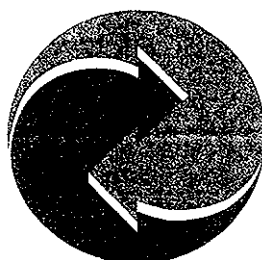


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Forest/Agriculture Interface

**THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMON PROPERTY ISSUES, TENURE
AND ACCESS RIGHTS IN RELATION TO LAND USE
MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AT THE
FOREST/AGRICULTURE INTERFACE**

by

Gill Shepherd¹, Liz Kiff² and Di Robertson³

NRI
Natural Resources Institute

SECTION C - COLLABORATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

C1

Author Ahmad, S. and Pankaj, Khullar
Title Public participation and rural development in South Chhindwara Forest Division, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh, India.
Source *Special issue: Focus on joint forest management. Indian Forester* 120(7): 611-614.
Year 1994
Language English
Abstract An account of community forest protection activities, implementation of rotational forest grazing schemes, and soil and water conservation work, as steps towards the rehabilitation of the degraded teak [*Tectona grandis*] and mixed dry deciduous forests in this area. Other efforts made include the development of cottage industries, and promotion of the idea of savings by the local people.
Keywords Asia; farming systems; GO; Indian Forestry Department; journal article; natural forest; social organisation; sustainable development/ management
Database CABI

C2

Author Applegate, G.B., Gilmour, D.A. and Mohns, B.
Title Biomass and productivity estimations for community forest management: a case study from the hills of Nepal - I. Biomass and productivity of chir pine (*Pinus roxburghii* Sargent) plantations.
Source *Biomass* 17(2): 115-136 (17 ref.).
Year 1989
Language English
Abstract A site quality rating using a height intercept method was calculated for 2 sites in a 9-yr-old plantation in the Middle Hills. Mean data for the high- and the low-quality sites respectively were: total above-ground biomass 35.15 and 7.53 t/ha (stems 15.62 and 3.57; branchwood 12.47 and 2.62; foliage 6.65 and 1.29 t/ha), and c.a.i. at 9 yr 6.7 and 2.1 t/ha.
Keywords Asia; case studies; forestry; JFM; plantation; technical methods
Database CABI

C3

Author Arnold, J.E.M.
Title Social forestry and communal management in India
Source *Network Paper. Social Forestry Network Overseas Development Institute (UK). 1990, no. 11b, 13 pp. (fig, table, 21 ref.), Oxford Forestry Inst., University of Oxford, Oxford, UK.*
Year 1990
Language English
Abstract Social forestry in India is reviewed in this paper. The emphasis is on the establishment of woodlots on communal land and collective management by the user community. Having examined the management and use of common property resources, the main features of the communal woodlot activities are investigated. It appears that panchayats, rather than a village council, user group or a body selected by the village, have been involved in the dialogue with forest departments over the planning of the woodlots. Although the woodlots activities have reached the stage at which they should be taken over, the panchayat or forestry committees are reluctant to assume responsibility for management. Perspectives concerning the future management of common property resources are offered.
Keywords Asia; community woodlot; external organisational arrangements; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; organisational development; paper
Database TROPAG

Section C - Collaborative Forest Management

C4

- Author** Arnold, J.E.M. and Stewart, W.C.
Title Common property resource management in India.
Source *Tropical Forestry Papers*. 1991, No. 24, vii + 52 pp. (92 ref. ISBN 0-85074-119-X) Oxford Forestry Institute Oxford, UK.
Year 1991
Language English
Abstract A review undertaken for the World Bank, based on published and unpublished sources and discussions with researchers in the field. The report is in seven sections. The introductory section defines common property and common property resource (CPR) management. Section 2 examines different approaches to analysis of CPR management issues, and their relevance to the situation in India. Section 3 outlines the extent and status of common (uncultivated) land in India, and the main changes that have occurred in the past. Section 4 reviews, for each agroecological region (mountain and hill areas, semi-arid and arid regions, and the belt of forests across central India), available information on usage of and dependence on common lands and the resources derived from them. Section 5 examines examples of surviving CPR management systems, and various new location-specific systems involving forest land. Section 6 analyses the attempts to influence CPR usage and management on a large scale through social forestry programmes. Section 7 is a general discussion, with conclusions. There are three appendices: Rights, privileges, concessions and de facto use of CPRs; Characteristics and institutional rules of selected communal management approaches; and Case studies of joint management by villagers and forest departments (in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and West Bengal).
Keywords Asia; case studies; GO; historical perspective; Indian Forestry Department; institutional development; natural forest; organisational development; paper; World Bank
Database CABI

C5

- Author** Arora, D.
Title From state regulation to people's participation: case of forest management in India.
Source *Economic and Political Weekly* 29(12): 691-698.
Year 1994
Language English
Abstract In recent years there has been an emphasis on people's participation in both official policy discourse at national and international levels and non-official political discourse at the level of NGOs and local voluntary agencies and organizations. The introduction of joint forest management systems (JFMS) in 11 states of India is easily promoted and readily interpreted as a major shift from state regulation towards people's participation in forest management. It is important, however, to not only examine this issue in terms of its claims, but to perceive and interpret these claims as well as their underlying limitations. Twenty-three per cent of India's geographical areas has been declared as forest area. Apart from the economic and social value of forests, the ecological worth is beyond doubt. While the blame for the increase in forest degradation has long been laid on the increasing population pressure, it has now been admitted that the orientation and direction of state policy on forest management has itself been the primary reason for the worsening state of both forests and forest dependent people. This paper raises some questions about the real meanings of JFMS. It traces the evolution of state policy towards forest management and then discusses the politico-economic context which informed the recent changes and outlines the recent scenario which may emerge. The actual experiences and underlying possibilities in terms of people's empowerment; autonomy; utilization of local knowledge and skills; and implementation and expansion without being captured by vested interests, and further indicates the steps needed to realize the objective of a genuine and effective role of people in forest management in India.
Keywords Asia; environmental degradation; external organisational arrangements; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; institutional development; internal regulations; JFM; journal article; natural forest; policy

Database CABI

C6

Author Ashish, M.

Title Decentralized management of natural resources in the UP hills.

Source *Economic and Political Weekly* 28(35): 1793-1796.

Year 1993

Language English

Abstract Despite all the Indian government's development efforts, and remittances from migrants, over- population in relation to poor land productivity has resulted in land degradation and deforestation in the Uttar Pradesh hills of India. Pressure for fuel and fodder among all classes of land, including the reserved forests, result in continuing degradation. If any new management system for revival of the common property resources is to succeed, the locals need to be actively involved in every phase of the programme. Improved management of land and livestock would be able to raise sustainable yields of fodder and forest produce above present needs. However, linked problems of resource poverty and environmental degradation are severe and people lack powers of management. General schemes for improved land management have to be adopted to each village's specific conditions. Village communities must discover the most suitable approach to new land management that will suit their specific conditions. Governments do have a role to play, as they must give villages legal ownership of common lands. Forest panchayats have not always worked; many reasons for this are outlined. Some alternatives are suggested.

Keywords Asia; deforestation; environmental degradation; forest margins; GO; Indian Forestry Department; journal article; natural forest; socioeconomic issues; sustainable development/ management; tenural change and evolution

Database CABI

C7

Author Bahuguna, V.K., Rathor, B.M.S. and Luthra, V.

Title Collective forest management in India.

Source *Ambio* 23(4-5): 269-273 (14 ref.).

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract The conservation of natural resources, such as forests, is not possible without the active involvement of local people. Indian history shows many examples of participatory management of natural resources. However, this is not the case for forests, for a number of legal, social and administrative reasons. The new National Forest Policy of 1988, clearly states that management of forest resources in India should include the active involvement of local people. The blending of forest science within the sociocultural framework of local people was also stated in a June 1990 resolution of the Government of India. Common property resource management is discussed with particular respect to Indian forests, and the example provided by Harda Forest Division, Madhya Pradesh, is described and discussed. Village Forest Protection Committees have been established in this state (as in various other Indian states). The work carried out by such committees includes control of illicit fellings, forest fire prevention and control, collective management activities, and welfare activities. An eco- development centre has been established at Rahatgaon, where the people are trained in employment generating activities; these include forestry and agroforestry practices, collection and processing of minor forest products, generation of environmental awareness, etc. The functioning of the people's organization at the village level is discussed.

Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; indigenous knowledge; internal regulations; journal article; natural forest; organisational development; policy; sustainable development/ management

Database CABI

C8

- Author** Bannerjee, U., Palit, S., Roy, S.B., Lahiri, A.K., Gayan, K.C., Raha, A.K., Chandra, N.S. and Poffenberger, M.
- Title** Forest regeneration through community protection. Proceedings of the Working Group Meeting on Forest Protection Committees, Calcutta, June 21-22, 1989.
- Source** *Forest regeneration through community protection. Proceedings of the Working Group Meeting on Forest Protection Committees, Calcutta, June 21-22, 1989* v + 53 pp. (Ed. Malhotra-KC) Forest Department; Calcutta, West Bengal, India.
- Year** 1989
- Language** English
- Abstract** The West Bengal Forest Department has actively supported and developed the Forest Protection Committee (FPC) programme since its initiation in Arabari Range in 1973. In 1989, the Ford Foundation funded the preparation of a series of FPC case studies and an analysis workshop, in order to assist the Department to document and learn from this important experience. The Ford Foundation and the West Bengal Forest Department are now developing a research and training support programme to allow the FPC experience to be better extended within and outside West Bengal. The meeting reported here was sponsored by the West Bengal Forest Department, the Indian Institute for Bio-Social Research and Development, the Ramakrishna Mission and the Ford Foundation. The proceedings contain an introduction, 2 opening statements (Participatory forest management in West Bengal, Bannerjee, U.; Present status of Forest Protection Committees, Palit, S.), 4 discussion group reports (West Bengal Forest Department training and extension, Roy, S.; FPC production, processing and marketing, Lahiri, A.K.; FPC protection systems, Gayan, K.C.; and Micro-management planning, Raha, A.K.), and an account of FPC case studies (Community forest management in West Bengal: FPC case studies, Chandra, N.S.; Poffenberger, M.).
- Keywords** Asia; case studies; external organisational arrangements; Ford Foundation; FPC; GO; Indian Forestry Department; institutional development; internal regulations; natural forest; sustainable development/ management; training/ extension/ technology transfer; workshop proceedings
- Database** CABI

C9

- Author** Barrow, E.G.C.
- Title** Extension and learning examples for the Pokot and Turkana, pastoralists in Kenya.
- Source** *IDS workshop, Farmers and agriculture research: complementary methods*. Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, England.
- Year** 1987
- Language** English
- Abstract** The summary concerns Turkana district, a semi-arid and arid environment with high ambient temperatures and low and erratic rainfall (180-400mm). The inhabitants were originally highly mobile herders of camels, cattle and goats, but now settlements have been established all over the district. Trees are vital for fuel, construction, fodder, food and medicine. Woody vegetation is extremely important as dry season forage. The *Ekwar* is a vital part of livestock management: in the dry season it is often access to fruit and fodder trees that restricts movement. The *Ekwar* system is less strong in the wetter areas where there are fewer rivers with riverine woodlands. Preliminary analysis indicates that people are based in their *Ekwar* for much longer periods than planners associate with pastoral peoples. Usually at least one generation has stayed in their *Ekwar* and their fathers will have, in many cases, been buried there. At the present the woody resource of the area is not seriously depleted except in the areas of settlement and in particular the larger settlements. However there is an overall lack of recruitment of young trees to the woody resource. The Forest Department and NORAD have run training courses on woodland management. Permits have to be obtained for burning of charcoal (and then only from identified naturally dead trees) and for building timber. This is enforced, in co-operation with the Administration, through the Chiefs' Act and is gradually achieving a degree of order in a difficult situation. These efforts have resulted in more people planting trees around their homes, without receiving any form of payment. There is also a much

greater respect for the protection of young naturally growing trees and as a result many of these young trees are growing rapidly. Much of this is taking place in and around the settlement areas which is where the major problems are.

Keywords Africa; external organisational arrangements; GO; indigenous knowledge; internal regulations; Kenyan Forestry Department; savanna woodland; sustainable development/ management

Database ODI

C10

Author Basu, N.G.

Title Forests and tribals.

Source v + 196pp. (BIDS, 52 ref.), Manisha Granthalaya, Calcutta, India.

Year 1987

Language English

Abstract Problems of Indian forests are analysed from the point of view of the forest-dwelling communities. A new forest policy with a new outlook for its management is suggested to arrest further denudation of the forests and to enlist people's participation in the forest regeneration movement. The study is based on formal research, participatory research and demonstrative experiments in the forest zones of India. Village studies of forest dwellers in 8 villages in West Bengal and 3 villages in Bihar are presented. Case studies are included of women head-loaders in Ranchi District of Chotanagpur plateau, Bihar; a community forest management project in Ranchi District; and utilization of common waste land in three villages, also in Ranchi District.

Keywords Asia; case studies; external organisational arrangements; gender issues; internal regulations; policy; report; social organisation; sustainable development/ management

Database CABI

C11

Author Bhatnagar, P.

Title Participatory forest management: a case study of Tikariya village in Kundam block of Jabalpur District.

Source *Vaniki Sandesh* 18(1): 19-29 (5 ref.).

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract The results are reported of a pre-project socioeconomic study of 2 villages (Tikariya and Roriya) in Madhya Pradesh, undertaken to determine the feasibility of the implementation of community based forest management (Joint Forest Management, or JFM), quantify the extent of dependence on forest products, define the attitude of the indigenous people, and recommend measures for the smooth functioning of such a project. Primary surveys were conducted in all the households of the villages and forest biodiversity was checked to define the level of forest degradation. The entire economy of Tikariya village was forest based, with forests the primary source of livelihood. Commercial head loading was the only source of cash earning.

Keywords Asia; economics; environmental degradation; external organisational arrangements; forestry; JFM; journal article; survey/ questionnaire

Database CABI

C12

Author Blowfield, M.E.

Title Social development within KPHP Development: a discussion paper.

Source Internal project document, Indonesia Tropical Forest Management Programme.

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract This discussion paper reviews some of the ideas resulting from the increasing realisation of the importance of social development for sustainable production forest management in Indonesia. The ideas are placed in a framework for incorporating social development into the KPHP concept and issues of future concern and focus are flagged.

Keywords Asia; forestry; organisational development; social organisation; sustainable development/ management; working paper

Database NRI

C13

Author Borlagdan, S.B., Racelis, M., Prill, B.J. and Pabico, A.

Title Highlights on CBRM.

Source *PURC News and Views* 8(1): 2-21. Philippine Uplands Resource Center (PURC), Manila, Philippines.

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract This issue contains 4 papers on Community Based Resource Management (CBRM), which is seen as a means of attaining sustainable development through emphasising a community's capability, responsibility and accountability. The papers are: (1) Community based resource management: underlying concepts and theories (Borlagdan; 2-7; 27 ref.); (2) Forest farmers and fisherfolk as stewards of community resources (Racelis; 8-12; 1 ref.) - in the Philippines; (3) Sustainable strategies for natural resource management in the Cordillera Highlands (Prill-Brett; 13-18) - with particular reference to community forest management in the Philippines; and (4) Analysis: what is holding CBRM back? (Pabico; 18-21).

Keywords Asia; case studies; internal regulations; journal article; social organisation; stewardship; sustainable development/ management

Database CABI

C14

Author Branney, P. and Dev, O.P.

Title Development of participatory forest management for community forests in the Koshi Hills

Source *Banko Jankari* 4(1):47-52

Year 1993

Language English

Abstract Established forest user groups are increasingly requesting assistance from their district forest office for technical support in managing their forests. The provision of this type of help is indicated in the 1993 Forest Act. Users need to make more productive use of their forests if satisfaction of their basic needs is to be achieved. The main difficulties which district field office field staff encounter in attempting to meet this demand for technical support are discussed. These include lack of relevant practical experience, limited technical training and inappropriate or inaccessible published information. A process of forest management workshops followed by the participatory preparation of a simple working plan with both the field staff and users is outlined. The simple working plan becomes a planning and management tool for the user group, and a way for the district forest office to monitor user group activity. The working plan is appended to the existing operational plan. Within the framework of the working plan, a series of demonstration plots are being established. These aim to cover a range of forest management situations and will assist user groups in developing ways of managing their forest according to their needs, as well as giving practical experience to field staff enabling them to provide better service to other user groups (from authors' summary).

Keywords Asia; forestry; GO; institutional development; journal article; natural forest; Nepal Forestry Department; organisational development; sustainable development/ management; technical methods; training/ extension/ technology transfer

Database NRI

C15

Author Cernea, M.M.

Title User groups as producers in participatory afforestation strategies.

Source *World Bank Discussion Papers* 1989, No. 70, v + 80pp.

Year 1989

Language English

Abstract Policy options and operational strategies for improving social forestry programmes are discussed. Part one discusses the general social prerequisites for reforestation programmes. It focuses on land tenure variables in forestry, particularly under regimes of common property over land. An historical analysis is undertaken of the process of privatization of the commons in Azad Kashmir (Pakistan) in three stages, namely informal partitioning, incremental appropriation and formal privatization, to show why a World Bank-financed community forestry project to stimulate farmers' tree-planting behaviour did not succeed. Part two of the study broadens the analysis from community, as one type of group, to several other types of social groups and units of social organization. The role of groups as purposive social actors in forestry development is examined. The advantages of group actions are defined, together with the difficulties, transaction costs and structural constraints involved. The rise and fall of interest in 'community woodlot' schemes is analysed. It is concluded that the failures of the so-called 'community forestry' approaches are largely traceable to the misconceptions embedded in their design about communities' capacity for coordinated collective action in planting/managing trees. Seven basic sociological reasons for which communities as population clusters should not be regarded as willing and able corporate actors in afforestation programmes are identified. It is argued further, at a more general level, that social forestry strategies: (a) must be conceived with the definition of the adequate unit(s) of social organization capable of translating one or another of such strategies into practice; (b) must ensure a match between the silvicultural technologies they promote and the social groups they aim to involve; and (c) must carry out a certain amount of social engineering (group formation and maintenance, establishing incentives and penalties, setting up authority arrangements and communication channels, benefit distribution, etc.). Family-centred or group-centred strategies are possible options to replace 'community' approaches, with public investment being channelled through both. Alternative potential collective actors (groups) include farmers' groups for forestry, associations of landless tree growers, age groups, women's groups, watershed based forestry, etc. Evidence from many social forestry projects is examined to assess the results of family-centred or group-centred approaches. The study concludes that such alternative group structures need not all predate the project.

Keywords Asia; community woodlot; gender issues; institutional development; organisational development; paper; reforestation; socioeconomic issues; trees on farms; World Bank

Database CABI

C16

Author Chhetri, R.B. and Pandey, T.R.

Title User group forestry in the far-western region of Nepal (case studies from Baitadi and Achham).

Source viii + 101 pp. (44 ref. ISBN 92-9115-080-0) International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Kathmandu, Nepal.

Year 1992

Language English

Abstract Eight case studies are presented discussing the role of community forest management in integrated mountain development in Nepal. A variety of practices were found, and commonalities are noted, and lessons drawn for future forestry development.

Keywords Asia; book; case studies; forestry; GO; natural forest; Nepal Forestry Department; plantation; sustainable development/ management

Database CABI

C17

Author Colchester, M.

Title Sustaining the forests: the community-based approach in South and South-East Asia

Source *Discussion Paper UNRISD (Switzerland)*. 1992, no. 35, 38 pp. (biblio, ISSN 1012-6511) *Development and Change* 25:69-100 (1994)

Year 1992

Language English

Abstract Examples from South and South-East Asia are used to examine the social and political context in which forest communities operate, to outline the main obstacles to sustainable management of natural resources and to review the experiences of community-based forest protection initiatives. Having discussed the concept of sustainability, attention is given to the impact of government and forest policies on the livelihood of forest communities, the communities' resistance to forest destruction, and the struggle to assert their customary rights to land. It is argued that traditional resource management systems of forest communities offer good starting points to build on to achieve sustainability. Some governmental initiatives to promote community forest management are considered, and it is emphasized that the community-based approach to resource management should be vested in open, accountable and equitable systems of decision making at the local level.

Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; forestry; internal regulations; paper; social organisation; sustainable development/ management

Database TROPAG

C18

Author Crosby, P.B. and Barrett, J.P.

Title A decision-making case study for community forest management.

Source *Northern Journal of Applied Forestry* 5(4): 254-258 (11 ref.).

Year 1988

Language English

Abstract A multiple-use forest inventory and survey of residents' preferences for forest uses were analysed by a matrix technique to select preferred management strategies for the Rye Town Forest, New Hampshire, USA. This procedure, which rates and weighs alternative effects, can provide a systematic, objective comparison between alternatives, allowing forest managers to analyse and compare new alternatives efficiently.

Keywords journal article; North America; survey/ questionnaire; sustainable development/ management; technical methods

Database CABI

C19

Author Das, P.K.

Title Women in joint forest management.

Source *Social Action New Delhi* 44(2): 56-68 (21 ref.).

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract A new form of forest resource conservation through joint ventures between forest departments and local village communities was introduced in India in 1990 and popularized as the Joint Forest Management (JFM). Gender issues are yet to be institutionalized in the policy framework of forestry programmes aimed at rural development. An analysis of the JFM resolutions adapted by the participating states reveals that many of them have ignored gender issues in the programme. The involvement of women in the JFM largely depends on their current level of interaction with the forest. Based on this, rural women can be categorized into two groups. One includes women from communities who gather and process forest products; the other consists of those who do not go to the forest areas at all. Women are equal partners with men and hence their active involvement is a crucial parameter in the success of programmes like the JFM where local people have been conceived as partners with the forest department. However, women are often excluded. The policy guidelines issued by central and participating state governments are inadequate to stimulate forest personnel at the operational level to take adequate measures to include women in the management of forests. Short-term formal training for the field staff is important to provide them with information on the new management programmes and policies, but building up capabilities for their active involvement in the programme is critical to its success. NGOs have demonstrated their skills in reaching out to rural women and coordinating programmes for their development. Their involvement in these intermediary institutions

will not only help the field staff develop their capability but also accelerate the process of bridging their differences with the local community.

Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; gender issues; GO; Indian Forestry Department; institutional development; internal regulations; journal article; policy; social organisation; training/ extension/ technology transfer

Database CABI

C20

Author Dhar, S.K., Gupta, J.R. and Sarin, M.

Title Participatory forest management in the Shivalik Hills: experiences of the Haryana Forest Department.

Source *Working Paper Series Sustainable Forest Management, Ford Foundation. 1990, No. 5, ii + 37 pp. (11 ref.), New Delhi, India.*

Year 1990

Language English

Abstract The Shivalik Hills ecosystem extends from Nepal to Pakistan at the base of the Himalayas, and is a highly erosion prone area, in need of protective measures. This paper is presented in 3 parts: (1) Early experiences with hill resource societies as joint forest managers (Dhar; 11 ref.) - an overview of progress in restoring a degraded ecosystem and establishment of joint forest management procedures; (2) Expanding department capacity to work with forest communities (Gupta); and (3) Working with village groups (Madhu Sarin) - an account including 2 case studies, one of a single village community, and the second of a beat of 4 villages of different social groups.

Keywords Asia; case studies; external organisational arrangements; GO; Nepal Forestry Department; paper; plantation; reforestation; social organisation

Database CABI

C21

Author Dove, M.R.

Title The theory of social forestry intervention: the state of the art in Asia.

Source

Year 1995

Language English

Abstract This study focuses on the major issues in current thinking about the theory of social forestry development in Asia. The first of these issues concerns the cause of deforestation. The governmental view is that deforestation is a gradual process driven by community-based factors, whereas the community view is that deforestation is a stochastic process driven by external, political-economic factors. The two explanations have different implications for where the 'problematique' of social forestry is located - in the forest community or in the forest agency - and how, therefore, it is to be addressed. A second issue concerns how and when social forestry interventions are carried out. The concept of a 'window-opportunity' for intervention reflects a widespread belief that it is important *when* interventions are carried out - with both the costs and benefits of intervention increasing as it is timed earlier and decreasing as it is timed later. A key determinant of the best time for intervention is the receptivity of the forest agency and the broader society. The purpose of intervention is to strengthen receptivity and other factors conducive to change, and to minimise the possibility of a reversal of direction. The third issue is whether the focus of social forestry intervention should be on state lands or on community lands. While there are logical reasons for either foci, the continuing vacillation between them suggests the lack of a theoretical perspective with sufficient breadth to encompass them both. Whatever the focus, attitudinal change within the forest agency is usually mandated in social forestry interventions, but is rarely accompanied with intervention in the underlying power relations, reflecting a continuing difficulty in viewing the forest agency sociologically. The lack of sociological perspective also is seen in the tendency to focus on adding resources perceived to be in short supply, instead of removing institutional obstacles - including those within the forest agency - to the proper use of existing resources. The final issue involves the unintended consequences of social forestry intervention. These include redirection of the intervention as a result of

bureaucratic resistance or negative feedback and secondary consequences stemming from the dynamic responses by forests, forest communities, and forest agencies in their relationship (from author's summary).

Keywords Asia; deforestation; external organisational arrangements; forestry; institutional development; social organisation; socioeconomic issues

Database NRI

C22

Author Duinker, P.N., Matakala, P.W., Chege, F. and Bouthillier, L.

Title Community forests in Canada: an overview.

Source *Forestry Chronicle* 70(6): 711-720 (77 ref.).

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract A community forest is defined as a tree-dominated ecosystem managed for multiple community values and benefits by the community. A literature review is presented, and examples of community forests in Europe and the United States are cited. An overview is given of community forest initiatives, policy developments, and research projects in Canada. For communities contemplating community forest management, considerations that need to be made early on are discussed: (a) landbase; (b) range of resources involved; (c) property rights and tenure options; (d) models of administration; (e) decision making; (f) public participation; and (g) financing.

Keywords forestry; journal article; North America; organisational development; social organisation

Database CABI

C23

Author Dunn, A.

Title Summaries of some recent project approaches to conservation and development.

Source *Rural Development Forestry Network Paper 18d* pp. 1-11. ODI, Regent's College, London, UK.

Year 1995

Language English

Abstract Seven projects, involving NGOs, state departments and local people in Indonesia, Malawi, Nepal, Panama, Ecuador, Bwindi, Namibia, Venezuela and the Solomon Islands are discussed with comment on their success in conservation and development. The long term sustainability of conservation areas is dependent on the inclusion of local people from the initial planning phase through to daily management. Economic benefits are also important, with examples of butterfly farming, honey production, tourist levies, recreation and craft markets and facilitation of commercial development within locally based knowledge and political systems.

Keywords Africa; Asia; enriched forest areas; environmental conservation; external organisational arrangements; indigenous knowledge; internal regulations; Latin America; LVO; natural forest; NGO; Oceania; organisational development; paper; sustainable development/ management; tourism/ recreation; training/ extension/ technology transfer; WWF

Database NRI

C24

Author Enti, S.S., Acquah, S.D., Ghana Forestry Department Botany Unit, and Amoako, P.

Title New publication notice.

Source *Collaborative Forest Management News*. 1993, No. 2, 26 pp., Forestry Department, Collaborative Forest Management Unit (CFMU), Kumasi, Ghana.

Year 1993

Language English

Abstract This issue of Collaborative Forest Management News is CFMU Newsletter No. 2. It contains several short articles on collaborative forest management, news and views from the Forestry Department Planning Branch, and 3 other short articles (2 as contributions from Network members). Collaborative forest management topics covered include: incentives for sustainable forest management; the difference between collaborative and joint forest management; developing collaborative forest management; and community

involvement in plantation development. The 3 other articles are: A rare tree species on the edge of extinction: *Talbotiella gentii* (Botany Unit); *Marantaceae* (Enti, A. A.); and Forestry and community nutrition (Acquah, S. D.). The next issue of the newsletter is due early in 1994.

Keywords Africa; Ghana Forestry Department; GO; organisational development; report; social organisation; sustainable development/ management

Database CABI

C25

Author Finlayson, W. (ed.)

Title Community forestry management.

Source *Banko Janakari* 1(4): vi + 102 pp..

Year 1987

Language English

Abstract This special issue contains the 19 papers presented to the workshop on community forestry management in the hills of Nepal, held at Kathmandu on 26-29 Nov. 1987. The workshop was sponsored by HMG, FAO, NAFF, SATA and USAID. The subjects discussed (and on which papers are included) were in 5 groups, each of which produced a set of recommendations: Legislation and policy (3 papers); Community forest management - case studies (5), and social processes and extension (4); Training and education (3); Institutional matters (1); and Forest management research (3).

Keywords Asia; case studies; GO; journal article; Nepal Forestry Department; policy; training/ extension/ technology transfer; workshop proceedings

Database CABI

C26

Author Foley, G. and Barnard, G.

Title Farm and community forestry

Source *Earthscan Technical Report No. 3* 236pp. (ISBN 0-905347-53-6) IIED, London, UK.

Year 1984

Language English

Abstract This report provides a review and appraisal of experience to date with farming and community forestry. It examines different programme approaches and analyses the contextual and other factors which determine their scope and limitations. Specifically it reviews traditions of tree cultivation, the causes of tree depletion, constraints on tree growing (including tenure), farm forestry, tree growing for family uses, community forestry, land allocation and schemes (including the taungya system), programme planning and implementation (including planning for women's needs), assessing the market for wood products, technical problems and a review of selected countries programmes in Asia and Africa.

Keywords community woodlot; external organisational arrangements; forestry; fuel wood; gender issues; geographically non-specific; plantation; report; taungya systems; trees on farms

Database NRI

C27

Author Garg, R.K. and Lodha, R.M.

Title Sustainable forestry through people's participation.

Source *Environmental ruin: the crisis of survival* p. 321-343. (ISBN 81-85182-79-5), Indus Publishing Company, New Delhi, India.

Year 1993

Language English

Abstract The first part of this paper (chapter 25 of the book) discusses the general principles of sustainability in biological systems. The paper goes on to discuss sustainable management of forests in India, giving details of the silvicultural systems used. The remainder of the paper discusses people's participation in forest management, giving summaries of studies undertaken by the Ford Foundation in tribal regions of West Bengal and Haryana, and describing community participation procedures and processes in general. Details of community forest management systems in use in various states

(West Bengal, Haryana, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Tamil Nadu) are summarized in a table, based on information from a workshop on sustainable forestry held in 1990 by the Indian Environmental Society (with support from the Ford Foundation). The role of NGOs is also discussed briefly.

- Keywords** Asia; chapter; Ford Foundation; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; NGO; social organisation; sustainable development/ management
- Database** CABI
- C28**
- Author** Goodland, R., Ledec, G., Webb, M. and Berkes, F.
- Title** Meeting environmental concerns caused by common-property mismanagement in economic development projects.
- Source** *Common property resources. Ecology and community based sustainable development.* p.148-163 (Ed. Berkes, F. 2 tab., 47 ref. ISBN 1-85293-080-2), Belhaven Press with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, London, UK.
- Year** 1989
- Language** English
- Abstract** Developing countries face serious environmental degradation problems, often discussed in terms of 'common property' resource mismanagement. Using a broad definition of common property, this paper presents three major categories of environmental mismanagement related to common property resources: (1) the misuse or breakdown of traditional common property management systems; (2) economically unjustified development projects or policies; and (3) economically justified development projects or policies. It focuses special attention on aspects of neoclassical economic analysis which need to be modified and supplemented by ecological criteria in order to promote more sustainable forms of development. It also suggests safe minimum standards, or non-market environmental criteria, which development projects or policies must meet in order to correct environmental mismanagement of common property resources not easily quantified or valued.
- Keywords** chapter; economics; environmental degradation; geographically non-specific; policy; sustainable development/ management
- Database** CABI
- C29**
- Author** Grimble, R., Chan, M., Aglionby, J. and Quan, J.
- Title** Trees and trade-offs: a stakeholder approach to natural resource management.
- Source** *IIED Gatekeeper Series No. SA52* 19pp. International Institute for Environment and Development, London, UK.
- Year** 1995
- Language** English
- Abstract** Stakeholder analysis (SA) can be defined as an approach for understanding a system by identifying the key actors or stakeholders in the system, and assessing their respective interests in that system. This paper reviews SA and discusses it in the specific context of tree resources, classifying stakeholder along a continuum from micro (local on-site users such as forest dwellers or livestock keepers) to macro levels (global or wider community such as international agencies or future generations). The stakeholders interest may range from land for cultivation or cultural sites, to biodiversity conservation and climatic regulation. Of central concern in this paper are conflicts (competition or disagreement between two or more stakeholder groups) and trade-offs (the process of balancing conflicting objectives) between macro and micro interests pertaining to the environment. The implications of SA for planning and policy are discussed.
- Keywords** conflict resolution; geographically non-specific; paper; policy; sustainable development/ management
- Database** NRI
- C30**
- Author** Guiang, E. and Dolom, B.
- Title** Update of the DENR [Philippines] community forestry program.

Source *De La Salle Univ., Taft Ave., Manila (Philippines). Philippine Uplands Resource Center. Third NGO [nongovernment organizations] Consultative Workshop on Upland Development Issues: proceedings. Manila (Philippines) 28 May - 1 Jun 1992. UNAC c/o PURC. p. 5-16.*

Year 1993

Language English

Abstract This paper discussed the recent status of CFP [community forest program], some lessons learned, issues, problems, needs and opportunities. The program has been moving. The roles of the DENR [Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines], NGOs, and the communities are gradually evolving in the implementation of key pilots. The community-based forest management scheme has a significant role to play in the sustainable management of the remaining residual and old growth forests in the country. Other options for implementing the program, however, must be explored and evaluated. The limited number of qualified NGOs is becoming a major constraint in the expansion of CFP in cancelled, expired, and abandoned Timber License Agreement.

Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; GO; natural forest; NGO; Philippines DENR; sustainable development/ management; workshop proceedings

Database AGRIS

C31

Author Gupta, T., Gupta, A., Hibbs, D.E., Ong, C.K., Gordon, J.C., Avery, M.E., Burley, J., Bawa, K.S., Miller, D.R., Wood, P.J., Ashton, P.S., Ramakrishnan, P.S., Fortmann, L.P., Romm, J., Parker, J.K., McFadden, M.W., Hegde, N.G., Poffenberger, M., Lai, C., Khan, A., Chinnamani, S., Vimal, O.P., Tyagi, P.D., Pathak, P.S., Roy, M.M., Harsh, L.N., Tewari, J.C., Puri, S., Roy, R.D., Hazra, C.R., Jambulingham, R., Kaushal, P., Warren, S.T. and Seckler, K.

Title Agroforestry in South Asia: problems and applied research perspectives.

Source xxiii + 368 pp. (Eds. Bentley-WR, Khosla-PK, ISBN 81-204-0755-5). Jointly produced with Winrock International, USA. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, India.

Year 1993

Language English

Abstract This is the fourth volume in the Winrock-Oxford & IBH Series on agroforestry research and practice in Asia. It contains 24 chapters (including an introductory chapter to the whole) and an annexure, by various authors, and is presented in 3 parts. The 3 parts are: Biological and physical factors (chapters 2-9); Social and economic factors (chapters 10-13); and Institutional options for agroforestry (chapters 14-24). The chapters of relevance are: (1) Essential concepts of agroforestry as practised in South Asia (Bentley, W.R.; 11 ref.); (10) Shifting cultivation: impact and control through agroforestry (Ramakrishnan, P.S.; 36 ref.); (11) Issues of assessing local and regional effects of agroforestry systems in India (Tirath Gupta; Ashwani Gupta; 7 ref.); (12) Tree tenure and agroforestry with reference to South Asia (Fortmann, L.; 78 ref.); (13) Forestry for development: lessons from Asia (Romm, J.; 1 ref.); (14) Collaborative research networking (Parker, J.K.; McFadden, M.W.; 29 ref.); (15) Role of nongovernmental organisations in promoting agroforestry (Hegde, N.G.); (16) Joint forest management in India (Poffenberger, M.; 10 ref.); (17) Participatory forestry in Bangladesh: first steps towards sustainability (Lai, C.; Khan, A.; 20 ref.); (18) Social dimensions of agroforestry extension for resource-poor people (Warren, S.T.; 23 ref.); (19) Agroforestry and watershed rehabilitation (Chinnamani, S.; 16 ref.); (20) Agroforestry species for bioenergy (Vimal, O.P.; Tyagi, P.D.; 6 ref.); (21) Agroforestry in the Indo-Gangetic Plain (Pathak, P.S.; Roy, M.M.; 15 ref.); (22) Agroforestry in arid regions of India (Harsh, L.N.; Tewari, J.C.; Puri, S.; 25 ref.); (23) Agroforestry in central India (Roy, R.D.; Hazra, C.R.; 16 ref.); and (24) Agroforestry practices in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu (Jambulingham, R.; 6 ref.). The annexure, Status of agroforestry research in South Asia (Khosla, P.K.; Kaushal, P.; 23 ref.) gives basic data on agroforestry practice and research, land-use systems, human and cattle populations, climate and topography for 7 South Asian countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka).

Keywords agroforestry; Asia; book; GO; institutional development; NGO; social organisation; socioeconomic issues

Database CABI

C32

Author Gurung, C.P., de Coursey, M., Cater, E. and Lowman, G.

Title The Annapurna Conservation Area Project: a pioneering example of sustainable tourism?

Source *Ecotourism: a sustainable option?*, p.177-194 (Ed. Cater E., 19 ref. ISBN 0-471-94896-9). John Wiley & Sons, Chichester, UK.

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract Over the last two decades, the explosion in trekking tourism has upset the ecological balance and contributed significantly to a loss of cultural integrity in the Annapurna region of Nepal. The activities of the trekkers tend to bottleneck in three areas, which places a severe strain on the carrying capacity of those areas. Deforestation and litter are similarly problems associated with tourism development. The paper examines the creation of the Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP), which contends that conservation and development are complementary rather than opposing forces. The main objective of this project is the long term welfare of the people and the environment that sustains them. The ACAP supplies technical expertise and know how so that the local community can undertake many of the projects themselves. These projects include: finding alternative forms of energy, establishing tree nurseries and reforestation, community forest management, community development programmes, conservation education and extension, research and training, and financial sustainability. Projects conducted in the upper Mustang area and the Ghalegun-Silkes area are used as case studies to illustrate this work. It is concluded that in the context of the work of the ACAP, ecotourism can be defined as an outlook by which all users, both locals and visitors, minimize their impacts on the environment (from author's summary).

Keywords Asia; chapter; environmental conservation; natural forest; organisational development; plantation; sustainable development/ management; technical methods; tourism/ recreation; training/ extension/ technology transfer

Database CABI

C33

Author Hoble, M.

Title Policy, rights, and local forest management: the case of Himachal Pradesh, India.

Source *Rural Development Forestry Network Paper No. 13b*, 30 pp. ODI, Regent's College, London, UK.

Year 1992

Language English

Abstract This paper describes the evolution of forest rights in Kullu and Mandi districts in Himachal Pradesh, India. It shows the importance of understanding the social and political historical context of forest usage before trying to intervene in existing local systems of forest management. Village-level organisations responsible for protection and management of local resources have broken down as a result of individual user rights. Case-studies show how local people have begun to assert collective action again for protection of resources once villagers' easy access to forest resources is threatened. It is concluded that these evolving organisations need support and skills (in negotiation, conflict resolution, participatory management etc) and that institutions will be stronger where they are built around a specific cause, rather than by imposition from outside. The local people require the authority to take responsibility for managing their rights and improving their forest resource.

Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; forestry; institutional development; internal regulations; JFM; natural forest; organisational development; paper; policy; sustainable development/ management

Database NRI

C34

- Author** Hobley, M.
Title Institutional change within the forest sector - centralised decentralisation.
Source 43 pp. Rural Development Forestry Network, ODI, Regent's College, London, UK.
Year 1995
Language English
Abstract Decentralisation of forest management control, and changes in policy framework and bureaucratic structure have occurred to improve forestry bureaucracies responsiveness to local needs. This is assumed to ensure more efficient, equitable and sustainable use. The most appropriate institutional arrangements are now being debated. This paper considers the impacts of decentralisation on formal and non formal forest institutions, the most appropriate new institutional arrangements for forest management, and the importance of restructuring of property rights frameworks to enable effective decentralisation. The central tenet of this paper is that recent changes in the forest sector, drawing on evidence primarily from India, indicate that much that has been vaunted as decentralisation has actually increased the power of the state at the village-level. Village organisations established to jointly manage areas of forest, continue to reproduce existing inequalities within local society. The power of the covert institution remains dominant, where relationships within formal institutions are still conditioned by patronage and rent-seeking behaviour. The implications of the changes for project process are reviewed in brief. The major conclusions are that a clear understanding of the covert institution must be developed by the donor organisation, since denial of its existence will have serious consequences for the success of project implementation. Clear identification of client groups and methods for their inclusion in the project process must be developed. Policy frameworks must be enabling and not prescriptive (ie permissive of idiosyncrasies) and there is a need for donor reorientation to ensure that flexibility and responsiveness are inbuilt in their bureaucratic structures (from author's summary).
- Keywords** aid allocation; external organisational arrangements; forestry; geographically non-specific; institutional development; organisational development; paper; policy; sustainable development/ management
- Database** NRI

C35

- Author** Johnson, J. and Davies, P.
Title Buffer zones in lowland Bolivia: conflicts, alliances and new opportunities
Source *Rural Development Forestry Network Paper 18b* 16pp. ODI, Regent's College, London.
Year 1995
Language English
Abstract Colonist settlements in two protected areas in Santa Cruz, Bolivia are described, including the conflicts generated and or resolved, the history of settlement and park/reserve creation, negotiations over resource rights and the process of project planning and technical development. Involving rural communities in parks and reserves management using the 'buffer zones' concept assumes that management is more effective and efficient where inhabitants of buffer zones are involved, resource users with secure rights protect their resources and conflicts between all actors can be resolved. The paper outlines conflicts that have occurred between various actors in the two areas, including logging companies, large scale colonists, conservation scientists, ecotourists, NGOs, state organisations and local communities. New technologies are being developed including agroforestry to improve buffer zone management. New legislation is outlined that devolves power and financial control of rural development to a more local level allowing more participatory planning for buffer zones. The paper concludes with important factors in the planning process and criteria for suitable farming systems for the area.
- Keywords** conflict resolution; environmental conservation; external organisational arrangements; farming systems; forest margins; GO; institutional development; internal regulations; Latin America; LVO; natural forest; NGO; organisational development; paper; policy
- Database** NRI

- C36**
Author Kajembe, G.C.
Title Indigenous management systems as a basis for community forestry in Tanzania: a case study of Dodoma urban and Lushoto Districts.
Source *Tropical Resource Management Papers*. 1994, No. 6, xv + 194 pp. (18 pp. of ref.), Universite Agronomique de Wageningen, Departement de la Foresterie, Wageningen, Netherlands.
Year 1994
Language English
Abstract This report presents an analysis of the nature of various community forest management systems in two districts in Tanzania. It describes internally generated forest and tree management systems, and demonstrates that a gap exists between indigenous and externally sponsored management systems. In the externally sponsored projects, the concept of participation is used in the sense that rural people should participate in the professionals' projects, rather than that professionals should participate in the livelihood projects of rural people. These interventions generated confrontations, as well as degrees of collaboration and participation between local farmers and the projects. On basis of these findings, the study identifies three key actor categories to be considered in community forestry projects - farmers, village extension workers and supervisors. The relations between these actor categories constitute the 'middle ground' of community forestry development. This concept refers to the totality of social processes and fields within which the actors attempt to establish common ground for their negotiations over resources and development alternatives. The concept assists in obtaining an understanding of how strategic actions and interactions of different actor categories shape the outcome of community forestry projects, as well as how to bridge the gap between internally generated activities and externally sponsored interventions.
Keywords Africa; case studies; external organisational arrangements; internal regulations; paper; social organisation; training/ extension/ technology transfer
Database CABI
- C37**
Author Karki, M.B.
Title The rehabilitation of forest land in Nepal.
Source *Nature and Resources* 27(4): 38-46 (20 ref.).
Year 1992
Language English
Abstract The extent of deforestation in Nepal is discussed, and results are described for a grant-aided 'farm forestry' approach aimed at planting trees on both farms and common land in and around two villages in Nepal. One village did well in converting its impoverished economy and degraded environment towards a path of sustainable development. The other did equally well in growing trees on private farms but failed to reforest its commons. It was concluded that in order for common property resource management to succeed, a genuine need for the resulting goods and services was required, the ethnic group had to be socioeconomically homogeneous, the benefits had to materialize quickly, and local leadership had to be effective in enforcing collective rules.
Keywords Asia; community woodlot; deforestation; internal regulations; journal article; socioeconomic issues; sustainable development/ management; trees on farms
Database CABI
- C38**
Author Khan, M., Lewis, D.J., Sabri, A.A. and Shahabuddin, M.
Title NGO interactions with the public sector: the experience of Proshika's livestock and social forestry programme
Source *Network Paper Agricultural Administration Unit, Overseas Development Institute (UK)*. 1991, no. 26, 54 pp. (figs, 13 ref.; summary (En) ISSN 0951-1873) Research, Evaluation and Monitoring Cell (REM), PROSHIKA MUK, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Year 1991

Language English
Abstract NGO interaction with governmental organizations (GOs) is examined using the experience of NGO/GO links in the livestock and social forestry programmes of Proshika, an NGO in Bangladesh. In the livestock programme NGO/GO collaboration has been mutually beneficial, allowing the government to distribute vaccines and services more widely, and strengthening Proshika's group-based activities by giving members proper access to inputs and support facilities through which they can generate income from livestock rearing. NGO/GO collaboration in the social forestry programme ran smoothly in the early stages, when it involved planting trees and related services, but when the issue of access to common property forest resources was raised conflicts have arisen between the forest department and the NGO. It is argued that while mutually beneficial links are possible between GOs and NGOs over input delivery, a restructuring of existing access relationships for poor people to common property resources requires more challenging initiatives by government agencies.
Keywords animal production; Asia; Bangladesh Forest Department; GO; NGO; organisational development; paper
Database TROPAG

C39

Author Khanna, P. and Pankaj, Khullar
Title Research agenda for joint management.
Source *Special issue: Focus on joint forest management. Indian Forester* 120(7): 564-569 (4 ref).
Year 1994
Language English
Abstract A discussion of the research requirements of the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme in India.
Keywords Asia; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; JFM; journal article; research requirements
Database CABI

C40

Author Khare, A.K. (Dir.)
Title Joint forest management update 1993.
Source 185 pp. (5 pp. of ref.), Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi, India.
Year 1993
Language English
Abstract This is an updated edition of the 'Joint Forest Management - regulations update' issued in 1992 (itself a revised edition). Like the earlier edition it contains a compilation of circulars and regulations issued by the government of India, and by some of the state governments, on the Joint Forest Management (JFM) Programme and its implementation; status reports from various states are also included. This edition also contains a 73rd Constitution Amendment Bill on Panchayat Raj institutions. The key innovation of the JFM programme is the establishment of grassroots community institutions for protecting and managing forests on the 'care-and-share' principle.
Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; institutional development; JFM; report; social organisation
Database CABI

C41

Author King, G.C., Hobley, M. and Gilmour, D.A.
Title Management of forests for local use in the hills of Nepal. 2. Towards the development of participatory forest management
Source *Journal of World Forest Resource Management (UK)* 5(1): 1-13 (fig, 12 ref.; summaries (En, Fr) ISSN 0261-4286), Department of Forestry, Australian National Univ., Canberra, Australia.
Year 1990
Language English

Abstract The implementation of community forest management in Nepal requires the development of a management plan in consultation with the forest users. In the first of 2 case studies described in this paper, the process of management plan development started with the calling of public meetings and the rapid writing of a plan. This resulted in the domination of the forest committee by local elites. The people who most use the forest were isolated from the process and knew very little about it. The management plan can be implemented only with the authority of the Forest Department staff. This was because the intervention by project and Forest Department staff was carried out with insufficient understanding of the nature of local communities and forest users. In the second case study, a lengthy period was spent in the village, building rapport and developing an understanding of the local situation with all the groups who had any interest in the forest. The agreement was drawn up in the village, by the villagers who most used and depended on the forest. Implementation is being carried out by the users with advice given, when requested, by Forest Department field staff. The implications of institutionalizing such a process into a government department are discussed. Authors' summary.

Keywords Asia; case studies; GO; indigenous knowledge; institutional development; journal article; natural forest; Nepal Forestry Department; organisational development

Database TROPAG

C42

Author Knisely, S. and Riley, J.
Title Community forestry as a process of capacity development: United Mission to Nepal's experience.

Source *Second National Community Forestry Workshop, Nepal. Banko Janakari* 4(1): 37-41 (2 ref.).

Year 1993

Language English

Abstract The concepts, goals, guidelines and strategies of community forestry involvement and development adopted by the United Mission to Nepal (UMN) are described on the basis of experiences in Nepal since 1981. General education, awareness raising and capacity-building activities summarize UMN's approach. Community forestry is understood as: a process of redistribution of local natural resource ownership and access to it; a component of general community development and change; and a relational process of external and local people engaged in increasing human capacity for controlling and managing natural resources and development, necessary for improving the livelihood of a community. Through the process of user group formation, identification of community forest management needs, objectives and activities, and the dynamics of a community taking ownership of local forest resources, capacity for other development work is enhanced. A case study describes specific guidelines, strategies and difficulties of a UMN forestry project from which recommendations are drawn. The paper concludes with recommendations for national community forestry efforts which include: the need for integrated approaches; supporting processes of user group formation rather than numbers of groups formed; concentrating on education and awareness-raising activities; basing forestry activities on local initiatives rather than central targets; ensuring equitable access to community forestry resources; and identifying and mitigating the root causes of local forestry problems.

Keywords Asia; case studies; external organisational arrangements; forestry; GO; journal article; natural forest; Nepal Forestry Department; social organisation; training/ extension/ technology transfer; UMN

Database CABI

C43

Author Koch, K.
Title War and peace in Jalémó.
Source 265 pp. Harvard University Press, Massachusetts, USA.
Year 1974
Language English

Abstract This book studies conflict management in Jalémó, Irian Jaya, Indonesia. The Jalé way of life and methods and ideology of conflict management are described. Specific conflicts between relatives, neighbours and strangers are outlined. In conflict management among the Jalé there are very few and very ineffective existing methods to transform a dyadic confrontation into a triadic relationship which could secure a settlement by the intervention of the third party. A lack of political integration and the absence of judicial authorities make coercive self-help an institutionalised procedure of conflict management. Unless common interests based upon kinship and co-residence intervene, conflicts in Jalé society tend to escalate towards war. The implications of this analysis provide insights into problems of international war and peace.

Keywords Asia; book; conflict resolution; institutional development; internal regulations; social organisation

Database NRI

C44

Author Lawry, S.W.
Title Tenure policy and natural resource management in Sahelian West Africa.
Source *LTC Paper, Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin Madison. 1989, No. 130, 24pp.*
Year 1989
Language English
Abstract In the Sahel, state involvement in natural resource management is direct and extensive, with states claiming ownership of communal property resources such as grazing land, forests, fisheries, wildlife, and wetlands. This paper considers the impact of current tenure policies on resource management and identifies opportunities for reform. Three major weaknesses in the current policies are identified. (1) Local communities lack the legal standing to control resource use, and national resource management strategies provide few economic incentives at the local level. This centralized approach has led to an increase in environmental degradation in some areas. (2) State ownership of land and ambiguous long-term land rights discourage farmers from investing in desirable technologies and management practices. (3) Current forest codes, and especially aggressive and arbitrary rule enforcement, have increased the costs and uncertainty of tree production, reducing farmer incentives to plant trees. Case studies of the Niger River Delta in Mali, the Guessebodi Forest Reserve in Niger, and Mali's forest code illustrate these issues. Suggestions for national legal reform, applied research to develop and test promising reform models, and participatory land use planning are presented.

Keywords Africa; environmental degradation; external organisational arrangements; GO; institutional development; Mali Forestry Department; natural forest; Niger Forest Service; paper; plantation; policy; tenural change and evolution

Database CABI

C45

Author McGean, B.
Title NGO support groups in joint forest management: emerging lessons. Workshop summary 29-30 May, 1991.
Source *Working Paper Series Sustainable Forest Management, Ford Foundation. 1992, No. 13, iii + 32 pp., New Delhi, India.*
Year 1992
Language English
Abstract This report summarizes the important issues and plans for follow-up which emerged from a Ford Foundation sponsored workshop held for a small group of NGOs which have been actively involved in Indian Joint Forest Management (JFM) programmes. Four panel discussions are summarized: (1) Developing a constructive working relationship with FD [Forest Department] and NGOs; (2) Approaches to training FD staff and FD and community institution-building; (3) Understanding and responding to ecological and economic parameters of naturally regenerating forests; and (4) Cooperative strategies to support national and state level JFM through NGO support groups. Working group summaries, recommended actions and tentative research network schedules are also

given, together with an overall summary and appendices giving details of the workshop and of members of existing networks in various Indian states.

Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; Ford Foundation; forestry; institutional development; JFM; NGO; organisational development; report; social organisation; training/ extension/ technology transfer

Database CABI

C46

Author Moench, M.H.

Title Training and planning for joint forest management.

Source *Working Paper Series Sustainable Forest Management, Ford Foundation No. 8*, iii + 27 pp. (10 ref.), New Delhi, India.

Year 1991

Language English

Abstract This paper presents a definition of joint forest management and explores some of the practical implications for programme initiation which flow from that definition. Joint management (JM) of forest lands (now being implemented in Haryana and Gujarat) is defined as the sharing of products, responsibilities, control and decision making authority over forest lands between forest departments and local user groups; it involves a contract and its primary purpose is to create local conditions enabling improvements in forest conditions and productivity; a second goal is to support a more equitable distribution of forest products. Concepts and strategies associated with this definition are discussed. The major part of the paper, 'Initiating Joint Management Programs', discusses staff training, planning and the formulation of agreements. Post-agreement issues are also discussed briefly.

Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; JFM; social organisation; training/ extension/ technology transfer; working paper

Database CABI

C47

Author Moench, M.H.

Title Chasing the watertable: equity and sustainability in groundwater management.

Source *Economic and Political Weekly* 27(51-52): A-171 - A-177 (1 tab., 33 ref.).

Year 1992

Language English

Abstract Degradation and depletion of groundwater resources is emerging as a major concern in many arid and hard rock sections of Gujarat, India. Depletion tends to disproportionately affect the poor by further limiting their access to the resource. Unfortunately, the same can be said for most management alternatives other than supply creation. Inherent tensions exist between equitable access to groundwater resource and management options to ensure sustainable use. New institutional approaches, similar to those used in joint forest management, are required which can incorporate both equity and sustainability goals. This paper reviews emerging groundwater degradation issues in Gujarat and their implications for equitable resource access. Current management practices and proposed alternatives are examined from both resource sustainability and access equity perspectives. Innovative institutional approaches based on user-groups are discussed and their viability is examined through lessons from the management of other common pool resources. It is argued that the dual goals of sustainability and equity may be best served through management institutions based on local user groups.

Keywords Asia; environmental degradation; external organisational arrangements; journal article; sustainable development/ management

Database CABI

C48

Author Mohns, B., Applegate, G.B. and Gilmour, D.A.

Title Biomass and productivity estimations for community forest management: a case study from the hills of Nepal - II. Dry matter production in mixed young stands of chir pine (*Pinus roxburghii*) and broad-leaved species.

Source *Biomass* 17(3): 165-184 (39 ref.).
Year 1989
Language English
Abstract In a 10-yr-old forest in the Middle Hills, estimates of component wt. of 23 tree species were made based on diam. distributions in 98 sample plots (200 m²), and of understorey vegetation and litter by line intercept survey and harvesting in 116 plots (1 m²). Total biomass for *P. roxburghii* ranged from 2.5 to 29.7 t/ha (annual productivity 0.6-6.7 t/ha), for broadleaves from 5.1 to 24.3 t/ha (1.8-6.7 t/ha per yr), for understorey vegetation from 0.7 to 2.5 t/ha, and for litter from 4.3 to 5.3 t/ha.

Keywords Asia; case studies; crop production; forestry; journal article; natural forest; plantation; technical methods

Database CABI

C49

Author Mukerji, A.K. and Sarmah, D.
Title Economy of the management of forests in India.
Source *Indian Forester* 120(3): 193-201 (5 ref.).
Year 1994
Language English
Abstract Forests play an important role in the socioeconomic scenario of any country, and this role is all the more pronounced in a developing country such as India. Unfortunately, the contribution of the forestry sector to the economy has been considered only in terms of major marketable products such as timber, thereby leading to neglect of this sector and low financial allocations for its development. The other major goods and services from forests, viz. fuelwood, grazing, tree fodder and minor forest products, also need to be valued, so that the contribution of the forestry sector to the national economy can be properly appreciated. Another vital issue is that of management practices that need to be adapted to present day conditions when increasing human and cattle populations are rapidly degrading existing natural forests and plantations. In addition, the present rather simplistic approach of joint forest management needs to be reviewed, and proper policies and laws framed for management of the forests, with the assistance of local villagers and other beneficiaries. This paper discusses the existing forestry scenario and future strategies of forest management vis-a-vis their economic importance for the nation.

Keywords Asia; economics; environmental degradation; external organisational arrangements; GO; Indian Forestry Department; institutional development; journal article; natural forest; non-timber products; policy; socioeconomic issues

Database CABI

C50

Author Murty, M.N.
Title Management of common property resources: limits to voluntary collective action.
Source *Environmental and Resource Economics* 4(6): 581-594 (16 ref.).
Year 1994
Language English
Abstract There are three options for the management of commons: (a) market, (b) governmental regulation and (c) voluntary collective action. The market failure in the management of commons is well recognized and so is inefficiency of governmental regulation. The limits to voluntary collective action are the people's capabilities to harness the preserved commons and the fairness in the appropriation of benefits. If any outside agency or government plays an enabling role in removing these impediments, voluntary collective action is possible. It is argued that the role of government in this case does not involve any coercion or encroachment on individual rights acting as a catalyst to collective action. The catalytic role of government is predominantly found in a regime of joint forest management by government and people in the developing countries including India. While joint forest management has advantages over market, community and government management, it also faces a threat of becoming an open access regime with higher rates of population growth. Earlier studies have found that there are private assets that are

complementary to collective action for the sustained exploitation of commons. For example, some of these assets are cattle and machines to process forest produce which can be created with the help of an outside agency. The presence of such private assets in the village economy will make the sharing of forest management by government and village communities compatible with the interests of both parties. With the help of a simple model that describes the economy of an Indian village, the paper shows that voluntary collective action is possible with the government playing the role of a catalyst.

Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; forestry; institutional development; journal article; social organisation; socioeconomic issues

Database CABI

C51

Author Nautiyal, J.C. and Kant, S.
Title Sustainable joint forest management through bargaining: a bilateral monopoly gaming approach.

Source *Forest Ecology and Management* 65(2-3): 251-264 (63 ref.).

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract Joint forest management (JFM) programmes have been used in several Developing Countries in an effort to resolve the conflicts that arise between governments as forest owners, and local communities as users. JFM has been compared to agricultural crop-sharing arrangements, and arguments have been put forward to show that JFM can be seen as an example of a bilateral monopoly. Literature regarding modelling bilateral monopolies as a bargaining game, and its application for the determination of shares in crop-sharing arrangements, is reviewed in this paper. To be successful, agreements on JFM should include the 'rights and duties' of both partners, and sharing arrangements for all products. In this paper an attempt is made to show the broad parameters of a methodology to determine the user group's share such that its long-term interest can be maintained in cooperation with a forest owner in forest management. A model is developed with the objective of making joint forest management a sustainable venture, based on the cooperative/bargaining nature of the agreements for sharing forest produce between the two partners. Two cases of JFM from West Bengal in India are used to illustrate estimated shares of the two partners, and outcomes are compared with existing sharing arrangements. For the examples cited, the two partners are the Sitarampur and Arabari Forest Protection Committees (representing the interests of user group communities), and the State Forest Department (the forest owner); both JFM cases were formed to protect and rehabilitate degraded sal (*Shorea robusta*) coppice forests.

Keywords Asia; case studies; external organisational arrangements; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; institutional development; JFM; journal article; organisational development; sustainable development/ management

Database CABI

C52

Author Nurse, M.C., McKay, C.R., Young, J.T. and Asanga, C.A.
Title Biodiversity conservation through community forestry, in the montane forests of Cameroon.

Source *Rural Development Forestry Network Paper 18d* pp. 14-19. ODI, Regent's College, Regent's Park, London.

Year 1995

Language English

Abstract The Kilum area provides a good first example of increasing community forest management which is supported by new forestry legislation in Cameroon. The Kilum and Ijim mountain forests comprise 20 000ha with over 200 000 Oku and Nso (Banso) people relying on it for fuelwood, building materials, honey, commercial carving, bushmeat, commercial medicinal extracts and traditional doctors. They also graze sheep and goats along with the Fulani cattle graziers. This paper describes the process of determining current indigenous forest use patterns and evolves procedures for improved community resource management. Time line analysis (history of resource use), informal survey, field

observations, participatory mapping and meetings were used to gather information and discuss the way forward. Current and newly agreed on internal regulations and user rights are described. Primary, secondary and tertiary user groups are newly defined in a similar way to the Asian community forestry systems, with areas of forest control defined by user groups. Monitoring will be carried out every two years to assess both the condition of the resource for improved forest product use and biodiversity conservation, and the self reliance and equity in the user groups. Control is basically handed over to the user groups (although legal ownership is still with the State) with traditional authorities arbitrating disputes between user groups, and government staff providing technical support.

Keywords Africa; Cameroon Forestry Department; external organisational arrangements; GO; indigenous knowledge; internal regulations; natural forest; organisational development; paper; policy; project methodology; sustainable development/ management

Database NRI

C53

Author Pachauri, R.
Title Sal plate processing and marketing in West Bengal.
Source *Working Paper Series Sustainable Forest Management, Ford Foundation No. 12* 19 pp. (7 ref.), New Delhi, India.

Year 1992

Language English

Abstract The introduction to this paper discusses in some detail the important role of non-wood forest products (NWFP) in the total Indian forest sector, giving details of their revenue and export shares and value in foreign trade in forest products; for the period 1968-77 the NWFP share of total forest revenues was 28.6-41.1%, and of total forest based exports 56.45-70.53%. The historical background and trends in management of NWFP are also detailed with respect to joint forest management systems and their support services to user groups. The main part of the paper reports a study of the economics, production, marketing and pricing of sal (*Shorea robusta*) leaf plates and thals in the Midnapore District of West Bengal: sal plates are made by stitching together 8-9 leaves with small tillies (sticks, mainly of teak [*Tectona grandis*]) to form a circular plate, traditionally of ceremonial use (particularly at weddings); sal thals are improved versions of plates made by placing a sheet of polythene between 2 plates and pressing into a rimmed thal. Constraints and opportunities are identified for NWFP in general and for sal thals in particular.

Keywords Asia; economics; historical perspective; JFM; non-timber products; technical methods; working paper

Database CABI

C54

Author Paembonan, S. and Sallata, M.K.
Title Establishment and management of community forest for fire wood production in the village of Nanggala Tana Toraja South Sulawesi (Indonesia).

Source *Jurnal Penelitian Kehutanan (Indonesia)*. (1990) 4(3): 1-6. Received 1993.

Year 1990

Language Indonesian

Abstract Based on a survey on fire wood consumption and existing potential for development, a design for a fire wood plantation in Nanggala was developed. With a consumption of 11.10 m³/capital/year on area of 394 ha is required to supply the 1662 HH in the area. Available land is 1500 ha. Species to be planted are *Casuarina junghuhniana* and *Albizia falcataria*. Planting and cutting schemes are laid out.

Keywords Asia; forestry; fuel wood; journal article; plantation

Database AGRIS

C55

Author Palanna, R.M. and Prajapati, R.C.
Title Social forestry and people's participation in Dharwar District.

Section C - Collaborative Forest Management

Source *Myforest* 29(2): 135-139.
Year 1993
Language English
Abstract An analysis of alternatives to government tree planting programmes in Karnataka, and a discussion of people's participation with special reference to the ideologies of Joint Forest Management.
Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; JFM; journal article; organisational development; plantation
Database CABI

C56

Author Palit, S.
Title The future of Indian forest management: into the 21st Century.
Source *Joint Forest Management Working Paper No. 15* 28pp. National Support Group for Forest Management, Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi and the Forest Foundation, New Delhi.
Year 1993
Language English
Abstract This paper outlines the evolution of joint forest management and its future role in India. Prior to the colonial period, forest use was predominantly from tribal groups and village based agrarian users, with management of the resource community based. In the 1850s colonial development demanded timber products for ship building, defence, industry and railways, and control of forest use was removed from community to state level. Unclear tenure lead to open access use, and with forest conversion to agriculture and forest management based on European monocultures and timber production, degradation of the forest resource escalated. Social forestry programmes initiated in the 1980s were successful in supplying alternative timber sources but failed to meet local fuelwood, fodder and other needs. Joint forest management (JFM) has the potential to cover all forest resources. At present it is concentrated in 14 of the 25 Indian states in degraded natural forests. JFM recognises the importance of natural forests for environmental protection (degradation leading to flooding, droughts, top soil loss etc), local needs of non-timber products (not available in plantation forests), biodiversity and soil and water conservation and relies on the renewal of natural forests and their management for non-timber products. Forest departments, communities, NGOs, research and academic institutions, and other government agencies are required to collaborate to ensure forests are protected, regulated and ultimately conserved. Field evidence increasingly shows that participatory or joint forest management is the practical method which can counter deforestation and ensure sustainable forestry in overpopulated, resource-scarce countries.
Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; forestry; GO; historical perspective; Indian Forestry Department; JFM; LVO; natural forest; NGO; non-timber products; organisational development; plantation; policy; sustainable development/ management; tenural change and evolution; working paper
Database NRI

C57

Author Pandey, D.N.
Title Joint forest management in Rajasthan
Source *Yojana (India)* 35(18): 23-25, 29 (table).
Year 1991
Language English
Abstract About half of the degraded forests in Rajasthan, India, have rootstock still capable of regeneration through protection, and experiences in similar areas have shown that vast tracts of forest can show rapid ecological recovery through community forestry programmes. This article describes government guidelines to facilitate the development of forest management partnership between village communities and forest departments and explains the joint forest management approach, based on Village Forest Protection and Development Committees (VFPDCs). The roles of government, VFPDCs and NGOs

are outlined in the provision of: a need-based management plan; finances; land allocation; regulations for the protection of allocated land against encroachment, non-forestry use, grazing and fire; resource sharing and usufruct rights; and monitoring of works.

Keywords Asia; GO; Indian Forestry Department; journal article; LVO; natural forest; NGO; organisational development; reforestation; social organisation

Database TROPAG

C58

Author Pandey, V.K., Laxmi, V. and Pankaj, Khullar

Title Perspective planning for community forestry plantation - a case study.

Source *Special issue: Focus on joint forest management. Indian Forester* 120(7): 636-640 (6 ref).

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract Preparation is described of a plan for the optimum combination of tree species for planting on community waste lands on a micro-watershed in the hills of Almoora District, Uttar Pradesh. The trees were to meet the fuel and fodder needs of the local people from 34 villages in a 800-ha plantation. A linear programming technique was used.

Keywords Asia; case studies; fodder production; forestry; fuel wood; GO; Indian Forestry Department; JFM; journal article; plantation; technical methods; wastelands

Database CABI

C59

Author Pankaj, Khullar

Title Special issue: Focus on joint forest management.

Source *Indian Forester* 120(7): ii + 553-644 (44 ref.).

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract Fifteen papers are presented on this increasingly important topic in Indian forestry. Aspects covered by the papers include case studies from different states covering participatory management, management planning, research for joint management, community forestry, farm forestry, agroforestry, training and social forestry.

Keywords agroforestry; Asia; case studies; external organisational arrangements; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; JFM; journal article; organisational development; training/ extension/ technology transfer

Database CABI

C60

Author Poffenberger, M.

Title Joint forest management in West Bengal: the process of agency change.

Source *Working Paper Series Sustainable Forest Management, Ford Foundation No. 9* 15 pp. (2 ref.), New Delhi, India.

Year 1992

Language English

Abstract Over the past decade, the West Bengal Forest Department has worked with thousands of tribal and Hindu caste communities to establish local management systems (Forest Protection Committees - FPCs) to protect and regenerate degraded natural forests in the SW of the state. Over 2000 rural communities currently manage 250 000 h of natural sal [*Shorea robusta*] forest, which has produced luxuriant growth since villagers began controlling grazing, fuelwood cutting and forest fires. Recent analysis of land satellite images shows that closed forest cover in Midnapore District alone has increased from 11% to nearly 20% of total land area in the past six years. These regenerating forests now generate a wide variety of medicinal, fibre, fodder, fuel and food products for participating rural communities. The West Bengal experience indicates that communities and forest departments can work together to establish effective controls over forest use. These promising developments are of recent origin. Twenty years ago the area suffered from high tensions between forest community and forest department, and violent conflicts were common events. The paper discusses the process of change through

which agency-community relationships improved. It is presented in 3 parts: (1) Phase 1: The emergence of Joint Management Systems, 1972-1982; (2) Phase 2: Informal expansion, 1983- 1989 - the beginning of the FPC programme; and (3) the emergence of Forest Protection Committees in Chingra Forest - a case study.

Keywords Asia; case studies; conflict resolution; external organisational arrangements; forestry; FPC; GO; Indian Forestry Department; natural forest; organisational development; sustainable development/ management; working paper

Database CABI

C61

Author Poffenberger, M. (ed.), Bhatia, K. (ed.) and McGean, B. (ed.)

Title Forest management partnerships: regenerating India's forests.

Source *Workshop on Sustainable Forestry*, 32 pp.. Ford Foundation, New Delhi, India. Review in *International Tree Crops Journal* (1991) 6: 295, 297.

Year 1990

Language English

Abstract The summary report of a workshop organized by the Indian Environmental Society and the Ford Foundation to develop new strategies for participatory (community) forest management in India, based on experience in a range of forest types in West Bengal, Haryana, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Tamil Nadu. The main aim is to obtain community protection so that forests can regenerate naturally. In return, local people are given certain rights over the resulting forest output. The report examines many of the key aspects of production systems and ways to obtain community participation, properly emphasizing the role of non-governmental organizations.

Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; Ford Foundation; forestry; natural forest; NGO; organisational development; sustainable development/ management; workshop proceedings

Database CABI

C62

Author Poffenberger, M. (ed.), McGean, B. (ed.), Khare, A. (ed.) and Campbell, J.

Title Field methods manual. Volume II. Community forest economy and use patterns: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods in South Gujarat, India.

Source 77 pp.. Copies may be obtained from the Joint Forest Management National Support Group at the publisher's address. Society for Promotion of Westelands Development, New Delhi, India.

Year 1992

Language English

Abstract This is the second volume of a 2-volume set of manuals developed to support the implementation of Joint Forest Management Support Programs in India. The series aims to bring together experience with diagnostic methods for improving forest management through community participation. The production of this manual was a collaborative effort between the Gujarat Forest Department, the Society for Promotion of Westelands Development and the Ford Foundation. The manual summarizes the learning from a field training workshop held in Gujarat on 5-11 April 1992. The primary objective of the workshop was to explore the usefulness of participatory rural appraisal (PRA) methods for assessing human-forest interaction patterns and the local forest economy, with particular emphasis on estimating dependencies, volumes and values of non-timber forest products. The contents of the workshop report are organized into an introduction, two main parts, and a summary discussion. The introduction begins with a brief description of the research settings in Gujarat. This is followed by the rationale for employing PRA and a process approach to initiating the field research, including team formulation, site selection and team introduction to the community. Part I describes 9 classes of information collection with useful outputs which can be generated through application of PRA methodologies (such as key informant and group interviewing, stratified sample surveying, sketch mapping, participant observation, and secondary background research). Based on the experiences of the workshop participants, lessons

on the advantages and disadvantages of different field approaches and methods are summarized periodically in boxes throughout the report. Part II begins with a description of the natural resource situation in Gujarat and a forest divisional history in the research area in order to provide background for the current forest management programme. The report then describes 3 village case studies representing different forest conditions, years of protection, rehabilitation and management strategies. While each case study team collected parallel information on community background, land use history, forest product collection patterns and volume flows, the researchers also documented more detailed information on village-specific user group dependencies, important extraction and processing activities, local institutions and key management issues. The report concludes with a summary of the methodological lessons learned through the PRA trials, and a discussion of the forest contexts, product flows, and participatory management implications which emerged through the exercise.

Keywords Asia; book; external organisational arrangements; Ford Foundation; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; JFM; NGO; non-timber products; rapid appraisal; technical methods

Database CABI

C63

Author Poffenberger, M. (ed.), McGean, B. (ed.), Ravindranath, N.H. (ed.) and Madhav, Gadgil
Title Field methods manual Volume I. Diagnostic tools for supporting joint forest management systems.

Source x + 102 pp.. Copies may be obtained from the Joint Forest Management National Support Group at the publisher's address. Society for Promotion of Westelands Development, New Delhi, India.

Year 1992

Language English

Abstract This is the first volume of a 2-volume set of manuals developed to support the implementation of Joint Forest Management Support Programs in India. The manuals were written as guides for foresters, NGO development practitioners, university-based researchers, and donor agency staff interested in strategies to empower communities and bring them meaningfully into formal forest management systems. The methods were designed to provide an initial understanding of forest use practices and conditions, while opening a dialogue with community members regarding management problems and opportunities. The production of the manual was supported by the Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, the Indian Institute of Science, the East-West Center of the University of California at Berkeley, the Pacific Institute and the Ford Foundation. A range of diagnostic tools and techniques is described which can be used to improve understanding of the complexities of the community-forest relationship and thereby help derive improved participatory management strategies between user communities and Forest Departments. The manual is divided into four parts. Part I reviews the macro-forest management context in India, and highlights common management problems that can be addressed through diagnostic research. Part II outlines the steps in preparing for community forestry research, and Part III describes the four major components of an integrated rapid appraisal strategy for helping to develop community forest management programmes. These include: (1) community profiling techniques using PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal); (2) methods and analysis procedures for understanding patterns of vegetative change; (3) approaches for illuminating socio-political and institutional characteristics affecting resource management; and (4) assessments of the economics of forest production systems. Part IV reviews strategies for Forest Departments and community groups to utilize the learning from rapid appraisals in order to develop more effective collaborative management systems.

Keywords Asia; book; economics; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; JFM; NGO; rapid appraisal; social organisation; socioeconomic issues; technical methods

Database CABI

C64

Author Poffenberger, M. and Sarin, M.
Title Fiber grass from forest land: a case from north India.
Source *Working Paper Series Sustainable Forest Management, Ford Foundation. No. 10, 15 pp.* (8 ref.), New Delhi, India.
Year 1992
Language English
Abstract Fibre grasses are important raw materials for India's rural rope making industries and commercial paper mills. Bhabbar or sabai grass (*Eulaliopsis binata*), grows in abundance on forest lands in eastern India and in the Shivalik range stretching from Uttar Pradesh to the Pakistan border, at the base of the Himalayas. This paper explores how Acacia forests and grasslands are managed by the Haryana Forest Department (HFD) and lease harvesting rights are allocated to contractors and a paper mill under a Community Bhabbar Lease Program. It also chronicles the experiences of the Hill Resource Management Societies (HRMS) in protecting and utilizing the grass lease lands under a Forest Department (HFD) programme to transfer non-wood forest product harvesting rights to communities to improve forest management. The information presented is drawn from field studies and process monitoring reports compiled under the Joint Forest Management Support Program from 1988 to 1991. The authors have participated in numerous discussions with community management groups (HRMS) and with paper mill representatives, and in working group meetings (with senior HFD officials) and field staff training programmes. While the Department's successes are considered admirable and their failures understandable, the significance of the HFD programme is in the learning that has emerged. The HFD's experience in working with communities to manage reserved forest lands may provide lessons which can help develop new approaches to managing and restoring India's forests and grasslands.
Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; GO; Indian Forestry Department; JFM; natural forest; NGO; non-timber products; organisational development; sustainable development/ management; working paper
Database CABI

C65

Author Poffenberger, M. and Singh, C.
Title Emerging directions in Indian forest policy: legal framework for joint management.
Source *Wastelands News* 7(3): 4-11.
Year 1992
Language English
Abstract The Indian National Forest Policy, 1988, is designed to encourage the involvement of village communities and voluntary agencies in the development and protection of forests. This paper reviews the contents of recently approved resolutions and raises a number of issues dealing with institutional arrangements, local government coordination, tenure concerns, and the economics of production systems and sharing agreements. More specifically, it looks at how the National Forest Policy's directive to 'create a people's movement' is to be interpreted. It examines what form women's involvement is to take, whether joint forest management programmes are compatible with existing administrative, legal and social mechanisms, and what lessons can be drawn from India's experiences with social forestry programmes over the past two decades that might improve the new joint forest management policies and programmes.
Keywords Asia; economics; external organisational arrangements; gender issues; institutional development; JFM; journal article; policy; social organisation
Database CABI

C66

Author Poffenberger, M. and Singh, C.
Title The legal framework for joint management of forestry lands in India.
Source *In Legal frameworks for forest management in Asia: case studies of community state relations.* pp. 3-18 (Ed. Fox, J, ISBN 0-86688-158-9)
Year 1993

Language English
Abstract This paper reviews the contents of recently approved resolutions regarding joint forest management (JFM) and decentralised empowerment. As JFM evolves various issues will need attention at the policy level including: the legality and recognition of existing local environment management groups and their relationship to local government; pre-existing user rights; the role of women; long term tenure rights of users; the need for fair remuneration to the users/managers relative to investment; and the environmental variability of different regions providing different benefits for the local users. For success of JFM, resolutions must be enabling (not directive or prescriptive), an equal partners approach is required and communication must be effective to all parties.

Keywords Asia; chapter; economics; empowerment; external organisational arrangements; forestry; gender issues; institutional development; JFM; policy; socioeconomic issues

Database NRI

C67

Author Philippine Watershed Community Assistance Team, Indian Society for Pomotion of Wasteland Development, Pendzich, C., Arihadi, Y., Nykvist, N., Maitreyi, K.R., Lane, C. and Thuveesson, D.

Title Conflict management.

Source *Forest, Trees and People Newsletter*. No. 20: 2-33.

Year 1993

Language English

Abstract Seven of the ten papers in this issue are devoted to conflict resolution in sustainable forest management (and agroforestry), as this is one of the new topics with which the FTP Programme is working. The papers are: (1) Conflict management and forest disputes - a path out of the wood? (Pendzich, C.) - the leading article; (2) Social forestry in Java: a compromise that is working (Arihadi, Y.) - a taungya system; (3) An even better compromise! An interesting agroforestry system used by Sabah Forest Industries in Malaysia (Nykvist, N.) - in which leguminous trees (mainly *Acacia mangium*) are planted with rice after clearing (and burning) forest land, and grown on for pulpwood after crop harvesting; (4) Mapping out a future strategy for conflict resolution: the case of the Coronel Watershed, Gabaldon, Nueva Ecija, Philippines (Watershed Community Assistance Team, Environmental Research Division) - a severely degraded area due to over-logging; (5) Ecological movements: strategies for managing conflicts around natural resources - a case study of forests (Maitreyi, K.R.); (6) Conflict situation in Haryana: a case study presented in Joint Forest Management: concept and opportunities (Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, India); and (7) The Barabaig/NAFCO conflict in Tanzania: on whose terms can it be resolved? (Lane, C.) - the conflict between the pastoral requirements of the Barabaig people and the wheat farming plans of the National Agriculture and Food Corporation (NAFCO).

Keywords Africa; agroforestry; Asia; case studies; conflict resolution; environmental degradation; external organisational arrangements; forestry; GO; JFM; journal article; NGO; plantation; sustainable development/ management; taungya systems; trees on farms

Database CABI

C68

Author Raju, G.

Title Joint forest management. People's institutions provide a sustainable option.

Source *Recherches systeme en agriculture et developpement rural: Symposium international, Montpellier, France - 21-25 novembre 1994. Communications: 350-354 (10 ref., ISBN 2-87614-181-7)*, CIRAD-SAR, Montpellier, France.

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract Policy makers in India set a high priority on agricultural development because of the country's predominantly agrarian economy. Agricultural development emphasizes so-called modern agricultural practices exemplified by the Green Revolution. Recent experience and reassessments question the sustainability of such strategies, which have neglected management of natural resources such as water and forests and often led to

their degradation. Joint management strategies for natural resources have been gaining ascendancy since the beginning of the 1990s. Essentially, joint management strategies encourage partnership between rural communities and government departments for the development and utilization of natural resources. Primary research on joint management action indicates that such programmes not only provide a sustainable livelihood option but can become profitable if resources are managed adequately. One spin-off is biodiversity conservation and utilization, which can improve living standards in rural communities. The process of natural resource management has seen the emergence of people's institutions (PIs). A number of policy issues have been raised to question the validity of the existing legal and bureaucratic framework that controls forest management. This paper focuses on strategies for joint management of forest resources. It is based on 18 months of systematic field research in three states of India. PIs, such as forest protection committees, have proved to be quite effective in managing forest resources. The response of forest departments ranges from supportive neutrality to increased control. PIs need support for adding value to and marketing forest produce. The paper identifies areas in policy, procedure, planning, and research that need concrete and immediate follow-up to sustain and support initiatives taken by these local organizations. Such joint management strategies can prove to be a viable option for sustainable livelihood and agriculture-oriented rural development.

Keywords Asia; biodiversity; external organisational arrangements; institutional development; JFM; organisational development; policy; sustainable development/ management; symposium proceedings

Database CABI

C69

Author Rastogi, A. and Pankaj, Khullar

Title Training intervention - a need for joint forest management.

Source *Special issue: Focus on joint forest management. Indian Forester* 120(7): 621-629 (4 ref.)

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract Technical training needs for the Indian participatory Joint Forest Management (JFM) Programme are discussed.

Keywords Asia; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; JFM; journal article; technical methods; training/ extension/ technology transfer

Database CABI

C70

Author Rawat, J.K., Hooda, A.K., Dange, R.P. and Pankaj, Khullar

Title A feedback on social forestry project from Ambala district (Haryana).

Source *Special issue: Focus on joint forest management. Indian Forester* 120(7): 591-596 (7 ref.).

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract Including farm forestry and village woodlots.

Keywords agroforestry; Asia; community woodlot; GO; Indian Forestry Department; journal article

Database CABI

C71

Author Richards, E.M.

Title The forest Ejidos of south-east Mexico: a case study of participatory natural forest management.

Source *Rural Development Forestry Network Paper 13c* 26pp, ODI, Regent's College, London.

Year 1992

Language English

Abstract It's largely known that a promising approach to the conservation of forests is through the participation of rural communities in the management of forests. Many new projects are focusing on the renewable exploitation of timber in Latin America. In this study, a preliminary evaluation of one of the apparently most successful projects is presented: the

pilot forest plan in the Ejidos forest in southeast Mexico. An analysis of the most important properties of this project are made, and comparisons are made with the policy of more classical forest development which dominated this region before the start of the plan. Even though the system only works below its economic potential, it seems to head towards a new biological and economic capacity with the development of a market for secondary species. Other key factors include: the stability of the basic regime; the creation of new and simple institutions; the strength of the producer organisation, a rapid capitalisation; and an aggressive commercial strategy. The case study shows that the participatory management of forests, even though it is difficult, is not impossible when it is supported by institutions and adequate policies. It can have numerous social and economic advantages, in spite of increased migratory pressure, by comparison with other approaches for forest conservation (from author's summary).

Keywords external organisational arrangements; forestry; institutional development; Latin America; paper; policy; sustainable development/ management; timber/ pole products

Database NRI

C72

Author Roy, S.B.

Title Forest Protection Committees in West Bengal.

Source *Economic and Political Weekly* 27(29): 1528-1530.

Year 1992

Language English

Abstract A report on a joint forest management experiment in West Bengal, where over 1800 rural community based Forest Protection Committees (FPC) protect more than 240 000 ha of natural sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest. Forest products are divided between the FPCs and the Forest Department. Before the programme started much of the sal forest area suffered severe degradation, and there were conflicts between the forest community and the Forest Department. Funding and support of the project (by the World Bank, and Ford Foundation, and various NGOs in India), legislative aspects, and functioning of the FPCs are described. The needs of women within the FPCs are discussed - the government has not appreciated the contribution of women to forest protection in its early legislation, and ways of solving this problem are suggested.

Keywords Asia; conflict resolution; environmental degradation; external organisational arrangements; Ford Foundation; FPC; gender issues; Indian Forestry Department; JFM; journal article; natural forest; NGO; social organisation; World Bank

Database CABI

C73

Author Sargent, C., Husain, T., Kotey, N.A., Mayers, J., Prah, E., Richards, M. and Treue, T.

Title Incentives for the sustainable management of the Tropical High Forest in Ghana.

Source *Commonwealth Forestry Review* 73(3): 155-163 (8 ref.).

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract Previously, the application of incentives for improved forest management had been directed principally at the demand side. In this paper a coherent set of incentives for better forest management in Ghana is described. These incentives balance demand and supply side issues, and are aimed at the forest user and manager. The sharing of rights or benefits and the assumption of responsibility are considered to provide the fundamental incentive which will encourage management of the resource in a biologically sustainable, socially equitable and economically effective way. This is realized as joint forest management at the district level. Building of capacity for all partners involved provides additional incentive. Fiscal, financial and other incentives can be used to reinforce the framework of shared rights and responsibilities: financial incentives can be directed to protect or promote particular species groups or to introduce preferred systems of biological management. They are essential in cases where complete protection of a species or site is required, since protection can incur costs without giving rise to any financial benefit.

Keywords Africa; economics; environmental conservation; external organisational arrangements; journal article; natural forest; organisational development; social organisation; sustainable development/ management

Database CABI

C74

Author Sarin, M.

Title Regenerating India's forests: reconciling gender equity with joint forest management.

Source *IDS Bulletin* 26(1): 83-91 (14 ref.).

Year 1995

Language English

Abstract Since 1988, national forest policy in India has emphasized meeting the requirements of fuelwood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber for rural and tribal populations. Some 15 state governments have issued Joint Forest Management (JFM) resolutions relating to partnerships with local communities. This paper examines how effective JFM has been in addressing gender equity under the headings: women and forests, current status of JFM in the country, impacts of forest protection on women, the problem of 'women offenders', forest protection and non-timber forest products, women's entitlement to a share of income, and empowering women with visibility and equal entitlements.

Keywords empowerment; external organisational arrangements; forestry; gender issues; JFM; journal article; non-timber products

Database CABI

C75

Author Sarin, M.

Title From conflict to collaboration: local institutions in joint forest management.

Source *Joint Forest Management Working Paper No. 14* 46pp. National Support Group for Forest Management, Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi and the Ford Foundation, New Delhi.

Year 1993

Language English

Abstract Collaborative or joint forest management (JFM) is gaining popularity as a means of soliciting the participation of forest-dependent villagers in the sustainable management of nationalised forests. The aim is to reverse the alienation of forest users from forests, brought about by over 12 decades of state forest management, by nurturing JFM partnerships between forest departments and local institutions of villagers on the basis of clearly defined rights and responsibilities of both parties. This paper examines some of the major issues related to local institutions which will need to be addressed to effectively translate the goals of JFM into practice. Part I examines some of the guiding principles on which democratic and effective local institutions need to be based to undertake the resource management tasks expected of them. It also addresses the challenges forest departments will face in nurturing such institutions in the diversity of ecological, historical, cultural and forest dependency contexts in different parts of the country. Part II deals with the complexity of existing forest-people relationships. Such relationships will need to be comprehended to facilitate consensus-based linkages between users of the forest areas to be managed by them. Without facilitating such a consensual process in each setting, neither the local institutions nor the partnerships they enter into are likely to be sustainable. Part III examines the internal structure and functioning of participatory local organisations capable of performing a role expected of them in JFM. The importance of leadership's representativeness, transparency and accountability in decision making and commitment to principles of equity for the sustainability of autonomous local organisations is highlighted. Part IV deals at greater depth with the organisational functions of local institutions, concentrating on operational rules and procedures necessary to ensure proper functioning of local institutions. The paper emphasises the participatory process of nurturing and empowering diverse and autonomous local institutions. This process must become an integral part of implementing JFM, in contrast to the tendency among

- forest bureaucracies to command people's participation through top-down directives and executive fiat (from author's summary)
- Keywords** Asia; external organisational arrangements; forestry; GO; Indian Forestry Department; institutional development; JFM; natural forest; organisational development; policy; sustainable development/ management; working paper
- Database** NRI
- C76**
- Author** Saxena, N.C. and Chaturvedi, T.N.
- Title** Sustainable development of forestlands and joint forest management in India.
- Source** *Special issue on: Towards development of society - imperatives and perspectives. Indian Journal of Public Administration.* **39**(3): 465-472.
- Year** 1993
- Language** English
- Abstract** The case is argued for joint forest management (i.e. management involving village communities and voluntary agencies) as a possible remedy for reversing deforestation after the failure of the social forestry programme in India. Governmental constraints to such an approach are discussed and a cautious approach is recommended.
- Keywords** Asia; deforestation; external organisational arrangements; institutional development; JFM; journal article; sustainable development/ management
- Database** CABI
- C77**
- Author** Sharma, R.
- Title** Agro-forestry: some policy issues
- Source** *Yojana (India)* **35**(8): 17-18, 22. Gujarat Forest Range Coll., Rajpipla, Gujarat, India.
- Year** 1991
- Language** English
- Abstract** The importance of agroforestry in India is illustrated by examples from different parts of the country and the removal of tree cover is shown to have accelerated the marginalization of agricultural lands. Massive tree plantation with people's participation in forest management is stated to be an ecologically sustainable solution which will meet basic needs. The existing, popular backyard plantations and past experiences using 3 models: spatial, agroforestry and farm forestry are described. None have proved very successful and the solution is seen to lie in joint forest management where the Forest Department is supported by the extension services and marketing and training activities of NGOs.
- Keywords** Asia; external organisational arrangements; journal article; plantation; reforestation; training/ extension/ technology transfer
- Database** TROPAG
- C78**
- Author** Sharma, R.
- Title** Learning from experiences of joint forest management in India.
- Source** *Forests, Trees and People Newsletter.* 1994, No. 24: 36-41.
- Year** 1994
- Language** English
- Abstract** Case studies are presented of two successful JFM (Joint Forest Management) experiences from the states of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.
- Keywords** Asia; case studies; JFM; journal article
- Database** CABI
- C79**
- Author** Singh, C.
- Title** Common property and common poverty. India's forests, forest dwellers and the law.
- Source** 76pp. (OQEH; 76 ref.), Oxford University Press New Delhi India.
- Year** 1986
- Language** English

Abstract The publication considers the exact legal position concerning the present rights of forest dwellers in India and ascertains what can be done for them in future litigation. The subject is discussed in the following sections: property and poverty, forest and people, rights in common, civil rights, economic rights, eminent domain, occupancy rights, public purpose, compensation, the basis for equality, the way to equality, national interest.

Keywords Asia; book; external organisational arrangements; institutional development; social organisation; socioeconomic issues

Database CABI

C80

Author Singh, J. and Pankaj, Khullar
Title People's participation in forestry sector - an approach.
Source *Special issue: Focus on joint forest management. Indian Forester* 120(7): 602-610.
Year 1994
Language English
Abstract An account of the systematic approach adopted to joint forest management in the Melghat forests of Maharashtra, an area of dry mixed deciduous forests with teak [*Tectona grandis*] as the dominant species. The 3 steps used were: collection of data and formation of a database; systematic planning based on work centres; and formation of village development committees.

Keywords Asia; GO; Indian Forestry Department; journal article; natural forest; organisational development; social organisation

Database CABI

C81

Author Singh, K. and Bhattacharjee, S.
Title Privatization of common pool resources of land: a case study in West Bengal.
Source *Case Study - Institute of Rural Management, Anand. 1991, No. 6, iv + 49pp. (tab., 3 fig.; 19 ref.).*
Year 1991
Language English
Abstract Privatization is regarded as one of the solutions to the economic problems of developing countries. This study presents an overview of the privatization of common property resources in West Bengal, and evaluates the impact of the process on the population. The study focuses on the Nepura village of Midnapur district and describes the role of the government in supporting privatization through the enactment of various land reforms. However, the process still leaves much to be desired. In terms of benefits, poor allottees of land were able to make productive use of earlier wasted land, by planting Eucalyptus with the aid of the state forest department. The location of plots was such that trees could be managed by groups of landholders.

Keywords Asia; case studies; economics; institutional development; organisational development; tenural change and evolution; trees on farms

Database CABI

C82

Author Skinner, J.
Title Towards better woodland management in Sahelian Mali
Source *ODI Social Forestry Network Papers, 6a.*
Year 1988.
Language English
Abstract The paper analyses material from the inner Niger delta (rainfall 300-450mm). The flood plain is an important grazing area, increasingly under pressure recently as rainfall has tailed off. Fishermen, cattle- and goat-herders use the area, the fishermen also growing rice and other crops. While the plain is in flood, it is divided into fixed fishing grounds used by locally resident fisher groups. When the plain dries out and grass grows, local Peul (Fulani) herders, under their three lineage heads, the Dioros, divide the area into grazing grounds first delimited in the 19th century. The three Dioros also control the allocation of parts of the area to rice-growers and to goat herders who bring their animals

to graze from up to 100 miles away. The Peul use the rangelands ; goat herders lop branches from trees to feed to their stock. Visiting fisher-men, but not local fishermen, who consider the practice destructive, cut tree-branches and throw them into the river in the dry season to make fish shelters where fish are likely to be caught. Fishermen do not control herders or vice-versa. Overarching all these management practices is the fact that Mali nationalised all land in 1960, and that the forestry staff who now administer the area are unlikely to be locals. The nearest Forestry agent lives 20km away and only visits sporadically. When he comes, he observes lopped trees and, since the individual culprit can rarely be found, imposes group fines on the goat herders. Thus fining, to the goat herders, appears to be arbitrary and they cut as they choose and pay when they have to. Proposals include creating an area committee with representatives of the fishermen, the pastoralists and the goat herders, and registering the woodland in the name of the local village. It will then be possible to register a fixed number of herds of goats (currently 20) who will have firstcomer rights to the wood and, it is hoped, helped exclude others in the future. The Dioros are the key to the successful running of the proposed Village Committee and the Foret Villageoise, and are reckoned to be the only people who could make it work.

Keywords Africa; external organisational arrangements; GO; institutional development; internal regulations; LVO; Mali Forestry Department; organisational development; paper; savanna woodland; social organisation; sustainable development/ management

Database ODI

C83

Author Tewari, D.N.

Title Joint (participatory) forest management.

Source *Indian Forester* 119(9): 687-698 (8 ref.).

Year 1993

Language English

Abstract After an introductory section discussing the importance of participation in the protection and sustainable management of forests, this paper goes on to present examples of joint forest management experience, including mention of the important role that social forestry programmes have played in motivating people and in introducing dialogue between the Forest Department and villagers. The examples given are: protection and management of degraded forest in Arabari, West Bengal; an erosion control management programme in the Shivalik Hills, Haryana, managed by villagers through Irrigation and Forest Protection Societies (later renamed Hill Resource Management Societies); participatory management of the degraded Harda Forests in Madhya Pradesh by means of Forest Protection Committees; Village Forest Protection and Management Committees in Udaipur, Rajasthan; Forest Protection Committees in South Gujarat; and Forest Protection Committees in Budhikhamari, Orissa. The final part of the paper discusses issues in Joint Forest Management (JFM).

Keywords Asia; case studies; external organisational arrangements; GO; Indian Forestry Department; JFM; journal article; social organisation; sustainable development/ management

Database CABI

C84

Author Tewari, D.N.

Title Himalayan eco-system.

Source xi + 355 pp.

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract This book is a collection of articles by eminent environmentalists of the Himalayan region and deals with 'state-of-the-art' and policy issues for sustainable management of the region, focusing on mechanisms and technologies acceptable to the local communities. India, Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan are all separately mentioned but the main thrust of the book concerns India. There are 20 articles altogether covering: forest types and biodiversity; forest management; conservation; non-wood forest product resources; birds

of prey (in Afghanistan); mountain culture and forest resource management; water resources and conservation; soil conservation; watershed conservation; natural and human resources management (in Nepal); community forestry and joint forest management (in Nepal); community participation in management of protected areas (in Bhutan); agroforestry (in India); reconciling ecology and forest management with tribal development; people of the Himalaya; gender issues; women in social forestry and waste land development; limestone mining and rehabilitation; and forest diseases and their management.

Keywords Asia; book; external organisational arrangements; forestry; gender issues; internal regulations; natural forest; plantation; social organisation; sustainable development/management; wastelands

Database CABI

C85

Author Tewari, D.N.

Title Forests and environment.

Source 307 pp. (258 ref., ISBN 81-7089-201-5), International Book Distributors, Dehra Dun, India.

Year 1994

Language English

Abstract This book attempts to integrate concerns for the conservation and sustainable development of forests, environmental protection, poverty alleviation and human welfare, with particular reference to India. Following a preface there are 11 chapters: I Introduction - a discussion of concerns internationally and in India; IX Joint forest management (12 ref.) - a history of experiences in participatory management in India, including accounts of current social and community forest management programmes in different states.

Keywords Asia; book; historical perspective; JFM

Database CABI

C86

Author Thomson, J.T.

Title Peasant perceptions of problems and possibilities for local-level management of trees in Niger and upper Volta

Source Paper prepared for the African Studies Association, Philadelphia, October 1980

Year 1980

Language English

Abstract This article compares an area of Upper Volta with a sub-sahelian climate and rainfall of 600-650mm, with the Mirriah, Zinder area of Niger, with a sahelian climate and rainfall of 450-600mm. In Upper Volta (present-day Burkina Faso), sorghum and millet is grown with rice and maize. Some animals are kept, and there are orchards in valley bottoms. In Niger, sorghum and millet is grown, a wide variety of animals are kept including donkeys and horses, and nomads come through the area annually. In Upper Volta, people had scarcely ever had dealings with the Forestry Department. They saw trees on commons, such as *Tamarindus indica*, *Parkia biglobosa*, *Faidherbia albida*, or *Adansonia digitata* as communally owned, and saw planted trees or trees regenerating on privately owned land as belonging to the planter or landowner. In Niger, where the main natural vegetation was *Acacia spp.*, rights to some species had been defined by the Forest Service. Villagers saw low-value species as their own common property, and valuable species as the property of the foresters. The same went for the trees in village woodlots. Trees were important for fuel, fodder, and poles in both areas. In Niger there was a real shortage and both poles and fuel were sold in local markets. In Upper Volta, where contact with the forestry department had been characterised by 'benign neglect,' villagers were interested in tree-planting. They felt able to make their own decisions about whether to plant communally or individually, and were capable of working out their own management strategies. In Niger, where rules about tree-ownership are already riddled with tension because of the way in which the Forestry Code is put into practice by foresters, the prospects for any tree-planting, and especially any communal tree-planting, are virtually

zero. Neither they, nor the authorities, have the power to enforce mechanisms for tree-management.

Keywords Africa; Burkina Faso Forestry Department; community woodlot; external organisational arrangements; GO; institutional development; internal regulations; natural forest; Niger Forest Service; paper; social organisation

Database ODI

C87

Author Thomson, J.T.

Title Local environmental management practices and orientations for rural forestry in Mali's fifth region.

Source Prepared for USAID, Bamako.

Year 1985

Language English

Abstract Foresters were trained from 1935 to implement the forestry code and nothing else. This study went looking for indigenous management practices in Mali's fifth region and studied fourteen communities - all engaged in varying combinations in farming and herding. All applied management and conservation practices of various kinds. However, in the majority of cases promising results could not be expected from the villages managing certain of their own natural resources, without further work on their institutional capability. The most interesting for the current study were the following: The Dogon of the Seno area used to have an elaborate system for resource management. Each village quarter designated an elder to take charge of environmental management issues. The group of elders were feared and respected and were able to impose a series of graded fines, on either co-villagers or on outsiders. The fines imposed took the form of animals to be slaughtered, the meat being distributed to all villagers. The system is now in decline because the Forest Service has taken over patrolling and fining. The Dogon of the Kassa area are situated in a key transhumant area. The several villages in the area mount guards to stop transhumants from hacking down branches from the adjacent bush on their way through. For most of the year the patrols have little to do, but during the northward and southward migration period, guards were mounted even at night.

Keywords Africa; conflict resolution; external organisational arrangements; internal regulations; Mali Forestry Department; natural forest; report; social organisation; sustainable development/management

Database ODI

C88

Author Warren, D.M.

Title Using indigenous knowledge in agricultural development

Source *IBRD Discussion Papers No. 127*, World Bank, Washington D.C., USA.

Year 1991

Language English

Abstract The World Bank, like other major development agencies, has been interested in ways to encourage participatory decision-making, strengthen individual and institutional development capacity, and assure the long-term sustainability of development. There is a growing body of evidence describing the positive uses of indigenous knowledge in development projects and many successes in building upon it. The literature shows that by understanding and working with indigenous knowledge and decision-making systems and indigenous organisations, participation, capacity-building, and sustainability can be enhanced in cost-effective ways. The belief that indigenous knowledge systems are simple and static is changing fast. Many societies with simple technologies have very complex and sophisticated knowledge about their natural resources. All knowledge systems are dynamic, with elements of both continuity and change. Change is not random, but rather predicated upon conscious efforts by people to define their problems and seek solutions through local experiments and innovation as well as by evaluating technologies developed elsewhere. This paper reviews three types of project scenarios: projects where local knowledge provided an improved approach to managing natural resource than proposed project technologies, projects that inadvertently ignored

indigenous structures, and those projects whose success at meeting their objectives can be linked to the deliberate incorporation of indigenous knowledge components. The case for using indigenous knowledge in project work is straightforward. Technical solutions to unperceived problems are not readily adopted, new technologies that duplicate indigenous ones are superfluous, and ignoring local approaches to local problems is wasteful (from author's summary).

Keywords geographically non-specific; indigenous knowledge; project methodology; sustainable development/ management; World Bank

Database NRI

C89

Author

Title Joint forest management regulations update, 1992

Source 90 pp. Society for the Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi, India.

Year 1992

Language English

Abstract This publication, first in the series, provides the texts of the orders issued by the state governments of India. It also provides the full text of the National Forest Policy Resolution 1988 and the GOI Circular of 1st June 1990 setting out the new policy. An attempt has also been made to collect information from various States and from published sources to understand the current status of the Joint Forest Management.

Keywords Asia; external organisational arrangements; JFM; policy; report

Database TROPAG

C90

Author

Title Report on the FPHP study tour of community participation in forest management in India

Source *Kenya Indigenous Forest Conservation Programme C Reports (Kenya)*. 1993, no. 2, 21 pp.

Year 1993

Language English

Abstract A study tour of India was organized by the Forests, Trees and People Programme of KIFCON. Its objective was to see at first hand and learn about the Joint Forest Management Programme in India and to assess its potential for East Africa. The group visited Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. On their return a seminar was held to brief forest officers in Kenya on the visit, draw up conclusions from the tour and to discuss a network on forest management in Kenya. A summary of the tour and the seminar is presented.

Keywords Africa; Asia; external organisational arrangements; forestry; FTP; GO; Indian Forestry Department; JFM; Kenyan Forestry Department; report

Database TROPAG