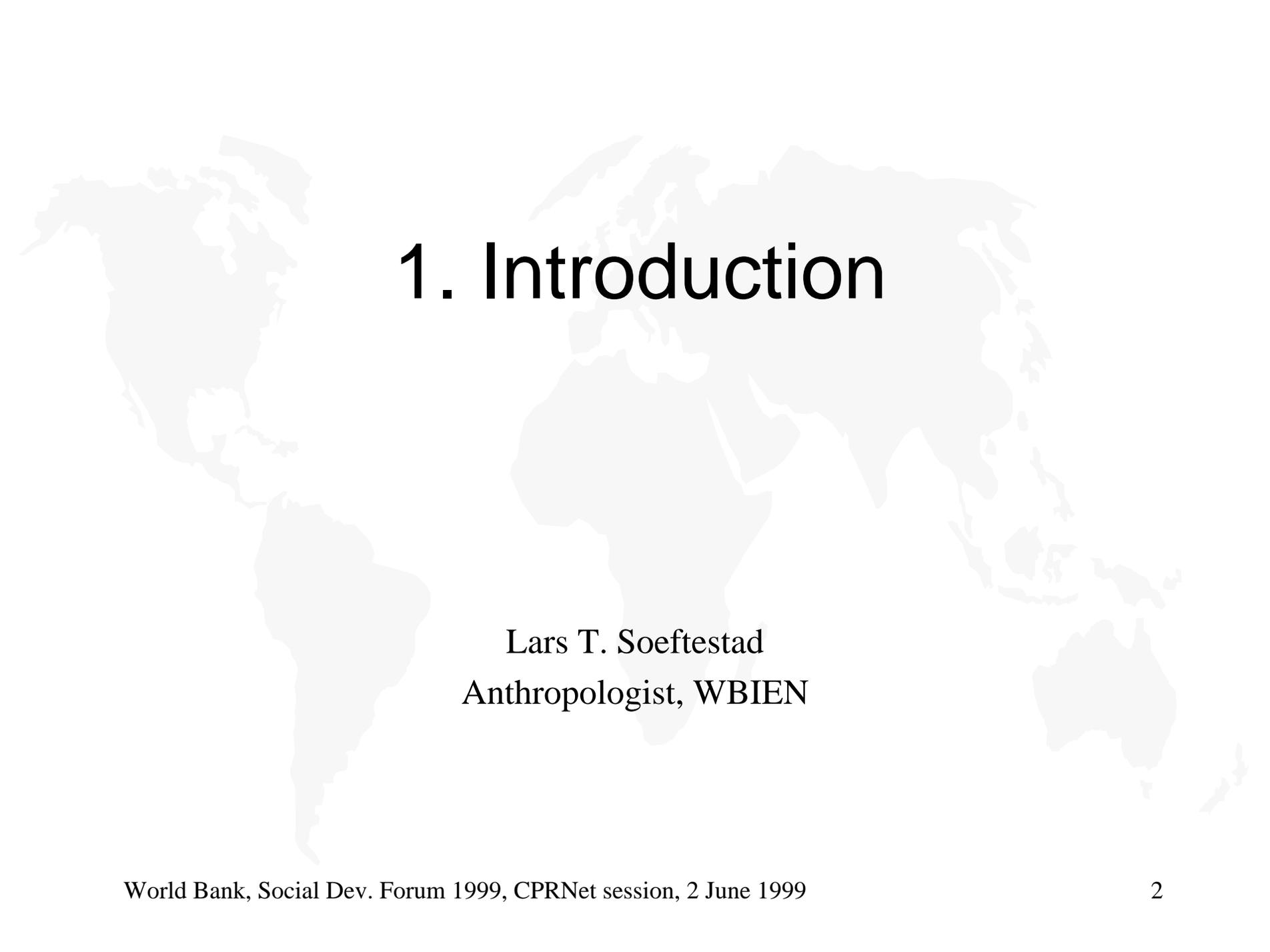




Social Development Forum 1-3 June 1999

“Property rights: institutions and
partnerships for sustainable natural
resource management”

Common Property Resource Management Network
(*CPRNet*)



1. Introduction

Lars T. Soeftestad
Anthropologist, WBIEN

What are CPRs?

- ◆ Property rights regimes
 - State, Private, Common, Open access
- ◆ Understanding CPRs
 - Natl. resources versus tenurial aspects of managing them
- ◆ Defining CPRs
 - “A resource regime is a structure of rights and duties characterizing the relationship of individuals to one another with respect to that particular resource. . . . [P]roperty is not an object ..., but ... a right to a benefit stream that is only as secure as the duty of all others to respect the conditions that protect that stream.” (Bromley & Cernea 1989:5)

CPRs and the Bank

- ◆ Some interesting work is going on in the SD Family, especially in regard of indigenous peoples and involuntary resettlement
- ◆ Rural and Environment Families
- ◆ PREM, WDR 2001
- ◆ CPRs and the rights approach
 - Human rights, A broader picture
- ◆ Conclusion: Piecemeal, Largely focused around specific issues / particular staff, with no knowledge mgmt. and learning taking place

Why CPRs are useful ...

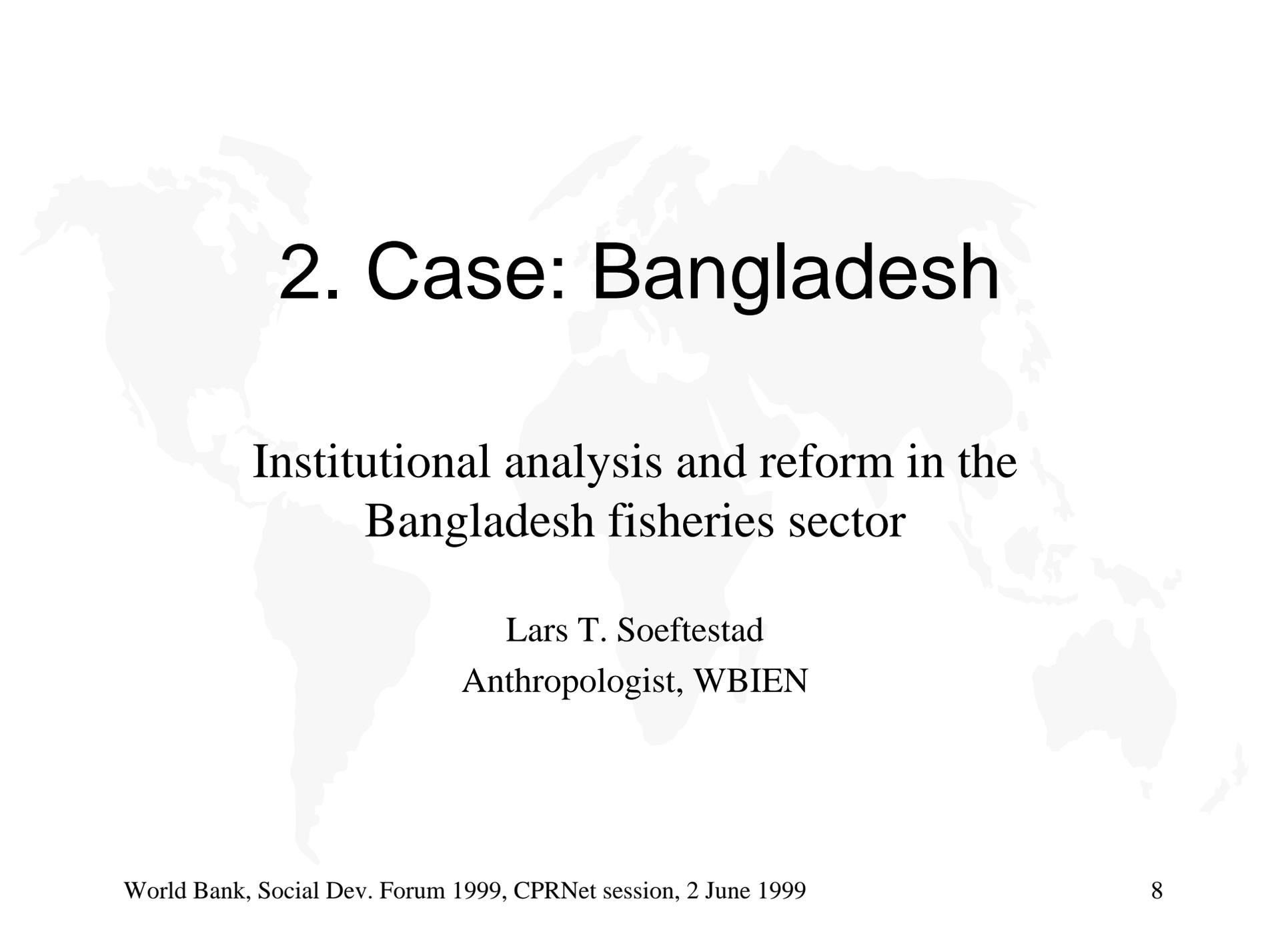
- ◆ *Policy-level*: Good to think with - Social issues in focus, Targeting, Synergies, Interdisciplinary, Linkages
- ◆ *Operations*: Good to work with - Concrete, Practical, Mission clear, Linkages across the board clear, Direct and straightforward way of involving local people
- ◆ Addresses the Bank's corporate goals of sustainable development and poverty alleviation

CBNRM: The context of CPRs

- ◆ Coexistence of property rights regimes
- ◆ Community-Based Natl. Resource Mgmt. (CBNRM)
 - *Definition*: Normann Uphoff (May 1998)
 - *Themes*: Part. process of organizing effective community-based groups, Effective operational linkages between public/private sector and local groups in mgmt. of natural resources; Alt. approaches to conflict resolution, The process of estbl. enabling policy/institutional framework
- ◆ CBNRM and CPRs: Security of tenure as link
- ◆ CBNRM - Lessons learned
 - Co-management, Training and Capacity-building

CPRNet Presented

- ◆ Rationale
- ◆ History
- ◆ Elements / Parts
 - Advisory Committee
 - Membership
 - Newsletter
 - National Chapters: Bangladesh, Burkina, Mauritania
 - Notes
 - Seminar Series
 - ESSD Core Database Perspective on CBNRM and property rights
 - Collaboration with WBI on training in CBNRM



2. Case: Bangladesh

Institutional analysis and reform in the
Bangladesh fisheries sector

Lars T. Soeftestad
Anthropologist, WBIEN

Initial situation (1960s-1980s)

◆ Stakeholders

- *Public sector*: Dept. of Fisheries, Ministries, Upazilla Parishads, Banks, Planning Commission, etc.
- *Civil society*: Fishermen, NGOs
- *Private sector*: Traders, hatchery/nursery operators, fish seed traders, etc.

◆ Dept. of Fisheries

- Underlying conditions: Lack of a clear mandate, Structural weaknesses, Mgmt. constraints, Insufficiently trained staff, Production-oriented management approach

◆ Implications

- Gross inequalities in fishing communities, Impoverishment

Change process (1980s-1990s+)

- ◆ No clearly defined public process or agenda
- ◆ Emerged driven by actors outside the public sector
- ◆ Key actors: A political party, Local/international scientific and research community, NGOs, Donors
- ◆ The Bank's role
 - Lessons from III Fisheries Project
 - ☞ Stakeholder involvement at mid-term review; Mechanism for cost recovery/sharing; NGOs vs. public sector; Proactive supervision leading to: reduced project size, increased role for NGOs, changes in stocking regimes, and development of a CBNRM program
 - Proposed IV Fisheries Project
 - ☞ Social Assessment, The Collaborative Management System

Outcome (1990s+)

- ◆ Institutional reform process is unfolding
- ◆ Key achievements
 - From leasing to licensing; New revenue collection system;
 - Increased role for the private sector, NGOs have informal responsibility for local-level organizing; Fishermen increasingly organized in local management groups;
 - Increased local control; Increased local accountability; and
 - Increases in equity, local participation and empowerment
- ◆ Future scenario
 - Public policy on aquatic resources likely to go through an evolution towards local management / use rights

Lessons learned

- ◆ Institutional reform is being achieved in an informal, incremental and evolutionary way, Learning-by-doing
- ◆ Reform emphasizes increased interaction between public sector, private sector, and civil society, and is premised upon a very strong NGO sector
- ◆ Reform process has resulted in increased capacity of the grassroots to do fisheries management, with support from the Govt. and NGOs



3. Case: Brazil

Community-based natural resource
management in Brazil: the Pilot Program to
Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest

Loretta Sprissler
Operations Analyst, LCSES

Initial situation, Change process

- ◆ *Initial situation*: Growing threat of deforestation to tropical rain forests in the Amazon and Atlantic coastal regions
- ◆ *Change process*: The Pilot Program estbl. 1991 in response to intl. concerns over deforestation
- ◆ Objectives:
 - 1 Demonstrate that sust. economic dev. and conservation can be pursued at the same time in tropical forests
 - 2 Preserve biodiversity
 - 3 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases
 - 4 Set an example of intl. cooperation between industrial and developing countries on global env. problems

Outcome: Program design

Experimentation & Demonstration	Conservation	Institutional strengthening	Scientific research	Strategic lessons
Demonstration projects	Extractive Reserves	Natural Resources Policy	Science Centers	Monitoring & Analysis
Forest Resources Management	Indigenous Lands	Fire & Deforestation Control	Directed Research	
Floodplain Resources Management	Rain Forest Corridors			

First Projects approved 1994, impl. 1995

Total of 11 projects up and running by 2000

Outcome: Civil society part.

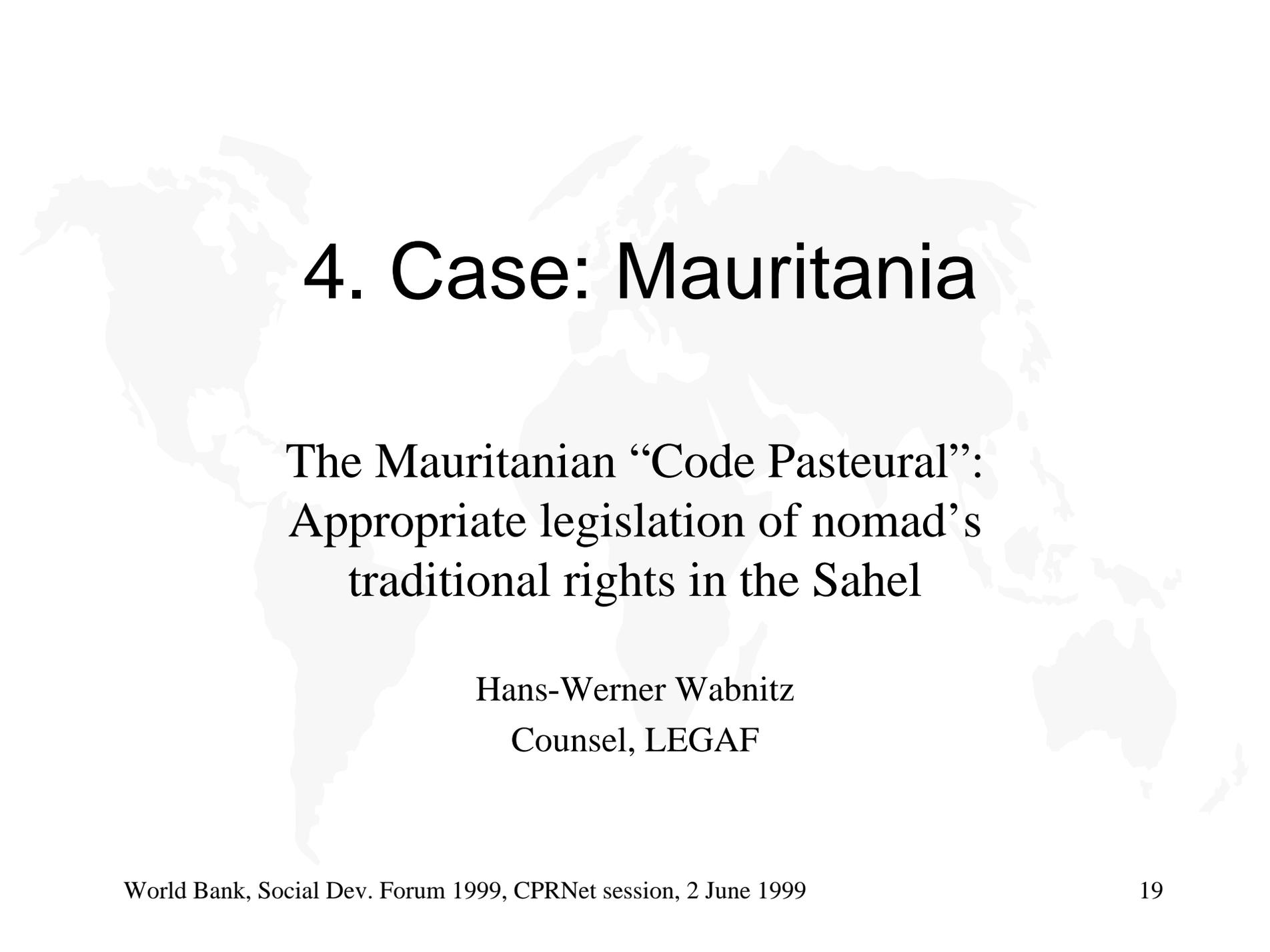
- ◆ Pilot Program helped create active networks of NGOs and civil society support
- ◆ Amazon Working Group: 355 organizations clustered in 10-12 geographic and thematic regions
- ◆ Atlantic Rainforest Network: 167 NGOs in the 17 states with forest remnants
- ◆ Both important interlocutors, play important roles in policy debate, program oversight, impl. of innovative CBNRM projects
- ◆ Participatory approaches to project preparation, impl. and monitoring have become norm

Outcome: Support for CBNRM - Extractive Reserves Project

- ◆ Project outcomes - 4 extractive reserves strengthened through:
 - 1 Legal demarcation
 - 2 Establ. of local associations and community-based groups
 - 3 Training of local residents
 - 4 Preparation of participatory management plans
 - 5 Participatory monitoring
 - 6 New market-based activities
 - 7 Stabilized population in reserve and conservation of areas

Lessons learned

- ◆ Highly participatory approach from the inception has fostered strong degree of local ownership
- ◆ Self-sufficiency of the extractive reserves cannot be met from traditional non-timber forest products alone
- ◆ Local reserve associations cannot assume all costs of local governance and reserve protection
- ◆ Forms of compensation payments should be considered, given the environmental services provided on a regional and global scale



4. Case: Mauritania

The Mauritanian “Code Pasteural”:
Appropriate legislation of nomad’s
traditional rights in the Sahel

Hans-Werner Wabnitz
Counsel, LEGAF

Initial situation

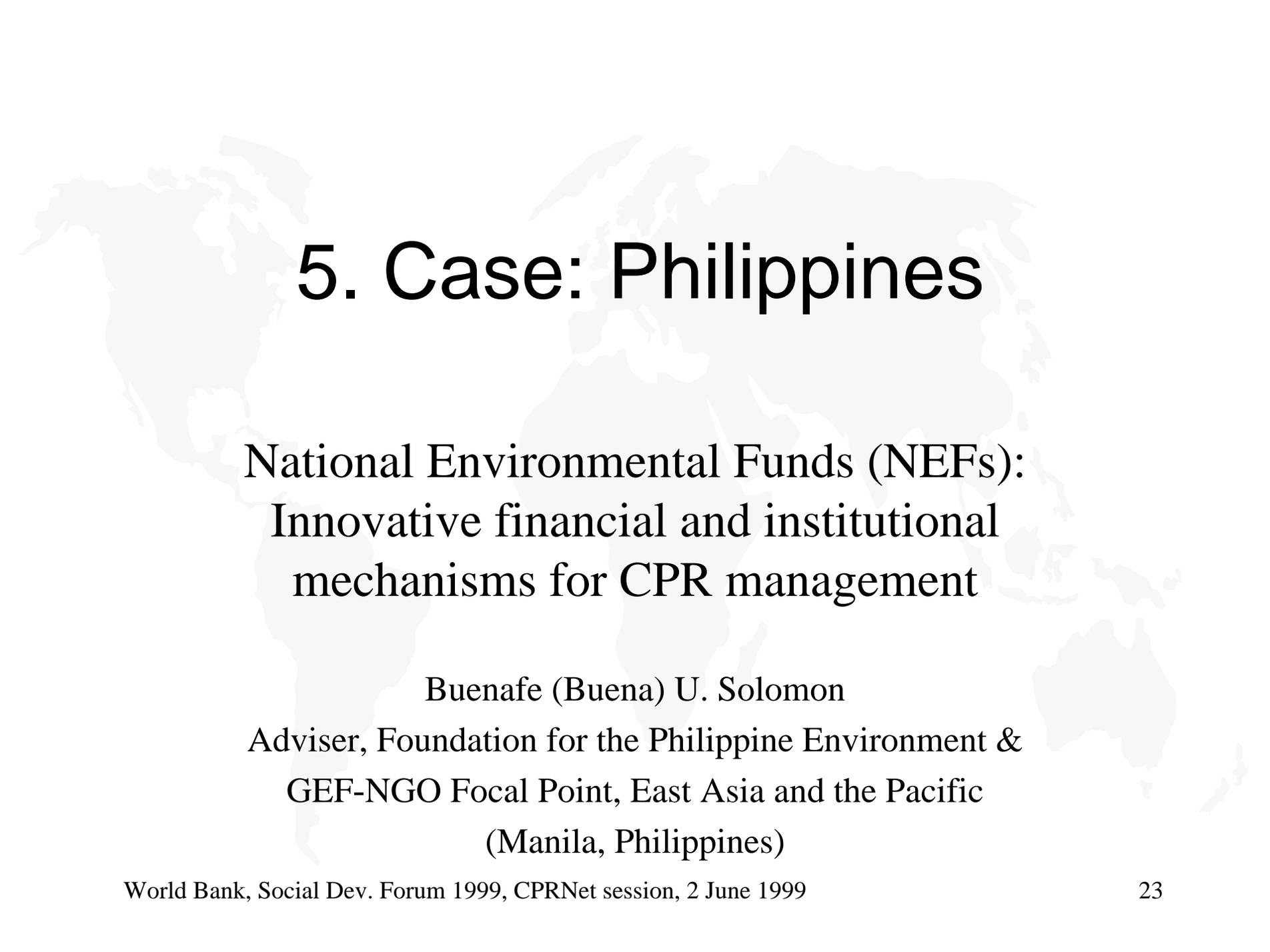
- ◆ Nomadic livestock an important source of GDP and food supply
- ◆ However, no legislative framework exist to protect these natural resources
- ◆ The problem in the north/east of Mauritania (El Hodh):
 - 1 Encroachment of fences into grazing areas
 - 2 Drainage of watering places

Change process

- ◆ “Modern” versus “trad.” concept of property rights
 - Roman law of property rights versus use rights
- ◆ Reasons behind change in approach
- ◆ Main principles of “Code Pastoral”:
 - 1 Vital nomadic areas are protected as a national domain
 - 2 Mobility of the nomads is a clearly stated objective
 - 3 Free access to grazing grounds, watering places, and salt-licking sites
 - 4 Nomads’ interests are to be heard when government decides territorial developments
 - 5 Specific arbitration rules, including local representatives

Outcome

- ◆ This is a future scenario
- ◆ However, anticipated outcomes include
 - Decrease in conflict between nomads and farmers
 - Increase in productivity
 - Increase in local food security
 - Impacts on environmental variables
- ◆ Windfall beneficiaries
 - Endemic crocodile population
 - Migratory birds
 - The desert's seed banks



5. Case: Philippines

National Environmental Funds (NEFs):
Innovative financial and institutional
mechanisms for CPR management

Buenafe (Buena) U. Solomon

Adviser, Foundation for the Philippine Environment &
GEF-NGO Focal Point, East Asia and the Pacific
(Manila, Philippines)

Initial situation

- ◆ Consensus regarding
 - 1 Coordination towards programme effectiveness and efficiency
 - 2 Sustainable financing

Change process

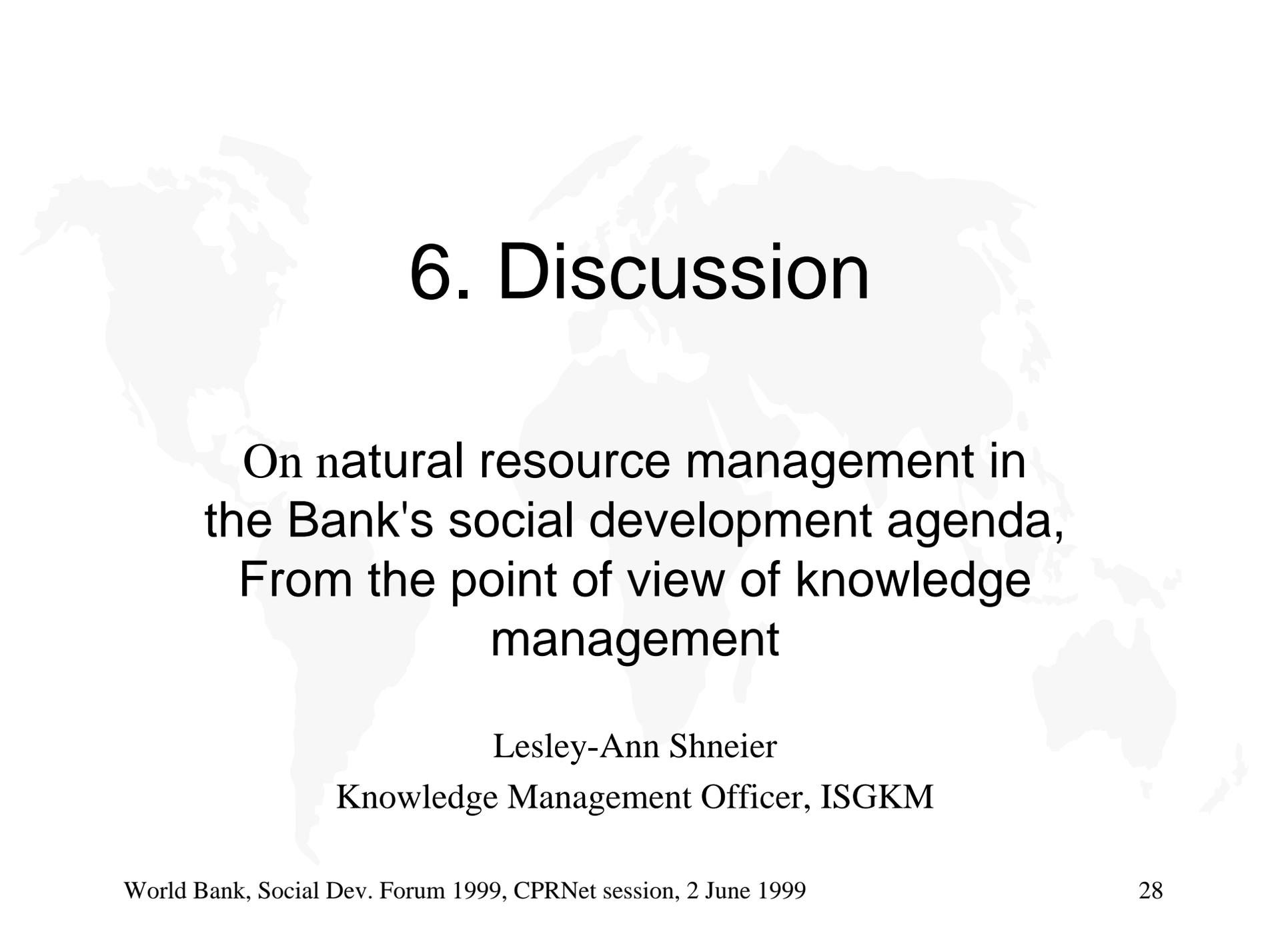
- ◆ National Environmental Funds (NEFs) as catalysts for multi-stakeholder cooperation and as sustainable financing mechanism

Outcome

- ◆ Evaluations and conferences conclude that NEFs play a substantial role in:
 - 1 Generating and managing financial resources
 - 2 Increasing public awareness
 - 3 Enabling the participation of civil society, esp. communities
 - 4 Enhancing multi-stakeholder coordination and fostering partnerships
 - 5 Strengthening capabilities
 - 6 Increasing the level of scientific research
 - 7 Promoting transparency
 - 8 Supporting CPRs, incl. providing a basic “resource security” for their management

Lessons learned

- ◆ Multi-stakeholder mechanisms can adopt ecosystem-based approaches
- ◆ NEFs build local capacities
- ◆ Increased local capacity lead to sustainability
- ◆ Coordination and empowerment lead to effectiveness
- ◆ Effectiveness attracts multisector impact
- ◆ Larger effective support lead to larger impact



6. Discussion

On natural resource management in
the Bank's social development agenda,
From the point of view of knowledge
management

Lesley-Ann Shneier

Knowledge Management Officer, ISGKM