

# The Common Property Resource Digest

NO. 71 QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF COMMON PROPERTY Dec. 2004

This issue of the CPR Digest continues our reports on IASCP 2004. We have limited ourselves to three discussions of essential themes so that we could do the issue in both Spanish and English.

We begin with a discussion by *Peggy Smith* who shares her excitement with the increasing participation of indigenous people from around the world and with it a growing awareness of the common elements of their struggles. Then *Susan Kandel* shifts our attention to environmental services and the possibilities for applying CPR theory to a broader effort to strengthen rural livelihoods. Finally, *Elinor Ostrom* reminds us of our history and how a body of real common(s) knowledge has crystalized and continues to grow. **Enjoy!**

Esta edición del CPR Digest es la continuación de nuestros informes del Congreso IASCP2004. Hemos limitado la discusión a tres de los temas más importantes para tener el texto disponible en español e inglés.

Empezamos con un artículo escrito por *Peggy Smith* sobre el incrementando de la participación de grupos indígenas alrededor del mundo y el crecimiento del conocimiento de sus luchas. Más adelante, *Susan Kandel* cambia el enfoque de la discusión a los servicios ambientales y como al aplica la teoría de CPR se fortalecen las comunidades y la vida rural. Finalmente, *Elinor Ostrom* hace un recuento de nuestra historia y como el cuerpo del conocimiento acerca de los recursos de uso común ha cristalizado y sigue creciendo.

**¡Disfrútelo!**

CONTENTS	
<b>Reports on the 10<sup>th</sup> Biennial Meeting of the IASCP</b>	
<b>Indigenous Rights, Traditional Knowledge and Identity</b> <i>Peggy Smith</i> .....	1
<b>Derechos Indígenas, Conocimiento Tradicional e Identidad</b> <i>Peggy Smith</i> .....	4
<b>Environmental Services</b> <i>Susan Kandel</i> .....	6
<b>Servicios Ambiental</b> <i>Susan Kandel</i> .....	7
<b>Some Comments</b> <i>Elinor Ostrom</i> .....	8
<b>lgunos comentarios</b> <i>Elinor Ostrom</i> .....	10
<b>Recent Publications</b> .....	11
<b>Announcements</b> .....	15

## IASCP 2004 Reports from Oaxaca

### Indigenous Rights, Traditional Knowledge and Identity

**Peggy Smith**

**Faculty of Forestry & the Forest Environment  
Lakehead University, Canada**

Nelson Lemus Cruz had some of us in tears as he described the “ancestral struggle and resistance” of his people, the Paez people (“nasa” meaning “living being”) in Colombia. His story of the Paez’s determination to protect their lands was similar to so many other Indigenous peoples around the globe, but it was also unique. The Paez’s desire to carry out their sacred duty as stewards of their land is fraught with danger and death. The Paez have faced state incursions onto their lands, invasion by guerillas involved in civil war and the lawlessness of drug traders. In spite of this, they continue to assert their own stewardship and customary laws. Lemus Cruz’s story wove together with so many other Indigenous peoples’ stories at the IASCP conference. His voice and others Indigenous voices at the conference fed my hunger to hear directly from Indigenous peoples, as well as to learn about their struggles through academic studies.

I was heartened by this further opening up to Indigenous voices. Although Indigenous issues have been on the agenda of past IASCP

# The Common Property Resource Digest

*Published with support from  
the Ford Foundation*

*Editor*

Douglas Clyde Wilson  
*Assistant Editor*  
Alyne E. Delaney



## International Association for the Study of Common Property

### Current Officers

President: Narpat Jodha  
President Elect: Owen Lynch  
Immediate Past President: Erling Berge

### Council

Doris Capistrano Ruth Meinzen-Dick  
Leticia Merino Calvin Nhira  
Dianne Rocheleau Andy White

<b>Executive Director</b>	Michelle Curtain
<b>CPR Digest Editor</b>	Doug Wilson
<b>Information Officer</b>	Charlotte Hess

### Conference Coordinators

#### 2005 Regional Meetings

Pacific Region John Sheehan

© 2000 IASCP

**WWW.IASCP.ORG**

control of natural resources. Presenters gave constructive suggestions for how to address the thorny issue of rights. They advocated finding ways to reconcile rights to allow the co-existence of Indigenous rights with state and private property rights, having nation states seek the free, full and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before resource development and providing compensation where there is a loss of Indigenous land use and rights. Overall, the strongest message that emerged for me was that Indigenous peoples have always defended and will continue to defend their lands and rights.

Another message that struck me was that governance and Indigenous rights are inextricably linked. Indigenous peoples pointed to the integrity of their traditional governance systems, including customary law and common property. Given the continued existence of these governance and property rights systems, combined with the threat to their rights and land uses, I heard the plea for a political solution first, allowing self-determination to form the foundation for conservation of natural resources.

But how are political solutions to be found? I heard voices suggest the creation of more “space” or that finding a “middle ground” would allow further negotiations and conflict management between states and Indigenous peoples.

I heard the political/conservation connection again in relation to knowledge and land use. In addition to its contribution to biodiversity conservation, Indigenous knowledge was promoted as an essential element of self-determination. But underlying this I also heard frustration about Indigenous knowledge and management systems being still largely invisible or ignored.

My own presentation raised the issue of assessing Indigenous peoples’ economic development within too narrow a focus, such as gaining a few jobs, while avoiding measures of community well-being and cultural survival. Given the social and economic inequity faced by most of the world’s Indigenous peoples, it is no wonder that economic development is a central theme. I heard many speakers argue for equity and justice for Indigenous peoples in benefit-sharing from natural resource development. I also heard a clear message that Indigenous peoples want to make their own decisions about appropriate economic development, including poverty alleviation measures now being touted by development agencies. Such communities are not necessarily opposed to participating in wider economic systems and

conferences, this is the first time that Indigenous rights have been raised to the theme level. Given the history of Mexican Indigenous peoples' struggles to maintain ownership and management of their lands, a struggle shared by other Indigenous peoples in Latin America, it is no surprise that the Oaxaca conference organizers embraced this theme. The organizers did a tremendous service in bringing together Indigenous representatives and academics who have worked with them to discuss the many unique situations faced by Indigenous peoples from around the world. Indigenous representatives came from Latin America (Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela), North America (Canada and the United States), Asia & Oceania (Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Nepal), and Africa (Zambia and Zimbabwe).

It struck me that even with this great diversity, it was the common elements of Indigenous peoples' struggles world wide for their rights and the implications this had for the conservation of global natural resources that established the thread of connection and provided such a great learning experience. In Canada, we are so privileged, but even at home Indigenous peoples continue to struggle to have their rights recognized and to rise from the poverty and social alienation that besets our communities. Sometimes we in Canada think that we are leading in recognizing Indigenous peoples rights, but when I heard some of the stories at the conference, I knew that we in Canada had a long way to go and a lot to learn from our Indigenous brothers and sisters around the globe.

The arena of much of the discussion was conflict over natural resources not just over access, but also over the means to conserve from minerals and oil and gas to timber and non-timber forest products, from water to fish and wildlife, from pasture to genetic resources. And of course, there was the ever-contested resource of funding, the lack of which often arises from Indigenous peoples losing access to their natural resources and hampers Indigenous peoples' full involvement in decision-making about the use of those resources.

Each of the sub-theme areas Indigenous rights, governance, knowledge and land use, and economic development brought home to me particular lessons.

Indigenous rights may be the most difficult issue for researchers to understand. I think the main question is how to reconcile Indigenous rights with state and private

market integration, but they want to be the ones to decide how to transform their economies and institutions. I found hope in learning about communities who were pursuing new economic initiatives related to environmental protection and services, initiatives they claim are more in keeping with their traditional views of land stewardship.

### Research Challenges

I came away from the conference thinking about the strong messages to researchers exploring Indigenous peoples' participation in natural resource development and management. Researchers need to understand, respect and promote Indigenous rights and land uses. When researchers come to this understanding, it necessarily leads us to address the institutional issue of reconciling state regulations with customary laws.

I hope that IASCP will continue building on the strength that comes from sharing experiences across borders, and encourage researchers to undertake more cross-continental comparative studies with Indigenous communities. We all continue to grapple with the challenges of developing and applying appropriate research methods, including participatory research. Finally, for future IASCP conferences and studies, I hope we heed a final message from Indigenous delegates to support Indigenous Peoples to speak for themselves at future conferences and in research projects.

[peggy.smith@lakeheadu.ca](mailto:peggy.smith@lakeheadu.ca)



# IASCP 2004

## Reporte de Oaxaca

### Derechos Indígenas, Conocimiento Tradicional e Identidad

Peggy Smith

Faculty of Forestry & the Forest Environment  
Lakehead University, Canada

Algunos de nosotros no pudimos contener las lágrimas al escuchar a Nelson Lemus Cruz describir “la lucha y resistencia tradicionales” de su gente, el pueblo Paez (“nasa” que significa “ser vivo”) en Colombia. Su historia sobre la determinación de los Paez a proteger sus tierras era similar a la de muchos otros pueblos indígenas alrededor del globo, pero era también única. El deseo de los Paez de cumplir con su deber sagrado de se resguardo de sus tierras ha acarreado peligro y muerte. Los Paez han enfrentado incursiones del estado en sus tierras, invasión de las guerrillas involucradas en la guerra civil de su país, y por último traficantes de drogas, sin ley. A pesar de ello, continúan ejerciendo su capacidad de resguardo y normas tradicionales. La historia de Nelson encuentra eco en muchas otras historias de grupos indígenas que se presentaron en la conferencia de IASCP. Su voz y otras voces indígenas en la conferencia alimentaron mi hambre por escuchar directamente las voces indígenas, y de comprender sus luchas mediante el análisis académico.

Fue muy emocionante para mí esta mayor apertura a las voces indígenas. Aunque los temas indígenas han estado presentes en anteriores conferencias de IASCP, esta es la primera vez que los derechos indígenas han tenido en el programa de la conferencia el nivel de un tema. Dada la historia de la lucha de los pueblos indígenas de México por mantener la propiedad y el derecho a manejar sus tierras, una lucha compartida con muchos otros pueblos indígenas de América Latina, no es sorprendente la forma en que los organizadores de la conferencia de Oaxaca han asumido este tema. Los organizadores han prestado un gran servicio reuniendo representantes indígenas y académicos que han trabajado con ellos para discutir muchas de las situaciones únicas que enfrentan los pueblos indígenas alrededor del mundo. En Oaxaca se reunieron representantes indígenas provenientes de Belice, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, México, Panamá, Perú y Venezuela, así como de

América del Norte (Canadá y los Estados Unidos), Asia y Oceanía (Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia y Nepal), y de África (Zambia y Zimbabwe).

Pude darme cuenta que dentro de esta gran diversidad las luchas de los pueblos eran los elementos comunes de las luchas de los indígenas por sus derechos, alrededor del mundo y sus implicaciones para la conservación de los recursos naturales globales, lo que permitía establecer conexiones entre ellos y proveyó una experiencia de aprendizaje tan importante. Incluso en Canadá donde en tantos sentidos somos privilegiados, los pueblos indígenas continúan luchando por el reconocimiento de sus derechos y por superar la pobreza y alineación social que azota a sus comunidades. Algunas veces en Canadá pensamos que somos líderes en el reconocimiento de los derechos de los pueblos indígenas, sin embargo al escuchar algunas de las historias de la conferencia, me di cuenta que en Canadá tenemos un largo camino que recorrer y mucho que aprender de nuestros hermanos y hermanas indígenas alrededor del mundo

El escenario de la mayor parte de las discusiones fue el de los conflictos en torno a los recursos naturales, pero se consideraron no solamente conflictos en torno al acceso, sino también medios de conservación—incluyendo recursos minerales, petróleo y gas, madera y recursos forestales no maderables, agua, pesquerías y fauna silvestre, pastizales, e incluso el tema de recursos genéticos—Por supuesto se hablo en repetidas ocasiones del acceso a financiamiento, cuestión que a menudo se plantea en las discusiones de gentes indígenas, que han perdido el acceso a sus recursos naturales y exigen participación plena en los procesos de toma de decisión sobre sus recursos.

Cada uno de los sub-temas del tema de Derechos indígenas (derechos indígenas, governancia, conocimiento, uso del suelo, desarrollo económico) me dejó lecciones particulares.

Los derechos indígenas pueden resultar uno de los temas más difíciles de comprender para los investigadores externos. Pienso que en este sentido la cuestión central es la de cómo reconciliar los derechos indígenas con el control privado y del estado sobre los recursos naturales. Los ponentes hicieron sugerencias sugestivas de formas de abordar la controvertida cuestión de los derechos

indígenas. Ellos abogaron por la necesidad de encontrar formas de reconciliar estos derechos, de manera que se permita la co-existencia de los derechos indígenas con los derechos de propiedad del estado y de privados. Se hizo también énfasis en la exigencia de que los estados nacionales busquen el consentimiento libre e informado de los pueblos indígenas, antes de impulsar proyectos de desarrollo que utilicen los recursos, y de proveer compensaciones justas cuando se generen pérdida de derechos para los indígenas. En general el mensaje más fuerte de los participantes en este tema fue a mi parecer, que los indígenas han defendido siempre, y continuarán defendiendo sus tierras y derechos.

Otro mensaje importante fue el reconocimiento de que la gobernanza y los derechos indígenas son cuestiones estrechamente relacionadas. Los ponentes indígenas señalaron la integridad de sus sistemas de gobierno tradicional, incluyendo el derecho tradicional y la propiedad comunitaria. Dada la continuidad de la existencia de estos sistemas de gobierno y de derechos de propiedad, combinados con las amenazas a sus derechos y usos de los territorios, escuche la demanda de soluciones en políticas en primer término, que permitan la auto-determinación, como base fundamental de la conservación de los recursos naturales.

Pero, ¿cómo pueden encontrarse soluciones políticas?, Escuché también voces que sugerían la creación de mayores “espacios” permitirían avanzar en las negociaciones y en el manejo de conflictos entre los estados y los grupos indígenas.

Escuché nuevamente referencia a la relación política-conservación en relación con el conocimiento y usos tradicionales de los territorios. Adicionalmente a la contribución a la conservación de la biodiversidad, el conocimiento indígena fue propuesto como un elemento central de auto-determinación. Pero de manera subyacente escuché también frustración sobre el hecho de que el conocimiento y los sistemas de manejo indígenas son ampliamente invisibles o ignorados.

Mi propia presentación exponía el tema de la evaluación del desarrollo económico de los grupos indígenas desde una perspectiva demasiado estrecha, como aquellas que consideran centralmente temas como la creación de algunos pocos empleos, haciendo de lado indicadores de bienestar comunitario y sobrevivencia cultural. Dada la inequidad social y económica que enfrentan la mayoría de los indígenas del mundo, no resulta sorprendente que el tema del desarrollo económico sea

central. Oí a muchos expositores hablar de equidad y justicia para los pueblos indígenas en la distribución de los beneficios que genera el desarrollo de los recursos naturales. También oí como un claro mensaje el deseo de las gentes indígenas de tomar sus propias decisiones en torno a lo que es un desarrollo económico adecuado, incluyendo la exigencia de que las medidas de alivio a la pobreza no sean unilateralmente definidas por las agencias promotoras del desarrollo. Muchas comunidades indígenas no son necesariamente contrarias a participar en sistemas económicos más amplios y de integrarse a distintos mercados, pero ellos quieren ser quienes decidan como transformar sus economías e instituciones. Encuentro esperanza en el hecho de enterarme de la existencia de comunidades que están emprendiendo nuevas iniciativas económicas relacionadas con la protección y la prestación de servicios ambientales, iniciativas que ellos encuentran más adecuadas para mantener sus perspectivas tradicionales y su papel de guardianes de sus tierras.

#### Retos para la investigación

Abandoné la conferencia pensando en cuantos mensajes cruciales para los investigadores del tema de la participación de los grupos indígenas en el manejo y desarrollo de los recursos naturales se habían presentado. Los investigadores necesitan comprender, respetar y promover los derechos y usos del territorio indígenas. Esta actitud conduce necesariamente a la búsqueda de la conciliación institucional de las regulaciones gubernamentales y el derecho tradicional.

Espero que IASCP continuará desarrollándose de acuerdo con la fortaleza que surge del intercambio de experiencias mas allá de las fronteras, y que impulsará a los académicos a desarrollar junto con comunidades indígenas, más estudios comparativos transcontinentales. Todos continuaremos trabajando con los retos que implica el desarrollo y la aplicación de métodos de investigación apropiados, incluyendo la investigación participativa. Finalmente, invito insistentemente a los delegados indígenas a que apoyen a gentes indígenas a hablar de sí y por sí mismos en las futuras conferencias y estudios de IASCP.

Traducción de Leticia Merino  
peggy.smith@lakeheadu.ca

# IASCP 2004 Reports from Oaxaca

## Environmental Services

Susan Kandel

PRISMA Foundation

As a first comer to the IASCP Congress, I was pleased to see the engagement of both practitioners and academicians from the North and the South. Clearly part of this mixture was promoted by the location – in Oaxaca – facilitating much more Latin American participation, as well as a superb organizing effort by Leticia Merino and all her team. However, I also believe it has to do with the incorporation of the theme “Payment for Environmental Services”. There was a clear resonance in the introduction of the theme – for the first time in an IASCP Congress - of “Payment for Environment Services,” (henceforth referred to as “Compensation for Environmental Services or CES). Indeed, the topic of CES from the perspective of Rural Communities has tremendous potential in moving Common Property Resources (CPR) work more closely and directly to simultaneously combating rural poverty while promoting sustainable natural resources management. Currently, the stated focus of CPR work and theory is centered on improving the “institutions for the management of environmental resources” (mission statement of the IASCP, <http://www.iascp.org/brochure.html>), and while a concern for improving rural communities is present, this focus is implicit, not explicit. The adoption of CES as a ongoing thread in future CPR seminars and congresses offers a concrete way to explicitly incorporate CPR practice and theory to the dual issues of equity and natural resource management.

Despite the topics resonance in the Congress, it is still yet to be seen whether the topic speaks to the core membership of the IASCP, and continues to be of interest and developed in future IASCP workshops and Congresses. Indeed, I found that the majority of the participants on the panels and discussions around CES (and there were a lot) were, like me, participating in the Congress for the first time. On the hand, Ruth Meinzen-Dick and Brent Swallow, long time associates of IASCP, led a panel on “Property Rights and Collective Action: Determining factors underlying mechanisms of retribution for the provision of environmental services.” Similarly,

David Kaimowitz in his keynote presentation was clearly exhorting the urgent need to address equity and sustainable resource management simultaneously.

CPR theory contributes new avenues of inquiry – far different from the mainstream concerns and questions generally wrestled with in this new and growing field known of CES. Generally speaking, traditional CES literature and practice has been dominated by a concern for seeking cost efficiency to address environmental degradation. When social concerns are addressed it is an add-on that often takes second fiddle to environmental objectives. This unwittingly has limited the breadth of the discussion, all too often, to over-simplified economic valuation exercises. When one focuses on the topic of CES from the lens of rural and indigenous communities one must grapple with complex landscapes. In these mosaics it is not only forests that generate environmental services, but also agro-ecosystems and other managed systems. Moreover, landscapes encompass a diversity of actors and interests. This social and ecological complexity of landscapes is an issue that is at the heart of, and is addressed by, the literature and theory of CPR. Indeed, *the strength of CPR theory is precisely its contributions to identifying and analyzing the issues of property rights and collective action as key factors influencing natural resource management. These same issues are also critical to strengthening rural livelihoods.*

Given the applicability of the CPR framework, it is my hope that this is only the first of many IASCP Congresses and seminars that features this theme. The accumulated academic wealth of CPR theory can be a very powerful force for ensuing a greater nexus between the topic of Compensation for Environmental Services with Equity and Poverty concerns.

s.kandel@prisma.org.sv



# IASCP 2004

## Reporte de Oaxaca

### Servicios Ambiental

Susan Kandel

PRISMA Foundation

Como alguien que llega por primera vez a un Congreso IASCP, estuve complacida la ver el compromiso entre de los practitioners y los acad,micos tanto de los países desarrollados como los países sub-desarrollados. Evidentemente parte de esta fusión fue promovida por la locación del Congreso Oaxaca - facilitando mucho más la participación de Latinoamericana, así como también el súper esfuerzo de Leticia Merino y su equipo. Sin embargo, también creo que ha sido gracias a la incorporación del tema "Pago por Servicio Ambiental". La introducción de este tema ha creado una clara resonancia por primera vez dentro de un Congreso IASCP - por el "Pago por Servicio Ambiental" (en los sucesivos me referir, como "Compensación por Servicio Ambiental" o CES por sus sigla en ingles). Seguramente, el tema de CES desde la perspectiva de la Comunidades Rurales tiene un tremendo potencial involucrar el estudio de los Recursos de Uso Común (CPR por sus siglas en ingles) para trabajar de manera conjunta y/o simultánea en el combate de la pobreza rural, promoviendo el manejo sustentable de los recursos naturales. Actualmente, el enfoque establecido en el estudio y la teoría de los CPR está centrado en el mejoramiento de las "instituciones para el manejo de los recursos ambientales" (mission statement del IASCP, <http://www.iascp.org/brochure.html>), y mientras este presente la importancia del mejoramiento de las comunidades rurales, este enfoque está implícito, no explícito. La adopción de CES como una línea conductora dentro de los futuros congresos y seminarios de CPR ofrece explícitamente una forma concreta de incorporar las prácticas y la teoría de CPR a la dualidad de la equidad y el manejo de los recursos naturales.

No obstante la resonancia de estos temas en el Congreso, aun no se sabe si será un tema de importancia para los miembros de IASCP, o si continuará siendo un tema de interés dentro de futuros talleres y congresos de IASCP. Realmente, encuentro, que la mayoría de los participantes en los paneles y discusiones de CES (y

fueron muchos) era, como yo, participante por primera vez dentro de un Congreso IASCP. Mientras, Ruth Meinen-Dick y Brent Swallow, miembros de IASCP desde hace mucho tiempo, condujeron un panel sobre "Derechos de propiedad y acción colectiva: Subrayando los factores determinantes de los mecanismos de retribución por la provisión de los servicios ambientales." De manera similar, David Kaimowitz en su ponencia magistral exhortó claramente la urgente necesidad de dirigir simultáneamente la equidad y el manejo sustentable de los recursos naturales.

La teoría de CPR contribuye a nuevas rutas de investigación muy diferente de lo concerniente a los asuntos y las preguntas generales actualmente discutidas dentro del nuevo y creciente campo de conocimiento de CES. Generalmente, la literatura tradicional y las prácticas dentro de CES han sido dominadas por el interés en la búsqueda de la eficiencia económica dirigiéndose a la degradación ambiental. Cuando se discuten temas sociales generalmente pasan a segundo plano por debajo de los objetivos ambientales. Esta falta de atención ha limitado la dimensión de la discusión y de manera consecuente ha fomentado la valoración simplificada de los ejercicios económicos. Cuando el enfoque de un tema central de CES es desde la perspectiva de las comunidades rurales e indígenas, las dificultades a las que se enfrenta debido a las complejidades de los paisajes (tanto sociales, culturales, así como físicas). Dentro de este mosaico, los bosques no son los únicos generadores de servicios ambientales, también los agro-ecosistemas y otros sistemas de manejo. Además, este entorno se ve rodeado por una diversidad de actores e intereses. Esta complejidad social y ecológica es un asunto central de la literatura y la teoría de CPR. Realmente, *la fuerza de la teoría de CPR es precisamente estas contribuciones para identificar y analizar los temas de derechos de propiedad y acción colectiva como factores claves que influyan en el manejo de los recursos naturales. Los mismos temas son también decisivos para el fortalecimiento de la vida rural.*

Dado la aplicabilidad del marco CPR, espero que sea el primero de muchos Congresos y seminarios IASCP con este tema. La acumulación de la riqueza académica de la teoría de CPR puede ser una fuerza muy poderosa que puede dar como resultante una gran nexos entre el tema de la Compensación por Servicios Ambientales con lo concerniente a la Equidad y la Pobreza..

# IASCP 2004 Reports from Oaxaca

## Some Comments

Elinor Ostrom

Indiana University

Let me first indicate that it was very exciting, almost intoxicating, to be in Oaxaca for the 2004 meeting of the IASCP. As someone who participated in the Annapolis meeting in 1985 and has participated pretty steadily in IASCP events through the years, it is great to see the number of members rising, the number of countries represented increasing, and the number of disciplines involved also growing. It was wonderful to see all the young scholars in Oaxaca. No academic approach can succeed if they do not recruitable, young scholars. It looks to me like the IASCP has a vigorous future, and I am looking forward to our next meeting in 2006.

In terms of future challenges, I do think that it is time for some real efforts at theoretical synthesis. I think we now have a number of important insights related to specific resources and specific regions. We have now demonstrated for the world that Hardin over-generalized and that many resource users have contrived ingenious institutional arrangements which they have adapted over time and do their own monitoring and enforcement. We have also demonstrated that when external authorities do not recognize these institutional arrangements and impose their own rules on a locality, that this is a big challenge to the long-run survival of indigenous institutions. Other challenges also exist including good economic opportunities – which may improve the livelihoods of those who would have otherwise been in a subsistence relationship with a resource system.

Some critics think that all scholars interested in common property institutions limit their attention to showing the inadequacy of theoretical papers written before 1970 and to the threats to long-term survival of indigenous institutions.

We can do much more than this! As the National Research Council (2002) report on *The Drama of the Commons* demonstrates, there are many theoretical advances. In the last chapter of this report, several causal models were presented that are being tested by multiple authors related to diverse resources in multiple

countries. As shown in Figure 1, the outcomes for a resource are affected by a chain of causal processes starting with key attributes of resources users (their ease of exit, the size of the group, their homogeneity, their communication patterns and networks of relationships, and their practices of reciprocity) as well as attributes of the resource (stability, storage, and type of boundaries). These jointly affect intermediate variables that in turn affect the resource over time (see also Dietz, et al., 2003).

It is important that more of our work moves on to further develop our theoretical frameworks and models (see Anderies, et al., 2004) and then to use multiple methods for testing our theories including large N studies, experiments, agent-based models, as well as case studies that help address specific theoretical questions. Case studies that examine a similar ecology divided by institutional jurisdictions are particularly valuable – as are the reverse – a similar jurisdiction covering more than one ecological system.

I hope that the Program Chairs for the next several meetings will really push to have some panels that overtly review the “state-of-the-art” related to specific theoretical questions. Two questions that need a lot more work relate to the impact of size of group and heterogeneity of group on the likelihood of a group of resource users organizing in the first place and their sustainability in the second (see Bardhan and Dayton-Johnson, 2002; Platteau, 2004; and Poteete and Ostrom, 2004 for some recent efforts to examine these questions). We really need to dig into the theory related to the composition of groups as it impacts the strategies members choose and the likely outcomes.

Another suggestion is to involve more resource lawyers in our work. I think that law professors interested in environmental questions could learn a lot from us and that we could learn a lot from recent work on how informal institutions can be legalized without taking away their vitality, the level of trust that individuals have established and their norms.

For Further Information

Anderies, John M, Marco A. Janssen, and Elinor Ostrom. 2004. “A Framework to Analyze the Robustness of Social-Ecological Systems from an Institutional Perspective,” *Ecology and Society* 9 (1): 18. Online: <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol9/iss1/art18>



Bardhan, Pranab and Jeff Dayton-Johnson. 2002. "Unequal Irrigators: Heterogeneity and Commons Management in Large-Scale Multivariate Research." Pp. 87-112 in NRC *The Drama of the Commons*.

Dietz, Thomas, Elinor Ostrom, and Paul Stern. 2003. "The Struggle to Govern the Commons." *Science* 302 (December 12): 1907-12.

National Research Council. 2002. *The Drama of the Commons*. National Research Council, Committee on the Human Dimensions of Global Change. Elinor Ostrom, Thomas Dietz, Nives Dolšak, Paul C. Stern, Susan Stonich, and Elke Weber, Eds. Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Platteau, Jean-Philippe. 2004. "Monitoring Elite Capture in Community-Driven Development." *Development and Change* 35(2):223-46.

Poteete, Amy and Elinor Ostrom. 2004. "Heterogeneity, Group Size, and Collective Action: The Role of Institutions in Forest Management," *Development and Change*. 24 (3): June: 435-461.

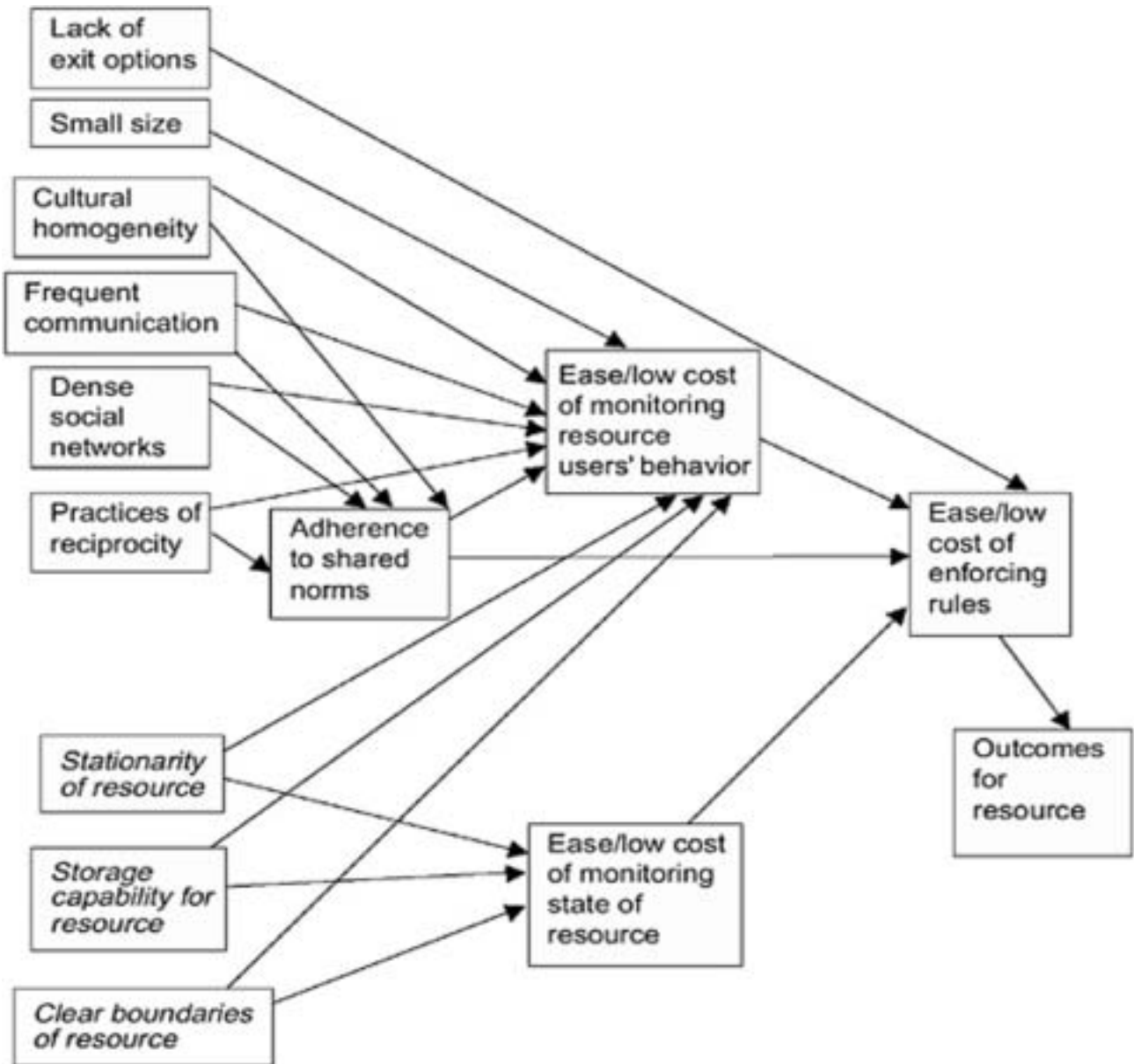


Figure 1: Causal Processes Determining Outcomes for the Resource

# IASCP 2004

## Reporte de Oaxaca

### Algunos comentarios

**Elinor Ostrom,**  
Indiana University

Quisiera decir en primer término que fue muy estimulante, casi intoxicante, estar en Oaxaca para la reunión de 2004 de IASCP. Siendo alguien que participó en la reunión de Annapolis en 1985 y que ha asistido muy constantemente en las reuniones de IASCP a lo largo de los años, es formidable ver el incremento del número de miembros, del número de países representados y del número de disciplinas involucradas. Fue también maravilloso ver en Oaxaca a tantos colegas jóvenes. Ninguna propuesta académica puede ser exitosa si no es capaz de reclutar a académicos jóvenes. Me parece que IASCP tiene frente a sí un futuro vigoroso, y estoy esperando ya nuestra siguiente reunión en 2006.

En cuanto a los retos futuros, pienso que es tiempo de realizar esfuerzos importantes de síntesis teórica. Considero que a la fecha contamos con un número importante de insights relacionados con recursos y regiones específicos. Hemos demostrado al mundo que las propuestas de Hardin sobre los recursos comunes fueron sobre-generalizaciones y que muchos usuarios de recursos han urdido ingeniosos arreglos institucionales que han adecuado a lo largo del tiempo, monitoreando su cumplimiento por sí mismos. Hemos también demostrado que cuando las autoridades externas no reconocen tales acuerdos institucionales e imponen sus propias reglas a una localidad, ponen en riesgo la sobrevivencia de largo plazo de las instituciones indígenas. También existen otros retos que incluyen la existencia de buenas oportunidades económicas – que pueden mejorar las condiciones de vida de aquellos cuya sobrevivencia dependería de otra forma fundamentalmente de un sistema de recursos.

Algunos críticos piensan que todos los académicos interesados en las instituciones de propiedad común limitan su atención a mostrar las limitaciones de las propuestas teóricas anteriores a 1970 y las amenazas a la sobrevivencia en el largo plazo de las instituciones indígenas.

¡Podemos hacer mucho más que eso! Como muestra el informe del Consejo Nacional de Investigación de 2002, (National Research Council, 2002), el Drama of the Commons se ha avanzado mucho en el campo de la teoría. En el último capítulo de esa publicación se presentan diversos modelos causales que están siendo probados, por múltiples investigadores, siendo aplicados a distintos recursos, en diferentes países. Como se muestra en la Figura 1, los resultados en las condiciones de un recurso, son afectados por una cadena causal de procesos que se inicia con atributos clave de los usuarios de los recursos (la facilidad de abandonar el grupo, el tamaño del grupo, su nivel de homogeneidad, sus patrones de comunicación y redes de relaciones, y sus prácticas de reciprocidad) así como los atributos del recurso (estabilidad, capacidad de almacenamiento y tipo de fronteras). Estos factores afectan las variables intermedias que a su vez afectan las condiciones del recurso a lo largo del tiempo (ver Dietz, et al., 2003).

Es importante que una parte sustancial de nuestro trabajo busque un mayor desarrollo de nuestros modelos y marcos teóricos (ver Anderies, et al., 2004) y utilice distintos métodos para probar nuestras teorías, incluyendo un número elevado de estudios N, experimentos y modelos basados en los agentes, así como estudios de caso para abordar preguntas teóricas específicas (NRC, 2002). Los estudios de caso que examinan un mismo sistema ecológico, dividido en distintas jurisdicciones institucionales son especialmente valiosos, como lo son también estudios sobre la misma jurisdicción institucional, que contiene más de un sistema ecológico.

Espero que los coordinadores de los programas de las siguientes conferencias impulsaran paneles que examinen abiertamente el “estado del arte” del desarrollo de distintos cuestionamientos teóricos. En este sentido, dos preguntas que necesitan que requieren trabajarse más se refieren a los impactos del tamaño y la heterogeneidad del grupo, en las perspectivas de que los usuarios de un recurso se organicen y en la sustentabilidad de sus esfuerzos (ver Bardhan and Dayton-Johnson, 2002; Platteau, 2004; and Poteete and Ostrom, 2004, sobre a algunos de los esfuerzos recientes para examinar estas preguntas). Necesitamos realmente profundizar en la teoría sobre la composición de los grupos y sus impactos en las estrategias que sus miembros eligen y en los posibles resultados de sus iniciativas.

Otra sugerencia es involucrar más a abogados en nuestro trabajo. Pienso que los académicos del campo

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

de las leyes interesados en cuestiones ambientales pueden aprender mucho de nosotros y nosotros podemos aprender mucho del trabajo reciente sobre las formas en que las instituciones informales pueden legalizarse sin perder su viabilidad, el nivel de confianza que los individuos han alcanzado y sus normas.

taking away their vitality, the level of trust that individuals have established and their norms.

Traducción de Leticia Merino.

## Referencias

Anderies, John M, Marco A. Janssen, y Elinor Ostrom. 2004. Framework to Analyze the Robustness of Social-Ecological Systems from an Institutional Perspective, *Ecology and Society* 9 (1): 18. Online: <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol9/iss1/art18>

Bardhan, Pranab y Jeff Dayton-Johnson. 2002. "Unequal Irrigators: Heterogeneity and Commons Management in Large-Scale Multivariate Research." Pp. 87-112 in *NRC The Drama of the Commons*.

Dietz, Thomas, Elinor Ostrom, y Paul Stern. 2003. "The Struggle to Govern the Commons." *Science* 302 (December 12): 1907-12.

National Research Council. 2002. *The Drama of the Commons*. National Research Council, Committee on the Human Dimensions of Global Change. Elinor Ostrom, Thomas Dietz, Nives Dolšak, Paul C. Stern, Susan Stonich, and Elke Weber, Eds. Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Platteau, Jean-Philippe. 2004. "Monitoring Elite Capture in Community-driven Development." *Development and Change* 35(2):223-46.

Poteete, Amy y Elinor Ostrom. 2004. heterogeneity, Group Size, and Collective Action: The Role of Institutions in Forest Management, *Development and Change*. 24 (3): June: 435-461.

## Charlotte Hess

## Books

**Barber**, E. B., and S. Sathirathai, eds. 2004. *Shrimp Farming and Mangrove Loss in Thailand*. Northampton, MA: Elgar.

**Bonell**, M., and L. A. Bruijnzeel, eds. 2004. *Forests, Water and People in the Humid Tropics: Past, Present, and Future Hydrological Research for Integrated Land and Water Management*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

**Cellarius**, B. A. 2004. *In the Land of Orpheus: Rural Livelihoods and Nature Conservation in Post-Socialist Bulgaria*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.

**Colfer**, C. J. P., ed. 2004. *The Equitable Forest: Diversity, Community, and Resource Management*. Washington, DC: Resources for the Future.

**Demélas**, M.-D., and N. Vivier, eds. 2003. *Les Propriétés Collectives Face aux Attaques Libérales (1750- 1914): Europe Occidentale et Amérique Latine*. Rennes, France: Presses Universitaires de Rennes.

**Féral**, F. 2004. *Maritime Societies, Fisheries Law and Institutions in the Western Mediterranean: A Summary of Collective Rights and Decentralized Systems of Professional Discipline*. Rome: FAO.

**Gatzweiler**, F. 2003. *The Changing Nature of Economic Value: Indigenous Forest Garden Values in Kalimantan, Indonesia*. Aachen, Germany: Shaker Verlag.

**Ghate**, R. 2004. *Uncommons in the Commons: Community Initiated Forest Resource Management*. New Delhi: Concept.

**De Guzman**, A. B. 2004. *A Fishery in Transition: Impact of a Community Marine Reserve on a Coastal Fishery in Northern Mindanao, Philippines*. Singapore: Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia.

**Home**, R., and H. Lim, eds. 2004. *Demystifying the Mystery of Capital: Land Tenure and Poverty in Africa and the Caribbean*. England: Glass House Press.

- Igoe, J.** 2004. *Conservation and Globalization: A Study of the National Parks and Indigenous Communities from East Africa to South Dakota*. Belmont, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth.
- Kalinoe, L. K.,** and J. Leach, eds. 2004. *Rationales of Ownership: Transactions and Claims to Ownership in Contemporary Papua New Guinea*. Wantage, U.K.: Sean Kingston.
- Lawes, M. J.,** ed. 2004. *Indigenous Forests and Woodlands in South Africa: Policy, People and Practice*. Scottsville, South Africa: University of KwaZulu-Natal Press.
- Mbaku, J. M.** 2004. *Institutions and Development in Africa*. Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press.
- Nelson, P. J.,** and K. V. Greene. 2003. *Signaling Goodness: Social Rules and Public Choice*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- O'Rourke, D.** 2004. *Community-Driven Regulation: Balancing Development and the Environment in Vietnam*. London: MIT Press.
- Paulson, S.,** and L. L. Gezon, eds. 2004. *Political Ecology Across Spaces, Scales, and Social Groups*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.
- Píríz, L..** 2004. *Hauling Home the Co-Management of Coastal Fisheries: A Study on Institutional Barriers to Fishermen's Involvement in the Management of Coastal Fisheries on the West Coast of Sweden*. Göteborg, Sweden: Göteborg University.
- Proyecto de Conservación y Manejo Sustentable de Recursos Forestales en México (PROCYMAF).** 2004. *Gestión Comunitaria para el Uso Sustentable de los Bosques*. Zapopan, México: Comisión Nacional Forestal.
- Ramutsindela, M.** 2004. *Parks and People in Postcolonial Societies: Experiences in Southern Africa*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic.
- Sandler, T.** 2004. *Global Collective Action*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Schmid, A. A.** 2004. *Conflict and Cooperation: Institutional and Behavioral Economics*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
- Silverman, R. M.,** ed. 2004. *Community-Based Organizations: The Intersection of Social Capital and Local Context in Contemporary Urban Society*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press.
- Silvius, K. M.,** R. E. Bodmer, and J. M. V. Fragoso, eds. 2004. *People in Nature: Wildlife Conservation in South and Central America*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Universite Catholique de Louvain,** Centre de Philosophie du Droit. 2003. 'Reflexive Governance in the Public Interest': REFGOV Integrated Project. Louvain-la-Neuve, France: Universite catholique de Louvain, Centre de Philosophie du Droit.
- Virtanen, P.,** and E. Palmujoki. 2004. *Sustainable Forest Management Through Multilateral Environmental Agreements and Market-Based Mechanisms*. Helsinki: Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

#### Articles

- Acheson, J. M.,** and R. J. Gardner. 2004. "Strategies, Conflict, and the Emergence of Territoriality: The Case of the Maine Lobster Industry." *American Anthropologist* 106:296-307.
- Al-Jayyousi, O.** 2004. "Knowledge Creation in the Water Sector: Towards a Learning Water Organization." *International Journal of Water Resources Development* 20:165-175.
- Albertin, A.,** and P. K. R. Nair. 2004. "Farmers' Perspectives on the Role of Shade Trees in Coffee Production Systems: An Assessment from the Nicoya Peninsula, Costa Rica." *Human Ecology* 32:443-463.
- Anthony, M. L.,** B. A. Knuth, and T. B. Lauber. 2004. "Gender and Citizen Participation in Wildlife Management Decision Making." *Society and Natural Resources* 17:395-411.
- Arnason, R.,** L. K. Sandal, S. I. Steinshamm, and N. Vestergaard. 2004. "Optimal Feedback Controls: Comparative Evaluation of the Cod Fisheries in Denmark, Iceland, and Norway." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 86:531-542.
- Bataille-Chedotel, F.,** and F. Huntzinger. 2004. "Faces of Governance of Production Cooperatives: An Exploratory Study of Ten French Cooperatives." *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics* 75:89-111.
- Bebbington, A.,** L. Dharmawan, E. Fahmi, and S. Guggenheim. 2004. "Villiage Politics, Culture, and Community-Driven Development: Insights from Indonesia." *Progress in Development Studies* 4:187-206.
- Bergmann, St. A.,** and J. C. Bliss. 2004. "Foundations of Cross-Boundary Cooperation: Resource Management at the Public-Private Interface." *Society and Natural Resources* 17:377-393.

- Blaikie, P. M., and J. S. Muldavin.** 2004. "Upstream, Downstream, China, India: The Politics of Environment in the Himalayan Region." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 94:520-548.
- Bleischwitz, R.** 2004. "Governance of Sustainable Development: Co-evolution of Corporate and Political Strategies." *International Journal of Sustainable Development* 7:27-43.
- Bolay, J-C.** 2004. "World Globalization, Sustainable Development and Scientific Cooperation." *International Journal of Sustainable Development* 7:99-120.
- Browning-Aiken, A. et al.** 2004. "Upper San Pedro Basin: Fostering Collaborative Binational Watershed Management." *International Journal of Water Resources Development* 20:353-367.
- Bryan, T.** 2004. "Tragedy Averted: The Promise of Collaboration." *Society and Natural Resources* 17:881-896.
- Burton, P. S.** 2004. "Hugging Trees: Claiming De Facto Property Rights by Blockading Resource Use." *Environmental and Resource Economics* 27:135-163.
- Campbell, J. R.** 2004. "A Prospective Look at the Situation of African Pastoralists and Hunter-Gatherers." *Ethnicities* 4: 5-26.
- Carberry, P., C. Gladwin, and S. Twomlow.** 2004. "Linking Simulation Modelling to Participatory Research in Smallholder Farming Systems." *ACIAR Proceedings* 114:32-46.
- Chakraborty, R. N.** 2004. "Sharing Rules and the Commons: Evidence from Ha'apai, Tonga." *Environment and Development Economics* 9:455-472.
- Cheong, S. M.** 2004. "Managing Fishing at the Local Level: The Role of Fishing Village Cooperatives in Korea." *Coastal Management* 32:191-202.
- Chhotry, V.** 2004. "The Negotiation of Politics in Participatory Development Projects, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh." *Development and Change* 35:327-352.
- Coban, A.** 2004. "Community-Based Ecological Resistance: The Bergama Movement in Turkey." *Environmental Politics* 13:438-460.
- Cornforth, C.** 2004. "The Governance of Cooperatives and Mutual Associations: A Paradox Perspective." *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics* 75:11-32.
- Cristancho, S., and J. Vining.** 2004. "Reciprocity as Principles Argument: The Ethics of Human-Nature Interactions for the Letuama." *Human Ecology Review* 11:36-50.
- Cullet, P., and J. Raja.** 2004. "Intellectual Property Rights and Biodiversity Management: The Case of India." *Global Environmental Politics* 4:97-114.
- Daniel, G., and M. Arce** 2004. "Asymmetric Leadership and International Public Goods." *Public Finance Review* 32:528-558.
- Davis, A., J. M. Hanson, H. Watts, and H. MacPherson.** 2004. "Local Ecological Knowledge and Marine Fisheries Research: The Case of White Hake (*Urophycis tenuis*) Predation on Juvenile American Lobster (*Homarus americanus*)." *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* 61:1191-1201.
- Dest, S., and D. L. Coppock.** 2004. "Pastoralism Under Pressure: Tracking System Change in Southern Ethiopia." *Human Ecology* 32:465-486.
- Diekmann, A.** 2004. "The Power of Reciprocity: Fairness, Reciprocity, and Stakes in Variants of the Dictator Game." *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 48:487-505.
- Ding, D. Z., G. Ge, and M. Warner.** 2004. "Evolution of Organizational Governance and Human Resource Management in China's Township and Village Enterprises." *International Journal of Human Resource Management* 4-5:836-852.
- Ebbin, S. A.** 2004. "The Anatomy of Conflict and the Politics of Identity in Two Cooperative Salmon Management Regimes." *Policy Sciences* 37:71-87.
- Faye, D. J.** 2004. "Biorespecting, Genetic Patenting and Indigenous Populations: Challenges Under a Restructured Information Commons." *Journal of World Intellectual Property* 7:401-428.
- Fischer, M. E., B. Irlenbusch, and A. Sadrieh.** 2004. "An Intergenerational Common Pool Resource Experiment." *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 48:811-836.
- Fisher, D. E.** 2004. "Rights of Property in Water: Confusion or Clarity?" *Environmental and Planning Law Journal* 21:200-226.
- Fisher, M.** 2004. "Household Welfare and Forest Dependence in Southern Malawi." *Environment and Development Economics* 9:135-154.

**Foster, K. R.** 2004. "Diminishing Returns in Social Evolution: The Not-So-Tragic Commons." *Journal of Evolutionary Biology* 17:1058-1072.

**Froger, G., P. Meral, and V. Herimandimby.** 2004. "The Expansion of Participatory Governance in the Environmental Policies of Developing Countries: The Example of Madagascar." *International Journal of Sustainable Development* 7:164-184.

**Gomez, J. D., and J. P. Graham.** 2004. "Community Participation in Dry Sanitation Projects." *Water Policy* 6:249-262.

**Gurven, M.** 2004. "Reciprocal Altruism and Food Sharing Decisions among Hiwi and Ache Hunter-Gatherers." *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology* 56:366-380.

**Hamilton, L., C. Colocousis, and S. Johansen.** 2004. "Migration from Resource Depletion: The Case of the Faroe Islands." *Society and Natural Resources* 17:443-453.

**Hendricks, H. H., J. J. Midgley, W. J. Bond, and P. A. Novellie.** 2004. "Why Communal Pastoralists Do What They Do in the Richtersveld National Park." *African Journal of Range and Forage Science* 21:29-36.

**Holder, C. D.** 2004. "Changes in Structure and Cover of a Common Property Pine Forest in Guatemala, 1954-1996." *Environmental Conservation* 31:22-29.

**Holling, C. S.** 2004. "From Complex Regions to Complex Worlds." *Ecology and Society* 9 (1).  
<http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol9/iss1/art11/>

**Holzinger, K.** 2003. "Common Goods, Matrix Games and Institutional Response." *European Journal of International Relations* 9:173-212.

**Jentoft, S., and K. H. Mikalsen.** 2004. "A Vicious Circle? The Dynamics of Rule-Making in Norwegian Fisheries." *Marine Policy* 28:127-135.

**Jike, V. T.** 2004. "Environmental Degradation, Social Disequilibrium, and the Dilemma of Sustainable Development in the Niger-Delta of Nigeria." *Journal of Black Studies* 34:686-701.

## News from the Digital Library of the Commons

<http://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu>

The 2004 IASCP conference papers (with author permissions) are now available on the DLC. The 238 papers are located at

<http://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/view/conferences.html>

Also new on the DLC are 10 articles written by journalist and sociologist **Wim Gijbers** written for the Oaxacan newspaper *Noticias*. The articles, in Spanish, cover a variety of topics on the commons, including information about IASCP and the conference, common property institutions, forest communities, equity, and local issues in Central America. And for a lively interview with Lin and Vincent Ostrom and Krister Andersson, see:

[http://www.noticias-oax.com.mx/los.php?id\\_sec=2&id\\_art=19258&id\\_ejemplar=484](http://www.noticias-oax.com.mx/los.php?id_sec=2&id_art=19258&id_ejemplar=484)

There are now 1099 full-text papers, articles, or dissertations in the DLC.

I would also like to thank all of you who have submitted your papers to the DLC and those who have sent me citations of your recent work.

- Charlotte Hess

**Johannesen, A. B., and A. Skonhoft.** 2004. "Property Rights and Natural Resource Conservation. A Bio-Economic Model with Numerical Illustrations from the Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem." *Environmental and Resource Economics* 28:469-488.

**Jones, E. C.** 2004. "Wealth-Based Trust and the Development of Collective Action." *World Development* 32:691-711.

**Kamara, A. B., B. Swallow, and M. Kirk.** 2004. "Policies, Interventions and Institutional Change in Pastoral Resource Management in Borana, Southern Ethiopia." *Development Policy Review* 22:381-403.

**Kammerhofer, J.** 2004. "Uncertainty in the Formal Sources of International Law: Customary International Law and Some of its Problems." *European Journal of International Law* 15:523-553.

**Kettles, G. W.** 2004. "Regulating Vending in the Sidewalk Commons." *Temple Law Review* 77:1-46.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

# Become a member of the Digital Library of the Commons!

**Send Letters and Announcements** to Doug Wilson, Editor, CPR Digest, The 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** Michelle Curtain, P.O. Box 2355 Gary, IN 46409 USA Tel: 01-219-980-1433 Fax:: 01-219-980-2801 iascp@indiana.edu

**For questions** about IASCP papers and research, contact Charlotte Hess, Information Officer, IASCP, 513 N. Park, Bloomington, IN 47408 USA iascp@indiana.edu Tel: 01-812-855-9636 Fax:: 01-812-855-3150

You are invited to submit your working papers, pre- and post-prints to the Digital Library of the Commons

<http://dlc/dlib/indiana.edu>

## The Third Pacific Regional Meeting of the International Association for the Study of Common Property

Conference Theme: Indigenous Rights and Interests in the Pacific Region: Realities and Possibilities

Conference Dates: 4-7 September 2005

Location: Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand

Hosted by: The Australian Property Institute (Queensland Division) and Massey University

Schedule of Events:

4 September 2005 Welcome Reception

5 - 6 September 2005 Panel Presentations

7 September 2005 Field tour of Maori Experiences

2005 IASCP Pacific Regional Conference Committee Members

John Sheehan, IASCP Pacific Regional Chair, Australian Property Institute; Lynne Armitage, University of Melbourne; Spyke Boydell, University of South Pacific-Fiji; Bob Hargreaves, Massey University

You may either upload them electronically on the web or send them through regular postal mail to us where we will digitize, convert them to PDF format and upload them for you. If you do not wish to make your work available through the digital library, we still encourage you to submit your work to the Workshop Research Library, the world's largest collection on common-pool resources.

Send to: Charlotte Hess, IASCP Information Officer  
Workshop in Political theory and Policy Analysis  
Indiana University, 513 N. Park Bloomington, IN 48408 USA

## JULY 1, 2004 - JUNE 30, 2005 IASCP MEMBERSHIP CARD

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.

**MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION:** Renewal  New  (Please check one)  
Last Name First Name Middle

Address:

City State/Province: Postal Code/Zip: Country:

Email Address:

### INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP\*

\$50,000 or more.....US \$60.00  
\$20,000 - 49,999.....US \$40.00  
\$19,000 and less.....US\$10.00

### CHECK MEMBERSHIP YEAR(s):

\_\_\_\_ July 1, 2004- June 30, 2005  
\_\_\_\_ July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006  
\_\_\_\_ July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007

Total dues payment @US \$60.00.....\$\_\_\_\_\_  
Total dues payment @ US \$ 40.00.....\$\_\_\_\_\_  
Total dues payment @ US \$ 10.00.....\$\_\_\_\_\_

\*Institutional membership fees are a suggested flat rate of US \$120.00.

### PAYMENT INFORMATION:

You can return this card to IASCP with:

A check payable to IASCP

MasterCard  Visa  Discover | Card Number \_\_\_\_\_

For either individuals or institutions, if your financial situation prevents you from making a full payment at this time please indicate that and we will contact you.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ | Exp. Date: \_\_\_\_\_ OR Email, phone or fax the information to:

**THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF COMMON PROPERTY**

P.O. Box 2355 Gary IN 46409 USA Phone: 219-980-1433 Fax: 219-980-2801 e-mail: iascp@indiana.edu <http://www.iascp.org>

- Kimhi, A.** 2004. "Family Composition and Off-farm Participation Decisions in Israeli Farm Households." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 86:502-512.
- Koundouri, P., and A. Xepapadeas.** 2004. "Estimating Accounting Prices for Common Pool Natural Resources: A Distance Function Approach." *Water Resources Research* 40:WO6S17.
- Lachapelle, P. R., P. D. Smith, and S. F. McCool.** 2004. "Access to Power or Genuine Empowerment? An Analysis of Three Community Forest Groups in Nepal." *Human Ecology Review* 11:1-12.
- Lane, J. E., and D. Rohner** 2004. "Institution Building and Spillovers." *Swiss Political Science Review* 10:77-90.
- Lehtonen, M.** 2004. "The Environmental-Social Interface of Sustainable Development: Capabilities, Social Capital, Institutions." *Ecological Economics* 49:199-214.
- Lin, H.** 2004. "Community Forestry Initiatives in Myanmar: An Analysis from a Social Perspective." *International Forestry Review* 6:79-88.
- Lubell, M.** 2004. "Collaborative Watershed Management: A View from the Grassroots." *Policy Studies Journal* 32:341-361.
- Mansfield, B.** 2004. "Rules of Privatization: Contradictions in Neoliberal Regulation of North Pacific Fisheries." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 94:565-584.
- Maza, A. M.** 2004. "Common Property Under Management Flexibility: Valuation, Optimal Exploitation, and Regulation." *Marine Resource Economics* 19:173-194.
- Mearns, R.** 2004. "Sustaining Livelihoods on Mongolia's Pastoral Commons: Insights from a Participatory Poverty Assessment." *Development and Change* 35:107-139.
- Merino, L., and M. H. Apolinar.** 2004. "Destrucción de Instituciones Comunitarias y Deterioro de los Bosques en la Reserva de la Biosfera Mariposa Monarca, Michoacán, México." *Revista Mexicana de Sociología* 2:261-309.
- Misra, D., and S. Kant** 2004. "Production Analysis of Collaborative Forest Management Using an Example of Joint Forest Management from Gujarat, India." *Forest Policy and Economics* 6 (June):301-320.
- Molle, F.** 2004. "Defining Water Rights: By Prescription or Negotiation?" *Water Policy* 6:207-227.
- Moser, C.** 2004. "Innovation in Natural Resource Management: The Role of Property Rights and Collective Action in Developing Countries." *Agricultural Systems* 81:180-181.
- Mukhopadhyay, L.** 2004. "Inequality, Differential Technology for Resource Extraction and Voluntary Collective Action in Commons." *Ecological Economics* 49:215-230.
- Mullins, M. T.** 2004. "The Political Ecology of Indonesia: A Case Study of a Fishing Village in Sumatra." *Local Environment* 9:163-175.
- Narain, V.** 2004. "Brackets and Black Boxes: Research on Water Users' Associations." *Water Policy* 6:185-196.
- Nielsen, J. R. et al.** 2004. "Fisheries Co-Management: An Institutional Innovation? Lessons from South East Asia and Southern Africa." *Marine Policy* 28:151-160.
- Norgaard, R. B.** 2004. "Learning and Knowing Collectively." *Ecological Economics* 49:231-241.
- Olsson, P., C. Folke, and F. Berkes.** 2004. "Adaptive Comanagement for Building Resilience in Social-Ecological Systems." *Environmental Management* 34:75-90.
- Olsson, P., C. Folke, and T. Hahn.** 2004. "Social-Ecological Transformation for Ecosystem Management: The Development of Adaptive Co-Management of a Wetland Landscape in Southern Sweden." *Ecology and Society* 9. <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol9/iss4/art2/index.html>
- Overdeest, C., C. H. Orr, and K. Stepenuck.** 2004. "Volunteer Stream Monitoring and Local Participation in Natural Resource Issues." *Human Ecology Review* 11:177-185.
- Perrings, C., and B. Walker.** 2004. "Conservation in the Optimal Use of Rangelands." *Ecological Economics* 49: 119-128.
- Petit, O.** 2004. "La Surexploitation des Eaux Souterraines: Enjeux et Gouvernance." *Natures Sciences Sociétés* 12: 146-156.



- Platteau, J.-P.** 2004. "Monitoring Elite Capture in Community-Driven Development." *Development and Change* 35:223-246.
- Radin, O. A.** 2004. "Rights as Property." *Columbia Law Review* 104:1315-1355.
- Reddy, V. R. et al.** 2004. "Participatory Watershed Development in India: Can It Sustain Rural Livelihoods?" *Development and Change* 35:297-326.
- Reitan, E.** 2004. "Private Property Rights, Moral Extensionism and the Wise-Use Movement: A Rawlsian Analysis." *Environmental Values* 13:329-347.
- Reyes-Garcia, V. et al.** 2004. "Measuring Culture as Shared Knowledge: Do Data Collection Formats Matter? Cultural Knowledge of Plant Uses Among Tsimane' Amerindians, Bolivia." *Field Methods* 16:135-156.
- Roy, D., and S. Halim.** 2003. "Protecting Forest Commons Through Indigenous Knowledge Systems: Social Innovation for Economic and Ecological Needs in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh." *Journal of Social Studies* 101:16-60.
- Rydin, Y., and N. Holman.** 2004. "Re-evaluating the Contribution of Social Capital in Achieving Sustainable Development." *Local Environment* 9:117-133.
- Sand, P. H.** 2004. "Sovereignty Bounded: Public Trusteeship for Common Pool Resources?" *Global Environmental Politics* 4:47-71.
- Sawyer, A.** 2004. "Violent Conflicts and Governance Challenges in West Africa: The Case of the Mano River Basin Area." *Journal of Modern African Studies* 42:437-463.
- Shah, T., M. Giordano, and J. Wang.** 2004. "Irrigation Institutions in a Dynamic Economy." *Economic and Political Weekly* 39:3452-3462.
- Shiva, V.** 2004. "Voice From the South Seeds of Life: The Fight of Farmers Is a Fight for Freedom." *Resurgence* 225:6-25.
- Siebenhuner, B.** 2004. "Social Learning and Sustainability Science: Which Role Can Stakeholder Participation Play?" *International Journal of Sustainable Development* 7:146-163.
- Singh, N., P. Bhattacharya, G. Jacks, and J.-E. Gustafsson.** 2003. "Women and Water: A Policy Assessment." *Water Policy* 5:289-304.
- Singh, S.** 2004. "Commons in Theory: Assumed Commons in Practice." *Forests, Trees and Livelihoods* 14:109-120.
- Spinello, Richard A.** 2004. "Property Rights in Genetic Information." *Ethics and Information Technology* 6:29-42.
- Sturgeon, J. C.** 2004. "Border Practices, Boundaries, and the Control of Resource Access: A Case from China, Thailand and Burma." *Development and Change* 35:463-484.
- Takahasi, Y., and J. I. Uitto.** 2004. "Evolution of River Management in Japan: From Focus on Economic Benefits to a Comprehensive View." *Global Environmental Change* 14:63-70.
- Tan, Q.** 2004. "Building Institutional Rules and Procedures: Village Election in China." *Policy Sciences* 37:1-22.
- Thin, N., and P. Van Gardingen.** 2004. "Participatory Forestry: Sharable Lessons for Better Management of Commons." *Forests, Trees and Livelihoods* 14:229-242.
- Tolossa, D., and A. Baudouin.** 2004. "Access to Natural Resources and Conflicts Between Farmers and Agro-Pastoralists in Borkena Wetland, North-Eastern Ethiopia." *Norwegian Journal of Geography* 58:97-112.
- Uitto, J. I.** 2004. "Multi-Country Cooperation Around Shared Waters: Role of Monitoring and Evaluation." *Global Environmental Change* 14:5-14.
- van Ufford, P. Q., and F. Zaal** 2004. "The Transfer of Trust: Ethnicities as Economic Institutions in the Livestock Trade in West and East Africa." *Africa* 74:121-145.
- Vazquez Rodriguez, M. X., and C. J. Leon** 2004. "Altruism and the Economic Values of Environmental and Social Policies." *Environmental and Resource Economics* 28:233-249.
- Walker, P. A., and P. T. Hurley.** 2004. "Collaboration Derailed: The Politics of 'Community-Based' Resource Management in Nevada County." *Society and Natural Resources* 17:735-751.
- Webb, E. L., R. J. Maliao, and S. V. Siar.** 2004. "Using Local User Perceptions to Evaluate Outcomes of Protected Area Management in the Sagay Marine Reserve, Philippines." *Environmental Conservation* 31:138-148.

- Wiersum, K. F., R. Singhal, and C. Benneker.** 2004. "Common Property and Collaborative Forest Management: Rural Dynamics and Evolution in Community Forestry Regimes." *Forests, Trees and Livelihoods* 14:281-29.
- Yano, G., and M. Shiraishi** 2004. "Efficiency of Chinese Township and Village Enterprises and Property Rights in the 1990s: Case Study of Wuxil." *Comparative Economic Studies* 46:311-340.
- Zorini, L. O. et al.** 2004. "Participatory Appraisal for Potential Community-Based Mangrove Management in East Africa." *Wetlands Ecology and Management* 12:87-102.