

Conflict and Co-Management

Background

- Ability of both modern scientists and or the state to effectively manage NR was questioned
- Policies that support the dev. of NRM based on capitalist interpretations of “efficiency”
- Realisation that people’s knowledge is important in the context of increasing conflicts and env. degradation
- Age of democratisation – growth of civil society orgns., local level decision making and problem solving approaches

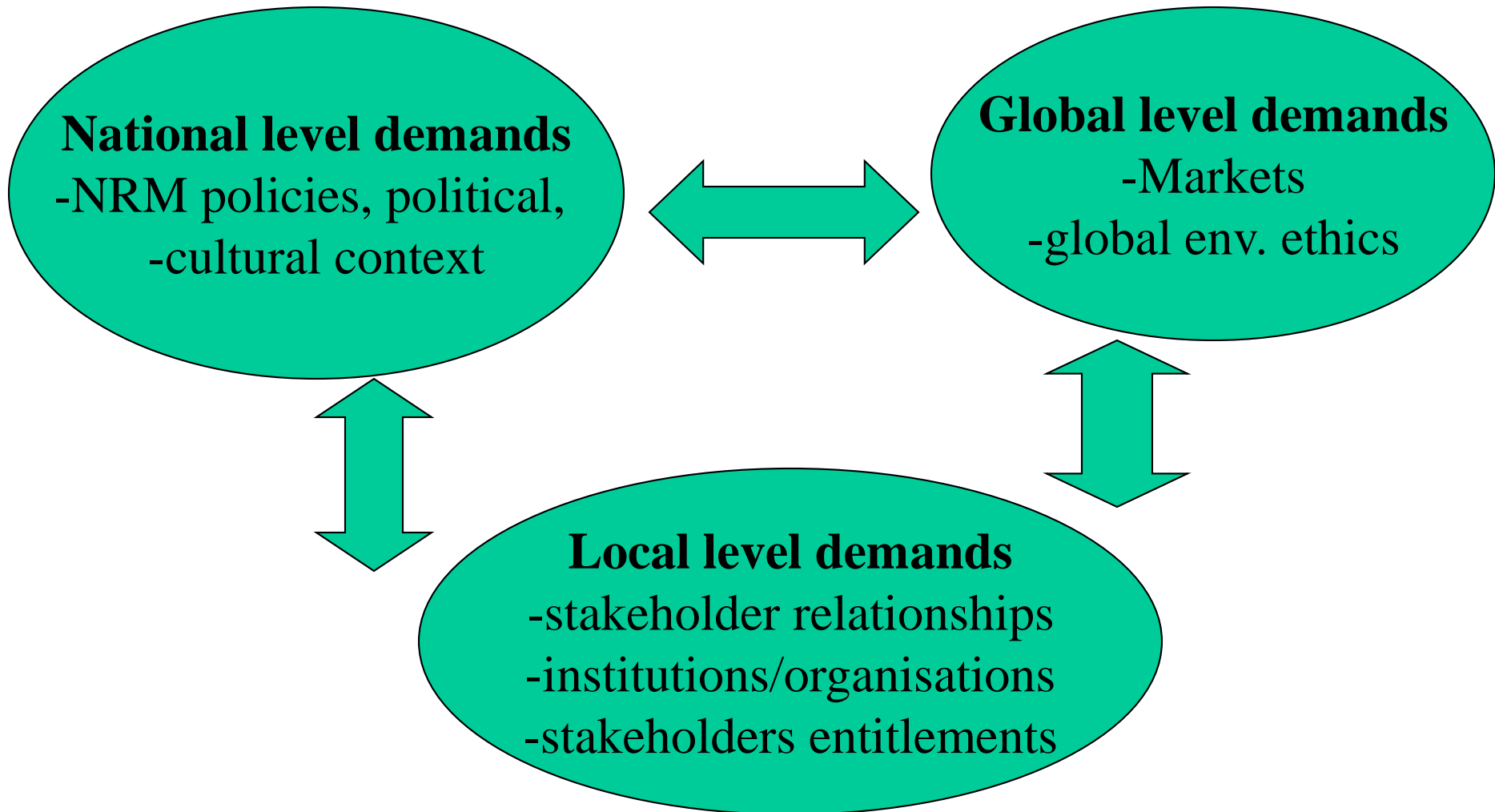
Conflict and Co-Management

- New paradigm of NRM – desire to have more transparent & accountable decision making processes in place – partnership or co-management

WHY?

- Physical criteria alone not enough for effective NRM
- Demands from different stakeholders need to be recognised
- The demands can change over time as entitlements change

NR Battlefield/Conflicts



4 Rs Framework in NRM

4 Rs – *Rights, Responsibilities, Relationships and Resources*

- Useful framework to look into many aspects of conflicts and NR policy implications
 1. Whose *rights* for NRM?
 2. How *responsibilities* for these rights are allocated?
 3. What kind of *relationships* are fostered
 4. Whether adequate *resources* are allocated to fulfill the responsibilities that go alongside rights?

Conventional vs. Co-Management Approach

4Rs	Conventional	Co-Management
Rights	Individual pvt. holding recognised, other resources held by the state	Recognised as a shared resource-state & local popn. having rights
Responsibilities	State responsible for infra. Dev., technical inputs and planning	For watershed & other NR related infra. Dev & NR mgnt. rests with the local people
Relationships	Top down, expert driven agenda, hierarchical and rigid mgnt. structure	Bottom-up, community driven agenda. More inclusive, equitable and flexible mangt. structure
Resources (Fin.&natural)	Fin. Resources controlled by Centre or State. Sustainability of NR – role of the state	Fin. Resources controlled by NR local committees Sustainability of NR – role of the local communities

Co-Management

Co-management

is also called participatory, collaborative, joint, mixed, multi-agency or round table management

Definition of Co-management

A situation in which two or more social actors negotiate, define and guarantee amongst themselves a fair sharing of the management functions, entitlements and responsibilities for a given territory, area or set of NR

Co-Management

Main Co-Management Values and Principles

- recognizing different values, interests and concerns involved in NRM
- being open to various types of NRM entitlements
- seeking transparency and equity in NRM
- allowing the civil society to assume an important role
- harnessing the complementarity of the capacities and comparative advantages of different institutional actors
- linking entitlements and responsibilities of the NRM context

Co-Management

Cont'd

- **appreciating that the process is more important than the short term products**
- **learning-by-doing through on-going revisions and improvements in NR management**

Co-Management

Three main phases in the Co-management process

- 1. Preparing for the partnership**
- 2. Negotiating co-management plans and agreements**
- 3. Implementing and revising the plans and agreements**

Co-Management

Concepts and Approaches - CM

- 1) Adaptive Management**
- 2) Pluralism**
- 3) Governance**
- 4) Patrimony**
- 5) Management of Conflicts**
- 6) Social Communication**