



ambassadors

ambassadors

ambassadors

ambassadors

ambassadors

Ethical

Many arguments for people-oriented conservation focus on the injustices of a protected area system which displaces local people from land they have traditionally occupied and depend on for livelihoods (1). This point is put forward by a wide range of natural and social scientists, indigenous peoples and human rights activists. An unexpected feature is that such views were cogently expressed within mainstream conservation organisations over twenty years

Ethical arguments continue to be expressed in the 1990s by mainstream organisations. For example, in a paper based on the seminal World Bank review of "People and Parks", Brandon and Wells (1992) state:

"Excluding people who live adjacent to protected areas from the use of resources, while not providing them with alternatives, is increasingly viewed as politically infeasible and ethically unjustifiable" (ibid:557).

"For countries that have not yet gone too far along the European-American path, the opportunity is available to

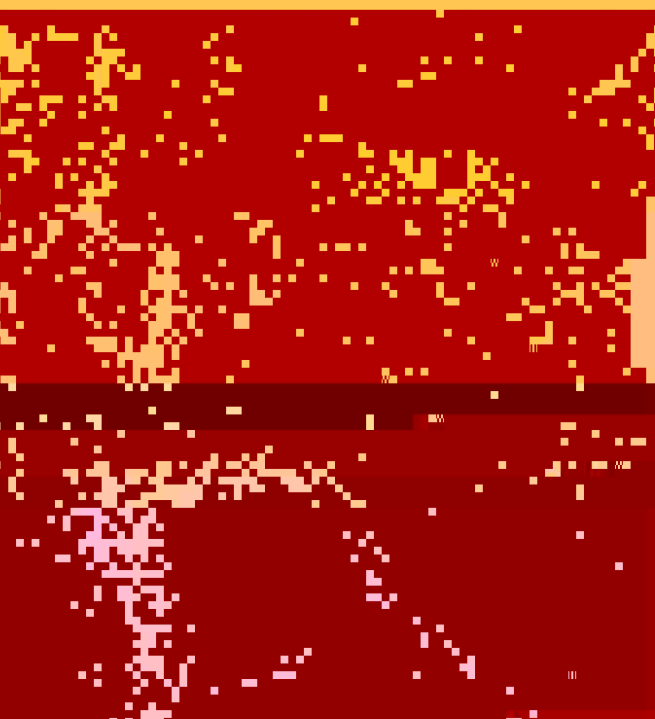
area boundaries frequently bear substantial costs – as a result of lost access – while

Dasmann developed a set of principles which he considered mandatory for agencies responsible for creating new national parks which anticipated many of the developments in the 1990s (1976:166-167; 1984:670-671). These included: rights of ownership, tenure and resource use; use of local knowledge; local involvement in planning; local involvement with management; protection of native cultures; sharing

of benefits; and "increasingly recognised as global" (Wells, Brandon and Hannah 1992).

Efficiency

Many of those advocating people-oriented conservation do so on 'efficiency' grounds. These arguments do not necessarily question the legitimacy of conservation areas per se, or endeavour to find alternative models, but rather



Tree Nursery, Ijim Mountain Forest Project, Forest user groups in Ijim, Cameroon. Help forest restoration through forest tree nurseries.



Photo: M. Williams

1999

1999-2000

1999-2000

1999-2000

1999

1999

1999-2000: Community forestry

Since the mid eighties a growing body of evidence has emerged, mainly from anthropologists and ethno botanists working in the tropics, revealing that rural communities have extensive knowledge of and use a wide range of wood

and non-wood products supported by forests, especially in the world's biodiversity hotspots. This is a major reason that

Such arguments warn against building new community conservation institutions on traditional authority structures, which may entrench existing inequalities

between elites and gender-based social groups. In addition, institutions are also losing their viability in face of pressures

from the state and the market. This has led to a question whether traditional institutions can be an

1999

1999-2000

1999-2000

1999

1999-2000

1999

1999-2000

1999

1999-2000

...Paine, B. A. & Sargent-Fryer, B. (1994) *Community Conservation and Development Projects: A Support Programme*. PVD/NGO/NRMS and Washington, USA.

...acher, B. (1994) *ICDFs and the Politics of Policy Implementation: An Internal WFP Document*. WFP/IC, Washington, D.C., USA.

...ater, M. (1994) *ICDFs and the Politics of Policy Implementation: An Internal WFP Document*. WFP/IC, Washington, D.C., USA.

...Trade and Biodiversity Conventions: United Nations Paper No.20, UNCTAD, Geneva, and WWF, Gland, Switzerland.

...Small, J. A. S. (1994) *ICDFs and the Politics of Policy Implementation: An Internal WFP Document*. WFP/IC, Washington, D.C., USA.

...M. (1994) *ICDFs and the Politics of Policy Implementation: An Internal WFP Document*. WFP/IC, Washington, D.C., USA.

Jeanrenaud, S. & Jeanrenaud, J.P. (1997) *Thinking Politically about Community Forestry and Biodiversity: Insider-driven initiatives*. Scotland. ODI Rural Development Forestry Network's Report No. 1997/07/1997, London.

Kauf, E. (Ed) (1993) *Protecting Biological Resources in Protected Areas: The Case of the World Bank*. World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Kothari, S. S. (1994) *Community Forestry: A Review of the World Bank's Experience*. World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Management with Participation in Africa. World Bank Technical Paper No. 133, Washington D.C., USA.

...*Journal of Biological Diversity*

...Lynch, O. & Alcorn, J. (1994) *Community Forestry: A Review of the World Bank's Experience*. World Bank, Washington, D.C.

...Lynch, O. & Alcorn, J. (1994) *Community Forestry: A Review of the World Bank's Experience*. World Bank, Washington, D.C.

...Development in Agricultural Ecology: *ICDF in the Usambara Mountains, Tanzania*. Institute of British Geographers, Vol 17, pp. 337-349.

...Sachaczewski, P.S. (1994) *Community Forestry: A Review of the World Bank's Experience*. World Bank, Washington, D.C.

...Thomas-Slayter, B. (1992) *Community Forestry: A Review of the World Bank's Experience*. World Bank, Washington, D.C.

...W. O.

...W.

...World Bank and WWF/IC, Washington, D.C.

...World Bank, Community Forestry Division, African and Poverty, Managed Costs and Benefits, and Efforts

...World Bank, Community Forestry Division, African and Poverty, Managed Costs and Benefits, and Efforts

...Integrating Biodiversity WWF/US

...Bush Green Paper

...Colch

...AA

...II

...II AA II

...II