



Self-regulation: An instrument for promoting benefit sharing

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Introduction

Self-regulation is an integrated learning process, consisting of the development of a set of constructive behaviours that affect one's learning
(Zimmerman, 1989)



Introduction cont'd

Self'- resource users who can legitimately claim a right to access the shared common pool resource

'Regulated' -implies control exercised under a set of rules or regulations

1. Access
2. Apportionment of the benefits derived from access
3. The use of the resource
4. At what times
5. Who will monitor and enforce the rules



Why the need for Self-regulation?

Example:

Water- resource users can act collectively by having the same identity and self regulate the use of the common water so that the group can benefit

What is the need? People are benefiting from water, fish and electricity it is the risk of losing the benefit that drives the resource users to self regulate and engage with other people also benefiting from the resource to manage the resource collectively

Collective Identity

Collective identity is defined as individual's cognitive, moral and emotional connection with a broader community, category, practice or institution (Polletta & Jasper, 2001)



Main attributes:

**Trust &
Commitment**

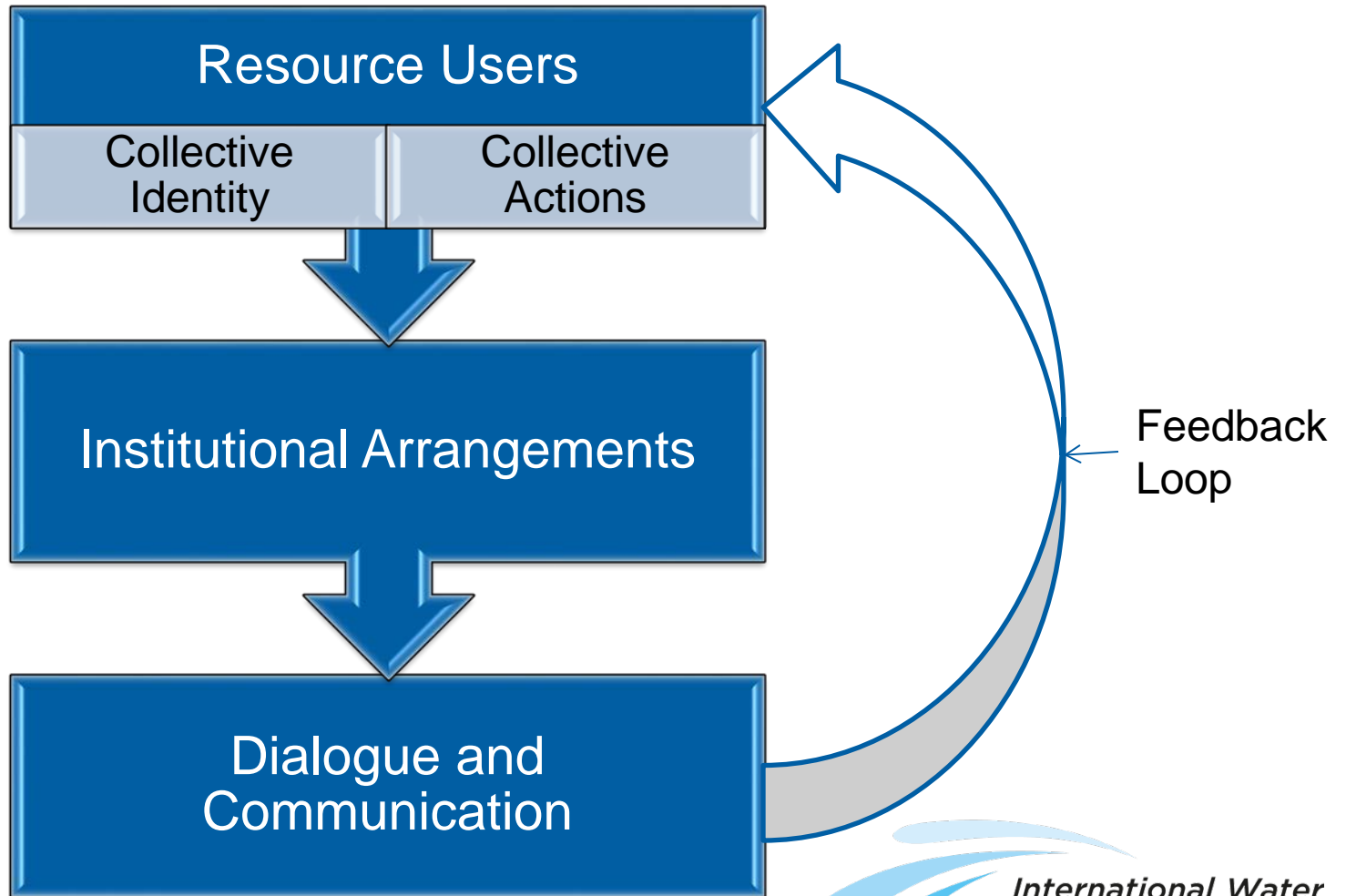


Collective Action

Collective Action is the set of actions members of the collective institute to, manage their access to and use of the common pool resources for common benefit



Constructing And Sustaining Collective Identity And Collective Action



Examples drawn from Case Studies



Case Studies-Dairy Farming

Water- CPR

Economically driven - Collective identity

Collective action also allows obtaining larger benefits, which were identified in the following areas:

1. Sharing knowledge through study groups
2. Formation of association
3. Use technologies e.g. water meters
4. Manage the risk of water shortage



Case study- Fisheries

- **Fisheries- CPR**
- **Sense of ownership and need for conservation of fish stocks – Collective Identity**

Attributes for Collection action:

1. Formation of governance systems (association) and by-laws
2. Policing (Self and collectively)
3. Exchange of information
4. Work with external forces
5. Manage risk of fish shortage



Case study- Hydro-electric power

Water - CPR

Need for electricity – Collective identity

Collective action attributes include:

1. Formation of community based management
2. Active participation by community members
3. Installation of meters
4. Work with external forces
5. Manage the risk of electricity shortage



Trade-offs of Self-regulation

When resource users practice self-regulation they incur a cost(s) as:

1. Individuals
2. A collective

Cost can be reduced when users act collectively:

1. Education and awareness
2. Trust and commitment



Lessons learnt

- Three case studies illustrated the link between self-regulation and benefit sharing.
- The concept of self-regulation and benefit sharing applies to all industries e.g. sugar, forestry, etc.
- The risk of losing the benefit drives the resource users to self regulate
- Self-regulation can thus be used as an instrument for promoting benefit sharing among resource users

THANK YOU!!!

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