

Indigenous rights, claims and contestations in the changing forest-agriculture landscapes in South-East Asia

> MINDA HOLM Research assistant Fair Frontiers project



Objective

The objective of this review is to provide a comprehensive overview of how literature portrays:

- a) changing forest-agriculture landscapes and the underlying economics and politics of forest and land resources driving these; and
- b) how these changes affect indigenous justice (recognition of rights, claims, customary use and culture; and contestations) across
 Southeast Asia.

Methods

Identification

Screening

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• Literature search in Scopus

Articles with titles, abstracts and keywords screened: N=397
Articles excluded because of lack of relevance: N=142

• Articles eligible for second screening: N=255

Sample of full-text articles to map out themes: N=40
Identifying most interesting articles and questions

Identifying research questions Refining selection of full-text articles to be assessed

Search terms

 Change, shift, forest, agriculture, economic, political, justice, rights, environmental justice, land, indigenous, ethnic minorities, customary, conflict, shifting cultivation, swidden, resource, plantation, rural development, Southeast Asia, Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand

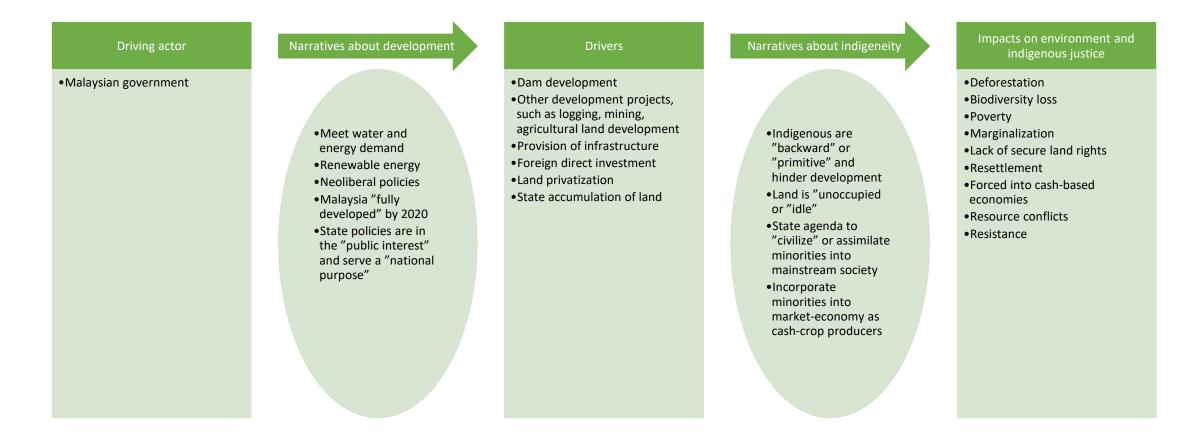
Research questions

Map out actors, drivers and impacts on environment and indigenous justice

What is the role of intermediary actors, like NGOs, government workers, environmentalists, for example? What are their agendas and preconceived notions of indigenous peoples and practices?

What are the institutional legacies behind perceptions of indigeneity and development?

Expected findings



Examples are taken from Aiken, S. R., and C. H. Leigh. 2015. Dams and indigenous peoples in Malaysia: Development, displacement and resettlement. *Geografiska Annaler, Series B: Human Geography* 97(1):69–93.