

**Community Based Natural Resource Management in the Southern
Africa Region: An Annotated Bibliography and General Overview of
Literature, 1996 – 2004**

Webster Whande
Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies
University of Western Cape

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this annotated bibliography

This bibliography is aimed at collating information relating to Community-based Natural Resources Management in the Southern Africa region. In undertaking this annotation, two main factors had to be considered. Firstly, vast materials of grey literature on CBNRM projects remain locked within project documents with various NGOs in the region. An effort therefore was made to gain access to these programme documents. Secondly, some bibliographies have been compiled and some are in the process of compilation¹ (Rozemeijer, 2003; Dix, 1996). Additionally, WWF SARPO, as part of the SADC NRMP programme, undertook a review of CBNRM related research in the region (1998). Whilst they might coincide in terms of the times they cover, their geographical coverage is limited to specific countries and their scope to some sectors. This bibliography attempts to cover the Southern Africa region across different sectors and themes. As a result, some annotations in this entry might have been included in the country or sector specific compiled before.

The objective for this annotated bibliography is to offer material support to researchers participating in the “Breaking New Ground” – People Centred Approaches to Natural Resource Management and development programme. It is also aimed at providing a resource to practitioners, policy/decision makers and researchers in the Southern Africa region. To achieve these objectives, the annotations are organized along generalized CBNRM themes of devolution, livelihoods and poverty alleviation, resource conditions, policy processes. A section on practical guidelines provides literature on the practice, implementation and practical experiences of CBNRM.

¹ The Multi-Disciplinary Research Centre at the University of Namibia has indicated it will prepare an annotated bibliography of literature in Namibia

The geographical coverage of the annotations is limited to the Southern Africa region. The rationale for this is more practical than substantive given the vast amounts of literature that exist internationally and the limited time within which the bibliography has to be compiled. A global search for literature and compilation would require more time. In recognition of the influence of global processes on the development and evolution of CBNRM, a section on annotated literature sources is included for those who might want to search for more literature.

CBNRM in southern Africa has historically been associated with wildlife. The focus of this work, whilst including annotations on wildlife, moves beyond this traditional view of CBNRM. It embraces third generation issues ranging from the contribution of CBNRM to rural livelihoods and resource condition, to investigating policy issues around CBNRM and issues of power and authority over land and natural resources (see Matose, 2004). Before getting into that, a brief discussion of the history of CBNRM is given, followed by thematic based annotations.

CBNRM History: General Overview of the Literature

Community conservation is understood to encompass a wide range of projects and programmes (Adams & Hulme, 2001). These include co-management, community-based conservation, integrated conservation and development programmes, and, CBNRM. According to Adams & Hulme (2001:13), these projects and programmes all argue that ‘conservation goals should be pursued by strategies that emphasise the role of local residents in decision making about natural resources.’ They developed in response to the inadequacies of ‘fortress conservation’ in meeting conservation goals. Emphasising the exclusion of people from nature and a technical state-centric approach to biodiversity conservation, ‘fortress conservation’ was characterized by conflicts between the needs for conservation and local livelihoods realities. A set of issues facilitated the shift from fortress to various forms of community conservation.

Internationally, discourses of sustainable use of natural resources, participatory development, and, social justice issues in relation to conservation influenced the evolution of community conservation (Jones & Murphree, 2004; Hulme & Murphree, 2001). Further, the economic crises of the 1970s forced third world governments to seek alternative ways of financing conservation. The World Commission on Environment and Development report of 1987 further emphasized the sustainable use concept in dealing with poverty, noting that poor people can not be expected to remain in poverty to protect the environment. A proliferation of projects and programmes involved the establishment of links between conservation and development, often promoting the utilization of resources. Different resources across the world, ranging from fisheries, forestry and wildlife, were used to realize the objectives of community conservation. They all involved different arrangements of cooperation between government, local communities and private sector. In southern Africa, implementation of CBNRM was predominantly focused on wildlife resources where devolution of authority, sustainable use and collective proprietorship were emphasised. This particular variant has been largely referred to as CBNRM but it should be noted that other arrangements such co-management for forestry and fisheries resources have received policy support and academic research.

The evolution of formal CBNRM, facilitated by the State or local and international NGOs, in southern Africa is strongly linked to the creation of economic incentives for the sustainable use of wildlife resources on private game farms (Jones & Murphree, 2004). Post independence imperatives, especially in Namibia and Zimbabwe, led to the newly elected governments seeking ways of extending the benefits on privately owned game farms to the communal areas. Poverty and overcrowding of residents were characteristic of the communal areas as a result of colonial policies. It is now argued that extension of CBNRM into the communal areas was partly to deal with the land question and demands for the redistribution of land and natural resources (Barrow & Fabricius, 2001).

Two factors emerged in communal areas regarding CBNRM that had not been experienced on privately owned farmland. The unit of proprietorship in communal areas was a collection of interests as opposed to individual constituted decision making units on private property. The second and related complication was the need for the equitable distribution of the benefits of participating in CBNRM (Fortmann *et al*, 2001). Common to both private and communal areas was the identified need for devolution of power and authority. In communal areas this specifically had to deal with the issue of collective proprietorship (Jones & Murphree, 2004).

Collective proprietorship was specifically relevant following Garrett Hardin's 'tragedy of the commons' thesis (1968) which argued that individuals' decisions were influenced by self-interests. Competition for resources and lack of incentives to act for common good, argued Hardin, lead individuals to make decisions that eventually have negative consequences for the conservation of resources. Hardin's thesis further entrenched the notion that government intervention and privatization of resources was best for conservation (Steins & Edwards, 1999). As pointed out above, state-centric technical approaches to conservation proved not to be the panacea implied in Hardin's arguments and other protectionist agendas in relation to biodiversity.

It is now argued that Hardin confused common property resources with open access (Bromley *et al*, 1992; Ostrom, 1990). Community-based approaches were partly driven by emerging evidence in the 1980s of the failures of state-controlled conservation. Evidence also indicated that access to and use of common property resources is subject to governance rules, contrary to Hardin's claims. In southern Africa, CBNRM was accompanied by the formation of local institutions to which power and authority could be devolved, if not an attempt to decentralize to state related institutional structures.

Two forms of decentralization are often discussed in relation to CBNRM. Deconcentration is associated with decentralization, often of responsibilities, to state-

related local institutions (Ribot, 2004). In southern Africa, decentralization has been largely to district councils and municipalities (Ntsebeza, 1999; Murombedzi, 2003). Democratic decentralisation or devolution involves transfer of power, authority, rights and entitlements to institutions deriving their mandates from local communities (Lukham *et al*, 2000; Murphree, 1990; Ribot, 2004). Thus a preferred and pivotal methodological approach of CBNRM has been the devolution of power and authority. Two critical issues in devolution debates are pointed out. Firstly, that complete devolution has not been attained, rather deconcentration of responsibilities to state related local government structures is being implemented. Secondly, that devolution in practical terms is difficult due to the 'problem of defining community' (Kepe, 1999). Invariably, questions of to who the state devolves, and the nature and extend of devolution, are being asked (Murombedzi, 2001; Mandondo, 2004). The incomplete devolution raises questions of commitment at central government levels and whether the policy rhetoric is politically expedient, and not real commitment to engaging communities in conservation. The consequence for local communities is what Murphree refers to as their treatment as 'perpetual adolescents'.

It is argued that CBNRM is biased towards conservation and that it promotes expansion of state authority to local areas hitherto marginal (Dzingirai, 2004; Taylor, ?). As pointed out above, the involvement of local communities in CBNRM initiatives was conceptualized primarily to contribute to conservation efforts and secondarily to development. This condition has been viewed as a way by the state to increase its presence in marginal areas whilst increasing controls on resource use by local people (see Murombedzi, 1994; Dzingirai, 2004). Clearly, there are different understandings of what CBNRM means and its impacts on local livelihoods and the conservation of resources (Brockington, 2004). Analysts argue that CBNRM should be viewed much broader than the narrow confines of its origin which are perceived to be rooted in concerns for wildlife resources.

Broadening the Resource Base: Organic CBNRM & Livelihoods

It is increasingly being emphasized that CBNRM relates to the everyday management of use and access to natural resources (Fabricius *et al*, 2004; Munalula, 2000). Often referred back to pre-colonial times, organic CBNRM, as the everyday use and management of natural resources has become known, continues to characterize both areas where formal CBNRM has been instituted. Its importance can best be illustrated by valuation studies of communal resources, especially in areas where they are not overshadowed by formal CBNRM (see Shackleton *et al*, 2001).

It is now argued that the common understanding of and reference to CBNRM going back to the beginning of official state driven initiatives of the late 1970s and early 1980s is misleading (Turner, 2004; Katerere, 2002). It is noted that rural livelihoods and the environments that support them are complex (Turner, 2004; Fabricius *et al*, 2004; Homewood, 2005). This complexity can not be captured by a focus on economic benefits of CBNRM alone, it needs to include both tangible and intangible benefits. Focus on economic benefits has been criticized especially because where there is no high value wildlife, the returns when distributed among many households and individuals have been meager and it is doubtful that they make a significant contribution to people's livelihoods. It is in this context that some researchers have now started pointing out that conceptions of CBNRM can not be limited to the externally driven and funded initiatives that emphasise conservation, rural and institutional development, and is often reliant on single resources, usually charismatic mega fauna (Katerere, 2002; Shackleton & Shackleton, ?; Fabricius *et al*, 2004).

CBNRM programmes in various countries are now being implemented across different resources including veld products initiatives in Botswana, artisanal fisheries in Zambia/Zimbabwe/Malawi and forestry resources in Mozambique. In this 'diversification', the issues of natural resource governance and the accompanying institutional arrangements, and livelihoods have remained critical. Dealing with these issues has involved different forms of partnerships ranging from co-management

arrangements, decentralisation/devolution of power and authority to lower tiers of government, local communities or private sector (see for example, Katerere, 2002). Despite the focus of CBNRM projects and programmes across sectors and countries in the southern Africa region, concerns for biodiversity degradation continue to be preeminence (see Roe *et al*, 2003).

The strong focus of CBNRM on wildlife has had implications for its further development. Whilst scholars and policy makers² now recognise the prominence of CBNRM as a mainstream rural development and conservation approach in the Southern Africa region, it is argued that its early influences affect its evolution (Taylor, 2003; Arntzen *et al*, 2003; DEAT, 2003; Nhantumbo *et al*, 2003). Despite different imperatives for the evolution of CBNRM, it is realized that its origins, out of concerns for the conservation of wildlife, has privileged achieving conservation goals leaving rural development as an appendage or only achievable after conservation has been attained (Taylor, 2003). This perception has led to different views of what CBNRM can deliver for rural residents; one contending that it is an extension of state authority at a local level, and the other arguing that it is an advancement of democratic values (Katerere, 2002).

Resurgence of Protectionism and Challenges to CBNRM

Internationally orchestrated opposition to CBNRM argues that these projects and programmes have failed to contribute towards resource conservation and socio-economic upliftment. Central to this criticism is the conceptual foundation of CBNRM in sustainable use of resources, which, it is argued, leads to incremental forms of biodiversity degradation (Terborgh, 1999). It is argued then, that state intervention and private sector investment has a better chance to contribute to conservation. In other words, a return to ‘fortress conservation’ is advocated. Those who support CBNRM are calling this a ‘crisis in confidence’ of CBNRM. They are raising concerns at the international perceptions this assessment of CBNRM might generate (see Hutton, 2003).

² The Botswana government, for instance has officially adopted CBNRM as a rural development strategy as from 2002

Ironically, questions of the effectiveness of CBNRM were first raised by social scientists, most of them involved in implementing CBNRM.

Discussions among CBNRM practitioners, researchers and policy makers are questioning if the new international campaign against CBNRM constitutes a ‘crisis’³ (Turner, 2004). Experiences from the region indicate that the crisis in confidence is probably at different levels, ranging from the unresolved communal tenure arrangements, and continued expropriation of resources by mostly private sector interests (see Dzingirai, 2003, Turner, 2004). These discussions help to highlight that what CBNRM can achieve for conservation and rural development is not universally agreed (see Brockington, 2004). However, the discussions among researchers on the merits of the community conservation or fortress conservation are not part of this bibliography.

Following on this introduction, a brief description of the structure of annotated bibliography is provided. This is followed by thematic based annotated entries.

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³ For an argument for this being a crisis in confidence of CBNRM, see Hutton (2003)

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SOURCES and STRUCTURE

This bibliography contains materials on Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) in the southern Africa region between 1996 and 2004. The sources of the publications include NGOs involved in the implementation of CBNRM initiatives, government departments and researchers. The bibliography contains journal articles, programme reports contained in various organisations, books, and relevant book chapters. Following on the conceptual framework for the CASS/PLAAS research programme, this bibliography is divided into four analytical areas. The themes cover issues of devolution incorporating aspects of power, control and rights. The second theme will address literature on the links between CBNRM, livelihoods and poverty alleviation. The third theme is on CBNRM and resource conditions. The influence of CBNRM on policy processes constitutes the fourth theme. A section on practical approaches to implementing CBNRM has been included and forms a fifth section of the annotation. Finally, since CBNRM in southern Africa is continually influenced and influencing international developments, a section on literature sources is provided for those who might want to access more materials that are not part of this annotation.

Using this annotated bibliography

This bibliography is not meant to be comprehensive. At the moment the bibliography contains close to 200 references, all of which are annotated. Among these are references to sources of literature to enable

Abstracts

The majority of abstracts in this bibliography have been written by the author of this volume. Some of the abstracts have been written by the authors of the entries. Where the authors of the entries have provided the abstract, this is clearly stated whilst those done by the author of this volume are not indicated.

All the entries are ordered in alphabetical order by author and the final version of the volume will be numbered. An index will be included at the end and will be organized according to theme, country and sector.

ANNOTATIONS

1. DEVOLUTION: EXPLORING ISSUES OF POWER, CONTROL AND RESOURCE RIGHTS

The evolution of community conservation approaches, including CBNRM has been associated with various forms of decentralization of power and authority (Hulme & Murphree, 2001). Prominent among these approaches has been devolution. Also referred to as democratic decentralization, devolution is understood to mean the transfer of rights, power, authority and resources to institutions that represent and are accountable to, local people (Ribot, 2004; Mandondo & Kozanayi, 2004). However, it is now widely acknowledged that complete devolution has not been achieved; instead a deconcentration of responsibilities to state-related local government institutions is being implemented (Ribot, 2004; Barrow & Fabricius, 2001; Murombedzi, 1994). The incomplete devolution of power, rights and authority to communities is regarded as one of the hindrances to participation of local communities in all aspects of natural resource management ranging from decision making, control over resources to allocation of rights and benefits (Jones, 2003; Matose, 2004).

Alden Wily, L. 1999. The Evolution of Community Based Forest Management in Tanzania. In: FAO. Proceedings of the International Workshop on Community Forestry in Africa. Participatory Forest Management: A Strategy for Sustainable Forest Management. Rome: FAO

The paper seeks to record how community-based forest management has evolved in Tanzania. It identifies current issues, in particular the basis upon which local people are being involved in the management of government forest reserves. A prime concern of modern sub-saharan community forestry is discussed. The need to move away from user-centric paradigms, towards a conceptual framework that involves local people living close to forests from the outset as managers in their own right, and not as product users [author's summary].

Alden Wily, L. undated. *Making Woodland Management more Democratic: Cases from Eastern and Southern Africa.*

The paper discusses changing power relations over land and natural resources, in particular woodland resources. Two important considerations are followed in the paper: the extent to which local communities are gaining authority and rights of ownership over woodlands; the extent to which emerging community institutions are supporting new patterns of ownership and control. Benefit sharing approaches are discussed from two perspectives: sharing forest access and benefit with local people and those seeking to share management functions with communities.

Alcorn, J; Kajuni, A & Winterbottom, B. 2002. Assessment of CBNRM Best Practices in Tanzania. Final Report Presented to USAID/Tanzania

Highlights the positive experiences from several cases amid numerous initiatives in Tanzania. The report notes that most of the cases are project driven, an indication that an 'enabling environment' for CBNRM has not been established in Tanzania. Technical best practices and lessons learnt can successfully be applied if accompanied with democratic reform and devolution of power. Natural Resources Management need to be integrated into activities strengthening local level governance and generate tangible social, economic and financial benefits if they are to be sustainable.

Alexander, J & McGregor, J. 2000. Wildlife & Politics: CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe. *Development & Change.* Vol. 31 (3)

Discusses how the CAMPFIRE programme went wrong in Nkayi and Lupane districts of Zimbabwe. The paper notes that local histories and institutional politics need careful

examination. Historical forces that shaped attitudes to game in Nkayi and Lupane are discussed and these included alienation of game during colonialism and post-independence state violence. The institutional and economic which led to the sidelining of these historically formed local views are also discussed. The paper concludes by exploring wider implications of the experiences in Nkayi and Lupane.

Anstey, S. 2004. *“Liberty Equality, Maternity” Governance, Natural Resources and Institutional Change in Northern Mozambique.* CASS Seminar

The paper discusses a project in Northern Mozambique, Chipanje Chetu and the ensuing institutional changes after the introduction of community-oriented policies. A mixture of a complex set of issues affecting the success of the CBNRM project are discussed ranging from external state, policy related issues to intra-community factors and the constraints involved in shifting hierarchical authority beyond the small cohesive units of social governance. Using the Chipanje Chetu case study, the paper uses governance as a basis for addressing inter-relations between ‘democracy, culture and ethnography, the politics and economics of natural resources, the legacies of colonialism and of more recent influences’. Complex adaptive cycles are used to analyse socio-ecological systems over different scales.

Anstey, S. 2004. *Governance, Natural Resources and Change in Complex Systems. A CBNRM Case Study of Communities and Resources in Northern Mozambique.* Research Paper for the Diagnostic Project on CBNRM. Pietermaritzburg: Centre for Environment & Development

Discusses whether CBNRM has failed in Mozambique. The paper, as an underlying basis, CBNRM as concerned with how power and authority over resources is distributed, with emphasis on local origin democratic governance, local community economic development and community or collective tenure systems for land and natural resources.

The paper argues that claims of success or failure of CBNRM need to be cautious if the timescale involved is short term and that social and political histories are important in any analysis. The paper takes a historical look at developments in Mozambique around systems of governance of natural resources, using different scales.

Bell, R. 1999. *CBNRM and other Acronyms: An Overview and Challenges in the Southern African Region*. CASS/PLAAS Inaugural Meeting on Community Based Natural Resource Management in Southern Africa: A Regional Programme of Analysis and Communication

The paper locates CBNRM within a wider set of resource use and argues that it is limited by specialized and political concepts. These concepts exist within a polarized formal and informal institutional environment. A discussion of problems and challenges confronting CBNRM is briefly explored.

Benjaminsen, TA; Cousins, B & Thompson, L. (eds). 2002. *Contested Resources. Challenges to the Governance of Natural Resources in Southern Africa*. Cape Town: PLAAS

An edited volume of 33 papers from an international symposium on 'Contested Resources: Challenges to Governance of Natural Resources in Southern Africa: Emerging Perspectives from Norwegian-Southern African Collaborative Research' held at the University of Western Cape, Cape Town. The volume is divided into seven sections: contesting governance; power and authority in co-management of the commons; empowerment and redistribution; communities in protected areas: who's interests count?; contradictory narratives of land, environment and development; economic analysis of natural resource use and participatory approaches to natural resources. Central themes of the publication include; the role of natural resources in livelihoods; the impact of property regimes on governance; the role of the state; modes of co-regulation and co-

management between stakeholders; the impact of decentralization; dispute resolution and conflict management; power, meaning, identities and competing concepts, definitions and discourses of governance.

Bolaane, MMM. 2000. Community-Based Models of Wildlife Enterprise Development in Botswana: A Comparative Study of Khwai and Sankuyo in Ngamiland. In: Dore, D & Chafota, J (eds). *Institutional Analysis of Community-Based Wildlife Enterprises and Use of other Natural Resources – Case Studies from Southern Africa*. SADC Wildlife Sector. Lilongwe: Malawi

Discusses the differences between two wildlife enterprise development models: The Sankuyo model has the involvement of tour operator through a land lease whilst Khwai employs the services and expertise of a tour operator. The Khwai model has more community involvement in the productive use of land resources and is setting itself up as a company. The Sankuyo benefits include land rent, quota fees, employment opportunities, and community and infrastructure development. Perceived Khwai benefits are mainly related to profits from the operation of the company and training opportunities in management. The paper concludes that the Khwai model offers more opportunities for meaningful involvement of communities instead of just as passive recipients of development.

Brockington, D. 2004. Community Conservation, Inequality and Injustice: Myths of Power in Protected Area Management. *Conservation & Society*. Vol. 2 (2).

The paper argues that local support is not necessarily vital for the survival of protected areas. It challenges this assumption based on power dynamics between 'weak' local and strong interests for protected areas. It further argues that the distribution of poverty and injustice within society will cause problems for conservation and not necessarily their existence. A case study of Mkomazi Game Reserve in Tanzania shows how conservation

flourishes despite local opposition. The paper recommends that community conservation should look at the strengths of fortress conservation, especially its myths and representations.

Campbell, B & Shackleton, S. (eds). 2000. *Empowering Communities to Manage Natural Resources: Case Studies from Southern Africa*. Lilongwe: SADC Wildlife Sector-Natural Resources Management Programme.

A series of individual country papers on devolution, community empowerment and power relations in CBNRM in the SADC region. Discussing both co-management and common property arrangements, the case studies cover a diversity of sectors including wildlife, range and forest management. The loci of power in different CBNRM arrangements is discussed, as well as incentive structures determining who has controls resources and under what conditions.

Chipepo, CN. 1997. *An Analysis of Key Institutions involved in Natural Resources Management in Zambia*. SADC Natural Resources Management Programme. Phase 1 Report. Harare: WWF Programme Office

Identifies key institutions (organizations) involved in natural resource management in Zambia and their linkages. Legislations and policies, interests and constraints which impinge upon communities' access to natural resources are explored. In the absence of institutions at sub-district level, the paper recommends that an examination factors that define or constitute the effectiveness of local institutions/organizations be undertaken for an assessment of institutions that lead to sustainable resource management in communal areas.

Available from WWF SARPO in Harare or Africa Resources Trust.

Contact Emmanuel Koro on koro@art.org.zw

Chirwa, WC. 1998. The Lake Malombe and Upper Shire River Fisheries Co-management Programme: An Assessment. In: Normann, AK; Nielsen, JR & Sverdrup-Jensen, S. (eds). *Fisheries Co-management in Africa. Proceedings from a regional workshop on fisheries co-management research*. Fisheries Co-management Research Project Research Report No. 12. Hirtshals: Institute for Fisheries Management & Coastal Community Development

The paper assesses the Lake Malombe and Upper Shire River fisheries co-management programme. It focuses on the operations of the programme's institutional and administrative structures, decision making arrangements, and the behaviour and attitudes of the co-management partners. The paper argues that fishing communities did not initiate the co-management arrangements, but instead this was from the Fisheries Department, donor agencies and other external stakeholders. As a result, the philosophical bases of the initiative have not taken root. A culture of mistrust and suspicion pervades the relationships between the the co-management partners, and there is no clear definition and division of obligations and responsibilities among them. [author's abstract].

Cleaver, F. 2001. Institutional Bricolage, Conflict and Cooperation in Usangu, Tanzania. *IDS Bulletin*. Vol. 32 (4): 26-36

The paper challenges the 'design principles' commonly used in studying common property resource management and offers an alternative to explore the embedded nature of institutions. The paper argues that people 'consciously or unconsciously draw on existing social and cultural arrangements to shape institutions to changing conditions', a process the author refers to as 'bricolage'. The paper discusses three bricolage aspects: multiple identities of brocoleurs; frequency of cross-cultural borrowing and multipurpose institutions; and the conditions under which cooperation and respect are fostered. The paper concludes that institutions are ongoing products of complex social processes.

Cleaver, F. 2000. Moral Ecological Rationality, Institutions and the Management of Common Property Resources. *Development & Change*. Vol. 31 (2)

Considers theories of collective action in relation to communal water resources management in Nkayi District of Zimbabwe. A critic of the view that community level institutions create social capital for optimal natural resource management is presented. The paper argues that institutions are embedded in social relations which are shaped by evolving and negotiated relationships between ecologically, historically and socially located people.

Cousins, B & Kepe, T. 2004. Decentralisation when Land and Resource Rights are Deeply Contested: A Case Study of the Mkambati Eco-Tourism Project on the Wild Coast of South Africa. *European Journal of Development Research*. Vol. 16: 1 pp. 41-54

The paper examines a community-based eco-tourism development project in rural South Africa and discusses the causes for its failure in the context of contested 'decision making' over land and resource rights. The challenges for democratic decentralization, in the form of effective downward accountable structures, are key requirements for community-based development planning and natural resource management. The paper is useful to analyzing institutional dynamics in community-based projects and also for engaging with the critic that community-based approaches are inherently limited in their approach that does not address questions of land and resource rights.

Donda, S. 2000. *Journey to Sustainable Fisheries Management: Organisational and Institutional Limitations in Fisheries Co-management, the case of lakes Malombe and Chiuta in Malawi*. Paper presented at the International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade

Discusses experiences and lessons learnt from co-management arrangements in lakes Chiuta and Malombe. The history of centralized resource conservation and links to resource depletion are discussed. Constraints brought about by organizational and institutional changes within communities after the introduction of co-management are also discussed. The relationship between the Department of Forestry and newly formed Beach Village Committees was characterized with poor communication of each other's expectations and organizational capacity of BVCs. The paper notes that local participation in decision making is limited and most decisions are largely made by the Ministry. The paper addresses issues of power by exploring the relationship between Fisheries department, local leaders in the form of village heads and their interaction with, and influence on BVCs.

<http://oregonstate.edu/dept/IIFET/2000/papers/donda.pdf>

Donda, SJ. 1998. Fisheries co-management in Malawi: Case study of Lake Chiuta Fisheries. In: Normann, AK; Nielsen, JR & Sverdrup-Jensen, S. (eds). *Fisheries Co-management in Africa. Proceedings from a regional workshop on fisheries co-management research*. Fisheries Co-management Research Project Research Report No. 12. Hirtshals: Institute for Fisheries Management & Coastal Community Development

Uses Lake Chiuta as an example to assess the potential for fisheries co-management of various fisheries in Malawi. The paper discusses the rules that governed the fisheries in the pre-colonial era which depended on the authority of the local chiefs. Institutions that exist within the Lake Chiuta fishery are discussed and identified as social institutions. Membership is determined by one's ethnic group, religious faith, political affiliation and professional occupation. The paper questions the rationale for the formation of new fisheries institutions where there were already institutions.

Dore, D. 2000. Emerging Themes and Research Directions for Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Southern Africa. In: Dore, D & Chafota, J (eds). *Institutional Analysis of Community –Based Wildlife Enterprises and Use of other Natural Resources – Case Studies from Southern Africa*

The paper discusses emerging themes into CBNRM and tries to identify new directions for research into property rights governing natural resources held in common. The paper identifies two major issues: that traditional rules governing natural resource use do not adhere to design principles of exclusivity; that failure to devolve authority to households that are responsible for resource management results in dilution of benefits. The paper recommends a historical analysis of existing institutional structures in tracing change.

Dzingirai, V. 2003. ‘CAMPFIRE is not for Ndebele Migrants’: the Impact of Excluding Outsiders from CAMPFIRE in the Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe. *Journal of Southern African Studies*. Vol. 29. (2).

The article examines the effects of concentrating benefits of wildlife management in producer communities, those communities who share territory with wildlife, and of excluding outsiders from CBNRM programmes. The paper argues that exclusion of outsiders leads to antagonism which can lead to the destruction of what might be regarded as a costly wildlife management programme.

Fakir, S. 2001. Where to from here: Is Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) a thing of the past? Policy Think Tank Series No. 5. Pretoria: IUCN

The paper argues for a rethink of CBNRM along the lines of Communal-Public-Private-Partnerships. The paper recommends that Community-based approaches need to move beyond welfarist approaches to engaging issues of empowerment and exploring new ‘business’ opportunities.

Fabricius, C. 2004. The Fundamentals of Community-Based Natural Resource Management. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

The chapter discusses the history of access to and use of natural resources in the Southern Africa region. Institutions controlling use are discussed, highlighting the pre-colonial structures, colonial structures and their erosion of pre-colonial authority and the post-colonial community-based approaches. As well as discussing the changing nature of authority during these phases, the chapter also discusses the changing narratives and perceptions of resource use and conservation, ranging from the view of nature and people as an integral unit, the separation of nature from people and to a view combining the two.

Fabricius, C; Koch, E & Magome, H. 2001. Community Wildlife Management in Southern Africa: Challenging the Assumptions of Eden. Evaluating Eden Series No. 6. London: IIED

The paper discusses the evolution of conservation from protectionist approaches to community-based natural resources management (CBNRM), with a specific focus on community wildlife management. Seven case studies are used to discuss the social, environmental and economic achievements of CWM and to understand the underlying micro- and macro-scale factors affecting the performance of CWM. The paper notes that the emerging trends are influenced by a complex combination of factors, unique to a particular place and time, by external factors beyond the control of local role players. Factors affecting the success or failure of CWM are classed into four main themes: administrative/institutional factors; financial factors; social and political factors and the ecological/natural resource base.

Hachongela, P; Jackson, J & Malasha, I. 1998. Analysis of Emerging Co-management Arrangements Zambian Inshore Fisheries of Lake Kariba. In: Normann, AK; Nielsen, JR & Sverdrup-Jensen, S. (eds). *Fisheries Co-management in Africa. Proceedings from a regional workshop on fisheries co-management research*. Fisheries Co-management Research Project Research Report No. 12. Hirtshals: Institute for Fisheries Management & Coastal Community Development

Discusses how the construction of Lake Kariba introduced different fisheries regimes, including an open access period when fisher men migrated from other parts of Zambia. Recent introductions to control fisheries include legal boundaries intended to create geographically bound fishing ground for villages. Technical boundaries as a result of water levels also limit local artisanal fishing in deep waters.

Hachongela, P. 1997. *A Gender Analysis of Participation in Planning for Village Regrouping on Lake Kariba Shoreline (Zambia)*. CASS Occasional Paper – NRM Series; CPN 84/1997

Discusses participation issues from who gets consulted on development processes, in this case on relocation of fishing communities into village groupings. Structural constraints related to social organization of families is cited as a contributing to women's exclusion from participatory processes meant to make decisions on their involvement in development processes.

Hara, M. 2004. Beach Village Committees as a vehicle for Community Participation: Lake Malombe/Upper Shire River Participatory Programme. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

The chapter discusses declining fish stocks in Malawi due to the following: overcapitalization of fish stocks; increased illegal fishing gear and methods; and the government inability to enforce regulations effectively. The responses from government included the Participatory Fisheries Management Programme which was premised on creation of community institutions. The chapter explores possible reasons for the lack of positive impact on the fishery by the co-management regime of PFMP: constitution of community-level institutions was seen as being influenced by the Fisheries Department; conflicting objectives for co-management between the communities and the department; power struggles between traditional and newly-formed institutions for resources management and the inadequate transfer of property rights to local managerial institutions.

Hara, M. 1998. Problems of Introducing Community Participation in Fisheries Management: Lessons from the Lake Malombe and Upper Shire River (Malawi) Participatory Fisheries Management Programme. In: Normann, AK; Nielsen, JR & Sverdrup-Jensen, S. (eds). *Fisheries Co-management in Africa. Proceedings from a regional workshop on fisheries co-management research*. Fisheries Co-management Research Project Research Report No. 12. Hirtshals: Institute for Fisheries Management & Coastal Community Development

Discusses problems being encountered in the introduction of co-management in the fisheries of Lake Malombe and the Upper Shire River in Malawi. The problems encountered have been in the areas of institutional design and arrangements, delivery and timing of programme components being implemented by other organizations, division of responsibilities, sustainability issues and financial commitment by the government and communities to the programme. The paper discusses possible reasons behind these problems and how they are affecting or might affect the successful introduction of the new programme. Recommendations are made for improving the weak areas of the programme. [author's abstract].

Hasler, R. 1998. *Towards Political Ecologies of Scale: Conceptualising Community-Based Coastal and Fisheries Co-management on the west coast of South Africa*. An Occasional Paper Series No. 7. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies

The paper argues that fisheries management issues should be understood in the broader historical context of institutional formation. A focus on social and institutional dimensions of competing resource use need to be adopted in developing appropriate coastal management regimes. The paper argues that an appropriate institutional framework for community participation is one that is multi-tiered linking the national, provincial and local governments.

Hitchcock, RK. 2000. *Decentralisation, development, and natural resource management in the northwestern Kalahari Desert, Botswana*. A case study for: *Shifting the power: Decentralisation and biodiversity conservation*. Washington DC: Biodiversity Support Programme

Discusses the relationship between devolution of authority and responsibilities and biodiversity conservation in Botswana. The link between involvement in decision making and benefits sharing, on the one hand, and whether or not threats to biodiversity decrease as a result is explored. The paper concludes that for communities to contribute to conservation, decision making power and authority must be bestowed upon them. The paper speaks as much to issues of power, control and rights as it does to livelihoods and impacts on natural resources.

Hlambela, S & Kozanayi, W. 2003. *Decentralised Natural Resource Management in the Chiredzi District of Zimbabwe: Voices from the Ground*.

The paper discusses a natural resources management initiative in Chiredzi and explores if decentralization demanded from local communities is likely to result in more empowerment. The paper concludes that decentralization demanded from communities is still no panacea for problems of local empowerment even though resulting decentralization systems are enduring.

Hoon, PK. 2004. *Personal Markets and Impersonal Communities? Prospects for Community Conservation in Botswana*. Centre for African Studies Breslauer Symposium on Natural Resource Issues in Africa. Berkeley: University of California

Discusses logics of institutional coordination being pursued in efforts to manage wildlife in Botswana through collaborations between communities, the state and private concerns. The paper notes that the task of reducing state control over natural resources, as well as stimulating private sector and involving communities in resource management is a complex process. Institutional interactions for resource management; community empowerment and equitable material development should be informed by an understanding of markets, states and communities as heterogeneous.

Isaacs, M & Mohamed, N. 2000. Co-managing the commons in the 'new' South Africa: room for manoeuvre? In: ?

The paper 'assesses the impact of co-management in constituting viable and meaningful community-based natural resource management systems in rural South Africa'. The history of South Africa in relation to land, natural resources and contributing factors and environment for the development of co-management are discussed. The paper uses two case studies: a fisheries co-management and contractual national park arrangement. The cases raise the issue of power relations between, on the one hand, private sector and the state, and on the other, local communities or resource users.

Jones, BTB. 2004. *Challenges and Prospects of CBNRM and Rural Democratization in Southern Africa*. Paper presented at the workshop: Land, Livelihoods, democracy and conservation: conflicting interests and emerging realities in Southern Africa. PLAAS/ACACIA Southern Africa Regional Workshop. Cape Town; 21-24 July 2004

Discusses decentralization within CBNRM as a notion for rural democratization in Southern Africa. Five conceptual foundations for CBNRM are discussed: sustainable use of natural resources as an incentive for conservation; giving resources an economic incentive that can be realized by landholders; creating positive conditions for managing resources sustainably through devolution of authority; and; providing tenure rights that recognise collective decision making in CBNRM contexts. Four country case studies are discussed in considering CBNRM as a vehicle for democratization, with a focus on the following issues: decentralization; institutions to which authority is decentralized; institutions' accountability and transparency structures; and nature of participation of local communities.

Jones, BTB. 2002. *Chobe Enclave, Botswana – Lessons Learnt from a CBNRM Project 1993 – 2004*. Gaborone: IUCN/SNV CBNRM Support Programme

This paper is specifically relevant to two thematic areas relevant to this annotated bibliography: devolution issues through analysis of devolution of management authority; accountability and transparency in decision making; and; the role of women and other marginalized groups in CBNRM; livelihoods related issues through analysis of the receipt and use of income from hunting. The paper notes that community representative structures such as the Chobe Enclave Conservation Trust are being given responsibilities and not authority over natural resources. The nature of benefits residents can obtain from wildlife income should be defined at a local level instead by donors and other outside interests.

Johnson, S. 2004. The TchumoTchato Project in Mozambique: Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Transition. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

Explores how the following issues have played out at Tchumo Tchato, a remote CBNRM project in rural Mozambique: communities' needs to receive tangible benefits from natural resources; internal community divisions in relation to raised expectations; interception of benefits by local and national elites and the complex differences between local and external actors. The chapter offers a number of conclusions: that incentives can be distorted if not monitored and evaluated to inform adaptive management processes; consensus around purpose and objectives of an initiative should be reached both before and during implementation and that agendas should not be imposed from external actors.

Jones, B & Murphree, M. 2001. The Evolution of Policy on Community Conservation in Namibia and Zimbabwe. In: Hulme, D & Murphree, M (eds). *African Wildlife and Livelihoods. The Promise and Performance of Community Conservation*. Cape Town: David Phillip

The chapter discusses competition for resources and the processes of policy formulation in relation to community conservation in Namibia and Zimbabwe. The chapter examines the following issues: the 'degree and context of devolution of rights, authority and responsibility implied in policy'; the reach of devolution and the policy implications of where it should reach; participation incentives built into policy and the influence of international perspectives and interests on national policy making.

Katerere, Y. 2002. Community-public-private Partnerships in CBNRM: The Real Challenges? In: Benjaminsen, TA; Cousins, B & Thompson, L (eds). *Contested*

Resources. Challenges to the Governance of Natural Resources in Southern Africa. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies. Pp. 20-39

The paper argues that focus on partnerships in CBNRM masks challenges of recognizing community resource rights. A review of the history of CBNRM in Southern Africa is offered, focusing on decentralization and devolution as key attributes to the success of CBNRM. The paper points out that property rights are central to CBNRM, and goes on to discuss trends with respect to rights over land and natural resources in the Southern Africa region. A failure to adequately address resource rights has constrained CBNRM programmes. For CBNRM to be successful, the paper recommends, appropriate national policies, political and administrative decentralization and devolution of authority over natural resources management must accompany such programmes. A discussion of three partnership arrangements, technical backstopping, co-management and joint ventures, is used to address the issue of whether partnerships promote participation. The paper ends with a redefinition of CBNRM and partnerships based on issues of accountability, economic diversification, rights and entitlements, local values, institutional development, decentralization, contestations over resources and the legal system

Kloeck-Jensen, S. 1998. *Locating the Community: Local Communities and the Administration of Land and other Natural Resources in Mozambique.*

Argues that the representation of communities as homogenous units embodying harmonies of interests has provided strategic advantages in on-going policy debates but that in reality this is idealized and simplified. The effect of these discussions is highlighted through outcomes of Mozambique's land and other natural resources policy and legislation development process of the mid-1990s. The author notes that implementation of devolved land and natural resources management now has to take into account the issues of defining communities territorially, mechanisms of community representation that are inclusive.

Koch, E. 2004. Political Economy, Governance and Community-based Natural Resource Management. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

As well as discussing the political forces that shape people's lives, the chapter examines the effects of national politics, economics and macro forces on CBNRM variables. The development of CBNRM is discussed from the context of a peace dividend in Southern Africa after wars and armed conflict of the 1970s and 1980s.

Koch, E. 2004. Putting out the Fires: Does the 'C' in CBNRM stand for community or centrifuge? In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

Discusses the paradox of conflict and contestation where the notion of 'community' assumes cohesion and stability. The paper discusses different strands of local conflicts: those emerging when there is success; when there are competing livelihoods within communities; between traditional authorities and new entities; gender; individuals and the collective.

Normann, AK. 2002. Preconditions for Implementation of Co-Management in Small-Scale Fisheries in South Africa. In: Benjaminsen, TA; Cousins, B & Thompson, L. (eds). *Contested Resources. Challenges to the Governance of Natural Resources in Southern Africa*. Cape Town: PLAAS

The paper discusses the presence of institutional conditions for implementing co-management in South Africa. The implications of the new management regime are discussed in relation to 'action space', democracy, development and empowerment. The

paper discusses the rationales for co-management from three perspectives: biological; social and psychological.

Lahiff, E & Ntshona, Z. 2001. Natural Resources and Sustainable Livelihoods in South Africa: Mdudwa Village Study. *SLSA South Africa Research Briefing 2*. Cape Town: PLAAS

The briefing discusses findings of a research focusing on how people at Mdudwa gain access to, and use of, land, water and wild resources. The briefing discusses the institutional mechanisms through which people in Mdudwa gain access to and control over resources. The emerging institutions in the context of decentralization and their effects on poor people's access to resources are discussed.

Madzwamuse, M & Fabricius, C. 2004. Local Ecological Knowledge and the Basarwa in the Okavango Delta: The Case of Xaxaba, Ngamiland District. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

The chapter uses the adaptive renewal cycle to understand the predicament faced by the Basarwa people in trying to cope with social and ecological change. The history of the Basarwa is analysed in this context ranging from the mobile and flexible phase; restriction and sedentarism and the reorganization phase. The authors discuss the reorganization of the Basarwa in the context of CBNRM policies through exploiting new financial capital, livelihood diversification, utilizing new institutions but also relying on traditional knowledge.

Madzudzo, E. 1998. *Community Based Natural Resource Management in Zimbabwe: Opportunities and Constraints*. CASS Working Paper – NRM Series. Harare; CASS

Discusses the constraints in establishing CBNRM programmes in Zimbabwe. The paper discusses physical attributes of a resource by exploring the following: use of one resource for multiple uses and potential conflicts among resource users; exclusion of outsiders from access to and use of certain resources or areas and indivisibility of rangelands among individual users. Decision-making arrangements are discussed in terms of operational rules, collective action among resource users. The paper concludes that both the state and local communities have complimentary roles as they occupy different niches but that CBNRM is constrained by the complexity of the physical resource, decision-making arrangements and patterns of interaction among users.

Malasha, I. 1996. *In Search of a New Management Regime on the Northern Shores of Lake Kariba*. CASS Occasional Paper Series – NRM. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences

Discusses the reasons that led to the implementation of co-management arrangements on Lake Kariba. The role of fisheries for the original Tonga inhabitants is explored. The emergence of other ethnic fishing groups as a result of the lake and co-management arrangements are explored, as well as the inward movement of people's role in arising conflicts as a result of diverse user groups.

Malasha, I. 2002. *Fishing in a Bathtub: A Comprehension of the Conflicts in the Lake Kariba Inshore Fishery (Zimbabwe)*. CASS Working Paper – NRM Series. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences

Discusses conflicts between different categories of actors involved in the management of Lake Kariba fisheries. These actors include artisanal fisheries using gill netting, commercial fisheries and tourism and wildlife conservation interests. The paper traces these conflicts to colonial tenure systems that divided the lakeshore into different use zones. Co-management as a way to deal with these conflicts is discussed and it is argued

that this does not address the historical, social and economic contexts that have informed how access to resources is exercised.

Malasha, I. 2005. *Contested Fishing Grounds: Examining the Possibility of a Transboundary Management Regime in the Lake Kariba Fishery*. A CASS/PLAAS Occasional Paper. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies

Argues for a framework to lead to the creation of a transboundary management initiative between Zambian and Zimbabwean fishermen in the inshore fishery at Mlibizi Basin in Lake Kariba. Country specific CBNRM programmes in Zambia and Zimbabwe are discussed as well as a way of scaling these up to address conflicts in the fishery at Mlibizi. Conflicts due to different management regimes are identified and a suggestion of dealing with them through TBNRM suggested.

Mandondo, A. 2000. The Concept of Territoriality in Local Natural Resource Management, and its Implications on Livelihoods in Nyamaropa Communal Land. In: Dore, D & Chafota, J (eds). *Institutional Analysis of Community-Based Wildlife Enterprises and Use of other Natural Resources – Case Studies from Southern Africa*. SADC Wildlife Sector. Lilongwe: Malawi

Discusses the social, political, institutional and livelihoods implications of the concept of territoriality in the proposed Zimbabwe traditional villages as *de jure* resource management units. The paper argues that exclusive resource use by villages is impractical and inimical to livelihood needs. Inter-village resource management options need to be broadened to include resource sharing and conflict resolution mechanisms. Territoriality is undermined as a resource management concept as administrative units mismatch resource use units. The study therefore concludes that ‘soft or diffuse’ boundaries are more practical in multiple natural resource use.

Mamimine, P & Chinhoyi, C. 2001. *The Shifting Role of Traditional Leadership in Zimbabwe: The Discourse of irrelevance in CBNRM from a historical point.*

Presents a critical view of notions of traditional leaders as undemocratic, arguing that chiefdoms had features of modern states

Mapedza, E & Mandondo, A. 2002. *Co-Management in the Mafungautsi State Forest Area of Zimbabwe – What Stake for Local Communities?* Environmental Governance in Africa Working Paper 5. Washington DC. World Resources Institute

The study uses a case study to critically examine the contradictions and ambiguities of ‘peasant empowerment’ in a co-management venture between state forest managers and local communities. The study contends that co-management institutional infrastructure was superimposed upon a complex web of local power bases further fragmenting existing networks. The paper further argues that powers over natural resources have remained centralized and the little that has been decentralized has been to levels that are far from the realities of local communities. The study further identifies a need for fundamental changes in the co-management system including downwardly accountable institutions. The study concludes that co-management in Zimbabwe has not been successful for two reasons: that it was paternalistic and that insignificant powers have been devolved.

Mamimine, PW; Nemarundwe, N & Matose, F. 2001. *Conflict and Conflict Resolution in the Management of Miombo Woodlands: Three Case Studies of Miombo Woodlands in Zimbabwe.* CASS Occasional Paper – NRM Series. Harare: CASS

The paper examines the nature of conflict and conflict resolution over the use of miombo woodlands in three study sites in Zimbabwe. Livelihoods imperatives at household levels

are seen as central to conflict over miombo woodlands. The case studies analyse conflicts by discussing the following issues: ethnic conflicts; contests over boundaries; institutional conflicts; inter-generational conflicts and co-management problems. Conflict resolution mechanisms in the case studies are also explored.

Marongwe, N. 2004. *Traditional Authority in Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM): the case of Chief Marange in Zimbabwe*. Paper prepared for CEAD/INR, University of Natal

Presents a case study of how a chiefdom in Zimbabwe has sustained 'proper' management of natural resources. Institutional and governance dimensions of CBNRM, conflicts over resources and their resolution and management, sharing of costs and benefits are discussed. The use of sacred areas is discussed as a way of enforcing natural resources management.

Masendeke, A & Guveya, E. 2001. *Natural Resources Management and Sustainable Livelihoods: Compatibility or Conflict? Policy Briefs*. Harare, ITDG.

A series of 15 policy briefs exploring different themes of natural resources management and livelihoods. The themes explored include institutions, devolution, capacity building, participation, incentives and resource tenure. The briefs draw predominantly from the Zimbabwe experiences with the CAMPFIRE programme.

Milazi, D. 2002. *Towards Community-Based Forest Management in North West Province: Current Practices and Future Challenges*. In: Benjaminsen, TA; Cousins, B & Thompson, L (eds). *Contested Resources. Challenges to the Governance of Natural Resources in Southern Africa*. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies. Pp. 363-370

The paper discusses rights, interests and needs of poor people in forest communities of the North West province in South Africa. Local natural resource management issues are discussed in respect of the following: perceptions of the importance of trees; modes of extraction; strategies for conservation and conservation levels. The paper concludes that official community forestry has failed due to project design without inputs from local resource users and the commercial orientation of projects as opposed to securing rights of use.

Mniwasa, E & Shauri, V. 2001. *Review of the Decentralisation Process & its Impact on Environmental & Natural Resources Management in Tanzania*. Dar Es Salaam: Lawyers' Environmental Action Team

Analyses the process, institutional and legal framework within which the environmental and natural resources management operates in Tanzania. Tanzania's experience with decentralization is discussed noting that decentralization efforts started during colonial rule and in the post colonial phase. The continuities between colonial local government structures and post colonial integration are discussed. Factors hindering effective management of resources by local government authorities are discussed: lack of property rights over natural resources, weak formulation and implementation of bylaws, poor enforcement of environmental laws and weak penalties and incentives.

Mohamed, N. 2002. Co-management as Co-governance: Prospects for Community-based Natural Resource Management in southern Africa. In: Benjaminsen, TA; Cousins, B & Thompson, L (eds). *Contested Resources: Challenges to the Governance of Natural Resources in Southern Africa*. Cape Town. PLAAS

The paper discusses the potential of co-management to strengthen local resources governance. It uses two co-management case studies, from Malawi and South Africa, to

explore the prospects for co-management in Southern Africa. The evolution of co-management within the fisheries sector in Malawi and over protected areas in South Africa pose questions of whether this has improved resource governance and to assess who has benefited from co-management. The paper highlights that the two cases do not display meaningful power sharing.

Mohamed, N. 2001. *Co-governing Natural Resources in Southern Africa: Lessons from Fisheries Co-management, Malawi & Conservation Co-management, South Africa.* Commons Southern Africa Occasional Paper Series No. 4

Discusses the locus and distribution of power, responsibility and decision making between partners in a fisheries and contractual park co-management case studies in southern Africa. It assesses the extent to which co-management has enhanced local resource governance by investigating local input into decision making, distribution of authority and decision making among partners. The study finds that co-management has yet to adequately address issues of resource governance.

Mosimane, AW & Aribeb, KM. 2005. *Exclusion through defined Membership in People Centred Natural Resources Management: Who Defines? A CASS/PLAAS Occasional Paper Series.* Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies

The paper discusses how membership to people-centred natural resource management approaches is determined in Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The paper shows that membership is often defined through geographically bounded regimes hence can be defined in spatial terms. Variations exist in situations where membership is defined through kinship, marriage, reciprocation and other cultural factors.

Mosimane, AW. 2000. An Institutional Analysis of the Conflict Between Livestock and Wildlife for Grazing Resources in the Torra Conservancy, Namibia. In: Dore, D & Chafota, J (eds). *Institutional Analysis of Community-Based Wildlife Enterprises and Use of other Natural Resources – Case Studies from Southern Africa*. SADC Wildlife Sector. Lilongwe: Malawi

The paper discusses two sets of conflicts in relation to conservancies: wildlife/livestock grazing and customary/conservancy rights. The institutional processes underlying the conflicts are also explored through: identification of stakeholders and social units within the community and their respective interests; behaviour of stakeholders and the property rights as well as rules governing such behaviour. The paper concludes that the conflicts are a result of overlapping resource rights and jurisdictions in Torra, with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism giving wildlife and tourism rights whilst traditional leaders gave grazing rights.

Mugabe, PH; Hamudikuwanda, H & Marovanidze, K. 2001. *Governance of Grazing Lands and Schemes in Masvingo Province*. Commons Southern Africa Occasional Paper Series. Cape Town/Harare: CASS/PLAAS CBNRM Programme

Discusses power structures and institutional arrangements to evaluate the effectiveness of governance structures in grazing schemes from Masvingo province in Zimbabwe. A historical analysis of governance structures in the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial eras is presented, together with impacts of changes introduced in the latter two phases defined along issues of contestation and conflicts among different institutional structures. The paper concludes that the grazing schemes have lacked in collective choice arrangements, conflict resolution mechanisms.

Munalula, C. *Community Based Natural Resource Management experiences of the Western Province of Zambia: Understanding the role of Traditional Leaders*. Paper

presented to the second CASS/PLAAS CBNRM Annual Workshop: Legal Aspects of Governance in CBNRM; Cape Town, 17-20 November 2000

Argues that state-regulated natural resources management system has sidelined traditional leaders who played an active role previously. The natural resource management units in Barotseland are discussed highlighting the competences and functions of these units.

Murphree, M. 2004. *Communal Approaches to Natural Resource Management in Africa: from whence and to where?* Keynote Address to the 2004 Breslauer Graduate Student Symposium. California: Berkeley

Discusses various meanings of communal approaches to natural resource management through an analysis of their history, objectives and politico-economic situations within which they arose. Three main objectives are discussed as basis for the evolution of 'community based approaches': enhancement of conservation through incorporation of rural people's services; rural development through assigning an economic value to a resource and institutional development. A vision for where community based approaches ought to be going is presented based on the following issues: making institutional resilience the pivot for success or failure; determining where communal approaches are applicable determined by the alignment between ecological and institutional parameters; and systemic integration of communal approaches; relationship between scholarship and communal approaches should be reciprocal and parameters not externally be determined.

Murphree, M. 2000. *Community-Based Conservation: Old Ways, New Myths and Enduring Challenges*. Paper presented to the Conference on African Wildlife Management in the New Millenium. Mweka, Tanzania. 13-15 December 2000

Briefly discusses the rationale for Community-Based Conservation, its successes, problems and the critiques leveled against it. Changing conservation approaches; from colonial exclusions of local people; to provision of extension services to local people and to 'community participation' are discussed. The paper notes that the notion of community participation is flawed in the following ways: it makes assumptions on profiles of communities; leads to stratification and inequality within communities; is externally imposed and display co-optive mechanisms for the indirect state and elite control. The paper proposes that there is a need to go beyond participation to a stage the author refers as 'conservation by the people'.

Murphree, M. 1999. *Governance and Community Capacity*. Community Based Natural Resource Management in Southern Africa: A Regional Programme of Analysis and Communication: CASS/PLAAS Inaugural Meeting

The paper, written for the CASS/PLAAS CBNRM programme, discusses possible research themes. Two major thrusts of the paper are discussed: the abilities of local communities to collectively manage natural resources with resourcefulness and adaptation; methodology related questions of complexities involved in achieving the objectives of collective management and in understanding them. The paper notes that analytical fixations with the linear progress of CBNRM needs to shift to accepting process as an end as well as a means and viewing CBNRM as concerned with 'communal capacity for dynamic and adaptive governance.'

Murphree, M. 1997. *Congruent Objectives, Competing Interests and Strategic Compromise. Concept and Process in the Evolution of Zimbabwe's CAMPFIRE Programme*. Paper presented to the Conference on 'Representing Communities: Histories and Politics of Community-Based Resource Management'. Unicoi Lodge, Georgia, USA, 1-3 June 1997

The paper discusses and traces the evolution of CAMPFIRE from its conceptual basis, the issues faced by the CAMPFIRE approach. Three central themes are discussed in the paper: economic motivation or instrumentalist approach to wildlife resources, resource appropriation and center-periphery relationships in governance. A brief case study, Masoka, is discussed.

Nabane, N & Matzke, G. 1997. A Gender-Sensitive Analysis of a Community-Based Wildlife Utilisation Initiative in Zimbabwe's Zambezi Valley. *Society & Natural Resources*. 10: 519-535

The paper questions assumptions in the CAMPFIRE approach that regard communities as homogenous despite gendered conceptions of resource use, access, benefits and cooperation or conflict between households. The paper, using the case study of Masoka in Zimbabwe, examines the development consequences of CAMPFIRE with the reference to differential outcomes for men and women. The changes brought about by the programme are explored in how they have offered women opportunities to participate in development initiatives. Whilst exploring the issue of differentiation, the paper is limited in its analysis by just highlighting differentiation along gender lines and not other parameters such as class. The paper could have gone further to question the internal structure in Masoka.

Nemarundwe, N. 2003. *Negotiating Resource Access. Institutional Arrangements for Woodlands and Water Use in southern Zimbabwe*. Unpublished Doctoral Thesis. Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

A doctoral thesis examining the role of local level institutions, both formal and informal, within donor supported CBNRM initiatives. Using a case study in southern Zimbabwe, the thesis explores how institutions influence patterns of women's and men's access to woodlands and water resources. An examination of gendered aspects of decision-making

is undertaken. The thesis notes that at a local level there are a multiplicity of institutions and management structures with unclear mandates and jurisdictions. Inter-linkages and overlaps between formal and informal characterize natural resource management institutions which are in turn influenced by a variety of factors including power dynamics. Power dynamics are important in the negotiation for resource access.

Nemarundwe, N & Kozanayi, W. 2003. Institutional Arrangements for Water Resource Use: A Case Study from Southern Zimbabwe. *Journal of Southern African Studies*. Vol. 29. Number 1: 193-206

Using a case study from southern Zimbabwe, the paper discusses both individual and collective institutional arrangements for managing water resources. The paper notes that institutional arrangements are a result of a social network of actors created through the family, extended family and kin ship ties. These facilitate access to and use of water resources.

Neumann, RP. 2000. Land, Justice, and Politics of Conservation in Tanzania. In: Zerner, C (ed). *People, Plants, & Justice. The Politics of Nature Conservation*. New York: Columbia University Press

Uses Tanzania to examine customary rights of access, social justice, and protected area conservation and how these issues have generated outcomes influenced by the history of colonial occupation. Coercive state policies for wildlife conservation impacted on African settlements, land and resource use patterns, resulting in contested notions of land and resource rights. Protected area development limited African rights of access whilst conditions under colonial rule stifled political action by peasant and pastoralists whose ancestral lands had been incorporated into protected areas. The chapter discusses how 'struggles for justice and customary rights of access in national parks and protected areas have influenced and been influenced by shifts in the larger political terrain'.

Njaya, F; Donda, SJ & Hara, MM. ? *Fisheries Co-management in Malawi: Lake Chiuta re-visit, a case study*. Paper presented at an International Conference on Fisheries Co-management

Examines patterns of interactions among various stakeholders such as the local-level institutions, namely Beach Village Committees (BVCs), their association, local traditional leaders, fisheries department (FD) and the community as a whole. The paper notes that leaders in the local level institutions, Beach Village Committees (BVCs), social status and ability to exclude seine fishers form major incentives for engagement with government. One set of conflicts on the lake include gear thefts. The other is related to struggles for power over resources between BVC leaders and traditional village heads. Inequalities are discussed in terms of distribution of benefits from the resource and representation of the BVCs

Ntsebeza, L. 2002. *Decentralisation and Natural Resource Management in rural South Africa: Problems and Prospects*. An Ocassional Paper Series No. 22. Cape Town: PLAAS

Discusses decentralization natural resource management through a focus on local government reform and land redistribution in South Africa. The role of traditional authorities and municipal councilors is assessed in the shifting political-administration from ‘decentralised despotism’ to ‘democratic’ and enfranchising forms of rural governance.

Nyikahadzoi, K. 2002. *Contesting Inequalities in Access Rights to Lake Kariba’s Kapenta Fishery. An Analysis of the Politics on Natural Resource Management*. A CASS Occasional Paper Series. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences

Discusses conflicts between the state and fishers of Lake Kariba

Peters, P. 2002. Grounding Governance: Power and Meaning in Natural Resource Management. In: Benjaminsen, TA; Cousins, B & Thompson, L (eds). *Contested Resources. Challenges to the Governance of Natural Resources in Southern Africa*

The paper argues that the centrality of power and meaning in processes of natural resource governance is not fully addressed in current approaches of common property theory. It presents a cautionary note on the dangers of reducing and oversimplifying complex interactions involved in natural resources management through models, rules of behaviour. The proliferation of acronyms is used as an example of how complex and socially specific interactions are simplified.

Qobo, C. 2002. Natural Resources Management: Lessons on Social Forestry in Lesotho. In: Benjaminsen, TA; Cousins, B & Thompson, L (eds). *Contested Resources: Challenges to the Governance of Natural Resources in Southern Africa*. Cape Town. PLAAS. Pp. 379-383

The paper discusses land tenure in Lesotho as a national strategy for controlling and utilizing natural resources. Authority over land and how it relates to the conservation of trees is discussed from the perspectives of common property resources and in the context of introduced social forestry initiatives.

Reed, D. 2001. *Economic Change, Governance & Natural Resource Wealth. The Political Economy of Change in Southern Africa*. London; Earthscans

The essays presented in this book examine the role that natural resources have played in creating economic structures and systems of governance in three African countries: Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The publication is concerned with the relationship between macro-economic change and resource patrimony in the three countries. The book concludes that control over environmental resources was transferred from the state to three players; international private economic agents; national entrepreneurs and to local communities through devolution of ownership or trusteeships.

Reid, H; Fig, D; Magome, H & Leader-Williams, N. 2004. Co-management of Contractual National Parks in South Africa: Lessons from Australia. *Conservation & Society*. Vol. 2 (2).

The paper notes the growing resurgence of protectionist approaches to conservation and seeks to build on experiences with joint management by analyzing what lessons can be learnt South Africa can learn from Australia. The paper notes that contractual parks in South Africa serve to increase protected areas network through the inclusion of land that can not be bought and on which mining rights can not be released. The article analyses how contractual parks in South Africa and Australia meet their conservation, financial/economic and social objectives. The paper concludes that calls for a return to protectionism are premature as devolution rarely occurs and its difficult to measure the effectiveness of community based conservation where not all the conditions are met.

Sithole, B. 2004. New Configurations of Power around Mafungautsi State Forest in Zimbabwe. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

Discusses a case study where government has sought to involve a local community through collaborative management of a state forest. The paper notes that the formal

democratic process accompanying the collaborative initiative has not led to changes the local power configurations. The paper challenges western notions of democracy's applicability to in rural areas, where forces rooted in local culture and tradition shape the articulation of formal and informal institutions in CBNRM.

SLSA Team. 2003. *Decentralisations in practice in southern Africa*. Cape Town: PLAAS

The paper discusses decentralization approaches in three countries in the Southern African region. The paper shows that decentralization consists of multiple processes and the outcomes are unpredictable. Across southern Africa, governments have invested resources in initiatives to improve livelihoods, natural resource use and sustainability but lack of coordination has resulted in some complementing each other but also in overlaps and competition. The paper concludes by giving recommendations: avoiding the creation of parallel structures of authority; understanding underlying and local political dynamics; appreciating social differentiation and offering 'real power and resources'.

SLSA Team. 2003. *Rights talk and rights practice: Challenges for Southern Africa*. Cape Town: PLAAS

The paper discusses the practices of rights claiming, and the complex set politics of actors and institutions which affect this. The paper notes that the field on which rights are claimed in southern Africa is very uneven and claims are highly contested. The realization of rights is through complex access negotiations at a local level. As a result, the paper argues, rights framed in constitutional terms become irrelevant if the local institutional context is not taken into consideration. Instead, a rights based approach should take cognisance of the following: that there are competing discourses and framings of rights; that multiple legal systems interact with each other and co-evolve in

the process of negotiation over resource access; that in practice there are overlapping and competing claims to rights.

Singh, J. 2001. *State-Making and Community-Based Natural Resource Management: Cases of the Vhimba CAMPFIRE Project (Zimbabwe) and the Chimanimani Transfrontier Conservation Area (Mozambique)*. Unpublished Phd thesis. Seattle: University of Washington

Emphasizes that CBNRM is a basis for exploring the relationship between state-making and expert knowledge in southern Africa. The way construction and application of state knowledge affects state-making is discussed, especially around public participation.

Sokile, CS & van Koppen, B. 2002. *Local Water Rights and Local Water User Entities: the Unsung Heroines to Water Resource Management in Tanzania*. Paper presented at the 3rd Waternet/WARFSA Symposium: Integrating Water Supply & Water Demand for Sustainable Use of Water Resources. 30-31 October 2002. Tanzania

Discusses the influence of local water rights, rotations and local informal institutional arrangements on water management in the Great Ruaha River catchment in Tanzania. The study finds that water allocations during critical dry periods are undertaken through informal relations among users, water conflicts resolution are undertaken through local informal channels. The paper notes that formal water rights are difficult to implement due to local abstraction structures that are too complex to formalize.

Carol Sørensen. 'Controls and Sanctions Over the Use of Forest Products in the Kafue River Basin of Zambia'

The Tonga people have dwelt in the Kafue river basin in Zambia for at least a thousand years. This paper made a detailed investigation of their utilisation of, and control of

access to, forest resources, and their responses to ecological changes following the building of a major dam upstream. Sanctions over tree cutting were clear, respected and adaptive, for instance in reply to increased demand from foreign traders. Restrictions on use of natural resources formed part of a territorial cult, a widespread African belief system which links order in nature with order in society. Local people consequently had a holistic approach to environmental management and had so far drawn on their considerable pool of indigenous knowledge to cope with outside influences. (*abstract by the author*)

Spenceley, A. 2003. Tourism, Local Livelihoods, and the Private Sector in South Africa: Case Studies on the Growing Role of the Private Sector in Natural Resources Management. *Sustainable Livelihoods in Southern Africa Research Paper 8*. Institute for Development Studies. Brighton

The paper examines how changes in institutional arrangements and policies affect poor people's livelihoods and their access to natural resources. It discusses the development of tourism policy and the resultant strategies and programmes in South Africa. The paper reviews four initiatives aimed at empowering the historically disadvantaged and promoting private sector engagement; Transfrontier conservation areas; Spatial Development Initiatives; Priority Areas for Tourism Infrastructure Investment; Spatial Development Initiatives and the UNESCO Biosphere Reserves. Case studies illustrating state, private sector and community involvement in tourism are discussed based on the following; private sector on communal land; government land with private sector involvement and community linkages; private land and private operators, with community linkages; community land claims and land transfers; amalgams of land ownership types and community businesses.

Stenkamp, C & Grossman, D. 2001. *People and Parks: Cracks in the Paradigm*. Policy Think Tank Series 10. Pretoria: IUCN

Post-apartheid South Africa committed itself to creating economic linkages between parks and their neighbours. The paper discusses the land restitution case study at Makuleke where a contractual park was formed together with Kruger National Park. The resultant problems are a result of contradictions between official government policy and community practice.

Sullivan, S. 2003. Protest. Conflict and Litigation. Dissent or Libel in Resistance to a Conservancy in North-west Namibia. In: Anderson, DG & Berglund, E (eds). *Ethnographies of Conservation. Environmentalism and the Distribution of Privilege.* Berghahn Books

The paper presents an ethnographic analysis of resistance to the formation of a conservancy in southern Kunene, Namibia. The case study explores the interrelationships between local, national and international interests and institutions.

Taylor, M. 200?. *Trajectories in Community Based Natural Resource Management in southern Africa: What scope for Land Rights?*

The paper uses five cases studies from different countries to examine practical dynamics set in motion by the CBNRM trend. Whilst the paper acknowledges that CBNRM have inadvertently created a forum for local communities previously disadvantaged by conservation to negotiate for land and resource rights, it reveals that decentralization in practice has been limited. The paper concludes that CBNRM offers economic opportunities in areas that have previously been marginalized.

Turner, R. 2004. *Communities, Conservation, and tourism-based development: Can Community-based nature tourism live up to its promise?* Centre for African Studies Breslauer Symposium on Natural Resource Issues in Africa. University of California

The paper discusses a co-management arrangement between South Africa National Parks and the Makuleke community. The paper points out that the legacy of 'fortress conservation' makes equal engagement of all the more difficult; sectoral attributes of tourism presents challenges to CBNRM, not least doubts over what benefits a global structured tourism industry can deliver to local communities and discusses the coincidence of CBNRM with liberalization and democratization.

Turner, S. 2004. *A Crisis in CBNRM? Affirming the commons in southern Africa.* Paper presented at the 10th IASCP Conference, Oaxaca, 9-13 August 2004

Following on recent contentions that there is a crisis in CBNRM, this paper tries to answer the following questions: is there a crisis in CBNRM in Southern Africa?; is there a need to affirm the commons?. The paper explores what is meant by CBNRM, highlighting the strong wildlife influences but also current developments within other sectors and operational differentiation arguing that CBNRM is rooted in old generations practices of natural resource governance

Turner, S. 2004. A Land without Fences: Range Management in Lesotho. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa.* London: Earthscan

The paper notes that informal CBNRM is the norm in Lesotho as a result of: Lesotho never having had a settler population hence a dual tenure system; land rights and management being framed by a communal system influenced by traditional authorities

and practices. The chapter discusses the role of Chiefs in community-based range management and the evolving roles in the face of: recent changes to institutional setups in communal areas; shifting perceptions of livestock stocking; changing livelihood strategies and changing government and donor strategies.

Viljoen, JH & Naicker, K. 2000. Nature-based Tourism on communal land: the Mavhulani experience. *Development Southern Africa*. Vol. 17 (1)

Constraints to nature based tourism within the former homelands are discussed: lack of infrastructure, limited security of land tenure acts as deterrent to investment; conflicts of land use between tourism and local livelihood strategies such as agriculture and natural resource use.

Virtanen, P. ? Evolving Institutional Framework for Community Based Natural Resource Management in Mozambique: A Case Study from the Choa Highlands. *African Studies Quarterly* 5, No. 3: online: <http://web.africa.ufl.edu/asq/v5i3a8.htm>

Discusses the challenges for natural resource management where administrative borders do not function as exclusive territorial boundaries. A case study of a community on the international border with Zimbabwe is used to explore the limitations of the concept of exclusive territoriality where network linkages spread socio-economic opportunities across perceived borders. The paper further explores the challenges for state policies of decentralization where the concept of 'community' is vague.

2. CBNRM, LIVELIHOODS AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

One of the objectives of CBNRM is to contribute to the socio-economic development through social empowerment and capacity building in rural areas (Long, 2004). Whilst it is widely acknowledged that CBNRM plays an important aspect in poverty alleviation, it is now being pointed out that its emphasis on income generation is reductive of the actual natural resource benefits (Jones, 2005). This is predominantly because the income generated from formal CBNRM activities is small compared to households expecting to derive benefits. It is also argued that the emphasis placed on formal CBNRM overshadows the ‘complexity of issues in rural resources and livelihoods’ (Homewood, 2005: 1). The actual impact of income generated from formal CBNRM on poverty reduction and improved natural resource management is therefore in question (Turner, 2004; Katerere, 2002). Jones (2005) suggests that CBNRM should be placed in the specific context within which rural livelihoods are secured. This analysis should go beyond material and economic wellbeing (Turner, 2004).

ANNOTATIONS

Abbot, J. 2005. Out of the Woodland, into the Fire. Fuelwood & Livelihoods Within & Beyond Lake Malawi National Park. In: Homewood, K (ed). *Rural Livelihoods & Local Livelihoods in Africa*. Oxford: James Currey

Uses fuelwood and deforestation debates to explore conflicts between conservation and resource consumption within Lake Malawi and National Park. The end uses of fuelwood are explored through a commodity chain and their impacts on the resource base are discussed, as well as are the incentives and disincentives for fuelwood harvesting. The paper shows the skewed distribution of benefits in favour of men collectors, urban and rich woodfuel users over women, rural based and poor users. The support for these differences within policy is explored through analysis of policy documents and rationales for the establishment of the national park.

Ashley, C. 1996. *Approaches of the Namibian Government towards the use of incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use*. Presentation to a workshop on “the creation of conditions and incentives that support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity”. Cape Town

Focuses on how incentives affect land uses in both communal and commercial areas of Namibia. Incentives affecting land uses, especially livestock, on the one hand, and wildlife and tourism, on the other, are discussed. The costs and benefits of the different land use options on local residents and the state are explored as well as corrective incentive structures to promote resource conservation.

Arntzen, J. 1998. *Economic Valuation of Communal Rangelands in Botswana: A Case Study*. CREED Working Paper Series No. 17.

Undertakes a valuation exercise of rangelands in Botswana. It broadens analysis from livestock production to other sectors. It estimates annual direct use value of an average hectare of communal rangeland in Botswana. Three major direct uses of rangelands, livestock, wildlife and gathering are incorporated, analyzing both their marketed and non-marketed values. The paper concludes that each use makes a significant contribution to the direct use value of rangelands. Non-marketed products are also very important. Based on the conclusions, the paper raises policy questions regarding the future use of rangelands in Botswana.

Bandyopadhyay, S; Humavindu, MN; Shyamsundar, P & Wang, L. 2004. *Do Households Gain from Community-based Natural Resource Management? An Evaluation of Community Conservation in Namibia*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3337.

The paper evaluates the impact of Namibia's conservancy programme on rural households by assessing the benefits of conservancies. Three questions are central to this evaluation: the contribution of conservancies to household welfare; how changes in household welfare resulting from conservancies vary by household socio-economic characteristics, and, whether participation in conservancies increases welfare. The study finds that conservancies have a positive effect on household welfare. However, a major omission in this study is that it does not provide a comparative analysis with households outside of conservancies.

Barrow, E & Fabricius, C. 2002. Do Rural People really Benefit from Protected Areas – Rhetoric or Reality? *Parks*. Vol. 12. No. 2

Discusses protected areas outreach and collaborative management as community conservation approaches and notes that they are inadequate to meet conservation challenges. Factors influencing shift in conservation from exclusion to community conservation are discussed: the pressure for conservation-based rural development; diversification of the rural economy; limited resources for exclusionary law enforcement; poor relations between protected areas and local communities; and; imperative for land reform.

Chipepo, CN. 2000. Factors Affecting Community-Based Resource Management in Chiawa Game Management Area of Zambia. In: Dore, D & Chafota, J (eds). *Institutional Analysis of Community-Based Wildlife Enterprises and Use of other Natural Resources – Case Studies from Southern Africa*. SADC Wildlife Sector. Lilongwe: Malawi

The paper discusses how rules, defined by institutions, create an incentive system that influences the way natural resources are used and managed by local communities. The study finds that growing resentment of a local community towards an Administrative Management Design (ADMAD) project was a result of communities not sharing the

same objectives as their local representatives, the tour operators and government. Despite the fact that the project was requested by the community and resulted in investments in tourism lodges, no significant benefits accrued to the community. The paper concludes that conflicts between agricultural livelihood strategies and proposed tourism activities are a threat to sustainable CBNRM.

Christoffersen, ND & Johnson, SR. 1997. *Contributing to Rural Economic Development – CBNRM in Southern Africa*. Concept paper for the SADC Natural Resources Management Programme Biennial Conference.

Discusses critical issues, as identified through exchange visits between traditional leaders and elected community officials, relevant to further progress of CBNRM in the Southern Africa region. The paper links the issues and their implications to broader national and regional development priorities. A brief discussion of selected national policies and legislation in the region is discussed. The importance of partnerships to the realization of benefits from CBNRM to both development and conservation objectives is discussed.

Engdahl, S; Bjerner, M & Enosse, C. 2003. *Review of Local Community Participation and the Economic Contribution of the Tourism Industry. The Case of Bazaruto Archipelago, Mozambique*. Harare: WWF SARPO

Estimates the impacts and contribution tourism has on the local economy. Tourism activity in Bazaruto is provided through an expenditure-income approach. The contribution of tourism development to local communities is provided. The paper concludes that local communities do not benefit much from tourism developments due to a variety of reasons including restaurants using resources from mainland, low job opportunities and lack of a developed market for fish.

Gondo, P; Sola, P; Kurebgaseka, N. 2003. *Non-wood Forest Products: Assessing the Potential for Production, Commercialisation & Marketing of NWFPs by rural Producers in Zambia to Improve the Livelihoods*. Harare: SAFIRE

Objective of the study was to contribute to the development of improved commercial production and marketing of non-wood forest products in Zambia. It places particular emphasis on the identification of opportunities and constraints for improved production, value addition and market development for a range of non-wood forest products in central, Copperbelt, Luapula and southern provinces. [SAFIRE annual report abstract].

Johnson, S & Mbizvo, CL (eds). 1999. CBNRM and its contribution to Economic Development in Southern Africa. Proceedings of the Exchange Visit Workshop. Harare: IUCN.

Proceedings of a workshop intended for directors of government departments to draw lessons from the Mahenye experience in South East Zimbabwe. Apart from the field visit to Mahenye, the actual value of this publication is in the summaries of thematic papers presented ranging from CBNRM and community development, devolution and community empowerment, the role of private sector and a regional overview of CBNRM.

Jones, B. 2004. *CBNRM, Poverty Reduction & Sustainable Livelihoods: Developing Criteria for Evaluating the Contribution of CBNRM to Poverty Reduction & Alleviation in Southern Africa*. A CASS/PLAAS Occasional Paper. Cape Town: Programme for Land & Agrarian Studies

Explores current understandings of the nature and root causes of poverty and how poverty can be addressed. Constraints and challenges to developing sustainable livelihoods in southern Africa are discussed. The objectives of CBNRM, as well as its impacts on poverty reduction in southern Africa are explored. The paper shows that the aims of CBNRM have shifted over time to reflect different agendas ranging from

conservation to international development agencies. It is concluded that CBNRM has made an impact on livelihoods and combating poverty.

Kepe, T. 1997. Communities, Entitlements and Nature Reserves: The Case of the Wild Coast, South Africa. *IDS Bulletin*. Vol. 28 (4): 47-59

The paper explores the interaction of social and ecological dynamics and how they affect livelihoods of the rural poor living close to protected conservation areas. It uses the environmental entitlements framework to explain how local people's use of natural resources within and outside protected areas are impacted by institutional arrangements.

Livestock & Wildlife Advisory Group. 2002. *Wildlife and Poverty*. DFID

Assesses how and why wildlife is important to the livelihoods of the poor as well as review related key underlying policy and institutional issues. The paper notes significant linkages between wildlife and poverty with poor people depending on wildlife for livelihood and food security. Six case studies, not all from southern Africa, are used to explore these linkages. The study notes that poor people in marginal areas are specifically dependent on wildlife resources to enhance their limited livelihood opportunities. Four themes are discussed in relation to the scope for wildlife-based approaches to contribute to poverty reduction: community-based wildlife management; pro-poor wildlife tourism; sustainable bush meat management and pro-poor conservation.

Logan, BI; Moseley, WG. 2001. The political ecology of poverty alleviation in Zimbabwe's Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE). *Geoforum* 33 (2002)

The paper assesses two elements of the CAMPFIRE programme: poverty alleviation and local empowerment. A commentary on the programme's performance in achieving these objectives is provided. Poverty alleviation impacts are explored through analysis of tenurial patterns, resource ownership and the allocation of proceeds from resource exploitation. Administrative, tenurial and decision making structures are analysed in the context of local empowerment. The paper highlights the conceptual and practical complexity of defining a 'homogenous community' and its implications for local empowerment in the CAMPFIRE context. Despite the programme's widespread in the country, its inability to address land reform is seen as a major weakness and constraint for its efforts at poverty alleviation. The paper concludes that in order for the programme to address poverty alleviation questions, it should first address administrative and legal issues that underlie the country's political ecology.

Long, AS. 2004. Framework and Methodologies. In: Long, AS (ed). *Livelihoods and CBNRM in Namibia. The Findings of the WILD Project*. Windhoek. Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

The paper discusses the notion of livelihoods and CBNRM and argues that their differences are related to underlying assumptions within CBNRM, their focus and scale. A brief description of the case study sites examined in the WILD project is provided. The research methods used, ranging from participatory approaches, qualitative and quantitative as well as bibliographic searches, are discussed.

Long, AS & Jones, BTB. 2004. Conservancy Institutions and Governance: Implications for Livelihoods. In: Long, AS (ed). *Livelihoods and CBNRM in Namibia. The Findings of the WILD Project*. Windhoek. Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

Discusses the livelihoods implications of institutional arrangements at a conservancy level. Institutional arrangements are important as they determine who has access to key

livelihood resources. Local perceptions are discussed especially what's considered to be the strengths of conservancies, as well as the positive and negative aspects. Relations between conservancy institutions and other forms of local authority are described, with emphasis on their overlapping and sometimes competing nature. Participation of households in shaping activities and decisions of a conservancy is used to analyse the effects of conservancies on livelihoods. The chapter is relevant for the devolution theme, especially the control aspects and the livelihoods and poverty alleviation theme.

Lopes, S & Gervasio, H. ? *Co-management of Artisanal Fisheries in Mozambique: A Case Study of Kwirikwidge Fishing Community in Angoche District, Nampula Province.* Proceedings of an International Conference on Fisheries Co-management. <http://www.co-management.org/download/lopes.pdf>

Discusses the economic aspects of fisheries resources in Kwirikwidge in the context changing policy and practical approaches to fisheries. The paper discusses the economic importance of fishing in the case study area as well as local knowledge and community habits in the use of fisheries. The institutional organizations at a local level are discussed in the context of traditional administrative structures as well as the emerging co-management organizations and partnerships. The study notes that local rules and measures designed to reduce negative impacts from uncontrolled use existed before the establishment of the co-management arrangements.

Magome, H; Grossman, D; Fakir, S & Stowell, Y. 2000. *Partnerships in Conservation: the state, private sector & the community at Madikwe Game Reserve, North West Province, South Africa.* Evaluating Eden Series Discussion Paper No. 7. London: IIED

Uses Madikwe case study to assess the assumption that communities with 'poorly defined tenure' can be 'equal partners'. The paper also assesses the assumptions which led to the

establishment of Madikwe Game Reserve. These assumptions were that wildlife based tourism was the best economic use of land, that wildlife would increase conservation value of land surrounding Madikwe, and, that the villages surrounding Madikwe would benefit economically from wildlife land use. The paper notes that the villages in Madikwe were not 'homogenous' and this presented challenges to partnerships with the Parks Board and private sector. The rights and tenure of these villages were not defined and this weakened their position in the partnership. The influence of external factors on the intended investments in the tourism sector was a general delay in delivering benefits resulting in tensions and conflicts. The paper concludes that engaging community in conservation is complex, difficult and expensive as it depends on other factors.

Mamimine, PW. 1998. *A Socio-Economic Survey of the Mbazhe Bird and Duck Sanctuary Eco-tourism project. Nkayi Rural District.* CASS Working paper – NRM Series

Discusses a socio-economic survey of an eco-tourism project in Zimbabwe. Socio-economic impacts of the project are discussed: employment creation for local people; promotion of a craft industry; an increase in conservation awareness and a reduction in crime in the area. Negative impacts of the project are also discussed: inter-village and household conflicts over employment opportunities; loss of access to other livelihood strategies or activities supporting livelihood strategies such as access to grazing pastures; destruction of the vegetation from wood carving.

Muchapondwa, E. undated. *Community Participation in Wildlife Management as a Poverty Reduction Tactic.* Harare: WWF SARPO

The paper gives a background to the CAMPFIRE programme in Zimbabwe as well as an investigation of the extent to which institutions under CAMPFIRE satisfy the design principles of robust institutions. Recommendations for reforms that should be made in CAMPFIRE are provided. The paper concludes that CAMPFIRE does not necessarily

satisfy design principles. It recommends that CAMPFIRE reform should encourage formation of institutions that also honour the congruence between appropriation and provision rules and local conditions.

Mugabe, P. 2004. *Is Community Based Natural Resources Management a Possible Resettlement Option? The Case for the South Eastern Lowveld of Zimbabwe.* Unpublished CASS/PLAAS paper. www.cassplaas.org

Discusses forms of resettlement that have taken place in the south east lowveld of Zimbabwe. Wildlife as a form of land use in the resettled areas is discussed in terms of its potential contribution to livelihood strategies of the households involved. It is noted that the settlement patterns that have resulted, as well as the focus of government on improving food security has fragmented wildlife habitats.

Murphy, C & Roe, D. 2004. *Livelihoods and Tourism in Communal Area Conservancies.* In: Long, AS (ed). *Livelihoods and CBNRM in Namibia. The Findings of the WILD Project.* Windhoek. Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

Discusses the contribution of tourism to rural livelihoods within conservancy areas. Implications of linking tourism as a land use option and rural livelihoods are discussed and linkages with poverty alleviation in communal areas of Namibia explored. Financial and non-financial benefits, as well as costs of tourism as a land use are discussed.

Mutepfa, F; Marongwe, N; Guveya, E & Lue Mbizvo, C. 1998. *Enhancing Land Reforms in Southern Africa. Case Studies on Land Reform and Community-Based Natural Resources Management.* Harare: ZERO Regional Environment Organisation

Discusses results of a research programme on the design of land reform strategies and policies for CBNRM systems to ensure sustainable rural livelihoods. Five country case studies, Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe discuss the following issues: an assessment of CBNRM systems; institutional arrangements for resource use; land tenure systems and how it affects CBNRM; assess the role of natural resources for household welfare and offer strategies for sustainable CBNRM.

Nel, E & Illgner, P. 2004. The contribution of bees to livelihoods in Southern Africa. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan.

Argues that beekeeping is an overlooked but valuable component of CBNRM in Southern Africa. The paper discusses traditional honey-hunting and modern beekeeping in Southern Africa and concludes that they are important for habitat conservation and for rural economic diversification.

Nott, C & Jacobsohn, M. 2004. Key issues in Namibia's Communal Conservancy Movement. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

Briefly discusses the roots of the Namibian CBNRM and conservancy programme and experiences on privately owned land. The chapter discusses key issues related to the CBNRM and conservancy programme: natural resource management and biodiversity as witnessed through increases in wildlife numbers on conservancies; income generation accruing to communities through both consumptive and non-consumptive uses of wildlife; institution building through the establishment of 'local, representative and

transparent social structures' . It is relevant to the four thematic areas of this annotated bibliography.

Ntshona, Z. 2000. Achieving a brighter future for the communal rangelands in Maluti District: Strategies and Process

The paper looks at grazing and livestock production in discussing the future of common property resources. The Maluti District in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa is used as a case study. The paper discusses the case study according to the following issues: nature of the resource; characteristics of the resource users; institutional issues; economic issues and policy issues.

Page, S. 2003. *Impact of HIV/AIDS on Natural Resource Management in Malawi.* Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi.

Discusses the impacts of HIV/AIDS on different natural resources management projects in Malawi. It assesses the impact of HIV/AIDS on community-level participants of COMPASS grants; on the CBNRM project activities and outcomes; and; on CBNRM activity on households' and communities' ability to respond to HIV/AIDS economically, socially and nutritionally. The paper notes that in CBNRM projects, those with HIV/AIDS were by-passed in terms of getting benefits further contributing to their food insecurity.

Rigneus, M. 2002. *A Community-Based Tourism Enterprise's Economic Impact on Women in the Katutura Township of Namibia.* M.Sc in Anthropology and Ecology of Development Dissertation. London: University College London

Examines the nature and extent of economic impacts of an urban community-based tourism enterprise on women employees. The study finds that employment at the tourist enterprise provides some basic security and reduce individuals' vulnerability.

Rousset, K. 2003. Bwabwata National Park plans: Perspectives of the residents of Caprivi Game Park. Windhoek: IRDNC

Gives an overview of park residents, their livelihood options and traditional authority structures that control access to and use of natural resources. The residents' perceptions on the Ministry of Environment and Tourism's "Conservation and Tourism Development Vision for the Caprivi" are mainly concerned with the plan securing their livelihoods security.

Shackleton, S & Shackleton, C. 2004. Everyday Resources are Valuable Enough for Community-Based Natural Resource Management Programme Support: Evidence from South Africa. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

The chapter argues why CBNRM programmes should take cognizance of 'everyday' resources and explore ways to better manage these resources. The benefits of natural resources are discussed: for livelihoods security; medicines, food sources and spiritual purposes. The chapter recommends that policies and interventions should focus on all resources in local livelihoods, investment should be in communal areas as opposed to state protected areas and, finally, agriculture and rural development synergies should be explored.

Shackleton, S; Shackleton, C & Cousins, B. 2000. Revaluing the Communal Lands of Southern Africa: New Understandings of Rural Livelihoods. ODI *Natural Resource Perspectives*. Number 62.

Reviews valuation studies in the communal lands of southern Africa. The paper highlights the significance of common pool resources and a range of agricultural goods and services for livelihood security and household income. The paper challenges the notion that rural people's dependence on the natural resource base has been reduced as a result of the creation of labour reserve economies.

Sibanda, B. 2004. Community Wildlife Management in Zimbabwe: The Case of CAMPFIRE in the Zambezi Valley. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

Discusses three issues in relation to an evaluation of a CAMPFIRE programme: impact of indigenous knowledge on conservation; impact of CAMPFIRE on local livelihoods; and; distribution of CAMPFIRE revenues. The application of traditional knowledge and practices within the CAMPFIRE programme is discussed and constraints noted in their interaction with western concepts of democracy, private ownership and equity issues. The impacts of CAMPFIRE on livelihoods are discussed mostly in the context of cash benefits and it is noted that local farmers earn much more from other activities.

Slater, R. 2002. Between a rock and a hard place: Contested Livelihoods in Qwaqwa National Park, South Africa. In: Benjaminsen, TA; Cousins, B & Thompson, L (eds). *Contested Resources: Challenges to the Governance of Natural Resources in Southern Africa*. Cape Town. PLAAS. Pp. 181-191

The paper analyses livelihood strategies of Qwaqwa National Park residents and suggest how the continued conflicts between residents and the park affect the strategies. Two main causes of conflicts between park management and local residents are sited: the challenges faced by park management in integrating conservation and development and the relationship between stock grazing in the park and access to wage labour.

Toner, A. undated. *The Possibilities of Managing Sustainability: Exploring Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches in Relation to Two Interventions in Tanzania*

Turner, S. 2004. Community-based Natural Resource Management and Rural Livelihoods. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

The chapter highlights the links between CBNRM and rural livelihoods by discussing informal and formal forms of CBNRM in Southern Africa. The tangible and intangible dimensions of livelihoods and livelihoods benefits that CBNRM can generate are discussed. The chapter notes that the ‘economic instrumentalism’ espoused in formal CBNRM might miss the reasons why rural communities support such initiatives and as a result, might lead to failure.

Twine, W; Moshe, D; Netshiluvhi, T & Siphugu, V. 2003. Consumption and direct-use values of savanna bio-resources used by rural households in Mametja, a semi-arid area of Limpopo province, South Africa. *S. African Journal of Science*. 99: 467-473

The study sets out to ascertain the value of the natural resources harvested by local communities...

Twyman, C. 2000. Natural Resource Use and Livelihoods in Botswana' Wildlife Management Areas. *Applied Geography* 21: 45-68

The paper explores society-environment interactions of people in a newly established Wildlife Management Area in western Botswana. It illustrates the complexity and diversity of resource use and livelihoods that must be addressed by development interventions. The paper argues that the historical context is important to understanding current environment-society relationships. The paper discusses two livelihoods options in relation to natural resources use: collection of wild berries and livestock. It calls for a fuller understanding of resource relationships and their links to livelihood strategies in planning initiatives such Community-based Natural Resource Management.

Van Dijkhorst, H. 2003. Veld Products in Botswana. Protecting Indigenous Knowledge by Intellectual Property Rights: A Suitable Solution? Unpublished MSc Thesis. Wageningen University.

The study looks at how an NGO in Botswana, in conjunction with local communities, commercializes veld products or non-timber forest products.

Vaughn, C; Long, AS; Katjiua, J; Mulonga, S & Murphy, C. 2004. Wildlife Use and Livelihoods. In: Long, AS (ed). *Livelihoods and CBNRM in Namibia. The Findings of the WILD Project*. Windhoek. Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

Discusses current wildlife use in the context of cultural and historical importance, legislation as it relates to use of huntable game in communal area conservancies. Three related issues are also discussed: the role of household wildlife use in providing food and income security; the type of households using wildlife for sustaining livelihoods and how household wildlife use is currently controlled in the context of local political and social relations.

Wainwright, C & Wehrmeyer, W. 1998. Success in Integrating Conservation and Development? A Study from Zambia. *World Development*. Vol. 26. No. 6: 933-944

The paper reviews the impact of the Luangwa Integrated Resource Development Project (LIRD) at the community level. It is concluded that the LIRD has generally failed to meet conservation and development objectives and has achieved limited community benefits. Causes of LIRD's shortcomings; lack of women's support network, the need to integrate other natural resource use and the inclusion of traditional hunting rights in CBNRM; are discussed and corrective policy measures proposed.

3. CBNRM IMPACTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES

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Bernard, P & Kumalo, S. 2004. Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Traditional Governance and Spiritual Ecology in Southern Africa: The Case of Chiefs, Diviners and Spirit Mediums. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

The chapter tells stories related to answering questions of what helps to contribute to biodiversity on lands held under traditional chieftainships as compared to commercial agriculture land. The chapter argues that a complex of belief systems and spiritual links

between people and natural resources might offer an answer. CBNRM should be sensitive to spiritual ecology.

Harris, J; Branch, G; Sibiya, C & Bill, C. 2003. The Sokhulu Subsistence Mussel-Harvesting Project: Co-management in Action. In: Hauck, M & Sowman, M (eds). *Waves of Change. Coastal and Fisheries Co-management in South Africa*. University of Cape Town Press

Discusses a co-management project whose objectives were to: investigate the extent and impact of subsistence; facilitate legal access to resources by local harvesters; to assess sustainable levels of subsistence harvesting and facilitate co-management of mussel stocks by subsistence harvesters. The incentives for participation for both conservation authorities' are discussed and include addressing unsustainable harvesting practices; improving relationships with local communities and reduce law enforcement costs. The harvesters' incentives included gaining legal access to resources; participation in decision making; access to legislative and policy information; employment and development opportunities. The chapter discusses operational systems for joint decision making particularly around gear and equipment used for harvesting; levels of stock exploitation and determination of sustainable harvesting.

Jul-Larsen; Kolding, J; Overa, R; Nielsen, JR & van Zwieten, PAM. (eds). 2003. *Management, Co-management or no management? Major Dilemmas in Southern African Freshwater Fisheries*. 1 Synthesis report. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No 426/1. FAO: Rome

Synthesises findings of ten case studies conducted in four Southern African countries. Three features relevant to freshwater fisheries management are looked at: the development of fishing effort over the last 50 years; the causes of changes in fishing effort and a comparison of how fishing effort and environmental factors affect the

regeneration of fish stocks. The report notes that there has been a considerable increase in fishing effort but the dynamics vary in time and space. Major causes of change are linked to population increases; technological change and investment patterns. Fishing effort changes are influenced by the level of mobility among fishermen; the local regulating mechanisms around each of the lakes and availability of infrastructure and credit support.

Detailed case studies published as **Jul-Larsen, J; Overa, R; Nielsen, JR & van Zwieten, PAM.** (eds). 2003. *Management, Co-management or no management? Major Dilemmas in Southern African Freshwater Fisheries.* 2. Case Studies. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No 426/2. FAO: Rome

Kajembe, GC; Nduwamungu, J & Luoga, EJ. 2004. *The Impact of Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) and Joint Forest Management (JFM) on Forest Resource Base and Local People's Livelihoods: Case Studies from Tanzania.* Paper submitted to the CASS/PLAAS Occasional Paper Series

Assesses the impacts of new forestry policies of CBFM and JFM on the natural resource base and local people's livelihoods. Two forest reserves under participatory forest management are discussed. The paper shows relative positive impacts on the natural resource base and local people's livelihoods within the CBFM case than the JFM. The paper concludes reasons for success of the CBFM are related to the clarity in definition of rights, returns and responsibilities.

Magome, H & Fabricius, C. 2004. Reconciling Biodiversity Conservation with Rural Development: The holy grail of CBNRM? In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa.* London: Earthscan

Explores if CBNRM can be expected to be the panacea for Southern Africa's biodiversity conservation. The paper argues that for CBNRM to meaningfully contribute to biodiversity conservation, local communities need to willingly share the responsibility and action for conservation. The importance of biodiversity is discussed in the context of direct and indirect use values; its role in sustaining livelihoods and supporting formal CBNRM. The paper notes that the contribution of CBNRM to biodiversity conservation is constrained by the fact that revenues generated are usually less than would be earned through other natural resource based livelihood strategies.

Muchapondwa, E. undated. *An Overview of Community-Based Wildlife Conservation in Zimbabwe*. Harare: WWF SARPO

Gives a broad overview of wildlife based industry and CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe. The role of institutions and economics in the sustainable management of wildlife and protected areas is explored. The benefits of commercial use of wildlife are discussed in relation to the advantages it has for the resource. The paper argues that the creation of public and private wildlife areas promotes biodiversity conservation and enhances long term rural production.

Namibia's Natural Resource Sector. A Contribution to Vision 2030. 2002. Special Case Study. Conservancies and Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Initiatives in Namibia and their Contribution to Poverty Alleviation in Rural Areas. Available on the SASUSG website <http://www.sasusg.net/>.

The paper briefly discusses Namibian conservancies as common property resource management institutions. It makes projections on the impacts of conservancies in terms of natural resource base and rural livelihoods if the concept included other resources other than just wildlife and tourism. Whilst the paper is useful in providing brief introductions to the role conservancies can play in enhancing rural livelihoods and conservation of natural resources, it is not comprehensive enough in analyzing the

development of conservancies, the challenges faced at a local level and the lessons that can be useful for further development into other resource sectors.

Nott, C; Davis, A & Roman, B. 2004. The Torra Conservancy in Namibia. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

The chapter discusses the establishment of the Torra conservancy, its achievements, lessons learnt and challenges ahead. The increasing wildlife numbers on Torra conservancy has also led to an increase human-wildlife conflicts. The chapter concludes that Torra conservancy members need to make sure the elected committee is accountable to them.

Songorwa, A. 1999. Community-Based Wildlife Management (CWM) in Tanzania: Are the Communities Interested? *World Development*. Vol. 27. No. 12: 2061-2079

The paper examines the plausibility of the assumption that communities are interested and willing to conserve wildlife on their lands. Two conditions are regarded to be important for the success of CWM: revenues from wildlife being able to offset costs associated with wildlife and interest of communities to participate. The paper notes that where conditions for participation have not been met, and where distribution of resources has been inequitable, interest of concerned communities and success of CBNRM programme has been questionable.

Wynberg, R. 2002. A decade of conservation and use in South Africa: tracking progress from the Rio Earth Summit to the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development. *South African Journal of Science*. 98

A review of the key achievements, gaps, constraints and opportunities within South Africa's biodiversity sector. The paper discusses some of the trade offs between pressing development needs and biodiversity conservation. Issues explored in the paper include: threats to biodiversity; mainstreaming biodiversity conservation at all levels of planning and decision making; strategies for conservation and development such as protected area management, trans-frontier conservation areas, community-based management and wildlife tourism.

4. CBNRM AND POLICY PROCESSES

For most of the twentieth century, natural resources legislation and policies supported the centralization of power and authority in the hands of government line ministries (Trick, 2000; Barrow & Fabricius, 2001). This approach to managing natural resources disenfranchised local communities whose livelihoods were directly dependent on natural resources protected by the state. Further, insecure tenure characterized the communities' access to and use of land and natural resources. A dual tenure system resulted in most countries with the confinement of local people in communal areas, Bantustans or homelands. Local systems of decision making and allocating use of resources was heavily compromised. A flurry of policy and legislative changes in the post-colonial phase were meant to redress issues of insecure tenure, local governance and livelihoods.

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ACORD. 2002. Through our Eyes. ACORD's experiences in CBNRM. Okavango Community Trust

The paper aims to share ACORD's experiences working with communities in Ngamiland. The paper briefly discusses the legislation and policies with an effect on the development of CBNRM. It then discusses the set up and specific operation of the Okavango Community Trust (OCT). The paper discusses lessons learnt from the involvement of ACORD with OCT and communities in Ngamiland. Whilst addressing policy issues around the development of CBNRM in Botswana, the paper also addresses devolution issues.

Alden-Wily, L. 2000. *Democratising the commonage: the changing legal framework for natural resource management in Eastern & Southern Africa with particular reference to forests*. Paper presented at the CASS/PLAAS Annual Regional Workshop: Legal Aspects of Governance in CBNRM, 17-20 November 2000

Discusses the changing legal situation with regards to forest resources in Eastern and Southern Africa and the emerging recognition of communities as partners in conservation efforts. The role that has been played by the wider democratization wave is discussed in relation to its impact on changing policy and legislative approaches to natural resources management with stronger emphasis on rights of ordinary citizens.

Dungumaro, EW & Madulu, NF. 2002. *Public Participation in Integrated Water Resources Management: the case of Tanzania*. Paper presented at the 3rd WaterNet/Warfsa Symposium: Water Demand Management for Sustainable Development, Dar es Salaam, 30-31 October 2002

Analyses the importance of community participation in the process of integrated water resources management.

Fabricius, C; Matsiliza, B & Sistka, L. 2003. *CBNRM. Laws, Policies, International Agreements and Departmental Guidelines that Support Community-Based Natural Resource Management type programmes in South Africa*. Pretoria: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

A useful summary of policies, guidelines and pieces of legislation with an impact on Community Based Natural Resource Management in South Africa. The paper lists various departmental policies and legislation and explores their relevance to CBNRM, institutions responsible for their implementation and the legislation's link to international agreements.

Fortmann, L; Roe, E & van Eeten, M. 2001. At the threshold between Governance and Management: Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Southern Africa. *Public Administration & Development*. 21, 171-185

Uses the threshold-based management framework to analyse and make recommendations for community-based natural resource management. Masoka in Zimbabwe and Tchuma Tchato in Mozambique are analysed in the context of the framework to assess whether it can provide solutions to CBNRM implementation problems or conditions under which CBNRM operates would preclude the framework. The paper poses three critical questions in relation to the threshold framework and its applicability to CBNRM in southern Africa: the appropriate scales and levels of governance for resource management; the kind of management needed in policy, programme/agency and operational terms. Landscape ecosystems are found to differ along five dimensions ranging from human population numbers per unit land; resource extraction; the degree at which ecosystems are expected to provide resources. These variations are used to define a gradient of ecosystems and their management regimes which are classed into four categories: self sustaining; adaptive, case-by-case and high reliability.

Hauck, M & Sowman, M. 2003. Co-management of Coastal and Fisheries Resources in South Africa: Policy and Legislative Framework. In: Hauck, M & Sowman, M (eds). *Waves of Change. Coastal and Fisheries Co-management in South Africa*. University of Cape Town Press

Gives a historical overview of the legal framework governing coastal and fisheries resources before 1994. Recent policy and legislative shifts, with emphasis on facilitating co-management, are discussed. The lack of recognition for subsistence fishers in South Africa formed the approach of the apartheid government to local resource users whilst promoting large-scale commercial fisheries. After 1994, legislative and policy processes have been guided by the need to promote equitable access to resources, sustainable use of resources, access to information and involvement of the public in decision making. Promotion of partnership arrangements between resources users and relevant government agencies and other stakeholders is premised on promoting local governance of natural resources. Devolution of management responsibilities is seen as central to promoting sustainable use of natural resources.

Kigenyi, F; Gondo, P & Mugabe, J. 2003. *Practice before Policy: An Analysis of policy & Institutional Changes Enabling Community Involvement in Forest Management in Eastern & Southern Africa*. Forest & Social Perspectives in Conservation No. 10. Harare: SAFIRE

Provides a detailed profile on community involvement in forestry management in Eastern & Southern Africa. It focuses on policy and institutional arrangement in relation to community involvement [SAFIRE Annual report abstract].

Lahiff, E & Ntshona, Z. 2001. *Natural Resources and Sustainable Livelihoods in South Africa; Policy and Institutional Framework*. SLSA South Africa Research Briefing 1. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies

Discusses main institutional and policy arrangements that affect rural people's access to and use of land and natural resources in South Africa. Policies in relation to land, public works, water, forestry, nature conservation, marine resources, local government and traditional leaders are briefly discussed.

Long, AS & Jones, BTB. 2004. Contextualising CBNRM in Namibia. In: Long, AS (ed). *Livelihoods and CBNRM in Namibia. The Findings of the WILD Project*. Windhoek. Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

The origins and contexts of CBNRM in wildlife and tourism sectors are discussed. The evolution of CBNRM is discussed in the context of the 'development of policies and legislation to support wildlife management, utilization and tourism in communal areas'. CBNRM and rural development, as well as a consideration of development and conservation are discussed.

Lowore, J & Wilson, J. 2000. *Grassroots Advocacy for CBNRM Policy Reform: The Institutional Mechanism, Sectoral Issues & Key Agenda Items*. COMPASS Document 14. Blantyre: Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi

Explores why, despite some localized successes at project level, CBNRM is still to take root as an effective natural resources management strategy in Malawi. Two potential constraints to the implementation of CBNRM are explored: the ability of resource users, user organizations and community-based NGOs to enter into policy debate, and, the suitability of the NRM policies themselves. The paper notes that and explores the constraints experienced in implementing sectoral policies. The paper identifies policy issues that are constraining to CBNRM implementation. These include lack of clarity on rights and responsibilities as well as on the role of traditional leaders, lack of information on the part of resources as to what they are expected of in national legislation, and, sectoral differences in policy and legislation.

Maganga, FP; Kiwasila, HL; Juma, IH & Butterworth, JA. 2003. *Implications of customary norms and laws for implementing IWRM: Findings from Pangani and Rufiji Basins, Tanzania.* Paper presented at the 4th WaterNet/Warsfa Symposium: Water, Science, Technology & Policy Convergence and Action by All. 15- 17 October 2003

Discusses the preferred statutory legal water reform for water regulation in Tanzania where a plural legal system prevails, including diverse customary and religious systems relied upon for resolving water conflicts and allocate water rights. The paper discusses Pangani and Rufiji basins to contrast statutory principles of water management with the customary systems of water utilization. Local water conflicts are discussed, as well as ways the ways they are handled under the different legal systems. The paper concludes that the basin wide water management approach espoused in the statutory system should be complimented with more local customary approaches to address water rights issues related to scale mismatches. Policy issues; scale issues – river basin management systems vs localized uses

Magaya, W & Mandivengerei, S. 2003. *Transboundary Natural Resource Management: The Legal and Policy Barriers to Community Participation.* Commons Southern Africa Occasional Paper Series 2. CASS/PLAAS CBNRM Programme

This publication sets out to examine the nature and characteristics of trans-boundary natural resource management, with special attention on legal and policy issues that have a bearing on community participation. The paper articulates that national boundaries present bureaucratic constraints to local communities.

Moyo, M. 2000. *CAMPFIRE: Policy Changes & Legislative Amendments – Programme Impact in the New Millenium.* CASS Ocasional Paper – NRM Series. Harare. CASS

The paper discusses the resource tenure and local governance contexts within which the CAMPFIRE programme is implemented and the associated institutional arrangements. A brief discussion of legislation with an impact on the implementation of CAMPFIRE is provided. Projected impacts of the then draft Environment and Natural Resources Management Bill are discussed in relation to existing legislation and the CAMPFIRE programme. A set of recommendations are provided dealing with legislative and administrative issues.

Nhantumbo, I; Norfolk, S & Pereira, J. 2003. Community Based Natural Resource Management in Mozambique: A Theoretical or Practical Strategy for Local Sustainable Development? The Case Study of Derre Forest Reserve. *Sustainable Livelihoods in southern Africa Research Paper 10*. Institute for Development Studies, Brighton

The paper discusses Derre Forestry case study to explore the main policy discourses promoting participatory natural resources management. Whilst policy framework provides for devolution of decision making to the local level, there is a lack of uniformity among various initiatives. The study explores the complementarities and conflicts between local institutions by investigating the following: institutions and their relationships, of which two are predominant, the traditional leaders and emerging ones; power struggles within new CBNRM institutions, existing ones and between them characterizes their relationships; relations with private sector; community perceptions of CBNRM and economic and development opportunities fostered under CBNRM.

Rihoy, E. 199? *Natural Resource Tenure in Africa. An Overview of Key Issues and Policy Options for Communal Areas of southern Africa*. Policy Brief. Africa Resources Trust/IUCN

Rihoy intends to give decision makers an overview of key tenure issues and options for promoting sustainable and equitable natural resource use in the communal areas of southern Africa. A basic introductory brief to natural resources tenure providing key concepts and terminology used in the natural resource management debates.

Scholz, UF; Njaya, FJ; Chimatiro, S; Hummel, M; Donda, S & Mkojo, BJ. 1998. Status of & Prospects for Participatory Fisheries Management Programmes in Malawi. In: Normann, AK; Nielsen, JR & Sverdrup-Jensen, S (eds). *Fisheries Co-management in Africa. Proceedings from a regional workshop on fisheries co-management research.* Hirtshals: Institute for Fisheries Management & Coastal Community Development

Discusses the setting up of Participatory Fish Stock Management Programme (PFMP) in Malawi. An overview of the experiences of PFMP is provided, particularly in the areas of cooperation with user groups, income generation, credit scheme and extension approach. Based on experiences in a few case studies, the resultant policy and legislative changes are discussed.

Shauri, V. 1999. *The New Wildlife Policy in Tanzania. Old Wine in New Bottles?* Dar Es Salaam: LEAT

Discusses Tanzania's new wildlife policy meant to address problems and obstacles plaguing wildlife in Tanzania. The paper notes that the policy retains state ownership and control of wild resources and argues that this creates a 'wildlife first' philosophy of biodiversity conservation, protected areas as a principal management tool and patron-client relations that have characterized government-community relationships in wildlife and natural resource management.

Sullivan, S. 1999. Folk and Formal, local and national – Damara Knowledge and community conservation in southern Kunene, Namibia. *Cimbebasia* 15: 1-28

The potential relevance of ‘culturally-mediated knowledge’ and natural resource use for current ‘community’ approaches to conservation is explored in this paper. Parallels between folk and formal ecology knowledge are illustrated in two ‘possibly ancient’ case studies of resource use; harvesting of seeds and honey. The paper concludes that policy and planning needs to have a deeper awareness and appreciation of local knowledge and practices to foster the following: ‘culturally-resonant; ecologically appropriate and socially inclusive dialogue’.

Trick, P. 2000. *Policy Framework for Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Malawi: A Review of Laws, Policies & Practice*. Blantyre: Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi

Reviews the effectiveness of new sectoral and cross-cutting policies in nurturing community-based management. Strengths and weaknesses of each sectoral policies is analysed as well as efforts to harmonise these sectoral policies. The impacts of land reform and decentralization on CBNRM are examined. The analysis reveals that there are similarities between the sectoral policies in terms of commitment to participatory or co-management arrangements.

Turner, S. 2000. *Conserving the commons: nature conservation as common property resources management in the new South Africa*.

The paper discusses some of the ‘historical background to the current status of nature conservation in South Africa’. The paper further discusses the contested meanings of ownership and common property and their influence on nature conservation. Policy shifts in nature conservation and their impacts on commons is discussed. The paper concludes that complexities involved in the country’s ‘transformation make significant progress unlikely in the short term to medium term’.

5. PRACTICAL APPROACHES to CBNRM

Ashley, C. 1999. *Financial Arrangements for Tourism Partnerships between Communities and Private Operators*. Guidelines for Practitioners. Harare: Africa Resources Trust

Outlines options and tips for negotiating a financial deal between communities and private operators. It draws from lessons learnt in the Southern Africa region. Two main approaches are discussed: a lease fee arrangement between private operator and communities; community acquiring an equity stake (shares) in the company. The guidelines conclude that neither equity nor lease arrangements guarantee community involvement in decision making.

Ashley, C. 1999. *Marketing a Community Tourism Enterprise*. Guidelines for Practitioners. Harare: Africa Resources Trust

Discusses different options for marketing community tourism enterprises. The guidelines advise on marketing questions to ask when establishing a tourism enterprise: who the customers are; what they want and how to reach them. Different tools for marketing are discussed in three main categories: cheap and easy tips such as road signs and leaflets; marketing through other networks such as tour operators, past customers and tourism information offices; and; more sophisticated strategies such as brochures, advertising, booking agents, trade shows and websites.

Ashley, C. 1999. *Joint Venture Contracts. Contractual Issues for Communities and their Tourism Partners*. Guidelines for Practitioners. Harare: Africa Resources Trust

Provides a checklist of issues to be included in contracts between communities and a private investor: defining the scope of the agreement; allocating key rights and responsibilities; clarifying the financial arrangements; clarifying the non-cash community benefits; working relationships.

Boggs, L. 2004. Community-Based Natural Resource Management in the Okavango Delta. In: Fabricius, C; Kock, E; Magome, H & Turner, S (eds). *Rights, Resources & Rural Development. Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa*. London: Earthscan

The chapter discusses the background to the CBNRM programme in, as well as two case studies from, Botswana. The paper discusses what works and what doesn't work in relation to the following: joint venture partnerships; lease arrangements; financial benefits, changing attitudes and natural resource management; and monitoring, enforcement and indicators of success. It is concluded that assumptions linking increasing economic benefits to improved wildlife management are not well founded

Boonzaaier, W. 2002. *Joint Venture Decision-making Framework for Community-Based Natural Resource Management Areas in Namibia*. Inception Report. Windhoek: WWF

Discusses a study to develop a database and decision making framework for CBNRM stakeholders involved in establishing joint venture partnerships with the private sector. The pre-conditions needed for a mutually beneficial deal to be negotiated between conservancies and aspiring developers. These include raising the level of awareness among conservancy representatives on the value of tourism; putting in place incentive structures to attract tourism to areas hitherto ignored; baseline studies to establish potential of an area.

Cassidy, L. 2001. *Improving Women's Participation in CBNRM in Botswana*. CBNRM Occasional Paper No. 5. Gaborone: IUCN/SNV CBNRM Support Programme

The paper discusses changed access to and control over natural resources by women following the introduction and implementation of CBNRM in Botswana. Practical advice is offered on how to deal with the erosion of women's decision making and benefit sharing. The study assesses women's roles in CBNRM projects by analyzing the social setting in which CBNRM is being implemented and levels of women's participation. A proposal for women's equitable participation is presented as well as compared with current state of affairs. The impacts of CBNRM on the role of women in CBNRM is discussed. The paper notes that women's participation in benefit distribution is more prominent for resources with lesser economic value and is structurally constrained for resources with high financial returns and for which collective decisions have to be made on distribution. An ideal situation for women's participation should be based on equality of opportunity to use and benefit from natural resources, and equality of opportunity to decide.

Chishawa-Madzara, A & Siamachira, J. (eds). 2003. *Participatory Natural Resources Management. A Handbook for Facilitators in Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)*. Harare: Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources

Provides facilitators with basic layout from workshop planning to evaluation. It introduces the principles behind participatory rural appraisal to the facilitator as well as guiding the facilitator through the participatory process using natural resources management as a case study. The handbook can also be used as a training manual for other facilitators involved in field work.

Cousins, T; Monareng, J & Mlambo, S. 2003. *Developing a Water and Livelihoods Planning Process with Rural Villages: Experiences from the Sand River Catchment, South Africa*. Paper presented at the 4th WaterNet/Warfsa Symposium: Water, Science, Technology & Policy Convergence and Action by All, 15-17 October 2003. Botswana

Discusses and outlines an integrated approach to water planning based on understanding local people's livelihood strategies, the role and constraints of water resources. A participatory village planning exercise is described, emphasizing the identification of opportunities for improving water sources and management. The steps emphasized in the paper include: consultation of all stakeholders at village level, government and other support agencies; facilitation of villagers to draw village history and experience of water, and multiple ways of sourcing and using water; collective analysis as a basis for integrated planning.

Disele, M & Molokomme, K. 1997. *Organisational Development for CBNRM Practitioners in the SADC Region. A Report on a Regional Training Course*. SADC Natural Resources Management Programme. Harare: WWF Programme Office

Proceedings of a workshop whose objectives were to 'increase participants' knowledge and understanding of the concept of organizational development within their organizations and with the CBO and NGO constituency that they work with'. The training was also meant to train facilitators of change in the framework of CBNRM. The report explores key elements and basic values of organizational development and their possible application to CBNRM.

Hachileka, E. 2002. *Principles, Criteria and Indicators for Sustainability of Community-Based Natural Resource Management Programmes in Southern Africa*. Netcab CBNRM Best Practices Project. Harare; IUCN ROSA

A practical guide to enable CBNRM practitioners, managers and communities to objectively document and disseminate best practices, lessons and experiences in CBNRM. The publication is concerned with the lack of documentation of lessons and experiences within the region and aims to develop a standard criterion by which this can be undertaken for different projects. Using a pre-defined framework of ecological, economic and social/institutional sustainability principles, the publication identifies a list of criteria and indicators for best practices in CBNRM. This publication is useful for new projects aiming to include monitoring and evaluation parameters.

Hancock, P & Potts, F. 2002. *A Guide to Starting a Tourism Enterprise in Botswana*. Occasional Paper No. 9. Gaborone: IUCN/SNV CBNRM Support Programme

This publication outlines the steps to be taken in planning and establishing a tourism business. It is divided into three parts: part 1 intended for communities or individuals with an interest in starting a tourism enterprise; part 2 intended for community groups involved in community-based tourism and outlines steps to be taken; and; part 3 is for individual community members interested in starting small-scale tourism businesses. The specific Botswana legal and financial context is discussed in terms of what has to be done to achieve tourism objectives.

Hobane, PA. 1997. *Report on Community Baseline Socio-economic training needs. Survey conducted in Nyaminyami, Gokwe north and Guruve districts*. CASS working paper – NRM Series

Reports on research findings of a field study whose objectives were to establish communities' understandings of base line surveys and whether they would be willing to conduct baseline surveys on their own. Where communities were willing to conduct their own research, the research raised the following issues: which information would communities want to collect; which methods and tools would communities want to use

and the possible uses of such information. Participatory community research and defining the feasible units for such exercises were integral aspects of the research. The paper concludes that possession of baseline surveys skills on the part of communities enables them to planning CAMPFIRE activities.

IUCN- Regional Office for Southern Africa. 2004. *Training Course for Wetland Managers on Participatory Approaches and Conflict Management.* Harare: IUCN

Summarises teaching modules for a course aimed at providing wetland managers with relevant skills to deal with socio-cultural issues and localized wetland resource use conflicts that arise at ecosystem level. The course is divided into seven teaching modules: participatory approaches in NRM; participatory approaches to wetland research; gender perspectives in wetland conservation; access and equity issues; wetland management and international conventions; types of natural resource conflicts, and, concepts and principles of conflict identification.

Jones, B & Luipert, S. 2002. *Best Practices for the CBNRM Programme to work with Regional and Local Authorities, Traditional Authorities and line ministries to facilitate Integrated and Collaborative support to Community-Based CBOs working on Common-Property Natural Resource Management.* A Consultancy Report to the Namibian Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management Support Organisations (NACSO).

This document provides practical guidelines for organizations involved in implementing the conservancy policy in Namibia on how to foster institutional relationships with regional governments, traditional authorities, line ministries and other organizations and institutions involved in natural resources management. The publication discusses case study experiences in the context of institutional relations before drawing on best practice guidelines.

Kambatuku, JR. 2003. *Local Level Monitoring for Enhanced Decision Making. A tool for improved decision making by farmers in Namibia.* Windhoek: Desert Research Foundation of Namibia.

Introduces the process of local level monitoring as a tool to assist in better and timely decision making for resource management. It discusses important indicators on information to be collected as well as offer practical guidelines for local level monitoring.

Kruger, B. 2003. *Putting Communities at the centre of their own Development Process: A Case Study in the Establishment of a Forum for Integrated Resource Management.* Windhoek: Desert Research Foundation of Namibia

Shares experiences gained by the Namibia's Programme to Combat Desertification (Napcod) in the operation of a forum for integrated resource management. It discusses the establishment of the Grootberg FIRM, offering lessons learnt and practical guidelines on establishing forums.

Matakala, PW. 1999. *Guidelines for Assessing the Suitability of Communities for Community Forestry Programmes: An Evaluation Framework.* Technical Note 3. Maputo: Community Management Support Unit. DNFFB

Presents a framework that practitioners can follow in evaluating the suitability of, and conditions for successful implementation of community forestry projects. Predesposing and contributing factors to success are discussed in the context of both socio-economic and biophysical attributes.

Moyo, N. 2000. *Cost-Sharing Principles & Guidelines for CBNRM Activities*. COMPASS Document 19. Blantyre: Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi

Aimed predominantly at organizations supporting CBNRM implementation in Malawi, the publication proposes cost sharing to improve programme sustainability. Possible cost sharing areas that are discussed include technical expertise, management and financial resources.

Nacobta. 2003. *Community-Based Tourism Enterprise Development*. Management of Enterprises Document for Discussion. Windhoek: Nacobta

Illustrative guide to sustainable and unsustainable community-based tourism enterprises. The document notes that unsustainable CBTEs are those that are owned and managed by a conservancy, which lead to individuals being empowered as opposed to being managed based in skills, competency, incentives and empower the whole conservancy committee. Process for identifying appropriate management option is discussed with stages in the following order: development of a business plan; identification of management tasks; objectives of CBTE; review of different management options, choosing a management option and instituting monitoring of performance.

National Forum on Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Botswana. 2003. *Proceedings of the Fourth National CBNRM Forum meeting in Gaborone, Botswana*. Gaborone: National CBNRM Forum

Reports on financial management problems experienced in communities involved in CBNRM. In light of identified financial mismanagement at CBO level, the report explores options for improving financial management at community level in CBNRM. Khwai Development Trust provides a case study to initiate a discussion on financial

management issues in Botswana. Three problems are discussed in relation to boards of trusts: lack of skills for financial management; insufficient control mechanisms; lack of accountability mechanisms and trusts not empowered to demand representative decision-making.

National Monuments Council of Namibia. 2003. *Giving the Past a Future. Sustainable Tourism for Rock Art Sites in Namibia.* Conference Proceedings

Describes discussions of a conference convened to establish broad consensus among cultural heritage authorities, community enterprises and other interested parties, on the issue of sustainable tourism for rock art sites in Namibia. Discusses issues identified at various rock art sites and strategies to address the issues. Restorative action at each of the sites is provided.

Nkala, H. 1997. *Private Sector Communal Based Natural Resources Management.* SADC Natural Resources Management Programme. Harare: WWF Programme Office

Discusses roles that partnerships in natural resource management, governments, private sector and communities can play.

Pilime, AT. 1997. *Common Property Resources Management. A Report on a Regional Training Course.* SADC NRMP. Harare: WWF SARPO

A report of a training course on common property resources management. Paper discusses theoretical issues in common property management, the problems, constraints *and* contradictions inherent in common property resource management. The principles for managing common property resources effectively as well as practical issues of working with communities manage common property resources are discussed.

Reed, M & Dougill, A. 2004. *Participatory Indicator Development. Indigenous Vegetation Programme Workshop Manual*. Gaborone: Government of Botswana

Discusses environmental indicators as tools for land monitoring and management that can be applied by communities to capture complex environmental information. The manual aims to develop relevant and accurate indicators that land managers can use to monitor and respond to environmental change. The participatory indicator approach builds upon local knowledge of degradation indicators and links them to relevant management options. Working with land users in the south Kgalagadi district in Botswana, the indicator approach firstly identifies rangeland degradation and remedial management options, integrates them with options available from literature and eventually evaluated in community focus groups.

Rihoy, E & Banda, P. 1999. *Capacity Building Strategies for Community-Based Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa. Proceedings of the Regional Natural Resources Management Project Workshop*.

????? broken down into papers – delete entry??

Roe, D; Grieg-Gran, M & Schalken, W. 2001. Getting the Lion's Share from Tourism: Private Sector-Community Partnerships in Namibia. *Vol. II. Practical Action: Guidelines for the Development of Private Sector-Community Partnerships*. Poverty, Inequality and Environment Series No. 1. London: IIED in association with NACOBTA

The second in a three-part series, this report provides practical guidelines and advice on how private sector and communities can enter into a mutually beneficial partnership.

Detailed points to consider for each step involved in setting up a partnership are discussed.

SAFIRE. 2003. *Participatory Natural Resources Management Manual – A Handbook for Facilitators in CBNRM.*

A step by step guide to conducting participatory research for natural resources management with rural communities [publication abstract].

Schreiner, B; Mohapi, N & van Koppen, B. 2002. *Strategies for Gender-Inclusive Integrated Water Resources Management in South Africa.* Paper presented at the 3rd Waternet/Warfsa Symposium: Water Demand Management for Sustainable Use of Water Resources IWRM; Arusha, 30-31 October 2002

Discusses the concept of gender in integrated water resources management as well as characteristics of a gender sensitive policy. The South African policy and legislation environment in integrated water resources management is used to indicate how gender-related approaches are reflected and implemented. Several questions are posed as central to any gender sensitive approach to water management.

Sneed, TV. 2000. *A Strategic Framework for CBNRM Media Campaigns in Malawi.* COMPASS Document 15. Blantyre: Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi.

Practical guide for developing and disseminating CBNRM messages. The paper notes that communication should be timely to make maximum impacts. Different media types as well as messages to be produced and disseminated are recommended depending on the audience are also discussed.

Svendsen, DS. 1999. *Guidelines & Tools for Community-Based Monitoring*. Blantyre: Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi

Outlines a process and provide tools for effective participatory community-based monitoring of CBNRM grants and projects. The report provides a participatory process for projects to work with community groups for monitoring activities. Tools and techniques for increasing key stakeholder involvement in the process of monitoring are discussed. Specific methods are discussed to deal with stages of participatory monitoring from clarifying purpose and objectives; determining indicators; baseline studies; collecting data and data analysis.

Van der Jagt, C & Rozemeijer, N. 2002. *Practical Guide for Facilitating CBNRM in Botswana*. Occasional Paper No. 8. Gaborone: IUCN/SNV CBNRM Support Programme

The paper discusses guidelines that can be followed by extension staff in facilitating the process of CBNRM. A description of a CBNRM process is offered as well as a discussion of its main elements. Guiding principles to provide additional understanding and direction of the process are discussed: location decision making at a community level and must be representative; accountable leadership; equitable distribution of benefits and facilitation of the process. The paper notes that the process should involve community mobilization through dissemination of information on CBNRM and a community discussion facilitated on the advantages and disadvantages of embarking on a CBNRM project. A preliminary analysis is required to assess if there are favourable conditions for starting a CBNRM project. The implementation of the project will have a monitoring and evaluation plan which evaluates natural resource use plans, user rights, commercial utilization and the use of financial benefits.

Wright, A. 1997. *Managing one's job – Project Cycle Management. A Report on Regional Training Course.* SADC Natural Resource Management Programme. Harare: WWF Regional Programme Office

Discusses elements of the logical framework approach (LFA) for project planning and elements of monitoring and evaluation system.

Wright, A. 1999. *Managing Southern Africa's Natural Resources into the 21st Century. Scenario Planning Seminar for Principal Secretaries.* SADC Natural Resource Management Programme. Harare: WWF Regional Programme Office

Discusses the history of scenario planning. The document discusses how scenarios are planned, the key variables to be considered.

Zador, M. 2000. *Performance Monitoring for COMPASS and for CBNRM in Malawi.* COMPASS Document 8. Blantyre: Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi

Discusses a performance monitoring system to assist COMPASS, the government of Malawi, resource users and donors to advance CBNRM. A performance monitoring system discussing indicators, definitions and targets is presented.

6. ANNOTATED LITERATURE SOURCES

<http://www.compass-malawi.com/>

The COMPASS activity in Malawi is designed to target people and institutions engaged in Community-Based Natural Resource Management initiatives at national, district and local levels. COMPASS is a development activity funded by USAID/Malawi and

implemented by Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI) of Bethesda, Maryland U.S.A. in collaboration with Development Management Associates of Lilongwe, Malawi.

Site contains publications, annual reports and project reports from the different projects funded by COMPASS.

Goldstein, B. 1993. *Community-Based Conservation: An annotated bibliography*. Prepared for the Liz Clairborne Artenberg Foundation Community Based Conservation Workshop.

An annotated bibliographic database of community-based conservation (CBC) project documents developed as a companion to the case studies and review articles for the Liz Clairborne & Art Ortenberg Foundation CBC workshop. It contains 455 documents sorted into 6 bibliographies: 1. Africa, 2. Asia, Australia *and* the Pacific Islands, 3. Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean, 4. Europe, US and Canada, 5. South America, and, 6. General concepts and guidelines [author's abstract].

Chafota, J. 1998. *Review of Regional Community Based Natural Resource Management Related Research*. SADC Natural Resource Management Programme. Harare: WWF Programme Office

Identifies CBNRM research projects in the Southern Africa region. It provides research project summaries indicating country, project title, individual or organization carrying out the research, objectives, results, duration and status (as of 1998). The review predominantly focuses on Namibia and Zimbabwe. It provides guidelines for priority research selection. A list of project reports and publications is also provided.

Available from Africa Resources Trust in Harare or WWF SARPO also in Harare.
Contact: Emmanuel Koro on koro@art.org.zw

People & Plants Online

Review of ethnobotanical literature from Eastern & Southern Africa. The review is divided into different themes ranging from cross-referencing records of vernacular-botanical names, edible wild plants, nutritional values of plants, gathering patterns, quantitative studies of edible plant use, medicinal plants and institutional roles and people management vs. resource management.

<http://peopleandplants.org/regions/africa/aen1/review.htm>

Dix, A. 1996. *CAMPFIRE. Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources. An Annotated Bibliography*. Harare: CASS

Comprises literature published on CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe between January 1985 and June 1996 by organizations involved in the implementation of the programme

CBNRM Net's website provides a useful networking tool aimed at linking stakeholders. As a complete, integrated, and adaptable knowledge management tool, *CBNRM Net* is presented as a service to the global CBNRM community of practice. The site contains CBNRM knowledge in the form of case studies. These case studies present the situation with regard to CBNRM in a particular locality, including overall strategy, results achieved, problems encountered and lessons learned. They are of crucial importance for CBNRM, including for CBNRM practitioners and for advancing the CBNRM agenda. Contact Lars Soefsostad on mail@cbnrm.net

<http://www.cbnrm.net/index.html>

Livelihoods Connect preselects, synthesises and organises information relevant to DFID's work on sustainable livelihoods.

<http://www.livelihoods.org/>

Natural Resource Perspectives papers present accessible information on current development issues and are sent to a wide audience of policy makers, researchers and people working in the non-governmental sector. Readers are encouraged to quote from them or duplicate them, but as copyright holder, ODI requests due acknowledgement. The Editor welcomes manuscripts for this series; email John Farrington at j.farrington@odi.org.uk

<http://www.odi.org.uk/nrp/>

IUCN Mozambique. undated. *A Review of Community Wildlife/Natural Resource Management Initiatives in Mozambique.*

A report prepared as part of the IIED's Evaluating Eden programme on assessing the impact of community wildlife management research. The report provides a review and assessment of the emerging community natural resource management initiatives in Mozambique and the context in which they exist. Key issues are identified and aspects for additional study proposed.

International Institute for Labour Studies. Social Exclusion and Africa south of the Sahara: A review of the literature

Literature review conducted as part of a UNDP and ILS project on “Patterns and causes of social exclusion and the design of policies to promote integration”. Four areas are looked at: concepts of exclusion and their application; the extent and pattern of exclusion; interactions between dimensions of exclusion and policies to combat exclusion.

Visit www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inst/papers/past.htm#socexcl or e-mail inst@ilo.org for more information

IUCN/SNV CBNRM Programme

A collaboration of IUCN and SNV, the programme is a focal point for CBNRM in Botswana, which aims to: develop and disseminate guidance and best practice among CBNRM actors, and improve co-ordination between NGOs, private sector and the government. A series of CBNRM publications is available for download from the site

<http://www.cbnrm.bw>

Namibia Community-based Tourism Association.

Formed to ensure that community-based tourism enterprises are viable

National CBNRM Forum in Botswana. 2004. *Proceedings of the Third National CBNRM Conference in Botswana 25th-26th of November 2003 & the CBNRM Status Report 2003.* Gaborone: National CBNRM Forum

Discusses status and progress of CBNRM in Botswana. The status report contains CBO fact sheets with data on 38 CBOs, government of Botswana fact sheets with information on involvement in CBNRM of 7 government departments, and, NGO fact sheets with data on 8 NGOs and their involvement in CBNRM.

Rozemeijer, N. 2003. *CBNRM in Botswana 1989-2002. A Select and Annotated Bibliography and other stories.* CBNRM Support Programme Occasional Paper No. 11. Gaborone: IUCN/SNV CBNRM Programme

Annotated bibliography of CBNRM materials as well as newspaper articles.

Available from www.cbnrm.bw

www.khanya-mrc.co.za

Khanya - managing rural change is an organization which is addressing the challenge of rural poverty, and is committed to transformation in Southern Africa. It works in an action-learning partnership with public and private sector organisations, providing facilitation, advice, training and research in change management and rural development. We have experience at policy level, and working practically and in a participatory way with poor people. Khanya has worked throughout Southern Africa with poor people, governments, bilateral and multilateral organisations and NGOs.

Phytotrade Africa

<http://www.sanprota.com/>

From acacia resin to Ximenia seed oil, Africa has thousands of natural products waiting to be discovered and brought to world markets. PhytoTrade Africa is the catalyst that makes it happen. We support product research and development, collaborative production and rigorous quality control. By linking rural producers with international buyers, we create business partnerships for Africa's finest natural products.

PhytoTrade helps African rural producers develop and market their natural products for export. We are a non-profit trade association that promotes sustainable production and fair trade, contributing to the economic development of southern African countries. Natural products are grown in the wild by rural producers, and include: beverages, cosmetic oils, health care products, herbal teas, jams, nutritional supplements and medicinal products.

Lawyers' Environmental Action Team

<http://www.leat.or.tz/about/>

The Lawyers' Environmental Action Team is the first public interest environmental law organization in Tanzania. It was established in 1994 and formally registered in 1995 under the Societies Ordinance. Its mission is to ensure sound natural resource management and environmental protection in Tanzania.

LEAT carries out policy research, advocacy, and selected public interest litigation. Its membership largely includes lawyers concerned with environmental management and democratic governance in Tanzania.

leat@mediapost.co.tz

The International Association for the Study of Common Property (IASCP)

An international nonprofit association bringing together researchers, practitioners, policy makers for ‘understanding and improving institutions for the management of environmental resources that are or could be held or used collectively by communities in developing or developed countries’ [IASCP mission statement].

IASCP publishes a quarterly publication. The publication contains a CPR Forum commentary to which responses are invited from other researchers. A detailed list of recently published global books and articles on CPR is contained.

IASCP also hosts a digital library of the commons where researchers, practitioners and policy makers can submit working papers, pre- and post-prints. These documents can be uploaded electronically on <http://dlc/dlib/indiana.edu>

Visit IASCP website for more information on www.iascp.org or contact iascp@indiana.edu.

CODEOSUB www.resourceafrica.org/programs/codeosub/

CODEOSUB is the acronym for "Conservation and Development Opportunities from the Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Communal Lands of Southern Africa", a project led by ResourceAfrica with partners in 7 southern African countries and supported by the European Union together with the FORD Foundation.

CODEOSUB is a 3-year initiative to develop capacity within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) so that NGOs and community groups can work with governments to promote Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) within the framework of Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (BSAPs), which are a national obligation under the Conference on Biological Diversity, as well as the National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) that each country in the region is preparing.

NACSO <http://www.nacso.org.na/>

The Namibia Association of Community Based Natural Resource Management(CBNRM) Support Organizations (NACSO) is an association of 12 CBNRM service organizations (11 NGOs, and the University of Namibia). The purpose of NACSO is to provide quality services to communal area communities who seek to manage and utilize their natural resources in an equitable and sustainable manner. The under-pinning philosophy of forming NACSO is to harness the wide range of skills available in the government, NGO, and University sector into a synergetic nation-wide supportive CBNRM movement. This philosophy is premised upon the fact that no single institution houses all of the skills,

resources and capacity to provide community organizations with the multi-faceted assistance (community organization, committee formation, financial management, business advise, natural resource management/monitoring, etc.) required to fully develop the broad range of CBNRM initiatives taking place in Namibia.

V. Bainbridge, S. Foerster, K. Pasteur, M. Pimbert, G. Pratt and Iliana Yashine Arroyo. 2000. *Transforming Bureaucracies: Institutionalising Participatory Approaches and Processes for Natural Resource Management: An Annotated Bibliography.*

This bibliography is part of a project to examine the dynamics of institutionalising people-centred processes and scaling up participatory approaches in large, public bureaucracies for natural resource management. To date, the success of participatory approaches has been limited to the local level. The challenge is now on to bring these approaches to the larger public and private agency level, with the challenge for these to become more flexible, innovative and transparent. This bibliography aims to highlight strands of the debate, and includes abstracts and thematic overviews around seven themes of organisational change: conceptual issues, gender, environmental knowledge, policy change, learning, changing attitudes and behaviour, impact and institutional analysis. [authors' abstract].

Available online www.iied.org/sarl/pubs/institutpart

Focus. A publication for the Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources

A newsletter published by SAFIRE for Community Based Tourism in Zimbabwe. Its targeted audience includes Community Based Tourism Enterprises, Community Based Organisations and Rural District Councils.

Website????

The Gatekeeper Series of the Natural Resources Group at IIED is produced by the Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods Programme. The Series highlights emerging issues and new perspectives in the fields of natural resource management (NRM), livelihoods and sustainable agriculture.

Each Gatekeeper paper provides a succinct review of an issue of contemporary importance and makes preliminary recommendations for policy makers, researchers and planners. The series presents a diversity of perspectives, both from within and outside IIED, and with a special focus on work by Southern authors. All geographic regions are covered, although the main focus is on Africa, Asia and Latin America.

www.iied.org/sarl/gatekeepers/index

Rural Development Forest Network

<http://www.odifpeg.org.uk/rdfn/englishfiles/networkpapers15english.html>

UNANNOTATED LITERATURE

Berger, DJ. 2003. *The Making of a Conservancy. The Evolution of Nyae Nyae Conservancy. Restoring Human Dignity with Wildlife Wealth 1997 – 2002.* ECODET/WWF/USAID. Windhoek: WWF/USAID

Jones, BTB. 2003. *Selected Natural Resource Management & Limited Rural Development Assessment.* Study Carried out for USAID/Namibia Strategy for 2004-2010