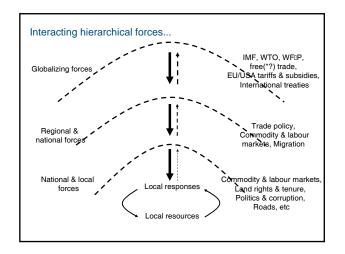
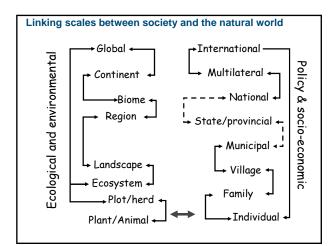




Potential results of mismatches

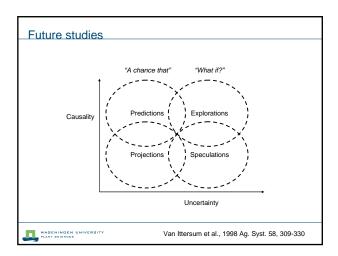
- Inefficient resource use, degradation, depletion, exhaustion, unsustainability, ...
- Poverty, exploitation of the powerless, inequity, hunger, conflict, social exclusion, violence,

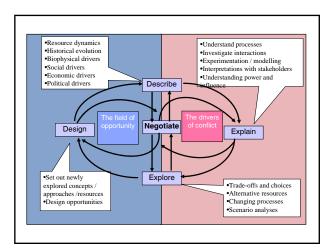




The aim of this research programme is to to develop an interdisciplinary and interactive methodological approach for:

- (1) the understanding of competing claims and stakeholder strategies;
- (2) the identification of alternative resource use options, and;
- (3) the scientific support to negotiation processes between stakeholders, with the aim to develop policy interventions that simultaneously improve livelihoods and the sustainable use of natural resources.





Programme purpose:

To develop an innovative methodological approach through which natural and social sciences can:

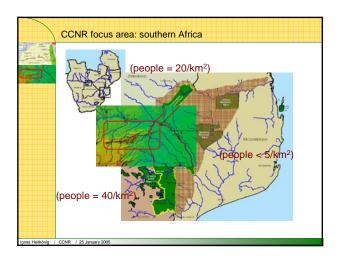
- Arrive at a comparative appraisal of the drivers of conflict as well as the opportunities to solve competing claims;
- Open up space for (social, technical and/or institutional) innovation at different scales (local, national, regional, international) to address competing claims on natural resources;
- Integrate results of the analyses in ongoing negotiation processes among stakeholders and to provide recommendations for sustainable and equitable natural resource management.

INternational Research and Education Fund (INREF)	
Strategic investment (core) funds from Wageningen University Aimed to stimulate international research and training initiatives through partnerships Principally executed through PhD and post-doc research (with supervision from within Wageningen and partners)	
Key criteria: problem orientated, societal relevance, interdisciplinary, individual and institutional capacity building	
	- <u></u>
International collaborative programme	
Botswana University of Botswana Mozambique Eduardo Mondlane University	
South Africa Agricultural Research Council University of Witwatersrand University of KwaZulu Natal	
 Rhodes University University of Pretoria Zimbabwe University of Zimbabwe Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) 	
- Centre for international rolestry research (Cir Oxy)	
International collaborative programme	·
BotswanaUniversity of BotswanaMozambique	
 Eduardo Mondlane University 	r
South Africa Agricultural Research Council	
South Africa Agricultural Research Council University of Witwatersrand University of KwaZulu Natal Rhodes University	
South Africa Agricultural Research Council University of Witwatersrand University of KwaZulu Natal	

Action for whom?

We envisage two main target groups:

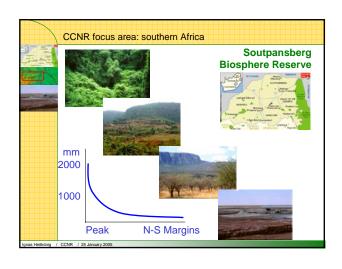
- First and foremost the aim is to give voice to the poor, allowing better articulation of their claims and needs;
- Secondly, the outcomes will assist Governments and development agencies in targeting policies, activities and priorities.

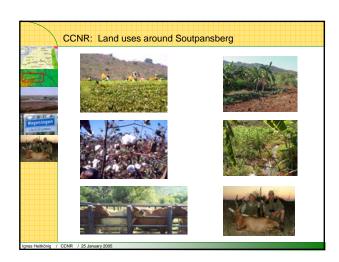


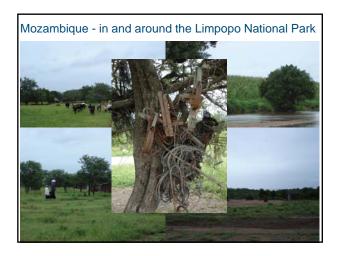
Study sites

In four countries of southern Africa:

- Botswana Ngamiland
- Mozambique Gaza Province
- South Africa Soutpansberg
- Zimbabwe South-east lowveld







	1
Hypotheses	
We have elaborated the following hypotheses:	
 The occurrence and intensity of competing claims on natural resources increases with human pressures irrespective of natural resource endowment; 	
 Competing claims can be resolved through either new technical options, new institutional arrangements, or combinations of these; 	
 Resolving or coping with competing claims will be achieved through 'win-win' solutions for a subset of stakeholders, which may at the same time be 'win-lose' solutions for other sets of stakeholders; 	
Better informed negotiations, using results from scientific analyses, will assist in resolving competing claims.	
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Outputs	
Capacity building of: Post-doctoral researchers and other senior scientists from	
Universities and research institutes in North and South through intensive interdisciplinary research	
 At least twelve postgraduate students trained to PhD (eight funded by INREF, four from other sources) 	
 At least 20 MSc students trained in aspects of interdisciplinary methods through thesis research 	
Stakeholders at different levels of influence will gain increased understanding of alternative views and interests	
Scientific publications: • At least 50 scientific papers in peer-reviewed journals	
 Two multi-author books, or special issues of journals Numerous contributions at international conferences 	
	,
What resources?	
food, forests, wildlife, fisheries and	
energy sources that are bound to land	
and water	
 land is much more than a production resource 	
- a place to belong	
home of ancestral spiritsa political weapon (at all levels)	

Inefficient resource use, degradation, depletion, exhaustion, unsustainability, ... Poverty, exploitation of the powerless, inequity, hunger, conflict, social exclusion, violence, Most conflicts have political origin - not primarily driven by natural resources?