 pp. US\$17.95, ISBN 0-8213-1205-7.

### Ecology and Politics

'The essays in this volume are elaborated from papers presented at a working group meeting arranged by the Scandinavian Institute of African Studies for the conference on 'Environmental Stress and Security', December 13-15, 1988. The conference was organized by the Royal Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, Sweden. Our interpretation of the theme was such that we focussed the working group activities on the theme 'Environmental stress and political conflict in Africa.' The contribution to the conference was that we reached beyond the issue of environmental degradation and political ways to deal with it, through development policy. The group sought to address the more precise issue of how environment

and politics interrelate. Most contributions in the present volume follow this theme also." (*Taken from the Forward*)

"Recent African history has demonstrated how natural disasters such as drought may lead to starvation and disaster, sometimes fueled by an obvious conflict over land or access to food. A natural disaster may then have the effect to accentuate an inherent conflict over resource availability."

"This study is not a call for another penetration of conflicting management systems or the like. Rather, it concerns the two-fold process where ecological stress leads to political conflict and vice-versa. This way of relating environmental and political problems could enlighten us about issues which influence security both for nations and individuals." (*Taken from the Introduction*)

### Contents

- Forward
- Introduction: Ecology and Politics - Anders Hjort af Ornäs and M.A. Mohamed Salih
- The Relationship Between Armed Conflicts and Environmental Degradation in Africa - Zdenek Cervenka
- Ecological Stress and Political Conflict in Africa: The Case of Ethiopia - Bekure W. Semait
- Environmental Degradation as a Consequence of Socio-Political Conflicts in Eastern Mara Region - Carl Christiansson and Eva Tobisson
- Environment and the Security of Dryland Herders in Eastern Africa - Anders Hjort af Ornäs
- Ecological Degradation in the Sahel: The Political Dimension - Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed
- Political Coercion and the Limits of State Intervention: Sudan - M.A. Mohamed Salih
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- Political Instability and Ecological Stress in Eastern Africa - W.P. Ezaza and Haroub Othman
- Rwandese Refugees in Uganda - Byarugaba Emansueto Foster
- The Ishaq-Ogaden Dispute - John Markakis
- Desertification, Refugees and Regional Conflicts in West Africa - Okwudiba Nnoli
- Environmental Degradation and Political Constraints in Ethiopia - Michael Stahl
- Population and Land Degradation - Christer Krokfors
- Population Growth, Environmental Decline and Security Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa - Norman Myers
- Environmental Stress and Political Security in Southern Africa - Adolfo Mascarenhas
- Hjort af Ornäs, Anders & M.A. Mohamed Salih, eds. *Ecology and Politics: Environmental Stress and Security in Africa*. Uppsala, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1989. 255 pp. ISBN 91-7106-295-5. SEK 140 (approximately U.S.\$25)

Order from:

The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies  
P.O. Box 1703  
S-751 47 Uppsala  
SWEDEN  
Telephone: 018/15 54 80  
Cable: AFRICAN, Uppsala

## Japanese Coastal Whaling

"In April 1988 an international scholarly workshop convened to describe and assess the social, cultural and economic significance of small-type coastal whaling in Japan. This particular form of whaling, practiced in four towns in Hokkaido, Miyagi, Chiba and Wakayama prefectures, was examined within the context of the Japanese whaling complex. The whaling complex, which has existed for about one thousand years, has resulted in many social, economic, religious and ritual institutions being elaborated in connection with whale procurement, processing, distribution and consumption. In addition, a specialized whale-based cuisine ensures complete utilization of the whale carcass and importantly contributes to community and regional identity. The symbolic and ceremonial importance of the whale in Japanese life is also investigated in this report, which emphasizes the systemic coherence of the Japanese whaling culture. Maintaining this whale culture requires continuous affirmation of the culturally-appropriate relationships existing between humans, whales, and the bio-physical and spiritual environments. The report includes information on the impact of the international ban on whaling on these small coastal communities, and suggests how to appropriately categorize this particular fishery for the purpose of discussion at the meetings of the International Whaling Commission."

The following scholars were conference participants:

Tomoya Akimichi (Japan)  
Harumi Befu (USA)  
Stephen R. Braund (USA)  
Helen Hardacre (USA)  
Arne Kalland (Norway)  
Brian D. Moeran (England)  
Pamela J. Asquith (Canada)  
Theodore C. Bestor (USA)  
Milton. M.R. Freeman (Canada)  
Masami Iwasaki (Japan)  
Lenore Manderson (Australia)  
Junichi Takahashi (Japan)

*Small-Type Coastal Whaling in Japan: Report of an International Workshop* Boreal Institute Occasional Paper No. 27. Edmonton, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, 1989. 120 pp., Canadian \$20.00, ISBN 0-919058-75-2, ISSN 0068-0303.

(See address below for ordering)

## Traditional Knowledge, Resources in Northern Regions

"Traditional knowledge and current scientific research findings interact in the management of renewable resources in the North, sometimes forming a collaboration in which local observations provide a broader perspective for the data base of science, sometimes resulting in conflict between the actions of wildlife managers and the perspectives of local residents. Based on a workshop in the 'Knowing the North Conference' sponsored by the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, this book considers this sometimes problematic relationship between traditional and scientific management knowledge and practices.

"Papers cover such topics as: the environmental ethics of the Chisasibi Cree, the role of subsistence resource management commissions, reindeer pastoralism in Norway as an indigenous resource management system, self-regulation of an Athabaskan salmon fishery in Alaska, and co-management arrangements in both northern Canada and Alaska as a strategy for combining traditional and scientific approaches to wildlife and fisheries management."

Freeman, Milton and Ludwig N. Carbyn eds., *Traditional Knowledge and Renewable Resource Management in Northern Regions*. Boreal Institute Occasional Paper No. 23. Edmonton, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, 1989. 150 pp., Canadian \$24.00, ISBN 0-919058-68-X, ISSN 0068-0303.

Boreal Institute publications can be ordered from:  
The Boreal Institute for Northern Studies  
CW 401, Biological Sciences Building  
The University of Alberta  
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9  
CANADA  
Telephone: (403) 423-4999 or 432-4512

## Cultural Responses to Risk

Few, if any, network members are archaeologists. But since common property regimes are often at least partially a response to risk and uncertainty, a recent title in "New Directions in Archeology", a series put out by Cambridge University Press, may be of interest to many network members, particularly those who are anthropologists, sociologists and economists.

*Bad Year Economics: Cultural Responses to Risk and Uncertainty* explores the role of risk and uncertainty in human economies. Drawing on archeology, anthropology and modern history, the contributors range widely in time and space across hunting, farming and pastoralism; across ancient states, empires and modern nation states. The aim, however, is a common one: to analyze in each case the structure of variability - particularly with regard to food supply - and review the range of responses offered by individual human communities. These

responses commonly exploit various forms of mobility, economic diversification, storage, and exchange to deploy local or temporary abundance as a defence against shortage. Different levels of response are used at different levels of risk. Their success is fundamental to human survival and their adoption has important ramifications throughout cultural behavior."

#### Contents:

1. Introduction: cultural responses to risk and uncertainty - P. Halstead and J. O'Shea
2. The spirit of survival: cultural responses to resource variability in North Alaska - L. Minc and K. Smith
3. Saving it for later: storage by prehistoric hunter-gatherers in Europe - P. Rowley-Conwy and M. Zvebil
4. The role of wild resources in small-scale agricultural systems: tales from the Lakes and the Plains - J. O'Shea
5. The economy has a normal surplus: economic stability and social change among early farming communities of Thessaly, Greece - P. Halstead
6. Changing responses to drought among the Wodaabe of Niger - L. Legge
7. Of grandfathers and grand theories: the hierarchised ordering of responses to hazard in a Greek rural community - H. Forbes
8. Risk and the *polis*: the evolution of institutionalized responses to food supply problems in the ancient Greek state - P. Garnsey and I. Morris
9. Monitoring interannual variability: an example from the period of early state development in southwestern Iran - H. Wright, R. Redding and S. Pollock
10. Public intervention in the food supply in pre-industrial Europe - W. Jongman and R. Dekker
11. Conclusion: bad year economics - J. O'Shea and P. Halstead

Halstead, Paul and John O'Shea eds., *Bad Year Economics: Cultural Responses to Risk and Uncertainty*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1989. 145 pp. ISBN 0-521-33021-1

## Journal Articles

### The Other Land Reform

Network member Dan Bromley continues to argue that a variety of land tenure schemes may be optimal in "Property Relations and Economic Development: the Other Land Reform." A summary of the article follows:

"Continued concern for development has led to the suggestion that private property rights should be created to stimulate economic development. This suggestion derives from an incomplete understanding

of the property relations on the public domain lands in the arid tropics, and from confusion of cause and effect between property and economic productivity. A model of the private-public boundary in land is developed that challenges the view that wealth would increase if land at the extensive margin were privatized. The various types of property regimes in land are defined and explained."

Bromley, Daniel W., "Property Relations and Economic Development: the Other Land Reform." in *World Development*, Vol. 17, No. 6, 1989. pp. 867-877.

### Trust and CPR Consumption

Brann and Foddy's "Trust and the Consumption of a Deteriorating Common Resource" evoked certain characteristics of a "good news - bad news" joke for this editor. The good news is that these two psychologists from La Trobe University do conclude that "trust plays an important role in mediating resource consumption." The bad news is that they seem unaware of the large body of work done by network members who have painstakingly attempted to distinguish "common property" resources from "open access" resources. In any case their article is an interesting report on an application of psychological experimentation methodology to resource management issues. The abstract follows.

"This study examines the relationship between generalized expectations about others' behavior (interpersonal trust) and consumption of a regenerating resource in a simulated commons dilemma. Eighty subjects were assigned to one of four feedback conditions in a split-plot factorial design (trust X feedback X blocks). Resources were programmed to deteriorate at four different rates. However, subjects believed they were acting in groups of five and that resource deterioration was a consequence of the rate of consumption of the resource.

When faced with minimal deterioration of the resource pool, subjects increased their consumption over trial blocks; rapid deterioration led to decreased consumption. However, the consumption rate of low trusters was unaffected by the rate at which the resource deteriorated. High trusters consumed more than low trusters when resource deterioration was minimal, but significantly less than low trusters under considerations of rapid deterioration. The results give support to the claim that trust plays an important role in mediating resource consumption in commons dilemmas."

Brann, Peter and Margaret Foddy, "Trust and the Consumption of a Deteriorating Common Resource" in the *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Vol. 31, No. 4, December, 1987. pp. 615-630.

# CPR Publications

## Wildlife and Rural Development in Zimbabwe

The Zimbabwe Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management has issued a brief report on "The status of projects involving wildlife in rural development in Zimbabwe." The report gives an overview of the development of such efforts as well as a brief description of 26 specific projects which are in various stages of planning or execution.

The introduction to the report gives some perspective on the importance of wildlife to Zimbabwe. "... wildlife management and utilization is the fastest growing industry in the commercial sector. The ... Zimbabwe Valley Master Plan estimated the real growth of the wildlife industry at 39% per annum over the past four years and pointed out that wildlife could have three times the earning potential of cattle managed for beef without the accompanying environmental degradation. Wildlife could be the largest foreign currency earner in the country before the turn of the century..." "... very little, if any, of the present progress is due to donor aid - it is mainly the result of local effort."

The Department's librarian, M. Taylor, advises that "our stocks of this document are extremely limited so we are not able to distribute them outside of a fixed mailing list." However, individuals with a particular interest in the topic should write the address below for more information.

The Department has also published two brief position papers on wildlife. The first is the Government of Zimbabwe's "Policy for Wildlife", a 28 page statement. The other is entitled "Ivory Trade: The Zimbabwe Position." These papers as well as information about wildlife and rural development efforts can be obtained from:

Department of National Parks and Wildlife  
Management  
P.O. Box 8365  
Causeway, ZIMBABWE  
Telephone: 707624  
Telegrams: Parklife Harare

## Canadian Community-Based Resources

*Community-Based Resource Management in Canada: An Inventory of Research and Projects* is a weighty report published under the auspices of the Canadian UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program. Six years ago the UNESCO Canada MAB Committee established a Working Group on the Human Ecology of Coastal Areas. This working group convened two workshops at Dalhousie University in 1984 and 1986 which were attended by both natural

and social scientists. One of the findings of the 1984 meeting was that the information base on local-level management was inadequate; a finding that led to efforts which produced this report. The following excerpts from the Executive Summary describe the publication well.

"In recent years there has been increasing interest in community-based resource management systems as an alternative to state management systems. Community-based regimes involve local communities in resource decision-making either as autonomous managers or in a variety of relationships of shared responsibility with state agencies. In coastal regions, local-level decision-making may involve a wide range of management issues, including regional development planning, enhancement and conservation, resource allocation, and the environmental and socioeconomic assessment of development projects. Canada, a nation with immense expanses of coastline along the Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic oceans as well as the Great Lakes and other inland waters, provides diverse settings within which community-based systems might be effectively utilized to manage coastal resources.

"... This report... represents an effort to provide useful - and usable - information ... about community-based resource management research and projects for six areas: Nova Scotia, Coastal Quebec, James Bay, Great Lakes/Ontario, Coastal British Columbia, and Denendeh (Western Arctic).

"The authors of the six areal studies have provided: (1) an overview of key resource issues; (2) a descriptive inventory of studies and projects; (3) a bibliography; and (4) a list of scholars, institutes, organizations and periodicals. The descriptive inventory, which comprises part 2 of each section, is arranged according to a consistent order of categories (including resource enhancement and conservation, resource allocation, and conflict resolution). The inventories include 115 entries."

Cohen, Faye G. & Arthur J. Hanson eds.  
*Community-Based Resource Management in Canada: An Inventory of Research and Projects*.  
Ottawa, Canadian Commission for Unesco, 1989.  
190 pp., no price stated.

Available from:

Canadian Commission for Unesco  
Man and the Biosphere Program  
99 Metcalfe Street  
Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5V8  
CANADA

## Common Property in India

Network member N.S. Jodha presented a paper on "Management of Common Property Resources in Selected Areas of India" as part of a seminar on "Approaches to Participatory Development and the Management of Common Property Resources" at the Institute of Economic Growth, University Enclave, in Delhi in March of 1989. This paper adds to Dr. Jodha's earlier work noted in previous issues of the *Digest*. The abstract follows:

"The study of CPRs covering over 80 villages in 20 districts in seven Indian states falling in arid and semi-arid tropical zones revealed a rapid decline in area, status, productivity, and management of CPRs. Induced by significant difference in the changes in the above variables in different villages, between different types of CPRs within a village, and between different units of the same CPRs, individual units of CPRs were picked up as unit of observation for closer study. Using specific collection procedures, detailed case histories of 170 CPR units were collected. Covering a period of the last 30 years or more, all people's interventions ranging from protest against manipulation of revenue records of CPRs to fencing and trenching of CPRs were recorded along with the background to such actions. Grouping of these events (called management measures) into (a) protection, (b) usage regulation, and (c) development showed that (a), (b) and (c) accounted for 33, 30 and 37% respectively of total events. The analysis of underlying circumstances showed that about 40% of the management events were by-products of other factors such as factional politics of the villages or provisions under relief/development grants, etc. CPR productivity or its usability for seeking government grants were next important factors. Genuine concerns against CPR degradation, its misuses, etc, accounted for a very small proportion of management events. The paper identifies the factors which could be encouraged to strengthen management of CPR's by the people."

Jodha, Narpat S., *"Management of Common Property Resources in Selected Areas of India."*, 1989.32 pp.

Contact:

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Farming Systems Division  
ICIMOD  
GPO Box 3226  
Kathmandu, NEPAL

## CPR Management - Some Fallacies

The work of two network members, Dan Bromley and Michael Cernea, has been published by the World Bank as part of its Discussion Papers series. The content of *The Management of Common Property Resources: Some Conceptual and Operational Fallacies* is summarized in the following abstract,

which incidentally could serve as a concise statement of the views held by many Network members:

"1. The term 'common property' has been largely misunderstood and falsely interpreted for the past two-three decades. Common property regimes are not the free-for-all that they have been described to be, but are structured ownership arrangements within which management rules are developed, group size is known and enforced, incentives exist for co-owners to follow the accepted institutional arrangements, and sanctions work to insure compliance.

"2. Resource degradation in the developing countries, while incorrectly attributed to 'common property systems' intrinsically, actually originates in the dissolution of local-level institutional arrangements whose very purpose was to give rise to resource use patterns that were sustainable. Natural resource deterioration is also occurring widely outside the boundaries of common property systems, under private property and state property regimes.

"3. When local-level institutional arrangements were undermined or destroyed, the erstwhile common property regimes gradually converted into open access in which the rule of capture drove each to get as much as possible before others did. While this has been referred to as the 'tragedy of the commons' it is, in reality, the 'tragedy of open access.' The dissolution of traditional local institutional arrangements has not been followed by the establishment of more effective institutions, and national governments in most developing countries have not adequately substituted for these former resource management regimes.

"4. Development assistance for agriculture, environmental protection and natural resource management will succeed only if programs and projects become more concerned with the people using natural resources, rather than primarily preoccupied with the particular commodities around which projects have often been organized. That is, projects must be conceived less as 'livestock projects' or 'fuelwood projects' or 'water projects' and focus instead on the social actors who are the users and the producers of these commodities and whose very livelihood depends upon livestock, or fuelwood, or water points.

"5. Natural resource projects in the developing countries that do not actively incorporate the local users will ultimately fail. The notion that national (or even regional) governments in the developing countries can effectively manage local natural resources is largely without empirical (historical) support.

"6. Interventions aiming at sustainable agricultural development must explicitly address the social arrangements among people as they interact with each other and with the natural resource base and help build up forms of social organization conducive to sustainable productive use of natural resources.

"7. An essential ingredient in program and project formulation and implementation is the system of incentives and sanctions for influencing the individual behaviors of those who live in the local area, and who depend upon the natural resource in question."

Bromley, Daniel W. & Michael M. Cernea, *The Management of Common Property Resources: Some Conceptual and Operational Fallacies* (World Bank Discussion Paper No. 57) Washington D.C., The World Bank, 1989. 66 pp., ISBN 0-8213-1249-9, price not stated.

## Fiji's Rainforests

*Fiji's Rainforests: Our Heritage and Our Future*, is a two-volume proceedings of the Second National Conservation Congress held in Suva in June, 1988. The first volume, a 199 page typescript, contains eight papers as well as transcripts of two panel discussions.

The second volume of some 300 pages consists of a "prescription for action" prepared by Peter J. Drysdale, General Manager of the Fiji Pine Commission. This extensive plan includes descriptive information on Fiji's forest resources and present policies and proposes a "National Forest Inventory and Planning System" and a "National Parks and Preserves" system. With a bibliography and 49 appendices, this report should answer most of the questions of any network member who would like to know more about forests on Fiji. Since Drysdale recently left Fiji after spending some 22 years in forestry there, this second volume represents not only a summary of his knowledge but also an outline of his aspirations for what Fiji's forests might mean to that island's development.

The contents of the first volume are as follows:

- Policy Paper: "Managing Fiji's Rainforests" - Conservator of Forests
- Policy Paper: "The Native Land Trust Board's Role in the Administration and Management of Native Lands Under Forest" - Native Land Trust Board
- "Tropical Rainforests: Our Heritage and Our Future" - Ian Peter
- "Some Possible Responses to Modern Trends In Tropical Forestry" - Guy Salmon
- Panel Discussion: "Landowner Viewpoints"
- Panel Discussion: "Sawmill/Industry Viewpoint"
- "A Scientific Look at Rainforest in the Face of Development" - B. Clarke
- "The Effects of Logging on Fijian Wildlife" - D. Watling
- "The Role of New Zealand's Department of Conservation in the Conservation and Sustainable Development of Tropical Forest Resources" - J.C. Halkett
- "Logging Methods and Codes of Practice" - Principal, Lololo Logging School
- "Fijian Agroforestry: Trees, People and Sustainable Polycultural Development" - R. Thaman
- "Recreation and Tourism Potential for Rainforests" - W. Clark

National Trust for Fiji, *Fiji's Rainforests: Our Heritage and Our Future, Volumes I & II*. Suva, National Trust, 1989. 188 pp. and 264 pp. plus appendices.

Contact:

National Trust for Fiji  
P.O. Box 2089  
Government Buildings  
Suva, FIJI  
Telephone: 301807

## Strategies and Tenure - African Livestock

Brent Swallow's *Strategies and Tenure in African Livestock Development* is a draft report issued by the Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin. The following excerpt from its preface summarizes the author's arguments.

"In recent years, policy toward rangeland tenure in sub-Saharan Africa has been based on one of two theoretical perspectives. The first is the 'open access' model, which argues that overgrazing is inherent to communal use." "The other theoretical perspective is the 'common property' model, which states that individual use of common pastures can be, and often is regulated by local institutions so that overgrazing does not result or is minimized." "... available theories poorly model real world institutional arrangements or are not able to offer practical solutions to real world grazing management problems." "... many range tenure systems in Africa are best defined in terms of 'coordination access' in which pastoralists 'coordinate mutually beneficial rangeland use without the existence of common property tenure systems.' The success of these systems depends upon herders basing their range use strategies upon information about the behavior of other herders, and enforcing informal social sanctions against undesirable behavior."

"In the process of developing his model, Mr. Swallow sorts through a wealth of theoretical and empirical material on African grazing systems. In so doing, he provides a valuable service to researchers and policy makers alike. His analyses go far toward explaining the inadequacies of past policy interventions. They point the way toward a productive re-evaluation of range and livestock policies in sub-Saharan Africa."

Swallow, Brent M., *Strategies and Tenure in African Livestock Development*. Madison WI, Land Tenure Center, 1989. 44 pp.

Contact:

Land Tenure Center  
1300 University Avenue  
University of Wisconsin-Madison  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706  
U.S.A.

## Agroforestry in Zimbabwe

*Agroforestry Systems in Zimbabwe: Promoting Trees in Agriculture* is a report on the National NGO Workshop on Agroforestry held in Nyanga, Zimbabwe in June of 1987. The organizer was CODEL (Coordination in Development), assisted by five other NGO's. "This booklet has been prepared in order to share the substantive information presented at the workshop with NGO's in other countries in Africa and other regions of the world."

While a portion of the booklet is devoted to introductory material, lists of participants, program, and so forth, the meat of the document consists of texts of the following four presentations:

- "Agroforestry Systems" - Newton Spicer
  - "Experiences from and Agroforestry Woodland Pilot Project" - Mathou Chakavanda and Ian Scones
  - "Experiences in Kenya and Malawi" - Dorothy Leteipan, Philip Ombidi and Raymond Chimsale
  - "Effects of Tree Diseases" - J.M. Gopo
- Vukasin, Helen L, *Agroforestry Systems in Zimbabwe: Promoting Trees in Agriculture*. New York, CODEL, 1989. pp.48

Contact:

CODEL, Inc  
Environment and Development Program  
475 Riverside Drive, Room 1842  
New York, New York 10115  
U.S.A.

## Energy and Open Access Forests

Harry R. Clarke and Ram M. Shrestha from La Trobe University and the Asian Institute of Technology have written two papers on the subject of "traditional energy programs and open-access forest resources." One is theoretical, the other delineates some policy implications. The brief abstracts for these documents follow.

"This paper analyzes implications of open access forestry for traditional energy programs in LDC's. The role of improved woodstoves, charcoal kilns, forest-access and biogas production is examined. A key finding is that, with sufficient elasticity in fuelwood demands, traditional energy programs may reduce long-run fuelwood supply stocks."

"Policies for managing a forest subject to open access exploitation are discussed from the viewpoint of encouraging greater efficiency in the use of fuelwoods. The usefulness of market and non-market policy options for managing forest resources is shown to depend on whether fuelwood collection is the major cause of deforestation or not and, if so, whether fuelwood collection procedures have a market valuation or not."

The following excerpts from the policy paper give a more complete sense of its contents. "Choice of policy

instruments ... requires initially an identification of the cause of over-exploitation." "(T)axes on fuelwood collection and subsidies for substitute fuels may not be effective energy policy instruments." "Subsidies for efficient stoves and charcoal kilns appear preferable to subsidies on substitute fuels ..." "... however, subsidies ... will, in the case of price-elastic fuel demands, reduce the long-run aggregate stock of forest..." "Community ownership of forests does not itself guarantee efficient forest management." "Private ownership alone cannot be relied on to provide effective management if forests provide public as well as private goods..."

Clarke, Harry R., and Ram M. Shrestha, *Traditional Energy Programs and the Theory of Open Access Forest Resources*. photocopy, 24 pp.

Clarke, Harry R., and Ram M. Shrestha, *Traditional Energy Programs with an Open Access Forest Resource: Policy Implications*. photocopy, 19 pp.

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# Notes From The Editor's Desk

## Network Faces Funding Crisis

This twelfth issue of the *Digest* represents the end of nearly three years of operation of the Common Property Resource Network. Beginning with a small, one-issue pilot grant from the Ford Foundation in 1986, the circulation has grown from a list of some 800 names compiled by the National Academy of Science panel to out current mailings to some 3,500 individuals and institutions.

Unfortunately, as this third year draws to a close, we face a great deal of uncertainty about the funds necessary to continue operating the Network and producing the *Digest*. Our initial grant was followed by more substantial funding for a three year period, also from the Ford Foundation as well as a two-year grant from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and a one-year grant from the General Service Foundation. The latter two grants have now been completely expended. Sufficient funds remain from the Ford grant to publish two more issues of the *Digest*, in March and June. After that, the future is uncertain.

We have been working hard during the past few months to secure additional grants. Unfortunately, we have not met with success to date, though we have received encouraging feedback from two possible donors. We need the help of network members to make this a concrete reality. The nature of the Network and *Digest* is such that their positive benefits are difficult to evaluate and measure. Though we have discussed alternative ways of conducting an objective evaluation of the effectiveness of the Network, we have not been able to accomplish this to date. We do get complimentary comments from time to time in correspondence with members, but we cannot point to papers published or students trained in the way that principal investigators of more traditional research and education efforts can.

We therefore make the following appeal to you, the members of the Common Property Resource Network. We need your help in the following ways:

- (1) Suggestions of possible funding sources, whether they be foundations, government or multilateral agencies or whatever.
- (2) Assistance from members who may serve on the staff or boards of any institutions which may possibly be a source of funds.
- (3) Letters of support which indicate specific ways in which the Network has been useful to you in professional activities related to common property. Such letters can be addressed to us here, so that they can be used in support of proposals which we may address to a variety of possible sources.
- (4) Creative suggestions of other help of any kind which you as members may be able to render to us.

We are asking for your help, not your personal funds. While the Network may reach a self-sustaining basis some day, it seems clear to us that, at present, the benefits of being able to offer the *Digest* and network gratis to all who can benefit from them clearly outweigh the benefits of possible income from membership dues. If you have found the network to be useful to you, please help us in any way you can!

This is also an appropriate time to talk about future plans. Our long-term objectives have always included transfer of production of the *Digest* to another institution in a developing country. Initially we hoped to accomplish this by mid-1990 and we engaged in initial explorations of possible sites. Unfortunately, personnel turnover and other administrative problems at these sites delayed the process and have precluded any possibility of this being accomplished in the time originally envisioned. But it remains an important objective. We would also like to be able to carry out several "secretariat" functions more adequately. These might include a high-level oversight board, an updated professional registry, and a variety of conference and training course activities. All of these depend on the availability of funds.

Clearly, formation of the new International Association for the Study of Common Property may offer opportunities for the Network. There is considerable overlap of interests and objectives between these two initiatives. We will be in close contact with the board of directors of that organization to discuss the ways in which we can work together. But it is clearly too early to merge these two organizations or to limit distribution of the *Digest* only to Association members.

As 1990 opens, we will be working very intensively to define the future of the Network and its activities and to secure the financial resources necessary to carry out those plans. If you can offer us any type of help, please contact us by the most expeditious means. Your support and concern are appreciated!

Edward D. Lotterman  
Editor

C. Ford Runge  
Director