

**CBIK's Institutional Development
in the Regulated and Negotiated Space**

Annual Report for 2004

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1. Introduction

2004 was a year filled with hopes and disappointments, achievements and lessons learned, gains and loss. Many dramatic changes challenge the young leadership and internal cohesion in CBIK. Of course the departure of Prof Xu Jianchu, who has been so important in the development and goal setting at CBIK, has left the enormous gap, but this annual report, which was contributed by everyone in CBIK, is testament to the capacity of the CBIK staff to work as a team, manage change, solve problems and remain committed to our work programs.

We often talk about the changes in our society. Some are good, some are bad – challenges and opportunities co-exist with change. CBIK is facing the stage of change, which we need to cooperate together to create a friendly and warm working environment, with clear and committed goals, determination to act, and do it together. With the support from our colleagues and partners, we at CBIK are confident of the future as we move into a new period with more young leaders and more innovative thinking towards CBIK's future development.

Of course, given the continually shifting internal and external environment CBIK recognises the need to adapt to constant change without losing sight of fulfilling the organisation's mission. CBIK is consciously self-assessing and continues to identify its own strengths and weaknesses.

Over the past year projects run and coordinated by CBIK have continued throughout Yunnan and other parts of Southwest China. Among these projects the Watershed Governance Program continues to investigate and work on solutions for important issues of watershed management at the community level in Yunnan Province and the Mekong River Basin; the Community livelihood Program is developing and exploring community-driven and run eco-tourism in Tibetan communities in northwest Yunnan; the wide-ranging Indigenous Knowledge Program continues to examine a raft of issues dealing with community rights and the preservation of indigenous cultures, institutions and conservation of the environment throughout rural areas of Yunnan; and the Capacity Building Program is developing teaching, learning and management skills in Universities, rural communities and organizations, and CBIK itself. In addition CBIK has made significant progress in identifying and developing new funding sources to help support ongoing projects and enable expansion into the future.

2. Achievements

2.1 Leading to an institutionalized era

Every organization experiences different phases of growth because there are various bases to support its development. It is said that small organizations depend on their leader, middle size

organizations rely on the institution, and big organizations are united by their organizational culture. CBIK has passed the “leading hero era”, and we are moving to “an institutionalized era.” How to understand this change? We need more “heroes and heroines” to be responsible and reliable in our organization. But how can we organize these “heroes and heroines” together to work for our organization’s mission harmoniously and passionately? One of many answers will be good governance. Governance is the exercise of power to lead and guide an organization in the effective and efficient execution of its mission, and to ensure appropriate levels of accountability and transparency to its stakeholders. Each organization should have its own unique organizational culture – this will be like the soil from which its governance grows. CBIK’s directors are willing to have various comments and suggestions on how to nurture CBIK’s organizational culture.

Governance, as a key term, will not only be used in the project to address the issue of natural resource management, but also internally within CBIK’s institutional development. There are many attempts and initiatives in CBIK to achieve good governance at the organization level. We successfully organized the membership meeting to elect the board of directors in a democratic, and transparent environment, which was the first time in CBIK’s history. We are hoping an independent and responsible new board to bring more prosperous development for CBIK. We drafted the Manual for Board of Directors in CBIK to enable them to provide more support and improve CBIK’s public accountability. We disseminate the information on CBIK’s various activities regularly to the board of directors, members and other partners for better communication, as well as better monitoring and evaluation.

2.2 From research to advocacy

From its original research role, CBIK is now filling gaps left by the government in providing services to the poor. CBIK was established by researchers and intellectuals to combine theory and practice outside the set boundaries of Chinese academic community. The research undertaken by CBIK has led to action research and community development in projects all over Yunnan. However, advocacy and policy formulation is increasingly seen as the aim of CBIK in order to have a greater impact on poverty alleviation and local participation in decision-making.

We have tried various means and strategies to strengthen the role of CBIK on policy advocacy, such as: writing letters or papers to higher officials for their review and reference in the political consultation process; making films and posters to introduce CBIK’s notions and values of sustainable development to our target stakeholders (who are development practitioners, decision-makers, rural communities, etc.); disseminating publications; cooperating with media; organizing meetings to increase public awareness and encourage political advocacy.

CBIK accept the need for regulation by the government. However, we in turn want to regulate government planning, policy and project processes. CBIK sees the virtues in regulation of the government and closer consultation with the state. We are willing to set up new regulations on mandatory social impact studies and consultation processes for new projects – creating an environment for community participation and NGOs.

CBIK has chosen to cooperate with the government in order to achieve its goals to the greatest extent possible. We are now moving to greater engagement with the state in order to advocate on behalf of rural communities and to influence policy formulation. In future, we are hoping to collaborate with the government as a more equal partner.

2.3 From individual achievement to team work

On behalf of Ford Foundation and Winrock International – Beijing office, CBIK organized a team building exercise to understand our organization, and the role of groups and individuals in formulating constructive strategies, building on our strengths and improving our deficiencies. Actually, everyone in CBIK recognizes that our strength lies in a good team spirit and that everyone at CBIK has an important contribution to make. "A team is a group organized to work together to accomplish a set of objectives that cannot be achieved effectively by individuals." To achieve this goal, we initiated the individual development plan which dovetails with CBIK's development. We identified the learning needs at different levels, and carried out many training programs and workshops to address people's needs and expectations. In the projects, many cross-visits were held for both rural communities and project staff to reinforce interactive learning and communication as a team. Monthly CBIK internal newsletters maintain information flow for the staff, and let them share their opinions and ideas with other team members. These combined efforts have resulted in many outputs from the projects this year.

2.4 Public recognition of CBIK's roles

In February of 2004, CBIK was chosen as one of '100 Outstanding NGOs in Yunnan' by the Yunnan Department of Civil Affairs (DoCA); this was selected from over 6000 registered NGOs in Yunnan. The pragmatic and political reasons for the award are that, while CBIK is not a formal GONGO, we still have a high profile and are very transparent. In terms of work performance, CBIK support indigenous people, the poor, and the environment. The positive impact on environment conservation, local livelihood and indigenous culture of CBIK projects has been well-recognized in the local level by both local government and communities.

In order to achieve policy change, CBIK has to create new sources of power. Information and publicity are new resources in China. There are many approaches to working with the government and the public, through the media, through the Internet, through publications and International or national policy workshops. This year, CBIK developed the Chinese website, received more Chinese volunteers, and delivered various VCDs and DVDs documenting CBIK's work and findings, and disseminated 3 types of calendars for public advocacy.: on paper-making; indigenous knowledge of the Hani group; and agro-biodiversity.

3. Challenges

3.1 Issues of concern

CBIK is in transition, becoming a self sustaining organization. It is extremely important for CBIK to find a balance between project driven priorities and that of institutional stability and development. CBIK staff need to realize that in today's climate **corporate governance, transparency of policies, accountability and economic efficiency** are a necessary priority for donors and institutional long term viability. This priority is unclear to staff and have caused some concern to senior staff.

Many international volunteers and experts have worked with CBIK staff, providing guidance and transference of skills. To date, although they have achieved various outputs, they also feel they have attained little towards the goal of skills transference from a holistic point of view. We are therefore looking towards the longer term impacts of the work which currently undertaken by international volunteers: how Chinese staff members can work towards individual career development in association with teamwork and projects that advance CBIK's ultimate mission? CBIK can't afford to get volunteer after volunteer to do this work, moreover we run the risk of losing continuity and organizational knowledge, thus posing a high risk of overlap or significant gaps. These potential problems are exacerbated by different approaches and an ongoing language barriers and translation difficulties.

Even though CBIK has achieved a lot in term of capacity building for both projects and internal CBIK projects, which are supported by the Ford Foundation, there is a distinct lack of priority for a capacity building program that actually underpins CBIKs role as a participatory learning organization. CBIK, as a grass-root NGO, lacks experience on how to build up the organizational and individual capacity – we need to learn from other successful organizations. Moreover, funding-raising for capacity building of both projects and internal CBIK staff and administration is not well supported.

Succession planning didn't seem to be an issue being addressed by CBIK before. But in terms of the existing institutional crisis and human resource dynamics, it becomes essential for the directors to consider this issue. In this sense, CBIK is quite immature. To carry out the succession planning we should cooperate with the implementation of a set Human Resource Plan, but until now, this plan is still in draft form and much management information needs to be updated. This problem needs the systematic thinking of overall organizational management. These problems highlight the lack of management skills and experience for senior managers that currently stymie CBIK's development.

3.2 Suggestions

Corporate governance, transparency of policies, accountability and economic efficiency:

Senior staff need to promote and place greater emphasis on the balance between project work and institutional development. This could be done through a variety of ways including a workshop for all CBIK staff on organizational governance, it could be incorporated into both work plans and individual development plans, through leadership training, a segment in both the internal and external newsletters; a small fact sheet could be developed and distributed to all staff, have a guest speaker in CBIK forum. Moreover, this requires ongoing encouragement and feedback from senior management as to what is expected, i.e. in terms of the form of project progress and annual reports.

Guidance and transference of skills:

A dedicated Chinese staff member needs to be allocated or employed specifically to manage human resource and form part of the Capacity Building Team. This person needs to be an administrative/policy developer rather than a project/field officer.

Succession planning:

A succession plan or strategy needs to be developed by the executives. This process also allows for a transparency within CBIK for a career paths for staff. Capacity building for senior managers to understand the issues and manage such a problem needs to be done soon. The communication mechanism on institutional development between our grass-roots NGO and successful outside NGOs needs to be established.

4. Brief Introduction on Performance of Programs in 2004

4.1 Watershed Governance Program

Focusing on the northwest and southeast of Yunnan Province and the Mekong River Basin, the objectives of this program are to develop a holistic (vernacular versus official, scientific versus indigenous) understanding of the agro-ecosystems, past and present land use and land cover changes and the underlying causes and drivers of change at a watershed level. In addition the program aims to promote and facilitate dialogue among different actors involved and promote responsible for watershed governance. This will improve human capacity and capability for environmentally sound watershed and eco-system management at the landscape level, through consultation and technical, policy and institutional innovations derived during this process. (Detailed project activities see appendix 1)

4.1.1 Survey on Farmer's Accessibility to Information (funded by Action Aid International-China)

The project aims to improve access for poor households in Western Region to useful information about government policy, legal rights, agriculture technology, health and education, etc. We hope to work together with concerned actors towards improving the flow of state supplied information to poor farmers. It is expected that this research will be able to reveal the scope of the information accessibility problems for poor farmers in western regions, as well as to provide recommendations for alternatives to enable these driven communities to access useful information. This research also aims to raise awareness among policy makers in the government, donor agencies, media sector, research institutions and NGOs, and the public to pay more attention to poor rural farmers' rights to information. CBIK is involved in this project as a key project implementer, responsible for surveys in Yunnan.

4.1.2 Natural Resource Management, Rural Governance and Village Democracy (funded by Ford Foundation)

To understand how direct village elections are reshaping natural resource management in China. By studying the roles, powers and responsibilities of the villagers' committees and their position in the chain of natural resource-related decision-making, our aim is to make the following contributions:

- Raise awareness among villagers about their rights and responsibilities
- Raise awareness among village officials about villagers' expectations and the value of good governance principles such as transparency, accountability and participation
- Encourage township and county level governments to experiment with local solutions and greater autonomy in villages
- Identify weaknesses in electoral processes and natural resource management regimes and bringing this to the attention of higher level authorities
- Provide insights into rural governance practices that will serve as a useful reference to donor agencies in project design and implementation

4.1.3 Forest Governance in Yunnan: Local Perspective of multi-level decision-making (funded by World Resource Institute & Ford Foundation)

The Center for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge (CBIK) and the World Resources Institute (WRI) propose a collaborative project to research decision-making regarding forest management in Yunnan Province of Southwest China. By fostering a better understanding among researchers and government officials of how decisions are made regarding natural resource management, and how these decisions effect local communities and their environments, CBIK and WRI aim ultimately to improve the policies governing these resources, and thereby improve the livelihoods of the people who depend upon them. The overarching goal of this project is to provide recommendations to decision-makers at multiple levels within China's governance framework to improve policy on natural resources management. To be effective, these recommendations must be based on sound policy research, which the proposed project will undertake. It also aims to

facilitate the policy dialogue for good environmental governance with the involvement of multi-stakeholders.

4.1.4 Identify Mechanism for RUPES Application in China (IMRAC) -- Phase One: Understanding of the Chinese RUPES Context (funded by ICRAF)

RUPES (Rewarding Upland Poor for Environmental Services) have been involved in China in recent years, undertaking six main projects for forest development. They all focused on the sustainable development in forest systems. There are still many problems to resolve, such as the mechanism for RUPES and how to identify the environmental service value. The project will enhance our understanding of the Chinese context of RUPES, and help us to plan our future action research.

4.2 Community livelihood Program

Focusing on the upland areas of Southwest China the objectives of this program are to facilitate the knowledge, technical and institutional innovations of indigenous communities; enhance endogenous development and improve community livelihoods and promote application of indigenous knowledge and technology in sustainable resource use and biodiversity conservation. (Detailed project activities see appendix 2.)

4.2.1 “Community based eco-tourism” project (funded by ICCO)

Over the last 3 years, a prominent issue in the western provinces in China has been the overheating of tourism and other resource exploitation projects initiated by investors from big cities. These activities are trampling common pool resources and state property resources at the cost of damaging the very foundation of local community's livelihoods and cultural heritage, which are integral to biodiversity conservation. The Jisha project explores livelihood improvement and good resource governance at the community level, through articulation of collective community decision-making in ecotourism management. This will in turn strengthen community stewardship on natural resources and collective responses to other stakeholders' claims on nature resources, and ultimately build strong linkages between local cultures, livelihoods and biodiversity conservation.

4.2.2 “Enhancing the Livelihoods of Agro-Pastoralists in NW Yunnan” project (funded by IDRC)

The project is funded by International Development Research Center (IDRC), Canada, and implemented by CBIK in partnership with Animal Husbandry Bureau of Yunnan Province Agriculture Department from April 2003 to April 2006. The project aims to enhance the capacity of relevant stakeholders to support the development of sustainable livelihoods of agro-pastoralists in NW Yunnan. The project is working initially in two communities, one in Xianggelila County (a Tibetan community) and one in Gongshan County (a multi-ethnic community).

4.2.3 Sustainable Agriculture for Livelihood Development in Uplands of Yunnan (funded by MISEREOR)

Upland is both a bio-geographic and socio-cultural term that refers to the mountainous areas, their biological components, livelihood practices and cultural identity. Uplands are critical since any disturbance in these areas may have a significant impact on ecological functions in the lowlands. Upland people are very vulnerable. Their livelihoods are often not well addressed in the formulation of government policies and development programs, and are also uncertain due to environmental, sociopolitical and economic vulnerability in the mountain region. The overall goal of this project, which is supported by MISEREOR, is to increase rural livelihood security and sustainability in the mountain region of Yunnan, Southwest China. A project objective is to develop and implement sustainable agriculture practices in the uplands of Yunnan, and to achieve good local resource governance by improving the access of indigenous people and communities for local livelihood development.

4.3 Indigenous Knowledge Program

Concerned with the impact of the socioeconomic changes upon the future of ethnic communities in SW-China this program's overall objective is to establish a participatory development process for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, primarily to benefit the livelihoods of ethnic minorities. (Detailed project activities see appendix 3.)

4.3.1 “Support of Indigenous Knowledge for the Use and Conservation of Biodiversity” (funded by GTZ)

The aim of the project is to strengthen indigenous knowledge of the local ethnic minorities for the enhancement of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. We aim to establish a participatory development process to conserve biodiversity, primarily for the benefit of the livelihoods of local ethnic minorities. This participatory action-research project expects to use and conserve biodiversity through the combination of indigenous knowledge and improvement of community livelihood. The project started in 2002, and in 2004, the project continued with the on-farm experiments in each pilot site. The CBIK project team worked as facilitators in the villages, supporting the knowledge sharing and exchanging in and among the project villages.

4.3.2 Naxi Papermaking Project (funded by ICCO)

- The papermaking project stresses a process of recognition of perceptions, knowledge and values by which a group utilizes its resources. The focus on culture gives a temporal dimension not only towards the past but also an orientation to the future. Moreover it reflects the meaning they attach to the utilization of resources. It is not enough to say that it is “the way of Naxi people” to make the paper. To appreciate the “Naxi way” of producing paper one has to gain a deeper understanding of the explanations given by the members of the community about how they deal with their resources. We aim to understand the condition of

ethnic groups' handmade paper, to improve the communication between ethnic groups, to understand the knowledge on raw resource management and related market.

4.3.3 Community-based Education on Indigenous Knowledge of Biodiversity (funded by Ford Foundation)

Short description

Due to the impact of socioeconomic changes upon ethnic communities, most young generations know little about their own history and culture – generally they cannot learn this knowledge from formal school education systems. Furthermore, older generations and local elites have realized that most indigenous knowledge and practices are dying out, however, reforms of the school system provide great opportunities to enhance teachers' interest on local knowledge and biodiversity – interest that can be used in teaching. There is also an increasing awareness by local government officials of local autonomy and cultural identity, and they are starting to look at the diversity of natural and cultural resources as potential sources of livelihood and tourism development. Local communities have a rich repertoire of knowledge about natural and cultural resources and livelihood activities, so there is a bridge between community and school, between teachers, students and villagers to learn and explore indigenous knowledge interactively. The project aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Promote indigenous knowledge systems in biodiversity conservation and livelihood development.
- Develop participatory education methodology.
- Enhance the capability of local partners to apply indigenous knowledge for biodiversity conservation.

4.4 Capacity Building Program

Focusing on ongoing professionalization of staff, members and resource persons, CBIK will promote participatory approaches in attitudes, methods, tools and teamwork; provide learning opportunities for staff and strategic partners and create and improve its training capacity.

Priority activities are:

- Training needs analysis and individual development plans
- CBIK training program including mentoring and leadership
- Refinement and implementation of Capacity Building Plan

4.4.1 Adaptation and translation of “Teach Your Best: A Handbook for University Lectures”

The excellence in teaching must be supported and nurtured and the quality of university teaching and learning, must be improved to ensure students who are qualified for their field and society in the future. During the past 4 years, a number of lecturers and professors from China had the chance to gain first-hand experience from participating in DSE/InWent's training (“Training for

Trainers to improve teaching at agriculture and forestry colleges and universities”) and have found the handbook to be a suitable and adaptable training manual. It can provide university lecturers not only with a systemic approach for teaching preparation and process, but also a broader view of the art and science of teaching. Therefore, the translation and introduction of “Teaching Your Best: A Handbook for University Lectures”, edited by Barbara Matiru, Anna Mwangi and Ruth Schlette, to Chinese universities is significant. Moreover, after first discussions with the Educational Bureau of China, this manual also will have be considered in the future as a valuable source of information for university staff to help with their development. CBIK is responsible to translate it and publish it in China.

4.4.2 Vocational Training School Support Project (funded by MISEREOR)

The Vocational Training School Support Project (VTS) has been run by CBIK, in collaboration with CANGO and VTS of Jinghong City for two and half years, supported by MISEREOR. During this period, we carried out various planned project activities to fulfill our goals, which include, trying to develop the method of combining traditional production and indigenous knowledge with modern science and technology; to establish a rural economic development model with biodiversity conservation; to identify and practice special local products with a potential to serve the sustainable upland livelihood; and to adopt the effective vocational skill training approach for adults. By using a participatory approach and the approach of learning by doing, trainings have been carried out with the teachers of the Vocational Training School (VTS), who implement the project to train village authorities and farmer-technicians of the pilot villages. The selected villages were Guanlei Town (Mango tree village, Yao minority), Gelanghe Town (Nannuoshan village, Hani minority), Gasha Town (Lahu minority), Gadong Town (Bulang and Lahu minority), Mengyang Town (Kongge people), Menglong Town(Hani minority), Junuo Town (Jinuo minority).

4.4.4 External trainings

In 2004, CBIK found many opportunities for the staff to strengthen the individual and institutional learning and capacity building. It is as follow as:

Organizer	Time	Place	Content	No. of participants from CBIK
IDRC	May, September	Nepal, India	Gender and Development	1 person
WINROCK	May 13—15	Guiyang	Development of Membership Organization	4 persons
WINROCK	June 1—4	Kunming	Financial Management	3 persons
WINROCK	June 23—25	Beijing	Human Resource Management	1 person
ROCKFELLER	June 1—31	Manila	Concerning Social Issues through Video	1 person
PRA Network GAD Group	Oct. 19-21	Kunming	Gnder and Women Leadership Building	1 person

WINROCK	Oct. 27—31	Beijing	Volunteer Management	1 person
WINROCK	Nov. 4—6	Beijing	Value of Governance	1 person
Yunnan Civil Affair Bureau	Nov. 29— Dec. 1	Kunming	Capacity Building of Directors in NGOs	1 person
WINROCK	Nov. 30— Dec. 1	Kunming	Team Building	22 persons
WINROCK	Dec. 7-8	Kunming	Financial Management and Internal Control	7 persons

4.4.5 Internal trainings

Besides the external trainings, CBIK organized some trainings to address the staff's learning need and support their career development. The trainings are as follow as:

Organizer	Time	Place	Content	No. of participants from CBIK
Laetia & Qian Jie	Feb. 4—5	CBIK	Writing Skill in English	10 persons
Ben Hillman	Feb. 17	CBIK	Research Techniques	7 persons
Wang Yu	Feb. 19	CBIK	Use of Digital Camera	7 persons
Simone Murray	March 16	CBIK	Time Management	13 persons
Sandra Brown & Qian Jie	March 28 — April 2	CBIK	Social Survey & Data Analysis	11 persons
Andy Wilkes	Aug.18	CBIK	Participatory Technology Development	10 persons
Wang Yu & He Jun	Dec. 20-22	Kunming	VIPP in Participatory Program	21 persons

4.4.6 CBIK forum

There are totally 10 CBIK forum held in 2004, which is helpful for CBIK to disseminate the knowledge learned from the projects and partners to CBIK members and the public, to build a communication platform to discuss the current issues on resource governance, sustainable livelihood, indigenous knowledge and environment conservation in Yunnan. There are around 200 people to join CBIK forum to share the information and knowledge, experiences and lessons-learned. In order to achieve the goal to have better communication and knowledge sharing, we will schedule CBIK forum in the routine basis and improve the participation of CBIK members and other related stakeholders in 2005. (The detailed schedule of CBIK forum in 2004 see appendix 4.)

4.4.7 English corner

English Corner takes place from approximately 3:30 to 4:30 every Friday and approximately 7-20 staff members attend. Every month, one English Corner is designated a presentation corner where either we get someone from the outside to speak to us or where the students themselves present.

To attract more staff to join the English Corner, we tried different types of activities, such as showing movies, poem recitation, story-telling, games, and songs, etc.

But there are some challenges faced by the organizers of English Corner. It is hard to meet the learning expectations of the participants with different levels of English speaking capacity. Due to the uncertainty of project activities and other institutional activities with the registered English Corner Members, it leads to lack of participation, and a lack of professional and continuous learning of English. Sometimes we have had to cancel the English Corner due to a lack of participants.

We propose to organize two groups of English learners in CBIK, an administrative group and project group, which have different learning needs and varying English language capacity. We will organize English corner to address the two groups separately, ideally every week. For the project group, we will use mini-seminar to strengthen their learning interests in both professional knowledge and English language. Time will be flexible for the project members. For the administrative group, we will adopt the previous strategies in which we focus on standard useful English using a standard lesson procedure; beginning with any questions from the last lesson, next we focus on new vocabulary, move on to useful phrases, and then to dialogues. After practicing dialogue and creating new sentences, we move on to the final part of the lesson which is listening comprehension.

4.5 Communication Program

The focus of this program is to better engage CBIK in intercultural and policy dialogue at regional, national and international levels. Its objectives are to:

- Improve cooperation between different disciplines, departments, institutions and people
- promote conservation of indigenous knowledge and biodiversity within community development
- Accumulate knowledge and innovate knowledge

Priority Activities are:

- Strengthen internal and external communications through print, film and web based media
- Develop and implement an e-library and e-museum
- Maintain and upgrade the CBIK webpage and internet facilities

4.5.1 Conferences Attended

There are 28 conferences attended by CBIK staff in total in 2004, including 13 international conferences held in the region. 44 CBIK staff evolved in those events, who are both senior and junior staff. Those communication opportunities strengthened the staff's learning, and improved CBIK's way to disseminate our experiences and lessons-learned, and allowed CBIK to have more spaces for policy advocacy.

4.5.2 Workshops and training services

- **(Free services for both meeting room and facilities)** CBIK staff assisted the Workshop on Participatory Technology Development organized by Partners for Community Development (PCD) in Kunming on March 6-7, 2004.
- **(Free services for both meeting room and facilities)** CBIK staff assisted the meeting organized by PRA Network Forestry Group in Kunming on March 26, 2004.
- **(Free services for both meeting room and facilities)** CBIK staff assisted the Watershed Governance Meeting organized by Ford Foundation in Kunming on April 27, 2004.
- **(Free services for both meeting room and facilities)** CBIK staff assisted the Preparation Meeting for PRAF conference organized by PRA Network Forestry Group in Kunming on June 10, 2004.
- **(Free services for both meeting room and facilities)** CBIK staff assisted the meeting organized by Senol Student Association of Beijing Forestry University, and also gave the speeches in Kunming on July 21, 2004.
- CBIK staff organized the training on Participatory Action Research in Nanning, Guangxi, on July 24-28, 2004.
- **(Free services for both meeting room and facilities)** CBIK staff assisted the CB Project Meeting in Kunming on August 23-24, 2004.
- CBIK staff assisted the Retreat Meeting organized by the Ford Foundation in Xishuangbanna on Sept.19-24, 2004.
- **(Free services for both meeting room and facilities)** CBIK staff assisted the meeting on Relations between Ethnic Culture and Development organized by PRA Network in Kunming on Sept. 27, 2004.
- **(Free services for both meeting room and facilities)** CBIK staff assisted the meeting on Eco-bus to strengthen Indigenous Knowledge organized by Green Peace in Kunming on Sept. 29, 2004.
- **(Free services for both meeting room and facilities)** CBIK staff assisted the meeting on Community Culture and Forest Resource Management organized by PRA Network Forestry Group and “Forestry and Society” in Kunming on Oct. 12, 2004.
- CBIK staff assisted the meeting organized by International Fund for Animal Welfare in Kunming on Nov. 25-26, 2004.
- **(Free services for both meeting room and facilities)** CBIK staff assisted the meeting organized by Conservation International in Kunming on Dec. 8, 2004.
- **(Free services for both meeting room and facilities)** CBIK staff assisted the meeting on Budget Management and Institutional Governance organized by PRA Network in Kunming on Dec.27, 2004.

4.5.3 Establishment of Chinese website and regular information updating

CBIK started to present its findings and share information in Chinese from May 2004. Since most of funding sources in CBIK are from overseas, project staff usually wrote in English to fulfill the requirements of foreign donors. Under the mission of CBIK to raise the public awareness and engage on policy advocacy, we feel there is a strong need and expectation, both externally and internally, for CBIK’s Chinese website. In order to have better communication with the public and

address socio-economic and ecological issues in our civil society, CBIK increasingly needs engage on public communication and sharing experiences with various partners.

In terms of internal project management, we haven't established good sharing mechanisms and dissemination strategies for regular information updating on CBIK website. An important point to help solve this issue is to link the information sharing and dissemination strategies with CBIK's learning needs. We need to clarify the responsibility of sharing information and to establish fixed channels for better information flow.

4.5.4 CBIK Newsletters

In order to maintain communications with CBIK members and other groups who are interested in CBIK's work, we put lots of effort into preparing and disseminating the quarterly CBIK newsletter. It covers the progress of projects, important news, recent important activities, visitors, brief reviews of CBIK Forum Series, etc. The feedback from CBIK members is positive and encourages us to continue this effort. The following are the leadtitles of the CBIK Newsletters in 2004:

- New Hopes in New Year
- Bridging the Gaps between Epistemology and Practice
- Volunteers: A Respectful Group in Our Society
- NGOs' Development and Notion of "People-centered" Scientific Development

4.5.5 CBIK Windows

Lack of internal communication has been revealed as a major hurdle to CBIK's good institutional development. In order to solve the problem and support internal communication, CBIK Windows continued to disseminate a monthly newsletter for CBIK staff. It provides an opportunity for the CBIK staff to write in English and expresses their opinions freely in both formal and informal contributions. We have foreign editors to assist the staff to revise their writing so that the capacity of writing and reading in English for CBIK staff has been greatly improved. It also covers some interesting information and professional knowledge and tries to unite the staff as a group to share their feelings and learning experiences. CBIK Window also provides a forum to anyone who is willing to share with others, concerns, personal emotions and viewpoints from both in the office and in the field. The twelve editions of CBIK Window are a collective way in which all staff to make contributions towards the CBIK community.

4.5.6 Improvement of the library

- Improvements to the library infrastructure included addition of 6 new book shelves, scanner for digital management of reading materials and separate papers, library management software for on-line library management and utilization.
- Re-arrangement all of books: we sorted out all of books, pasted the standardized label for each book, and placed them for easier checking and accessibility.
- Establish the library database: There are a total 3632 Chinese books, 696 foreign books, 235 journals with related information, entered into the digital database with EXCEL format. It

enables us to use the library management software for better library services for CBIK staff, members, partners, and the public.

- Purchase the books according to project needs: we send the request of new books to all CBIK staff to address their needs. After collecting their opinions, we buy 268 Chinese books and 112 English books related to various topics, such as “people-centered” scientific development notion, sustainable development, ethnic culture, project management, financial management, and biodiversity conservation.
- Initiatives to establish e-library: in order to better serve the project, members, and the public, we started to establish an e-library which enables outsiders to share various publications and papers kept with CBIK staff (not only in the library) through the website. The topic on hand-made paper making is ready to release to the CBIK e-library. We expect to open the e-library to the public next June.

4.5.7 Public advocacy

Film Making:

- Community Traditional Activities in Weixi to support indigenous knowledge on biodiversity conservation
- Information film on garbage classification management system in Hengxian county, Guangxi.
- DVD on Indigenous Knowledge Series Films
- DVD on Jisha Villagers Visit on Tourism Development in Sichuan
- Documentary film on VTS project activities
- Documentary film on World Social Forum
- Two documentary films on eco-agriculture project activities
- Video-shooting on traditional activities of Miao ethnic group

Poster making and other activities:

- Information posters and brochures for eco-tourism project
- Posters on the Concept of Community and Space for 3 ethnic groups
- Table-calendar for paper-making project
- Calendar for community-based education project to strengthen the role of indigenous knowledge in the Hani community in Mengsong
- Calendar for GTZ project on agro-biodiversity conservation

4.6 Institutional Development Program

Focusing on the need to strengthen and manage ongoing organizational governance and planning, leadership, internal management policies and practices, human resources, resource development, financial management and program capacity building CBIK will continue to cultivate values of civil society and an organizational culture of cooperation and process.

4.6.1 CBIK Membership Meeting

There was a CBIK Membership Meeting held on Saturday 13 March. It was a great success and the outcome of the meeting was that the third Board was elected. The second Board consisted of : Pei Shengji; Zhang Jianbang; Jiang Zhiyun; Li Dezhu; Qiu Xuezhong; Wang Chun; Xiao Junqing; Xu Jianchu; Yang Yongping; Yin Shaoting; Li Chun; Yang Fuquan; Qi Yili.

Nine of the previous Board members were reelected with four new members replacing the old. The new Board consists of: Pei Shengji; Zhang Jianbang; Li Dezhu; Wang Chun; Xu Jianchu; Yang Yongping; Yin Shaoting; Li Chun; Yang Fuquan; Niu Hongwei; Hu Haiyan; Yang Yuming; Qian Jie.

To hold a membership meeting for the election of CBIK board directors is an initiative of CBIK for good governance and to improve the organizational accountability. This kind of practice in most of Chinese NGO is quite new. CBIK is trying to standardize the institutional development towards international standards. The vibrant, efficient and functioning CBIK Board will bring more strength to CBIK for bettering development in Chinese civil society.

4.6.2 Human resource plan

With the support of an Institutional Development Specialist from Australian Volunteers International, CBIK executives have formulated the human resource plan in order to achieve better management of personnel. Due to the delayed board meeting, many human resources policies can't be approved so that parts of Human resource plan are still incomplete. Several key activities that have been implemented are:

- Human Resource Plan in English finalized;
- Translation of Introduction Kit drafted;
- Translation of Human Resource Plan drafted;
- Implementation on CBIK's Human Resource Plan, such as recruitment;
- Sharing CBIK's Human Resource Plan Draft with other NGO partners.

4.6.3 Initiatives on financial accountability

- The directors and financial managers attended various trainings and workshops on organizational accountability and financial management;
- Improve the information sharing and communication between financial managers and project leaders for better understanding and improvement of financial transactions and processes;
- Group learning on new National NGO Financial Management Law and the successful experiences from other international NGOs, such as ICRAF and ICIMOD;
- Distribute the financial information to various stakeholders on time;
- Be ready for international auditing to identify the gaps of financial management between CBIK's existing practice and international criteria;
- Initiate work plan for 2005 on the improvement of financial management among directors and financial managers;

4.6.4 Initiatives on administrative efficiency

- Clarify the job description of administrative staff for better understanding and exercise of their responsibilities;
- Team building among administrative staff to act as group and support each other when the task is beyond their responsibility;
- Improve various administrative regulations, such as recruitment, fixed capital management, vehicle management, etc;
- Provide various on-job trainings for administrative staff for better supporting service.

Submitted by: Qian Jie

Executive Director

Center for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge

Date:

5. Financial Statement

Overall Financial Report in 2004

Income in 2004

Brief Project Name	Fund Sources	Budget	Converted to RMB
Institutional Grant	Ford Foundation	USD86350	RMB713656.85
Community-based Education	Ford Foundation	USD65000	RMB537166
Bridge Building	MISEREOR	EUR10000	RMB107698
Upland Sustainable Agriculture	MISEREOR	EUR49950	RMB558216.23
People and Resource Dynamics	ICIMOD	USD23914	RMB197637.24
Mobile Workshop	RF	USD97227.67	RMB803100.55
Survey on Access to Information	AA		RMB15210
Community-based Eco-tourism and Indigenous Knowledge on Paper-making	ICCO	EUR19980	RMB215180.60
Forest Governance	WRI	USD24528	RMB202655.27
Workshop on Dam Construction	IUCN	USD13318.33	RMB110074.67
Sustainable Livelihood	IDRC	USD62624.10	RMB517275.07
Indigenous Knowledge and Biodiversity Conservation	GTZ	EUR30000	RMB330462.26
Publication on Adult Education	INWENT	EUR7492.50	RMB75483.19
Regional Partnership Building	SEI	USD4995	RMB41258.70
Research on Governance	Beijing University of Agriculture		RMB20000
Conservation Biology on Mecon	WWF	EUR4368.21	RMB47044.75
TOTAL			RMB4492119.38

Expenditure in 2004

Items	Expenditure (RMB10,000yuan)
Travel, per dium, and other operational expenses in the projects	¥ 66.5
Appropriating funds to local communities and partner institutions	¥ 70.7
Salary	¥ 74.7
Consultants and labor	¥ 6.3
Equipment	¥ 7.4
Welfare	¥ 1.3
Others	¥ 1.7
Total	¥ 228.60

Note: This chart is based on formal financial report format in line with the requirement of Department of Civil Affaire

Appendix 1 Introduction of project activities in Watershed Governance Program

Project 1: Survey on Farmer's Accessibility to Information

Short Description

There much information available through state and other media to the public. What kinds of information are available to the poor farmers in the rural areas? What are the modes of transferring the information? Do they get the kind of information they are seeking which would help them uplift their livelihoods? Do they get they information want and need or do they get instruction? These kinds of queries seldom figure in the public policies. The idea behind this study is to make information a tool towards improving the livelihoods of the poor farmers. Making the State and other development actors more responsive to the needs of the poor farmers.

Action Aid International-China (AAC) wants to initiate this study on Information Coverage for the Western Region, especially focusing on TV coverage. The aim is to improve access for poor households in Western Region to useful information about government policy, legal rights, agriculture technology, health and education, etc. We hope to work together with concerned actors towards improving the flow of state supplied information to poor farmers. Therefore, AAC will work closely with NGOs, and research institutions to conduct this research in collaboration with the Health Science Education Center in Peking University as the lead organization. By working with various groups of people, AAC aims to establish mutual help and support networks for future activities. It is expected that this research will be able to reveal the scope of the information accessibility problems for poor farmers in western regions, as well as to provide recommendations for alternatives to enable these driven communities to access useful information. This research also aims to raise awareness among policy makers in the government, donor agencies, media sector, research institutions and NGOs, and the public to pay more attention to poor rural farmers' rights to information. CBIK is involved in this project as a key project implementer, responsible for surveys in Yunnan.

Major Project Activities and Related Outputs

- Conducted surveys at three counties (Ershan, Baoshan and Dali) in Yunnan; these locations provide a representation of minority populated sites close to cities, on the plains, in hilly regions and in mountainous regions. Each county will cover 3 townships and 6 villages, with individual interviews to around 25 households per village.
- Conducted focus group discussion at each village will invite marginalized groups to participate in the meetings (which select 8-10 households out of the 25 households).
- Conducted interviews at each of the county agencies concerned.
- Provided the following documents to lead agency in Beijing with notice to AAC:

- Original questionnaires for household interview;
- Detailed documentation of focus group discussion
- Original questionnaires of county officials
- Data consolidation and analysis and first draft writing
- Details documentation of sharing workshop with media and related government agencies at provincial level
- Produced the report of “Survey on Farmers’ accessibility to Information in Baoshan” in both English and Chinese, present in Nepal
- Produced the report of “Survey on Farmer’s accessibility to Information in Yunnan” in Chinese

Lessons-learnt and challenges

- In the collaboration with AAC and the institution from Beijing, CBIK has learnt a new dimension of governance with particular focus on information.
- Increased understanding of farmer’s accessibility to information in Yunnan, it may lead to further CBIK collaboration with WRI in term of ACCESS Initiatives.
- Involvement of Students from Yunnan University with this project is raising students’ capacity and awareness on this respect of rural development. It also increases CBIK impacts and presence in the university.
- However, since CBIK is the main implementer of the whole project, the troubles of project management issues rest with us. The involvement of students from Yunnan University and analysts from Yunnan Normal University as well as other stakeholders in this small project has added to the complicated and difficulties of project management.

This project ended on Dec. 2004

Project 2: Natural Resource Management, Rural Governance and Village Democracy

Short Description

In 1998 a new ‘Organic Law of the Village Committee’ was passed. Implementation on a widespread scale began in Yunnan in 2000. The new law aims to establish a new governance system in which townships - as the lowest level of state administrative power – are legally empowered to administer, while the village committees are defined as a form of villager self-management organization and are entitled to self-govern. Those institutional changes have further impacts in local resource management patterns.

Therefore, this research project, supported by Ford Foundation, aims to explore the transformation of institutions of rural governance in the wake of market reforms and what impact those changes have had on the management of natural resources at the community level. The research will serve as a reference for CBIK and other donors/NGO's currently working in the region and will contribute to an improved understanding of the opportunities and constraints in rural governance/natural resource management in China.

The objective of this study is identified as: To understand how direct village elections are reshaping natural resource management in China. By studying the roles, powers and responsibilities of the villagers' committees and their position in the chain of natural resource-related decision-making, our aim is to make the following contributions:

- Raise awareness among villagers about their rights and responsibilities
- Raise awareness among village officials about villagers' expectations and the value of good governance principles such as transparency, accountability and participation
- Encourage township and county level governments to experiment with local solutions and greater autonomy in villages
- Identify weaknesses in electoral processes and natural resource management regimes and bringing this to the attention of higher level authorities
- Provide insights into rural governance practices that will serve as a useful reference to donor agencies in project design and implementation

Main activities and outputs

- Training workshop on "Understanding of Governance" provided by Ben Hillman in Nov. 2003
- Project team building workshop with involvement of site coordinator in Feb.
- Production of an analytical framework and questionnaires in both Chinese and English for field research
- Field work and report drafting

Lessons Learnt and Challenge

- Strong project team contributed to common shared understanding on research objective and process.
- Training workshop in CBIK has enlightened the junior staff's capacity in rural environmental governance.
- Bridging government and research is still a challenge in the present political environment as is the understanding of environmental governance issues.
- As a project that crosses different Programs of CBIK, this has added the possibility for interdisciplinary research

Brief outline of further plans in 2005

- Finalize research report before Feb.
- Submit to publishing house before Feb.
- Hold a CBIK Forum for research findings dissemination before April.

Project 3: Forest Governance in Yunnan: Local Perspective of multi-level decision-making**Short Description**

The Center for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge (CBIK) and the World Resources Institute (WRI) propose a collaborative project to research decision-making regarding forest management in Yunnan Province of Southwest China. A primary component of the proposed research is a case study that will address the impacts of decentralization in Menlong Township of Xishuangbanna Prefecture, Yunnan province, with particular regards to the conversion of land use between forest and agriculture. By fostering a better understanding among researchers and government officials of how decisions are made regarding natural resource management, and how these decisions effect local communities and their environments, CBIK and WRI aim ultimately to improve the policies governing these resources, and thereby improve the livelihoods of the people who depend upon them. The overarching goal of this project is to provide recommendations to decision-makers at multiple levels within China's governance framework to improve policy on natural resources management. To be effective, these recommendations must be based on sound policy research, which the proposed project will undertake. It also aims to facilitate the policy dialogue for good environmental governance with the involvement of multi-stakeholders.

More specifically, the objectives of this project are to:

- Produce original data and analysis, and present it in a way that is accessible to a broad audience of decision-makers;
- Refine the emerging CBIK environmental governance research framework;
- Increase understanding and acceptance of the environmental governance approach to understanding policy in China among local and national policy-makers;
- Make concrete policy recommendations based on the analysis conducted;
- Contribute to the expanding arena for open, critical and constructive policy dialogue in Yunnan;
- Contribute to the body of knowledge – information and analysis – on the implications of decentralization to natural resources management in Southeast Asia developed under the WRI-managed Resources Policy Support Initiative (REPSI);

- Contribute to the development of effective environmental governance tools in Southeast Asia, such as decentralization and access to information, participation, and justice; and
- Strengthen the collaborative relationships among CBIK, WRI, the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), and other international and regional institutions.

Main Activities and Outputs

- Participation in the Regional Environmental Forum in Bangkok in January 2004
- Field work and insights into local forest governance
- Mini-workshop in Guizhou on policy debates and provincial experience exchange
- Meeting with Nate from WRI for build the collaboration with WRI and CBIK
- Publication of a research paper entitled “Forestry Policy Review” in Chinese

Lessons learnt and challenges

- The rapid change on forest policy has impacted the direction of research, fortunately, this project is examining forest governance as a whole rather than only emphasis on one policy.
- Collaboration with WRI can increase the profile of CBIK, and WRI has provided great input to this project in terms of project design, fieldwork, and paper development.
- Owing to distance between WRI and CBIK, the communication and coordination caused some delay of project activities.
- Project management in the Watershed Governance Program has determined the time inputs and requirements of the key research of this project.

Brief further plan in 2005

- Finalize the concept paper of “Environmental Governance” before Feb.
- Draft the research report before April
- Visit Washington D.C. and present project finding at the end of Feb.
- Hold two mini-workshops in Beijing and Sichuan before May
- Hold outreach workshop at the end of this project (July)
- Develop a new Ford proposal at the end of project
- Discuss the possibility for CBIK holding the third Regional Environmental Forum and collaboration with MacArthur foundation.

Project 4: Identify Mechanism for RUPES Application in China (IMRAC) -- Phase One: Understanding of the Chinese RUPES Context

Short description

Environmental goods and services benefit both local and global communities, but not all environmental uses generate financial returns commensurate with their true economic value. This is because several forest benefits, notably environmental services, are not traded in markets and have no observable price. There are several reasons for market failure. One of most important is that many environmental services fall into the category of positive externalities or public goods because of their non-excludability and non-rivalry. On the other hand, the different stakeholders are involved in environmental services and they benefit differently from environmental services. For example in the case of forest services, the population living in and around forest will depend on forest heavily because it offers income and livelihood support for them. But sometimes the policies and measures of forest development would constrain the people to benefit from the forest. In general the poorer and marginalized groups are most vulnerable in this process.

RUPES (Rewarding Upland Poor for Environmental Services) have been involved in China in recent years, undertaking six main projects for forest development. They all focused on the sustainable development in forest systems. There are still many problems to resolve, such as the mechanism for RUPES and how to identify the environmental service value. The proposed project will enhance our understanding of the Chinese context of RUPES, and help us to plan our future action research.

Major project activities and Outputs

- Produced a research report.
- A research report on RUPES implications in China. The report will include the current policy review and findings from the analysis on 4 Chinese cases.
- RUPES paper presented in PARDP operational meeting, and in the Chinese team meeting.
- Participated the RUPES National Meeting in Kunming.
- The report has been translated into Chinese and submitted to publishing house.

Lessons learned and challenges

- Lack of information and knowledge to make the jump from research into a real action or applied research at this stage
- Widely disseminated research finding improve the social debates and public awareness on RUPES
- Funding restraints limited the project expansion and follow-up

Brief future plan in 2005

- Before March, finalize research paper with Dr. Xu Jianchu and submit to a journal
- Before May, publish the Chinese and English report
- Before May, develop a proposal for follow-up of RUPES

Appendix 2 Introduction of project activities in Community Livelihood Program

Project 1: “Community based eco-tourism” project

Short description

Jisha community-based ecotourism initiative funded by ICCO is well into its 2nd phase, or the 3rd consecutive year and in fact is expected to be complete by December 2004. The Jisha project explores livelihood improvement and good resource governance at the community level, through articulation of collective community decision-making in ecotourism management. This will in turn strengthen community stewardship on natural resources and collective responses to other stakeholders' claims on nature resources, and ultimately build strong linkages between local cultures, livelihoods and biodiversity conservation. Over the last 3 years, a prominent issue in the western provinces in China has been the overheating of tourism and other resource exploitation projects initiated by investors from big cities. These activities are trampling common pool resources and state property resources at the cost of damaging the very foundation of local community's livelihoods and cultural heritage, which are integral to biodiversity conservation.

The 2004 plan was to finish field-based activities, such as completing construction of the eco-lodge, delivering the eco-lodge as common property to Jisha village and launching the Jisha eco-tourism program with fully-fledged locally based products and services. In addition to this will be the completion of office-based activities, such as publication, policy research and advocacy on ecotourism in the region.

However, due to escalating issues of environmental justice, in which villagers were arguably misled, and forced to signed fraudulent development contracts, some of the above activities will be delayed for a couple of months.

Major project activities and related outputs

The work finished and outputs delivered are categorized as blow:

House Construction

- Hired Mr. Wu Yanfei, an architect by training, to complete, after villagers completed their area of expertise, the building of the house structure, and continue the electricals, plumbing, hotel rooms, solar heating and other work requiring specialist knowledge.
- Mr. Wu Yanfei applied new innovations to redesign the roof and solar energy heating system, which are yet to be further adjusted after being put into use in March. If this proves to be of high efficiency, the innovation itself should draw wider attention for review and extension;

- Thin bamboo is widely used to replace timber for room partitioning and room ceiling as a yet another proud innovation. This has demonstrated and well received among visitors.
- Due to time consuming and complicated legal matters to provide legal protection and guarantee the standing of the eco-lodge as common property, CBIK led discussions with villagers who agree to give the completed house to the care of village committee for the months of January and February, till legal procedures are sorted out; preparation for operation and management mechanism are finalized in early March. Financially this also makes sense because the winter is the low season for tourism in the region. Meanwhile, some additional work, such as framing the pictures, printing out interpretation materials, etc. are in progress.

Activities in community-based tourism development

- Invited and financed by Martino-martini Center at Trento University, and Eco-Himl group, Li Bo visited a few community-based tourism sites in Northern Italy September 03-10 this year. Amongst sites visited the, eco-museum, cultural and nature interpretation skills and cultural restoration are very impressive. It is agreed that we should encourage future collaborations with prospective Italian organizations hoping to link Italian experiences in mountain livelihood revitalization with those in NW Yunnan. SPictures, materials, etc. were shared on several meetings and other conferences in Yunnan and Sichuan provinces.
- Besides a cross-visit to Sichuan in 2003, one family representative from each Jisha village household was financed to visit mass tourism sites within the proximity of Zhongdian county. This was done to show farmers nearby examples of tourism investment and encroachment to farmers' rights in comparison to sites developed and managed solely by local community's members. The visit was a great success having farmers to talk to their fellow ethnic members about their experiences of being taken the advantage of.
- Ecotourism planning based on one village has never being done in NW Yunnan. Ms. Dengbin, a Masters student of city and regional planning with a focus on tourism planning studies of Beijing University, has agreed to conduct Jisha village tourism planning. This will take place in February 2005. This program is a great contrast to the ongoing activities of tourism planning for the whole thousand-lake mountains areas behind Jisha village that are endorsed by the provincial government while villagers are left out of the consultation process.
- A German travel company, certified by German government to deal with Chinese tourism companies, KL GmbH Service fur Gruppenreisen, headed by Mr. Klaus Ludwig, has been discussing with CBIK the possibility of collaboration in promoting culturally-based ecotourism market and practices at China International Travel Mart in 2005 in Kunming. This is a forum to which media, scholars, communities representatives and travel companies will be invited to discuss ecotourism development in Yunnan. CBIK is presently working with a few groups drafting the organizational details.

- December 10-19, 2004, Li Bo was invited by ICIMOD in Kathmandu to discuss possible future regional collaboration on mountain tourism development. While in Nepal, Li Bo also took the opportunity to visit community-based handcraft production and marketing projects.
- The head of the Indigenous Knowledge Program, Yin Lun, helped to finish the ethno-demographic mapping of Jisha village and interviewed village craftsmen and documented all livelihood crafts and products. This has laid a solid foundation for tourism products development in Spring 2005.
- Also in 2004, Li Bo was enlisted in the Yunnan Tourism Expert Committee, and Chinese Ecotourism Society.

Environmental justice issues and policy research and networking

- Lawyer, Li Qiyang from Yunnan Ruixiang Law Firm paid a visit to Jisha village. For the first time in village's history, a lawyer gave an introduction to the concept of legal rights and protection of farmers' rights. Mr. Li, also attended a meeting organized by the real estate company. He inquired company's development plan on farmers' behalf and consequently submitted a report on various legal issues that company had not observed in the development of thousand-lake area and Jisha village. This is viewed a jump start for exploring protection of farmers' rights in Jisha village.
- Beijing, October 2004, Li Bo met with Prof. Li Dun, a controversial and outspoken scholar on China's civil society and legal studies based in the China Contemporary Research Center of Tsing Hua University. Li Dun promised to mobilize legal support when necessary, and wanted to explore opportunity to run a conference together on linking biodiversity conservation and protecting farmers' rights to natural resources and sustainable livelihood. Mr Li, Dun would like to be updated about the progress of legal issues in Jisha as it unfolds.
- Contacts and exchanges were made with a noted lawyer in Yunan, Wang Daren. He suggested starting to systematically collect evidence of farmer's rights violation for litigation when necessary. This work has since then been undertaken in the village more systematically.
- The Law School of Zhong Shan University in Guangzhou, Guangdong province has dedicated two graduate students' study time and research focus on Jisha environmental justice in a legal clinic class. This will contribute a solid case study to the clinic study about resources conservation and development, which is currently poorly studied and documented in law school. The Law School of Yunnan University and Shanghai Jiaotong University have also expressed similar interests and will hopefully be mobilized to similar ends next semester.
- CBIK has featured Jisha's environmental justices issues at the invitation of submitting an direct profile report to the State Environment Protection Agency. This is a new mechanism to stay informed about environmental issues across the nation, facilitated by the SEPA. Similarly, State Ministry of Construction, which overseas the management of all World Heritage Sites and

National Parks in China, has requested information about the Jisha case; a report was submitted in November.

- Li Bo, was consulted by representatives from UNICEF and ADB's with regard to ADB's regional ecotourism 10-year Strategy. Li Bo highlighted the lack of a monitoring mechanism to ensure poverty issues linked with tourism development in the region. One significant issue that the current tourism strategy has overlooked is tourism developers' and government officials remuneration at the cost of local communities livelihood by taking away their communally shared resources, such as lakes, sacred mountains, rangeland, etc. ADB's future investment program should play close attention to correct this negative trend.
- Italian Milan University and Italian embassy have contacted CBIK for possible future collaboration on rural sociology and community-based tourism in Yunnan.

Media

Up to the end of 2004, mainstream media has started to draw attention to various issues in Jisha. The following press or internet-based media have carried story about Jisha.

- Cultural Geography, Jisha Has a Dream, January, 2003
- China Daily, Ecotourism to Save Nature, Nov 14' 2003
- BBC/Letter, Modernising Shangri-la, 04 August'2004
- China's Youth Daily, Jisha Farmers' Collective Fight Against Developer, 30 August'2004
- Human and Nature, January, 2005
- EcoHealth, Habitat of Tibetan Nature and Culture, Poster and cover essay, December 2004
- Jisha web site: www.ecoyunnan.org

Follow up and Final Close-up for 2005

- Video production
- Management Plan for the eco-lodge
- Interior decoration (framing, pictures and handcrafts)
- Property legal arrangement and handover
- Publications for promotion,(architecture, interior decoration, energy , IK) and public education and advocacy on ecotourism and others,
- Handcrafts development
- Policy and rights linking conservation and livelihoods

Lessons-learnt and challenges

Lessons learnt:

- Need to have two assistants who look, respectively, 1. into community based tourism issues and village facilitation, and 2. natural resources laws, environment protection related-laws and

farmers' rights and organic laws and policies. These two fields require considerable specialization, and were very critical in this project. The project staff was spread very thin trying to deal with field happenings, while at the same time attempting to stay informed in these two fields;

- Legal issues in resources governance is becoming ever more critical in addressing sustainable community livelihood, yet not enough study is done to inform field-based action.
- The project would have benefited a great deal from regular briefings and consultation with a team of researchers who share similar interests.
- Information gathering, synthesizing, publication should have been done more regularly.

Challenges:

- Identify and design management leadership and mechanisms to run the eco-lodge in March.
- Design sufficient legal procedures to ensure the eco-lodge is handed over to the community as common property and maintained in the best interests of the community.
- Legal aid for Jisha villagers in case of further trampling of farmers' rights when imposed mass-tourism plans further damage their forest, rangeland and sacred sites in the thousand lake areas.

Future Follow-up work in 2005

The ICCO funded project activities are delayed due to reasons explained earlier, but we expect it won't be later than May 2005 that ICCO funded project will finally be completed. However, this depends on the situation and funding, there is a possibility that legal aid to Jisha village will continue if the real estate company is actually carrying out their mass tourism plan in the village.

Otherwise, this work will be carried out before closing this project:

- Jan.-Feb. 2005 preparation for management plan, handover of property; and video production and publications.
- March: training, operation of eco-lodge.
- April-May, research, policy advocacy, workshops on ecotourism in Yunnan in China's International Tourism Mart in Kunming.

Project 2: “Enhancing the Livelihoods of Agro-Pastoralists in NW Yunnan” project

Brief description

The project is funded by International Development Research Center (IDRC), Canada, and implemented by CBIK in partnership with Animal Husbandry Bureau of Yunnan Province Agriculture Department from April 2003 to April 2006. The project aims to enhance the capacity of relevant

stakeholders to support the development of sustainable livelihoods of agro-pastoralists in NW Yunnan. The project is working initially in two communities, one in Xianggelila County (a Tibetan community) and one in Gongshan County (a multi-ethnic community).

Main project activities in 2004

Participatory Technology Development

- Live hedgerow experiments
- Exotic fodder grass experiments
- Local materials fencing experiments
- Establishment of farmer experimenter groups facilitated by township government technicians
- Establishment of revolving innovation fund at hamlet level

Participatory Institutional Innovation

- Support to village committee to procure, supply and manage basic veterinary medicines
- Support to village committee to implement grazing ban on degraded rangeland
- Initiated discussions on introduction of mechanisms for villager-monitoring of para-vets

Applied Research

- Ethnobotanical research to identify superior wild grass species
- Supported county Animal Husbandry Bureau to undertake research on epidemiology of livestock diseases
- Initiated and planned ecological research on impacts of fire on invasive species in alpine rangelands
- Initiated research on impacts of herbicides on invasive species and on ecological interactions between invasive species and fodder grass in alpine rangelands
- Supported research on risks faced by agro-pastoralists and coping strategies using combination of participatory and structured research methods
- Research on factors influencing uptake of fodder technologies by households
- Research on Natural Resource Management and Village Democracy
- Initiated research by county Animal Husbandry Bureau on fodder crop yields and forage husbandry

Networking

- Facilitated and supported 10 CBIK staff and partners to write up papers on their experiences with Participatory Technology Development and to share and analyze experiences in a writing workshop.
- Project staff provided training to ethnologists in Guangxi on Participatory Action Research

- Staff and local partners participated in a seminar on PTD and ecological agriculture convened by Li Zhinan

Successes and lessons learned

- Participatory technology development requires institutional mechanisms for promoting exchange of information among farmers and for promoting farmer control of innovation processes. We have begun to experiment with farmer-experimenter learning groups and with revolving innovation funds managed by farmers.
- Farmer experimentation needs to be linked to and supported by formal extension agencies. Our farmer-experimenter learning groups are facilitated by township technicians as a way of linking villagers with the township extension agencies. However, we have also learned that technicians often face constraints on information about and access to technologies; technology extension activities at the grassroots level is affected by decisions made higher up in the administrative hierarchy; the activities of extension services are constrained by dependence on project-based funding. We are beginning to devise research on animal husbandry services delivery and governance.
- While the village elections have little direct impact on natural resources governance, village committees and villager group leaders are important for devising and implementing new community-based NRM institutions. In one project site, villagers successfully implemented a ban on grazing in a degraded alpine meadow. The relationship between these locally-devised institutions and formal administrative measures (e.g. government-ratified village regulations) is worth exploring further as potential mechanisms for enhancing community control over natural resources.

Outcomes achieved in relation to CBIK's strategic goals:

“Improve capabilities of local people for sustainable livelihoods and the well-being of human and non-human residents of mountain watersheds”:

- Introduction and preliminary adoption of fodder technologies by more than 100 households.
- Farmer-researcher joint experiments on hedgerows and fencing (including management regulations) successfully completed.
- A 3-year grazing ban on a badly degraded pasture has been successfully implemented by one community.
- New institutional mechanisms for promoting farmer innovation / experimentation ongoing.

“Generate environmentally sound and socio-culturally adapted knowledge for managing and conserving natural and cultural resources”:

- Indigenous evaluation of alpine pasture grass species research completed and discussions are underway with farmers and technicians on how to incorporate desired species into rangeland rehabilitation activities.
- Through involvement in farmer experiments, technicians now better understand the ways in which livelihood assets and strategies impact on farmers' demand for exotic fodder technologies.

“Enhance the capacity of committed researchers and development workers for interdisciplinary research, facilitation, documentation and dissemination in partnership with indigenous people”:

- Working papers on various aspects of project management, agro-pastoralist livelihoods and grassland ecology have been produced and shared with other NGOs, research institutes and donor projects.
- Training provided for ethnologists in Guangxi on Participatory Action Research.
- Project staff have each written several papers based on their work and research experience and are improving their skills in communicating research findings.
- We have supported staff of other CBIK projects and their partners to write and rewrite papers on PTD which in 2005 will be produced as a book to share with a wider audience.
- Young project staff have gained much more experience.
- Young local government technicians are gaining experience of applied research and facilitation of farmer experiments.
- We have supported a Master's student and staff of YASS to do research on risk in agro-pastoralist livelihoods that combines the use of statistical analysis with participatory data-gathering methods.

“Offer means and methods for bridging between knowledge systems, political systems and cultures to contribute to a society of intercultural, intersectoral and interdisciplinary dialogue and cooperation”:

- Various working papers produced.
- Papers describing experiences of CBIK and its partners with PTD produced in draft form.
- Preliminary interest expressed by the Provincial Animal Husbandry Bureau in supporting research on ways to link the financing of veterinary service delivery to improved accountability mechanisms.

Despite the above successes and positive lessons, many of our project activities have also led us to realize the importance of accountability mechanisms for improving the access of agro-pastoralist communities to relevant technologies and services from formal extension agencies. This is one direction which we will explore more in the future.

Project 3: Sustainable Agriculture for Livelihood Development in Uplands of Yunnan

Brief Introduction

Yunnan Province is a predominately mountainous region in Southwest China, with mountain landscapes accounting for 94% of the province's total area of 383,000km². Upland is both a bio-geographic and socio-cultural term that refers to the mountainous areas, their biological components, livelihood practices and cultural identity. Uplands are critical since any disturbance in these areas may have a significant impact on ecological functions in the lowlands. Upland people are very vulnerable. Their livelihoods are often not well addressed in the formulation of government policies and development programs, and are also uncertain due to environmental, sociopolitical and economic vulnerability in the mountain region. Lowland decision-making for environmental conservation and ecological services have direct impacts on them. Therefore, how to achieve both ecological sustainability for the environment and livelihood sustainability for the upland people are major challenges for governmental officials as well as us.

The overall goal of this project, which is supported by MISEREOR, is to increase rural livelihood security and sustainability in the mountain region of Yunnan, Southwest China. A project objective is to develop and implement sustainable agriculture practices in the uplands of Yunnan, and to achieve good local resource governance by improving the access of indigenous people and communities for local livelihood development.

Project Activities and Outputs

1) Indigenous knowledge investigation

In our project site, the Miao and Hani groups have abundant IK (indigenous knowledge). The IK is the base of local livelihood development, and IK has been, and will continue to, be lost under the modernization process. So we have a list of local knowledge to investigate and support for local conservation and use. These include:

- *NTFP management* in Jinduo (Miao) village,
- *Soil control* in Jinduo (Miao) village,
- *Wild vegetable use* in Guanming(Hani) village,
- *Rice varieties rotation* in Guanming(Hani) village.

We finished these four investigations with the participation of local experts. The outputs of IK investigation are:

- *Policy suggestion:* The NTFP management investigation shows an unclear property rights arrangement of NTFP open a space for Miao groups to compete with Han groups and local government.
- *Handbook:* A compendium of Hani wild vegetable use, which can be used as the material of community-based education to protect IK.

- *Extension*: The soil control knowledge in Jinduo, such as planting *Musella* on the bank of terraces, extended as a model to whole of Yunli.
- *Planning*: The knowledge of rice varieties can be used to set up a local network on rice seeds exchange, which is the plan for our next year's work.

2) Strengthen IK for local livelihood development

For those IK which were advocated by local farmers to improve their livelihood, we opened four small projects in support:

- *Rattan plantation in Mengsong*: 16,000 rattan plants were bred by local experts and transplanted into Mengsong forest by Guanming villagers.
- *Musella plantation in Yunli*: Follow the good model of Miao in Jinduo, farmers in four villages planted 32359 *Musella* plants in Yunli to feed their pigs, and also to protect the land bank.
- *Yellow Pear plantation in Yunli*: The yellow pear in Yunli village is very famous in local region and market, but these the number of fruit produced was relatively low. So local farmer planted more than 3000 trees in their gardens supported by our project.
- *Animal husbandry in Yunli*: To increase the productivity of livestock, Yunli villagers have a tradition of cross breeding animals by exchanging male animal across sites. We support this exchange by setting up an enhanced exchange network. Moreover, the new technology of freezing sperm was also introduced to improve the quality of local animals.

3) Experimentation of the technology from outside

During the modernization process of China, communities in both two sites are undergoing change. During this period of flux, these local farming systems need knowledge support from outside. So we introduce the following knowledge according to the requirement of local farmers:

- *Amorphophalus riveieri* Dur.: 1.5 tons of new seeds were introduced to Xiaoyin village for 21 households' experiments, which are trying to find a plant that can be grown under the shade of chestnut trees. The experimentation succeeded and villagers will extend their on-farm research in the coming years.
- *Potato*: 5 new varieties were introduced to 4 villages (Longhaide, Xiaohebian, Xiaoyin, Jinduo) for local experimentation, which are trying to enhance local food security by increasing potato productivity. Two varieties of potato (909# and 3221#) have been chosen for next year's plantation.
- *Herb medicine*: Less and less herbal medicines can be found in the mountains since market pressures induced its overcollection. So we support local farmers to plant herbal medicines in their gardens. This technology was introduced by the farmers in Chuxiong, and the experts of Luquan Agriculture Bureau. Now villagers in four villages of Yunli can plant herb medicines.

- *Grass*: After the construction of Yunlong reservoir, farmers in Yunli, located in the water catchment area, have to face strict new environmental policies. They also lost a lot of lands they previously used to raise cattle. This year we supported local farmer to plant re-invigorate their grasslands. After a year's experiment, two kinds of grass have been selected for next year's plantation.
- *Soy bean*: Following last year's research, Guanming villagers choose to plant soy bean in their swidden land, which can increase local cash income and also fertilize swidden land. So this year we are supporting 8 households to experiment with 3 kinds of soy. In the end, they selected one (*Simao big soy bean*).
- *Green manure*: In Guanming village, the productivity of paddy fields is quite low because of poor fertilizer. Hani people haven't made a habit of collect animal manure nor do they use chemical fertilizer. For practicing sustainable agriculture, green manure can be the best choice. So farmer experimented with green manure in their paddy fields this year. Almost 60 households participated in this experimentation. The results are expected next May.
- *Tea*: Planting tea is one alternative to substitute for swidden agriculture for Guanming villagers.. This year we brought 600 kilograms of new tea plants to Guanming to enable experiments to determine which were quickset seeding. The tea group (mainly men) of Guanming village organizes this experimentation through people trained by the tea research institute in Simao.
- *Vegetables*: The vegetable group in Guanming (mainly women) experimented with different kinds of vegetables over the last two years, and now they can not only plant and harvest numerous vegetables, but they have also formed a trading group to sell their vegetable to local markets.
- *Sichuan Pepper*: To support upland farmers' livelihoods in Yunli village, we introduced Sichuan pepper plantations, which can be easily planted and managed, don't require additional fertilization, and are grow well in cold high mountain areas. 7000 Sichuan pepper bushes had been planted in Yunli up to the end of this year.

4) Exchange and training technology by workshops, visits and field classes

Workshops:

- Farmer Field School Workshop in Lijiang (2004.7)
- Sustainable Agriculture Workshop in Luqaun (2004.8)
- Eco-bus Workshop in Yunnan (2004. 10)
- Woman's Leadership Workshop in Kunming (2004. 10)

Visits:

- Yunli villagers visit *Amorphophalus* basement in Songming County (2004.2)
- Guanming women visit Simao to study tea and vegetable plantations (2004.3)

- Yunli villagers visit Sayingpan to exchange goats (2004.5)
- Yunli farmers visit Mihe nmeng village, Nanhua county for seed exchanges (2004.2, 2004.11)
- Yunli and Guanming exchange visit (2004.12)
- Yunli villagers visit Qiaojia to learn Sichuan-pepper plantation (2004.12)

Field Class:

- Field training on fruit management in Songming (2004.3)
- Field training on tea garden management in Mengsong (2004.6)
- Field training on tea quickset breeding in Mengsong (2004.9)
- Field training on potato plantation in Mengsong (2004.11)
- Field training on chestnut and pear management in Yunli (2004.12)

5) SA Infrastructure construction under the framework of SL

Irrigation is very important for farming, and is a physical capital of sustainable livelihood (in the framework of SL, the other four capitals are: social, natural, cultural and financial capitals). Small irrigation system aren't supported by government but depend on the farmer's themselves. So in both sites of our project, we support local irrigation system building. These include:

- 1 water tank in Guanming village of Mengsong
- 1 small water dam, 5 water tanks and 2 pipe water systems in Guolishan village of Yunli
- 24 water tanks built and 3 water tanks repaired by Longhaide villagers in Yunli.
- 2 water tanks repaired by Xiaoyin villagers in Yunli

6) Institution building for local participation

Local participation is not one off activity but a long-term process. Through this process, we focus not only on livelihood development through project investment, but also on building local capacity in technical and institutional ways. Once locals have the participatory institution, local villagers can join project continually.

Until the end of this year, 6 villages (Goulishan, Longhaide, Xiaoyin, Xiaohebian, Laofangzi, and Jinduo) in Yunli and 1 village (Guanming) in Mengsong were involved in our project. In Yunli site, we set up a project management committee at the administrative village (Yunli) level, and each village elected 6-7 representatives to sit on the committee at the natural village level (e.g. Longhaide). Villagers participate in projects organized by their committee. Villager representatives analyze and initiate an idea for local livelihood development, villager meetings decide whether they choose these ideas, and in the end, how to best support these decisions depend on project management committee.

7) Farmer's association

Based on our work at the community level, we will facilitate the formation of two local farmer's associations: the Sustainable Agriculture Association in Yunlong township, and the Rice Association in Mengsong. We have finished discussing this plan with local government. Implementation will start early next year.

Outcomes achieved related to CBIK Goals

Three points we achieved can be linked with CBIK goals:

- We explored a lot of small technical models for sustainable agriculture practice through participatory technology development (PTD), such as: planting fruit and *Amorphophalus riveieri* Dur. together as agro-forest in Xiaoyin, planting grass to feed cattle in Longhaide, planting *Musella* to control soil erosion in four villages of Yunli, and so on. All this knowledge can be introduced to uplands of Yunnan as alternatives to the “green for grain” program.
- Local organizations building for livelihood development. Beyond the technical sector, we support local organizational building, which can institutionalize local participation.
- IK documentation to support communication across academic, official and ethnical systems.

Lessons-learnt and Challenges

The biggest challenge for us this year was to struggle with the old power representatives in Guanming village through our support for building anew local democratic body. At the beginning of this year we found there were some problems with some old power representatives. After negotiation with these old leaders of Guanming village, we found we cannot deal with these problems through cooperating with them, so we support two new organizations in Mengsong: a tea group (mainly man) and vegetable group (mainly woman). Through this project implementation, these two groups grew, and the old leaders found these two groups had eroded their authority; hence, they started trying to create conflict with these two groups. The fights have been kept for the whole year, and will continue.

Brief Future Plan in 2005

- Continue to explore and extend technologies in each village for livelihood development by PTD.
- Set up two local farmer's associations for scaling up our project.

Appendix 3 Introduction of project activities in Indigenous Knowledge Program

Project 1: “Support of Indigenous Knowledge for the Use and Conservation of Biodiversity”

Short description

The aim of the project is to strengthen indigenous knowledge of the local ethnic minorities for the enhancement of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. We aim to establish a participatory development process to conserve biodiversity, primarily for the benefit of the livelihoods of local ethnic minorities. This participatory action-research project expects to use and conserve biodiversity through the combination of indigenous knowledge and improvement of community livelihood.

The project started in 2002, and in 2004, the project continued with the on-farm experiments in each pilot site. The CBIK project team worked as facilitators in the villages, supporting the knowledge sharing and exchanging in and among the project villages.

Major project activities and related outputs

The action research in 6 pilot sites in 4 regions in Yunnan.

The activities conducted in different communities are:

- Adaptation trails, introduction of cash trees and crops
- Experiments for domesticating of medicinal plants and wild vegetables
- Development of local nurseries
- Reviving and conserving of traditional festivals

Case studies concentrating on biodiversity and indigenous knowledge

- Sacred Knowledge and Sacred Space in Yunnan (Dr. Xu Jianchu and Dr. David Melick)
- Indigenous use of bamboo species in Xishuangbanna (Dr. Wang Kanglin)
- Information system of medicinal plants in Northwest Yunnan (Dr. Wang Yuhua)
- Marketable wild vegetables in Jinping, Southwest Yunnan (Mr. He Jun and Mr. Mao Ronghua)
- Traditional edible mushroom in Yunnan (Dr. Yang Zhuliang)
- The protected plants in traditional culture of Yi in Wujie Township, Central Yunnan (Mr. Luo Youjun and Mr. Li Shikang)
- Sacred knowledge of Yao Medicine in Southeast Yunnan (Mr. Huang Guiquan)
- Marketing Chain Analysis of Matsutaki in Northwest Yunnan (Mr. He Jun)
- Architecture, housing and landscape of Lolo-Yi in Chuxiong (Mr. Zhang Fangyu)
- Biodiversity in Swidden Agroecosystem of Mengsong Hani Community (Dr. Xu Jianchu and Ms. Liu Zhiqiu)

- Indigenous Knowledge in Gangshan, Dehong Prefecture (Ms. Simone Murray and Ms. Pu Luping)

Capacity building

- Technical trainings in the villages
- Culture and biodiversity exhibition
- Cultural activities
- Crossing-visits and Farmers networking
- Experience sharing among project team

Lessons-learnt and challenges

- The collection of wild medicinal and edible plants is decreased after the success of domestication on these plants. Therefore, the biodiversity at local level is conserved. In addition, the participatory technology development promotes the innovation of local indigenous knowledge.
- The interests shown by outside visitors and the participatory research activities in the project strengthened the identification and promoted the understanding on ethnic cultures and their indigenous knowledge.
- The PTD approach helped local farmer to develop their own strategies for development and to seek for available aids to enable them to develop their strategies. The indigenous experts learnt from the experiments that have been supported by the project. Furthermore, they made the most use of the opportunities to communicate and exchange their ideas with outside communities through farmers' networking.
- CBIK has been coordinating with several partner institutes to carry out this participatory research-action project. We diversified our ways to work with different organizations and this improved capacities of both sides. A group of local development workers who show high respect to indigenous knowledge has resulted from this project.
- The organization of several seed fairs at our project sites has contributed to the agro-diversity and local livelihoods. These seed fairs fostered the exchanging of species and indigenous knowledge among different areas. Farmers in these sites further acknowledge the importance of agrobiodiversity. At the same time, cross-visits have greatly strengthened the capacity building of local communities. In addition, various networking groups were developed by the local farmers with different communities. For instance, the relationship between Miheme and Yunli (from L-3 project) has been established.
- The recovery of traditional festivals and local practices of conservation has been supported; these strengthened self-identification of local ethnic minorities and furthered understanding of their own indigenous knowledge.

Brief future plan in 2005

Note: The shaded has been completed.

Item	Activities	Time	Output
1. Training	1. 1 Training on gender and local issues	End of Mar.	Training report
	1. 2 Training on facilitation in local community	April	Training report
	1. 3 Training on participatory action research	June	Training report
2. Communication	2. 1 Project level		
	2. 1. 1 IK forum	April-May (4 times)	Report
	2. 1. 2 Project workshop	May	Meeting report
	2. 2 Workshop among NGOs, partnership institutions	June	
	2. 3 Press conference	TBC	
	2. 4 Project evaluation	TBC	Evaluation report
	2. 4. 1 Biodiversity conservation		
	2. 4. 2 Organization capacity and public influence		
3. Publication	2. 4. 3 Community livelihood and capacity		
	3. 1 Participatory Technology Development (CHINESE)	Dec.-April	Published book
	3. 2 Papers of selected case studies on IK and Biodiversity conservation	Dec.-March	Published book
	3. 3 GTZ project reports	Dec. -May	Published book
	3. 4 Pictorial of all project posters in GTZ	June	Unpublished pictorial
4. Field activities	3. 5 GTZ project propaganda calendar	Nov.	Calendar
	4. 1 Third Seed fair (Miheme)	Nov. 25 th , done	Field report
	4. 2 Follow-up in each site	Nov.-April	Report
	4. 3 Site exchange activity	TBC	Report and feedback from villagers
	4. 4 Research on Traditional dress and personal adornment in Haini	Nov.	Research paper
	4. 5 Activity to support the recovery of traditional dress in Haini on behalf of local women	March 8 th	Report and picture exhibition
	4. 6 Research on traditional festivals in Laobo	Nov.-Feb.	Research paper
	4. 7 Activity to support the recovery of traditional festivals in Laobo on behalf of local communities	Jan.-June	Report
	4. 8 PTD survey and environment education done by student association	Jan.-Feb.	Report

Project 2: Naxi Papermaking Project

Short description

The papermaking project stresses a process of recognition of perceptions, knowledge and values by which a group utilizes its resources. The focus on culture gives a temporal dimension not only towards the past but also an orientation to the future. Moreover it reflects the meaning they attach to the utilization of resources. It is not enough to say that it is “the way of Naxi people” to make the paper.

To appreciate the “Naxi way” of producing paper one has to gain a deeper understanding of the explanations given by the members of the community about how they deal with their resources.

Project objectives are as follow:

- Understanding the condition of ethnic groups’ handmade paper;
- Improving the communication between ethnic groups;
- Improvement of new products;
- Understanding the knowledge on raw resource management;
- Improving knowledge of the market.

Project activities and outputs

- Overall survey on condition and history of ethnic groups’ handmade paper in Yunnan Province.
Overall we have visited 14 villages of 8 ethnic groups in 9 counties of Yunnan Province, among which, 4 villages and 1 ethnic group (Miao) were never previously recorded. Because of environmental and cultural reasons, there are some difference in paper making methods and markets. Handmade paper is mainly used as money for the dead, and is only in demand in the surrounding area. Some private operators use handmade paper for tea wrappers. We also have undertaken research on the management of raw materials. People generally buy the raw materials rather than plant stringbush on their lands because they only make paper as a sideline.

- Follow trials on stringbush in Kenpeigu village

We are finding the farm trials on stringbush successful, however, we figure that it is difficult to extend plantations of stringbush because growth of wild plants remains superior and stringbush generates relatively little cash. In addition it is impossible to plant stringbush on uplands and the government doesn’t list stringbush as cash crops, to encourage its production.

- Introducing new products to Naxi and Bai papermakers
We introduced paper from Nepal, India and Thailand to Naxi and Bai, and helped them experiment with new products. We also introduced new ideas to the market. Now, He Shengwen actively tries new products to explore markets. Some Bai people are also interested in innovative new paper products.

- Help communication between different ethnic groups and consumers

We provide ethnic groups with opportunities to get information such as VCDs and exchange visits to explore cross cultural differences of paper making. We also organized visits to some consumers such as students and teachers from an art college, owners of art galleries and art shops to allow exchange on markets needs. In addition we produced booklets to get more information about consumers to the makers.

The project outputs are as follow as:

- Workshop in Kenpeigu village (Naxi)
- Booklet about handmade paper of ethnic groups in Yunnan, ‘Dongba handmade paper’.
- A calendar on Dongba paper, and a poster on Bai paper have been produced and distributed.

Problems and challenges

It is difficult to help numerous ethnic groups or villages, so we decided to concentrate on the Naxi and Bai, because they represent two kinds of handmade techniques. Naxi's Dongba paper has drawn attention from around the world, and Bai people spend more time than any other ethnic group on the art of papermaking. But limited, fixed uses and limited markets have restricted people's capability of creating and expanding this ancient craft. How much information can they obtain from us, and how much can we help them? How much can they follow outsider's projects? How do the workshops act and how do we best help them? All these are problems and challenges.

Brief work plan in 2005

- Exchange meeting for makers, consumers and other stakeholders
- Exchange visit to Thailand
- Book on handmade paper in Yunnan
- VCD on handmade paper in Yunnan
- Report on possibility of linking Bai's papermaking with eco-cultural tourism

Project 3: Community-based Education on Indigenous Knowledge of Biodiversity

Short description

Due to the impact of socioeconomic changes upon ethnic communities, most young generations know little about their own history and culture – generally they cannot learn this knowledge from formal school education systems. Furthermore, older generations and local elites have realized that most indigenous knowledge and practices are dying out, however, reforms of the school system provide great opportunities to enhance teachers' interest on local knowledge and biodiversity – interest that can be used in teaching. There is also an increasing awareness by local government officials of local autonomy and cultural identity, and they are starting to look at the diversity of natural and cultural resources as potential sources of livelihood and tourism development. Local communities have a rich repertoire of knowledge about natural and cultural resources and livelihood activities, so there is a bridge between community and school, between teachers, students and villagers to learn and explore indigenous knowledge interactively.

The project, which is funded by the Ford Foundation, aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Promote indigenous knowledge systems in biodiversity conservation and livelihood development.
- Develop participatory education methodology.
- Enhance the capability of local partners to apply indigenous knowledge for biodiversity conservation.

Major project activities and outputs

In 2004, we implemented activities based at community and school levels in Mengsong according to the objectives in the proposal. Community-based activities mainly encourage the young generation who are interested in indigenous knowledge to collect and visualize local knowledge from older generations with audio recordings and digital cameras. School-based activities include developing participatory education methodology and practice, as well as the capability to develop their school textbooks and lessons to include this knowledge. We hoped to reduce the teachers' prejudices towards IK and improve their ability on survey, and the interaction between school and community, as well as teachers, students and parents. CBIK undertook research into wild vegetables and agro-biodiversity of Mengsong to supplement teachers' results and promote local researchers and villagers learn about the world direction on IK and to have pride in their own knowledge.

The summary of activities and results in 2004 is following:

Time	Activities	Participant	Output
May-August	Survey on wild vegetables	Zeng Yiqun, Yang Jiankun, Wang Yue, villagers	Catalogue of wild vegetables
	Survey on agro-biodiversity	Wang Yue, Zeng Yiqun	Catalogue of agro-biodiversity
October	Organize the villagers to take part in Rice Trip	Villagers from Hongqi and Geming villages	Informing the leaders of the administrative village and the town on traditional rice species and planting styles. They proposed to introduce new methods to improve the product of the paddy rice.
January, April, October	Communication among 3 plots	Members of plots	Report on communication and documentation on meeting
February	Make implementation plan with school teachers	Teachers, members of CBIK	Reports, planning reports and time lists, designs on curricula
May	Upgrading the planning with teachers	Teachers, members of CBIK	
September	Forming teaching group	Teachers, members of CBIK	
October	Practice of participatory teaching	Teachers, members of CBIK	
February	Training on understanding IK and surveying IK	Teachers, members of CBIK, and trainer	Photo report
Since February	Villager group to learn about traditional knowledge and collect the traditional oral knowledge on resource management and other folk songs.	Villagers in Hongqi village	Drawing, record of folk songs with MD Distribute Calendar on IK
Since November	Classification on IK	Villagers in Hongqi, Zeng Yiqun, Lv Bin	Drawings, folk songs.

Lessons learnt and Challenges

- Improvement of teaching and learning skills.

- Compiling a textbook will occupy teachers' time, so we are afraid they may struggle to finish on time. On the other hand, we will strengthen cooperation with Jinghong Education Bureau.
- We know many young people don't like folk songs and lose an opportunity to learn traditional knowledge. We feedback Meilan's achievements to the community, but how to successfully attract younger generations and how to retain the knowledge in communities leave us a challenge.

Brief work plan in 2005

- Visualize research results, and publish some of them, for example, a catalogue of wild vegetables, a textbook.
- Help Meilan and other groups expand and deepen their work.
- Improve exchange visits on other plots, strengthen cooperation with Yunnan Academy of Social Science, Educational Bureaus.
- At school, we will encourage students to visualize their learning results and provide some activities with exploring learning programs.

Appendix 4 Schedule of CBIK forum in 2004

Time	Content	Speaker	No. of participants
Feb. 4	Overview of Indigenous Knowledge	Xu Jianchu, He Pikun	46 persons (from 13 institutions)
Mar. 4	Introduction of 5 th World Protection Congress	Li Bo	16 persons (from 8 institutions)
April 7	Anthropological research: Burial as Homecoming	Amiram Gonen & Rivka Gonen	18 persons (from 8 institutions)
April 30	Participatory Technology Development	Andy Wilkes	11 persons (from 4 institutions)
June 22	Environment Governance	Nathan Badenoch	14 persons (from 4 institutions)
July 6	Understanding Volunteer Spirit	Guo Jing	15 persons (from 4 institutions)
July 15	Ethno-botanical research in Shui-luo Valley	C . S . Weekerle, F.K.Huber & Gao Fu	14 persons (from 3 institutions)
July 26	“Long Forest” Culture & Biodiversity Conservation	Gao Lishi	18 persons (from 3 institutions)
Aug. 24	Environment and Natural Resources Law	Li Qiyang	22 persons (mainly from CBIK)
Dec. 22	International Development of Eco-tourism	Li Bo	25 persons (mainly from CBIK)

Appendix 5 Details of conferences attended by CBIK staff in 2004

- January 5th, Zeng Yiqun attended YUEP news press meeting organized by Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences
- January 8-9, He Jun attended a seminar on Economic, Social, and Ecological Impacts of Water and Electricity Project in Beijing, organized by Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.
- January 10, Wang Chun and Li Bo attended an conference/workshop to improve the mutual information exchange and communication among the organizations which engaged in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, organized by Yunnan Forestry Bureau.
- January 16-21, Li Bo attended World Social Forum 2004 in Mumbai, India , organized by India Resource Center.
- January 29-30, He Jun attended the Second Regional Environmental Forum for Mainland Southeast Asia in Bangkok, organized by Urbanization and Environment Program, Thailand Environment Institute.
- February 23, Wang Chun and Qian Jie attended the Board Meeting of International Culture Exchange Center in Kunming.
- March 10-14, Lv Bin and Zeng Yiqun attended an International Conference on Visual Anthropology organized by Yunnan University in Kunming.
- March 18-20, Xu Jianchu, Yang Fuquan and Fu Yongshou attended an International Conference on Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in Egypt.
- April 22-24, Qian Jie attended an international conference on Public Participation and Environmental NGOs in China's transition from April 22 to 24 in Beijing, which was organized by Tsinghua University and Wageningen University, sponsored by Senter International, Netherlands.
- May 13-15, Wang Chun, Chen Sanyang, Zeng Yiqun and Yang Jiankun attended a workshop on Development of Non-government Membership organization in Guiyang, organized by Winrock International.
- May 15, Li Bo attended a seminar on Follow-up Issues in Nujiang held by Green Home Garden in Beijing.
- May 16, Li Bo co-organized a workshop on Three Agrarian Issues and Natural Resource Management: A Case Study from Jisha Village in Beijing.
- June 11, Wang Yu and Wang Yue attended a coordination meeting on Green-Peace's Eco-bus Project in Kunming, organized by PEAC.
- July 17-23, He Jun attended PARDYP workshop on Natural Resources Access and Governance in Nepal, organized by ICIMOD.
- August 13-14, Qian Jie and Li Chun attended a meeting on the launch of "Sustainable Mekong Research Network (Sumernet)" in Bangkok, organized by Stockholm Environment Institute – Asia

- August 16-19, Chen Sanyang attended Asian-Pacific Forum and the 2nd National Symposium on Ethno-botany in Xishuangbanna, organized by XTBG.
- September 3-9, Li Bo attended a workshop on the Relevance of Anthropological Inquiry for Sustainable Development in Yunnan, held in Italy, organized by Martini Center for the Development of European-Chinese Relationships.
- October 6-8, Li Zhinan attended a workshop on Shifting Cultivation Policy Dialogue in India organized by ICIMOD.
- October 12, Qian Jie, Wang Chun, Wang Yu and Yin Lun attended the workshop on Ethnic culture and Community Forestry Management in Kunming, organized by Society and Forest, Yunnan PRAF.
- October 25-26, Li Bo attended a workshop on *Regional Consultation on Trade and Environment for Northeast Asia* in Beijing, organized by The International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD), the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC).
- November 12-14, He Jun attended Towards Sustainable Management of Collective Forests Workshop with partners from Yunnan, Sichun& Guizhou in Kunming, organized by CDS.
- November 15-17, Li Zhinan attended an International Conference on Impact of Globalization, Regionalism and Nationalism on Minority Peoples in Southeast Asia in Bangkok, Thailand, organized by Chiang Mai University.
- November 17-27, Xu Jianchu and Qian Jie attended the World Conservation Congress in Bangkok, organized by IUCN.
- November 22-26, Pu Luping attended the Asian regional workshop on network building and reflects of learning for transformation in Nanning, Guangxi, organized by IIRR.
- December 2, Qian Jie and He Jun attended the planning workshop on South-South exchange on Water Governance in Kunming, organized by IIRR and RDRC.
- December 5-6, Shen Shicai attended the Roundtable meeting on fundraising in Beijing, organized by Winrock International.
- December 10-15, Qian Jie and He Jun attended the PARDYP project workshop in Kathmandu, Nepal, organized by ICIMOD.
- December 18, He Jun attended the WTO Impact meeting in Beijing, organized by New World Institute.