

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study <i>(should be concise and within approximately 25 words)</i>			
Transforming nomadic traditions to biodiversity-friendly livelihoods from the perspective of traditional forest-related knowledge: the successful story of H Village of Yunnan Province in China			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Centre of Forestry, Environmental and Resources Policy Study, Renmin University of China			
Other contributing organization(s) <i>(IPSI members and/or non-members)</i>			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
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Format of case study <i>(manuscript or audiovisual)</i>	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords <i>(3-5 key concepts included in the case study)</i>			
Traditional forest culture; Lisu; Cultural change; Forest polices			
Date of submission <i>(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)</i>	1 November 2016		
Web link <i>(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)</i>			

Geographical Information

Country <i>(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even “global”)</i>									
China									
Location(s) <i>(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)</i>									
Yunnan Province									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link <i>(if location is identified)</i>									
https://www.google.com/maps/@25.9919887,98.5865527,10.33z?hl=en									
Ecosystem(s) <i>(please place an “x” in all appropriate boxes)</i>									
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water		Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain		Urban/peri-urban		Other <i>(Please specify)</i>			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area <i>(within 50 words)</i>									
Village is surrounded by mountains with little flat ground, so villagers are scattered into hamlets, including Shangzhai, Xiazhai, Laozhai and Doudiping. The lowest altitude is 1,280 metres, and the highest altitude is 2,500 metres, with an average of 1,950 metres. As of 2011, there were 61 families with 304 villagers in total.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area <i>(land-use, traditional resource management practices etc. – within 50 words)</i>									
The total amount of land is 3,777 mu, among which permanent farmland (paddy fields and home gardens for vegetables and fruits) occupy 338 mu, forests cover 3,315 mu, and others land uses account for 124 mu. Farmers intercrop corn and tsaoko under the walnut tree canopy. Tsaoko and walnut are the main source of cash income for the villagers.									

Contents

Status (<i>“ongoing” or “completed”</i>)	Completed	Period (<i>MM/YY to MM/YY</i>)	2010-2015
Rationale (<i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed – within 50 words</i>)			
<p>Poor people in many cases live in good quality forests with rich biodiversity, and this is particularly the case in hinterlands where indigenous people live. This article took traditional forest-related knowledge (TFRK) as an analytical perspective from which to understand why H Village could be successful in achieving a win-win situation in livelihood improvement and biodiversity protection.</p>			
Objectives (<i>goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study – within 50 words</i>)			
<p>This paper examines a case of the Lisu minority at H Village, Tengchong County in Yunnan Province, particularly the relationships among folk culture, customs, taboo, local rules, primitive religion and forestry management, in order to understand the factors that drive changes in TFRK. Further, this paper puts forward some recommendations on the protection and enlivenment of TFRK.</p>			
Activities and/or practices employed (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
<p>The team carried out research activities for a week using qualitative research methods in H Village in order to understand the relationships among resource status, policy changes and livelihood activities in the Lisu community. In 2015, we paid a return visit to the relevant departments in Tengchong County, sharing the research findings with them in order to further confirm or clarify the results of the study.</p>			
Results (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
<p>The study documented periodic land and forest tenure reform from 1950 to present and major development interventions by the Chinese government and foreign donors. The culture and religion of the Lisu people, and the ways Lisu people have lived with natural resources and village regulations, were invented through long-term practical experience living with nature and inherited generation by generation.</p>			
Lessons learned (<i>factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities – within 40 words</i>)			
<p>The cultures and religion of the Lisu people, including the ways that Lisu people have lived with natural resources and village regulations, derive from their practical experiences of living with nature, as well as the knowledge that they have inherited from ancestors for generations. On this basis, they unintentionally affected positive influences on nature, such as protecting natural resources and keeping the ecological balance, which is still important in modern life.</p>			
Key messages (<i>within 40 words</i>)			
<p>We should fully consider TFRK as an asset of rural minorities and activate it in the era of globalisation, marketization and privatisation towards sustainable development, with multi-dimensional objectives, including improving the material and cultural livelihoods of local ethnic peoples and maintaining the integrity of species diversity and ecosystems, to achieve the harmonious development of humans and nature.</p>			
Relationship to other IPSI activities (<i>if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.</i>)			
<p>This case study originally appeared in the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review v. 2.</p>			
Status (<i>“ongoing” or “completed”</i>)			
Rationale (<i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed – within 50 words</i>)			

Contributions to Global Agendas

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the CBD’s Aichi Biodiversity Targets respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
■		■	●	■		●			
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
■		■					●	●	

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the SDGs respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

	■						■	
		●			■			