

# Center for Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)

Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

## CBRM Database

<b>Date:</b>	<b>15 July 2013</b>	<b>Entry Number:</b>	<b>1322</b>
<b>Case Study Name:</b>	Social accountability and community forest management: the failure of collaborative governance in the Wombat Forest		
<b>Authors:</b>	Nathaniel Matthews & Bruce Missingham		
<b>Document Type:</b>	Journal paper		
<b>Year:</b>	2009		
<b>Language:</b>	English		
<b>Document Location:</b>	<i>Development in Practice</i> , 19:8, 1052-1063		
<b>Full Citation:</b>	Matthews, N. & B. Missingham (2009) Social accountability and community forest management: the failure of collaborative governance in the Wombat Forest, <i>Development in Practice</i> , 19:8, 1052-1063.		
<b>Region:</b>	Oceania		
<b>Country:</b>	Japan		
<b>Ecosystem Type:</b>	forestry		
<b>Social Characteristics:</b>	indigenous		
<b>Scale of Study:</b>	regional		
<b>Resource Type:</b>	Forest (mixed dry sclerophyll forest)		
<b>Type of Initiative:</b>	Local, community initiative		

Community-Based Work:	Forest management, biodiversity conservation
Keywords:	Community forest management, environment, governance, public policy, conflict, Wombat
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><b>This article presents a critical analysis of what caused the failure of Australia's first Community Forest Management (CFM) trial. We explore how 'community' was conceptualised and represented through the dynamic CFM process, leading to contradictions and conflicts that could not be resolved. We examine the governance structures and institutions that were created to try to enable community participation in forest management. Ambiguity and uncertainty in the power and purpose of the CFM organisation, as well as power relationships within the organisation, all contributed to conflicts that eventually tore the CFM process apart.</b></p>