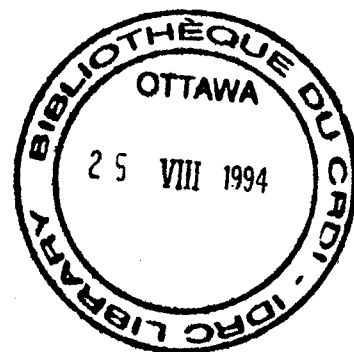


**Community Management
and Common Property
of Coastal Fisheries
and Upland Resources
in Asia and the Pacific:
Concepts, Methods
and Experiences**

**A SUMMARY OF THE
UPLAND RESOURCES
WORKSHOP**

**International Institute for
Rural Reconstruction
Silang, Cavite, Philippines
June 21-23, 1993**



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Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction1
Workshop Objectives2
Case Studies3
Conclusions8
Recommendations11
Agenda16
Participants' List21

Report prepared by Claire Thompson
Environment and Natural Resources Division, IDRC
1993

Introduction

Many upland regions of Asia and the Pacific are experiencing rapid degradation of the environment and erosion of the production resource base. High population increases and profound social and economic change are responsible for the unsustainable patterns of resource use current in many of these areas. Sustainable patterns, whether of traditional origin or newly-evolved, can also be found, although many of these are at ever-higher risk. The uplands of Asia and the Pacific comprise many different histories, cultures and production systems; however, there are similarities enough that experiences about resource management can be shared, and lessons learned across regions. The International Development Research Centre (Canada) has been interested in, and actively funding projects in the uplands of Asia, Africa and Latin America for some time. In its promotion of equitable systems for sustainable natural resource management, the Centre has also been engaged in the areas of common property and community management.

Communally defined and regulated systems of management of natural resources have been receiving significant attention in recent years, in both academic and policy circles around the world. In June 1993, the International Association for the Study of Common Property (IASCP) held its fourth annual conference in Manila, Philippines. Earlier that year, the International Center for Living Aquatic Resource Management (ICLARM) in the Philippines approached the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and Ford Foundation to co-fund a post-conference workshop focusing upon

common property and community management of coastal resources. IDRC agreed to fund the workshop and suggested that a concurrent workshop on upland resources would be valuable.

ICLARM organized the program for the Coastal Resources Workshop and handled the local arrangements for the Uplands Workshop, arranging a first day of theoretical presentations for both workshops. The proceedings of this first day and of the Coastal Resources Workshop will be published through ICLARM. The International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) hosted both workshops. IDRC would like to express its gratitude to both organizations.

Twenty-four people participated in the Uplands Workshop; researchers and activists from the Philippines, Vietnam, Laos, Nepal, and Thailand were present, as were three researchers from Canada, the United States and Australia. Several staff members from IDRC and IIRR attended. The workshop was chaired by Dr. Yianna Lambrou of IDRC.

Participants were asked to explore how local institutions, community user groups and alternative management relationships in the uplands could be strengthened. We hope the research and action recommendations will be useful, not only for IDRC and the workshop participants, but also for others working in the area of community management in the uplands. The following report is a synthesis of the workshop discussion, case studies presented and recommendations outlined.

Workshop Objectives

General objectives

- To enable researchers and practitioners from research institutions and development organizations active in several regions of Asia to share and discuss particular experiences in community upland resource management and to explore the common lessons to be learned.
- To provide IDRC and other interested donors or research institutions with suggested directions for further research.
- To enhance networking and information communication among practitioners, researchers and donors about community upland resource management.

Specific objectives

- To present and discuss four case studies, each from a different region of Asia
- To recommend specific areas for future research and action.
- To explore in particular the strengthening of local institutions and community user groups in community upland resource management (including within alternative policy frameworks such as co-management of resources by the community and the state).*

- * Participants were asked to come prepared to discuss questions such as the following
- What role do local institutions in your eco-system play in environmental and social situations under stress? What are these stresses? What obstacles do these institutions face? What mechanisms do they use and what processes do they generate in response to these situations? What alternative management relationships do community groups develop in order to deal with environmental and social stress? How can such institutions and relationships be strengthened and supported?

Case Studies

All participants were asked to come prepared with case studies and experiences to be shared in the context of discussion. Two individuals, and two teams of two, presented formal case studies during the two days of the workshop following the first day of theoretical papers. (The latter

will be published in proceedings to be compiled by ICLARM.) These cases will be summarized below. The reader may contact the authors directly for full copies of the papers; addresses are provided in the participants' list on page 21.

Title **Common Property and Resource Competition:
The Case of Nam Ngum Watershed, Lao PDR**

Abstract

Nam Ngum Watershed represents a wide range of resource uses and users. It is also significant in its own right, as the dam

Recent government policy is based in part on strengthening traditional ownership and rights of village common property. However, many constraints and obstacles still need to be overcome: government regulations and incentive systems still need to be further clarified; national policy is often diluted or distorted by the time it is applied locally; the legal system is quite inadequate to back up local participation; government extension services are poorly developed and there is a lack of documentation of successes and problems with local resource management initiatives. Key to dealing with these problems will be a combination of improved information systems and institutional development in support of clearer local resource management rights and responsibilities.

Case Study #2

Title **Intracommunity Conflict over Open Access Resources
in a Pioneer Settlement and Social Forestry
in the Philippines (Revisited)**

Presented by **Sam Fujisaka (co-author: A. Doris Capistrano)**

Abstract

Several studies have recently paid considerable attention to the problem of conflicts over common property and open access resources. Most of these conflicts are between the government or government-sanctioned enterprises and local communities, between the local poor and local elites, and/or between rural and urban-based resource users. Fewer cases have reported on intra-community conflicts. This paper examines one such case, describes social forestry policy and policy changes in the Philippines, reviews other types of conflict over resources in similar programs, and considers some policy-relevant implications.

Calimnoe, a pioneer upland settlement on public land in the Philippines, was studied in the early 1980s. Settlers were Catholics and Adventists from three different provinces. The two groups competed for the remaining forest resources of land for agriculture, trees for timber, and rattan. Settlers adopted an "us-before-them" approach to resource use in which members of each group clearly felt that conservation was useless and that unrestricted resource use was appropriate because the other group would continue the rapid extraction of resources at the expense of one's own group. A social forestry

project - in which settlers were given renewable 25 year leases for up to seven hectares in exchange for adopting agroforestry-based land management strategies - was planned for the area. Conflicts between the two local groups exacerbated; the project never came to be.

The early study of Calimnoe pointed to institutional factors which aggravated the problem of open access resources and settlers' use patterns. It is common practice to establish local *de facto* use rights over land by filing municipal tax declarations and paying nominal taxes. Calimnoe, however, was located close to the boundary of two provinces and it was never established as to which neighbouring municipality had "jurisdiction" over the area. Each local faction allied itself with a different municipality, waited for a decision that was not reached, and continued to compete over resources. To add to the confusion, it was not known if the then Bureau of Forest Development or the Bureau of Lands held jurisdiction over the area. In conclusion, government institutions and policies served not to resolve, but to further exacerbate, intracommunity conflict in Calimnoe, a community which today is environmentally devastated.

Case Study #3

Title **I Communal Property and Communal Management
 for Indigenous Development**
 **II Communal Management:
 A Structural Mix of Development Responsibilities**

Presented by **Carol H.M. de Raedt and Thomas A. Gimenez**

Abstract

These two papers form one coherent whole. Both papers examine a project called the Central Cordillera Agricultural Programme (CECAP) (funded by the European Community). The first presents background about the autonomous villages of the multi-ethnic traditional Cordillera mountain range in the Philippines, where diverse regulatory systems for resource allocation and management exist. Both private and common pool resources have played a role in indigenous resource management in these uplands and all forms of resource use were regulated by formal bodies and/or informal mechanisms. Evolving relationships with external economic forms and regulatory authorities, however, have changed the terms and loci of resource control as well as the conditions for local economic and environmental sustainability.

CECAP's major objective was to improve the living conditions of households and communities in 300 villages over five provinces in a sustainable manner, given the local resource base and economic system. CECAP was designed as a program for community-led agricultural development, building from existing local capabilities. The project was unusually people-focused and well-informed as to local constraints and issues. The under-

lying philosophy of the project was to create the political will and space for the people themselves (not for a non-governmental organization or for project management) to be able to accomplish the work required.

The processes by which the project was implemented are discussed in detail and highlighted as being goals in themselves (eg. local decision-making). Several of the successes and diverse experiences of the project are outlined in the papers.

The authors also point out many dangers in attempting a locally-led strategy under the auspices of a large, foreign-funded project. These dangers include: standard indicators of project success may not reflect accomplishments such as increased community cooperation; government planning, accounting, auditing and reporting processes may not be consistent with decentralization; hiring of personnel on the basis of standard qualifications may militate against the inclusion of local residents on project staff; project management may elicit a "structural mix of development responsibilities" among project staff and participants, but its influence may not extend to many entities in the local and national political arena, including cooperating agencies.

Case Study #4

Title **Alternative Interventions to Assist
Farmer-Managed Irrigation Systems in Nepal**

Presented by **Ganesh P. Shivakoti**

Abstract

This paper examines the consequences of various types and levels of interventions in Farmer Managed Irrigation Systems (FMIS) in Nepal. Systematic and comparative analysis of 13 FMIS interventions by 13 different agencies in the hill districts of Nepal tries to answer the question of how and why some external support to FMIS has had positive results while others have had no or negative results. The important variables include intervening agencies, their process to select a particular system, assistance objectives of programs, cost-sharing criteria, mode and basis of resource mobilization, and changes in agricultural performances due to intervention.

The paper documents the process of intervention and the performances of 19 irrigation systems in one hill district where one and the same agency intervened in each case - the Water and Energy Commission Secretariat/International Irrigation Management Institute - Nepal (WECS/IIMI). After an initial outline of WECS/IIMI's action research agenda, the paper discusses the methods of selection of systems for intervention and briefly describes the selected irrigation systems. A farmer-to-farmer training process implemented during the intervention is also documented. Finally, the

performances of these 19 systems are compared before and after intervention, a comparison based on the analysis of changes in technical efficiency, organizational structure, resource mobilization, rules, and agricultural productivity.

The author draws several conclusions, among them: in some cases, the public intervention process is initiated by the users themselves, in others, by an agency; many public agencies have required formal organization in the community as a qualifier for intervention and thus, many informal organizations have formalized themselves; the water allocation criteria are more regularized in the smaller irrigation systems, while in larger systems, there is a lack of enforcement of criteria due to unresolved conflict between beneficiaries; and most importantly, the farmer-to-farmer training strategy adopted by the WECS/IIMI has shown positive effects on the long-term sustainability of the systems. The interactive effect of the intervention suggests that physical improvement of the irrigation system, together with the organizational strengthening of the local community is the most effective way of ensuring efficient and equitable irrigation systems which are sustainable over the long term.

Conclusions

The participants concluded that the process of the workshop had been very valuable; the opportunity to exchange information and ideas with people from different sectors and regions of Asia active in common property resource management in the highlands provided both enough of a focus and enough comparative material to stimulate an informed and lively discussion. This process was understood to be more important than the "product",

as no consensus was reached on a framework for analysis or on a coherent set of recommendations for research. It was suggested that an ongoing exchange of ideas is necessary, with a particular emphasis on comparative work. Nonetheless, the group raised several key questions and points of concern, as outlined below, and determined a preliminary set of recommendations for research and action (see page 11).

From the outset, the participants agreed that a primary objective of the workshop was to begin developing a research and action agenda for the strengthening of institutions integral to common property resource management in the highlands. The *point of departure for the discussion* emerged from the case studies presented, which were seen to focus upon:

- Nature of the resource base and/or key resources.
- Intra-community dynamics and structures in relation to these resources.
- Inter-community dynamics and structures in relation to these resources.
- Relations between community and state and external players such as development organizations, regional and international agencies and forces.
- The nature and quality of these relationships, the impact of each set of relations upon the others and the consequent positive or negative effects.

"Institution" was defined as follows:

- Sets of ideas/values/rules.
- Sets of actions.
- Sets of people (groups) acting on the above two sets (groups which may or may not be embodied in an organization).

These sets involve relations with reciprocal or mutual obligations and expectations.

The group then developed a series of *primary research questions*:

How can local institutions/initiatives reduce the adverse impacts of external intervention on resource management?

or:

How can external interventions and local initiatives be strategically oriented for effective social change leading to sustainable resource management?

and:

What must we (workshop participants, our organizations and other actors) know and do to support such a "strategic orientation"?

The participants concluded that:

Research on common property resource management must be based on the recognition that there are dominant external forces and interventions acting in/on communities and that there are internal factors and local initiatives (responses, efforts) pushing out. Research should look at all outcomes of this interaction, both those which support, and those which dismantle, common property and communal management.

Key research concerns within the purview of dominant external interventions include:

- The role of land tenure and property arrangements, that is, the question of resource control.
- The role of the state, including government reactions to local strategies for resource exploitation and control.
- The role of non-governmental organizations and other intermediaries.
- The effects of introduced technology.

Key research concerns within the purview of local initiatives and responses include:

- The role of the indigenous property regime and law.
- The history of local organizations, their changing roles and the role of new organizations.
- The nature of leadership in the community.
- The strategies used for resource exploitation and control.

The group spent some time discussing how the local community, researchers and practitioners can find *reliable indicators of the success or failure* (or neutrality) of initiatives and interventions. When can you say something is a failure? It is clear that success and failure are relative terms; the temporal dimension alone may show an apparent success to be in fact a failure over the long term. When people move to a new area, for example, their quality of life may improve for some time, but they may, over the long term, fail to create a sustainable livelihood in the new area. In the case studies presented to the group, one participant felt that there were examples of three failures (one quite a dramatic one and one mixed). Another participant felt that each case demonstrated both successes and failures. The first participant responded that she had trouble categorizing something as "successful" in one respect, if, in the final analysis, the total is not ecologically sustainable. The group

did agree that indicators of failure, success or neutrality must be developed in, and qualified for, the context for each case. The interrelationship of these indicators (i.e. where they converge and diverge) is also key to seeking out the "lessons learned" in any particular case.

In the course of developing recommendations, the group engaged in a lengthy and very lively debate over the nature of research and its relationship to action within a community. A number of *principles for conducting research on community resource management* were suggested:

- Research should be linked with action in a community. Researchers should look for more direct links between research and action, since research should support a longer term goal of appropriate and sustainable resource management in the community. This will mean ecological, economic, cultural, social (equity, autonomy) and political sustainability (which the group characterized as resilient, adaptable and coping).
 - Participatory action research should be encouraged. The research agenda should be developed by or in conjunction with the people. In many cases, some of the research should be conducted by the people themselves (see effectiveness of farmers-as-researchers approaches).
 - All research results should be communicated to the community *immediately*, in an appropriate manner (in the local language and in a form understandable by the people which could mean visually, for example). Funding for research should include provision for such dissemination and proposals should demand an outline of strategies for dissemination.
 - Research should be oriented towards the real needs of the community and effort should be made to ensure that results are not distorted to meet the interests of a particular group, since all research stands in danger of being corrupted by various interests.
 - All research should include a preliminary study of the expected or possible impact of the results on the community.
 - Where possible, support should be extended to action research and development programs already put into place by the communities themselves.
-

Recommendations

The following recommendations put forward a preliminary list of items for ongoing discussion and further refinement. They have been placed into three broad categories: Information and Communication; Policy, Law and Strategy; and Resource Analysis. These are not meant to be discrete categories, as it is

evident that several recommendations could fall under more than one category. In addition, most of the recommendations do not apply only to common property resource management in the highlands, but could apply to resource management in several different ecosystems.

Information and Communication

- More creative opportunities and tools should be provided and developed to encourage the sharing and exchange of knowledge across all boundaries: ethnic, national, regional. South/South exchanges, within and between countries, should be a particular focus of such expanded opportunities and new tools.
- The successful outcomes of social change processes should be documented and disseminated widely - to appropriate communities themselves. Strategies which were applied positively should be spelled out in detail so that they can be appropriately modified and reapplied for different contexts.
- Research initiatives should attempt to breach some of the tension existing between many non-governmental organizations and other agencies (university/government levels) by, for example, finding innovative ways to incorporate contributions from each into projects, thereby increasing communication and information sharing between sectors.
- Capacity building within communities must be facilitated in every way possible. Research on, and the development of, appropriate training programs and curricula are necessary. Where possible, research projects should incorporate local training as an objective of the project.
- Research is required into ways by which both results and benefits (if there are any) of a project are disseminated or accrue to a community early enough to motivate appropriate behaviour changes, such as resource conservation.
- Research should explore the transmission of indigenous, or local, knowledge between generations, identifying key points where the process is eroding, the effects, and any tools to counteract this erosion (eg. application of indigenous knowledge in the

development of school curricula). Lessons should also be extracted from present examples of successful transmission of such knowledge.

- Creative ways must be found to raise awareness of policy makers about environmental issues affecting communities, particularly in the context of the decentralization of power from the state in relation to these issues. This is a common phenomenon in many countries in which power is being transferred without the funds to carry out any effective programs.
- Strategies for successful conflict mediation between communities and the state must be examined and developed, especially in light of the classic conflicts between the values of communities and external values about resources. Mechanisms for intra-community conflict resolution are also necessary for successful community management of resources, as enforcement of rules and regulations will create conflict within the resource-user group.
- Significant research efforts need to be put into the question of how communities can communicate their knowledge to decision makers at various levels of state bureaucracy. How does one improve middle-level communications for policy-making? How does one ensure that such a communication process is structured not simply to funnel information, but to elicit action? How can communities transform research results so that they can be used by decision makers?

Policy, Law and Strategy

- The decentralization of power and control from the state to communities needs to be explored in much more detail: Under what circumstances is this presently occurring and how successful is it in different contexts? What are the effects on local people's livelihoods and their control over resources? What are the roles of local leadership and of elites in this process of decentralization? Which government policies are successful in which contexts and which are not?
- In cases where communities' land tenure rights are secured, support services need to be enhanced and developed both to ensure that these rights remain stable and to assist in the sustainable management of the resources on this land. Research identifying these services and the tools to enhance them is also necessary.
- Fiscal autonomy for communities (tax/revenue resources of their own) is a goal which should be supported by appropriate research and policy recommendations. Communities require capital for community development, capital that does not reside only with the elites and is appropriate for all sectors of a community. Mechanism should be researched and supported.

- Much more needs to be known about the effects of customary legal and usufruct practices on community management of resources, especially the role of these in any arrangements and negotiations with state bodies.
- Further research should point to appropriate policies through which indigenous knowledge and gender concerns specific to any one context can surface and be heard and acted upon.
- Research on the controversial issue of intellectual property rights in relation to natural resources should continue, as it has a direct bearing upon community questions about ownership of resources and therefore upon management of these same resources.
- The question of how to incorporate traditional common property resource management and indigenous knowledge into national systems such as National Environmental Action Plans and environmental impact assessment needs in-depth exploration. Much local knowledge involves the use of local indicators of sustainability which could provide an essential tool for these national systems (eg. communities often identify early warning signals of environmental degradation long before the relevant state body becomes aware). Research could suggest ways in which these indicators could be "translated" for national systems (see the last recommendation in Information and Communication).
- Both the relationship between traditional leaders and elected state officials and their respective and changing roles in community management require elaboration for the development of policy which respects and has a role for traditional leaders.
- Since community and individual coping mechanisms or survival strategies change and evolve as traditions and contexts change, they can be very illuminating to, and instructive for, policy formulation around community management. Such mechanisms and strategies should be both documented and examined in further detail for the express purpose of informing policy (at all levels).
- Further study should be carried out on the impact of the policies of donor and lending institutions and projects on common property resource management systems and on national bureaucracy and planning.
- Comparative analysis of projects where funds have gone directly to local organizations, and not through government or government-affiliated institutions, would be key to identifying successful strategies for future such projects.
- Research should be conducted on the role of corruption in common property resource management systems. Does common property resource management ever have anything to do with a reduction of corruption in a community? If so, why?

- Much more needs to be known about the role of the state in co-management or community management under state strictures. Research should examine in detail where and how the state acts in these cases, the range of interaction and the demarcation and discharge of responsibilities. Policy in this area is still highly underdeveloped, lacking an informed base of information upon which to act.
- Research should also focus upon social structures existing both beyond and within communities, such as the smaller livelihood groups by which many people in fact organize themselves.
- Research must recognize and explore ways of dealing with the reality that, at times non-governmental federations and peoples' organizations sometimes replicate state or other bureaucracies and may not be any more successful in supporting sustainable resource management. Means to strengthen or deal with local institutions in cases when these are themselves threatening sustainability in the community must be devised.

Resource Analysis

- The research gaps existing in the examination of the production and utilization of major and minor forest products must be filled. The role of the local people and the effects of changes in the production and utilization processes upon these people are still relatively obscure in many regions.
- Research could clarify much that is still unknown in the area of the relationship between land tenure and rights and the pattern of use of resources in communities.
- The continued exploration of the question of equity in the use and management of common resources should be supported and encouraged.
- Several questions need to be addressed in the area of resource marketing activities: How can cooperative marketing systems already in place in many minority and other communities be supported and integrated into larger economies? What coping mechanisms can be developed or, if already existing, be supported to handle the transition of subsistence economies into market economies? How can transparency and accountability be built into programs initiated to handle such change? What are the larger lessons to be learned from the context-specific interactions of communities with a national economy?

- Urgently required are analyses of swidden methods and other traditional agricultural practices in the highlands. The appropriateness or non-appropriateness of these practices is less evident than often assumed. Ways to strengthen the appropriate aspects need to be found, while alternative livelihoods to replace inappropriate practices require far more concentration. A study of the human ecology of these systems might be quite revealing.
- The role of minority groups in the highlands is an often neglected area of study, despite its primary relevance to the issue of sustainable community management. The rights of these people to use resources on ancestral domains is a key concern for many such groups. Little is known about the impact of the denial of these rights and few mechanisms to improve the situation have received attention. Targeted research in this area could do much to bring minority groups into constructive relationships with sectors affecting their livelihoods in profound ways.
- Highland ecosystems interact with other ecosystems, as human resource management systems in the highlands interact with other management systems (in the lowlands for example). Explorations of these interactions are necessary for a complete understanding of the human and ecological realities facing those attempting to build sustainable resource management systems.

Agenda

Sunday June 20

Arrival of Participants and Registration

6:00 - 8:30 Welcome Cocktails and Dinner

Monday June 21

9:00 Welcome Remarks Dr. Robert S. Pomeroy
Research Scientist, Fisheries Economics
International Center for Living Aquatic Resource Management

9:10 - 9:45 **Messages**

Dr. Julian Gonzalves
Vice President for Programs
International Institute for Rural Reconstruction

Dr. Yianna Lambrou
Senior Program Officer
International Development Research Centre, Canada

Mr. Sven Sverdrup-Jensen
Acting Head, Social Science Division
International Center for Living Aquatic Resource Management

Ms. Claire Thompson
Research Officer
International Development Research Centre, Canada

9:45 - 10:45 Keynote Address
The Role of the National Government in the Protection of Marine Life

The Honorable Dr. Angel C. Alcala
Secretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

10:45 - 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:00 Frameworks for Understanding Resource Management on the Commons

Dr. David Feeny
Department of Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics
McMaster University, Canada

12:00 - 1:30 Lunch

1:30 - 2:30 Institutional Analysis, Design Principles and Threats to Sustainable Community Governance and Management of Commons

Dr. Elinor Ostrom
Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis
Indiana University, USA

2:30 - 3:30 Property Rights and Coastal Fisheries

Prod. Fikret Berkes
Natural Resources Institute
University of Manitoba, Canada

3:30 - 3:45 Coffee Break

3:45 - 4:45 Sustainable Land Use Systems in the Philippines: Some Lessons Learned

Dr. Percy E. Sajise
Institute for Environmental Science and Management
University of the Philippines at Los Banos, Philippines

4:45 - 5:00 Discussion

5:00 Introduction for Uplands Workshop Participants

Dr. Yianna Lambrou
Senior Program Officer
International Development Research Centre, Canada

6:00 - 6:30 International Institute for Rural Reconstruction - briefing

6:30 - 7:00 Cocktails

7:00 - 7:30 **Poster Session**

Dr. Leo Alting von Geusau
Highland Research Association, Thailand

Dr. Pham Quang Hoan
Institute of Ethnology
National Center for Social Sciences, Vietnam

Dr. Sugandha Shrestha
ICIMOD, Nepal

Dr. Le Trong Cuc
Center for Natural Resources Management and Environmental Studies
University of Hanoi, Vietnam

Ms. D. A. Diamante and Mr. C. Basilio
International Institute for Rural Reconstruction, Philippines

7:30 **Dinner**

Tuesday June 22

Uplands Workshop

8:30 - 10:00 **Common Property and Resource Competition:
The Case of Nam Ngum Watershed, Lao PDR**

Presenters Khamla Phanvilay
Dept. of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR

Dr. Philip Hirsch
Dept. of Geography, University of Sydney, Australia

Chair/Discussant Dr. Benchaphun Shinawatra
Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

10:00 - 10:15 **Coffee Break**

10:15 - 11:45 Pioneer Shifting Cultivation and Social Forestry Revisited

Presenter Dr. Sam Fujisaka
International Rice Research Institute, Philippines

Chair/Discussant Dr. Evelyn Mathias-Mundy
REPIKKA, Philippines

12:00 - 1:30 Lunch

1:30 - 3:00 I Communal Property and Communal Management for Indigenous Development
II Communal Management: A Structural Mix of Development Responsibilities

Presenters Dr. Carol H.M. de Raedt
Peoples' Upland Development Network and Outreach, Philippines

Thomas A. Gimenez
Peoples' Upland Development Network and Outreach, Philippines

Chair/Discussant Dr. Elinor Ostrom
Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis
Indiana University, USA

3:00 - 3:15 Coffee Break

3:15 - 4:45 Alternative Interventions to Assist Farmer-Managed Irrigation Systems in Nepal

Presenter Dr. Ganesh Shivakoti
Institute for Animal and Agricultural Sciences, Nepal

Chair/Discussant Dr. Percy Sajise
Institute for Environmental Science and Management
University of the Philippines at Los Banos, Philippines

7:00 Dinner

Wednesday June 23

- 8:00 - 10:00 Working group discussions to outline recommendations/conceptual framework
- 10:00 - 10:15 Coffee Break
- 10:15 - 12:00 Full group discussion
- 12:00 - 2:00 Lunch
- 2:00 - 2:30 Full Plenary with Coastal Resources Workshop participants
(brief reports from both workshops)
- 3:00 Departure
-

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