

GLOBALIZING NWP?

The Asia report

Wednesday, October 13, 2004



Principles to Guide NRM Investments in Africa

Nature:

- Improve information and knowledge management systems
- Promote local land use planning and appropriate resource tenure systems
- Foster innovation, social learning, and adaptive management
- Build capacity and invest in human resources
- Promote cost-effective technical advisory and intermediary services

Wealth:

- Be strategic about the economics of natural resource management
- Strengthen markets and NRM market incentives
- Invest in rural organizations
- Create a framework for better NRM choices
- Assure that local resource managers have secure access to NRM means and benefits

Power:

- Strengthen environmental procedural rights for rural people
- Improve rural input into public decisions and policy
- Redistribute natural resource authority and functions
- Transfer powers, rights, and responsibilities to representative and accountable authorities
- Explore a minimum environmental standards approach
- Promote platforms that allow for continuous and inclusive consultations

Structure of presentation

1. NWP's strengths
2. Clarify, modify or strengthen
3. Bigger issues in NWP
4. Preliminary recommendations

NWP's Strengths



“NWP is an excellent starting point for the process of developing a more international perspective on development issues.”

Strengths accepted for all regions 1

- Accessible language, easy to read, upbeat.
- Tight, comprehensive summary of well recognized good practices drawn from field experience
- NWP principles are generically applicable to a range of settings and projects in Africa and beyond.

Strengths accepted for all regions 2

- **The good practices it contains are generically applicable to a wide range of projects, not only those based on NRM.**
- **Positive set of actions to encourage policy makers and project personnel to re-think current ideas and practices**

Major step forward

- **NRM lifted above the technical, sectoral, tubular, isolated approaches of past**
- **Environment, livelihood, and governance must be taken as a whole**
- **Agriculture cannot be seen in isolation, but must be considered together with other land uses.**
- **Democracy – particularly voice for poor resource users – is critical for creating healthy ecosystems and local wealth.**

Provoke a debate

- Document could stimulate cross-sectoral thinking within individual USAID missions.
- Generate an integrated view of rural development and practical best bets for decision and policy makers
- Valuable guide to formulating the strategies and assessing the actions of different players in international and national efforts to improve rural livelihoods

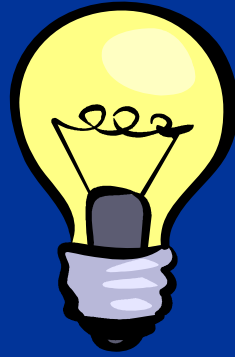
Quotes from reviewers

“NWP has a positive voice, and in developing literature positive voices are far and few. It instills energy based on real success stories.”

“If the intent is to bolster morale amongst those looking for success with natural resource management — and let’s face it, in Africa over the last twenty years, we haven’t had much to cheer about — then this is an excellent means to do that.”

“NWP reads like it was condensed from a much larger experience. Hours of discussions were boiled down to short statements that had to be general in order to include everything that was talked about. NWP reads like the concluding chapter to a book, one that might be well worth writing.”





“Reading these guidelines in one coherent, well written document like this helps me to recall similar recommendations I have come across and confirm many conclusions that I have reached intuitively but have not been able to articulate. The document raises my confidence in following some of my vaguely perceived assumptions. If it has this effect on other readers, it will serve a useful purpose.”

CLARIFY, MODIFY, STRENGTHEN

**“Look deep, deep into nature and then you will
understand everything better.”**

—Albert Einstein

Defining NR and NRM

- What is meant by NR?
 - NR not simply agriculture
 - Other important NR: wildlife, timber, trees, watersheds, marine ecosystems
- **** Different NR require different approaches**



Defining NR and NRM 2

- More consideration for biophysical aspects, limits, including ecological processes
 - Climate change (El Niño)
 - Forest fires, droughts, and logging practices
 - Research needed
 - E.g., IMPENSO

Defining NR and NRM 3

- Different NR calls for different scale, actors, solutions
 - Transboundary NR
 - Appropriate level of governance?
 - E.g., Mekong River in mainland SE Asia



IRN

NWP Major Assumptions

- NR are central to livelihoods
- NR are underutilized
- NR will continue to drive the economy
- Access to control over resources is the major governance issue for rural people

Drivers of Sustainable NRM

- Perceptions of environmental collapse
→ Environmental investment ??

Drivers of Environmental Degradation 2



- Myths & narratives:
Politics of deforestation
 - Slash & burn agriculture
 - Increased pop growth/density
 - Poverty
 - Timber industry (govt, development projects)
 - Market forces



Agriculture and NRM in Rural Development

- Viability of smallholder production?
- Intensification with external inputs



AG + NRM in Rural Development 2

- Livelihood diversification
 - Farm to non-farm activities
- Infrastructure (roads)



AG + NRM in Rural Development 3

- Rural-urban linkages
 - Rural dev and NRM only a rural concern?
 - Urban energy demand
 - Lake Lindu hydroelectric dam



Rice fields of Lindu

Lake Lindu



AG + NRM in Rural Development 4

- Incentives/Benefits from NRM
 - Income generation: incentives for conservation or encourage further extraction?
 - Non-cash incentives
 - Timing of benefits
 - “Magnet effect”
 - Distribution of benefits

Role of the Market

- Market integration, competition, small vs. big farmers
- Globalization (i.e., supermarkets, trade policies, wildlife tourism, monetary crisis)

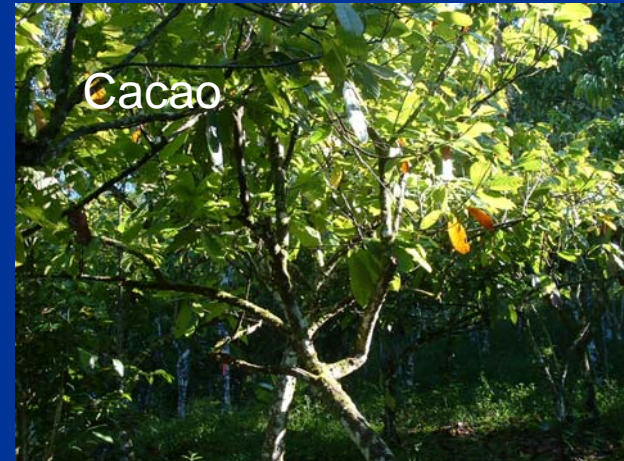
Stakeholder Heterogeneity

- Different visions, cultural pluralism
- Who is the Community?
- Gender, class, ethnicity



Stakeholder Heterogeneity 2

- Different kinds of knowledge
 - Indigenous knowledge
- Civil society
 - Rural organizations
 - NGOs, donors



TNC staff working as facilitator in development of local conservation group (*Lembaga Konservasi Desa*)

Challenges of NRM

- Decentralization
 - Historical context
 - Colonial roots of problems and solutions
 - Devolution of authority?
 - Institutional accountability, transparency

Challenges of NRM 2

- Legal pluralism, land tenure
 - Diversity of tenure systems
 - Tenure security
- Need for central level policies
 - Increase profitability of environmental “friendly” crops

Bigger issues in NWP



“Research on social-ecological systems will inevitably be dealing with high levels of complexity.”

—J. Sayer and B. Campbell

“NWP does not go nearly far enough in addressing political economy issues of NRM”

- It ignores serious embedded political and structural problems
- “Underdevelopment, environmental degradation, poverty, famine result not so much from a lack of natural wealth but from decisions and systems, often political in nature, on the distribution of resource wealth.”
- It needs to question WHY the right institutional framework does not exist now: what are the underlying problems? Without that discussion we will not know whether what is offered will solve the problems.

Political Economy Implications

- Existing inequalities can be barriers to institutional efficiency and innovation: large amounts of money to protect own interests.
- Groups, alliance, compromises influence institutions
- The state as problem solving mechanism rather than arena of power conflicts
- Win-win approaches are not always possible in light of conflicting, vested interests. “Win more, lose less”
- Adaptive management or land reform?

Political Economy Implications 2

- Shift of power is needed: defining principles will
enough
- Working within ongoing formal and informal
power struggles is needed.
 - Who should do it?
 - Whose agenda to follow?

Intended Audience (or who will implement the recommendations?)

- The document's focus is on strategy and decision-making but there is a missing 'by whom' and 'for whom' in much of the discussion.
- Degree of emphasis on audiences changes from one section to another, and even within sections.
- Audience's ambit of responsibility, the level of intervention and the incentives will vary.

How Operational is NWP?

- The really hard part is not defining the principles much as how to use them.
- “NWP, is mostly about what to do rather than do it.”
- Principles may be translated into diametrically interventions.
- “Principles” may be interpreted as static black

“It is difficult to disagree with the NWP document because it is very polite.”

- “It presents the accepted good judgment of the day, but it does not challenge us with criticism or new approaches.”
- We need to learn from (and make reference to) not-so-successful development approaches.
- It needs to include experiences, frameworks from other donors, projects
- It needs to define how the “dialogue” on development will take place. How to combine “prescription” with discussion?
- What will be the role of donors?

Recommendations 1

- **Clearly define natural resources and NRM**
- **Define “sustainability” and role of NR in development**
- **Correct technology and biophysical omission in Nature section**

Recommendations 2

- Clarify/balance issues relative to role of markets, stakeholders' diversity, environmental governance, property rights
- Define how to address structural conditions that hinder sustainable development
- Promote reflection on the role of donor agencies, and how their vision mesh or conflict with the vision of host countries

Recommendations 3

- Operationalize NWP principles
- Better identify the actors, audience
- Be more explicit about priority activities and levels where action should be taken
- Tighten integration across micro, meso- and macro levels

Recommendations 4

- **Learn from not-so-successful cases**
- **Include other USAID and non-USAID experiences and frameworks**
- **Provide resources to supplement the knowledge summarized in NWP framework.**

Resources

- Sunderlin, W.D. and I.A. P. Resosudarmo. *Rates and Causes of Deforestation in Indonesia: Towards a resolution of the ambiguities*, CIFOR Occasional Paper No.9, CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia.
- **Salafsky, N., Cordes, B., Parks, J., and Hochman, C., 1999.** *Evaluating Linkages Between Business, the Environment, and Local Communities: Final Analytical Results from the Biodiversity Conservation Network*. Biodiversity Support Program, Washington, D.C., USA.
- Lessons learned from CIFOR's ACM (Adaptive Management Program) projects, *ETFRN News* 39-40, 2003. <http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/acm/projects/acm-summary.html>

Resources cont.

- BSP. 2001. *Indigenous Peoples and Biodiversity Governance: The Hundested Recommendations for Donor Best Practice*. ([pub no. 124](#))
- Colchester, M. 2001. *Global Policies and Projects in Asia: Indigenous Peoples and Biodiversity Conservation*. ([pub no. 130](#))
- Eghenter, C. 2000. *Mapping Peoples' Forests: The Role of Mapping in Planning Community-Based Management of Conservation Areas in Indonesia*. ([pub no. 71](#))