

The Common Property Resource Digest

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This is the third of three issues on the theme of preparing for *Constituting the Commons*. This issue looks at the proposed *regionalization* of the IASCP that will be a major topic at the conference. We approach it in two different and provocative ways.

First, the CPR Forum begins with updates on regionalization from *Bonnie McCay* and *Charla Britt*. Then, two IASCP members, *Juan-Camilo Cardenas* and *Sanjeev Prakash*, share their reflections about the possibilities and pitfalls of regionalization.

Second, the Digest is proud to present our first **Regional Beat!** This new experiment is brought to us by *Isilda Nhantumbo* our regional editor for the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The Regional Beat is an experiment in how the Digest can contribute to regionalization. Someday the Digest might be published with regional editions. For example, 12 pages of global content could be distributed everywhere while four pages of regional content could be supplied by and distributed to each region. Such a scheme is solely a suggestion and this Regional Beat simply a speculative step, a set of assaying essays, if you will. **Enjoy!**

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CPR FORUM COMMENTARY

Going Global: A Regional Approach

Bonnie McCay
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IASCP is and always has been an international organization (hence the “I”). The Common Property Conferences held every 2 years or so typically bring together people from all over the world. The elected membership of our Executive Council includes members from South America, India, Africa, Europe, and North America. Thus it was a surprise to be asked by representatives of the Ford Foundation to “globalize” IASCP. That request forced us to admit that despite our international status, only one Conference was held in the Third World, the Philippines. The presidency has been firmly North American since the inception of IASCP. The secretariat is in the U.S. The CPR Digest has been edited by Americans and is published in English. And so on: in other words, we have a way to go to achieve “a more global format” and truly international participation and leadership.

We have taken the Ford Foundation challenge seriously. As we began to examine the implications of globalizing it became clear that both the ethical and practical issues are very complex. Some of these issues are helpfully outlined by Charla Britt, Juan-Camilo Cardenas and Sanjeev Prakash in this Forum. But we are common property scholars and practitioners, so we know that “globalization” is best reached by working at the

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CPR FORUM COMMENTARY

It's a Small World After All: Regionalizing the IASCP

Charla Britt

IASCP Regionalization Program Coordinator

A Broadway play "Six Degrees of Separation" popularized the idea that even the most remotely located individuals - for example, Eskimos in the Arctic or indigenous forest-dwellers in the Amazon - are within six associations of knowing a famous person, such as the President of the United States. The trick is in realizing which combination of acquaintances leads to the association.

Last summer the Ford Foundation provided support for a new initiative designed to spur interactions between IASCP scholars and practitioners in different parts of the world. This has become known as the Regionalization Program, and it represents a new thrust within the IASCP to strengthen its membership base outside of North America and make the organization more meaningful for its members, globally and regionally. The term "social capital" is often used to describe the sometime positive outcomes that become possible when goodwill is generated between individuals. The newly-established Regionalization Program hinges on the idea that social capital can be promoted through interactions and exchanges between IASCP members and other people they know. It is recognition of the fact that our membership base may be as potentially a valuable resource as the common-pool resources that we study.

Global communications technology is enabling faster and more prevalent networking interactions, shrinking the degrees of separation between groups and individuals. This provides new opportunities for advancing what Vincent Ostrom likes to call the "art and science of association." Even though the majority of the world's population still does not have access to a telephone, not to mention the Internet, the number of people who can be reached directly and indirectly via telecommunications is steadily rising. In 1997 Jody Williams won the Nobel Peace Prize for her contribution to the international campaign to ban landmines. When asked how she managed to organize 1,000 different human rights and arms control groups on six continents, her answer was "e-mail." Other mobilization efforts, such as those garnering support for the Zapatistas in Chiapas, Mexico, and



local level and from the bottom up. Hence our initial suggestion, which will be discussed further at the conference, that we take a regional approach.

The Ford Foundation agreed. They provided funds for a part-time regional coordinator and small amounts of "seed money" for pilot projects. We are working closely with people in South Asia and southern Africa to develop future CPR Conferences. We have begun experiments, as in this issue, with regionalizing the CPR Digest. Concern about low IASCP activity in Latin America has led us to help support meetings there. We are also using seed money to encourage the creation of annotated bibliographies of writings on common property in languages other than English. Charla's article explains these and other activities.

This is a good beginning, but there is much to discuss. For those of you attending IASCP 2000, please be sure to come to the May 31st planning session and the several region-specific meetings. Globalizing the IASCP is a great challenge and a great opportunity. We must all participate in making sure that it is done as well as it can be.

recent events at the World Trade Organization meeting in Seattle, provide further testimony to the organizing capacities enabled and emboldened by the kinds of global communications that are now becoming possible.

The IASCP is a uniquely interdisciplinary organization with a global constituency. Its membership comprises economists, political scientists, anthropologists, sociologists, geographers, ecologists, biologists, among others - all of whom concern themselves with issues of common property and common pool resources and are located in various countries around the world. In his Presidential address to the 7th Conference of the IASCP (June 10-14, 1998), Fikret Berkes explains that: "If we had any successes [at understanding commons issues]...it is because we are interdisciplinary...As individuals, we may be university researchers, government managers, independent professionals, and community organizers and activists. But each of us is willing to enter dialogues that cut across professional as well as disciplinary boundaries."

The IASCP's Regionalization Program represents an effort to expand these conversations between practitioners and academics, between disciplines, and between and within different regions of the world. The Program is still at a nascent stage, and different initiatives are being considered. It is the IASCP's hope, however, that future directions for the Program will be guided by feedback from members, starting with IASCP Conference in Bloomington, Indiana, USA, May 31st to June 4th, 2000, and the other activities that are under consideration.

During the Bloomington conference a number of sessions will be organized to reflect upon ways for making the IASCP more meaningful to its members and contribute to its value as a global organization. A plenary will be held from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday, May 31st, 2000. During this brain-storming session members and other interested persons can discuss the Regionalization Program, and make suggestions for future activities, strategies, and objectives. During the conference other planning and information-sharing meetings will also be held, grounded along regional lines. These get-togethers will provide opportunities for people from the similar parts of the world to meet, converse, and get to know each other. At these smaller meetings participants will be able to announce upcoming regional events and more informally discuss issues or concerns that might be especially pertinent to IASCP members from within those respective regions.

In addition, the IASCP is organizing a workshop session on the role of common property in rural society for the

Xth World Congress of Rural Sociology, July 30th to August 5th, 2000, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. IASCP members will present papers for this workshop that examine factors influencing the viability of diverse common property governance regimes, paying special attention to different institutions and property rights, and how these have developed in a variety of settings. World Congresses of Rural Sociology attract scholars and practitioners from different disciplines, many of whom work on common pool resource issues. Latin America has long been an under-represented region within the IASCP. With the Rural Sociology Congress being in Rio de Janeiro, there should be a strong contingent of researchers from Latin America as well as other parts of the world. The IASCP believes that this conference will be an excellent opportunity to share information about common property as well as to increase membership and awareness about the IASCP in Latin America.

Furthermore, a series of Regionalization workshops are proposed. The first one is being planned as an "echo workshop" and will be held in South Asia shortly after the IASCP Conference in Bloomington. The plan is to bring together paper authors from the Bloomington Conference and other people based in South Asia who work on common property and are interested in being linked in some way with the IASCP. The workshop will incorporate comments and learning from the Bloomington conference, as well as provide a forum for strategizing on ways of regionalizing IASCP activities in South Asia. In addition to bringing together people who share an interest

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in common property, it will also encourage local feedback to and with author-presenters, and enable the sharing of information, in-country and regionally, that otherwise might only be conveyed in Bloomington.

Other Regionalization Program activities planned or under consideration include:

- * Collecting basic information about networks of scholars, practitioners, organizations, and institutions concerned with common property and/or common-pool resources, in order to foster linkages and compile directories for IASCP members within and between regions.
- * Identifying guest editors to collect information from their regions and encourage the publication of articles by regionally-based authors in the CPR Digest.
- * Conducting regional workshops in different countries in order to consider future directions for the Regionalization Program within those particular regions as well as to present information and papers that cover special issues and could be published in the CPR Digest.
- * Holding regional conferences in off years between the IASCP's biennial conferences.
- * Creating bibliographies of common property and common pool resources publications in languages other than English, including citations of published articles, books, and chapters in books as well as a conference papers and reports from different regions. (See announcement page 13).
- * Establishing mirror IASCP websites in other countries to allow faster and easier retrieval of information from the internet.

Members and other interested persons should contact the Regionalization Program Coordinator, Charla Britt, Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, 513 N. Park, Bloomington, IN 47408 USA; email: cbritt@indiana.edu; fax (812) 855-3150.

CPR FORUM COMMENTARY

Learning from the Periphery: Reflections on the Initiative to Regionalize the IASCP

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At the time I received the request from the Digest to write on the IASCP regionalization initiative, I was debating with mentors, colleagues and family about

my decision to return to Colombia to continue an academic career after several years of doctoral and post-doctoral studies in the U.S. When I asked myself how would members benefit from a regionalization initiative, my decision made even more sense, as it relates to increasing the capacity of the academic 'periphery' and contributing to the enriching of the academy at the 'center' using a metaphor for a 'dependency theory of academics'. I share below some reflections on the reasons why a regionalization

could foster the goals of IASCP, and respond to more specific needs of the world regions. Hopefully at the end it might be clear why I choose to use the center-periphery metaphor rather than one like North-South.

Regionalizing the IASCP brings a challenge for the regional groups to strengthen their institutional capacity for more and better knowledge production from the periphery. And since I'm using the metaphor of the 'dependency theory,' let us remind ourselves of the CEPAL's contribution to the 'development economics' academia in the mid-twentieth century, which explained at the time how an unequal center-periphery structure in the terms of international trade against producers of primary goods would maintain the periphery behind in the path of development and growth of the center. If the social sciences, loosely speaking, suffer today from similar illnesses by concentrating the possibilities of 'technological' advance at the center, and difficulties for the enhance-



ment of human capital in the academic periphery, then these would pose important challenges for the IASCP regionalization strategy.

The enhancement of human capital and institutional capacity of universities, NGOs, and other groups in our regions, depends on the access to information that their people have for their teaching, research, writing and reach-out. This requires an environment of exchange with people with related interests and experiences, along with access to minimum technological and financial sources. Certainly at a world scale IASCP has shown that exchange with people from other regions of the world is crucial and useful, and IASCP2000 will once again prove that. Further, a regionalization initiative should maintain such world scale exchange while improving the regional.

The regionalization should then aim at more efficient exchange of information among members in the periphery and with the center. Exchange means sharing information about funding sources, it means discussing one another's hypotheses and results, it means setting up collaborative research not only between North and South but also across South organizations. Furthermore, the regionalization might prove effective in at least two very practical ways: language and costs. The recent outreach strategy for IASCP 2000 in three languages increased the capacity to reach many more individuals interested in CPR. Language constructs societies, and language has been a barrier for non-English speaking people, for instance at Latin-American organizations, to access the benefits from IASCP. Regarding research costs, this is an association of people whose work in many cases, and definitely in more cases than many other professional organizations, depend on working with communities that use natural resources, and whose research depend on field work at the ecosystems that host them. The IASCP regionalization could even reduce field work costs for all through easier and faster contacts with local and regional groups and networks many of which are based in the field.

Furthermore, the periphery has a long experience, rather poorly documented in field-based research, that could contribute immensely to the frontier theoretical developments at the center. Fortunately or unfortunately, the lack of resources for research in our countries impede us, for

instance, from concentrating on developing pure theory or carefully documenting and mining the data from the field. Such lack of resources compel us many times to conduct short-term research that has more immediate applicability to the funding sources and to the communities involved. One wonders how much of the *rapid-rural appraisal* and *participatory research* techniques have emerged as an unintended outcome from the lack of funding for long-term research, or the urgency to solve concrete urgent problems with the communities subjects of the studies. Today there is in the periphery an accumulated wealth of information in the hands and minds of scholars and field practitioners that should be unveiled and processed for producing the collective action benefits that IASCP intends to facilitate.



I certainly agree with those against moving back to Colombia that it will bring trade-offs such as smaller resources for research and teaching, harder access to networks of leading scholars, and poorer infrastructure facilities. Further, there are scholars who choose to stay in the center and maintain links with their home countries and contribute to the strengthening of academia and policy-making in their regions.

“There are local truths there too” a professor in the U.S.

said recently, when discussing my return to Colombia. There is no question that those truths, local or not, are real. They do not have the importance in the center's academic debates that they could have today. The center might not even gain as much from the truths originating at the periphery, but I doubt it. But definitely the academic periphery is being more and more constrained by the truths from the academic center. This is the case at least for the economics profession and for the Latin American context, and may apply to other settings and disciplines. The global debates in academic and policy-making arenas about better management of our local or global commons should gain by opening more to an academic periphery that has been silently working in the field and with their communities. A regionalization strategy could and should improve this exchange.

CPR FORUM

COMMENTARY

The Challenge of Regionalization: How Far, How Fast?

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There clearly are excellent reasons to regionalize IASCP's membership and activities. As the President, Bonnie McCay, noted in the Oct. 1999 CPR Digest, IASCP was initiated and continues to some extent to be dominated by its North American membership. Given the diverse backgrounds of members and that many have been professionally interested in local institutions and resource arrangements, the prospect of devolved regional structures to enable more focussed attention on specific issues of local and national concern will command popular support. Regional centers in South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Central and South America, East Asia, Eastern Europe and other regions, McCay seems to imply, can improve the relevance of our work to aspects of CPR management critical for these regions, and enhance our collective influence on national policies and practices.

However, there is a little more on record about how this crucial process is to be negotiated than what is effectively a statement of intent. That suggests that the details of method and design lie in the future. The regionalization initiative, though valuable and important, needs to be developed gradually, keeping some key issues in mind.

The idea of regionalization itself is the response of the Executive Council to the challenge from sponsors and members to "globalize" IASCP's structure and activities. Certainly their decision deserves our applause. Little, though, is revealed in McCay's missive of the overall strategy for regionalization that the Executive Council may (or may not) have discussed save identification of special regional publications and activities. How will the regional centers be staffed and funded? What links will they have to IASCP's central office and the other centers? Most crucially, perhaps, how will they be controlled and how will officers be selected? Do these questions matter? Can't we simply address them as we go along?

I believe they do matter, and submit that some of the answers may be far from simple. Many regions have a relatively small number of researchers working on CPR

issues, and an even smaller number who publish on CPR management regularly or possess substantial influence. Could this mean that such regional centers become entirely associated with one or two members and their schools, effectively shutting out the concerns and interests of others? I am presuming that we don't want this and believe that space needs to be made for new voices and concerns in the initiative. IASCP's membership is large and varied enough, with its contending interests and perspectives, to provide effective space for new ideas and voices. The regional units may not necessarily be so. As Madison noted in *The Federalist*, smallness combined with asymmetry is not always good for democracy: a passionate majority may be willing to sacrifice to its interests "both the public good and the rights of other citizens... the greater the size, the greater the variety of parties and interests... the less the probability that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens."

Of course, one argument for regionalization is that it can enhance both the capabilities and resources of members. I am only suggesting that while the two things may go hand in hand, it is the pace and the kind of regionalization that is undertaken that will determine the opportunities and capabilities available to members. A collegial, independent environment has been hard to foster in most research institutes in India, my country, as well as with researchers in neighbouring countries of South Asia. The relational assets this requires take time and effort to build. As South Asian researchers at least will be well aware, it can take an inordinate amount of sensitivity to build sturdy intra-regional networks where countries are frequently in dispute over trans-boundary commons.

Another issue is the links of the regions with IASCP's central office. Should the regional units have functional independence within a given mandate, or should they need to consult with the central office before making, say, statements about national policy? The regional centres will presumably be staffed and have office-bearers from within the region concerned. Since many researchers work in countries other than their residence (Canadians working on Himalayan forest management, for instance) how would their interests and ideas be integrated into the working of the regional centres? Such questions need to be discussed extensively with members working on each region before we have a suitable framework for IASCP's regionalization. As an association IASCP prefers to reach important decisions through deliberative consultation and consensus. Constructing an effective, sustainable process of regionalization through that process is a challenge that will require all our organizational skills and collective experience.

REGIONAL BEAT AFRICA

This first experiment with regional CPR Digest content has been edited by our first Regional Editor, Isilda Nhantumbo, Ph.D. who is a lecturer in forestry economics at Eduardo Mondlane University, in Maputo, Mozambique and an expert advisor to the Mozambique/FAO/Netherlands project on Support for Community Forestry and Wildlife Management. What Isilda has prepared for us is a selection of papers presented at the 1st International Conference on the Theory of Common Property Natural Resources which was held in Mozambique in July 1999. This conference was attended by several members of IASCP and more information on the conference is available on our website: <http://www.indiana.edu/~iascp/index.html>

Community Based Natural Forests and Wildlife Management: the experience on the pilot areas of the Project Mozambique/FAO/Netherlands

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Project Chief Technical Advisor

Isilda Nhantumbo

Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique.

I. Introduction: resource ownership

Being the land-owner in Mozambique, the State aims to guaranty the integrity and control of the natural resources. Private land concessions was privileged during the colonial time, specially for large companies producing raw materials such as cotton, tea, tobacco, coconut and others. However, independence promoted a new approach to land rights with collective use as a way to guarantee equity in access to both land and agricultural implements. In general, this property system co-existed with the traditional "private tenure" for smallholders, acquired through customary laws. Farmers have free and common access to the forest and pasture.

The forests and wildlife resources are also State property. Nevertheless, the current legal and policy instruments not only promote local participation in management, but also recognize the rights, roles and responsibilities of the private sector and communities, hence proving incentives to both stakeholders, to engage in sustainable forest management.

Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM), as a strategy for sustainable utilization and management, needs to guarantee the access and ownership of the resources by the communities. The project is implementing this strategy with experiences in pilot areas in Nampula and Maputo provinces.

II. The sectoral legal framework: Policies and laws

Mozambique suffered almost 12 years of civil arrest, after its independence in 1975. Since the Peace Treaty signed in 1992 and the first general elections held in 1994, the country formulated policy and legal instruments for food security, economic growth and sustainable natural resources management, in a democratic environment.

Resources ownership for production in this new policy framework, recognize both the private rights and collective rights, including partnerships for the sustainable use of the resources. Approximately 78% of the population live in rural areas and rely on subsistence agriculture as a survival strategy. Therefore, the current legal and policy instruments are based in local participation for natural resources management, providing the necessary framework for CBNRM.

FAO (with Dutch financial support) as well as the Ford Foundation are particularly involved in community participation in resource management, with the aim of creating a favorable environment for the Forestry and Wildlife sustainable and participatory management.

III. Implementation of CBNRM: the Mozambique/FAO/Netherlands Project

The 5 year "Support to Community Based Forestry and Wildlife Management" project was initiated in 1997. The project contributes to the following objectives:

- Improvement of the livelihood of the population through greater access to forestry and wildlife products for family use and trade, and generating income through employment opportunities, small industries and hunting fees.
- The productive base of forestry, agriculture and livestock, protected, managed and wisely used by the communities.

The Project is comprised of three interconnected components including pilot areas for Forestry and Wildlife Community Based Management, Institutional Support for the CBNRM, and Education and Research. This paper discusses the model used in two pilot areas of the project: Goba and Senhôte, respectively in Maputo and Nampula provinces. The first community comprises 300 families and 10 000 ha, and the second has 680 families and 12 000 ha rich in commercial tree species. Free access to the resources prevailed before the beginning of the project, therefore harvesting and trade activities did not follow any criteria of sustainability.

IV. The applied CBNRM model

In both areas, the participatory system for resource management, with an emphasis on forestry and wildlife resources is a process in evolution, where both the State and the Local

Communities are learning and adjusting. The model identifies the main variables in the promotion of the CBNRM, based on the experiences of Goba and Senhôte. This model motivates debate and facilitates application of similar models in other areas. The community involvement in the forestry and wildlife resource management in Goba and Senhôte depends on the capacity and willingness of the Government to “give” those resources to the local management as well as on the Local Community’s capacity and willingness to “receive” them.

The degree of the Local Community involvement in the management of the natural resources is influenced by the degree of perception of the whole process. This includes clear identification of roles, and benefits to the different actors including the Government and the local community as well as their own respective capacity and willingness to advocate CBNRM. One important aspect is the heterogeneity of the community, hence the different levels of understanding, interests, wealth, powers, leadership and processes for decision making. A favorable legal framework has to be coupled with information, motivation and capacity building of key people involved in the different levels of the process, including the government.

Three variables, community organization (participatory decision making), empowerment (resource ownership, benefit generation and equity) and capacity building (efficiency in resource use) summarize the essential factors that the project is applying in Goba and Senhôte. In this model CBNRM is an evolving process entailing gradual involvement of the local community in the natural resources management, with emphasis on the forestry and wildlife resources. The degree of community involvement will be as high as the development reached in the three variables. These three variables are the pillars for successful CBNRM leading to sustainable development. The model includes both endogenous variables, the capacity of the community to create a strong and representative legal entity and exogenous variables including capacity building and empowerment.

The project can only motivate the first, and in the case of Goba nor in Senhôte natural resource management committees were created. However, the principal role of the project is to provide technical assistance to ensure that community can efficiently use the resources for generation of income and its fair distribution. “Promoters” in the pilot areas are

trained in technical aspects such as forest management, fire control, forest and wildlife legislation, and administrative and management issues. In addition, local capacity building includes adopting sustainable (socially, economically and environmentally) approaches to the resources to which the community has access. Thus, it is necessary to carry out an inventory of these resources, identify the most appropriate harvesting methods and trade strategies in order to improve the standard of living of the families in the area.

One important aspect is that the community organization will be empowered when authorities, entrepreneurs, technicians, and other actors identify and recognize the committee as the legal entity through which dialog and consultation with the local community happens. In addition, the legal acknowledgment of the tenure and use rights of the natural



Participants at the 1st International Conference on the Theory of Common Property Natural Resources
Photo Courtesy Bonnie McCay

resources by the local community is one of the main factors that gets the community interested in participating in management. In Goba and in Senhôte, the community areas where the forest resources are being managed in a collective way were delimited and are in the process of being titled in the name of the local community, as the Land law and its regulations allows. Nevertheless, the process is complex and procedures unclear.

IV. Conclusions

Based on the empirical research developed by the Project Mozambique/FAO/Netherlands in the Maputo and Nampula pilot areas, the authors conclude that one endogenous variable (community organization) determines the level of the two exogenous variables, i.e, local capacity building and empowerment. All three variables are interdependent and simultaneous. The principles of equity in the distribution of benefits, in the representation of all beneficiaries, as well as in the equal capacity building opportunities, are essential to satisfy their indicators of success. However, ownership of the resources and recognition of the use rights of the local community, by the authorities (local, provincial and national levels), and the private sector is the main CBNRM incentive.

Finally, the local community’s involvement in the natural resource management depends on the capacity and willingness of the government to transfer the power and responsibility to manage the resource, as well as the capacity of the community to use the resource in a sustainable manner.

Political impartiality may be helpful.

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REGIONAL BEAT AFRICA

Experience in the Management of Fishery Resources in the Bazaruto National Park

Celia Enosse

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Bazaruto Archipelago was established as a national park in 1971. It is a unique marine park in Mozambique with 156 km² and 3500 inhabitants. The main economic activities of the islanders include fishing (70%), carpentry for fishing and passenger boats, agriculture and common animal production. The latter is an important supplement to agriculture especially during drought.

It was not until 1989 that the park authorities established themselves in the area. Until then, there was free access to the resources both for the islanders and for licensed inland industrial fishermen. There was an urgent need for a way to contain irrational resource utilization. The steps taken towards this objective included, first the design of a management and zoning plan of fishery resources with participation of the local community. The process took two years to complete, and three zones were established:

- a) A zone of total protection comprising coral reefs and other ecologically valuable species
- b) A zone of limited use by the community located close to the coast of the island and only for local inhabitants
- c) A zone of multiple use, where both the islanders and the continent semi-industrial fishermen can be exploit the resources.

The end result of the participatory zoning and management plan was its adoption by the community and greater commitment for implementation. Consequently, fishing is now controlled and islanders refrain from fishing in the coral reefs. In addition, the zoning led to the reduction of pressure on the resource and it is also a tool for conflict management between inland and island fishermen.

The second step was the establishment of management committees in each of the five islands. A mechanism was also created for collection of part of the royalties paid by tourists in the local hotel to benefit the community.

Despite the effort of using a community based management approach, there are some constraints to the sustainable use of fishery resources. These include lack of specific regulation for resource utilization in the park. Currently, the park authorities use various pieces of legal

instruments including the Forestry and Wildlife Law on Protected Areas, The Fisheries Law, and the National Policy of Tourism. In addition, there are various institutions with distinct interests in the park, but there is lack of clear definition of their roles. For instance, the marine authority issue permits for industrial fishing, an activity considered illegal by the park authorities. Finally, people from inland are considered outsiders as far as the access to and management of resources is concerned. Nonetheless, some islanders have families on the continent, which increases the chances of a draining of the resources for commercial purposes by the other members of the family.

REGIONAL BEAT AFRICA

Communal Property and Resource Management in Southern Mozambique: the Case of Geres, Mabalane

Cesar Tique

Feliciano Mazuze

National Institute of Agricultural Research, Maputo

This paper looks at two important issues, resource ownership by the communities and the market for forestry products resulting from CBNRM. Geres is two communities in Gaza province with 750 people covering 250 Km².

The Common land uses in the area include agriculture, extensive cattle rearing, harvesting of wood products such as poles and fuelwood for commercial purposes and hunting. Both residents and intermediaries in the wood products market channels are the main land users.

The boundaries established through customary laws are well recognized and the two areas involved in the study have their territory delimited. These chieftancies have a clear social and structural organization. Decision-making is the role of traditional chiefs, régulo, who are regaining their roles and powers withdrawn after the independence.

Community based forest resources management was introduced in the area with a 'concession' for the community. As in the case of Bazaruto, a management committee was created. Here it was split into three commissions: one for natural resource management; another for agriculture; and, a third for funds management.

The land ownership is secured through two parallel systems, the formal, i.e., land allocation by local administrative bodies, and the informal or based on customary laws. Land is allocated mainly for agriculture and the size

of the land holding is constrained by labor availability. Various forms of land transfer include inheritance, purchase, lease and borrowing. According to the new land law land is not to be sold but it is in practice. People feel that they hold secure tenure rights based on 'abundance.'

Conflicts include ignoring quotas for harvesting forest products, both by the community and licensed traders. The community does not always pay the royalties for forest products harvested for sale. So far, the resolution of these issues has been done through the resource management committees. The paradox is that while the community sets the quotas, collects the royalties, allocates the harvesting areas and enforces the rules, they do not follow these rules themselves, partly due to high demand for wood products in Chockwe town and Maputo. One of the constraints is the high cost of transport to the market. Therefore, they sell very cheaply to traders who then gain more profit.

The experience of Geres is of two parallel decision-making bodies in the allocation of forestry resources is concerned: the government and the community. The norms established under the community based management that regulate the use of forests and land issues are dealt with through customary rules. This seems to suggest a perpetual separation of tree and land ownership. Despite that, as the involvement of the community and traditional leaders evolves, a more integrated approach towards the resources ownership and management will be adopted.

The study shows that besides giving the power to the community and seeking more coordination with the local administrative structures, it is necessary to empower (build capacity) the resource management committees for reinforcement of the targets set.

REGIONAL BEAT AFRICA

Tchuma Tchato: Participation of Communities in the Management of Natural Resources and Benefit Sharing

Marcelino Foloma

Provincial Services of Forestry and Wildlife

Tchuma Tchato is the first CBNRM initiative established in Mozambique in 1994. This is the first co-management program including the communities of Chinthopo, a safari operator and the state. The initiative was motivated by a conflict between the first two actors. It has the technical and support of the Ford Foundation, IDRC and IUCN.

Chinthopo is arid, not favorable for agriculture nor for animal rearing due to the tse-tse fly. However, it is rich in forestry and wildlife resource and the Zambeze river. Therefore, hunting and fishing are the main economic activities for the communities. Another is sport hunting.

Until recently the existing legislation used forestry officers as law enforces and the community was not considered an active actor in the use and management of the resources. This system led to degradation of resources in most cases. Tchuma Tchato tries to change this scenario. The government issued a decree involving the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries, Planning and Finance and Justice establishing the partition of benefits from the safari operation as follows: 35% for the government, covering the usual royalty for resource use, 33% for the community and 32% for the local government. On the use of fishery resources, the National Directorates of Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries have agreed that 40% of the revenues should be retained for the central government, 30% for the communities, 20% for the management of the project and 10% for the local government. The community also has access to the resources.

However, one of the problems faced is the lack of clarity of the mechanisms for the communities to obtain secure resource tenure rights, which would allow the community to be directly involved in hunting safaris, photographic tourism and use of forest resources. This is so despite the existence of both the land and forestry and wildlife laws, which seem to give the community those rights. The operationalization is still the major handicap. This limits considerably the decision-making power at community level.

Another problem is that the government continues to collect most of the benefits, in fact 67% of the safari royalties and 50% of the fishing revenues. The benefits are allocated by rotation to the community, which means they do not get it when they need most. Furthermore, the community does not trust the local government to manage the funds.

Despite these constraints, the program has been successful in involving the community in the management of the resources and benefit sharing. The key to this is clear definition of roles of the main stakeholders with the state setting policy and strategy, the communities having the power to actively participate in decision making on natural and financial resources management and, the private operator being involved in marketing to attract more users and bring more benefits.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Charlotte Hess

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Send Letters and Announcements to Doug Wilson, Editor, CPR Digest. Institute for Fisheries Management, North Sea Center, PO Box 104, DK-9850, Hirtshals, Denmark. dw@ifm.dk tel: 45 98 94 28 55 fax: 45 98 94 42 68
For membership, dues, back issues, and missing copies contact Michelle Curtain, IU, Woodburn Hall 220, Bloomington, IN, 47405 USA
 iascp@indiana.edu tel: 01-219-980-1433 fax: 01-219-980-2801
For questions about IASCP papers and research, contact Charlotte Hess, Information Officer, IASCP, IU., 513 N. Park, Bloomington, IN 47408 USA
 iascp@indiana.edu tel: 01-812- 855-9636 fax: 01-812-855-3150



Call for Proposals: Bibliographies on CPRs

The IASCP is seeking proposals for creating bibliographies on common property resources (CPR) in languages other than English. The responsible person would need to coordinate regional contacts and compile appropriate and high-quality, CPR-related citations of published articles, books, and chapters in books as well as conference papers and reports.

Modest support of between \$1,500 and \$3,000 is available. Proposals should specify the approach to be taken, give some idea of the potential sources of information (such as naming journals that are likely to have CPR-related items), provide a budget and schedule for the work's completion, and include a brief curriculum vitae (CV). Not counting the CV, the proposal should be no more than two pages in length. Awards will be determined by the IASCP Executive Committee.

The deadline for proposals is May 15th, 2000. Interested persons should send proposals to Charlotte Hess: Email: hess@indiana.edu Mailing address: Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, 513 North Park, Bloomington, Indiana, 47408, USA. Fax: (812) 855-3150

UPDATE

You may remember Issue 48 of a year ago that dealt with the Iceland Supreme Court decision on individual transferable quotas in fisheries. Last January, a Regional Court found fishers charged with fishing for cod without quota not guilty, in spite of their having openly violated the rule as a "test case." The court found that the law violated the Icelandic constitution. The ruling said that while limiting access to fish stocks for a short time might be acceptable for a depleted stock, Icelandic fishers must not be discriminated against for an indefinite period. This case now goes to the Supreme Court.

CONSTITUTING THE COMMONS: Crafting Sustainable Commons in the New Millennium

The Eighth IASCP Conference, Bloomington Indiana USA
 May 31 - June 4, 2000

Organized by

Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, Center for the Study of Institutions, Population, and Environmental Change
 Indiana University, Bloomington

We are pleased to invite you to attend the eighth IASCP conference. The conference will take place from May 31-June 4, 2000, at the Indiana Memorial Union, Bloomington, Indiana. Given the large number of outstanding paper and panel proposals, we are confident that the conference will be exciting, intellectually productive, and will provide many policy relevant insights.

On-line registration is available at the conference web site, <http://www.indiana.edu/~iascp/2000.html>, that also provides the most updated information on travel arrangements, accommodation, preliminary program, description of pre-conference workshops and fieldtrips.

We have planned an exciting program of panels, workshops, and fieldtrips. The key topics that the conference will examine are: (1) New Commons, such as the Internet and genetic pool, (2) Global Commons, such as the atmosphere and outer space, (3) Natural Resources (such as, forestry, fisheries, water management, grazing land) and their interlinkages, (4) Adaptation and Resilience of CPR institutional arrangements to Change, (5) New Theoretical Questions in CPR research, (6) Experimental Economics, (7) Scale, Geographic Space, and Mapping, (8) Privatization, (9) Historical Communal Societies, (10) Macro-Micro Linkages, such as the effect of macro economic or political situation, and (11) Role of Donors and Advocacy.

We have organized the following pre-conference workshops:

- (1) GIS and Remote Sensing 1- Introduction to the Use of Spatial Data in CPR Research;
- (2) GIS and Remote Sensing 2 - Hands-on Workshop (Tom Evans and Glen Green);
- (3) Experimental Economics (James Walker);
- (4) Participatory Rural Appraisal and the Commons (Bob Fisher);
- (5) Introduction to the Common Property Theory (James Thomson, Victoria Edwards, and Nathalie Steins).

We are also in the process of organizing a workshop on Agent Based Modeling with Joshua Epstein (The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.).

This region offers possibilities for some important and intriguing field trips.

On Friday, June 2, 2000, we have planned six full-day field trips and one half-day field trip. The full-day field trips include:

- (1) New Harmony B a charming and well-restored 19th century town in Indiana of two early communal societies;
- (2) Angel Mounds B an archeological site of an ancient, well-preserved Native American town on the Ohio River;
- (3) Indianapolis B strong inner-city neighborhoods with shared urban spaces and a visit to one of the country's finest Native American museums;
- (4) May Creek and Lothlorien B two contemporary communities that own and manage their own forests;
- (5) Collective Action and Forest Management - tour of variously managed Indiana forests led by members of a cooperative, regional environmental action group; and
- (6) Amish Country - tour of Amish farms and businesses (bakery, school, and country stores) and lunch in an Amish farmhouse.
- (7) We have also organized a half-day field trip to visit a Carbon Tower and Morgan-Monroe State Forest. We will learn about state-of-the-art technology in the middle of a state forest to study carbon sequestration processes and a look at a state-managed public forest.

We look forward to seeing you in Bloomington.

Nives Dolšak and Elinor Ostrom, Conference Co-Chairs

Forms needed for the Conference are on pages 14 and 15

Common Property Resource Digest

REGISTRATION FORM: 8th IASCP Conference, May 31 - June 4, 2000

(Please type or print)

Check here if formal letter of invitation is needed.....

Name for Tag Full Name
 Organization Address City
 State/Province Postal Code/Zip Country E-mail Phone Fax

Registration Fees: The deadline for early registration is April 7, 2000. Registration fee includes registration packet, abstract booklet, opening reception, four continental breakfasts, two lunches, refreshments, and commemorative mementoes. The last day for an 80% refund is April 28, 2000.

Annual incomes US \$15,000 or more

Amount Enclosed

Members-Early (\$170.00) Members-Late (\$200.00)
 Non-members-Early (\$240.00) Non-members-Late (\$270.00)

Annual incomes less than US \$15,000

Members-Early (\$75.00) Members-Late (\$100.00)
 Non-members-Early (\$100.00) Non-members-Late (\$125.00)
 Student Members-Early (\$25.00) Student Members -Late(\$50.00)

One day registration only (June 1, 3, or 4) circle date(s) x (\$60.00)

Meals and Special Needs

Banquet Dinner on Saturday, June 3 (\$30.00)
 Vegetarian Meals
 Optional donation to help cover costs of childcare.
 I would like information about child care

Workshops, May 31, 2000 (Please rank 1-3, use 1 for your first workshop choice.)

___ Participatory Rural Appraisal (Full-day, limit 60 people) \$30
 ___ An Introduction to CPR Theory (Full-day, limit 60 people) \$30
 ___ GIS and Remote Sensing 1(Morning, limit 50 people) \$15
 ___ GIS and Remote Sensing 2 (Afternoon, limit 20 people) \$15
 ___ Experimental Economics (Morning, limit 20 people) \$15
 ___ Agent Based Modeling (Afternoon, limit 60 people) \$15

Return to: IU Conferences, P.O. Box 249,
 Bloomington, IN 47402-0249,USA, Fax: 812-855-8077
 You may register by phone by calling 800-933-9330
 (U.S. only).

Questions about registration and IU residence hall
 housing should be addressed to IU conference at the
 above address or at iuconf@indiana.edu.

Field Trips, June 2, 2000 (Please rank 1-3, use 1 for your first field trip choice.)

___ New Harmony limit 45 people \$40
 ___ Angel Mounds limit 45 people \$40
 ___ Amish Country limit 45 people \$40
 ___ Forest Management limit 28 people \$25
 ___ Indianapolis limit 29 people \$25
 ___ May Creek/Lothlorien limit 28 people \$25
 ___ Carbon Tower limit 45 people \$10

We reserve the right to correct the total amount due. TOTAL \$

___ Check or Money Order (payable to Indiana University in US \$, Conference #92-00)

___ Credit Card Discover MasterCard Visa American Express

Credit Card Number: ___-___-___-___ Exp date: ___/___ Authorized Signature

JULY 1, 1999- JUNE 30, 2000 IASCP MEMBERSHIP CARD

(Note that the membership card is not part of the conference registration form)

Renew your membership now and you will not miss any of your membership benefits; including: subscriptions to The CPR Digest; discount registration at our nearly annual meetings; conference abstracts, and the opportunity to contribute to the growth of the IASCP. Contact the IASCP office for additional information or visit our web site.

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\$15,000 or more.....US \$30.00 ___ July 1, 1999- June 30, 2000 ___ July 1, 2000- June 30, 2001 ___ July 1, 2001- June 30, 2002
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THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF COMMON PROPERTY

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Phone: 219-980-1433 Fax: 219-980-2801 e-mail: iascp@indiana.edu <http://www.indiana.edu/~iascp>

Conference Accomodation Arrangements

Indiana Memorial Union

A block of hotel rooms has been reserved in the conference headquarters hotel, the Indiana Memorial Union, beginning May 31, 2000. Early arrivals may be accommodated on May 30, 2000 on a first come, first served basis. The IMU is located on the 900 block of E. 7th Street in the center of the Indiana University campus. The hotel rooms have been recently remodeled and are exceptionally attractive, besides being comfortable and convenient to the meeting rooms. All rooms are equipped with data ports. The IMU is central to many campus attractions and is a pleasant 5 minute walk to downtown. Parking is complimentary for guests staying in the IMU. The Union accepts Visa, MasterCard, and Discover credit cards. The IMU is served directly by the Bloomington Shuttle Service from the Indianapolis Airport. If you wish to reserve a room in the IMU, please make your reservations directly by calling their Reservation Office, (800.209.8145). Our block will be released for sale to the public on Monday, May 15, 2000. You may fax your reservation request to the IMU at (812.855.3426). Please identify yourself as a member of the IASCP conference, #92-00. Current rates range between \$72 and \$91/night, plus tax (single occupancy). We expect a slight increase by the summer.

Additional hotel accommodations

We have reserved additional blocks of hotel rooms in the Holiday Inn and the Courtyard by Marriott since the headquarters hotel is not large enough to accommodate all of us. Please call the properties directly to make your reservation and identify yourself as an IASCP participant. The cut-off date for these hotels is April 14, 2000.

Table with 4 columns: Hotel, Phone, Cost, Transportation. Rows include Holiday Inn and Courtyard by Marriott.

Wilkie (campus residence hall)

We have reserved lodging for IASCP participants in the most attractive and comfortable residence hall on the university campus, Willkie Quad. We have 100 rooms reserved in Willkie, a pleasant 10 minute walk from the Indiana Memorial Union. Two persons, each having their own room, share a common bath. Rates are currently \$32/night, plus tax, for one person. The renovation of this residence hall to convert it into suite-type accommodations, suitable for adults, was just completed this year. We think you will enjoy this convenient and moderately priced option. The shuttle bus from the Indianapolis Airport does not stop at Willkie. You will need a taxi from the IMU to Willkie if you are carrying luggage. Reservation requests for Willkie Accommodations ONLY can be submitted with your registration.

WILKIE RESIDENCE HALL RESERVATION REQUEST FORM
International Association for the Study of Common Property
May 31 - June 4, 2000

Please use one form per person

Return to: IU Conferences, P.O. Box 249, Bloomington, IN 47402-0249, USA, Fax: 812-855-8077

NAME: Family Name, First Name, Middle Initial
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CITY STATE
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ARRIVAL DATE/TIME DEPARTURE DATE/TIME

REQUEST TO SHARE A SUITE WITH

If you wish to share a suite with a specific person, please coordinate your reservation requests. Both parties must indicate on their form that they wish to share a suite with each other. Please use one form per person. Payment is accepted on site. Rates are currently US\$32.00/night +10% hotel tax. Request must be made by May 15, 2000. Confirmation will be made by e-mail or telephone to the address or number you provide.

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