

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

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Country, regions, areas subject for screening: <b>India</b>	Date and year of submitting the Report: 31 March 2001

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**I. Quantitative Data:**

Summary of the projects / activities related to indigenous peoples, gender and natural resource management that you have screened for information.

1. Number of projects/activities screened:	Eight Project														
2. Number of types of projects/activities screened:	<table> <tr> <td>a. Development projects/activities:</td> <td>2 (out of 8)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Environmental/NRM projects/activities:</td> <td>3 (out of 8)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Indigenous Peoples Rights:</td> <td>1 (out of 8)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Land titling/ land use:</td> <td>1 (out of 8)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Advocacy/Lobbying:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Gender/Women's right</td> <td>6 (out of 8)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. others (specify)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	a. Development projects/activities:	2 (out of 8)	b. Environmental/NRM projects/activities:	3 (out of 8)	c. Indigenous Peoples Rights:	1 (out of 8)	d. Land titling/ land use:	1 (out of 8)	e. Advocacy/Lobbying:		f. Gender/Women's right	6 (out of 8)	g. others (specify)	
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g. others (specify)															
3. Number and types of projects/activities that include all three aspects (IP, Gender, NRM)	<b>Six</b>														
4. Types of natural resources included in projects/activities involving all three aspects (if any)?	for example a. tropical forest <b>Yes</b> b. other forest <b>Yes</b> c. grassland /savannahs <b>Yes</b> d. coastal areas e. rivers and lakes f. others (specify) <b>Mines areas</b>														
5. Number of projects/activities that include two of the aspects?	IP and Gender: <b>Yes</b> <b>Six Projects. (out of eight)</b> IP and NRM: <b>Yes</b> Gender and NRM: <b>Yes</b>														
6. Number and Types of implementing agencies:	a. IP communities (specify ethnic groups) <b>Santhal &amp; Munda</b> b. IP organisations (indicate names) <b>Yes, Adivasi Morcha</b> c. local NGOs <b>Yes, Seven</b> d. International NGOs e. Local government f. others (specify)														
7. Types of donors: (Please specify name if possible)	a. Local communities <b>Yes</b> b. Local government <b>Yes</b> c. National governmental institution <b>Yes</b> d. International organisation (NGO or UN, World Bank etc.) <b>Yes</b> e. Foreign Embassy														

## 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?*

- **Due to govt. policies gradually people are losing right over natural resources. It is considered govt. property. But after long intervention of NGOs IP are involved in NRM. But more work to be done to build a fair relation between govt. and people.**
- **As of now the involvement of both IP men and women is very limited.**
- **\*IP think natural resources are god gifted they never thought to make it business but thought as care taker. This ideology should be promoted. Land, water, forest or energy should not subject of market. And control by the "powerful" only.**

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

- **People should be involved in the management through stakeholder committees to protect forest and also to enjoy the rights of Non Timber Forest produce.**
- **Natural resources should be demarcated properly and nothing should be transferred other use without the concurrence of the local IP.**
- **They should fight for their natural rights on forest management**
- **\*Women consider forest as their "Mayke"(Parents house). Men have the right and access to property other than natural resources. Where as women don't have any such right they fully depend on forest. It gives them income, freedom and amusement. As women don't have other resources they fully depend on natural resources.**
- **\*Natural resources are very important for women. Because they don't have access other resources. So women should get right over resources.**

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

- **People's attitude women's traditional roles are hindrance.**
- **The imbibed attitudes of the IP men from the non IP folk around**
- **I.e. Question of Gender inequality and non-acceptance of women's ownership is the major hindrance.**
- **2ndly divorce/ separation of spouses is other hindrance.**
- **Traditional customary Laws/Customs are real hindrances.**

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

- **Positive experiences are that natural resources would be well protected properly used with the involvement of the IP in management. Women's Participation and Gender Perspective has been successfully introduced in NRM Project.**
- **Though more work to be done.**
- **Conflict of local IP with govt. machine & Anti social alliances has been increased and women are victim in many places.**

*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?*

- **Gender awareness among men, women, adolescents and youth.**
- **Women's organisation**
- **Women's active involvement in NRM committee.**
- **Focusing the contribution of women to the family income**
- **Land, forest and water Patta in the name of women.**
- **Gram Sabha / Local governance should be strengthens.**
- **Development of leadership among indigenous people and women.**
- **Develop and implement income generation programmes that reduce the dependence on the forest for other group of people surroundings.**

**\*Gender awareness**

**Deliberate planned attempt to create gender awareness & to introduce and increase women's participation, in every sphere of planning and implementation and process. Secondly with understanding the situation strategy planning is necessary to involve women and gender perspective so that unnecessary tension could be lessen or avoided. And it should be respected to organisation's strategy and approach.**

**\*Positive actions**

**For example – Unless our govt. deliberately make rule of women's reservation in Panchayat there was hardly any women's representation in the Panchayat. Women were never allowed sitting Panchayat. In the villagers also in the NRM Committee we are to make rule of 50% of reservation of women. Otherwise it would remain men's domain as before. First we make women's committee empower them through training and providing information, made them capable of sitting with men raising questions then make the common NRM committee with 50% seats of women. In our organisations executive committeemen represent 33% seats.**

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

- **No electronic documents are there but printing materials like posters, booklets may be available. These materials are exhibited several times. A list of the material can be circulated. So that interested people can approach to get it or can buy it. There are few documentary films cassettes made by some professional documentary filmmaker.**
- **\*There are 2 printed reports, which are not available electronically.**

7. *Any other comment that you wish to make.*

- **You see there is a direct conflict between peoples understanding of development. And Govt. is model of Dev. After all everything is globally affected today. So a global network is necessary for sustainable development and peoples right over natural resources.**

\*Gender training and capacity building among IPOs and ONGs: Otherwise common attenuate and common perspective would not be build: we did it in our working strategies

\* Answers marked with (\*) are filled in from Questionnaire No. 2 from same organisation IDADS. IDADS organised a Conference “Women, Environment and Development” in 2004