Collective action in the form of producer groups can help improve access to previously unreachable markets.
Collective action involves more than just organizing a meeting or forming a group.
The uncertainties of climate change will make it more important for people to work together at all levels, from local to global.
Without property rights, there is no incentive to protect a resource, and it becomes degraded over time.
It is important to make it explicit that women have rights to resources. It’s not enough to assume that they have full use of “household” or husband’s resources.
When resources’ market values increase, people with weak property rights can lose out.
Property rights give people dignity and empower them.
Poor people often lose their customary rights
Groups that effectively involve both men and women draw on the skills of both men and women.
Secure property rights are an important incentive for farmers to adopt certain technologies or invest in natural resources management.
Partnerships between local communities and the state make all the difference
Shrinking commons deprive the poor of livelihood opportunities, making them more vulnerable
Helping the poor to protect and expand their access to and control over resources can make a powerful contribution to poverty reduction.
Property rights are more than a title; they include rights to use and manage resources. Many people can share rights over the same land or resources.
The commons are important to the livelihoods of the poor
Property rights determine how resources are managed.
Increased local legislative powers provide incentives for community level engagement of local people
A lack of social consensus limits policy implementation and impacts
The “tragedy of the commons” does not have to happen. People have often worked together to manage resources sustainably.
The “tragedy of the commons” does not have to happen. People often work together to manage resources sustainably.
When market values of resources increase, people with weak property rights (like women) can lose out.
The very poor lack the resources to invest in social relationships and are often excluded from local networks.
NGOs, local government and other development actors are important players in natural resources policy formulation and implementation
Collective action empowers women to engage in livelihood and income generating activities
Everyone in a household has a right to land
Enlisting male leaders and elders may increase support for women-led activities
Managing the commons requires people working together