

Report Format for Indigenous Resource Persons' screening of practical experiences with the interplay between indigenous peoples, gender and natural resource management.

<p>Name of Resource Person/Organisation: Xiang, Rong Luk, Tak Chuen</p>	<p>Address, phone and e-mail of Resource Person/Organisation: Xiang Rong, Dept. of Social Work Yunnan University No.52, Cuihu North Road, Kunming 650091 China 86-871-8236935 kmxiangrong@hotmail.com Luk, Tak Chuen Dept. of Sociology Hong Kong Baptist University Hong Kong 852-34117175 tcluk@net1.hkbu.edu.hk</p>
<p>Country, regions, areas subject for screening: China</p>	<p>Date and year of submitting the Report: 5/9/2004</p>

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I. Quantitative Data:

1. Number of projects/activities screened:

Number	Name of the Project	Region/ Locality	Organization	Ethnic group	Name and title of interviewee	Contact method	Financing	Project Description
1	Indigenous Women Organization and Forestry Management	Weixi County, Yunnan County	CBIK, (Centre on Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge), a NGO research organization	Malimasha people of the Naxi ethnic group	Wang Yu, Program officer	Telephone	WINROCK and IDRC	Explore the role of an indigenous women organization in enforcing forestry protection.
2.	A Gender Training Manual for Forest and Human Being	South-western China	Gender and Development Group of Yunnan PRA Network	Jinuo and Jingpo	Zhao Jie, member of the group	Telephone	FAO, Ford Foundation	Develop case materials to promote gender training in forestry management.
3	Natural Reserve and Sustainable Livelihood	Guizhou, China	The Institute of Natural Reserve and Community Development, Guizhou Normal University	Miao, Buyi, Dong ethnic groups	Ren Xiaodong, Centre Director	Telephone	Ford, PCD, Oxfam Hong Kong, WWF	Provides research and training for the natural reserve management authority and local community in searching for alternative livelihood in the natural reserves.
4	Photo Voice in Ecological Protection	Lijiang, Yunnan	Lijiang Ethnic Culture and Gender Research Association	Naxi and Yi	He, Zhong Hua President	Telephone	The Nature Conservancy	Facilitates the IP, especially women in voicing their concerns and needs towards the natural environment in their communities.
5	Lijiang Displacement Resettlement Project	Lijiang, Yunnan	Lijiang Ethnic Culture and Gender Research Association	Naxi	He, Zhong Hua President	Telephone	Oxfam Hong Kong	Study the gender impact of land displacement and provide career training for employment resettlement.
6	Lake Lashihai Action Project	Lijiang, Yunnan	Green Watershed	Naxi	Yu, Xiaogang, Director,	Telephone	Oxfam Hong Kong	An advocacy project to facilitate the IPs to reflect their concerns to the government, to protect the land resources.
7	Dam Displacement Action Project	Nujiang, Yunnan, China	Green Watershed	Dulong, Lushu	Yu, Xiaogang, Director,	Telephone	Oxfam US and Hong Kong	An advocacy project to organize local IPs to campaign for the protection of their resources and their voices in the decision-making and planning of dam construction.
8	Caohai Nature Reserve and Community Development	Weining, Guizhou, China	Caohai Authority of Nature Reserve	Yi and Han	Guan Yu He, former Officer, Caohai Authority of Nature Reserve	Telephone	International Crane Foundation, Trickle-up Program	To resolve the tension between natural protection and livelihood in Nature Reserve of China.
9	Water Management and Women Organizing	Danfeng County, Shaanxi Province	The Shaanxi Marriage and Family Research Association	Han	Yang Hui, Programme Officer,	Telephone	Oxfam Hong Kong	To facilitate women's participation in the management of water supply and other community affairs.
10	Gender and Disaster Resettlement Project	Ziyang County, Shaanxi Province	The Shaanxi Marriage and Family Research Association	Han	Chen, Jian Guo, programme officer,	Telephone	Oxfam Hong Kong	To facilitate the participation of villagers into disaster relief, settlement and community development, women participation is specifically emphasized.

2. Number of types of projects/activities screened:

Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T
a. Development projects/activities			X	X	X			X	X	X	6
b. Environmental/NRM projects/activities	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	9
c. Indigenous Peoples Rights											
d. Land titling/ land use					X	X	X				3
e. Advocacy/Lobbying						X	X				2
f. Gender/Women's right											
g. others (specify)											

3. Number and types of projects/activities that include all three aspects (IP, Gender, NRM)

Aspects	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Gender	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
NRM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Total	7									

4. Types of natural resources included in projects/activities involving all three aspects (if any)?

Aspects	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	T
a. tropical forest a. tropical forest	X	X	X					3
b. other forest		X	X	X				3
c. grassland /savannahs								
d. coastal areas								
e. rivers and lakes			X	X		X	X	4
f. others (specify)					Arable land			

5. Number of projects/activities that include two of the aspects?

Aspects	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Gender	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
NRM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
IP and NRM	1									
Gender and NRM	2									

6. Number and Types of implementing agencies:

Agencies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
a. IP communities (specify ethnic groups)											
b. IP organisations (indicate names)											
c. local NGOs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	9
d. International NGOs											
e. Local government								X			1
f. others (specify)											

7. Types of donors:
 (Please specify name if possible)
 a. Local communities

Donor	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
a. Local communities											
b. Local government											
c. National governmental institution											
d. International organisation (NGO or UN, World Bank etc.)	Winrock, IDRC	FAO, Ford	Ford, PCD, Oxfam, WWF	TNC	Oxfam HK	Oxfam HK	Oxfam HK and America	International Crane Association, Trickle-up	Oxfam HK	Oxfam HK	10
e. Foreign Embassy											
f. others (specify)											

II. Qualitative Information:

Summary of the information gathered during the screening as well as the indigenous resource person's own opinion on the specific issues below.

1. What is the general assessment of the involvement of indigenous men and women in the NRM projects/activities screened?

In China, the application of gender perspective in NRM is rather exploratory. As a worker in CBIK (Centre of Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge), an established NGO in promoting NRM through indigenous knowledge, suggested that the gender perspective has only been introduced in NRM recently. Since participatory development was introduced in the last decade, participation in NRM still remains more a collaboration of International Organizations, local NGOs with the local governments, than with local IP communities. As gender is concerned, it remains more at the level of training in gender sensitivity, not gender intervention. The compilation of training manual of 'Forest and People' indicates bringing the gender perspective to the officials would be the next step. The lack of reference to any successful gender intervention is also a common concern cited by interviewees.

The most acute problem with NRM is the tension between governmental protection program and livelihood of IP communities. Strict ecological protection measures were imposed by the Chinese government since late nineties. Many activities in forests and mountains are forbidden. The forestry and environmental protection departments neglected the impact of these protection measures on the livelihood of IP communities, not need to say, gender relations as well. In return, the prevalent discontent and hidden resistance resulted in rampant breaching of the protection measures and further ecological degradation. Therefore, the participatory approaches seem attractive to these departments. They attempt to involve IP men and women so that forestry protection can be implemented more smoothly. In this vein, the CBIK study attempted to study how indigenous women organization could supplement state sponsored forestry protection.

Another serious problem is that the exploitation of natural resources in IP regions has been intensified by the rapid economic development led by the state and the integration with the global economy. Such exploitation deprives IP communities of accessing natural resources and sometimes ended in displacement. The Green Watershed and the Lijiang Ethnic Culture and Gender Society have been working on the impact of urban development on rural IP communities. The development of Lijiang as a tourist city intensified the demand of water supply, which led to the damming of Lake Lashihai. Large area of arable land was flooded and fishing was seasonally banned. Many IPs have to leave their village to find jobs elsewhere. These projects are sensitive to the gendered impact of displacement. They have not yet formulated a proper intervention point. The problems of displacement are growing more acute as more dams are to be built and more towns to be expanded.

Since GAD has been promoted (especially through HK Oxfam) in the last decade, it has influenced intervention in the areas of health, education and income generating programs. The influence in NRM is not obvious. The Danfeng and Ziyang experience in water and ecological management is more a by-product of women participation in the community. NRM is not the focal point of intervention.

In many projects the gender perspective remains more in targeting women's needs, instead of targeting both women and men or challenging gender relationships. Some NGO activists argued that the transplant of gender inequalities from Western Societies to China is problematic, the introduction of gender inequalities to IP communities is even more confusing. An IP NGO worker asserted that the gender relations in some IP communities are even less unequal than the dominant Han ethnic group. Definitely, the Han communities also exhibit significant diversities in gender relations.

Therefore, gender perspectives should not remain in the essentialization of Han or IP gender stereotypes. The vitality of the gender approach requires more research efforts of indigenization, and critical reflections through localization study with local IP men and women in different local IP communities.

2. What are the roles and responsibilities of indigenous men and women in the management and ownership of natural resources?

Most projects identify similar gendered pattern in the management and ownership of natural resources among different IP communities. Usually women take responsibility more in the management of natural resources in household chores (collecting fuel wood and fetching drinking water), subsistence production (rice, maize, potato) and income generating activities closed to home, such as raising pigs, collecting mushroom, raising silk worm. Men are more often related to laborious tasks in subsistence production and important roles in income generating activities in long distance destinations such as logging, mining, collecting medicinal herbs in the forests, and fishing in rivers and lakes.

Despite the constitutional mandate of gender equality, the land contracting system collaborates with traditional patriarchal relations in which gender inequality is institutionalized. In the socialist system of land ownership, all land are belonged to the state and managed by the collective organization of the village. When the land is contracted to the peasants, it is allocated to households, not individuals. Under the patriarchal relations in most IP communities, the male household head controls the rights in access to the land and related natural resources. In most cases, women accept the taken-for-granted-ness of such land arrangement under normal marriage relations. Women, however, would suffer from this system of natural resources allocation, when their marriages get into trouble. They suffer not only in emotional breakdown, but also in their access to land and related natural resources.

In recent years the implementation of strict ecological protection measures have seriously infringe the rights of IP in accessing natural resources in maintaining their livelihood. When mountains, forests and lakes are closed for preservation, many IPs had to stop their income generating activities and they are forced to leave their communities and search for jobs in towns. Since many IP men are less educated and not fluent in putonghua (the official language), it is hard for them to find jobs in towns. Most of them can only get laborious and casual jobs in unstable and informal labor markets. Employment and income is highly unstable and occupational injuries or death are not unusual.

Under such conditions, IP women had to shoulder both the burdens of subsistence farming and making cash. Harsh natural preservation measures force women to spend more time and effort to collect fuel wood and to make small income. In some cases, as IP men are difficult to find jobs in towns, it is usually the young women who leave the village and find jobs in towns as salesgirl, waitress and occasionally as sex workers. Since many young people leave their village, many IP communities find hard to maintain their traditional rituals and festivals. As more girls leave village, young men in the community are not able to find marriage partners.

3. What are the constraints/problems in applying a women's perspective or a gender perspective in projects / activities with IP and NRM?

At present many NRM projects are initiated as efforts to remedy the problems of the natural preservation programs, or development programs initiated by various level of the Chinese government. As a number of respondents argued, among the issues of livelihood, land rights and

community interests, the gender perspective has not yet gained significant recognition.

In remedying gender blindness of state policy and administration of ecological protection programs and poverty reduction programs, the application of gender perspectives primarily focused on the training of policy makers and officials implementing those programs.

In practice many NRM projects are collaborations between ODAs, International Organization, International NGOs with the various levels of the Chinese government. Application remains in the level of expert study, preparation of gender training material, or gender training for government officials and domestic NGO workers. Within this kind of collaboration NGOs would incline to tune down the degree of conscientization to avoid embarrassment or distrust among state officials.

Even among gender training programs, very few training programs are targeted towards IP women and men in the community level. A respondent of an IP NGO made a strong opinion against this skewed flow of resources to the domestic NGO and government officials. The assumed beneficiary – the grass-root communities actually do not benefit.

In the limited number of program related to gender intervention, the program targeting women usually resulted from the requirement of donor organization, not a genuine concern of the domestic NGO nor the IP community. Although many respondents are aware that women are located in the gender relationship with men, they lack concrete reference of experience of gender intervention in NRM. In a way, women programs tend to reinforce traditional gender roles instead of challenging them. Some respondents worried that when these programs did not reduce their traditional domestic, participating in communal affairs and additional income generating activities actually intensifies their burden.

Women's participation in NRM projects is always confronted by the customary patriarchal relationships in IP communities. The marginalization of women participation is evident. Even though a quota system gender representation is in place, women's representation is usually overshadowed by exclusionary practices or the dominance of men. Usually women are lack of confidence in handling communal affairs, in which men and even women look down upon the abilities of women in participating in communal affairs. The jealousy between gender and even within women also makes women representatives' lives difficult to tolerate the gossips behind their back.

The domestic division of labor also prevents women from attending regular meetings, especially from gatherings outside their communities. Women activists have to pay extra efforts in having their duties performed beforehand and in managing relationships with husbands and parents-in-laws.

Programs targeting women are occasionally appropriated by their husbands. In the Photo Voice project of Lijiang, cameras allocated to women were sometimes taken by their husbands to picture their own interest. The micro-credit program of Caohai was actually delivered to men under their wives' names.

Some respondents argued that the notion of gender has only been introduced to China in the last decade. The understanding and interpretation towards gender is rather preliminary given the diverse cultures of the dominant Han ethnic group and the minorities of various ethnic groups. When such an under-developed notion of gender is introduced to IP communities, the perspective is not productive in guiding intervention. More critical reflections of gender relationship in local IP communities are needed.

4. What are the positive and negative lessons learned of projects / activities that include IP, gender and NRM?

Many of the IP, gender and NRM projects were undertaken as a supplement or a remedy of the

national ecological preservation projects and development projects. NGO expects that if this role is successful played out, it can enable local IP communities to collaborate more smoothly with various levels of government. From the perspective of local IP communities, this role however would limit their choices of visions and actions in maintaining community interest. When interest of local IP communities came into conflict with national policies, these collaboration projects between NGO and government would not stand for their interest.

Despite such limitation, the Lashihai Watershed project has struggled to transform itself from a participatory preservation project to an advocacy project. The project was first formulated as a capacity building project for promoting participatory approaches among government officials. It first played the role to engage local IP communities in ecological protection and in accommodating to the loss of arable land caused by the damming of Lake Lashihai. As excessive damming of Lake Lashihai continued and the IP communities are suffered from loss of livelihood, Green Watershed transforms it to an advocacy campaign to fight for the rights of land and livelihood among local Naxi communities. The difficult balance between working with the government or with the IP communities would be a significant challenge for NRM projects.

In China the introduction of gender perspective in NRM as training of government officials and domestic NGO workers has provided a groundwork on which further concrete intervention can be developed. The concentration of resources in training rather than intervention, in government official and domestic NGO workers rather than grass-root communities, however, neglects that the actual beneficiaries should be men and women in IP communities.

Sustainable livelihood projects should be formulated as an integral part of NRM projects in IP communities. In many cases, the government only wishes to incorporate IP communities as a tool in policy implementation, but neglects of appeals of local IP communities. While livelihood issues cannot be resolved, IP communities would try various methods to regain their control over the natural resources which aggravates the ecological degradation, such as excessive illegal logging, excessive gathering of endangering species, poaching, etc.

The traditional women organization of IP communities is an outstanding form of indigenous knowledge and organization that NRM can be successfully carried out. As documented by the CBIK study, the traditional women organization in the Naxi community serves as a good guardian of forest in the community. The effectiveness their preservation efforts, however, are contingent upon the support of local officials and communities. In one instance, the township officials did not offer support in helping the women group to solve the conflict with the neighboring village. Instead, the township government faulted the women group in failing to overcome the problem, and took away the management from the women group. The presence and sustainability of indigenous organization, however, is contingent upon various IP traditions and the vulnerability of community organization in confronting exodus to seek off-farm jobs. In some IP communities, traditional myths of women hindered their participation in NRM. For example, the Hani regards the menstruation of women is dirty and evil, women during their menstruation are forbidden to approach paddy land, forest and rivers. As many younger generations desert their villages, many IP communities are disorganized and demoralized.

Women participation is predicated by the lack of confidence, experiences in management, leadership, cooperation and of technical expertise. Therefore, women participation in NRM should be empowered by a series of follow-up support programs. As documented by the Danfeng and Ziyang cases, the confidence of women activists can be boosted by continuous training in project planning and management, accounting, and leadership training, etc.

The incentive and confidence of men and women participation in NRM can be strengthened by providing more opportunities to visit and to study the experiences of other communities. In the Nujiang campaign against dam construction, representatives from local IP communities have been

organized to visit the displaced victims of another dam. When local residents are better informed of the possible scenario, they can develop their own positions and are much more eager to define the campaign. In the Danfeng and Ziyang cases, women leaders from various communities are drawn together through a leadership training, in which they can learn from each other's experiences in women organizing.

5. According to your experience what is the best way to secure gender/women's perspectives in projects / activities related to IP and NRM? In other words what advice could you share with us with a view to secure both indigenous men and women's knowledge, relationship to natural resources and involvement in NRM project/programmes?

Since there is few intervention project in gender intervention of NRM in IP communities of China, I am least qualified to recommend on the best way of intervention in this regard.

While the notions of gender, indigenous knowledge and participatory development are introduced only recently into China, these notions remain as vague concepts without experiential referents, or sometimes become a doctrine without regard of the local context and men and women in the local IP communities.

In this regard, I suggest that more action researches should be undertaken in China to critically reflect on these issues of gender, indigenous knowledge, participatory development and their practices in NRM and IP communities.

6. What relevant written or electronic documentation of useful experiences could you recommend and how can others get access to it?

Most of case materials provided by my respondents are not documented and published.

Only the Caohai case has been published in two volumes in Chinese:

Guizhou Environmental Protection Bureau and International Crane Foundation. 2001. Community-based Conservation and Development: Strategies and Practice at Caohai. Guiyang, PRC: Guizhou Nationalities Publishing House.

Chinese articles of the project on Natural Reserve and sustainable livelihood can be found at:

<http://www.fon.org.cn/index.php?id=2719>

<http://www.chinabiodiversity.com/protected-area/guizhou-case-research-cn.doc>

Some documentation of the Danfeng and the Ziyang case can be found in the Chinese minutes of the 3rd GAD conference placed on the website of GAD.

<http://china-gad.org/version2003/nianhuizhuankan/cont/index.asp?url=yunnan2002/lunwenneirong/>

[yunnan2002_zaishequshikong.htm](http://china-gad.org/version2003/nianhuizhuankan/cont/index.asp?url=yunnan2002/lunwenneirong/yunnan2002_zaishequshikong.htm)

http://china-gad.org/version2003/nianhuizhuankan/cont/index.asp?url=yunnan2002/lunwenneirong/yunnan2002_chonggoushengtai.htm

The training manual of Forest and People will be published by the end of this year in Chinese.

7. Any other comment that you wish to make.

Case 1

Table for documenting key issues of each of the projects/activities screened by IP Resource Persons. (To be filled in by the Resource Person for each of the projects/activities screened)

I. Key Data:

Name of Project or Activity	Indigenous Women Organization and Forestry Management
Country, Region and location	Tacheng Township, Weixi County
Type of implementing organisation (NGO, IP organisation, CBO, Governmental organisation etc.) and name of ethnic group	CBIK (Centre on Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge), a NGO Malimasha people of the Naxi
Name and position of person(s) interviewed	Wang Yu, Program officer
Contact possibility	wangyu@cibik.ac.cn
Name of donor or funding agency	WINROCK and IDRC

Short description of the project or activity involving indigenous peoples, gender and natural resource management	Explore and study the role and dynamics of an indigenous women organization in the Malimasha community in enforcing forestry protection measures.
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II. Screening Questions:

1. Are both IP men and women involved in the activities? Why?	No.
2. If both IP men and women are involved: <i>Who took the initiative and why?</i> <i>Were IP men and women involved from the start?</i> or <i>Were IP women involved later in the process and why?</i>	As an official policy, one man from each community was officially employed as forest protection worker to guard the forests surrounding the village communities. However, villagers always violate the regulations in the forests closed to the villages. Illegal logging is still serious. At first, the township government attempted to pay an annual compensation of 200 yuan (USD 25) to recruit a forest protection worker. The amount was not attractive and non man was willing to perform this job. Therefore, the village government attempted to make use of the existing traditional women organization among the Malimasha communities to enforce the forestry protection measures. The forestry management was contracted to the women group and the compensation was paid to the group as a whole.
3. Are IP men and women's	Yes.

<p>responsibilities in NRM activities different?</p> <p><i>What are the IP women's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p> <p><i>What are the IP men's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p>	<p>Men are primarily responsible in cash-generating activities and laboring activities, such as planting fruit trees and logging fuel wood.</p> <p>Women basically take care of subsistence production and household chores such as collecting pine needles, leaves as fertilizer. They also carry out certain income generating activities, such as collecting mushrooms.</p> <p>Among the Malimasha people, there is also a tradition that only men can cut the wet (living) trees, women can only cut the dry (dead) trees. Therefore, sometimes it's the men who do the logging and women do the carrying.</p>
<p>4. Do IP men and women have the same access to ownership of natural resources?</p> <p>If no, is it a problem and why?</p>	<p>Before the implementation of the ecological preservation program in mid-nineties, the surrounding forests primarily belonged to the state owned forestry departments for commercial use.</p> <p>Certain area land and forests are collectively owned by the IP village communities and contracted to individual households. The land and forests belong to individual household, which is usually officially designated headed by men.</p> <p>They did not reflect discontent towards the existing pattern of access to natural resource.</p>
<p>5. What are the constraints/problems in involving both IP men and women in NRM activities? (both in indigenous communities, in indigenous organisations, in NGOs, donor agencies and others)</p>	<p>The effectiveness of the women organization in enforcing the protecting regulation sometimes requires the support of township and village officials, usually male in sanctioning their action to collect fines from those families violating the regulations. In communities, which gain support from the male officials, the management is more effective. Conversely, the management is ineffective.</p> <p>Finally in a dispute with the neighbouring community over forestry management, the women group failed to resolve the conflict when the higher authority did not extend their support. The township government even blamed the women group for failing to handle the conflict. The contract was retracted and the group was demoralized.</p> <p>For the activists, support from their husbands is important in maintaining their participation. In some cases, activists withdrew from the group because of their husbands' lack of support.</p>
<p>6. What are the positive/negative lessons learned of involving IP men and women in NRM activities?</p>	<p><i>Positive lessons learned:</i></p> <p>Traditional women organization has a strong capacity in promoting women participation and in enforcing protective regulations among the IP community.</p> <p><i>Negative lessons learned:</i></p> <p>Women organization has to gain support from the township and village governments to perform their roles.</p>
<p>6. What is the best way to secure both IP men's and women's perspective/involvement in activities related to NRM?</p>	<p>1. It is important to understand the perception of gender relation in the IP communities. Since women and men are rather satisfied with the current division of labor, the focus of gender intervention is unclear.</p> <p>2. Leadership among women activists is an important factor in promoting the growth of women groups. Capacity building among women activists is important and necessary.</p>

	3. Exchanges among women activists beyond their own villages are helpful to facilitate learning and support from each other.
7. What relevant written or electronic documentation of the project experience is available and how can others get access to it?	This report is still under preparation and will be released in September or October. Other reference to the experiences of CBIK http://www.cbik.ac.cn/cbik-en/index.htm
8. Any other comment that you wish to make:	

IP = Indigenous People

NRM = Natural Resource Management

Case 2

Table for documenting key issues of each of the projects/activities screened by IP Resource Persons. (To be filled in by the Resource Person for each of the projects/activities screened)

I. Key Data:

Name of Project or Activity	Gender Training Manual for Forest and People
Country, Region and location	South-western China
Type of implementing organisation (NGO, IP organisation, CBO, Governmental organisation etc.) and name of ethnic group	Gender and Development Group of Yunnan PRA Network Jinuo and Jingpo Ethnic groups
Name and position of person(s) interviewed	Zhao Jie, member of the group
Contact possibility	yxmzj@public.km.yn.cn
Name of donor or funding agency	FAO, Ford Foundation

Short description of the project or activity involving indigenous peoples, gender and natural resource management	To develop case materials to promote gender training in forestry management. The case materials include translating cases from other countries, and developing cases from local experiences.
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II. Screening Questions:

1. Are both IP men and women involved in the activities? Why?	No. It was the first time that gender people meet with forest management people. The gender group felt that those engaged in forest management was rather weak in participatory and gender approaches. Since the protection measures of natural forest was implemented in mid-nineties, the forest management people are more concerned about the effectiveness of forest protection. Since the forest protection measures were formulated merely as the will of the state, the formulation took very little consideration of its impact on the livelihood of peasants, especially among the IPs. As a result, the tension with livelihood makes those protection measures vulnerable to constant violation.
2. If both IP men and women are involved: <i>Who took the initiative and</i>

<p><i>why?</i></p> <p><i>Were IP men and women involved from the start?</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p><i>Were IP women involved later in the process and why?</i></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>3. Are IP men and women's responsibilities in NRM activities different?</p> <p><i>What are the IP women's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p> <p><i>What are the IP men's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>From the NRM experiences collected from the Jinuo and Jingpo ethnic groups, the NRM activities follow a gendered pattern. Women engage more with activities in subsistence farming and household chores such as collecting feeds for pigs and fuel wood. The Jingpo women also collect mushrooms to make some cash.</p> <p>Men are more involved in long distance income generating activities, such as collecting forest products, such as tea, rubber and medicinal herbs</p>
<p>4. Do IP men and women have the same access to ownership of natural resources?</p> <p>If no, is it a problem and why?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Traditionally, the land and resources system of the Jingpo is quite communal. During state socialism, land was collectivized and owned by the state. In the existing contracting system, land and forests are collectively owned by the IP village communities and contracted to individual households. The land and forests belong to individual household, which is usually officially designated headed by men.</p> <p>As a result of the harsh forest protection measures, many men in those IP communities could no longer make cash from forest. Many of them have left the village and searched for jobs elsewhere.</p> <p>Some traditional taboos in the IP communities also restrain women in access to natural resources. For example, the Hani people believed that women during menstruation cannot go to the paddy fields, forests and river.</p>
<p>5. What are the constraints/problems in involving both IP men and women in NRM activities? (both in indigenous communities, in indigenous organisations, in NGOs, donor agencies and others)</p>	<p>The forestry department and related departments neglected the serious impact of the protection measures onto the livelihood of IPs such as the Jingpo and the Jinuo.</p>
<p>6. What are the positive/negative lessons learned of involving IP men and women in NRM activities?</p>	<p><i>Positive lessons learned:</i></p> <p>The project proposed a few suggestions to the forestry departments;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of the forestry protection scheme through adopting participatory approaches. 2. The forestry management worker should also recruit women. 3. The capacity of women in guarding the forest can be enhanced by more training in understanding the forest protection regulations. 4. The community, especially women, should be involved in discussing and deciding in the planning of alternative plantation when the forests are closed for preservation.

	<p><i>Negative lessons learned:</i> The forestry protection project ignored the gendered impact of forest protection.</p>
6. What is the best way to secure both IP men's and women's perspective/involvement in activities related to NRM?	<p>The government departments should take the economic and gender impact of forestry management and protection into account.</p> <p>After this training manual is published, the authors are formulating a follow-up project to train officials in the middle and grass-root level management of the forestry system.</p>
7. What relevant written or electronic documentation of the project experience is available and how can others get access to it?	<p>The training manual in Chinese will be published in October.</p>
8. Any other comment that you wish to make:	

IP = Indigenous People

NRM = Natural Resource Management

Case 3

Table for documenting key issues of each of the projects/activities screened by IP Resource Persons. (To be filled in by the Resource Person for each of the projects/activities screened)

I. Key Data:

Name of Project or Activity	Natural Reserve and Sustainable Livelihood
Country, Region and location	Guizhou, China
Type of implementing organisation (NGO, IP organisation, CBO, Governmental organisation etc.) and name of ethnic group	The Institute of Natural Reserve and Community Development, Guizhou Normal University in the areas of Miao, Buyi, Dong ethnic groups
Name and position of person(s) interviewed	Ren Xiaodong, Centre Director
Contact possibility	xiaodong@public.gz.cn
Name of donor or funding agency	Ford, PCD (Partnership for Community Development), Oxfam Hong Kong, WWF

Short description of the project or activity involving indigenous peoples, gender and natural resource management	In recent years, a number of natural reserves have been set up in Guizhou. Many of these natural reserves do not take account of their impact on the livelihood of local IP communities. This project provides research and training for the natural reserve management authority and local community in exploring alternative livelihood in the natural reserves.
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II. Screening Questions:

1. Are both IP men and women involved in the activities? Why?	No: This project provides training more to officials in the natural reserve authorities and township and village government than to the IP men and women.
2. If both IP men and women are involved: <i>Who took the initiative and why?</i> <i>Were IP men and women involved from the start?</i> or <i>Were IP women involved later in the process and why?</i>
3. Are IP men and women's	Yes.

<p>responsibilities in NRM activities different?</p> <p><i>What are the IP women's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p> <p><i>What are the IP men's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p>	<p>The division of labor follows a gendered pattern and varies among IP communities. Among the Miao, women work harder than men as they had to take care both agricultural production and animal husbandry, esp. pig-raising. For men, they usually engage in the collection of forestry products.</p> <p>The coping strategies to natural reserves in the division of labor between IP men and women vary regionally. When the setup of natural reserves restricted the activities of IP communities in the area, more men from the south-western part of Guizhou than the Southeast left the villages and searched for jobs elsewhere since they are better educated.</p>
<p>4. Do IP men and women have the same access to ownership of natural resources?</p> <p>If no, is it a problem and why?</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>Before the setup of natural reserves, land and forests are collectively owned by the IP village communities and contracted to individual households. The land and forests belong to individual household, which is usually officially designated headed by men.</p> <p>When the natural reserves are setup, many farming, hunting and gathering activities in the mountains or lakes are restricted. At present, the IP communities are more concerned with the access to ownership of natural resources prohibited by state policies rather than gender hierarchy.</p>
<p>5. What are the constraints/problems in involving both IP men and women in NRM activities? (both in indigenous communities, in indigenous organisations, in NGOs, donor agencies and others)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some elements of ethnic culture are obstacles for involving IP communities in NRM activities. For example, the Dong people are very quiet in public gatherings. Therefore, it is not easy to initiate an active discussion within the community. The Miao people show distrust towards strangers and it is hard to build trustful cooperative relationships with partners outside the community. IP women are occasionally marginalized in public discussion and representation. 2. The political structure in the village administration is hierarchical. The village officials can easily abuse their power in corrupting the compensations or relief money to the community. 3. The communities are too scattered in the mountains. The already limited capacity of local government is over-stretched to provide technical service to the communities. 4. Since the natural reserves have restricted the IPs to practice their traditional activities in their livelihood, many indigenous knowledge begin to lose their significance in the lives of IP. New forms of knowledge should take more dominant role, for example, large scale husbandry skills. 5. The introduction of gender perspective is still in a preliminary stage. Many researchers and practitioners are still unclear about gender perspectives. The development community is still lacking of successful cases of gender intervention in NRM activities.
<p>6. What are the positive/negative lessons learned of involving IP men and women in NRM activities?</p>	<p><i>Positive lessons learned:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The necessity to make community organization public and transparent. Men and women should have the right to voice their concern. 2. The importance of integration between livelihood and natural preservation. 3. More opportunities should be provided for community activists to visit other successful communities or to learn from other successful farmers. <p><i>Negative lessons learned:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project cycle of many NRM projects is too short. Community development and livelihood projects take longer time to gain momentum. 2. Smooth functioning of NRM projects requires a co-ordination in the government hierarchy of village, township and county government. 3. NRM projects are especially difficult in regions of harsh and stringent natural environment. 4. Officials working at the grass-root (township and county government) should be provided with more training in PRA.

6. What is the best way to secure both IP men's and women's perspective/involvement in activities related to NRM?	Nil.
7. What relevant written or electronic documentation of the project experience is available and how can others get access to it?	Chinese articles can be found at: http://www.fon.org.cn/index.php?id=2719 http://www.chinabiodiversity.com/protected-area/guizhou-case-research-cn.doc
8. Any other comment that you wish to make:	

IP = Indigenous People

NRM = Natural Resource Management

Case 4

Table for documenting key issues of each of the projects/activities screened by IP Resource Persons. (To be filled in by the Resource Person for each of the projects/activities screened)

I. Key Data:

Name of Project or Activity	Photo Voice in Ecological Protection
Country, Region and location	Lijiang, Yunnan
Type of implementing organisation (NGO, IP organisation, CBO, Governmental organisation etc.) and name of ethnic group	Lijiang Ethnic Culture and Gender Research Association Naxi and Yi ethnic groups
Name and position of person(s) interviewed	He, Zhong Hua President
Contact possibility	0871-4154705 zhhe37@sina.com
Name of donor or funding agency	The Nature Conservancy

Short description of the project or activity involving indigenous peoples, gender and natural resource management	The Photo Voice is a project, which facilitates the IP, especially women in voicing their concerns and needs towards the natural environment in their communities. It includes capacity building and needs assessment for the village.
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II. Screening Questions:

1. Are both IP men and women involved in the activities? Why?	Yes.
2. If both IP men and women are involved: <i>Who took the initiative and why?</i> <i>Were IP men and women involved from the start?</i> or <i>Were IP women involved later in the process and why?</i>	The funding organization originally designated IP women as the major focus. During actual project implementation, women were marginalized. When the village officials were requested to recommend village photographers, women were rarely included in the list. Women themselves are also passive to assert their own participation. The association has to intervene to make a list of photographers representative of the gender, age and vulnerable groups of the whole community. Even though women were trained as photographers, sometimes the cameras were controlled by their husbands in taking photos of their interests. During discussion and presentation, women remained passive in stating their opinions and illustrating their photos.

	<p>Under these circumstances, the association intervened and encouraged women to participate in taking photos and to assert themselves in illustrating their photos and messages.</p>
<p>3. Are IP men and women's responsibilities in NRM activities different?</p> <p><i>What are the IP women's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p> <p><i>What are the IP men's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>From the photos that IP men and women took, differences of the themes are obvious.</p> <p>Men are more concerned about the larger environment of the community. The consequences of water pollution, abusive logging and mining are their major concern.</p> <p>Women show more interest in the issues immediately affecting their lives, for example, the activities of their children, family and festivals. They are also concerned about the impact of forest degradation and river pollution on their burden on collecting fuel wood and fetching water.</p>
<p>4. Do IP men and women have the same access to ownership of natural resources?</p> <p>If no, is it a problem and why?</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>Land and forests are collectively owned by the IP village communities and are contracted to individual households. The land and forests belong to individual household, which is usually officially assumed headed by men. Therefore, the access to natural resources is contracted to the family, not to the women.</p> <p>IP women, however, do not conceive the access to ownership of natural resources as a problem. Women are more concerned about their deprivation of access to natural resources in performing their roles, which is threatened by forest degradation and forest closure for protection.</p>
<p>5. What are the constraints/problems in involving both IP men and women in NRM activities? (both in indigenous communities, in indigenous organisations, in NGOs, donor agencies and others)</p>	<p>In the Naxi community, men dominate participation in the public arena and women are marginalized.</p> <p>Women lack confidence in asserting themselves in managing the camera, the photo technique and presentation.</p> <p>Women are tied by tedious domestic duties to participate in meetings and gatherings.</p>
<p>6. What are the positive/negative lessons learned of involving IP men and women in NRM activities?</p>	<p><i>Positive lessons learned:</i></p> <p>Women participation could be strengthened through certain institutional arrangements, gender training and personal encouragement.</p> <p>A balance between men and women participation can be achieved through mutual growth. Men can allow space for women to participate and women assert their participation through their development in capacity</p> <p>The development of women activists is obvious if more opportunities are given in presentation and election.</p> <p><i>Negative lessons learned:</i></p>
<p>6. What is the best way to secure both IP men's and women's</p>	<p>A balance between men and women participation can be achieved through mutual growth. Men can allow space for women to participate and women assert their participation through their development in capacity</p>

perspective/involvement in activities related to NRM?	
7. What relevant written or electronic documentation of the project experience is available and how can others get access to it?	
8. Any other comment that you wish to make:	

IP = Indigenous People

NRM = Natural Resource Management

Case 5

Table for documenting key issues of each of the projects/activities screened by IP Resource Persons. (To be filled in by the Resource Person for each of the projects/activities screened)

I. Key Data:

Name of Project or Activity	Lijiang Displacement Resettlement Project
Country, Region and location	Lijiang city, Yunnan, China
Type of implementing organisation (NGO, IP organisation, CBO, Governmental organisation etc.) and name of ethnic group	Lijiang Ethnic Culture and Gender Research Association Naxi ethnic groups
Name and position of person(s) interviewed	He, Zhong Hua President
Contact possibility	0871-4154705 zhhe37@sina.com
Name of donor or funding agency	Oxfam Hong Kong

Short description of the project or activity involving indigenous peoples, gender and natural resource management	<p>The urbanization policy promoted by the Chinese government has pushed the local government where IP resided to expand the urban areas rapidly.</p> <p>Since tourism is developing rapidly in Lijiang, the Lijiang district has been upgraded to the level of city. Three municipal governments are spinning out from the regional administration restructuring. The scale of each government compound and related infrastructure will occupy large areas of rural areas where IP have been living for thousands of years. Large number of IPs will be displaced from their communities.</p> <p>This project attempt to explore the gender impact of such displacement and follow-up actions in career resettlement.</p>
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II. Screening Questions:

1. Are both IP men and women involved in the activities? Why?	Yes.
2. If both IP men and women are involved: <i>Who took the initiative and why?</i> <i>Were IP men and women involved from the start?</i>	The project originally placed a special focus on the impact of displacement on women. However, it seems that women can find jobs more easier than men, the focus shifted from women to men.

or <i>Were IP women involved later in the process and why?</i>	
3. Are IP men and women's responsibilities in NRM activities different? <i>What are the IP women's responsibilities in NRM?</i> <i>What are the IP men's responsibilities in NRM?</i>	Yes. The reaction to loss of land is different between IP men and women. Since tourism is developing in Lijiang city, young women have been migrating to nearby tourist town to work in the service economy, in occupations ranging from waitress, sales and occasionally in the sex industry. Therefore, the project attempts to provide occupation training for the young women so that they have more choices not to enter the sex industry. For the IP men, the employment issue is more serious when they lost their arable land. Since the tourism industry prefer female over male, men found it difficult to get jobs in the city. Many men are left idle in the villages. Young men also find it difficult to find marriage partners in the village community as most young women leave their villages.
4. Do IP men and women have the same access to ownership of natural resources? If no, is it a problem and why?	No. The land loss is usually compensated by a small amount of compensation. The compensation, however, is offered to the household who owns the right to land use, not individuals. Therefore, the money is usually left for the future uses of the sons. As the land contracting system, IP women do not voice strong complain against the compensation. Since they are used to the fact that the land does not belong to them, the deprivation of compensation does not differ much.
5. What are the constraints/problems in involving both IP men and women in NRM activities? (both in indigenous communities, in indigenous organisations, in NGOs, donor agencies and others)	The project has just completed the first stage of studying the gender impact of land displacement. The follow-up action in occupational training is still in preparation.
6. What are the positive/negative lessons learned of involving IP men and women in NRM activities?	<i>Positive lessons learned:</i> <i>Negative lessons learned:</i>
6. What is the best way to secure both IP men's and women's perspective/involvement in activities related to NRM?	
7. What relevant written or electronic documentation of the project experience is available and how can others get access to it?	
8. Any other comment that you	

wish to make:	
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IP = Indigenous People

NRM = Natural Resource Management

Case 6

Table for documenting key issues of each of the projects/activities screened by IP Resource Persons. (To be filled in by the Resource Person for each of the projects/activities screened)

I. Key Data:

Name of Project or Activity	Lake Lashihai Action Project
Country, Region and location	Lijiang City, Yunnan Province, China
Type of implementing organisation (NGO, IP organisation, CBO, Governmental organisation etc.) and name of ethnic group	Green Watershed Naxi and Yi ethnic groups
Name and position of person(s) interviewed	Yu, Xiaogang, Director, Green Watershed
Contact possibility	yxg@greenwatershed.org
Name of donor or funding agency	Oxfam Hong Kong

Short description of the project or activity involving indigenous peoples, gender and natural resource management	<p>The livelihood of IPs living by Lake Lashihai has been seriously affected by the seasonal restriction of fishing and the land submersion caused by the damming of Lake Lashihai for providing stable water supply to Lijiang City.</p> <p>The project is evolved from a participatory approach to watershed management of Lake Lashihai. Since the project recognized the serious impact of government policy on the livelihood of IP communities in the region, it begins to facilitate the IPs to reflect their concerns to the government.</p>
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II. Screening Questions:

<p>1. Are both IP men and women involved in the activities?</p> <p>Why?</p>	<p>Yes and no.</p>
<p>2. If both IP men and women are involved:</p> <p><i>Who took the initiative and why?</i></p> <p><i>Were IP men and women involved from the start?</i></p> <p>or</p> <p><i>Were IP women involved later</i></p>	<p>The project was originally conceived to study the gender impact of the loss of livelihood. Since most young women leave the village and work in the city, it is hard to facilitate them to come together and advocate for their rights.</p> <p>The IPs organized themselves along the lines of special interest group such as the fishery association, the seniors' association and the student group. They advocate for protecting the natural environment and to reduce the area of land flooding by the dam.</p>

<i>in the process and why?</i>	
<p>3. Are IP men and women's responsibilities in NRM activities different?</p> <p><i>What are the IP women's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p> <p><i>What are the IP men's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Before the dam construction and the arable land was flooded, women were responsible for agricultural and herbal production on the arable land and men used to fish in the lake.</p> <p>After the dam was constructed and many arable land was flooded, the reduced agricultural production forced the Naxi men to resort to more fishing to cover for the reduced income. As a result, fishing was intensified and many fish species were endangered. The authority began to implement seasonal bans of fishing in the lake. The income from fishing was further reduced.</p> <p>Since arable land was reduced, Naxi women began to leave village and find jobs in the city, primarily in the service sector related to tourism.</p> <p>When the level of the dam was further raised and the seasonal fishing ban was in place, many IPs men began to leave their village and find jobs in construction sector induced by the rapid tourism development.</p> <p>Although young IP women are possible to find jobs in the nearby city, middle-aged women are specifically difficult in finding jobs when they lost their land.</p>
<p>4. Do IP men and women have the same access to ownership of natural resources?</p> <p>If no, is it a problem and why?</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>Similar to other places, the land is collectively owned and the right to use was contracted to individual households. When the land is flooded, a small compensation was made to the household, not to individuals.</p> <p>The lake and its resources belong to the state. Therefore, there is no compensation made when seasonal fishing ban is imposed.</p> <p>Since women can somehow find jobs in the city, the men are more concerned about the loss of land and fishing in the lake.</p>
<p>5. What are the constraints/problems in involving both IP men and women in NRM activities? (both in indigenous communities, in indigenous organisations, in NGOs, donor agencies and others)</p>	<p>The advocacy is primarily composed of men, old aged villager and students. Since many women have left the villages for the city, female participation in the campaign is rather low.</p> <p>Some IPs are afraid of confrontation with the government. Since China is an authoritarian state, IPs are used to comply with state policy. Confrontation will probably lead to undesirable consequences.</p> <p>Members in the NGO are also afraid of the confrontational approach.</p>
<p>6. What are the positive/negative lessons learned of involving IP men and women in NRM activities?</p>	<p><i>Positive lessons learned:</i></p> <p>Local IPs are eager and active to defend their rights to livelihood.</p> <p>Some official discourses can be used to legitimize the advocacy campaign. Since the new leadership of China is publicizing the New Development Perspective in emphasizing the people-centered development, this campaign can take it as the official ideological basis of action.</p> <p><i>Negative lessons learned:</i></p>
<p>6. What is the best way to secure both IP men's and women's</p>	

perspective/involvement in activities related to NRM?	
7. What relevant written or electronic documentation of the project experience is available and how can others get access to it?	Nil. Info about Greenwater shed can consult their web site: http://www.greenwatershed.org
8. Any other comment that you wish to make:	

IP = Indigenous People

NRM = Natural Resource Management

Case 7

Table for documenting key issues of each of the projects/activities screened by IP Resource Persons. (To be filled in by the Resource Person for each of the projects/activities screened)

I. Key Data:

Name of Project or Activity	Dam Displacement Action Project
Country, Region and location	Nujiang, Yunnan, China
Type of implementing organisation (NGO, IP organisation, CBO, Governmental organisation etc.) and name of ethnic group	Green Watershed Dulong, Lushu ethnic groups
Name and position of person(s) interviewed	Yu, Xiaogang, Director, Green Watershed
Contact possibility	yxg@greenwatershed.org
Name of donor or funding agency	Oxfam US and Hong Kong

Short description of the project or activity involving indigenous peoples, gender and natural resource management	<p>Dam displacement in regions where IP predominantly resided has become a serious problem in recent years. The central government takes the potential of hydro-electricity in these regions as important energy supplies to fuel the engine of industrialization in the coastal regions. Local governments in these regions also take the hydro-electric projects as a significant source of revenue.</p> <p>The under-representation of local IPs in the decision-making and planning marginalized IPs in due process. Usually, the number of affected people is underestimated. The land of local IPs is taken away without consultation. The compensation is usually small and sometimes is negligible.</p> <p>The project attempts to organize local IPs to campaign for the protection of their resources and their voices in the decision-making and planning of dam construction.</p> <p>IPs from Nujiang have been organized to study the current conditions of other dam displaced victims. Then they are trained about their rights to organize and expression. They are also organized to participate in important public arena to win support from the public support and higher authorities.</p>
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II. Screening Questions:

1. Are both IP men and women involved in the activities? Why?	Yes and No.
2. If both IP men and women	From the start, the project did not take a gender perspective to empower men and

<p>are involved:</p> <p><i>Who took the initiative and why?</i></p> <p><i>Were IP men and women involved from the start?</i></p> <p>or</p> <p><i>Were IP women involved later in the process and why?</i></p>	<p>women in the campaign.</p> <p>When the campaign started, most of the representatives from local IPs are men. In a few IP communities, the women are not satisfied with the performance of male representatives in the campaign. A few women replaced the men's position.</p>
<p>3. Are IP men's and women's responsibilities in NRM activities different?</p> <p><i>What are the IP women's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p> <p><i>What are the IP men's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p>	<p>The project does not focus on the gender dimension of the advocacy process.</p> <p>From personal observation, men are more active in participating in the campaign to defend their natural resources and livelihood. Women are marginalized in campaigning.</p> <p>In action programs such as sit-in and picketing, the predominant role of women can prevent the brutalities of police suppression.</p>
<p>4. Do IP men and women have the same access to ownership of natural resources?</p> <p>If no, is it a problem and why?</p>	<p>Nil.</p>
<p>5. What are the constraints/problems in involving both IP men and women in NRM activities? (both in indigenous communities, in indigenous organisations, in NGOs, donor agencies and others)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many IPs would easily believe in the propaganda of local government and the investors that their livelihood would be improved by dam construction. 2. Before the impact of the project came, many IPs do not believe the warnings given by the NGO. 3. NGO is easily discredited by local officials and the investors that it ignores the development of local IP communities and the campaigns are illegal. 4. Confrontation with the government might scare the IPs away from the campaign.
<p>6. What are the positive/negative lessons learned of involving IP men and women in NRM activities?</p>	<p><i>Positive lessons learned:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many IPs are willing to defend their resources. 2. IPs can take advantage of their legal rights to defend their rights to organize and to express. 3. The wide coverage and concerns in the media about the plight of Nujiang and local IPs have successful lead the premier to suspend the development plan. <p><i>Negative lessons learned:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The tensions with local government might scare the IPs from joining the campaign. 2. The impact of women in dam displacement has not yet been studied. 3. Women participation in these campaigns has been marginalized.
<p>6. What is the best way to secure both IP men's and women's perspective/involvement in activities related to NRM?</p>	<p>Nil.</p>

7. What relevant written or electronic documentation of the project experience is available and how can others get access to it?	Nil. Info about Greenwater shed can consult their web site: http://www.greenwatershed.org
8. Any other comment that you wish to make:	

IP = Indigenous People

NRM = Natural Resource Management

Case 8

Table for documenting key issues of each of the projects/activities screened by IP Resource Persons. (To be filled in by the Resource Person for each of the projects/activities screened)

I. Key Data:

Name of Project or Activity	Caohai Nature Reserve and Community Development
Country, Region and location	Guizhou, China
Type of implementing organisation (NGO, IP organisation, CBO, Governmental organisation etc.) and name of ethnic group	Caohai Authority of Nature Reserve Yi ethnic group
Name and position of person(s) interviewed	Guan Yu He, former Officer, Caohai Authority of Nature Reserve. He is currently a researcher in the Guizhou Academy of Social Sciences
Contact possibility	guanyuhe@public.gz.cn
Name of donor or funding agency	International Crane Foundation, Trickle-up Program

Short description of the project or activity involving indigenous peoples, gender and natural resource management	<p>The Caohai Nature Reserve had been established for a decade. The reserve attempted to protect the endangered birds in the wetland and swamp of the Caohai. Farming and fishing surrounding the lake were restricted. The tension between natural preservation and the livelihood of local IPs became a serious issue to be tackled.</p> <p>This case has become one of the earliest attempts and well publicized case in resolving the tension between natural protection and livelihood in Nature Reserve of China.</p>
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II. Screening Questions:

1. Are both IP men and women involved in the activities? Why?	Yes.
2. If both IP men and women are involved: <i>Who took the initiative and why?</i> <i>Were IP men and women involved from the start?</i> or <i>Were IP women involved later in the process and why?</i>	<p>The project first began in 1994 without any gender perspective. Programs were predominantly participated by men and the effectiveness is poor.</p> <p>In 1998-9, after Mr. Guan attended a workshop organized by Hazel Wong, a gender expert from Oxfam, he felt that gender perspective might be useful for him to implement his programs.</p> <p>Since then, some programs were specifically designated for women.</p>

<p>3. Are IP men and women's responsibilities in NRM activities different?</p> <p><i>What are the IP women's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p> <p><i>What are the IP men's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Before the Nature Reserve was established, men were primarily responsible to make cash from fishing, collecting weed, and sometimes in collecting the mud coal from the lake. Women took care of the agricultural production of corn in the limited land, and provided auxiliary services for fishing, such as knitting and mending fish net.</p> <p>For local IPs lived by the lake, food and fuel are two basic commodities that local IPs used to purchase from the money they get from fishing. After the Nature Reserve was established, women opted for raising pig as compensation, many men left their village and find jobs in towns during slack season.</p> <p>Gender approach was implemented in community development programs. The program required a certain ratio of women to be represented in the community credit committee. The men in the communities, however, marginalized women in its representation and the proportional representation did not work out properly. In one community, to ensure the proportional representation of women, the committee had been re-elected for three times.</p> <p>Certain environmental protection functions have been delegated to the community, but gender perspective has not been adopted.</p>
<p>4. Do IP men and women have the same access to ownership of natural resources?</p> <p>If no, is it a problem and why?</p>	<p>As in other places, the limited land is contracted to households, usually managed by male heads. Women are deprived of access to ownership of the land directly before and after marriage. There is no obvious challenge to this pattern of land distribution.</p> <p>The impact of the nature reserve is more serious on the male in restricting their fishing activities.</p>
<p>5. What are the constraints/problems in involving both IP men and women in NRM activities? (both in indigenous communities, in indigenous organisations, in NGOs, donor agencies and others)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Men's marginalization of women participation is prevalent. Even though there are programs designated for women, men's appropriation of the program is still prevalent. For example, the micro-credit borrowed under the name of the wife is actually used by the husband. 2. The seasonal off-farm employment of men affected the participation of both IP men and women in NRM activities.
<p>6. What are the positive/negative lessons learned of involving IP men and women in NRM activities?</p>	<p><i>Positive lessons learned:</i></p> <p><i>Negative lessons learned:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Even when women have been elected to the committee, some men are become jealous and later replaced the women representative. 2. Women lack confidence in participation.
<p>6. What is the best way to secure both IP men's and women's perspective/involvement in activities related to NRM?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women should be trained in special sessions, not together with men. 2. Their confidence should be strengthened. 3. Their knowledge of ecological protection should be respected and utilized. 4. Small women group of 5-8 persons is helpful to promote participation. 5. Women and men should come together in NRM.
<p>7. What relevant written or electronic documentation of the project experience is available and how can others get access</p>	<p>Guizhou Environmental Protection Bureau and International Crane Foundation. 2001. Community-based Conservation and Development: Strategies and Practice at Caohai. Guiyang, PRC: Guizhou Nationalities Publishing House.</p>

to it?	
8. Any other comment that you wish to make:	

IP = Indigenous People
NRM = Natural Resource Management

Case 9

Table for documenting key issues of each of the projects/activities screened by IP Resource Persons. (To be filled in by the Resource Person for each of the projects/activities screened)

I. Key Data:

Name of Project or Activity	Water Management and Women Organizing
Country, Region and location	Danfeng County, Shaanxi Province
Type of implementing organisation (NGO, IP organisation, CBO, Governmental organisation etc.) and name of ethnic group	The Shaanxi Marriage and Family Research Association Han ethnic group
Name and position of person(s) interviewed	Yang Hui, Programme Officer, The Shaanxi Marriage and Family Research Association
Contact possibility	sxwoman@public.xa.sn.cn
Name of donor or funding agency	Oxfam Hong Kong

Short description of the project or activity involving indigenous peoples, gender and natural resource management	<p>Water management was evolved from a participatory need assessment after health education among rural women in Danfeng county. As they identified that the lack of clean water supply was the major cause of health problems, water supply was proposed as the project requested. Women participated in the whole process of water pipe construction, management and maintenance of water supply.</p> <p>Water management group has become one of the arenas for the activists developed from the peer health education groups.</p>
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II. Screening Questions:

1. Are both IP men and women involved in the activities? Why?	Yes and no.
2. If both IP men and women are involved: <i>Who took the initiative and why?</i> <i>Were IP men and women involved from the start?</i> or	<p>The project first started from a women rural health education project. Water management was evolved from participatory need assessment among the participants.</p> <p>The women represented their households to participate in the water supply project. Their husbands contributed in constructing the reservoir and pipelines.</p> <p>Two-thirds of the committee composed of women representative chosen by election. The committee is responsible for supervision of the construction, collection of fees and to protect the environment of the water and reservoir.</p> <p>The committee does not exclude men to be elected in the committee.</p>

<i>Were IP women involved later in the process and why?</i>	
<p>3. Are IP men and women's responsibilities in NRM activities different?</p> <p><i>What are the IP women's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p> <p><i>What are the IP men's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Before the water management committee was established, there was no management of water resources in the region. The water supply was polluted with human and agricultural waste.</p> <p>Since women are responsible for collecting clean water, they are more concerned about protecting the water supply.</p> <p>Men are more concerned with the forest. Since mushroom culture had been a major income generating activity in the region, men used to collect pine chunks in the forest as the material of mushroom culture. The prevalence of mushroom culture led to serious deforestation in the region.</p> <p>During the implementation of the water management project, a serious flooding and mudslide in the region occurred due to the over-exploitation of forest resources. More strict forestry protection measures were implemented and logging was prohibited.</p> <p>As a result, mushroom culture stopped as the major income source. The rural economy has been undergoing restructuring. During slack seasons most men search for off-farm employment in nearby towns. Some travel long distance as seasonal harvesters.</p> <p>The village government praised highly towards the performance of the water management group. Once a household head committee had successfully run for office in the village government.</p>
<p>4. Do IP men and women have the same access to ownership of natural resources?</p> <p>If no, is it a problem and why?</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>As a national land system, all land are belonged to the state and managed by the collective organization of the village. When the land is contracted to the peasants, it is allocated to households, not individuals. As a result, the household head controls the rights in using the land.</p>
<p>5. What are the constraints/problems in involving both IP men and women in NRM activities? (both in indigenous communities, in indigenous organisations, in NGOs, donor agencies and others)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women lack confidence and ability to participate. 2. Men dominate in the village government, where the participation of women is usually marginalized. 3. Women activists lack the support of their husbands and families. 4. Women activists are afraid of gossips from others in the community.
<p>6. What are the positive/negative lessons learned of involving IP men and women in NRM activities?</p>	<p><i>Positive lessons learned:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The problems of women participation can be transformed by supports targeting their concern. 2. Capacity building can enhance the confidence of women. 3. Organization building among rural women can facilitate their capacity to participate. <p><i>Negative lessons learned:</i></p>
<p>6. What is the best way to secure both IP men's</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A harmonious gender relationship is important. 2. Specific training should be provided to women.

and women's perspective/involvement in activities related to NRM?	3. A proportional system of representation is helpful to stimulate women participation.
7. What relevant written or electronic documentation of the project experience is available and how can others get access to it?	A Chinese article of this case can be found in the second annual conference of GAD in China: http://china-gad.org/version2003/nianhuizhuankan/cont/index.asp?url=yunnan2002/lunwenneirong/yunnan2002_zaishe
8. Any other comment that you wish to make:	

IP = Indigenous People

NRM = Natural Resource Management

Case 10

Table for documenting key issues of each of the projects/activities screened by IP Resource Persons. (To be filled in by the Resource Person for each of the projects/activities screened)

I. Key Data:

Name of Project or Activity	Gender and Disaster Resettlement Project
Country, Region and location	Ziyang County, Shaanxi Province
Type of implementing organisation (NGO, IP organisation, CBO, Governmental organisation etc.) and name of ethnic group	The Shaanxi Marriage and Family Research Association Han ethnic group
Name and position of person(s) interviewed	Chen, Jian Guo, programme officer, the Shaanxi Marriage and Family Research Association
Contact possibility	sxwoman@public.xa.sn.cn
Name of donor or funding agency	Oxfam Hong Kong

Short description of the project or activity involving indigenous peoples, gender and natural resource management	The project started as a disaster resettlement project after a serious widespread landslide in Ziyang County. The project began with disaster relief and engaged the grass-root community in the distribution of aids. It then attempted to organize villagers into committees to reclaim the broken land, to protect the environment and to develop income generating activities. The resettlement program targets the whole community, not exclusively women. In due process, the participation of women is emphasized.
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II. Screening Questions:

1. Are both IP men and women involved in the activities? Why?	Yes.
2. If both IP men and women are involved: <i>Who took the initiative and why?</i> <i>Were IP men and women involved from the start?</i> or <i>Were IP women involved later in the process and why?</i>	The resettlement program targeted the whole community, not exclusively women. In due process, the participation of women is emphasized. For example, one third of the relief had been distributed through the women group. Need assessment was conducted with male and female group separately. Women are organized into groups in which they are interested, for example, the community environmental protection group.

<p>3. Are IP men and women's responsibilities in NRM activities different?</p> <p><i>What are the IP women's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p> <p><i>What are the IP men's responsibilities in NRM?</i></p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The peasants used to grow potato and corn as basic food stuff. Konnyaku and silkworm are two major income generating activities. The arable land is gradually reduced as the central government is pushing hard to turn farm land back into forest. Their food production is continuously suffered from the attack of wild boars.</p> <p>As a result, the villagers like to develop another cash making activities. They want to raise goats. Since the grazing is destructive to the vegetation, the villagers agreed to raise the goats in folds. Women took initiatives to form an environmental protection group to formulate and execute the agreements of keeping the goats in folds and protecting the environment.</p>
<p>4. Do IP men and women have the same access to ownership of natural resources?</p> <p>If no, is it a problem and why?</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>As a national land system, all land are belonged to the state and managed by the collective organization of the village. When the land is contracted to the peasants, it is allocated to households, not individuals. As a result, the male household head controls the rights in using the land.</p>
<p>5. What are the constraints/problems in involving both IP men and women in NRM activities? (both in indigenous communities, in indigenous organisations, in NGOs, donor agencies and others)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women participation is handicapped by their heavy burdens in agricultural production, household chores and childcare. 2. Men still do not accept that women can participate in NRM programs on equal status.
<p>6. What are the positive/negative lessons learned of involving IP men and women in NRM activities?</p>	<p><i>Positive lessons learned:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women participation can be reinforced through concrete institutional arrangements, such as more than half the committee position are reserved for women, groups specifically developed by women. 2. The confidence of women participation can be boosted by support in capacity building. 3. The morale of women activists can be boosted by more exchanges with activists from other communities. <p><i>Negative lessons learned:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women activists are not easy to manage the tensions with their husbands and families.
<p>6. What is the best way to secure both IP men's and women's perspective/involvement in activities related to NRM?</p>	<p>Since the project has just begun to increase women participation, there is little experience to tell.</p>
<p>7. What relevant written or electronic documentation of the project experience is available and how can others get access to it?</p>	<p>http://china-gad.org/version2003/nianhuizhuankan/cont/index.asp?url=yunnan2002/lunwenneirong/yunnan2002_chonggoushengtai.htm</p>
<p>8. Any other comment that you wish to make:</p>	

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