

Indigenous Peoples And Governance Structures: A Comparative Analysis Of Land And Resource Management

PROFILE

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Involving Indigenous Peoples in Protected Area Management: Comparative Perspectives from Nepal, Thailand, and China

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ABSTRACT / Despite over two decades of efforts towards involving indigenous and traditional peoples in protected area management, there are few successful examples. Several international principles and guidelines on indigenous peoples' involvement in protected areas exist. However, because of the lack of evaluation of whether or not these principles and guidelines have been put into practice, there is hardly any information that indicates the actual involvement of indigenous

peoples in protected areas. This paper attempts to compare efforts in partnership between indigenous peoples and protected area authority in three Asian countries: Nepal, Thailand, and China. It shows that the involvement of indigenous peoples is more successful where park planning is participatory and where political and socioeconomic reforms are underway. Indigenous peoples are in conflict with park authorities where park management is centralized and nonparticipatory. Unless concrete efforts are made to address livelihood issues of indigenous peoples living in and around protected areas, park management aimed to protect wildlife will rarely succeed. Participatory park management that involves indigenous peoples and that addresses livelihood issues of indigenous communities will ultimately succeed in its efforts toward wildlife conservation.

It is estimated that there are 5000–6000 distinct groups of indigenous peoples living in more than 70 countries. Their numbers total about 250 million persons, which is roughly 4%–5% of the world's population (Cohen 1999). Heavily dependent on forest resources, many indigenous peoples inhabit areas in or adjacent to parks and protected lands. For the purpose of the discussions here, indigenous peoples are the original or oldest surviving inhabitants of an area, typically living in a traditional homeland for many generations, and who identify themselves on the basis of the language, history, values, and customs (Stevens 1997).

Many examples of indigenous resource management systems and conservation practices are found throughout the world (Nepal and Weber 1995a). However, indigenous conservation methods and livelihood systems have not been favored and are affected by national conservation policies. Establishment of protected areas is an example of such a policy that has severely impacted indigenous customary rights, values and beliefs, and livelihood support systems. As a result, conflicts over natural resources have led to dislocation,

violence, depopulation, and poverty among indigenous communities throughout the world (West and Brechin 1991, Nepal and Weber 1995a, Stevens 1997).

While the protection of nature is the primary concern in national parks and protected areas, it is also recognized that meeting the needs and priorities of local, often indigenous residents is vital to ensure long-term survival of protected areas (Ghimire and Pimbert 1997). Due to this realization, several international efforts are underway to involve indigenous peoples in protected area management (McNeely 1995). Comanagement agreements between indigenous peoples and park authorities, formal and informal consultations with indigenous peoples, and indigenous controlled and managed protected areas are now the focus of conservation in many developing and developed countries. While Canada and Australia are the leaders in comanagement of protected areas in the developed world, many developing countries in Asia (Nepal), Africa (Zambia, Zimbabwe), and Central America (Honduras, Nicaragua) have adopted various forms of comanagement of protected areas (McNeely 1995, Stevens 1997, Beltran 2000).

Given the above background, this paper examines the involvement of indigenous peoples' in protected areas in three countries: Nepal, Thailand, and China. Three protected areas, of which two are national parks and one is a nature reserve, are compared to evaluate

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Indigenous Australians share with the Indigenous peoples of the world a commitment to A Comparative Analysis of Land and Resource Management Rights. Structures: A comparative Analysis of Land and Resource Rights. to Indigenous peoples in environmental governance and management varies widely. Book Review: Indigenous Peoples and Governance. Structures: A Comparative Analysis of Land and Resource Management Rights, by Garth Nettheim. Indigenous People and Governance Structures: A Comparative Analysis of Land and Resource Management Rights [Garth Nettheim] on deporte-es-salud.com *FREE*. Indigenous Peoples and Governance Structures: A Comparative Analysis of Land and Resource Management Rights. Imprint: Canberra; Aboriginal Studies. Indigenous Peoples and Governance Structures: A Comparative Analysis of Land and Resource Management Rights. Indigenous Peoples and Governance. or integrated Indigenous peoples' interests into the management of land and waters. . may have legal rights in respect of land and waters and their resources . . an analysis of provisions for land-holding and governance structures under. Home Population and People Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander governance structures: a comparative analysis of land and resource management rights. Indigenous peoples and governance structures: a comparative analysis of land and resource management rights / Garth Nettheim, Gary D. Meyers, Donna. to forest resources and issues of redistributive justice for indigenous peoples in. Australia and through a comparative analytical framework defined by three concepts access, control . Indigenous groups in Australia and India have experienced democratic governance in different . The issue of indigenous rights to land. Craig, Donna "Book Review - Indigenous Peoples and Governance Structures: A Comparative Analysis of Land and Resource Management Rights" []. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LAND AND RESOURCE. MANAGEMENT RIGHTS by Garth Nettheim;. Gary D Meyers;. Donna Craig [()], Aboriginal Studies Press. Meyers and Donna Craig, Indigenous Peoples and Governance Structures: A Analysis of Land and Resource Management Rights (Aboriginal Studies Press. Our analysis highlights the diversity of arrangements that exist for freshwater resource applied in freshwater management, comparative analyses are largely absent from Both governments recognize the rights of indigenous peoples, in Australia Collaboration in governance and management of natural resources has. science in natural resource management: perspectives from Australia. Ecology and its legacies has driven some Indigenous people to adopt indigenous land rights. . and governance structures: a comparative analysis of land. The concept of environmental governance incorporates this ethic. within the framework of good governance and respect for human rights, can this challenge be met. . The enactment in of the Environment Management Act (Fiji) provides . to administer the land and resources for the benefit of native Fijian people.

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