

International Joint Management Bibliography

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¹ Please see 'Australian Joint Management Bibliography', National Environmental Research Program, 2012 for a comprehensive bibliography of Australian literature on joint management. New Zealand sources are produced in the section titled 'Joint Management in New Zealand'.



Literature on evaluating joint management of Indigenous Protected Areas (partnerships, processes and relationships), cultural biodiversity indicators and the nature-culture divide

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Eastern Africa (Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Reunion, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

Baldus, R, Kibonde, B & Siege, L 2003, '15 Years Seeking Conservation Partnerships in the Selous Game Reserve and Buffer Zones of Tanzania', *Parks*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 50-61. http://wildlife-baldus.com/download/Parks13_1-pp50-80.pdf

During the 1980s a rapid increase in poaching led to a significant drop in elephant numbers in the Selous Game Reserve, one of Africa's oldest and largest protected areas. Since 1987, the Governments of Tanzania and Germany have cooperated there in a joint 'Selous Conservation Programme' to rehabilitate the reserve. Other agencies subsequently joined in a seldom-achieved partnership between donors. The programme managed to significantly reduce poaching and enhance management capacity. Income from safari-hunting (90% of the total) and photographic tourism greatly increased. A 'retention fund scheme' has been established, whereby half of the income generated remains with the reserve for management and investment purposes (around US\$ 1.8 million per annum). Consequently, the reserve stands on its own feet financially, although complementary outside assistance is continuing. Collaborative arrangements with private sector investors have been developed as well as with local authorities and 51 communities in the buffer zones, which now manage their own wildlife areas and have a share in the conservation benefits. This experience of 'Community-based Conservation' has largely served as a model for Tanzania's new wildlife policy, now incorporated into the national Wildlife Act.

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Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) remains a popular policy with many international funding institutions, in spite of growing evidence of its disappointing outcomes. It is underpinned by theoretically justified benefits which serve to reproduce and market it. The paper explores approaches to understand and rectify these failures. The conclusion is that explanatory effort should be expanded from the "facilitating characteristics" of potentially successful CBNRM sites to include two sets of interfaces—those between donors and recipient states, and between the state (especially the local state) and CBNRMs at the local level. Illustrative examples in Botswana and Malawi are given throughout the discussion.

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Over the past 15 years the Tanzanian government has promoted participatory forest management (both joint forest management and community-based forest management) as a major strategy for managing natural forests for sustainable use and conservation. Such management is currently either operational or in the process of being established in 3.6 million ha of forest land and in 1,800 villages. Data from three case studies of forests managed using participatory and non-participatory forest management approaches suggest that community involvement in forest management is correlated with improving forest condition. In our first case study we demonstrate increasing basal area and volume of trees per ha over time in miombo woodland and coastal forest habitats under participatory forest management compared with similar forests under state or open access management. In our second case study three coastal forest and sub-montane Eastern Arc forests under participatory forest management show a greater number of trees per ha, and mean height and diameter of trees compared to three otherwise similar forests under state management. In our third case study levels of cutting in coastal forest and Eastern Arc forests declined over time since initiation in participatory forest management sites. We conclude that participatory forest management is showing signs of delivering impact in terms of improved forest condition in Tanzanian forests but that further assessments need to be made to verify these initial findings.

Chidhakwa, Z 2003, 'Traditional institutions manage their Nyakwaa and Chizire forests in Chimanimani, Zimbabwe', *Policy Matters*, vol. 12, pp. 132-140.

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KWS & FD 1991, 'Memorandum of Understanding for the Joint Management of Selected Forests', Kenya Wildlife Service and Forestry Department, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya, manuscript.

Mburu, J 2004, *Wildlife Conservation and Management in Kenya: Towards a Co-Management Approach*, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Madison. http://books.google.com.au/books/about/Wildlife_conservation_and_management_in.html?id=2ZsOAQAAMAAJ&redir_esc=y

The co-management approach of managing natural resources has increasingly become popular among conservationists and development practitioners since it overcomes the shortcomings of both the centralised management and community-based approaches that hinder harmonization of conflicting interests among diverse stakeholder groups. Considering criteria developed from



theoretical advancements on co-management and drawing on empirical studies conducted in Kenya, the paper examines how successful the co-management approach has been in terms of meeting the needs and interests of local communities and conservationists. Further, it analyses some of the factors or conditions that contribute towards the emergence and subsequent adoption of the co-management approach in the conservation and management of wildlife. These factors, which may also be important in other developing countries, include the provision of a favourable policy framework, institutional capacity of organized user groups to co-manage wildlife resources, land tenure conditions and accessibility to wildlife resources. It is emphasised that the co-management approach has had, so far, mixed results and there are certain important factors challenging its successful implementation in Kenya.

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**Central Africa (Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo,
Dem Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe)**

Nguingiri, JC 2000, 'Collective learning on collaborative management of natural resources in the Congo Basin: the first lessons' *CM News* 4, pp. 2-3.



Western Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Saint Helena, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)

Amadou, B, Vogt, G & Vogt, K 2003, 'Developing a community conserved area in Niger', *Parks*, vol. 13, no.1, pp. 16-27.

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**Northern Africa (Algeria, Canary Islands, Ceuta, Egypt, Libya, Madeira, Melilla, Morocco, Sudan, Western Sahara)****CBNRM**

Child, B 2003, *Origins and Efficacy of Modern Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Practices in the Southern Africa Region*, paper presented at the regional workshop on Local Communities and Conservation: Issues and Challenges Towards a More Equitable and Sustainable Future, Pretoria (South Africa) 26-28 February 2003. http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/cca_bchild.pdf (CBNRM).

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Kepe, T, Wynberg R, & Ellis, W 2005, Land reform and biodiversity conservation in South Africa: Complementary or in conflict? *International Journal of Biodiversity Science*, 1:3–16.

Koch, E, & Massyn, PJ 2003, The Madikwe initiative: A programme designed to optimise local benefits by integrating the conservation of wildlife with local economic development in Madikwe Game Reserve, in *A Decade of Progress* edited by M. Brett. North-West Province: North West Parks and Tourism Board.



Joint management in the Asia/Pacific region

Arunotai, N, Wongbusarakum, S & Elias, D 2007, *Bridging the Gap Between the Rights and Needs of Indigenous Communities and the Management of Protected Areas: Case studies from Thailand*, UNESCO, Bangkok, 2007. Available online at: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001557/155745e.pdf>

For nearly ten years, the Andaman Pilot Project, which is supported by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and, most recently, the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), has facilitated research on the indigenous “sea gypsy” communities that inhabit two of Thailand’s national marine parks in the Andaman Sea: the Moken of the Surin Islands National Marine Park and the Urak Lawoi of Tarutao National Marine Park in the Adang Archipelago. The Pilot Project has focused on collecting socio-economic data about the Moken and Urak Lawoi and working with stakeholders to foster an enhanced understanding of the communities’ indigenous ways of life, build community capacity, identify economic options that promote cultural survival as well as natural conservation and encourage a co-operative approach to the protection of the natural and cultural heritage of the Surin Islands and the Adang Archipelago.

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Bajimaya, S 2003, ‘Nepal’s Experience in Participatory Biodiversity Conservation with Emphasis on Buffer Zone Initiatives’, *Policy Matters*, vol. 12, pp. 276-282. Available online at: <http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/pm12.pdf>

Involvement of local people in protected area management through His Majesty Government of Nepal’s Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Buffer Zone Programme in Royal Chitwan National Park.

Bhatt, S 1998, ‘Conservation through community enterprise’, in Kothari, A, Anuradha, RV, Pathak, N & Taneja, B (eds), *Communities and Conservation: Natural Resource Management in South Central Asia*, Sage Publications, New Delhi and London, pp. 270-286.

Blaffart, H, Folger, D & Tron, F 2010, ‘Biodiversity Management in New Caledonia: The Co-Management Conservation project in the Mount Panié Reserve’, in Walker Palnemilla, K, Rylands, AB, Woofter A & Hughes, C (eds), *Indigenous Peoples and Conservation: From Rights to Resource Management*, Conservation International, Arlington, VA, pp. 171-180. Available online at: http://www.conservation.org/Documents/CI_ITPP_Indigenous_Peoples_and_Conservation_Rights_Resource_Management.pdf

Conservation Project, a pilot conservation program, has received support from the government of the Northern Province of New Caledonia and from Conservation International’s offices in New Caledonia and Samoa. The project’s objective is to preserve the region’s biodiversity with the full participation of, and emphasis on the benefits to, the area’s indigenous Kanak communities. The Mount Panié Reserve is in the Hyehen district in the northeast of the island of Grande Terre. At



1,629 m, Panié is the highest point in the country. The mountain slopes are very steep and the range plunges directly into the lagoon: the New Caledonia Lagoons World Heritage Site, inscribed in 2008 (UNESCO 2008). The reserve is in a 35,000-ha rainforest; the largest in the country. Here we report on the management of this reserve and the participation of the local population.

Boissie`re, M, Sheil, D, Basuki, I, Wan, M & Hien Le 2009, 'Can Engaging Local People's Interests Reduce Forest Degradation in Central Vietnam?', *Biodiversity & Conservation*, vol. 18, no. 10, pp. 2743-2757. <http://search.proquest.com.virtual.anu.edu.au/docview/222345329>

Discusses methods of engagement with a Pahy ethnic minority in Central Vietnam to achieve forest conservation in the proposed Phong Dien Nature Reserve.

Calamia, MA, Kline, DI, Kago, S, Donovan, K, Dulunaqio, S, Tabaleka, T & Greg Mitchell, B 2010, 'Marine Based Community Conserved Areas in Fiji: An Example of Indigenous Governance and Partnership', in Walker Palnemilla, K, Rylands, AB, Woofter A & Hughes, C (eds), 2010, *Indigenous Peoples and Conservation: From Rights to Resource Management*, Conservation International, Arlington, VA, pp. 95-104. Available online at: http://www.conservation.org/Documents/CI_ITPP_Indigenous_Peoples_and_Conservation_Rights_Resource_Management.pdf

Capistrano, RCG 2010, *Indigenous Peoples, Their Livelihoods and Fishery Rights in Canada and the Philippines: Paradoxes, Perspectives and Lessons Learned*, Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations, New York. Available online at: http://www.un.org/depts/los/nippon/unnff_programme_home/fellows_pages/fellows_papers/capistrano_0910_philippines.pdf

Abstract: The involvement of indigenous peoples in natural resource management varies widely around the world, and invariably involves complex interactions. This paper examines the experiences of indigenous peoples in Canada and the Philippines with respect to their participation in fisheries management and policy, and how the mismatch between formal frameworks and local practice affects this participation. Combining approaches based on sustainable livelihoods and those relating to rights over natural resource access and management proves a useful vehicle for positive change in collaboratively improving the situation of indigenous peoples. Thus rights to fisheries are fundamental not only as a key tool in fisheries management and conservation, but also as an integral ingredient in the pursuit of secure livelihoods on the part of indigenous peoples.

Chowdhury, MSH, Koike, M, Rana, MD & Muhammed, N 2013, 'Community Development Through Collaborative Management of Protected Areas: Evidence From Bangladesh with a Case of Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary', *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 63-74. <http://www.tandfonline.com.virtual.anu.edu.au/doi/pdf/10.1080/13504509.2012.755480>

Clifton, J 2003, 'Prospects for Co-management in Indonesia's Marine Protected Areas', *Marine Policy*, vol. 27, no. 5, pp. 389-395. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X03000265>



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Decosse, PJ & Jayawickrama, SS 1996, *Co-management of Resources in Sri-Lanka: Status, Issues, and Opportunities*, NAREPP/IRG Report, Colombo, Sri Lanka. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACE887.pdf

Eghenter, C & Labo M 2003, 'In Search of Equitable Governance Models for Indigenous Peoples in Protected Areas – The Experience of Kayan Mentarang National Park', *Policy Matters*, vol. 12, pp. 276-282. <http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/pm12.pdf>

Eghenter, C & Labo, M 2003, 'The Dayak People and Kayan Mentarang - First Co-Managed Protected Area in Indonesia', *Policy Matters: Community Empowerment for Conservation*, vol 12, pp. 248-253. <http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/pm12.pdf>

Eghenter, C, Wulandari, C, Hanif, F & Setyaningrum, R 2006, 'Collaborative Management of National Parks in Indonesia: An Effective Model for Regulating the Commons of Conservation?' paper presented at 'Survival of the Commons: Mounting Challenges and New Realities', the Eleventh Conference of the International Association for the Study of Common Property, Bali, Indonesia, June 19-23, 2006. Available online at: <http://hdl.handle.net/10535/281>

Old conservation models of protected areas have proven unable to resolve basic economic and social conflicts between local people and park management in many national parks in Indonesia. Low level of support by local people often depends on tenure insecurity, sense of alienation on the part of local communities with regard to a land that they consider their own based on customary claims; the imposition of external regulations; and the high opportunity costs paid by resource-dependent communities in terms of forgone ability to exploit natural resources. In Indonesia, collaborative management has been advocated as a fair and effective solution to conservation management in protected areas by government, local people, and NGOs. Drawing on the examples of two different national parks, Bunaken (Sulawesi) and Kayan Mentarang (Kalimantan), the paper will describe the different forms of collaboration proposed and implemented in the two protected areas, and compare them to the new legal provision of the Decree issued by the Minister of Forestry in 2004 on collaboration in the management of protected areas. The paper will address questions concerning regulations, agreements, power-sharing, costs and benefits that are defining factors in long-enduring common-pool resource institutions. The paper will try to assess the extent to which collaborative management might succeed in limiting 'open access' and establishing an effective, robust governance regime in protected areas that promotes sustainable management and increases equity.

Elisara-Laulu, FM 2008, *Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas in Samoa, Pacific Region: A Review of Samoa's Implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas*, FPP Series on Forest Peoples and Protected Areas.

<http://www.forestpeoples.org/sites/fpp/files/publication/2011/02/samoapasfinal-020211lowres.pdf>



Elmqvist, T 2000, 'Indigenous Institutions, Resilience and Failure of Co-Management of Rain Forest Preserves in Samoa', paper presented at 'Constituting the Commons: Crafting Sustainable Commons in the New Millennium', the Eighth Conference of the International Association for the Study of Common Property, Bloomington, IN, May 31-June 4, 2000. Available online at: <http://hdl.handle.net/10535/251>

In Samoa, an archipelago in the western part of Polynesia, local societies use an array of institutions and management techniques to cope with uncertainties in their environment. Tropical cyclones are highly unpredictable, both on a temporal and spatial scale, and may cause widespread destruction of villages and plantations. Examples of institutions and resource management systems used under these circumstances include a sophisticated land tenure system enabling a buffer capacity for growing crops, the use of taboos for protecting specific species and techniques for long-term storage of food. The extent of damage to crops by cyclones is extremely variable both within and between crop species. Interviews of farmers support the idea that the polyculturing of many crops species in fact may be a system maintained as part of a strategy to increase resilience in the face of large unpredictable disturbances. "After cyclones, species-specific taboos are often used to protect certain forest species that show marked declines. In addition, this traditional taboo system has also recently been applied on the ecosystem level. Several local indigenous initiatives to conserve biodiversity were undertaken in the early 1990s and resulted in village-based rain forest preserves that are owned, controlled and managed by the villagers. Although these preserves appear to be a robust local approach to rain forest conservation, their establishment resulted in significant conflicts between the villagers and Western NGOs that assisted in raising funds for the preserves. The principles of indigenous control were unexpectedly difficult to accept by some western conservation organizations that ultimately were unwilling to cede decision-making authority to the indigenous leaders. In this case, co-management failed completely when a village decided to sever all relationships and refuse any further financial assistance from the Western NGOs. The reasons for co-management failure need to be analyzed in the context of the crucial role of local institutions and the importance of mutual trust."

Erdman, MV, Merrill, PR, Mongdong, M, (et al) 2004, *Building Effective Co-Management Systems for Decentralized Protected Areas Management in Indonesia: Bunaken National Park Case Study*, Natural Resources Management Program, Jakarta. <http://www.irgltd.com/Resources/Publications/ANE/2004-05%20Bunaken%20National%20Park.pdf>

Fakih, M, Rahardjo, T & Pimbert M 2003, *Community Integrated Pest Management in Indonesia Institutionalising participation and people centred approaches*, IIED-IDS Institutionalising Participation Series, International Institute for Environment and Development, London.

Faust, DR 1998, 'Conflict and Cooperation in Co-Managed Regimes: The State, Local Communities and Shared Resources in India', paper presented at 'Crossing Boundaries', the seventh annual conference of the International Association for the Study of Common Property, Vancouver, BC, Canada, June 10-14, 1998. Available online at: <http://hdl.handle.net/10535/1136>



Interest is growing in systems of co-management of resources by the state and local communities. Examples of co-managed resources include coastal fisheries (in, e.g., Japan, Norway, Turkey, and the Philippines), forests (in, e.g., India and Nepal), and irrigation (in, e.g., Japan and Sri Lanka) (Baland and Platteau 1996: 351-379). Co-management, because it involves explicit links between the state and local resource users, often in situations of external demand for resources, offers clear motivation to develop understandings that draw on both political economy and geographical concepts of site, situation, and scale to understand both the workings of particular instances of co-management and to conceptualize if and how situations can be crafted in which co-management systems are likely to yield socially just and ecologically sustainable resources. "One underconceptualized part of the project is the role of the state. It is important to consider, for example, what are the processes that lead the state to engage in co-management and that shape the involvement of the state in co-management. In mid-1990, India's Ministry of Environment and Forests issued a circular initiating Joint Forest Management (JFM), a program involving co-management of some state forests. This paper will use the case of JFM to demonstrate how a political ecology approach creatively brings geographical insights to political economy and constitutes a powerful tool for understanding common property and co-management issues. First, I will briefly review some of the key literature on co-management, and then introduce pertinent aspects of debates on the state in resource management. Then comes the illustratory case study of JFM in India.

Ferrari, MF & de Vera, D 2003, 'A "Participatory" or a "Rights-Based" Approach? Which is Best for Protected Areas and Indigenous Peoples in the Phillipines?', *Policy Matters*, vol. 12, 166-170. Available online at: <http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/pm12.pdf>

Fisher, RJ 1995, *Collaborative Management of Forests for Conservation and Development*, IUCN, Forest Conservation Programme, Issues in Forest Conservation.
<http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/forest/?682/Collaborative-Management-of-Forests-for-Conservation-and-Development>

Explores various approaches including those which are forest-related such as community forestry and joint forest management as well as those concerned with protected areas. Covers key issues of theory and implementation and methodologies for implementation.

Fisher RJ, Prabhu, R & McDougall, C (eds) 2007, *Adaptive Collaborative Management of Community Forests in Asia: Experiences From Nepal, Indonesia and the Philippines*, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Indonesia. http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/BFisher0701.pdf

The easy 'solutions' offered by centralised resource management no longer work, and the era of top-down decision making is all but over. Some of the new directions that have been proposed include learning-based approaches in place of set management prescriptions, using a broader range of knowledge (including local and indigenous knowledge), dealing with uncertainty and complexity, and of course the sharing of management power and responsibility. Resource management has become not a search for the optimal solution but an ongoing learning and



collaboration process for shared problem solving. This volume contributes to a deeper understanding of the issues around deliberate social learning and collaboration, with chapters on four Asian cases.

Garaway, CJ & Arthur, RI 2004, *Adaptive learning: A Practical Framework for the Implementation of Adaptive Co-Management – Lessons From Selected Experiences in South and Southeast Asia*, MRAG Ltd, London. <http://agris.fao.org/agris-search/search/display.do?f=2012/GB/GB201205400054.xml;GB2012105429>

These guidelines have arisen from a perceived need to synthesise, in an accessible manner, the experiences gained from trying to implement an adaptive co-management approach to fisheries management in Lao PDR, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia and West Bengal in India. Starting in 1999, the Adaptive Learning projects have developed, tested and evaluated the approach in a range of resource systems and some of the lessons learnt are described in this short publication.

Hind, EJ, Hiponia, MC & Gray, TS 2010, 'From Community-Based to Centralised National Management – A Wrong turning for the Governance of the Marine Protected Area in Apo Island, Philippines?', *Marine Policy*, vol. 34, no.1, pp. 54-62. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X0900061X>

Hobley, M 1996, 'Participatory forestry: the process of change in India and Nepal' in ODI, *Rural Development Forestry Study Guide 3*, ODI Publications, Overseas Development Institute, London. http://books.google.com.au/books/about/Participatory_forestry.html?id=wcNbQTmaOAIC&redir_esc=y

In this book, the author discusses and reviews the origins and development of participatory forest management approaches in India and Nepal, drawing on the rich diversity of ecological, social, political and institutional conditions in the region. The book is arranged in 8 chapters (3 written with or by other authors - Malla, Y.; Campbell, J.; Rathore, B. M. S.; Branney, P.; Wollenberg, E.), and has a bibliography, glossary 8 appendices, and subject index. Generic principles are developed which are widely applicable outside South Asia. The material is drawn from practitioners in both countries, including experience of VSO foresters who have worked with local colleagues and communities in the Hill and Terai areas of Nepal.

Horowitz, LS 1998, 'Integrating Indigenous Resource Management with Wildlife Conservation: A Case Study of Batang Ai National Park, Sarawak, Malaysia', *Human Ecology*, vol. 26, no. 3, pp. 371-403.

Kettel, B 1996, *Protected Area, People, and Collaborative Management: Experiences from Nepal*, presentation at the UNCN workshop on Collaborative Management for Conservation, First World Conservation Congress, Montreal, Canada.

Kothari, A 1996, 'Is Joint Management of Protected Areas desirable and Possible?', in Kothari, A, Singh, N & Suri, S (eds), *People and Protected Areas: Towards Participatory Conservation in India*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Kothari, A, Anuradha, RV, Pathak, N & Taneja, B (eds) 1998, *Communities and Conservation: Natural Resource Management in South Central Asia*, Sage Publications, New Delhi and London.



Throughout the world, community involvement in conserving the environment is becoming the preferred method, marking a shift away from the top-down approach that has characterized such efforts in the past. This book explores diverse experiences with participatory conservation and constitutes the first comprehensive treatment of community-based conservation efforts in South and Central Asia.

Kothari, A, Saloni, S & Neena, S 1995, 'People and Protected Areas: Rethinking Conservation in India', *The Ecologist*, vol. 25, no. 5, pp. 188-194.

Kothari, A, Saloni, S & Neena, S 1996, *People and Protected Areas: Towards Participatory Conservation in India*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, India.

http://books.google.com.au/books/about/People_and_protected_areas.html?id=48EsAQAAAJ&rediresc=y

Kothari, A, Vania, F, Das, P, Christopher, K and Jha, S (eds) 1997, 'Building Bridges for Conservation: Towards Joint Management of Protected Areas in India', Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

Larsen, PB 2008, 'Linking livelihoods and protected area conservation in Vietnam: Phong Nha Kẻ Bàng World Heritage, Local Futures?', in Galvin, M & Haller, T (eds), *People, protected areas and global change: participatory conservation in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe*, Bern: NCCR North-South, Swiss Centre of Competence in Research North-South, University of Bern.

http://graduateinstitute.ch/webdav/site/developpement/groups/hufty_greg/public/12_Larsen_Vietnam.pdf

Lele, S 2000, 'Godsend, Sleight of Hand, Or Just Muddling Through Joint Water and Forest Management in India', *Natural Resource Perspectives*, no. 53, pp. 1-6. <http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/2094-godsend-sleight-hand-just-muddling-through-joint-water-forest-management-india>

Policies promoting the 'joint management' (i.e. between the state and resource users) of resources such as forests or water are currently in vogue in India and elsewhere. Many see advantage in the decentralised administration that these arrangements imply. However, they also imply a redistribution of power and so are profoundly political, and their success, if real, cannot be fully explained in terms of a rent-seeking, all-powerful, bureaucratic state. This paper lays out the more complex politics underpinning joint management, assessing interaction between the political and administrative wings of government and the influence of semi-autonomous actors such as donors, NGOs and academics, and identifies the potential for and route towards more, if gradual, decentralisation in the future.

Lim, CP, Matsuda, Y & Shigemi, Y 1995, 'Co-management in marine fisheries; the Japanese experience', *Coastal Management*, vol. 23, pp. 195-221.



Lu, D-J, Chueh, H-C & Kao, C-W 2012, 'Why They Cannot Work Together: A Study of the Co-Management of Natural Resources with Indigenous People in Taiwan', *Society and Natural Resources: An International*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 105-112.

This study explores the reasons for the failure to establish co-managed protected areas (CMPAs) in Taiwan despite supporting legislation being in place since the early 2000s. The study adopts qualitative research methods to examine the case of the proposed Lumpi CMPA, in which the local indigenous people failed to persuade the government's district forest-management authority to designate a natural protected area under co-management arrangements in accordance with legislation. The study finds that insufficient motivation and its concerns about loss of control over forest management caused the district authority to snub the proposed co-management arrangements with the indigenous people. Although a legal basis for co-management clearly exists, it is apparent that Taiwanese authorities can avoid the intention of the legislation by administrative maneuvers. The study concludes that a combination of greater political will and more comprehensive legislation is required if CMPAs are to be established in Taiwan.

Luithui, C & Lasimbang, J 2007, 'Thailand: The Challenges of Joint Management in the Northern Hills', in Leake, H (ed.), *Bridging the Gap: Policies and Practices on Indigenous Peoples' Natural Resource Management in Asia*, UNDP, Chang Mai, Thailand.

<http://regionalcentrebangkok.undp.or.th/practices/governance/ripp/docs/Bridging%20the%20Gap%20-%205-Thailand.pdf>

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<http://books.google.com.au/books?id=Ti8OJW7NWpcC&pg=PA185&lpg=PA185&dq=asia+co+management+protected+areas&source=bl&ots=z0koAowEM0&sig=RLATy5EQ7m9kD7iar1KQL798bo&hl=en&sa=X&ei=XGzKUaDkBifqkAWs2oDIBw&ved=0CEwQ6AEwBTgK#v=onepage&q=asia%20co%20management%20protected%20areas&f=false>

Marisol, E & Iszatt, NT 2004, *Beyond Good Governance. Participatory democracy in the Philippines*, Institute for Popular Democracy (IPD) <http://www.ipd.ph>, The Philippines.

Mukul, SA, Rashid, AZMM, Quazi, SA, Uddin, MB & Fox, Jefferson 2012, 'Local People's Responses to Co-Management Regime in Protected Areas: A Case Study From Satchari National Park, Bangladesh',



Forests, Trees and Livelihoods, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 16-29.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/14728028.2012.669132>

Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) is a rather recent and widely promoted, and hence, accepted paradigm for managing protected areas in most developing countries. Protected area managers in Bangladesh face challenges because of the complex sociocultural and political dynamics that result from the high population densities and extreme poverty of people living in or near lands designated for conservation. In recent years the government of Bangladesh, with active support from international aid and conservation agencies, has tried to develop a holistic approach to protected area management involving forest communities and user groups. This study seeks to explore the initial response to such intervention in a newly declared protected area in order to gain insights about wider implications in other parts of the country. The study was conducted between January 2006 and January 2007 in four villages located in or near Satchari National Park. Results suggest considerable change took place in household forest resource collection patterns, and people's dependency on non-forest income increased significantly during the project implementation period. The study also indicated that although changes occurred slowly, they brought improvements to the livelihoods of those relying on local forests.

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Co-management is a developing field of protected area management. Increasingly, the practice is to involve local communities and other stakeholders in protected area planning and management. In many countries, management boards, co-management structures and other participatory mechanisms are being created. This paper reports on promoting co-management involving



participatory management planning at Kuiburi National Park, Central Thailand, through the establishment of two working groups, namely a core management planning team comprising park personnel (charged with plan implementation), operating in parallel with a park management board working group (local people and other stakeholders). These institutional bodies participated in a park management planning process, which was fuelled by socio-economic data focusing on the high profile human-elephant conflict in the buffer zone. The initiative led to a major rethink on participatory management planning by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation. The process also led to some valuable recommendations for elephant-wildlife mitigation, both at Kuiburi and the international context.

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Joint management in New Zealand

Coates, N 2009, 'Joint-Management Agreements in New Zealand: Simply Empty Promises?', *Journal of South Pacific Law*, vol. 13, no 1, pp 32-39.

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Coombes, BL & Hill, S 2005, "'Na whenua, na Tuhoē. Ko D.oC. te partner" – Prospects for Comanagement of Te Urewera National Park', *Society & Natural Resources: An International Journal*, vol. 18, no. 2, 135-152. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/08941920590894516>

Crengle, DL 1997, 'Perspectives on Maori participation under the Resource Management Act' in Report of the IUCN Inter Commission Task Force on Indigenous Peoples.

Durie, M 1998, *Te Mana, Te Kāwanatanga: The Politics of Self Determination*, Oxford University Press.

This is a balanced socio-political assessment of areas relating to Maori autonomy. One of the topics discussed is environmental management, which goes to the heart of issues of joint management.

Hill, S & Coombes, B 2004, 'The limits to participation in dis-equilibrium ecology: Māori involvement in habitat restoration within Te Urewera National Park', *Science as Culture*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 37-74.

Kristina, M, Ramstad, N, Nelson, G, Paine, D, Beech, A, Pau, I, Paul, F, Allendorf & Daugherty, C 2007, 'Species and Cultural Conservation in New Zealand: Maori Traditional Ecological Knowledge of Tuatara', *Conservation Biology*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 455-464. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17391195>

Abstract: Traditional ecological knowledge can be highly informative and integrated with complementary scientific knowledge to improve species management. This is especially true for abundant species with which indigenous peoples have frequent interactions (e.g., through harvest), but has been studied less frequently in isolated or declining species. We examined Maori traditional ecological knowledge of tuatara (reptiles that resemble lizards but are the last living representatives of the order Sphenodontia) through semidirected interviews of elders of Te Atiawa, Ngati Koata, and NgatiWai Iwi (similar to tribes), the guardians of several islands currently inhabited by tuatara.

Lyver, P, Davies, J & Allen, RB 2013 (in review), 'Settling Indigenous people's claims to protected areas: weighing Maori aspirations against Australian experiences', *Conservation and Society*.

McCallum, W, Hughey, K & Rixecker, S 2007, 'Community Environmental Management in New Zealand: Exploring the Realities in the Metaphor', *Society and Natural Resources: An International Journal*, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 323-336.

There has been a resurgence of interest in the role that communities can play in addressing matters of environmental change and resource allocation in New Zealand. There has, however, been a paucity of research critically exploring the contribution of such community initiatives to environmental sustainability. We report from the qualitative analysis of six case studies,



grounded on the themes of social capital, the social construction of nature, and sustainability. Insights emerging from observations, interviews, and documents suggest that community environmental management approaches are more complex than portrayed in normative descriptions, with matters such as social collectivity, interpretations of nature, and ideas about biophysical change being more variable than commonly portrayed. Appreciation of this and other factors appears necessary for aligning the expectations of community environmental management with the capacity of human and nonhuman systems. These observations have implications for the practice of community environmental management within New Zealand and internationally.

Memon, A & Kirk, N 2010, (Department of Environmental Management) *Breaking new ground: Re-inventing Māori role in Te Waihora /Lake Ellesmere's governance*, Lincoln University.

http://researcharchive.lincoln.ac.nz/dspace/bitstream/10182/3312/1/breaking_new_ground.pdf

This article examines various factors that enable and constrain indigenous peoples governing natural resources within a post-colonial society. These include property rights, globalisation and the regulatory planning environment. Memon and Kirk then proceed to discuss the situation in New Zealand with a particular focus on the Te Waihora case.

Moller, H 1996, 'Customary use of indigenous wildlife; towards a bicultural approach to conserving New Zealand's biodiversity', in McFagen, B & Simpson, P (eds), *Biodiversity: Papers from a Seminar Series on Biodiversity*, Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand, pp. 89-125.

Moller, H 2001, 'Co-management of a bicultural research project: a research provider's perspective', in Howard, M & Moller, H (eds), *He Minenga Whakatū Hua o Te Ao [Sustaining the fruits of the land]: proceedings of a hui*, Murihiku Marae, 2000.

Moller, H, Berkes, F, Lyver, PO & Kislalioglu, M 2004, 'Combining science and traditional ecological knowledge: monitoring populations for co-management', *Ecology and Society*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 2.

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This article provides case studies from Canada and New Zealand to show that traditional monitoring methods may be 'imprecise and qualitative' but they are also valuable because they are 'based on observations over long time periods, incorporate large sample sizes, are inexpensive, invite the participation of harvesters as researchers, and sometimes incorporate subtle multivariate cross checks for environmental change.'

Muru-Lanning, M 2012, 'The Key Actors of Waikato River Co-Governance', *AlterNative: An International Journal of Indigenous Peoples*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp 128-136.

<http://search.informit.com.au/documentSummary;dn=428920607597516;res=IELIND>

Newman, J & Moller, H 2005, 'Use of Mataranga (Maori Traditional Knowledge) and Science to Guide a Seabird Harvest: Getting the Best of Both Worlds?', *Senri Ethnological Studies*, vol. 67, pp. 303-321.

http://ir.minpaku.ac.jp/dspace/bitstream/10502/1091/1/SES67_017.pdf



O'Connell, D, Ngai Tahu, TR & Palmer, P 2009, 'Case Study: Effective Partnerships Between Government and Iwi' *Department of Conservation*. <http://www.conferenz.co.nz/whitepapers/case-study-effective-partnerships-between-government-and-iwi>

Prystupa, MV 1998, 'Barriers and Strategies to the Development of Co-Management Regimes in New Zealand: The Case of Te Waihora', *Human Organization*, vol. 57, no. 2, pp 134-144.

This is an anthropological article that looks at the Ngai Tahu (a Maori Tribe) who claim they should be more involved in managing the water body attached to their lands. This claim has been opposed by conservation-oriented interest groups who work closely with the Department of Conservation. Subsequently the Ngai Tahu have utilized the courts, built partnerships and developed human and financial resources to help them secure co-management of the water body. Their strategies were successful, and Prystupa compares their strategies to Pinkerton's theoretical propositions.

Scott-Melton, F 2012, 'Finding Common Ground – A Joint Management Agreement Between Taupō District Council and Ngāti Tūwharetoa', *Public Sector*, vol. 34, no. 2, pp 18-20.

Taupo District Council with local iwi, Ngati Tuwharetoa, have developed a new model for ensuring Maori have a greater say in resource management through the signing of New Zealand's first joint management agreement.

Taiepa, T, Lyver, P, Horsley, P, Davis, J, Bragg, M & Moller, H 1996, *Collaborative management of New Zealand's conservation estate by Maori and Pakeha*, paper presented at the Collaborative Management Workshop, World Conservation Congress, Montreal (Canada).

Taiepa, T, Lyver, P, Horsley, P, Davis, J, Bragg, M & Moller, H 1997, 'Co-management of New Zealand's Conservation Estate by Maori and Pakeha: A Review', *Environmental Conservation*, vol. 24, no. 3, pp 236-250.

This article acknowledges the NZ Department of Conservation's promise to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, but argues that few formal collaborative management arrangements with Maori people have been made. It outlines the obstacles for establishing agreements which include 'divergent philosophies (preservation versus conservation for future use), institutional inertia, a lack of concrete models of co-management to evaluate success or otherwise to promote conservation, a lack of resources and opportunities for capacity building and scientific research amongst Maori, opposition and a lack of trust from conservation non-governmental organizations that are predominantly euro-centric in approach and membership, and a fundamental reluctance of some to share power with Maori.' For co-management to work, the article suggests a bottom-up or very localized approach to resource usage and the creation of new administrative structures to accommodate this. Successful co-management is said to involve a strong focus on equity and power sharing, rather than a single conservation outcome.



Te Aho, L 2009, 'Negotiating Co-management of the Waikato River', *Resource Management Journal*, November 2009, pp. 14–18.

Te Putahi Matakokiri (Local Government New Zealand) 2011, *Local Authorities and Maori: Case studies of local arrangements*. http://www.lgnz.co.nz/library/files/store_024/000000507784.pdf

This source gives a clear overview of what co-management involves in the context of local authorities in New Zealand. It then goes through a series of case studies which demonstrate a spectrum involvement in managing Maori owned resources.

Te Tapatoru a Toi (Joint Management Committee) 2011, *The Annual Report of the Committee to the Minister of Conservation and Te Runanga o Ngati Awa*.

<http://www.doc.govt.nz/upload/documents/getting-involved/sponsorships-and-partnerships/ttat-annual-report-2011.pdf> last accessed 17/10/12.

Te Tapatoru ā Toi is a statutory board that was formed under the Ngati Awa Treaty Settlement in 2005. It enables the Crown and Ngati Awa to engage in the co-operative conservation management of three specified nature reserves. Te Tapatoru a Toi, the first committee of its kind in New Zealand, and acts as a role model for future joint management of conservation land. The Annual Report outlines the work, achievements and future opportunities for Te Tapatoru a Toi.

Tipa, G 2003, *Indigenous communities and the co-management of natural resources : the case of New Zealand freshwater management* (Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy), University of Otago. Retrieved from <http://hdl.handle.net/10523/162>

This thesis posits that of the four possible definitions of co-management - namely dual management, cooperative management, collagorative management and community based management - it is collaborative management that promises the greatest benefits for indigenous populations and the environment alike. An analytical framework is developed which acknowledges the theories brought to such collaboration by State agencies and Māori in New Zealand. A case example is then presented of the establishment of a collaborative management programme involving freshwater in the Taieri Catchment near Dunedin.

Experience of this case suggests that in addition to affirming progressively validated general principles governing collaborative environmental management, the requirement for trusted facilitators acting at the interface between State agency and indigenous groups is mandatory. It is concluded that the potential exists for the collaborative management of environmental resources by State and Māori in New Zealand but that the process has barely begun and requires investment in capacity building on the part of both parties.

Tipa, G & Welch, R 2006, 'Comanagement of Natural Resources: Issues of Definition From an Indigenous Community Perspective', *The Journal of Applied Behavioural Science*, vol. 42, no. 3, pp 373-391.

The beliefs and practices of indigenous groups are increasingly recognized as being of value for resource management. But engagement in comanagement has proved problematic for indigenous communities. The authors argue that this results from different interpretations of what is meant by comanagement. Three interpretations are proffered, presenting different perspectives on the state-community duality: cooperative management, collaboration in management, and management by community. Referring to a New Zealand study of the potential for joint management of freshwater resources, the authors argue collaboration between state and indigenous people (and mutual engagement of their knowledges) promises to maximize indigenous input into resource management decision making. Negotiation of such collaborative arrangements is made difficult however by the need for the state to (a) differentiate between traditional resource management knowledge and nonindigenous community-based knowledge and (b) incorporate the latter within a state perspective on resource management while specifically identifying and engaging with the former.

Wehi, P 2009, 'Indigenous ancestral sayings contribute to modern conservation partnerships: examples using *Phormium tenax*', *Ecological Applications*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 267-275.

Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) is central to indigenous worldviews and practices and is one of the most important contributions that indigenous people can bring to conservation management partnerships. However, researchers and managers may have difficulty accessing such knowledge, particularly where knowledge transmission has been damaged. The article explores the example of information about *Phormium tenax*, a plant with high cultural value that is a dominant component in many threatened wetland systems, and frequently used in restoration plantings in New Zealand.

Zeppal, H 2010, *Native Title, ILUAs and Indigenous development opportunities in National Parks*, paper presented at 17th Annual Native Title and Cultural Heritage Forum, Brisbane, 30 Nov-1 Dec 2010.
www.usq.edu.au/~media/USQ/acsbd/NativeTitleILUAsNPs.ashx

This paper draws comparisons between co-managed national parks in Australia and Maori treaty claims to protected areas in NZ.