

Center for Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)

Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

CBRM Database

Date:	2/20/12	Entry Number:	1198
Case Study Name:	Rehabilitating nearshore fisheries: Theory and practice on community-based coastal resource Management From Danao Bay, Philippines		
Author:	Heinen, A.		
Document Type:	Book		
Year:	2003		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	Print		
Full Citation:	Heinen, A. (2003). <i>Rehabilitating nearshore fisheries: Theory and practice on community-based coastal resource Management From Danao Bay, Philippines</i> . Community-based Natural Resources Management Resource Center: Quezon City.		
Region:	Southeast Asia		
Country:	Philippines		
Ecosystem Type:	Coastal marine; coral reefs		
Social Characteristics:	Community bordering protected area		
Scale of Study:	Community		
Resource Type:	Fisheries; aquatic plant		
Type of Initiative:	Local NGO initiated development project		
Community Based Work:	Resource management; conservation; environmental education; monitoring		

Keywords:	Danao Bay, Quezon City, fisheries, nearshore
Summary:	<p>“This book not only makes very interesting reading as it alternates between the theory and processes involved with the actual strategies employed by the Danao Bay community, but it also clearly explains how the actual action was undertaken—a brilliant teaching manual.</p> <p>Very complex activities ranging from listing biodiversity and stock assessment, to calculating productivity of the bay have been undertaken by the people and lucidly retold in the book. By getting involved in these activities themselves, the community understands the intricate relationship between the standing stock, the biomass and sustainable harvestable production. It is this understanding that leads them to affirm the need to restore the stock and make the difficult decision to manage it.</p> <p>From this rather technical process, they move to the even more difficult task of understanding the psychology of the different players in the Bay. The stakeholders’ perspectives are analyzed by assessing the disparities in their knowledge, lifestyle and values. By defining the shared and differing norms and values in the community and the local government, the people of Danao Bay could plan for change, and tackle resistance to it. Working out a clear vision was the next step, followed by defining the management unit, and working for a plan through a management body. The book explains how the core group of keen learners put their traditional and newly acquired knowledge together and, with the good of the whole community and future generations in mind, worked out the resource management plan for the Bay.” (From Nayak, N. [2006] <i>SAMUDRA Report</i>, 44, 26-28.)</p>

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CBRM Database

Date:	2/20/12	Entry Number:	1199
Case Study Name:	Practical challenges of governing shared commons: The Lake Chiuta small-scale fisheries resources		
Author:	Njaya, F.		
Document Type:	Conference paper		
Year:	2008		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	http://hdl.handle.net/10535/630		
Full Citation:	Njaya, F. (2008). <i>Practical challenges of governing shared commons: The Lake Chiuta small-scale fisheries resources</i> . Presented at Governing Shared Resources: Connecting Local Experience to Global Challenges, the Twelfth Biennial Conference of the International Association for the Study of Commons, Cheltenham. Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/10535/630		
Region:	Africa		
Country:	Malawi, Mozambique		
Ecosystem Type:	Lake		
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous community		
Scale of Study:	District		

Resource Type:	Fisheries; surface water
Type of Initiative:	Development project, Government initiative
Community Based Work:	Resource management; conservation; development planning
Keywords:	shared ecosystem, traditional knowledge, co-management, ecosystem based management, decentralization, policy and legislative frameworks
Summary:	This paper seeks to identify major challenges of implementing fisheries comanagement on Lake Chiuta, a shared ecosystem between Malawi and Mozambique. Despite its remoteness, fisheries resources in the small lake of about 200 km², contribute to food security and livelihoods of the local people. However, strategies of sustaining the catches have involved shifting from traditional management to a co-management arrangement with partnership of fishing community and Malawis Department of Fisheries while the traditional arrangement remains on the Mozambican side. The Malawian fishing community represented by Beach Village Committees claim that seining destroys habitat for fish breeding and stationery gillnet set in the water. However, the seining operations are allowed on the Mozambican side, which is a source of a serious conflict in managing the fisheries resources. Consequently, a Transboundary Fish Resource Management Programme is being recommended to address the major challenges of governing the fisheries resources. Opportunities exist in form of socio-cultural aspects, as the fishing communities share the same historical background, have traditional knowledge about the resources and both countries are party to various international conventions, agreements, treaties and protocols that deal with conservation and management of natural resources. There is need to adopt an ecosystem-based management approach.

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CBRM Database

Date:	2/20/12	Entry Number:	1200
Case Study Name:	Conditions affecting the success of fisheries co-management: lessons from Asia		

Author:	Pomeroy, R., Katon, B. & Harkes, I.
Document Type:	Paper in scientific journal
Year:	2001
Language:	English
Document Location:	Marine Policy
Full Citation:	Pomeroy, R., Katon, B. & Harkes, I. (2001). Conditions affecting the success of fisheries co-management: lessons from Asia. <i>Marine Policy</i> . 25, 197-208.
Region:	Asia
Country:	Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh
Ecosystem Type:	Coastal marine
Social Characteristics:	Other
Scale of Study:	Household, community, national
Resource Type:	Fisheries
Type of Initiative:	Research driven project
Community Based Work:	Resource management, conservation
Keywords:	Co-management; Asia; Fisheries
Summary:	The purpose of this paper is to present results from the first five-year phase of a large fisheries co-management research project implemented by the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) and the Institute of Fisheries Management (IFM), with national partners in Asia and Africa. More specifically, the paper will present results of conditions which affect the success of co-management as identified through the project's research activities in Asia. The 18 conditions identified as being of high importance for success are grouped into three categories: supra-community level, community level, and individual and household level.

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Date:	2/20/12	Entry Number:	1201
Case Study Name:	How to invest in social capital? Lessons from managing coral reef ecosystems: Case from South Sulawesi, Indonesia		
Author:	Prasetiamartati, B.		
Document Type:	Conference paper		
Year:	2006		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	http://hdl.handle.net/10535/394		
Full Citation:	Prasetiamartati, B. (2006). <i>How to invest in social capital? Lessons from managing coral reef ecosystems: Case from South Sulawesi, Indonesia</i> . Presented at the Survival of the Commons: Mounting Challenges and New Realities, the Eleventh Conference of the International Association for the Study of Common Property, Ubud. Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/10535/394		
Region:	Southeast Asia		
Country:	Indonesia		
Ecosystem Type:	Coastal marine; coral reefs		
Social Characteristics:	Community inside protected area		
Scale of Study:	Community; district		
Resource Type:	Fisheries; aquaculture		
Type of Initiative:	Research driven project; Development project, national NGO initiative; Development project, government initiative		
Community Based Work:	Environmental education; development planning; infrastructure; resource management; conservation		
Keywords:	None		

Summary:	<p>Social capital defined as trust, norms of reciprocity, and networks, is believed to facilitate the formation of collective action and institution. It is significant for natural resource management, while it might alleviate problems associated with common-pool resources. Following this concept, this study tries to seek whether investment in social capital, which includes promotion on stakeholder conferences, training of community leaders, and support for fishing organizations, can promote collective action and self-governance of resource use in coral reef ecosystem at local level. Coral reef ecosystem in South Sulawesi has been pressured by reef-related fishing activities, which include destructive practices of blast and poison fishing. The analysis is based on a field study done between 2004-2005 in five selected small islands situated in Taka Bonerate Marine National Park and Spermonde Archipelago, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. These islands had been underwent a process of social capital investment.</p> <p>Findings suggest that local rules or institutions to govern coral reef management are not yet endured. This occurs because fishers are not able to overcome collective action dilemmas, generally encountered by resource users in appropriating common-pool resources. Collective action is influenced by the extent of bonding, bridging and linking social capital held by fisher communities. Networks of conflicting interests exist. The analysis concludes on how to proceed with social capital investment, what limitations it possesses, and what opportunities to seize.</p>
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CBRM Database

Date:	2/22/12	Entry Number:	1202
Case Study Name:	Lessons from community self-organization and cross-scale linkages in four Equator Initiative projects		
Author:	Berkes, F. & Seixas. C.		
Document Type:	Conference paper		
Year:	2004		

Language:	English
Document Location:	http://www.equatorinitiative.org/images/stories/equatorknowledge/publications/cooperostra_arapaimaconservation_rcmpcc_honeycarefrica.pdf
Full Citation:	Berkes, F. & Seixas, C. (2004). <i>Lessons from community self-organization and cross-scale linkages in four Equator Initiative projects</i> . Presented at
Region:	Africa, Asia, South America
Country:	Kenya, India, Guyana, Brazil
Ecosystem Type:	Coastal marine; rivers; forest; tropical rain forest; semi-arid
Social Characteristics:	Community bordering protected area; other
Scale of Study:	Community
Resource Type:	Fisheries; aquaculture; medicinal species; agriculture
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative; local NGO initiative; development project, Government initiative; development project, international development agency
Community Based Work:	Resource management; conservation
Keywords:	None
Summary:	<p>This report contributes to the Research and Learning component of the EI program by synthesizing the findings of four field studies based on EI cases. Each study addressed the overall purpose of the EI (biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation) and each addressed the goal of researching lessons from EI cases. Since the number of potential research questions that can be asked is very large, it is necessary to use a targeted approach to narrow research down to a small number of questions. Hence, each study focused on two major common objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the important factors in community self-organization? 2. How can the cross-scale institutional linkages be characterized?

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Date:	2/22/12	Entry Number:	1203
Case Study Name:	An adaptive organizational learning framework for resilience in fisheries co-management: Based on an analysis of fisheries regimes in Malawi		
Author:	Russell, A. & Dobson, T.		
Document Type:	Conference paper		
Year:	2008		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	http://hdl.handle.net/10535/286		
Full Citation:	Russell, A. & Dobson, T. (2008). <i>An adaptive organizational learning framework for resilience in fisheries co-management: Based on an analysis of fisheries regimes in Malawi</i> . Presented at Governing Shared Resources: Connecting Local Experience to Global Challenges, the Twelfth Biennial Conference of the International Association for the Study of Commons, Cheltenham. Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/10535/286		
Region:	Africa		
Country:	Malawi		
Ecosystem Type:	Lake		
Social Characteristics:	Other		
Scale of Study:	Community; district		
Resource Type:	Fisheries; surface water		
Type of Initiative:	Development project, government initiative		
Community Based Work:	Resource management; conservation; development planning		
Keywords:	Fisheries, co-management, CBNRM, Malawi, adaptive organizational learning, institutional change, extension, crisis, traditional authority		
Summary:	Due to fish stock declines in Lakes Malawi and Malombe, the Malawian government introduced co-management to replace a central fisheries management regime that lacked local legitimacy. Based on a combination of		

	<p>ethnographic and archival data collected over a three year period, we present analyses of co-management regime “successes” and “failures” through a model of organizational learning. Existing local leadership institutions tend to cater to social demands for stability and continuity. As ecological and social contexts evolve, crises develop that these institutions may be unwilling/unable to address. In some cases, governments, communities, donor agencies and NGOs promoted the creation of co-management regimes in direct opposition to existing institutions, causing many co-management institutions to fail. Even where successfully introduced, co-management regimes’ effectiveness may be eroded by rival institutions’ attempts to resist the changes imposed, or due to the new institution’s own inertia.</p> <p>We argue that the success of institutional innovations in fisheries regimes is influenced by the awareness of local leaders and extension agents to “psychological failures”, and their in/abilities to address these challenges to adaptive organizational learning processes. Only if local institutions are helped to balance the natural desire for stability with adaptivity to social/ecological change, will co-management institutions be able to achieve resilience. We discuss predictable psychological failures experienced in local fisheries contexts in Malawi, and suggest ways in which NGOs and local Fisheries Department staff should address them. For an agency to succeed in promoting these types of adaptive learning processes at the local level, its field staff must be supported in playing the roles of sensitizers, facilitators, and advisors, addressing locally-relevant needs. Co-management in Malawi poorly addresses the influence of traditional authorities, and the proposed framework can be used to support institutional innovation by fisherfolk stakeholder groups and traditional authorities.</p>
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Date:	2/22/12	Entry Number:	1204
Case Study Name:	Sustainable livelihoods of local people in community fisheries, the upper Mekong River Cambodia, Stung Treng Province: : A case study 'Au Svay Commune community fisheries', Talaborivat District, Stung Treng Province		

Author:	Tek Vannaara
Document Type:	Conference paper
Year:	2003
Language:	English
Document Location:	http://hdl.handle.net/10535/736
Full Citation:	Tek, V. (2003). Sustainable livelihoods of local people in community fisheries, the upper Mekong River Cambodia, Stung Treng Province: A case study 'Au Svay Commune community fisheries', Talaborivat District, Stung Treng Province. Presented at Politics of the Commons: Articulating Development and Strengthening Local Practices, Chiang Mai. Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/10535/736
Region:	Southeast Asia
Country:	Cambodia
Ecosystem Type:	River; flood plains
Social Characteristics:	Other
Scale of Study:	Community
Resource Type:	Fisheries
Type of Initiative:	Development project, NGO initiative; Development project, Government initiative
Community Based Work:	Resource management
Keywords:	None
Summary:	<p>The first goal of this research is to provide additional information and experience related to sustainable natural resource extraction for Au Svay commune community fisheries to government institutions and NGOs to implement in other communities fisheries in the Kingdom of Cambodia. This work can benefit people who live in other communities considering natural resource protection, and building and planning to develop community for the future. The second goal is to compare living standards and situations of people in that area, before and after communities' fisheries creation. This research provides deep understanding about resources that people used to rely on for their traditional livelihoods, community organizing to create communities fisheries, and the finding markets for existing resource by developing community economy. The specific objectives of the research include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding natural resources that people depend on for developing the family's socio-economy in Au Svay commune;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the effects of community based management on local livelihoods in that area; • Finding out recommendations for policy framework and proper program planning for relevant government institutions and NGOs that work on the fisheries sector in Cambodia and • Figuring out problems and some more topics for the Environmental Activists of Culture and Environment Preservation Association (CEPA) in research related to local sustainable livelihoods; <p>In order to see if these goals were achieve we focused on some key questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the importance of fisheries and natural resources to local livelihoods and people’s work? • What are the effects of extraction of fisheries and natural resources on local people? • What are the benefits that local people get from community fisheries creation? • What are the roles and policy support of technical institutions, authorities, and NGOs in community fisheries management in order to ensure sustainable use?
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CBRM Database

Date:	2/22/12	Entry Number:	1205
Case Study Name:	Participatory fisheries management: The development of constitutions for the Beach Village Committees and fisheries associations of Lakes Chilwa and Chiuta and Mpoto Lagoon		
Author:	Wilson, J.		
Document Type:	Book		
Year:	2004		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADG626.pdf		

Full Citation:	Wilson, J. (2004). <i>Participatory fisheries management: The development of constitutions for the Beach Village Committees and fisheries associations of Lakes Chilwa and Chiuta and Mpoto Lagoon</i> . Compass: Blantyre.
Region:	Africa
Country:	Malawi
Ecosystem Type:	Lake; Lagoon
Social Characteristics:	Other
Scale of Study:	District; community
Resource Type:	Fisheries; surface water
Type of Initiative:	Development project, government initiative
Community Based Work:	Resource management; conservation; development planning
Keywords:	Beach village community; community-based resource management; fisheries; Malawi; USAID; EU
Summary:	<p>The Constitution for the Lake Chiuta Fisheries Association, incorporating the two Area Fisheries Associations, and 13 Beach Village Committees and one River Village Committee, was developed in close consultation with the members of the Lake Chiuta Fisheries Association, and approved by them at a Special General Meeting on 13th August, 2003, where it was also formally agreed to register the Association with the Registrar-General. This application for registration was officially certified by the Commissioner for Oaths at Nanyumbu Court (the Headquarters of Senior Chief Kawinga) on 18th November 2003, and accepted by the Registrar General for registration as an Association on 16th January, 2004.</p> <p>The first official Annual General Meeting of the Lake Chiuta Fisheries Association took place on 22nd December 2003. Minutes were taken, and the election of the Association Committee by secret ballot was conducted. Compass was formally thanked for assisting the Association. This Constitution served as a model for drafting the constitution of the Lake Chilwa and Mpoto Lagoon Fisheries Management Association, incorporating 6 Area Fisheries Associations, and 37 Beach Village Committees and 10 River Village Committees. This draft Constitution was reviewed and approved by the Constitution workshop on 15th September 2003. A major decision was to sub-divide the Lake Chilwa and Mpoto Lagoon Fishery into six Area Fisheries Associations for the purpose of effectively managing this fishery, which covers an area of nearly 2,500 Km. sq., and which, by virtue of the very large expanse of Typha swamp impeding lake transport, and limited road access, communication is correspondingly restricted. Registration of the membership of the Beach Village Committees in these 6 Area Fisheries Associations, according to the criteria agreed by the plenary, is in progress. It remains however for democratic elections to be conducted for the sub-committees of these BVCs and the Area Associations and the</p>

	Association Committee. Only when a new Association Committee is in place can this constitution be finalized, and application for the Association registration submitted to the Registrar General.
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CBRM Database

Date:	2/22/12	Entry Number:	1206
Case Study Name:	Managing coastal and inland waters: Pre-existing aquatic management systems in Southeast Asia		
Author:	Ruddle, K. & Satria, A.		
Document Type:	Book		
Year:	2010		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	Managing coastal and inland waters: Pre-existing aquatic management systems in Southeast Asia		
Full Citation:	Ruddle, K. & Satria, A. (2010). <i>Managing coastal and inland waters: Pre-existing aquatic management systems in Southeast Asia</i> . Springer: New York.		
Region:	Southeast Asia		
Country:	Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam		
Ecosystem Type:	Coastal marine, coral reefs, rivers, lakes, floodplains, mangroves		
Social Characteristics:	Other		
Scale of Study:	Community; district		

Resource Type:	Fisheries; aquatic plant
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative; other
Community Based Work:	Resource management
Keywords:	Pre-existing local management systems
Summary:	In addition to the erroneous assumption that tropical fisheries are 'open access' and not managed by pre-existing systems, and therefore require externally imposed management systems to protect resources from collapse and lift fishing communities out of poverty, the Western approach to fisheries 'development' and management suffers from several other basic flaws. These are that (1) pre-existing systems are as much, if not more, concerned with the community of fishers and their families and not just fisheries, and their principal role is ensuring community harmony and continuity; (2) pre-existing systems can involve multiple and overlapping rights that are flexible and adapted to changing needs and circumstances; (3) fisheries are just one component of a community resource assemblage with fisheries managed in their ecological context of being dependent on the good management of linked upstream ecosystems, and on risk management and ensuring balanced nutritional resources of the community; and (4) pre-existing systems are greatly affected by a constellation of interacting external pressures for change. If these cultural, ecological, economic, political and social context factors are not appreciated, any 'imposed management system' would likely fail from the outset to achieve its goals.

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CBRM Database

Date:	2/23/12	Entry Number:	1207
Case Study Name:	Community-based and co-management institutions for sustainable coastal fisheries management in Southeast Asia		

Author:	Pomeroy, R.
Document Type:	Paper in scientific journal
Year:	1995
Language:	English
Document Location:	Ocean & Coastal Management
Full Citation:	Pomeroy, R. (1995). Community-based and co-management institutions for sustainable coastal fisheries management in Southeast Asia. <i>Ocean & Coastal Management</i> . 27(3), 143-162.
Region:	Southeast Asia
Country:	Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Vietnam
Ecosystem Type:	Coastal marine, coral reefs
Social Characteristics:	Other
Scale of Study:	National
Resource Type:	Fisheries
Type of Initiative:	Development project, government initiative; development project national NGO initiative; development project international NGO initiative
Community Based Work:	Resource management; conservation
Keywords:	None
Summary:	Fisheries experts now recognize that resource conflicts can be diminished and resources better managed when fishers and other resource stakeholders are more involved in management, and access rights are distributed more effectively and equitably. There is an increasing commitment by governments in Southeast Asia to policies and programs of decentralization and community-based management and co- management. The planning and implementation of these management systems will require the development of new legal administrative and institutional arrangements at both national and community levels to complement contemporary political, economic, social and cultural structures.

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CBRM Database

Date:	2/23/12	Entry Number:	1208
Case Study Name:	Decentralization of fisheries management in Indonesia		
Author:	Satria, A. & Matsuda, Y.		
Document Type:	Paper in scientific journal		
Year:	2004		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	Marine Policy		
Full Citation:	Satria, A. & Matsuda, Y. (2004). Decentralization of fisheries management in Indonesia. <i>Marine Policy</i> . 28, 437-450.		
Region:	Southeast Asia		
Country:	Indonesia		
Ecosystem Type:	Coastal Marine; coral reefs		
Social Characteristics:	Community inside protected area		
Scale of Study:	District		
Resource Type:	Fisheries; Aquatic plant		
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative; development project, government initiative; market/business development		
Community Based Work:	Resource management; conservation; development planning		
Keywords:	Decentralization of fisheries management; Local autonomy; Community based-fisheries management system; Devolution; awig-awig		
Summary:	Decentralization is highly considered as an alternative to make better fisheries management. This is due to that decentralization appears as a means for increasing the efficiency and equity of development activities and services delivery, and also for promoting local participation and democracy. The evolution of decentralization of		

	<p>fisheries management policy in Indonesia showed that the decentralization was gradually developed from de-concentration and delegation to devolution form. After Reform Era, devolution form of decentralization has been implemented due to the enactment of UU 22/1999 (the Local Autonomy Law), where local government has gained the amount of new authorities concerning marine-fisheries management. By such devolution, however, the community based management system, which is rooted from traditional fishing communities, is recognized. The effectiveness of the community-based management system for the marine resources sustainability is caused by the bottom-up planning and participative approach that led to the increasing of the local fishers' sense of stewardship over the resources. Even though this kind of decentralization practice has been dealing with several problems, this is still a better way rather than centralization. This paper identifies some agendas are being encountered both in the central and the local level. This is related to the need of improvement of the legal framework, the capacity building of the local government, and the revitalization of the local institution.</p>
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[Center for Community-Based Resource Management \(CBRM\)](#)

Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

CBRM Database

Date:	2/23/12	Entry Number:	1209
Case Study Name:	Decentralization policy: An opportunity for strengthening fisheries management system?		
Author:	Satria, A. & Matsuda, Y.		
Document Type:	Paper in scientific journal		
Year:	2004		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	The Journal of Environmental Development		

Full Citation:	Satria, A. & Matsuda, Y. (2004). Decentralization policy: An opportunity for strengthening fisheries management system? <i>The Journal of Environmental Development</i> . 13, 179-196.
Region:	Southeast Asia
Country:	Indonesia
Ecosystem Type:	Coastal marine; coral reef
Social Characteristics:	Community inside protected area
Scale of Study:	District
Resource Type:	Fisheries; aquatic plant
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative; development project, government initiative; market/business development
Community Based Work:	Resource management; conservation; development planning
Keywords:	decentralization policy; local autonomy; community-based fisheries management system; awig-awig; destructive fishing practice
Summary:	Decentralization is considered the most appropriate form of fisheries governance in which to enable local governments to fundamentally control local fishing by a community-based fisheries management (CBFM) system. The CBFM systems in Indonesia were established and rooted in traditional fishing communities. Nevertheless, the role of these systems has been somewhat undermined by the central government because political decision states that marine areas must be nationally owned. In the decentralization era, however, these traditional systems may be reconsidered as the main social and cultural capital of fisheries management, particularly for coastal fisheries. Based on a case study in Lombok Barat, this article reveals some positive impacts of decentralization policy: state recognition to CBFM systems, devolution of fisheries management to the local people, and strengthening of CBFM systems. These impacts show that decentralization can be an external factor for strengthening the CBFM system.

[Center for Community-Based Resource Management \(CBRM\)](#)

Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

CBRM Database

Date:	2/23/12	Entry Number:	1210
Case Study Name:	Questioning community-based coral reef management systems: Case study of awig-awig in Gili Indah, Indonesia		
Author:	Satria, A. & Matsuda, Y. & Sano, M.		
Document Type:	Paper in scientific journal		
Year:	2006		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	Environment, Development and Sustainability		
Full Citation:	Satria, A., Matsuda, Y. & Sano, M. (2006). Questioning community-based coral reef management systems: Case study of awig-awig in Gili Indah, Indonesia. <i>Environment, Development and Sustainability</i> . 8, 99-118.		
Region:	Southeast Asia		
Country:	Indonesia		
Ecosystem Type:	Coastal Marine; coral reefs		
Social Characteristics:	Community inside protected area		
Scale of Study:	District		
Resource Type:	Fisheries; Aquatic plant		
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative; development project, government initiative; market/business development		
Community Based Work:	Resource management; conservation; development planning		
Keywords:	awig-awig, community-based management, conflict, coral reef, institution, property right, protected area		
Summary:	<p>Issues and complexities arising when the fisheries and marine tourism sectors have stakes in an institution governing the coral reefs ecosystem called awig-awig are discussed, awig-awig is a colloquialism meaning ‘a local rule’. The community-based management system is commonly recognized as a better approach to governing resources, however, the success of awig-awig in the study area is questionable. Awig-awig fails to deal with the conflict of interest among stakeholders in coastal resource appropriation, despite the community being relatively culturally homogenous. The benefits of awig-awig are biased in favor of the tourism as opposed to fisheries, leading to the fishers’ resistance of awig-awig. There are critical factors to this weakness: a crisis of legitimacy</p>		

	within community, socio-economic inequality among actors involved in such system, high intervention from external agencies, and the institutional conflict over conservation policy. In addition, awig-awig reduces community spirit as it is perceived as not being attached to any customary law or traditional norms. Group cohesion is challenged and there is no common understanding of the problem or alternatives strategies.
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Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

CBRM Database

Date:	2/23/12	Entry Number:	1211
Case Study Name:	Contractual solution to the tragedy of property right in coastal fisheries.		
Author:	Satria, A., Matsuda, Y. & Sano, M.		
Document Type:	Paper in scientific journal		
Year:	2006		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	Marine Policy		
Full Citation:	Satria, A. & Matsuda, Y. & Sano, M. (2006). Contractual solution to the tragedy of property right in coastal fisheries. <i>Marine Policy</i> . 30, 226-236.		
Region:	Southeast Asia; Asia-Pacific		
Country:	Indonesia, Japan		
Ecosystem Type:	Coastal Marine; coral reefs		
Social Characteristics:	Community inside protected area		

Scale of Study:	District
Resource Type:	Aquaculture; other (pearl)
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative; market/business development
Community Based Work:	Resource management; development planning
Keywords:	Property right; Pearl culture; Conflict; Institution; Coastal Fisheries; Commons; Resources management
Summary:	This article aims to analyze how private property regimes can co-exist with common property regimes in a coastal area. The case study shows how the dynamics of private property and common property right holders is in creating commitment to make symbiosis in resource use. This is based on a case study in two villages in West Lombok, Indonesia, where pearl-culture as a private property resource exists in a common property regime. This is a successful story in dealing with the tragedy of property rights in the country wherein established institutional arrangement is still absent. Nevertheless, this may be site specific, and fragile if there is no institutional arrangement combining formal and informal rules and involving both formal and informal authorities. To make a robust solution, multilevel solution must be considered: national, local, and community level, with reference to Japan case.

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CBRM Database

Date:	2/23/12	Entry Number:	1212
Case Study Name:	Politics of marine conservation area in Indonesia: From a centralised to a decentralised system		
Author:	Satria, A., Sano, M. & Shima, H.		
Document Type:	Paper in scientific journal		

Year:	2006
Language:	English
Document Location:	International Journal of Environment and Sustainable Development
Full Citation:	Satria, A., Sano, M. & Shima, H. (2006). Politics of marine conservation area in Indonesia: From a centralised to a decentralised system. <i>International Journal of Environment and Sustainable Development</i> . 5(3), 240-261.
Region:	Southeast Asia
Country:	Indonesia
Ecosystem Type:	Coastal Marine; coral reefs
Social Characteristics:	Community inside protected area
Scale of Study:	District
Resource Type:	Fisheries; Aquatic plant
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative; development project, government initiative; market/business development
Community Based Work:	Resource management; conservation; development planning
Keywords:	Marine Conservation Area (MCA); political ecology; environmental conflicts; centralisation; decentralisation; property right.
Summary:	<p>This paper aims to analyse the current situation resulting from the Marine Conservation Area (MCA) in Indonesia in terms of the legal framework, institutional conflicts and the response of the local people. A case study of the centralised and decentralised MCA in West Lombok is presented, and the process of establishing the MCA and its institutional performance are reviewed. The performance of centralised system is still questioned because this system marginalises the local people that leads to the rise of conflict and eventually weakens the institution of MCA. Therefore, strengthening decentralised system is necessary to increase the sense of stewardship of the local people over the resources, and to shape a new paradigm of the relationship of poor people-environment and conservation-fisheries, so marginalisation of the local people can be avoided and finally a robust institution can be created. Nevertheless, the case of <i>Awig-awig</i> as a type of community-based coral reef management in Gili Indah shows that decentralised system does not assure achievement of more robust institutional performance. This means that the success of decentralisation is not taken for granted, but there is prerequisite to be considered. At the community level, the prerequisite is a creation of better institutional arrangement including increasing equitability among resource users, a better representation system during process of consensus building and a well-defined property right system. Furthermore, the improvement of legal framework in national level is necessary to create more harmonious legal products related to the marine conservation with emphasis on</p>

	<p>how to recognise and enhance capacity of the local institution, which may belong to the local government or the local people, in the marine conservation. Thus, community-based management or co-management system can be officially recognised and promoted. In addition, the decentralisation of marine conservation also requires the local governments to have adequate capacity building includes the following aspects: administration skill, political savvy, adaptability and expertise skill.</p>
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CBRM Database

Date:	2/20/12	Entry Number:	1213
Case Study Name:	Decentralization of property right in marine fisheries: Indonesia perspective		
Author:	Satria, A.		
Document Type:	Paper		
Year:	Unpublished manuscript		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	Unpublished; obtained from author		
Full Citation:	Satria, A. (n.d.) <i>Decentralization of property right in marine fisheries: Indonesia perspective</i> . Unpublished manuscript.		
Region:	Southeast Asia		
Country:	Indonesia		
Ecosystem Type:	Coastal Marine; coral reefs; oceanic region		

Social Characteristics:	Other
Scale of Study:	National
Resource Type:	Fisheries
Type of Initiative:	development project, government initiative; market/business development; other
Community Based Work:	Resource management; conservation; development planning
Keywords:	Decentralization, community based fisheries management, conflict, institution, Local Autonomy
Summary:	<p>The paper discusses decentralization of property right in marine fisheries in Indonesia both in legal framework and empirical perspectives. In legal framework perspective, evolution of decentralization of fisheries management since colonization period to present condition is analyzed. The result shows that most of legal products address decentralization of fisheries management in terms of operational-choice rights. Decentralization can be meant as devolution if collective-choice rights are granted. The result shows that devolution to the local people mostly take place in the colonization (pre-1945) and post-independence period (1945-1966). Meanwhile, in the New Order (1967-1998) period, devolution to the local has never taken place. Collective-choice right was not granted to the local people during the New Order period because fisheries management was highly centralized. In the Reform period, even though the devolution to the local government (Undang-Undang 22/1999, called Local Autonomy Law) is initiated, it is not accompanied by devolution to the local people. Moreover, there is no article within the revised Fisheries Law No 31/2004 that explicitly addresses devolution to the local people as a recognition to the community-based fisheries management (CBFM) system, though they de facto exist over hundred years. Therefore, devolution to the local people can be categorized as de facto devolution instead of de jure devolution. In empirical perspective, even though the recognition of CBFM from the standpoint of the national legal framework is minimal, nevertheless, based on the case study in Lombok Barat, the local autonomy brings the positive impact as the local government's recognition to CBFMs arises. The local government recognition is very important for the local people as an opportunity to strengthen their institution including revitalizing traditional norms of fishing, improve capacity building of MCS (Monitoring, Controlling, and Surveillance), develop mutual collaboration with other fisher associations and NGOs, and enhance economic activities. Nevertheless, tragedy of property rights, which involve multilevel institutions, still happens in the study area because there is lack of proper institutional design. The case study depicts that the solution to the complexity of property rights in coastal and marine areas is held at the community level only. This is a minimum solution regarding the tragedy of property rights that involves higher level institution. Local design is available, but this may be site specific, and fragile if there is no institutional arrangement combining formal and informal rules and involving both formal and informal authorities. Therefore, there are ways in dealing with the complexity of property right system in fisheries in decentralization era. First, at the national level, legal reforms</p>

	attempt to recognize the local people as resource managers where particular territoriality takes place. With such legal reform, property rights system in marine fisheries can be clearly defined. <i>Second</i> , at the municipal or regency level, devolution to the local fishers needs to be formalized. Without formal recognition to the devolution to the local people, it may be vulnerable to external shocks, such as political situation change or business investment. Furthermore, harmonization between government regulation and the local rules concerning property rights can be arranged.
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CBRM Database

Date:	2/23/12	Entry Number:	1214
Case Study Name:	Evaluating the UNDP—GEF Small Grants Programme funding in Ethiopia: Sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation in action		
Author:	Benyam, A.		
Document Type:	Master's thesis		
Year:	2011		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	NRI Recent Graduates and Theses database		
Full Citation:	Benyam, A. (2011). <i>Evaluating the UNDP—GEF Small Grants Programme funding in Ethiopia: Sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation in action</i> (Master's thesis). Retrieved from Natural Resources Institute Recent Graduates and Theses database.		
Region:	East Africa		

Country:	Ethiopia
Ecosystem Type:	Semi arid
Social Characteristics:	War-torn society; disaster-prone community
Scale of Study:	District
Resource Type:	Agriculture; soil
Type of Initiative:	Local NGO initiative; development project, international development agency
Community Based Work:	Resource management; development planning;
Keywords:	None
Summary:	<p>The rapid degradation of environmental resources is a global challenge that limits the usefulness of ecosystem goods and services essential to support the livelihood of rural farmers in Ethiopia. This challenge has substantial impacts on the economic and social well-being of local resource users, giving rise to a growing prevalence of poverty and food insecurity. Understanding the root causes, the complexities of the problems, and devising sustainable solutions necessitates the participation and commitment of vulnerable local resource users who are often the primary targets of economic and social perils. To achieve these endeavours, local communities must first secure financial support that serves as start-up capital for initiating resource management tasks. In the process of conserving and managing natural resources, benefits obtained in the form of nature-based economic activities enhance their livelihoods.</p> <p>On the basis of this premise, this research evaluated, using a SWOT analysis, the funding from the United Nations Development Programme–Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (UNDP–GEF SGP) in addressing the GEF thematic areas (biodiversity conservation, abatement of climate change, and prevention of land degradation). It further explored the short-term and long-term opportunities these interventions offered to the beneficiary communities to undertake nature-based sustainable livelihood activities, alleviate poverty, and impact national policies pertaining to rural economies and the environmental resources. With this purpose, the research objectives were designed to (1) identify the linkages between grant approval standards with environmental and livelihood conditions of beneficiary projects; (2) explore the contributions of stakeholders and other enabling conditions for target beneficiaries to undertake and benefit from resource-based income generating activities; and (3) evaluate the long-term implications of small grants on sustainable livelihoods, environmental policy, and poverty reduction in Ethiopia. This study has evaluated both the process in which grants are approved and utilized as well as results of this funding, with respect to the three research objectives.</p> <p>The research was a qualitative study that relied on a case study strategy of inquiry in which data were gathered</p>

from 35 grant-beneficiary community members in three project sites. The grants were received through two local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and three community-based organizations (CBOs). The NGOs were identified as Association for Sustainable Development Alternative (ASDA) located in the Arsi Zone of the Oromia Region, and Resurrection and Life Development Organization (RLDO) located in the Sidama Zone of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State (SNNPRS). The third site was located in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration where the Regional Environmental Protection Authority (DDEPA) organized a cluster of three CBOs, namely Areda, Harorety, and Shenany Farmers' Cooperatives. Data gathering instruments included semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions with farmers' groups and the volunteer members of SGP Ethiopia's National Steering Committee (NSC) and Technical Review Team (TRT), direct observation, past and present photographic images, project documents, and procedures applicable to the program and project management purposes.

The researcher's worldview is premised in advocating practical and change-driven developmental interventions, as in the case of the SGP support. This worldview has laid the foundation to evaluate the impacts of the funding and interpret the study results as well as offer generalizable knowledge and recommendations for future research. The research pointed out that the UNDP—GEF SGP grant eligibility criteria were instrumental in the project selection process but the apparent complex socio-economic trends at national, regional, and grassroots levels necessitate commitment of extra efforts by the NSCs and TRTs in the overall project evaluation and selection process. Furthermore, priority concern for market-oriented approaches to resource use and management was the foundation to practically generate sustainable livelihoods and social benefits to the rural poor who participated in the project implementation process. In this regard, the involvement of development actors was crucial, but some drawbacks in local service delivery practices were revealed mainly due to lack of transparency and delays in approving community-driven bylaws and self-development needs. Hence, empowerment and sustainable livelihood needs of the project beneficiary communities can be addressed only through realistic and steadfast stakeholders' collaboration towards project development goals. Concurrently, staged progresses such as gradual improvements in the physical environments, livelihoods enhancement and attitudinal transformation of project beneficiary communities were essential benchmarks for replicating and transferring knowledge from exemplary project practices.

The prospect of SGP's contribution to the country's environmental protection and poverty alleviation policies was found to be significantly determined by the governments' and other stakeholders' adherence to locally adaptable and non-exploitative economic development approaches. Subsequently, the research recommended that the presence of enabling conditions—mainly appropriate capacity building, access to natural resources, empowerment, resilience building, recognition to communities' self-development, and commitment to adaptable, realistic, and consistent policy instruments that fit local contexts—are crucial to sustain the fragile

	ecosystems. Other conditions vital to alleviating poverty and food insecurity included accountability, transparency, and equitable planning and distribution of wealth by the Government in power. Local communities capable of holding on to sustainable livelihoods can build prospective futures that will alleviate poverty and halt tolerance to any form of vulnerability and continuous dependence on external aids.
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CBRM Database

Date:	2/23/12	Entry Number:	1215
Case Study Name:	Developing and commercializing non-timber forest products: An Anishinaabe perspective from Pikangikum First Nation, Northwestern Ontario		
Author:	Pengelly, R. D.		
Document Type:	Master's thesis		
Year:	2011		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	NRI Recent Graduates and Theses database		
Full Citation:	Pengelly, R. (2011). <i>Developing and commercializing non-timber forest products: An Anishinaabe perspective from Pikangikum First Nation, Northwestern Ontario</i> (Master's thesis). Retrieved from Natural Resources Institute Recent Graduates and Theses database.		
Region:	North America		

Country:	Canada, Ontario
Ecosystem Type:	Northern coniferous forest
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous community; Community bordering protected area
Scale of Study:	Community; district
Resource Type:	Non-timber forest products
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative; market/business development
Community Based Work:	Resource management
Keywords:	None
Summary:	<p>The development, research and commercialization of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) based on indigenous knowledge, practices and resources is particularly controversial. Some First Nations are declaring a moratorium on development activities, while other First Nations are engaging in indigenous models of development through community-based enterprise and partnerships with governments, universities and corporations. The purpose of this research was to understand an indigenous perspective on the development and commercialization of NTFPs through a case study in community-based economic development.</p> <p>Pikangikum First Nation is an Anishinaabe (Ojibway) community located in Northwestern Ontario, Canada. In the 1990s, Pikangikum First Nation initiated the Whitefeather Forest Initiative, a community-based development initiative focused on traditional stewardship, cultural revival and economic development of resources from the Whitefeather Forest. First, this research explored the community's customary values, teachings and knowledge regarding appropriate use and development of NTFPs, such as medicines and foods (Objective 1). Second, this research explored community perspectives on partnerships and benefit sharing for the purposes of researching, developing and commercializing community-based NTFPs through Pikangikum's community-based enterprise, the Whitefeather Forest Management Corporation (Objective 2).</p> <p>Framed by the Whitefeather Forest Research Cooperative agreement (2004), this research adopted a collaborative and ethnographic research design and worked with the Whitefeather Forest Management Corporation and the Whitefeather Forest Elders Steering Group in Pikangikum First Nation. Following several research planning meetings with community members, research fieldwork was conducted over a period of four months during the summer of 2009. Two community workshops were conducted later in 2009 and in the spring of 2011. Research methods included participant observation, field trips, semi-structured interviews, and community workshops; these various research methods also employed product elicitation as a means of eliciting perspectives on the development of NTFPs, such as natural health care products, nutraceuticals, botanical medicines, and functional foods.</p> <p>In response to Objective 1, community Elders described the complex and interconnected nature of Anishinaabe</p>

medicine (mushkeekkeh) and food (meecheem), knowledge, and traditional teachings and protocols for the appropriate harvest, processing and exchange of Anishinaabe NTFPs. However, the most important principle in customary use or commercial NTFP development is working with community Elders. In this sense, the development and commercialization of NTFPs is an issue of process, rather than an issue of specific products or developing products for local use or international sale.

In response to Objective 2, community Elders and leaders articulated a cautious interest in developing ethical, collaborative partnerships that support the Whitefeather Forest Initiative and the community's social, cultural, economic and environmental goals. For purposes of developing and commercializing NTFPs, partners would be expected to build diligent, long-term partnerships that interface knowledge systems and maintain good relations with the community at large and other beings on the land. To Pikangikum Elders and leaders, benefit sharing means adopting a model of joint ownership of intellectual property and financial benefits; developing employment and capacity- building opportunities for community members; supporting customary activities and knowledge; providing opportunities for cross-cultural and cross-institutional learning; and planning health products for community use. As with the research results of Objective 1, developing NTFPs through partnerships is a procedural issue that requires putting Elders in the "driver's seat."

These research results suggest that Pikangikum's moral economy would have to guide commercial NTFP planning, research and development, which must cyclically support and reaffirm the local system of values and meaning, economic exchange, and social relations. Furthermore, Pikangikum's NTFP approach suggests that moral economy and political economy are non-exclusive perspectives which is reflected in the idea emergent NTFP institutions, value collaboration and working relationships with other organizations, instead of Pikangikum's moral economy necessarily coming into conflict with governments, universities and/or corporations.

This thesis is not an economic feasibility study of NTFP development in Pikangikum First Nation, nor does it attempt to make recommendations whether the community should proceed with the development or eventual commercialization of NTFPs. That is the community's prerogative and would have to be explored further within the community and in partnership with government, university and private institutions. Nonetheless, this thesis offers a case study and community perspective on how community-based NTFPs might be researched, developed and commercialized in joint and mutually beneficial partnerships with a First Nation.