

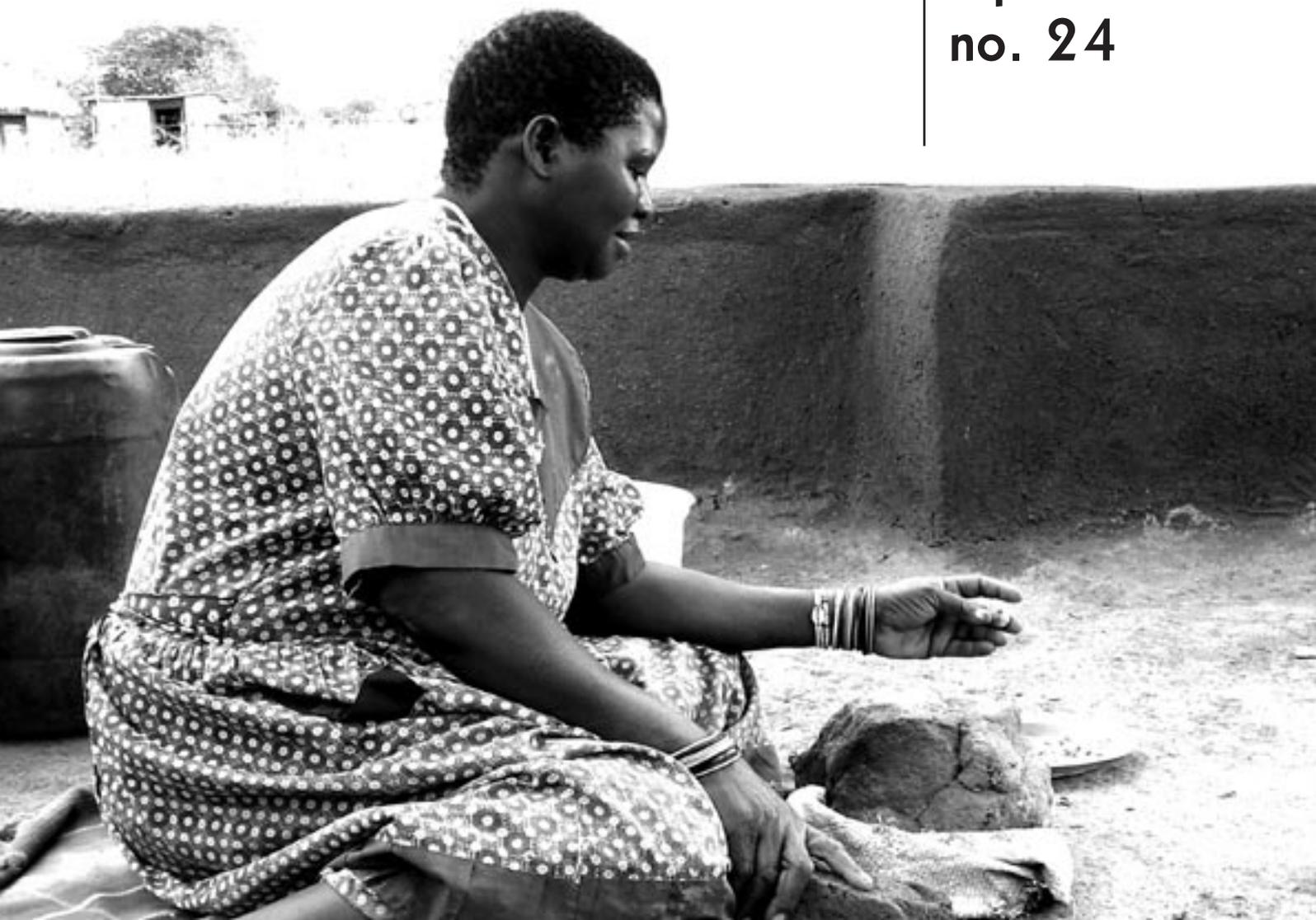
Community-based natural resource management in the southern Africa region: An annotated bibliography and general overview of literature, 1996–2004

Webster Whande



SCHOOL of
GOVERNMENT
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Research
report
no. 24



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**Programme for Land
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Published by the Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, School of Government,
University of the Western Cape, Private Bag X17, Bellville 7535, Cape Town, South Africa.
Tel: +27 21 959 3733. Fax: +27 21 959 3732. E-mail: plaas@uwc.ac.za

Website: www.plaas.org.za

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Acronyms

CAMPFIRE	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources [Zimbabwe]
CASS	Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe
CBNRM	community-based natural resource management
CBO	community-based organisation
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research [Indonesia]
IUCN	The World Conservation Union [formerly the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources]
IUCN-ROSA	World Conservation Union Regional Office for Southern Africa
IUCN-ROSA	IUCN Regional Office for Southern Africa
NGO	non-governmental organisation
PLAAS	Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape
SADC	Southern African Development Community
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	The Conservation Organization [formerly World Wide Fund for Nature]
WWF-SARPO	WWF Southern African Regional Programme Office



Introduction

This bibliography is aimed at collating information relating to community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) in the southern African region across different sectors and themes. It was primarily compiled to offer material support to researchers participating in the 'Breaking New Ground' – People Centred Approaches to Natural Resource Management and Development Programme – a joint venture of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe (CASS) and the Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape (PLAAS). It is also aimed at providing a resource to practitioners, policy- and decision-makers and researchers in southern Africa.

There is a substantial amount of grey literature in the field. Having made contact with several NGOs active in the field, the author has included references to a variety of previously undocumented sources of information. Some references have appeared in previous publications, namely a bibliography of material related the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources in Zimbabwe (CAMPFIRE) (Dix 1996); a review of CBNRM-related research in the region by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Natural Resource Management Programme (Chafota 1998); and a bibliography of material related to Botswana (Rozemeijer 2003). The Multi-Disciplinary Research Centre of the University of Namibia is in the process of compiling a bibliography of CBNRM literature from that country.

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 to include other sectors. It embraces second or 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).

A general overview of the subject

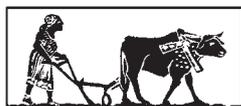
Community-based conservation is understood to encompass a wide range of projects and programmes (Adams & Hulme 2001). These include co-management, community-based conservation, integrated conservation and development programmes, and CBNRM. According to Adams and Hulme (2001:13), these projects and programmes all emphasise 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 characterised by conflicts between the needs for conservation and local livelihood 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). The Bruntland report (1987) further emphasised 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 utilisation of resources. Different resources across the world, ranging from fisheries, forests and wildlife, grasslands and wetlands, were used to realise the objectives of community conservation. They all involved different arrangements



of co-operation between government, local communities and the 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 forests and fisheries have received policy support and academic research in the region.

The evolution of formal CBNRM in southern Africa, facilitated by the state or local and international NGOs, 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 newly-elected governments seeking ways of extending the benefits enjoyed on privately-owned game farms to communal areas. Poverty and overcrowding characterised the communal areas as a result of colonial policies and planning. It is now argued that extending CBNRM into the communal areas was done 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 or household constituted decision making units on private property. A 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 relevant following the influence of Garrett Hardin's 'tragedy of the commons' thesis (1968) which argued that the decisions taken by individuals on communal land are primarily motivated by self-interest. Competition for resources and a lack of incentives to act for common good, argued Hardin, lead

individuals to make decisions that eventually lead to degradation of the commons. Some scholars have noted that Hardin's thesis further entrenched the notion that government intervention and privatisation of resources was best for conservation (see Steins & Edwards 1999). As indicated above, state-centric technical approaches to conservation have not proved to be the panacea implied in Hardin's logic, and have not succeeded in protecting biodiversity.

It is now argued that Hardin confused common property resources with open access (Bromley 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 control and management authority could be devolved, if not an attempt to decentralise to state-related institutional structures.

Two forms of decentralisation are often discussed in relation to CBNRM. De-concentration is one form of decentralisation whereby responsibilities are given to state-related local institutions (Ribot 2004). In southern Africa, this form of decentralisation has been largely to district councils and municipalities (Ntsebeza 1999; Murombedzi 2003). Democratic decentralisation or devolution involves transfer of control, authority, rights and entitlements to institutions deriving their mandates from local communities (Murphree 1990; Ribot 2004). Thus a preferred and pivotal methodological approach of CBNRM has been the devolution of power and authority. Two critical issues have been identified in the devolution debate. Firstly, that complete devolution has not been attained, rather de-concentration of responsibilities to state-related local government structures is in the process of being implemented. Secondly, that devolution in practical terms is difficult due to the 'problem of defining community' (Kepe 1998). Invariably, questions of to who the state devolves, and the nature and extend of devolution, are being asked (Murombedzi 2001; Mandondo 2005). Incomplete

devolution raises questions of commitment at central government levels and whether the policy rhetoric is politically expedient rather than reflecting a real commitment to engaging communities in conservation.

It is argued that CBNRM is biased towards conservation and that it promotes expansion of state authority to local areas hitherto marginal (Dzingirai 2004). As indicated above, the involvement of local communities in CBNRM initiatives was conceptualised 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 the potential value of CBNRM should be viewed much more broadly than the narrow parameters of where it is perceived to come from, namely a concern with wildlife conservation.

Organic CBNRM and livelihoods

It is increasingly being emphasised in the literature that CBNRM relates to the everyday management of use and access to natural resources (Fabricius et al. 2004; Munalula 2000). Organic CBNRM, as the everyday use and management of natural resources has become known, characterises both areas with formal CBNRM in place, and those whose natural resource management approaches are not officially supported by the state or NGOs. Its importance can best be illustrated by valuation studies of communal resources which indicate that the contribution of natural resources to rural livelihoods is grossly undervalued (see Shackleton et al. 2000a; 2000b; Shackleton & Shackleton 2004).

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 and fails to capture the complexity of rural environments and livelihoods (Turner 2004; Katerere 2002; Fabricius et al. 2004; Homewood 2005). This complexity can not be represented by a focus on economic aspects of CBNRM alone, it

needs to include both tangible and intangible benefits. Focusing on economic benefits has been criticised especially because, where there is no high value wildlife, the returns when distributed among many households and individuals have been meagre 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 cannot be limited to the externally-driven and -funded initiatives that emphasise conservation, rural and institutional development, and which are often reliant on single resources, usually charismatic mega-fauna (Katerere 2002; Shackleton & Shackleton 2004; 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 and Malawi and forest 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, and decentralisation/devolution of control and management authority to lower tiers of government, local communities or the private sector (see for example, Katerere 2002). Despite the focus of CBNRM projects and programmes across sectors and countries in southern Africa, concerns for biodiversity degradation continue to be pre-eminent (see Roe et al. 2003).

The strong focus of CBNRM on wildlife has had implications for its further development. Whilst scholars and policy makers now recognise the prominence of CBNRM as a mainstream rural development and conservation approach in southern Africa, it is argued that its early influences affect its evolution (Taylor 2003; Arntzen et al. 2003; Nhantumbo et al. 2003). (An example is the Botswana government, which officially adopted CBNRM as a rural development strategy with effect from 2002.) Despite different imperatives for the evolution of CBNRM, it has been accepted that its origins – a primary concern for the conservation of wildlife – has privileged achieving conservation goals and left rural development as a secondary consideration,



or one which is thought to be achievable only 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). But this introspection by CBNRM practitioners and researchers has been taken to mean the approach is failing and has led to calls for a return to strict exclusionary approaches to conservation.

The resurgence of protectionism

Internationally-orchestrated opposition to CBNRM argues that these projects and programmes have failed to contribute towards resource conservation and socio-economic upliftment. This critique of CBNRM says the emphasis on sustainable use of resources is really an incremental form of biodiversity degradation. For this reason it is argued that state intervention and private sector investment has a better chance of contributing to conservation, thereby advocating a return to 'fortress conservation'. CBNRM advocates are describing this as a 'crisis in confidence', and are concerned about the potential of this view to influence international perceptions of CBNRM (see Hutton 2003). Ironically, questions of the effectiveness of CBNRM were first raised by social scientists, most of them involved in implementing CBNRM.

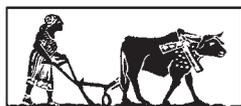
Discussions among CBNRM practitioners, researchers and policy makers question whether the new international campaign against CBNRM really does constitute a 'crisis' (Turner 2004; see also Hutton 2003). Experiences from the region indicate that the crisis in confidence is probably at different levels, ranging from the unresolved communal tenure arrangements, and continued expropriation of resources, mostly

by 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. This section is included here only to highlight the continuous shifts in conservation perceptions and approaches.

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

Sources and structure

This bibliography contains almost 200 references to materials on CBNRM in southern Africa published between 1996 and 2004. It is not intended to be exhaustive. The sources of the references include NGOs involved in the implementation of CBNRM initiatives, government departments and research institutions, and the bibliography refers to journal articles, programme reports located in various organisations, books, and relevant book chapters. The first theme is issues of devolution, including aspects of power, control and resource rights. The second focuses on links between CBNRM, livelihoods and poverty reduction. The third covers CBNRM and natural resource conditions. The fourth theme is the influence of CBNRM on policy processes. A section on practical approaches to implementing CBNRM constitutes the fifth section. Finally, since CBNRM in southern Africa is continually influenced by and influencing international developments, the last section covers sources of annotated literature from other countries and regions of the world.



Theme 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 decentralisation of control and management authority (Murombedzi 1994; Hulme & Murphree 2001). Prominent among these approaches has been devolution. Also referred to as democratic decentralisation, 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 de-concentration 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 2005; Matose 2004). This section provides annotations on literature concerned with issues of devolution, control, power and resource rights.

Alden Wily, L. 1999. The evolution of community-based forest management in Tanzania, in *Proceedings of the International Workshop on Community Forestry in Africa: Participatory forest management: A strategy for sustainable forest management*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

This paper documents 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 paper identifies the need to move away from user-centric paradigms towards a conceptual framework that involves local people living close to forests as managers in their own right, not as product users. [Author's abstract.]

Alden Wily, L. Undated. *Making woodland management more democratic: Cases from eastern and southern Africa*. Unpublished.

This paper discusses changing power relations over land and natural resources, in particular woodland resources. Two important considerations are raised: the extent to which local communities are gaining authority and rights of ownership over woodlands; and the extent to which emerging community institutions are supporting new patterns of ownership and control. Benefit-sharing is discussed from the perspective of sharing forest access and benefit with local people, and from the perspective of 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.

The report highlights some positive experiences from several cases in Tanzania. It argues that an 'enabling environment' for CBNRM has not been established in Tanzania because most of the cases under consideration are project-driven. It further argues that technical best practices and



lessons learnt can successfully be applied if accompanied with democratic reform and devolution of power. If it is to become sustainable, natural resources management should be integrated into activities which strengthen local-level governance and generate tangible social, economic and financial benefits.

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

This paper discusses how the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources went wrong in Nkayi and Lupane districts of Zimbabwe. The paper notes that local histories and institutional politics should be carefully examined. Historical forces that shaped attitudes to game in Nkayi and Lupane are discussed, including the alienation of game during the colonial period, and post-independence state violence. The institutional and economic factors 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. Paper presented at a Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe (CASS) seminar, Harare.

The paper describes the institutional changes which took place in the Chipanje Chetu project in northern Mozambique after the introduction of community-oriented policies. A mixture of a complex set of issues affecting the success of the CBNRM project is discussed. These range from state influence and policy-related issues to intra-community factors and the constraints involved in shifting hierarchical authority beyond small cohesive units of social governance. The paper goes on to explore 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 prepared for the Diagnostic Project on CBNRM, Centre for Environment and Development, Pietermaritzburg.

This paper takes a historical look at developments in Mozambique around systems of governance of natural resources, using different scales. It describes CBNRM in northern Mozambique being as concerned with how power and authority over resources is distributed, with the emphasis on local democratic governance, local community economic development and community development, and local collective tenure systems for land and natural resources. The author says it is only possible to judge whether a CBNRM initiative has succeeded or failed if the project has been running for a long time.

Bell, R. 1999. *CBNRM and other acronyms: An overview and challenges in the southern African region*. Paper presented to the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe (CASS)/ Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape (PLAAS) inaugural meeting on CBNRM in southern Africa.

The paper locates CBNRM within a wider set of resource use and argues that it is limited by specialised and political concepts. It approaches this by using different terminology to explore the historical patterns of resource use and conservation ideas and approaches, including the conceptual polarisation between formal and informal institutional environments.

Benjaminsen, T, Cousins, B & Thompson, L (eds). 2002. *Contested resources: Challenges to the governance of natural resources in southern Africa*. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape.

This book is an edited volume of 33 papers from an international symposium entitled '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 decentralisation; 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 *Institutional analysis of community-based wildlife enterprises and use of other natural resources – Case studies from southern Africa*, edited by D Dore and J Chafota. Lilongwe: Southern African Development Community Natural Resources Management Programme.

The paper discusses the differences between two wildlife enterprise development models. The Sankuyo model is based on the involvement of a tour operator through a land lease whilst Khwai employs the services and expertise of a tour operator. The author argues that 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 communities to be meaningfully involved rather than just being passive recipients of development.

Brockington, D. 2004. Community conservation, inequality and injustice:

Myths of power in protected area management. *Conservation & Society*, 2(2).

The paper argues that local support is not necessarily vital for the survival of protected areas. It challenges this assumption based on the unequal power relations between 'weak' local communities and strong protected areas interests. It further argues that poverty and injustice within society are more of a threat to conservation than the existence of protected areas. 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.

Shackleton, S & Campbell, B (eds). 2000. *Empowering communities to manage natural resources: Case studies from southern Africa*. Lilongwe: Southern African Development Community Natural Resources Management Programme.

The book presents a series of country papers on devolution, community empowerment and power relations in CBNRM in the SADC region. It discusses both co-management and common property arrangements, covering a diversity of sectors including wildlife, rangelands and forests. The loci of power in different CBNRM arrangements are discussed, as are the incentive structures determining who controls resources and under what conditions this takes place.

Chipepo, CN. 1997. *An analysis of key institutions involved in natural resources management in Zambia*. Southern African Development Community Natural Resources Management Programme, Phase 1 Report. Harare: WWF [World Conservation Organization] Southern African Regional Programme Office.

The report identifies key institutions (organisations) involved in natural resource management in Zambia and their linkages. It explores legislation and policies, interests and constraints which impinge upon communities' access to natural resources. In the absence of institutions at sub-district level, the paper recommends identifying



the factors that would contribute to local institutions/organisations effectively supporting sustainable resource management in communal areas. Available from WWF-SARPO in Harare or Africa Resources Trust in Harare.

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

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; instead, this was done by the Fisheries Department, donor agencies and other external stakeholders. As a result, the initiative has not taken root. A culture of mistrust and suspicion pervades the relationships between 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*, 32(4):26–36.

The paper challenges the 'design principles' commonly used in studying common property resource management to provide an alternative way of exploring 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 argues that those involved in bricolage have multiple identities, that there is borrowing across cultures that results in institutions with multiple purposes, and that the conditions under which co-operation and respect

are fostered differ with an impact on the outcome of 'bricolage' and the nature of the institutions which emerge. 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*, 31(2).

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

Cocks, M, Dold, A & Grundy, I. 2001. Challenges facing a community structure to implement CBNRM in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. *African Studies Quarterly*, 5(3).

The paper discusses policies in South Africa aimed at increasing local participation in natural resource management and achieving environmental sustainability. It notes that the policies are not being implemented successfully for a variety of reasons, including the political history of the case study area during apartheid and homeland rule, and lack of government capacity to implement the policies and hierarchical structures at a local and national level. The paper concludes that there is a need to develop, implement and enforce new institutional arrangements for policies to be effectively implemented at a grassroots level. Also available at www.africa.ufl.edu/asq/v5/v5i3a7.htm.

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*, 16(1):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 decentralisation, in the form of effective downward accountable structures, are key requirements for community-based development planning and natural resource management. The paper analyses institutional dynamics in community-based projects and engages with the critique that community-based approaches are inherently limited in their approach because they do not engage with questions of land and resource rights.

Donda, SJ. 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.

The paper discusses experiences and lessons learnt from co-management arrangements in Lakes Chiuta and Malombe. The history of centralised resource conservation and links to resource depletion are discussed. Constraints brought about by organisational and institutional changes within communities after the introduction of co-management are explored through an analysis of the relationship between the Fisheries Department and newly-formed beach village committees (BVCs). The paper notes that local participation in decision-making is limited partly as a result of poor communication of expectations and organisational capacity of BVCs. The paper addresses issues of power by exploring the relationship between the Fisheries Department, local leaders in the form of village heads, and their interaction with, and influence on BVCs. Available at <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/IIFET/2000/papers/donda.pdf>.

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

Using the case of Lake Chiuta, the paper assesses the potential for fisheries co-management in Malawi. It discusses pre-colonial rules and authority of chiefs that governed fisheries as a basis to challenge current efforts at forming new institutions. Social institutions that exist within the Lake Chiuta fishery are discussed, membership of which is determined by ethnic group, religious faith, political affiliation and professional occupation.

Dore, D. 2000. Emerging themes and research directions for community-based natural resource management in southern Africa, in *Institutional analysis of community-based wildlife enterprises and use of other natural resources – Case studies from southern Africa*, edited by D Dore and J Chafota. Lilongwe: Southern African Development Community Natural Resources Management Programme.

This paper identifies new directions for research into property rights governing natural resources held in common. Two major issues are identified – traditional rules governing natural resource use do not adhere to design principles of exclusivity; and failure to devolve authority to households that are responsible for resource management results in a dilution of benefits.



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*, 29(2).

This article examines the effects of concentrating benefits of wildlife management in producer communities and those communities who share territory with wildlife, and of excluding immigrants from CBNRM programmes. It argues that exclusion of immigrants leads to antagonism which can result in the destruction of what might be regarded as a successful wildlife management programme. The intra-community power relations between longer-term residents and immigrants presents a challenge in terms of deciding who to devolve power and authority to.

Fakir, S. 2001. *Where to from here: Is community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) a thing of the*

past? Pretoria: IUCN. (Policy think tank series; no. 5.)

The paper argues for a rethink of CBNRM in favour of communal-public-private-partnerships. The paper says 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 *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter discusses the history of access to and use of natural resources in the southern African region. Institutions controlling use are discussed, highlighting the pre-colonial, colonial structures and the subsequent erosion of pre-colonial authority. Post-colonial community-based approaches are discussed as efforts to redress historical changes. As well as dealing with 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 moving to a view which combines the two approaches.

Fabricius, C, Koch, E & Magome, H. 2001. *Community wildlife management in southern Africa: Challenging the assumptions of Eden*. London: International Institute for Environment and Development. (Evaluating Eden series; no. 6.)

This paper discusses the evolution of conservation from protectionist approaches to CBNRM, with a specific focus on community wildlife management (CWM). Seven case studies are presented to highlight 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 including the uniqueness of a particular place and time, as well as 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 *Fisheries co-management in Africa. Proceedings from a regional workshop on fisheries co-management research*, edited by AK Normann, JR Nielsen & S Sverdrup-Jensen. Hirtshals, Denmark: Institute for Fisheries Management and Coastal Community Development Fisheries Co-management Research Project. (Research report; no. 12.)

This chapter discusses how the construction of Lake Kariba led to the development of different fishery regimes, including an open access period when fishers migrated from other parts of Zambia to this fishery. Recent introductions to control fisheries include legal boundaries intended to create geographically bound fishing ground for villages. Local artisanal fishing in deep waters is limited as local fishers do not have the necessary technical equipment.

Hachongela, P. 1997. *A gender analysis of participation in planning for village regrouping on Lake Kariba shoreline (Zambia)*. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe. (CASS occasional paper – NRM series; CPN 84/1997.)

This paper discusses participation in development processes from the perspective of who is consulted. Structural constraints related to social organisation of families is cited as contributing to women's exclusion from participatory processes meant to make decisions on their involvement in development processes. The case of relocation of fishing communities into village groupings is used to highlight this point.

Hara, M. 2004. Beach village committees as a vehicle for community participation: Lake Malombe/Upper Shire River Participatory Programme, in *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited



by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter discusses declining fish stocks in Malawi. Relevant factors include overcapitalisation of fish stocks; increased illegal fishing gear and methods; and government inability to enforce regulations effectively. Government responded by establishing the Participatory Fisheries Management Programme, but a number of problems arose, including the influence of the Fisheries Department on the constitution of community-level institutions; a lack of agreement on the objectives for co-management; power struggles between traditional and newly-formed institutions for resource management; and inadequate transfer of property rights to local management 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 *Fisheries co-management in Africa. Proceedings from a regional workshop on fisheries co-management research*, edited by AK Normann, JR Nielsen & S Sverdrup-Jensen. Hirtshals, Denmark: Institute for Fisheries Management & Coastal Community Development Fisheries Co-management Research Project. (Research report; no. 12.)

The chapter discusses problems encountered in the introduction of co-management in the fisheries of Lake Malombe and the Upper Shire River in Malawi. These are predominantly in the areas of institutional design and arrangements, delivery and timing of programme components being implemented by other organisations, division of responsibilities, sustainability issues, and the level of financial commitment by government and communities. 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 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. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape. (Land reform and agrarian change in southern Africa occasional paper; no. 7.)

This paper argues that fisheries management issues should be understood in the broader historical context of institutional formation. It argues that a focus on social and institutional dimensions of competing resource use needs to be adopted in developing appropriate coastal management regimes. 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*. Washington DC: Biodiversity Support Programme.

This paper discusses the relationship between devolution of authority, responsibilities and biodiversity conservation in Botswana. It explores the link between involvement in decision-making and benefit-sharing, on the one hand, and whether or not threats to biodiversity decrease as a result. The paper concludes that for communities to contribute to conservation, decision-making power and authority must be bestowed upon them.

Hlambela, S & Kozanayi, W. 2003. *Decentralised natural resource management in the Chiredzi District of Zimbabwe: Voices from the ground*. Unpublished.

The paper discusses a natural resources management initiative in Chiredzi and explores whether the decentralisation demanded by local communities is likely to result in more empowerment. The paper concludes that such decentralisation is no panacea for problems of local empowerment, although the systems that result endure.

Hoon, PK. 2004. *Personal markets and impersonal communities? Prospects for community conservation in Botswana*. Paper presented at the Centre for African Studies Breslauer Symposium on Natural Resource Issues in Africa. Berkeley: University of California.



This paper discusses efforts to manage wildlife in Botswana through institutional co-ordination between communities, the state and private concerns. It notes that the task of reducing state control over natural resources, as well as stimulating private sector investment 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 that markets, states and communities are heterogeneous.

Isaacs, M & Mohamed, N. 2000. Co-managing the commons in the 'new' South Africa: Room for manoeuvre? in *Constituting the commons in the new South Africa*, edited by Moenieba Isaacs, Najma Mohamed, Zolile Ntshona and Stephen Turner. Harare/Cape Town: Centre for Applied Social Studies, University of Zimbabwe/Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape:5–24. (Commons southern Africa occasional paper; no. 5.)

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 and natural resources as well as 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 democratisation in southern Africa*. Paper presented at the 'Land, Livelihoods, Democracy and Conservation: Conflicting Interests and Emerging Realities in Southern Africa' workshop. Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape (PLAAS)/ Arid Climate, Adaptation and Cultural Innovation in Africa, University of Köln (ACACIA) Southern Africa Regional Workshop, Cape Town; 21–24 July 2004.

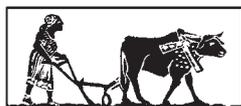
The paper discusses decentralisation within CBNRM as a notion for rural democratisation in southern Africa. Five conceptual foundations for CBNRM are discussed: sustainable use of natural resources as an incentive for conservation; giving resources an economic incentive that can be realised by landholders; 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 democratisation, with a focus on the following issues: decentralisation; institutions to which authority is decentralised; institutions' accountability and transparency; and the 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 discusses resource management through analysis devolution of management authority; accountability and transparency in decision-making; and the role of women and other marginalised groups in CBNRM. It further discusses livelihood-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 responsibility over natural resources without being given the necessary authority. 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 *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter 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: incentives can be distorted if not monitored and evaluated to inform adaptive management processes; consensus around the purpose and objectives of an initiative should be reached both before and during implementation; and agendas should not be imposed by external actors.

Jones, B & Murphree, M. 2001. The evolution of policy on community conservation in Namibia and Zimbabwe, in *African wildlife and livelihoods: The promise and performance of community conservation*, edited by D Hulme & M Murphree. Oxford: James Currey.

This chapter discusses competition for resources and the processes of policy formulation in relation to community conservation in Namibia and Zimbabwe. It specifically 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 *Contested resources: Challenges to the governance of natural resources in southern Africa*, edited by Tor Arve Benjaminsen, Ben Cousins and Lisa Thompson. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape:20–38.

This paper argues that focus on partnerships in CBNRM masks the challenges of recognising community resource rights. It offers a review of the history of CBNRM in southern Africa, focusing on decentralisation and devolution as key contributors 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 region. A failure to adequately address resource rights has constrained CBNRM programmes. For CBNRM to be successful, it must be accompanied appropriate national

policies, political and administrative decentralisation, and devolution of authority over natural resource management. 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, decentralisation, 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*. Unpublished.

This paper 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 idealised and simplified. The effect of these discussions is highlighted through outcomes of the development of Mozambique's policies and legislation on land and other natural resources during 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 *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

As well as discussing the political forces that shape people's lives, this 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 the 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 *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural*



resource management in southern Africa, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter discusses the paradox of conflict and contestation in environments where the notion of ‘community’ is based on an assumption of cohesion and stability. The paper discusses different strands of local conflicts: those emerging when there is success, when there are competing livelihoods within communities, and between traditional authorities and new entities; and the influence of gender, individuals and the collective.

Mandondo, A. 2001. Allocation of governance and responsibility in tiered governance regimes: The case of the Chivi Rural District Council Landuse Planning and Conservation By-Laws. *African Studies Quarterly*, 5(3).

This paper interrogates the political economy of the allocation of environmental jurisdictions between the state, local communities and rural district councils (RDCs) in Zimbabwe. The paper also investigates the practical impact of by-laws passed by RDCs in everyday social life through an analysis that says the effectiveness of by-laws is closely related to their proximity to citizens. Several flaws and contradictions are evident in the political economy of the allocation of authority and responsibility among these actors. Assignment of responsibilities is framed by a top-down structure in which entrustments are transferred solely to RDCs at the expense of other levels of social organisation, particularly those close to the citizens. Governance arrangements fostered through the by-laws punish citizens for not respecting arrangements that have been crafted without citizen participation. Revenues accruing from fines imposed on people violating such arrangements accrue to RDCs, not to the communities from which they are extracted. The study argues for innovative governance approaches that entail fundamental changes in by-law articulation. [Author's abstract.] Available at www.africa.ufl.edu/asq/v5/v5i3.htm.

Mohamed-Katerere, J. 2001. Participatory natural resources management in the communal lands of Zimbabwe: What role for customary law? *African Studies Quarterly*, 5(3).

A widely held assumption about environmental management is that its success is dependent upon its relationship to the political process. This is expressed in the emerging but as yet inadequately defined concept of ‘environmental governance’. A recurring issue, in practice and in the literature, is the value and role of traditional institutions and systems in natural resource management. In particular questions arise about the accountability between institutional systems and local communities, and representation in such systems. This paper examines the relationship between formal and informal norms and institutions as an aspect of governance in environmental decentralisation initiatives within Zimbabwe’s communal lands. It considers whether the recognition of customary law is fundamental to good governance and, in particular, whether it is creating viable systems for meaningful local-level participation. It is demonstrated that the status of customary law, and the level of participation it provides for, falls short of developments in international law and seriously undermines an environmental governance that is capable of realising sustainable development objectives. [Author's abstract.] Also available at www.africa.ufl.edu/asq/v5/v5i3a7.htm.

Nkhata, A. 2005. Devolution and natural resources management in Zambia: Transforming rural communities into gamekeepers without authority, in *Confronting the crisis in community conservation: Case studies from southern Africa*, edited by V Dzingirai & C Breen. Pietermaritzburg: Centre for Environment and Development.

The paper argues that CBNRM is failing due to limited devolution of critical aspects of natural resource management from the centre to the periphery. It notes that due to the inadequate transfer of decision-making and benefit distribution, CBNRM has transformed rural communities into gamekeepers without significant control and management authority over natural resources. The author uses practical experiences of a CBNRM programme on a floodplain wetland within a network of protected areas and game management areas.



Normann, A. 2002. Preconditions for implementation of co-management in small-scale fisheries in South Africa, in *Contested resources: Challenges to the governance of natural resources in southern Africa*, edited by Tor Arve Benjaminsen, Ben Cousins and Lisa Thompson. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape:78–90.

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.

Ntshona, Z & Lahiff, E. 2001. *Natural resources and sustainable livelihoods in southern Africa: Mdudwa Village study*. (Sustainable Livelihoods in Southern Africa research briefing.)

The briefing discusses findings of a research focusing on how people at Mdudwa gain access to and use of land, water and other wild resources. It discusses the institutional mechanisms for access and control. The emerging institutions in the context of decentralisation 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 *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This 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 in phases ranging from mobile and flexible; restricted and sedentary; and reorganisation. The authors discuss the reorganisation of the Basarwa in the context of CBNRM policies through exploiting new financial capital, livelihood diversification and utilising new institutions, but also relying on traditional knowledge.

Madzudzo, E. 1998. *Community based natural resource management in Zimbabwe: Opportunities and constraints*. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe. (CASS working paper, NRM series.)

This paper discusses constraints encountered in establishing CBNRM programmes in Zimbabwe. It discusses physical attributes of a resource by exploring the following: and 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 and collective action among resource users. The paper concludes that both the state and local communities have complementary 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*. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe. (CASS working paper, NRM series.)

The paper discusses the background 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 is explored. The inward movement of people from other areas is discussed in the context of increasing conflicts as a result of diverse user groups and competition over resources.

Malasha, I. 2002. *Fishing in a bathtub: A comprehension of the conflicts in the Lake Kariba inshore fishery (Zimbabwe)*. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe. (CASS working paper, NRM series.)

This paper discusses conflicts among different sets of actors involved in the management of the 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. However, it is noted 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*. Harare/Cape Town: Centre for Applied Social Studies, University of Zimbabwe/Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape. (Commons southern Africa occasional paper; no. 13.)

This paper proposes a commons framework in attempting transboundary natural resources management 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 transboundary natural resource management is suggested.



Mandondo, A. 2000. The concept of territoriality in local natural resource management, and its implications on livelihoods in Nyamaropa communal land, in *Institutional analysis of community-based wildlife enterprises and use of other natural resources – Case studies from southern Africa*, edited by D Dore and J Chafota. Lilongwe: Southern African Development Community Natural Resources Management Programme.

This paper 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. It 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.

Mapedza, E & Mandondo, A. 2002. *Co-management in the Mafungautsi State Forest Area of Zimbabwe: What stake for local communities?* Washington DC: World Resources Institute. (Environmental governance in Africa working paper; no. 5.)

This 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 centralised and the little that has been decentralised 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*. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe. (CASS working paper, NRM series.)

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 level 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 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 the Centre for Environment and Development and the Institute for Natural Resources, University of Natal.

This paper 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?* Harare: Intermediate Technology Development Group. (Policy briefs.)

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 experiences with the CAMPFIRE programme in Zimbabwe.

Milazi, D. 2002. Towards community-based forest management in North West province: Current practices and future challenges, in *Contested resources: Challenges to the governance of natural resources in southern Africa*, edited by Tor Arve Benjaminsen, Ben Cousins and Lisa Thompson. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape:363–70.

This paper discusses rights, interests and needs of poor people in forest communities of the North West province of 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 input from local resource users and the orientation of projects as commercial rather than securing rights of use.

Mniwasa, E & Shauri, V. 2001. *Review of the decentralisation process & its impact*

on environmental and natural resources management in Tanzania. Dar es Salaam: Lawyers' Environmental Action Team.

This paper analyses the process, institutional and legal framework within which the management of environmental and natural resources takes place in Tanzania. Tanzania's experience with decentralisation is discussed, noting that decentralisation efforts started during colonial rule and continued 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, in *Contested resources: Challenges to the governance of natural resources in southern Africa*, edited by Tor Arve Benjaminsen, Ben Cousins and Lisa Thompson. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape:39–50.

This paper discusses the potential of co-management to strengthen local resources governance. It uses fisheries from Malawi and protected areas in South Africa case studies to explore the prospects for co-management in southern Africa, pose questions of whether co-management has improved resource governance, and assess who has benefited from co-management. The paper says that there is no meaningful power-sharing in either case.

Mohamed, N. 2001. *Co-governing natural resources in southern Africa: Lessons from fisheries co-management, Malawi, and conservation co-management, South Africa*. Harare/Cape Town: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe/Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape. (Commons southern Africa occasional paper; no. 4.)

This paper discusses the locus and distribution of power, responsibility and decision-making between partners in 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? Harare/Cape Town: Centre for Applied Social Studies, University of Zimbabwe/Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape.* (Commons southern Africa occasional paper; no. 14.)

This paper discusses the determination of membership of people-centred natural resource management initiatives in Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe. It shows that membership is often defined through geographically-bounded regimes, and can therefore be defined in spatial terms. Variations exist in situations where membership is defined through kinship, marriage, reciprocation and other cultural factors. The implications of different ways of defining membership are discussed, in the light of the exclusion of certain actors.



Mosimane, AW. 2000. An institutional analysis of the conflict between livestock and wildlife for grazing resources in the Torra Conservancy, Namibia, in *Institutional analysis of community-based wildlife enterprises and use of other natural resources – Case studies from southern Africa*, edited by D Dore and J Chafota. Lilongwe: Southern African Development Community Natural Resources Management Programme.

This 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; property rights, the behaviour of stakeholders and the 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 having the power to grant wildlife and tourism rights and traditional leaders having the power to grant grazing rights.

Mugabe, P, Hamudikuwanda, H & Marovinidze, K. 2001. *Governance of grazing lands and schemes in Zimbabwe with emphasis on schemes in Masvingo Province.* Harare/Cape Town: Centre for Applied Social Studies, University of Zimbabwe/Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape. (Commons southern Africa occasional paper; no. 2.)

This paper discusses power structures and institutional arrangements to evaluate the effectiveness of governance structures in grazing schemes in Masvingo province, Zimbabwe. It presents an historical analysis of governance structures in the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial eras. Impacts of changes introduced during colonial and post-colonial phases are discussed along issues of contestation and conflicts among different institutional structures. The paper concludes that the grazing schemes have lacked in collective choice arrangements and conflict resolution mechanisms.

Munalula, C. 2000. *Community based natural resource management experiences of the Western Province of Zambia: Understanding the role of traditional leaders.* Paper presented to the second Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe (CASS)/ Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape (PLAAS) annual CBNRM workshop: 'Legal Aspects of Governance in CBNRM', Cape Town, 17–20 November 2000.

This paper 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, University of California, Berkeley.

This paper discusses various meanings of communal approaches to natural resource management through an analysis of their history, objectives and the 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; and rural development through assigning an economic value to a resource and institutional development. A vision for where community-based approaches is presented based on the following: 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. The relationship between scholarship and communal approaches should be reciprocal and parameters should not be determined externally.

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 Millennium. Mweka, Tanzania. 13–15 December 2000.

This paper discusses the rationale for community-based conservation, its successes, problems and the critiques levelled against it. Changing conservation approaches, from colonial exclusions of local people, to provision of extension services to local people, 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 displays co-optive mechanisms for 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*. Paper presented to the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe (CASS)/ Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape (PLAAS) inaugural meeting on CBNRM in southern Africa.

This paper discusses possible research themes for a southern Africa regional research programme. Two major issues are discussed: the abilities of local communities to collectively manage natural resources with resourcefulness and adaptation; and methodology-related questions of understanding the complexities involved in achieving the objectives of collective management. 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.

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

Murombedzi, JC. 2003. Revisiting the principles of CBNRM in southern Africa, in *Proceedings of the Regional Conference in Southern Africa: Sharing Best Practices for the Future*, Windhoek, March 3–7, 2003. Windhoek: Namibia Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO).

This paper discusses the principles of CBNRM as first proposed by Marshall Murphree and argues that most CBNRM initiatives are minimalist approaches to resource tenure reform. They focus almost exclusively on resource tenure issues in communal areas and do not address broad tenure issues in southern Africa. Murombedzi further argues that CBNRM has not integrated into the larger livelihood questions continuing to focus on the management



of specific natural resources. The author discusses the principles of CBNRM in relation to identifying 'approaches and processes that will lead to greater integration of this approach to rural development into the wider political economy of rural development in southern Africa'.

Murombedzi, JC. 2001. Committees, rights, costs and benefits: Natural resource stewardship and community benefits in Zimbabwe's CAMPFIRE Programme, in *African wildlife and livelihoods: The performance and promise of community conservation*, edited by D Hulme & M Murphree. Cape Town: David Philip.

This chapter discusses the extent to which CAMPFIRE has been able to devolve ownership of wildlife to residents of communal areas, thereby promoting stewardship through production of benefits. It evaluates the extent to which CAMPFIRE has succeeded in eliciting stewardship of the wildlife resource through devolution of clear rights to communities. The author discusses the extent to which benefits generated from CAMPFIRE have made wildlife management a part of local household economies. Finally, the chapter discusses how households have invested benefits emanating from CAMPFIRE. It concludes that CAMPFIRE has been successful for small discrete communities with access to extensive wilderness who have demanded secure rights to wildlife resources.



Nabane, N & Matzke, G. 1997. A gender-sensitive analysis of a community-based wildlife utilisation initiative in Zimbabwe's Zambezi Valley. *Society & Natural Resources*, 10:519–35.

The paper questions assumptions in the CAMPFIRE approach that regard communities as homogenous despite gendered conceptions of resource use, access, benefits and co-operation or conflict between households. Using the case study of Masoka in Zimbabwe, the paper 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.

Nemarundwe, N. 2003. *Negotiating resource access: Institutional arrangements for*

woodlands and water use in southern Zimbabwe. Unpublished doctoral thesis, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.

This thesis examines the role of local-level institutions, both formal and informal, within donor-supported CBNRM initiatives. Using a case study in southern Zimbabwe, it 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. There are inter-linkages and overlaps between the formal and informal characteristics of 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*, 29(1):193–206.

This paper uses a case study from southern Zimbabwe to discuss 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 kinship ties. These facilitate access to and use of water resources.

Neumann, RP. 2000. Land, justice, and politics of conservation in Tanzania, in *People, plants and justice: The politics of nature conservation*, edited by C Zerner. New York: Columbia University Press.

This paper 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 have resulted 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 peasants 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.

Undated. *Fisheries co-management in Malawi: Lake Chiuta re-visit: A case study*. Paper presented at an international conference on fisheries co-management.

The paper examines patterns of interactions among various stakeholders such as the local-level institutions, namely beach village committees (BVCs), their association, local traditional leaders, the Fisheries Department and the community as a whole. The paper notes that leaders in the BVCs, social status and the ability to exclude seine fishers form major incentives for engagement with government. One set of conflicts on the lake relates to the theft of fishing gear. 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 on the BVCs.

Ntsebeza, L. 2002. *Decentralisation and natural resource management in South Africa: Problems and prospects*. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape. (Land reform and agrarian change in southern Africa occasional paper; no. 22.)

This paper discusses decentralisation in natural resource management through a focus on local government reform and land redistribution in South Africa. The role of traditional authorities and municipal councillors is assessed in the shifting political administration from 'decentralised despotism' to 'democratic' and enfranchising forms of rural governance.

Peters, P. 2002. Grounding governance: Power and meaning in natural resource management, in *Contested resources: Challenges to the governance of natural resources in southern Africa*, edited by Tor Arve Benjaminsen, Ben Cousins and Lisa Thompson. Cape Town: Programme

for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape:7–19.

This 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 and 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 *Contested resources: Challenges to the governance of natural resources in southern Africa*, edited by Tor Arve Benjaminsen, Ben Cousins and Lisa Thompson. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape:379–83.

This paper discusses land tenure in Lesotho as a national strategy for controlling and utilising 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 and natural resource wealth: The political economy of change in southern Africa*. London: Earthscan.

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. They are concerned with the relationship between macro-economic change and resource patrimony. The book concludes that control over environmental resources was transferred from the state to three players – international private economic agents, national entrepreneurs, and 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*, 2(2).

This paper notes the growing resurgence of protectionist approaches to conservation



and seeks to build on experiences with joint management by analysing what lessons South Africa can draw from Australia. The paper notes that contractual parks in South Africa serve to increase protected areas network through the inclusion of land that cannot be bought and on which mining rights cannot 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 it is difficult to measure the effectiveness of community-based conservation if some of the essential conditions for success are not met.

Rihoy, EC, Jones, B, Anstey, S & Tsas Rolfes, M. 1999. *Tenure in transition: A stakeholder's guide to natural resource tenure in southern Africa.* Harare: Southern African Development Community Natural Resource Management Programme/ Africa Resources Trust.

This guide is meant for the main stakeholders in CBNRM programmes including government, community representatives and the private sector. It provides information on land and natural resource tenure important for promoting sustainable and equitable natural resource management. It discusses why tenure arrangements are important for effective CBNRM as well as provide information and different approaches adopted by countries in southern Africa.

Sithole, B. 2004. New configurations of power around Mafungautsi State Forest in Zimbabwe, in *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter discusses a case study of collaborative management of state forests in Zimbabwe. It notes that the formal democratic process accompanying the collaborative initiative has not led to changes in the local power configuration. The paper challenges Western notions of democracy's applicability in rural areas, where forces rooted in local culture and tradition shape the articulation of formal and informal institutions in CBNRM.

Sustainable Livelihoods in Southern Africa Programme. 2003. *Decentralisations in practice in southern Africa.* Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape.

This paper discusses decentralisation approaches in three southern African countries. It shows that decentralisation consists of multiple processes whose outcomes are unpredictable. Across southern Africa, governments have invested resources in initiatives to improve livelihoods, natural resource use and sustainability but lack of co-ordination has, in some cases, led to overlaps and competition rather than complementarity. The paper concludes by giving four recommendations: avoid the creation of parallel structures of authority; understand underlying and local political dynamics; appreciate social differentiation; and offer 'real power and resources'.

Sustainable Livelihoods in Southern Africa Programme. 2003. *Rights talk and rights practice: Challenges for southern Africa.* Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape.

This paper discusses the practices of rights-claiming, and the complex politics of actors and institutions which affect this. It notes that the field on which rights are claimed in southern Africa is very uneven and claims are highly contested. The realisation 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; and 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, University of Washington.



This thesis emphasises that CBNRM is a basis for exploring the relationship between state-making and expert knowledge in southern Africa. It discusses the way the construction and application of 'expert knowledge' affects state-making, especially around public participation.

Sithole, B. 2001. Participation and stakeholder dynamics in the water reform process in Zimbabwe: The Case of the Mazoe Pilot Catchment Board. *African Studies Quarterly*, 5(3).

One aspect of water reform in Zimbabwe is increased stakeholder participation in water management through catchment boards. This paper uses discourse analysis to explore relationships among different stakeholders in consultative meetings convened to achieve wider participation among all stakeholders. Consultation over the water allocation system provides a case for the analysis of interfaces where multiple stakeholders meet and interact. Though inclusive of a wide range of stakeholders, catchment boards are far from being democratic organisations. Water democracy without water development is difficult to achieve, while water democracy that ignores the present dualism in access to resources perpetuates differentials in participation by all stakeholders. [Author's abstract]. Also available from www.africa.ufl.edu/asq/v5/v5i3a2.htm.

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/ Water Research Fund for Southern Africa Symposium: 'Integrating Water Supply & Water Demand for Sustainable Use of Water Resources', 30–31 October 2002, Tanzania.

This paper discusses the influence of local water rights, rotations and local informal institutional arrangements on water management in the Great Ruaha River Catchment in Tanzania. It notes that water allocations during critical dry periods are undertaken through informal relations among users, so is the resolution of water conflicts. As a result, formal water rights are difficult to implement due to local abstraction structures that are too complex to formalise.

Sørensen, S. Undated. *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. [Author's abstract.]

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*. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape. (Sustainable Livelihoods in Southern Africa research paper; no. 8.)



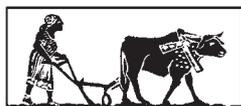
This paper examines how changes in institutional arrangements and policies affect poor people's livelihoods and their access to natural resources. It discusses the development of tourism policy and the resultant strategies and programmes in South Africa. The paper reviews four initiatives aimed at empowering the historically disadvantaged and promoting private sector engagement: transfrontier conservation areas; spatial development initiatives; priority areas for tourism infrastructure investment; and 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.

Steenkamp, C & Grossman, D. 2001. *People and parks: Cracks in the paradigm*. Pretoria: IUCN. (Policy think tank series; no. 10.)

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 arrangement was entered into between the Makuleke community and the Kruger National Park. The ensuing problems are a result of contradictions between official government policy for conservation and community governance and livelihood practice.

Sullivan, S. 2003. Protest, conflict and litigation: Dissent or libel in resistance to a conservancy in north-west Namibia, in *Ethnographies of conservation, environmentalism and the distribution of privilege*, edited by DG Anderson & E Berglund. New York: Berghahn Books.

This chapter presents an ethnographic analysis of resistance to the formation of a conservancy in southern Kunene, Namibia. It explores the interrelationships between local, national and international interests and institutions.



Taylor, M. 2000. *Trajectories in community based natural resource management in southern Africa: What scope for land rights?*

This 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 highlights that decentralisation in practice has been limited. The paper concludes that CBNRM offers economic opportunities in areas that have previously been marginalised.

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

This paper discusses a co-management arrangement between South Africa National Parks and the Makuleke community. It points out that the legacy of ‘fortress conservation’ makes equal engagement of all actors the more difficult; that 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 liberalisation and democratisation.

Turner, SD. 2004. *A crisis in CBNRM? Affirming the commons in southern Africa*. Paper presented at the 10th International Association for the Study of Common Property Conference, Oaxaca, Mexico, 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. It argues that CBNRM is rooted in old generations’ practices of natural resource governance. The crisis, the paper argues, is more in the lack of affirmation of the commons than resurgence of a ‘fortress’ conservation approach.

Turner, SD. 2004. A land without fences: Range management in Lesotho, in *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter notes that informal CBNRM is the norm in Lesotho as a result of the country never having had a settler population and the dual tenure system that has arisen elsewhere as a result of this. In addition, land rights and management are 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*, 17(1).

This paper discusses a tourism case study in Limpopo province, South Africa, to highlight challenges for nature conservation on communal land. Constraints to nature-based tourism within the former homelands include the following: a lack of infrastructure; limited security of land tenure which acts as deterrent to investment; and conflicts of land use between tourism and local livelihood strategies such as agriculture and natural resource use.

Virtanen, P. 2001. Evolving institutional framework for community-based natural resource management in Mozambique: A case study from the Choa Highlands. *African Studies Quarterly*, 5(3).

This paper 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 between Mozambique and 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 decentralisation where the concept of 'community' is vague. Also available at <http://web.africa.ufl.edu/asq/v5i3a8.htm>.

Zachrisson, P. 2004. *Hunting for development: People, land and wildlife in southern Zimbabwe*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Social Anthropology, Goteborg University.

This thesis explores the specific contexts of local resource use, survival strategies and the discriminatory state interventions into which the CAMPFIRE programme entered. It investigates the perception of local people of the programme in theory and practice. The study argues that the fate of the programme is to a large extent decided by local people's historically-shaped and culturally-mediated perception of land, wildlife and development together with their utilitarian calculation of the value of wildlife compared with other natural resources. [Author's abstract.]



Theme 2: CBNRM, livelihoods and poverty alleviation

One of the objectives of CBNRM is to contribute to 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 said that its emphasis on income generation is reductive of the multiple natural resource benefits (Jones 2005). This is predominantly because the income generated from formal CBNRM activities is too meagre to make any meaningful impact for individual households. 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). This section specifically provides annotations dealing with the livelihood and poverty alleviation impacts of CBNRM.

Abbot, J. 2005. Out of the woodland, into the fire: Fuelwood and livelihoods within and beyond Lake Malawi National Park, in *Rural resource use and local livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa*, edited by K Homewood. Oxford: James Currey.

This chapter uses fuelwood and deforestation debates to explore conflicts between conservation and resource consumption within Lake Malawi National Park. The end uses of fuelwood are explored through a commodity chain and their impacts on the resource base are discussed, as are the incentives and disincentives for fuelwood

harvesting. The paper shows the skewed distribution of benefits in favour of male collectors, urban and rich wood fuel 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*. Paper presented to a workshop on 'The Creation of Conditions and Incentives that Support the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity'. Cape Town.

This paper 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*. London/ Amsterdam: International Institute for Environment and Development/ Institute for Environmental Studies, Vrije Universiteit. (Collaborative Research in the Economics of Environment and Development [CREED] working paper series; no. 17.)

The paper 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, analysing 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.* Washington DC: World Bank. (World Bank policy research working paper; no. 3337.)

This 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. 2001. Do rural people really benefit from protected areas – rhetoric or reality? *Parks*, 12(2).

This paper 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 the imperative for land reform.

Chaumba, J, Scoones, I & Wolmer, W. 2003. *Wildlife management and land reform in south-eastern Zimbabwe: A compatible pairing or contradiction in terms?* Brighton: Institute of

Development Studies, University of Sussex. (Sustainable Livelihoods in Southern Africa research paper; no. 1.)

This paper examines discourses of land reform and wildlife management in south-eastern Zimbabwe. It investigates whether discourses on land for small-scale holders and wildlife-based land reform are compatible or can be reconciled. Using the case of south-east lowveld in Zimbabwe, it traces how the two discourses have come together and examines the 'science' and politics that have brought them together. Potential implications of this development on rural livelihoods are discussed. It concludes that whilst the reconciling of wildlife management and land reform is possible, it is likely result in both local and non-local elites with wildlife interests usurping the benefits. Also available from www.ids.ac.uk/ids/env/PDFs/wRP01.pdf

Chipepo, CN. 2000. Factors affecting community-based resource management in Chiawa Game Management Area of Zambia, in *Institutional analysis of community-based wildlife enterprises and use of other natural resources – Case studies from southern Africa*, edited by D Dore and J Chafota. Lilongwe: Southern African Development Community Natural Resources Management Programme.

This 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 (ADMADe) 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

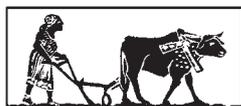


Natural Resources Management
Programme Biennial Conference.

The paper 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 offered. The importance of partnerships to the realisation of benefits from CBNRM to 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 Southern Africa Regional Programme Office.

This paper estimates the impacts and contribution of tourism on the local economy at Bazaruto Island. The paper concludes that local communities do not benefit much from tourism developments for a variety of reasons, including restaurants using resources from the mainland, few job opportunities and the 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 [non-wood forest products] by rural producers in Zambia to improve livelihoods.* Harare: Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE).

The objective of this 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 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 Regional Office for Southern Africa.

This edited volume documents the proceedings of a workshop for directors of government departments. It combines discussions from thematic presentations and lessons drawn from a field visit to Mahenye in south east Zimbabwe. The thematic paper summaries include CBNRM and community development, devolution and community empowerment, the role of the private sector, and a regional overview of CBNRM.

Jones, BTB. 2005. *CBNRM, poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods: Developing criteria for evaluating the contribution of CBNRM to poverty reduction and alleviation in southern Africa.* Harare/Cape Town: Centre for Applied Social Studies, University of Zimbabwe/Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape. (Commons southern Africa occasional paper; no. 7.)

This paper 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 development. It concludes that CBNRM has made an impact on livelihoods and combating poverty.

Kangwana, K & Mako, RO. 2001. Conservation, livelihoods and intrinsic value of wildlife, Tarangire National Park, Tanzania, in *African wildlife and livelihoods: The performance and promise of community conservation*, edited by D Hulme & M Murphree. Cape Town: David Philip.

This chapter discusses the implementation of community conservation in Tarangire, Tanzania and analyses its impact through an examination of the relationships between national park staff and local people. The paper finds an improvement in park-people relationships as a result of the extension work.

Kepe, T. 1997. Communities, entitlements and nature reserves: The case of the

Wild Coast, South Africa. *IDS Bulletin*, 28(4):47–59.

This 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 upon by institutional arrangements.

Livestock and Wildlife Advisory

Group. 2002. *Wildlife and poverty*. London: Department for International Development (DFID).

This paper assesses the importance of wildlife to the livelihoods of the poor and it reviews key related underlying policy and institutional issues. It 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. 2002. The political ecology of poverty alleviation in Zimbabwe's Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE). *Geoforum*, 33.

This paper assesses two elements of the CAMPFIRE programme: poverty alleviation and local empowerment. It comments on the programme's performance in achieving these objectives. Poverty alleviation impacts are explored through an 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 implementation 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 (ed). 2004. Framework and methodologies, in *Livelihoods and CBNRM in Namibia: The findings of the WILD Project*, edited by AS Long. Final Technical Report of the Wildlife Integration for Livelihood Diversification [WILD] Project. Windhoek: Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

This chapter 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 *Livelihoods and CBNRM in Namibia: The findings of the WILD Project*, edited by AS Long. Final Technical Report of the Wildlife Integration for Livelihood Diversification [WILD] Project. Windhoek: Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

This chapter discusses the livelihoods implications of institutional arrangements at a conservancy level. Institutional arrangements are important since these determine who has access to key livelihood resources. Local perceptions are discussed especially regarding the perceived strengths of conservancies, as well as their negative aspects. Relations between conservancy institutions and other forms of local authority are described, with emphasis on their overlapping and sometimes competing nature. The level of participation of households in shaping the activities and decisions of a conservancy is used to analyse the effects of conservancies on livelihoods.

Lopes, S & Gervasio, H. Undated. *Co-management of artisanal fisheries in Mozambique: A case study of*



Kwirikwidge fishing community in Angoche District, Nampula Province. Paper presented at an International Conference on Fisheries Co-management. www.co-management.org/download/lopes.pdf.

This paper discusses the economic aspects of fisheries resources in Kwirikwidge, Mozambique in the context of changing policy and practical approaches to fisheries. It evaluates 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 organisations at a local level are discussed in the context of traditional administrative structures as well as the emerging co-management organisations 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.* London: International Institute for Environment and Development. (Evaluating Eden discussion paper; no. 7.)

This paper uses the Madikwe case study to assess whether communities with poorly defined tenure can be 'equal partners' in tourism ventures. The paper also tests the assumptions which led to the establishment of Madikwe Game Reserve. These 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 heterogeneous nature of villages in Madikwe presented challenges to partnerships with the National Parks Board and the 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.

Mamimine, PW. 1998. *A socio-economic survey of the Mbazhe Bird and Duck Sanctuary eco-tourism project, Nkayi rural district.* Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe. (CASS working paper, NRM series.)

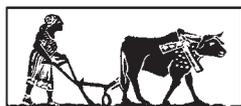
This paper is a socio-economic survey of an eco-tourism project in Zimbabwe, including: employment creation for local people; promotion of a craft industry; an increase in conservation awareness; and a reduction of crime in the area. Negative impacts of the project are also discussed: inter-village and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

Muchapondwa, E. Undated. *Community participation in wildlife management as a poverty reduction tactic.* Harare: WWF Southern Africa Regional Programme Office.

This paper gives a background to the CAMPFIRE programme in Zimbabwe as well as an investigation of the extent to which the programme satisfies the design principles of robust institutions. Recommendations for reforms are provided. The paper concludes that CAMPFIRE does not necessarily satisfy good institutional design principles. It recommends encouraging the formation of institutions that 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 Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe (CASS)/ Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape (PLAAS) paper.

The paper 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, have fragmented wildlife habitats.

Murphy, C & Roe, D. 2004. Livelihoods and tourism in communal area conservancies, in *Livelihoods and CBNRM in Namibia: The findings of the WILD Project*, edited by AS Long. Final Technical Report of the Wildlife Integration for Livelihood Diversification Project [WILD]. Windhoek: Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

This chapter 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, along with financial and non-financial benefits, and the costs of tourism as a land use.

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.

This volume 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 – are used to explore the following issues: CBNRM systems; institutional arrangements for resource use; land tenure systems and how it affects CBNRM; the role of natural resources for household welfare; and possible strategies for sustainable CBNRM.

Nel, E & Illgner, P. 2004. The contribution of bees to livelihoods in southern Africa, in *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter notes that beekeeping is an overlooked but valuable component of

CBNRM in southern Africa. It discusses traditional honey-hunting and modern beekeeping in the region, 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 *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter briefly discusses the roots of the Namibian CBNRM and conservancy programme and experiences on privately-owned land. It notes 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; and institution-building through the establishment of 'local, representative and transparent social structures'.

Ntshona, Z. 2000. *Achieving a brighter future for the communal rangelands in Maluti District: Strategies and process*. Unpublished paper.

This 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 outline: the 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*. Lilongwe: Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi (COMPASS).

This paper assesses the impacts of HIV/Aids on different natural resource management projects in Malawi – community-level recipients of COMPASS grants; CBNRM project activities and outcomes; CBNRM activity in households; and the ability of households and communities to respond to the disease economically, socially and



nutritionally. The paper notes that HIV/Aids continues to be stigmatised, thereby contributing to the marginalisation of those infected and affected, increasing food insecurity.

Rigneus, M. 2002. *A community-based tourism enterprise's economic impact on women in the Katutura township of Namibia*. Unpublished MSc dissertation in the Anthropology and Ecology of Development, University College, London.

This thesis examines the nature and extent of economic impacts of an urban community-based tourism enterprise on female employees. The study finds that employment at the tourist enterprise provides some basic security and reduces the vulnerability of individuals.

Rousset, K. 2003. *Bwabwata National Park plans: Perspectives of the residents of Caprivi Game Park*. Windhoek: Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation.

The paper gives an overview of park residents, their livelihood options and traditional authority structures that control access to and use of natural resources. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism has developed a 'Conservation and Tourism Development Vision for the Caprivi', while residents are mainly concerned with livelihood security.

Shackleton, S & Shackleton, C. 2004. Everyday resources are valuable enough for community-based natural resource programme support: Evidence from South Africa, in *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter argues that CBNRM programmes should take cognisance of 'everyday' resources and explore ways to better manage these resources. Natural resources are discussed in terms of their livelihood security, medicine, food and spiritual values. The chapter recommends that policies and interventions should focus on all resources important for local livelihoods, investment should be in communal areas as opposed to state protected areas, and

synergies between agriculture and rural development should be explored.

Shackleton, S, Shackleton, C & Cousins, B. 2000a. *Revaluating the communal lands of southern Africa: New understandings of rural livelihoods*. London: Overseas Development Institute. (ODI natural resource perspectives; no. 62.)

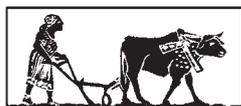
The paper reviews valuation studies in the communal lands of southern Africa. It highlights the significance of common pool resources and a range of agricultural goods and services for livelihood security and household income. The paper challenges the notion that rural people's dependence on the natural 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 *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter discusses three issues in relation to an evaluation of a CAMPFIRE programme: the impact of indigenous knowledge on conservation; the impact of CAMPFIRE on local livelihoods; and the distribution of CAMPFIRE revenues. The application of traditional knowledge and practices within the programme is discussed and constraints noted in their interaction with Western concepts of democracy, private ownership and equity. The impact of CAMPFIRE on livelihoods is 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 Contested resources: Challenges to the governance of natural resources in southern Africa*, edited by Tor Arve Benjaminsen, Ben Cousins and Lisa Thompson. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape:181–91.

This 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 cited: 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.

Turner, SD. 2004. Community-based natural resource management and rural livelihoods, in *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter highlights the links with 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.

Twyman, C. 2000. Natural resource use and livelihoods in Botswana's wildlife management areas. *Applied Geography*, 21:45–68.

This paper explores society-environment interactions 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 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 a CBNRM initiative.

Vaughn, C, Long, AS, Katjiua, J, Mulonga, S & Murphy, C. 2004. Wildlife use and livelihoods, in *Livelihoods and CBNRM in Namibia: The findings of the WILD Project*, edited by AS Long. Final Technical Report of the Wildlife Integration for Livelihood

Diversification Project [WILD]. Windhoek: Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

This chapter discusses current wildlife use in the context of cultural and historical importance and legislation as it relates to use of hunt-able 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*, 26(6):933–44.

This paper reviews the impact of the Luangwa Integrated Resource Development Project (LIRD) at the community level. It concludes that the LIRD has generally failed to meet conservation and development objectives and has achieved limited community benefits. Corrective measures are proposed to address LIRD's shortcomings, namely, the need to build a women's support network; the need to integrate other types of natural resource use; and the need to take traditional hunting rights into account in the formulation of this particular CBNRM initiative.

Zeka, S. 2005. Community-based natural resource management and the problem of predation: The case of Salem, South Africa, in *Confronting the crisis in community conservation: Case studies from southern Africa*, edited by V Dzingirai & C Breen. Pietermaritzburg: Centre for Environment and Development.

This chapter questions whether CBNRM is achieving its objectives of conservation and sustainable livelihoods and contributing to poverty reduction. Using a case study of Salem in South Africa, it notes that CBNRM is not benefiting local people. It details how the presence of a nature reserve has led to disruption of certain livelihood activities. The paper further notes that a co-management tourism project has perpetuated the disruption through promising revenues which have not materialised.



Theme 3: CBNRM and natural resource conditions

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 *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter answers some questions of what helps to contribute to biodiversity on lands held under traditional chieftainships. It 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 *Waves of change: Coastal and fisheries co-management in South Africa*, edited by M Hauck & M Sowman. Cape Town: University of Cape Town Press.

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

stock exploitation, and the determination of sustainable levels of harvesting.

Jul-Larsen, E, Kolding, J, Overa, R, Nielsen, JR & van Zwieten, PAM (eds).

2003. *Management, co-management or no management? Major dilemmas in southern African freshwater fisheries. Vol. 1 Synthesis report & Vol 2: Case studies.* Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (FAO fisheries technical paper; no. 426.)

This report 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 an assessment 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.

Kajembe, GC, Nduwamungu J & Luoga

EJ. 2005. *The impact of community-based forest management and joint forest management on the forest resource base and local people's livelihoods: Case studies from Tanzania.* Harare/Cape Town: Centre for Applied Social Studies, University of Zimbabwe/Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape. (Commons southern Africa occasional paper; no. 8.)

This paper assesses the impacts of new forestry policies of community-based forest management (CBFM) and joint forest

management (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 *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter explores whether CBNRM can be expected to be the panacea for southern Africa's biodiversity conservation. It 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 lower 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 Southern Africa Regional Programme Office.

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

Namibia Natural Resource Consortium.

2002. *Special case study: Conservancies and community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) initiatives in*

Namibia and their contribution to poverty alleviation in rural areas: A contribution to Vision 2030. Windhoek: National Planning Commission. Available from www.sasusg.net

The paper briefly regards and 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 resources in their entirety other than just wildlife and tourism. The paper further provides brief introductions to the role conservancies can play in enhancing rural livelihoods and conservation of natural resources.

Nott, C, Davis, A & Roman, B. 2004.

The Torra Conservancy in Namibia, in *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & S Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter discusses the establishment of the Torra Conservancy, reflects on its achievements and lessons learnt, and anticipates challenges ahead. It notes that the increasing wildlife numbers in Torra Conservancy has also led to an increase in human-wildlife conflicts. The chapter discusses local relations between elected committee members and conservancy members and notes that members should demand accountability.

Songorwa, A. 1999. Community-based wildlife management (CWM) in Tanzania: Are the communities interested? *World Development*, 27(12):2061–79.

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: sufficient revenues from wildlife to offset costs associated with conservation, and the interest of communities in participating in such ventures. The paper notes that where conditions for participation have not been met, and where distribution of resources has been inequitable, there has been little interest among communities.

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.

This paper presents a review of key achievements, gaps, constraints and opportunities within South Africa's biodiversity sector. It discusses some of the trade-offs between pressing development needs and biodiversity conservation in a

post-apartheid South Africa. Issues explored in the paper include: threats to biodiversity; mainstreaming biodiversity conservation at all levels of planning and decision-making; and strategies for conservation and development such as protected area management, trans-frontier conservation areas, community-based management and wildlife tourism.



Theme 4: CBNRM and policy processes

For most of the 20th century, natural resource legislation and policies supported the centralisation 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. Insecure tenure characterised communities' access to and use of land and natural resources. Under colonialism, a dual tenure system was established in most countries in which local people were confined to communal areas, bantustans or 'homelands'. Local systems of decision-making and resource use allocation 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.

Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (ACORD). 2002.

Through our eyes: ACORD's experience with OCT (Okavango Community Trust). Lessons learned and recommendations for initiating and implementing a community-based natural resource management project. London: ACORD.

The paper aims to share ACORD's experiences working with communities in Ngamiland, Botswana. It 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. The paper draws lessons learnt from the involvement of ACORD with OCT and communities in Ngamiland.

Alden-Wily, L. 2000. *Democratising the commons: The changing legal framework for natural resource management in eastern and southern Africa with particular reference to*

forests. Paper presented to the second Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe (CASS)/ Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape (PLAAS) annual CBNRM workshop: 'Legal Aspects of Governance in CBNRM', Cape Town, 17–20 November 2000.

This paper 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 democratisation 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.

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.

This report summarises policies, guidelines and pieces of legislation with an impact on CBNRM in South Africa, lists the institutions responsible for their implementation, and describes the links between this set of instruments and 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*, 21:171–85.

This paper uses the threshold-based management framework to analyse and make recommendations for CBNRM. Masoka in Zimbabwe and Tchuma Tchato



in Mozambique are analysed in the context of the framework to assess whether these experiences suggest solutions to implementation problems with CBNRM. The paper says successfully applying the threshold-based framework to CBNRM in southern Africa requires deciding on appropriate scales and levels of governance for resource management; and putting in place appropriate management at the policy, programme/ agency and operational level. Landscape ecosystems are found to differ along five dimensions ranging from human population numbers per unit land, resource extraction, and the level 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 *Waves of change: Coastal and fisheries co-management in South Africa*, edited by M Hauck & M Sowman. Cape Town: University of Cape Town Press.



This chapter gives an overview of the legal framework governing coastal and fisheries resources. The apartheid government's approach was characterised by a lack of recognition for subsistence fishers coupled with promotion for 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. The promotion of partnership arrangements between resource users and relevant government agencies and other stakeholders is premised on 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 and institutional changes enabling community involvement in forest management in eastern and southern Africa*. Harare: Southern Alliance for

Indigenous Resources. (Forest and social perspectives in conservation; no. 10.)

This report focuses on policy and institutional arrangement in relation to community involvement. [SAFIRE abstract.]

Ntshona, Z & Lahiff, E. 2001. *Natural resources and sustainable livelihoods in South Africa: Policy and institutional framework*. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape. (Sustainable Livelihoods in Southern Africa research briefing.)

This document discusses the 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 *Livelihoods and CBNRM in Namibia: The findings of the WILD Project*, edited by AS Long. Final Technical Report of the Wildlife Integration for Livelihood Diversification [WILD] Project. Windhoek: Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

This chapter discusses the origins and contexts of CBNRM in wildlife and tourism sectors. 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 and development and conservation are discussed.

Lowore, J & Wilson, J. 2000. *Grassroots advocacy for CBNRM policy reform: The institutional mechanism, sectoral issues and key agenda items*. Blantyre: Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi. (COMPASS document; no. 14.)

This report explores why, despite some localised 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 organisations

and community-based NGOs to enter into policy debate, and the suitability of the natural resource management policies themselves. The paper explores the constraints experienced in implementing sectoral policies. It identifies policy issues that constrain the implementation of CBNRM. These include a lack of clarity on rights and responsibilities of roleplayers, a lack of clarity on the role of traditional leaders, and sectoral differences in legislation and policy.

Maganga, FP, Kiwasila, HL, Juma, IH & Butterworth, JA. 2003. *Implications of customary norms and laws for implementing IWRM [integrated water resource management]: Findings from Pangani and Rufiji basins, Tanzania.* Paper presented at the 4th WaterNet/ Water Research Fund for Southern Africa Symposium: 'Water, Science, Technology and Policy Convergence and Action by All', 15–17 October 2003, Botswana.

This paper 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 allocating water rights. It discusses the Pangani and Rufiji river basins, where statutory principles of water management are not necessarily in accord with customary systems of water management. The resolution of local water conflicts under different legal systems is discussed. The paper concludes that the basin-wide water management approach espoused in the statutory system should be complemented with more local customary approaches when these are appropriate.

Magaya, W & Mandivengerei, S. 2003. *Transboundary natural resource management: The legal and policy barriers to community participation.* Paper prepared for the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe (CASS) and the Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape (PLAAS).

This paper 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. It notes that national boundaries present bureaucratic constraints to local communities.

Moyo, M. 2000. *CAMPFIRE: Policy changes and legislative amendments: Programme impact in the new millennium.* Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe. (CASS working paper, NRM series.)

This paper discusses the resource tenure and local governance contexts within which the CAMPFIRE programme is implemented and the associated institutional arrangements. It provides a brief discussion of legislation with an impact on the implementation of CAMPFIRE before moving onto assessing the likely impacts of the draft Environment and Natural Resources Management Bill. The paper makes a number of recommendations to deal 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? Case study of Derre Forest Reserve.* Brighton, Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex. (Sustainable Livelihoods in Southern Africa research paper; no. 10.)

This paper uses the case study of Derre Forest Reserve to explore the main policy discourses promoting participatory natural resources management in Mozambique. Whilst the policy framework provides for devolving 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 relationships among institutions, between traditional and emerging ones. It further investigates power struggles within and between CBNRM institutions, and between these institutions and the private sector. The paper discusses community perceptions of CBNRM and the economic and development opportunities they engender.

Rihoy, E. Undated. *Natural resource tenure in Africa: An overview of key issues and policy options for communal areas of southern Africa.* Harare: Africa Resources Trust/IUCN ROSA. (Policy brief.)



This document gives an overview of key tenure issues and options for promoting sustainable and equitable natural resource use in the communal areas of southern Africa. It also introduces and provides key concepts and terminology used in the natural resource management debates, specifically as they pertain to tenure issues.

Scholz, UF, Njaya, FJ, Chimatiro, S, Hummel, M, Donda, S & Mkoko, BJ. 1998. Status of and prospects for participatory fisheries management programmes in Malawi, in *Fisheries co-management in Africa. Proceedings from a regional workshop on fisheries co-management research*, edited by AK Normann, JR Nielsen & S Sverdrup-Jensen. Hirtshals, Denmark: Institute for Fisheries Management & Coastal Community Development Fisheries Co-management Research Project. (Research report; no. 12.)

The paper discusses the setting up of the Participatory Fish Stock Management Programme (PFMP) in Malawi. An overview of the experiences of PFMP is provided, particularly in the areas of co-operation with user groups, income generation, and the credit extension scheme. Based on case experiences, the paper also discusses policy and legislative changes pertaining to fisheries management.

Shauri, V. 1999. *The new wildlife policy in Tanzania. Old wine in new bottles?* Dar es Salaam: Lawyers Environmental Action Team.

This paper discusses Tanzania's new policy meant to address problems and obstacles plaguing wildlife management. It argues that the retention of state ownership of and control over wild resources creates a 'wildlife first' philosophy of biodiversity conservation with protected areas as a principal management tool. It also discusses the patron-client relations that have characterised 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 – the 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 and practice*. Blantyre: Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi (COMPASS).

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

Turner, SD. 2000. Conserving the commons: Nature conservation as common property resource management in the new South Africa, in *Constituting the commons in the new South Africa*, edited by Moenieba Isaacs, Najma Mohamed, Zolile Ntshona and Stephen Turner. Harare/Cape Town: Centre for Applied Social Studies, University of Zimbabwe/Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape:39–49. (Commons southern Africa occasional paper; no. 5.)

This 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'.



Theme 5: Practical guidelines to implementing CBNRM

Ashley, C. 1999. *Financial arrangements for tourism partnerships between communities and private operators: Guidelines for practitioners*. Harare: Africa Resources Trust.

This guideline outlines options and tips for negotiating a financial deal between communities and private operators. 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.

This guideline discusses different options for marketing community tourism enterprises, based on assessing 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.

This guideline 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; and negotiating working relationships.

Boggs, L. 2004. Community-based natural resource management in the Okavango Delta, in *Rights, resources and rural development: Community-based natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by C Fabricius, E Koch, H Magome & SD Turner. London: Earthscan.

This chapter discusses the background to the CBNRM programme in Botswana together with two case studies. It reviews what works and what does not work in relation to the following: joint venture partnerships; lease arrangements; financial benefits, changing attitudes and natural resource management; and monitoring of enforcement and indicators of success. The paper concludes 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.

This paper draws from a study aimed at developing a database and decision-making framework for CBNRM stakeholders, specifically those engaged in joint venture partnerships with the private sector. It discusses the pre-conditions 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, and baseline studies to establish the potential of an area.

Cassidy, L. 2001. *Improving women's participation in CBNRM in Botswana*. Gaborone: IUCN/SNV CBNRM Support Programme. (CBNRM occasional paper; no. 5.)



This 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 analysing the social setting in which CBNRM is being implemented and levels of women's participation. A proposal for women's equitable participation is presented against the background of the current state of affairs. 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.

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

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/ Water Research Fund for Southern Africa Symposium: 'Water, Science, Technology and Policy Convergence and Action by All', 15–17 October 2003, Botswana.

This paper 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, emphasising the identification of opportunities for improving water sources and management. Steps include: consultation of all stakeholders at village level, government and other support agencies; facilitation of villagers to draw a village history and experience of water, and multiple ways of sourcing and using water; and collective analysis as a basis for integrated planning.

WWF Southern Africa Regional Programme Office. 1997. *Organisational development for CBNRM practitioners in the SADC Region: A report on a regional training course*. Southern African Development Community Natural Resources Management Programme. Harare: WWF Southern Africa Regional Programme Office.

This is a report on 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 organisational 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 Regional Office for Southern Africa.

These guidelines aim to provide a tool to CBNRM practitioners, managers and communities to objectively document and disseminate best practices, lessons and experiences in CBNRM. The publication proposes a standard criterion by which documentation of lessons and experiences within the region 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.

Hancock, P & Potts, F. 2002. *A guide to starting a tourism enterprise in Botswana*.



Gaborone: IUCN/SNV CBNRM Support Programme. (Occasional paper; no. 9.)

This paper outlines the steps to be taken in planning and establishing a tourism business. It is divided into three parts: Part 1 is intended for communities or individuals with an interest in starting a tourism enterprise; Part 2 is 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 discussion is located within the specific Botswana legal and financial context.

Hobane, PA. 1997. *Report on community baseline socio-economic training needs: Survey conducted in Nyaminyami, Gokwe North and Guruve districts.* Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe. (CASS working paper, NRM series.)

This paper outlines research findings of a field study whose objectives were to establish communities' understandings of baseline 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 what would be 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 survey skills on the part of communities enables them to plan CAMPFIRE activities.

IUCN Regional Office for Southern Africa. 2004. *Training course for wetland managers on participatory approaches and conflict management.* Harare: IUCN Regional Office for Southern Africa.

This manual summarises teaching modules for a course aimed at providing wetland managers with relevant skills to deal with socio-cultural issues and localised wetland resource use conflicts that arise at ecosystem level. The course is divided into seven teaching modules: participatory approaches in natural resource management; 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.* Consultancy report to the Namibian Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management Support Organisations (NACSO).

This report provides practical guidelines for organisations involved in implementing the conservancy policy in Namibia. The publication discusses case study experiences in the context of institutional relations before suggesting a number of 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.

This report introduces the process of local-level monitoring as a tool to assist in better and timely decision-making for resource management. It discusses indicators and the collection of information, and offers a number of practical guidelines.

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

This report shares experiences gained through the Namibian Programme to Combat Desertification (Napcod) in the operation of a forum for integrated resource management (FIRM). 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.* Maputo: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Community



Management Support Unit [DNFFB – Direcção Nacional de Florestas e Fauna Bravia]. (DNFFB technical note; no. 3.)

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

Moyo, N. 2000. *Cost-sharing principles and guidelines for CBNRM activities*. Blantyre: Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi (COMPASS document; no. 19.)

This document is aimed predominantly at organisations supporting CBNRM implementation in Malawi. It proposes cost-sharing with respect technical expertise, management and financial resources as a way to improve programme sustainability.

Namibia Community-Based Tourism

Association. 2003. *Community-based tourism enterprise development: Management of enterprises document for discussion*. Windhoek: Nacobta.

The document is an illustrative guide to sustainable and unsustainable community-based tourism enterprises (CBTEs). Unsustainable CBTEs empower individuals within conservancy committees rather than empowering entire committees. The following process is suggested: development of a business plan; identification of management tasks; establishing objectives for the 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.

This document 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 being 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.

This document presents the outcomes 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. It outlines issues identified at various rock art sites and strategies to address the issues. It suggests restorative action at each of the sites.

Nkala, H. 1997. *Private sector communal based natural resources management*. Southern African Development Community Natural Resources Management Programme. Harare: WWF Southern Africa Regional Programme Office.

This report outlines different roles that can be played by governments, communities and the private sector in natural resource management.

Pilime, AT. 1997. *Common property resources management: A report on a regional training course*. Southern African Development Community Natural Resources Management Programme. Harare: WWF Southern Africa Regional Programme Office.

This report 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 to manage common property resources are discussed.

Reed, M & Dougill, A. 2004. *Participatory indicator development: Indigenous Vegetation Programme workshop manual*. Gaborone: Government of Botswana.



This manual discusses environmental indicators as tools for land monitoring and management that can be applied by communities to capture complex environmental information. It 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.

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.* London: International Institute for Environment and Development in association with Namibia Community-Based Tourism Association. (Poverty, inequality and environment series; no. 1.)

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.

Southern Alliance for Indigenous

Resources. 2003. *Participatory natural resources management manual: A handbook for facilitators in CBNRM.* Harare: Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources.

A step-by-step guide to conducting participatory research for natural resources management with rural communities.

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/ Water Research Fund for Southern Africa Symposium: 'Integrating Water Supply & Water Demand for

Sustainable Use of Water Resources', 30–31 October 2002, Arusha, Tanzania.

This paper 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 points are raised as being central to any gender-sensitive approach to water management.

Sneed, TV. 2000. *A strategic framework for CBNRM media campaigns in Malawi.* Blantyre: Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi. (COMPASS document; no. 15.)

This document provides practical guidelines for developing and disseminating CBNRM messages. It notes that communication should be timely to make maximise impacts. Different media types as well as messages to be produced and disseminated are recommended depending on the audience being targeted.

Svendsen, DS. 1999. *Guidelines and tools for community-based monitoring.* Blantyre: Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi.



This guideline outlines a process and provide tools for effective participatory community-based monitoring of CBNRM grants and projects. It 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 to determining indicators, doing baseline studies, collecting data and analysing data.

Van der Jagt, C & Rozemeijer, N.

2002. *Practical guide for facilitating CBNRM in Botswana.* Gaborone: IUCN/ SNV CBNRM Support Programme. (Occasional paper; no. 8.)

This 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; representative; accountable leadership; equitable distribution of benefits; and transparent facilitation of the process. The paper notes that the process should involve community mobilisation 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 the conditions for starting a CBNRM project are favourable. The implementation of the project should have a monitoring and evaluation plan which evaluates natural resource use plans, user rights, commercial utilisation and the use to which financial benefits are put.

Wright, A. 1997. *Managing one's job: Project cycle management: A report on a regional training course.* Southern African Development Community Natural Resources Management Programme. Harare: WWF Southern Africa Regional Programme Office.



This manual 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.* Southern African Development Community Natural Resources Management Programme. Harare: WWF Southern Africa Regional Programme Office.

This paper discusses how scenario planning can be done.

Zador, M. 2000. *Performance monitoring for COMPASS and for CBNRM in Malawi.* Blantyre: Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi. (COMPASS document; no. 8.)

This paper 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.

Other sources of literature

COMPASS www.compass-malawi.com/

Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi is designed to target people and institutions engaged in CBNRM initiatives at national, district and local levels. COMPASS is funded by USAID/Malawi and implemented by Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI) of Bethesda, Maryland, USA in collaboration with Development Management Associates of Lilongwe, Malawi. This website 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 six 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; 6.) General concepts and guidelines. [Author's abstract.]

Chafota, J. 1998. *Review of regional community based natural resource management related research*. Southern African Development Community (SADC) Natural Resource Management Programme. Harare: WWF Southern Africa Regional Programme Office.

This document identifies CBNRM research projects in the southern African region. It provides research project summaries indicating country, project title, individual or organisation 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 or WWF Southern African Regional Programme Office in Harare.

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

This website reviews ethnobotanical literature from eastern and 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.

Dix, A. 1996. *CAMPFIRE: Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources: An annotated bibliography*. Harare: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe.

An annotated bibliography comprising literature published on CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe between January 1985 and June 1996. Most entries were published by organisations involved in the implementation of the CAMPFIRE programme.

CBNRM Net www.cbnrm.net/index.html

This 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.

Livelihoods Connect www.livelihoods.org/

Livelihoods Connect is a collection of syntheses on sustainable livelihoods based on the work of the UK Department for International Development (DFID).



Natural resource perspectives www.odi.org/nrp/

The Overseas Development Institute's (ODI) natural resource perspective series presents accessible information on current development issues and is 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.

IUCN Mozambique. Undated. *A review of community wildlife/natural resource management initiatives in Mozambique.*

A report prepared as part of the Institute for Environment and Development'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.* Available from www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inst/papers/past.htm#socexcl

A literature review conducted as part of a United Nations Development Programme and International Institute for Labour Studies project entitled 'Patterns and Causes of Social Exclusion and the Design of Policies to Promote Integration'. It looks at four areas: concepts of exclusion and their application; the extent and pattern of exclusion; interactions between dimensions of exclusion; and policies to combat exclusion.

IUCN/SNV CBNRM Programme www.cbnrm.bw

A collaboration of IUCN and SNV, the programme is a focal point for CBNRM in Botswana. It 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

National CBNRM Forum in Botswana. 2004. *Proceedings of the Third National*

CBNRM Conference in Botswana 25th-26th of November 2003 and the CBNRM status report 2003. Gaborone: National CBNRM Forum.

This paper discusses the 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 seven government departments, and NGO fact sheets with data on eight NGOs and their involvement in CBNRM.

Rozemeijer, N. 2003. CBNRM in Botswana 1989–2002: *A select and annotated bibliography and other stories.* Gaborone: IUCN [World Conservation Union] /SNV CBNRM Support Programme. (CBNRM Support Programme occasional paper; no. 11.)

This document contains an annotated bibliography of CBNRM materials as well as newspaper articles. Available from www.cbnrm.bw

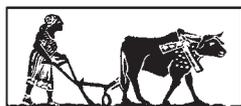
Khanya – managing rural change www.khanya-mrc.co.za

An organisation which addresses the challenge of rural poverty, working within the context of a transforming 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.

Phytotrade Africa www.sanprota.com/
Phytotrade Africa is a catalyst for facilitation the discovery of natural products and their marketing on the world market. It supports product research and development, collaborative production and rigorous quality control. By linking rural producers with international buyers, it creates business partnerships for Africa's natural products. 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 www.lead.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.

The International Association for the Study of Common Property

www.iascp.org

An international nonprofit association brings 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 publishes a quarterly Commons Digest. 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 included. 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>.

CODEOSUB www.resourceafrica.org/programs/codeosub/

Conservation and Development Opportunities from the Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Communal Lands of Southern Africa is a project led by ResourceAfrica with partners in seven southern African countries and supported by the European Union together with the Ford Foundation. CODEOSUB is a three-year initiative to develop capacity within the Southern African Development Community so that NGOs and community groups can work with governments to promote CBNRM within the framework of Biodiversity Strategies and Action 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 www.nacso.org.na/

The Namibia Association of Community Based Natural Resource Management

Support Organizations (NACSO) is an association of 12 CBNRM service organisations (11 NGOs and the University of Namibia). The purpose of NACSO is to provide services to communal area communities who seek to manage and utilise their natural resources in an equitable and sustainable manner. The underpinning philosophy of 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 understanding that no single institution houses all of the skills, resources and capacity to provide community organisations with the multi-faceted assistance (community organisation, 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.

Bainbridge, V, Foerster, S, Pasteur, K, Pimbert, M, Pratt, G & Arroyo, IY.

2000. *Transforming bureaucracies: Institutionalising participatory approaches and processes for natural resource management: An annotated bibliography.* www.iied.org/sarl/pubs/institutpart.



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.]

Focus: A publication of the Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources

www.safireweb.org

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.

The Gatekeeper series www.iied.org/sarl/gatekeepers/index

This publication of the Natural Resources Group at the International Institute for Environment and Development (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, 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.

Rural Development Forest Network

Publications of this network can be found at www.odifpeg.org.uk/rdfn/englishfiles/networkpapers15english.html.



Unannotated southern African literature

- Aluma, JRW, Broekhoven, AJ, Iddi, S, Lowore, JD, Mutenwa, SM, Odera, JA & Ruiz Perez, M. 1997. *Research on non-timber forest products in selected countries in southern and east Africa: Themes, research issues, priorities and constraints*. Bogor, Indonesia: Center for International Forestry Research. (CIFOR working paper series.)
- Alwang, J, Ersado, L & Taruvinga, N. 2001. Changes in poverty in Zimbabwe between 1990 and 1996: Worsening outcomes under adverse conditions. *Development Southern Africa*, 18(5):553–78.
- Alexander, J & McGregor, J. 2000. Wildlife and politics: CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe. *Development and Change*, 31:605–27.
- Archer, F, Turner, S & Venter, F. 1996. Range management, livestock production and nature conservation: The Richtersveld National Park, in *Successful natural resource management in southern Africa*, edited by W Critchley and SD Turner. Windhoek: Gamsberg Macmillan.
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