

Presentation based on five Synthesis Studies

- Common pool resources (RNRRS)
- Policy and policy process (NRSP)
- NRs and poverty in the PUI (NRSP)
- Communication for uptake promotion (RNRRS)*
- Adaptive capacity to climate change (RNRRS)



Pro poor access to NRs

If you are poor and dependent on the NR base, then your livelihood will depend on access to CPRs



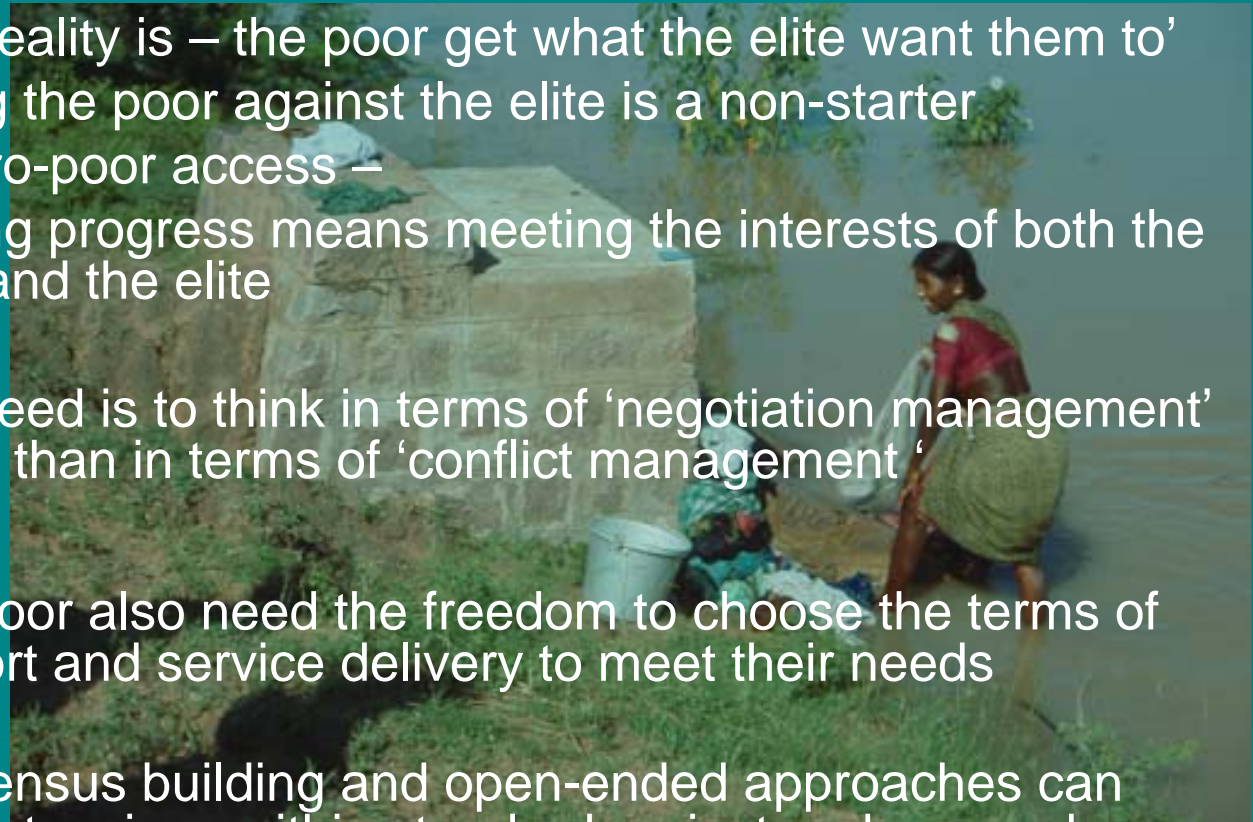
- ‘The reality is – the poor get what the elite want them to’
- Pitting the poor against the elite is a non-starter
- For pro-poor access – making progress means meeting the interests of both the poor and the elite



- The need is to think in terms of ‘negotiation management’ rather than in terms of ‘conflict management’



- The poor also need the freedom to choose the terms of support and service delivery to meet their needs
- Consensus building and open-ended approaches can create tensions within standard project and research management mode



Policy and policy process

Researchers working to improve the NR-based livelihoods of the poor quickly realise the need to influence policy



- Disconnections between different institutions and levels of the policy process are as important as connections in understanding how policy works or fails to work

➤ To ensure that research influences policy, analysing how policy makers learn is as important as providing them with information

- Donors lack an institutional awareness of research and an institutional memory for research findings

➤ Better relationships between centrally funded research and regional offices would be one way of developing these



NR and poverty in the PUI

Concern for the future of poverty among people who are currently dependent on natural resources leads to the peri-urban interface (PUI)



- If they don't move to the PUI – it can move to them
 - For some, peri-urban agriculture is a long-term livelihood opportunity
 - For many, peri-urban agricultural-based activities are important transitional livelihoods
- But the poor and women are less able to make a successful transition to an urban livelihood
 - Social capital is a casualty
- The support needed changes – the 'business as usual' model does not always work
 - The market is the route into the cash economy
- The poor need help to understand and enter the per-urban market

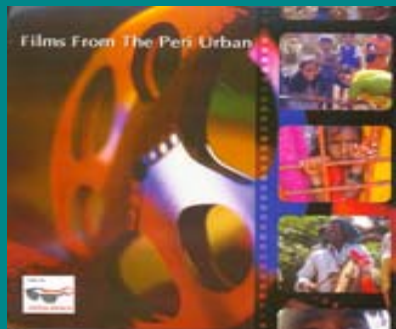
Communication for uptake promotion



The RNRRS's emphasis on communication and UP has been matched by an impressive engagement with communication across the stakeholder range



- Has parallels to the RNRRS uptake of the livelihood and poverty agenda –
- but too early to establish the extent of impact



- Despite increased resourcing – communication needs more time, stakeholder contact and UP skills than are usually found in projects and partner institutes
- There are good practices and outcomes but it is not clear 'if and how' this learning will be institutionalised

Adaptive capacity to climate change

Climate change threatens to damage the ecosystems on which poor people depend thereby impeding their livelihood strategies



- RNRRS project portfolios contain significant research relevant to improving climate change adaptive capacity of the poor – a good basis for a new strategy
- Five themes in the proposed research strategy
 - Technologies; management strategies; institutions and governance – based on the RNRRS
 - Non-farm options in diverse and resilient livelihoods – needs to be added
- Significant knowledge gaps suggest other components of the strategy
- Need to establish links between climate change adaptive capacity research and development activities from local through to global levels