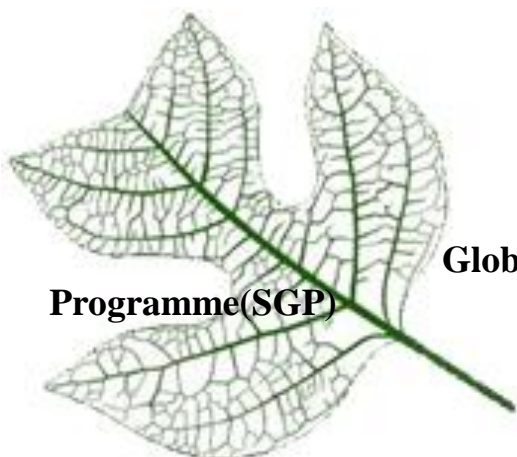


贵州老寨村和青海措池村两种典型生态系统 社区保护地可持续建设项目

Sustainable Development of ICCAs in Two Typical Ecological Systems in Laozhai
Village of Guizhou Province and Cuochi Village of Qinghai Province



Programme (SGP)

Global

Environment

Facility

[GEF]-Small

Grants

联合国开发计划署

United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]

全球环境基金小额赠款计划

贵州省人类学学会

Guizhou Anthropology Association

项目背景

The Programme Background

- 贵州省黔东南州剑河县南哨乡老寨村，和青海省玉树州曲玛莱县曲麻河乡措池村，分别代表了中亚热带森林和高寒草甸两种不同的生态系统类型。

In this project, one community conserved area is located at Laozhai village of Nanshaotownship , Jianhe county, Qiandongnan prefecture, Guizhou province, which is the typical mid-subtropical forest ecosystem; the other is located at Cuochi village of Qumahe township, Yushuprefecture, Qinghai province, which is the typical alpine meadow ecosystem.



- 老寨村所在的剑河县森林资源丰富，是贵州省 10 个森林大县之一。老寨村全村共计 82 户、405 人，主要人口为侗族，2012 年人均收入约为 1900 - 2000 元，贫困程度较高。老寨村有目前国内已知的最大的一片鹅掌楸为优势物种的天然林，1988 年，剑河县人民政府在老寨村约 50 公顷的集体林地上建立了县级“鹅掌楸自然保护区”，并授权委托给老寨村的村民进行管理，并以“乡规民约”的形式制定了规章制度，使这片事实上的社区保护地得到了有效的管护。

The forest resources are very rich in Jianhe County where Laozhai village is located. There are 82 households with a population of 405, the major nationality is Dong. In 2012, the farmers' per capital income is 1900-2000 yuan in Laozhai village, with a high level of poverty. There is a natural forest with tulip tree as the prior species of the largest area in China. Jianhe County government built a county-level tulip tree nature reserve on a collective forest land with an area of 50 hectare at Laozhai village. The actual community conserved area got effective management and protection, due to the authorization to Laozhai villagers to manage and implementing village rules and regulations as custom laws.

- 措池村为高寒草原为主的生态系统，由于地处三江源自然保护区核心区之一的“索加-楚玛尔河野生动物核心分区”（46000 平方公里）的腹地地带，被誉为“野生动物天堂”。措池村的农牧民即使在生态文化传统水平普遍较高的藏区进行比较，生态保护意识也非常高。从 2002 年开始，扎西多杰带领的三江源生态环境保护协会不系统地、断断续续地支持措池村的牧民自发的保护行为。2006 年开始在保护国际、北京山水自然保护中心、三江源国家级自然保护区等机构的支持下，措池村开展了两期协议保护项目，组织了 40 余人的牧民巡逻队开展自然资源管理活动，措池村也逐渐地成为国内社区保护地的一个著名案例。

Cuochi is alpine grassland ecosystem. Due to its location in one of the core zones of the Sanjiangyuan Nature Reserve the “Mississauga - Chumaerhe wildlife core Zone” (46,000 hectare) in the hinterland areas, Cuochi is known as the "wildlife paradise." Even comparing with other Tibetan areas with long tradition of ecological conservation and cultural, the pastoralists of Cuochi has more enhanced ecological protection awareness. Since 2002, Zhaxiduojie led Three Rivers Environmental Protection Association to support the initiative conservation activities of local people unsystematically and fitfully. Since 2006, with the support of Conservation International, Beijing Shanshui Conservation Center, Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve and other agencies Cuochi conducted two conservation steward Programmes, organized more than 40 people to establish a pastoralist patrol team and carry out natural resource management activities. Cuochi communities have gradually become a famous case of community conserved area in China.



1. 基于可持续管理的角度对老寨村和措池村的社区保护地建设现状进行评估，一方面发现两个社区保护地长期运行存在的问题，另一方面通过实践增进项目人员对于社区保护地长效机制的认识和理解。
2. 制定《老寨村鹅掌楸社区保护地可持续管理规划》，制定相应的管理制度，开展巡护活动，确保鹅掌楸社区保护地面积从 50 公顷扩展到 500 - 800 公顷。
3. 制定《措池村神山圣湖可持续管理规划》，神山圣湖的位置和边界能够在地形图上勾绘，生物多样性本底初步建立，探索弘扬生态文化与生物多样性保护紧密结合的社区保护模式。
4. 通过开展两次关键技术的培训和在实践中指导，以及试点经济（老寨村）与文化（措池村）方面的激励，提高直接参与社区保护地管理人员的能力和积极性，并在 ICCA 系统注册。
5. 促进政府保护地主管部门、社会保护力量对于社区保护地注册和认证的了解和认识。

1. Evaluate the present status of community conserved areas in Laozhai and Cuochi villages, viewed from the point of sustainable management, which on one hand to find the problems existing in the long-time operation of the two community conserved areas, on the other hand to strength the understanding of project staff about the long-time effective mechanism of community conserved area through practice;
2. Develop the “Sustainable management plan of community conserved area for tulip tree in Laozhai village”, as well as to develop appropriate management institution and to carry out patrol activities, in order to ensure that the community conserved area for tulip will be expanded from 50 hectares to 500-800 hectares;
3. Develop the “Sustainable management plan of community conserved area for the sacred mountains and lakes in Cuochi village”, map the locations and boundaries of sacred mountains, develop biodiversity baseline, and explore the community conservation mode combining the promotion of ecological culture with biodiversity conservation;
4. Enhance the capability and initiative of management staff involved in community conserved areas through 2 trainings of key skills, guidance in practice, motivations in economy of Laozhai and culture in Cuochi, while register the two in ICCA system.
5. Promote the awareness and understanding of registration and certification of community conserved areas to both government agencies who is in charge of protected areas and civil society of environmental protection.



在老寨村

1. 政府机构的协调、交流与参与;
2. 多方参与的会议;
3. 老寨村的社区发展协调;
4. 老寨村社区保护大会;
5. 鹅掌楸社区保护地的打分;
6. 老寨村鹅掌楸保护的勘界;
7. 红豆杉的种植;
8. 社区对社区保护地的认识;
9. 林业部门合作——电磁炉的发放;
10. 社区保护地的保护框架和保护机制。



In Laozhai village

1. Strengthen the role of government agencies on coordination, communication and participation;
2. Organize multi-stakeholder meeting ;
3. Establish community development coordination mechanism in Laozhai village;
4. Organize community conservation convention in Laozhai village;
5. Grade the community conserved area in Laozhai village;
6. Identify the boundary of Laozhai community conserved area;
7. Plant *taxus chinensis*;
8. Increase the community awareness of Laozhai community conserved area;
9. Cooperate with forestry sector--- distribution of induction cookers;
10. Establish the protection framework and mechanism of Laozhai community conserved area.



在措池村

1. 帮助村民们举办生态文化节;
2. 制定村级资源管理制度;
3. 监测、巡护和恢复;
4. 保护主体建设。

In Cuochi village

1. Help the villagers organize eco-cultural festival;
2. Develop village-level resource management system ;
3. Conduct monitoring/patrolling and restoration;
4. Build the capacity of protection body.



成果

Achievements

在老寨村

- 村民开始制订并实施更规范更有效的保护巡护计划；
The villagers began to develop and implement more regulative and effective protection patrolling plan.
- 完成 ICCA 注册；
The ICCA registration has been completed;
- 2015年6月5日老寨鹅掌楸社区保护地荣获阿拉善绿色环保奖；
On June 5th 2015, Laozhai Community Conserved Area for tulip trees received the sixth SEE Ecological Award;
- 通过项目活动中广泛的社区资源梳理，以及注册将带来的影响，增强了村民的热情和信心，妇女在社区参与度显著提高。
The enthusiasm and confidence of villagers, as well as the participation of women in the community have been greatly strengthened, through a wide range of community resources investigation and ICCA registration carrying out by the project.



在措池村

- 在生态监测方面，协会帮助措池村设立了18个野生动物监测小区、1个气温变化监测点、1个雪山冰川监测点、9个物候监测点和3个野生动物与人的冲突信息收集点；
In the aspect of ecological monitoring, the Guizhou Anthropology Association helps the village to set up 18 wildlife monitoring areas, 1 temperature monitoring station, 1 mountain glacier monitoring station, 9 phenological monitoring stations and 3 points for collecting wildlife and human conflict information.
- 在巡护方面，措池村确定野牦牛、盘羊、白唇鹿、藏羚羊及雪豹五个物种为主要保护对象，对它们的繁殖地、重要栖息地进行专人定期巡护。
In the aspect of patrolling, 5 species including wild yak, argali, the white-lipped deer, antelope, and snow leopard are identified as the targeted species for protection. Regular patrolling has been conducted in their breeding grounds and important habitats.
- 在生态恢复方面，主要是针对五个保护物种的繁殖地、孤岛化栖息地和重要走廊带开展休牧和拆除网围栏等活动，减少人类干扰。
In the aspect of ecological restoration, rest grazing and removal of fence have been conducted, in order to protect the breeding grounds, and restore isolated habitats and important corridor for the 5 key targeted species.



项目机构

Project Partner Agencies

全球环境基金小额赠款计划 (GEF-SGP)

作为全球环境基金资助项目的组成部分之一，小额赠款计划成立于 1992 年，由联合国开发计划署负责实施，联合国项目管理办公室负责执行。小额赠款计划直接向非政府组织和社区组织提供资金和技术，支持他们保护和恢复自然，同时提高人们福祉和生计的活动。小额赠款计划支持的优先领域为：保护生物多样性、减缓气候变化、保护国际水域、防止土地退化和消除持久性有机污染物。目前，这个计划已经在全球 125 个国家支持 14500 多个社区项目。

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP)

As a corporate programme funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Small Grants Programme was established in 1992, implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the GEF partnership, and is executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). SGP channels financial and technical support directly to NGOs and CBOs for activities that conserve and restore the environment while enhancing people's well-being and livelihoods. SGP supports activities in these priorities—biodiversity conservation, abatement of climate change, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation and elimination of persistent organic pollutants and chemicals of global concern. With presence in more than 125 countries, SGP has supported more than 14,500 community-based projects worldwide.

联合国开发计划署 (UNDP)

联合国开发计划署同社会各阶层的人们建立伙伴关系，帮助各国克服危机，推动和维持能够改善每个人生活品质的发展类型。在全球 170 多个国家和地区，我们提供全球视点和深入本土的见解，帮助建立民强国盛的国家。三十多年来，作为联合国从事发展的全球网络，联合国开发计划署充分利用其全球发展经验，支持中国制定应对发展挑战的解决之道，并为中国开展南南合作和参与全球发展提供协助。联合国开发计划署目前在中国的重点工作领域为：减少贫困、善治、危机预防与恢复及能源与环境。

United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in more than 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

UNDP has drawn on world-wide experience for over three decades to assist China both in developing solutions to its own ongoing development challenges, and in its south-south cooperation and engagement in global development. Domestically, our work focuses on Good Governance, Energy & Environment, Poverty Reduction and Disaster Management.

贵州省人类学学会 (GAA)

贵州省人类学学会成立于 2012 年，是一个整合多学科以及理论和实践力量的应用性研究平台。通过这个平台，把贵州省以及西部从事人类学研究、参与式环境保护，贫困地区社区发展的研究人员和实践者联系起来，以建立一个系统的，推动人文—环境和谐发展的行动研究平台。从成立至今，开展了研究类型项目 4 个，并成功举办 2 次国际性学术会议。

Guizhou Anthropology Association (GAA)

Guizhou Anthropology Association was founded in 2012, which is an applied research platform integrating the multi-disciplinary theories and practice. Through this platform, we can connect the researchers with practitioners both of whom are engaged in Anthropology research, participatory environmental protection and community development of poverty areas in Guizhou province, to establish an action research platform promoting the harmonious development between humanity and environment. Since establishment, it has carried out 4 research projects and successfully held 2 international academic conferences.