FOREWORD

Enhancing community participation in environmental protection is a new approach to conservation now being trialed and implemented in many protected areas worldwide. Community participation is a very important component of conservation, since local buy-in and involvement add much-needed social stability, manpower and longevity (sustainability) to conservation efforts. In cooperation with both international and local conservation organizations, the Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve (SNNR) therefore aims to develop and launch a program of "community co-management" to increase local community participation in ecological protection and resource management. This approach is an important direction now taken by the Management Bureau of SNNR as it carries out its environmental management work in the Sanjiangyuan region.

Situated in the Reserve's Suojia-Qumahe Wildlife Conservation Area, the ecological importance of Suojia is high. To develop its ecological protection work, the SNNR Management Bureau has already cooperated regularly for several years with both local and international organizations, undertaking activities with increasing levels of local participation. It has thus built good relations with local communities for future collaboration. Through this work, nature reserve staff also have gained experience in international cooperation and now have the capacity to manage and execute project work. In November 2003, the SNNR's first phase of work began with the construction and establishment of the Suojia Station. Now, in the context of limited resources including manpower, and with enthusiastic support for conservation shown by local communities in Suojia, the Reserve has chosen to explore, trial, and progressively develop a new model of conservation – with the first step being to undertake the *Suojia Community Co-management & Biodiversity Protection Pilot Project* described herein. Local government authorities and other conservation organizations as well as local communities will work together on this innovative "community co-management" approach to biodiversity conservation.

The *Suojia Community Co-management & Biodiversity Protection Project* – which is focused on key wildlife habitats in Muqu village and Gexicuochitan wetland in Dangqu village – will help to establish a community network of 15 community wardens, with main responsibilities being to manage and protect ecologically important habitats, to carry out anti-poaching patrols and to regularly monitor wildlife populations. To carry out this work, the SNNR Management Bureau will provide the policy framework and some financial support; the governments of Zhiduo County and Suojia Township will provide assistance; the environmental organizations Plateau Perspectives and Upper Yangtze Organization will support with technical, logistical and financial inputs; and the Suojia Station will be the primary coordinating and implementing agency. The goals of this pilot project are: (1) to improve overall biodiversity protection in Suojia; (2) to provide guidance for the government, enhance community participation, and coordinate natural resource management; and (3) to build the professional capacity of the SNNR through the process of developing an effective "community co-management" model for conservation.

The *Project Plan* aims to provide concrete guidance for implementation of the *Suojia Community Co-management & Biodiversity Protection Project*.

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Suojia is located in western Zhiduo County, Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. It includes four pastoral 'villages' (Muqu, Dangqu, Jiongqu, Yaqu) and 16 'natural villages' or pastoral groups with a population of 3,651 people in 730 families. The average elevation is over 4,500 m above sea level, the climate is cold and windy with no frost-free period, average temperature is

between -4 and 6 degrees Celsius, annual rainfall is 200-300 mm, radiation is 669 kJ/cm^2, and annual hours of sunshine is 2700-2800 hours. The project area thus has low temperatures, little rainfall, strong radiation, and significant sunshine – that is, typical of the Tibetan plateau region.

The topography in Suojia is expansive grasslands and high mountains. Four local rivers (the Yaqu, Muqu, Dangqu and Jiongqu rivers) feed into the headwaters of the Yangtze River, known locally as the Tongtian River. Lakes are also abundant. Additionally, due to permafrost, when surface snow and ice melt in spring and summer, numerous seasonal lakes and wetlands are formed. Snow-capped mountains, glaciers and a variety of other unique geological landforms are common as well.

The main ecosystems in Suojia are alpine meadow and alpine steppe. The alpine meadow covers around 75% and alpine steppe covers around 12% of the land area. Swamp meadow is the third grassland type, covering around 9% of the land area. Small areas of shrubland are restricted to shaded land in the river valleys. The vegetation has a clear altitudinal zonation. The alpine meadow vegetation is distributed between 4,400 – 5,200 m above sea-level. Below 4,400 m, the alpine steppe soil is drier than that of alpine meadow and vegetation is sparser. In areas with poor drainage between 4,200 – 4800 m, there is swamp meadow. In addition, between 4,200 – 4,600 m one can also find a type of shrub meadow pasture. Finally, from 4,600 m to 5,400 m, areas of bare rock and snow (glacier) can be found with no vegetation at all.

Wildlife in Suojia is comprised largely of alpine species and a few more widely distributed species. According to official Chinese sources, there are 23 mammals (5 orders, 11 families), 45 birds (12 orders, 22 families), 2 amphibians (1 order, 2 families) and 1 reptile. Eight of the species (snow leopard, Tibet wild ass, wild yak, Tibetan antelope, white-lipped deer, golden eagle, lammergeyer and black-necked crane) are under State-level Category I protection, and 12 species are under State-level Category II protection. Wildlife species classified as “endangered” in the IUCN Red List include the snow leopard, Tibetan antelope and argali. Wildlife species classified as “threatened” include white-lipped deer, wild yak and black-necked crane. Wildlife classified as “lesser concern” include Tibetan gazelle, and wildlife classified as “near endangered” include the blue sheep (IUCN 2002).

As Suojia is located in the SNNR Suojia-Qumahe Wildlife Conservation Zone, all of the species listed above constitute the primary management targets for the Nature Reserve.

Geographic overview of the region:

	Total area	Core zone	Buffer zone	Experimental zone	Additional detail
Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve (SNNR)	152,300 km^2	31,218 km^2	39,242 km^2	81,882 km^2	Source: Official report of Zhiduo County.
Suojia-Qumahe Conservation Area	41,631 km^2	10,183 km^2	15,638 km^2	15,810 km^2	
Suojia Township	10,854 km^2	3,256 km^2	4,776 km^2	2,822 km^2	
% of the Suojia-Qumahe Wildlife Conservation Area	26.1%	32%	30.5%	17.8%	

The Sanjiangyuan Nature Reserve was established in 2000 and ratified by the State Council as a national level protected area in January 2003. The primary purpose of the nature reserve is to protect Tibetan plateau wetland ecosystems. The total area is 152,300 km^2 (around 20% of the provincial land area) with 3 types of management zones: core areas (31,200 km^2), buffer areas (39,200 km^2) and experimental or trial areas (81,900 km^2). Altogether the nature reserve is comprised of 18 conservation areas, of which 8 focus mainly on wetland protection, 3 on wildlife protection, and 7 on forest and shrubland protection. The larger Sanjiangyuan conservation region includes 17 counties (*xian*) and 70 townships (*xiang*) in Yushu, Guoluo, Hainan and Huangnan Tibetan autonomous prefectures and in Haixi Mongolian and Tibetan autonomous prefecture; and encompasses the entire source area, or headwaters, of the Yangtze, Yellow and Mekong rivers.

The Suojia-Qumahe Wildlife Conservation Area is one of the SNNR'S main wildlife conservation areas and thus plays a key role in wildlife protection in the Sanjiangyuan region. It is located between the Qumahe river and Tongtian river, stretches across a large area of Qumalai and Zhiduo counties (Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province) and is bordered by the Kekexili region in the west. In this area are large tracts of relatively undisturbed plateau ecosystems with significant populations of many kinds of wild animals, including the main conservation targets (i.e., rare and endangered wildlife species): the Tibetan antelope, wild yak, snow leopard, Tibet wild ass, brown bear and black-necked crane. In the northern part of this conservation area (in Cuochi village, Qumahe township), prime wild yak and Tibetan antelope habitat is found in the lower-middle reaches of a tributary of the Yangtze River. Each year in late June and early July, Tibetan antelope migrate away and cross the Qinghai-Tibet Highway to reach their birthing grounds in the Kekexili region, and then return again in late August. Additionally, in the southwest part of this conservation area – that is, in the Basigongka area (Muqu village, Suojia township) and the central part of upper Tongtian River (Cuochi village, Qumahe township) – there are important areas for wild yak, Tibetan wild ass, Tibetan antelope, snow leopard and black necked crane. Tibetan antelope and gazelle are especially abundant in the Basigongka area, and according to a recent survey it was discovered that this population of Tibetan antelope is the only reproducing population in Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve. This area was uninhabited until very recently, as people only started to move into the area over the past several decades. Desertification has become a serious problem, and grassland degradation has intensified, but there has been little or no mining or illegal poaching. Herdsmen from other provinces also have been moving into the area and this now constitutes one of the main threats to biodiversity conservation. At the same time, however, this conservation area is the largest within the Nature Reserve and has the richest wildlife resources. In addition, community support for conservation is high in this area, yet it remains one of the most challenging areas in which to manage natural resources because of remoteness and associated high costs. This is the reason, therefore, that we are now exploring and trialing a new approach to biodiversity conservation, namely, community co-management of natural resources and biodiversity protection.

2. PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1. To develop an effective model for **natural resource management** at a regional level and to establish appropriate management mechanisms. This includes the establishment of effective channels for cooperation between the Nature Reserve's different management units, local communities, and both domestic and foreign conservation organizations; leading to good working relations between the parties and a cooperative atmosphere for the regular and coordinated input of funds, skills and technical support for conservation.

2.2. To formulate a **wildlife conservation plan** with a reasonable program of community-

supported anti-poaching patrols and monitoring of wildlife populations, with financial and technical support to come in part from international conservation organizations. Sound survey techniques and scientific conservation of wild ass, Tibetan antelope, snow leopard and other species, as well as study and support for traditional approaches to biodiversity conservation, will also be developed.

2.3. To develop and establish an appropriate **bird monitoring system**, the aim of which is to assess an important wetland bird habitat in the project area, monitor its bird population dynamics and migration patterns, and monitor potential avian epidemic diseases. In this way, the project will provide a scientific basis for the conservation and management of avian wildlife.

2.4. To develop an effective mechanism for **community-based biodiversity conservation** with improved local awareness of conservation needs, enhanced community enthusiasm to participate in environmental work, and the development of appropriate management structures to properly apply national ecological protection policies and regulations.

2.5. To assess and attempt to resolve **human-wildlife conflict** issues, with a main focus on the problem of destruction of winter homes by brown bear, aiming to reduce the number of human-wildlife conflict events.

2.6. To select, train and employ **local wardens** who can effectively **protect and manage the fauna and flora** of the SNNR's Suojia-Qumahe Wildlife Conservation Area.

2.7. To build management ability at multiple levels through **training workshops and other forms of staff development**. Through various forms of technical training, the project aims to improve management skills of the SNNR's administrative personnel as well as residents in the project area, and to increase knowledge of government officials about ecology and biodiversity, in order to better resolve emerging problems of conservation and resource utilization encountered by the nature reserve and herding communities.

3. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

3.1. Project location

Targeting especially the wildlife distributed in Muqu and Dangqu villages in Suojia, 6 monitoring points (or transects) will be established for snow leopard and blue sheep, 2 for Tibetan antelope, 1 for Tibetan wild ass, 1 for wild yak, and 5 for wetland birds (in total, 15 monitoring and patrol areas with local wardens). The SNNR Suojia Station will be in charge of an additional wetland ecosystem monitoring site in the Cuochi wetland area.

More geographic information about the above conservation network is provided in Appendix 1.

3.2. Wildlife patrols and monitoring activities

Wildlife patrols and monitoring activities will be planned and scheduled according to the particular geographic distributions and habitat preferences of the target wildlife species in Suojia district. In total, 19 community monitors and 2 coordinators will oversee the wildlife anti-poaching patrols and regular monitoring activities planned for the afore-mentioned 15 focal areas. In this way a new approach, or model, for community-based natural resource management and

biodiversity conservation is launched, working in concert with a network of local wardens in the Sanjiangyuan region.

3.2.1. Snow leopard

3.2.1.1. Wildlife monitoring

Four wildlife surveys will be conducted each year by local community monitors, once per season on the following dates: 10 January, 10 April, 10 July and 10 October. The wildlife surveys will be conducted by community wardens (monitors) along agreed 3-5 km long transects determined by relevant geographical features. According to standard monitoring protocols, all sightings of fresh snow leopard scat, scent marks, tracks and scrapes will be noted.

3.2.1.2. Inspection patrols

According to the area's special characteristics, *ad hoc* patrol activities will be undertaken, namely, inspection will be made of all relevant reports (e.g., environmental resources destroyed or harmed, occurrence of wildlife poaching, or livestock attacked by snow leopard, etc.).

3.2.1.3. Environmental awareness

Wildlife monitors (wardens) will disseminate information about the nature reserve and wildlife protection laws and regulations as well as environmental conservation policies to local people and visitors in their geographic area. They also will assist the local people to adopt good measures of garbage disposal.

3.2.2. Tibetan wild ass (Kiang)

3.2.2.1. Wildlife monitoring

Four wildlife surveys will be conducted each year by the local monitors, once per season on the following dates: 10 January, 10 April, 10 July and 10 October. The wildlife surveys will be conducted by community wardens (monitors) along agreed 30-50 km long transects determined by relevant geographical features. All sightings of Tibetan wild ass will be noted with population numbers duly noted according to standard monitoring protocols.

3.2.2.2. Inspection patrols

According to the area's special characteristics, *ad hoc* patrol activities will be undertaken, namely, inspection will be made of all relevant reports (e.g., environmental resources destroyed or harmed, or occurrence of Tibetan wild ass damaging herders' fences or pastures, etc.).

3.2.2.3. Environmental awareness

Wildlife monitors (wardens) will disseminate information about the nature reserve and wildlife protection laws and regulations as well as environmental conservation policies to local people and visitors in their geographic area. They also will assist the local people to adopt good measures of garbage disposal.

3.2.3. Wild yak

3.2.3.1. Wildlife monitoring

Wildlife surveys will be conducted on a regular schedule as well as an *ad hoc* basis. The planned surveys will be conducted once per year on 10 May. The survey transect will be from the herder's home directly to Zhiluoqing (i.e., the first gorge of Yanzhanggang). All sightings of wild yak will be noted, with observed population numbers, according to standard monitoring protocols. *Ad hoc* notes will also be made of all wild yak seen in the vicinity of the monitor's home, including time of arrival and of departure, numbers observed, herd composition and the location of sighting.

3.2.3.2. Inspection patrols

According to the area's special characteristics, *ad hoc* patrol activities will be undertaken, namely, inspection will be made of all relevant reports (e.g., environmental resources destroyed or harmed, or occurrence of wild yak taking away herders' livestock or damaging fences or pastures, etc.).

3.2.3.3. Environmental awareness

Wildlife monitors (wardens) will disseminate information about the nature reserve and wildlife protection laws and regulations as well as environmental conservation policies to local people and visitors in their geographic area. They also will assist the local people to adopt good measures of garbage disposal.

3.2.4. Tibetan antelope (Chiru)

3.2.4.1. Wildlife monitoring

Two surveys will be conducted each year by the local monitors, on 30 July and 26 December, during the Tibetan antelopes' migration and breeding season and in their winter mating season. The monitoring route will be 30-50 km long. Monitors shall take note of numbers seen and also important dates of Tibetan antelope migrations and breeding patterns.

3.2.4.2. Inspection patrols

According to the geographic distribution of Tibetan antelope, regular wildlife monitoring should be combined with *ad hoc* patrols in order to prevent disturbance by outsiders, especially during the migration, breeding and mating seasons.

3.2.4.3. Environmental awareness

Wildlife monitors (wardens) will disseminate information about the nature reserve and wildlife protection laws and regulations as well as environmental conservation policies to local people and visitors in their geographic area. They also will assist the local people to adopt good measures of garbage disposal.

3.2.5. Wetland birds

Gexicuochitan wetland is a large 80 km^2 wetland situated in Dangqu village, starting around 6 km south of Suojia town, which serves as an important resting area during the bird migration season and also an important breeding area for black-necked crane.

3.2.5.1. Wildlife monitoring

Five monitors will conduct both regular (daily) monitoring for avian flu and seasonal monitoring surveys for selected wetland bird species. The wardens will combine livestock herding activities with monitoring for birds affected by avian flu, reporting any dead bird seen within 24 hours to SNNR Suojia Station. The regular monitoring of birdlife will also occur three time per year, on 20 May, 20 July and 20 October (i.e., during the main breeding season, nursing season, and migration departure time). Monitoring will take place along 5 km routes, with bird numbers (counting both adult and young birds) and times of migration noted.

3.2.5.2. Inspection patrols

Two inspection patrols (anti-poaching patrols) will be made per year, one in either April or May and another between 15-30 October.

3.2.5.3. Environmental awareness

Wildlife monitors (wardens) will disseminate information about the nature reserve and wildlife protection laws and regulations as well as environmental conservation policies to local people and visitors in their geographic area. They also will assist the local people to adopt good measures of garbage disposal and recycling work.

An overview of community monitoring tasks (surveys, patrols, etc.) is provided in Appendix 2.

3.3. Project organization

This project is a mutual collaboration between government agencies, international conservation organizations, local civil society and local communities. Each party will draw on its particular strengths to achieve project goals. The governments of Zhiduo County and Suojia Township will bring policy-level support to the project; international organizations will provide both financial and technical support; scientific institutions will provide technical assistance; and the SNNR Management Bureau will provide seed funding and serve in a supervisory and coordination role. The SNNR Suojia Station, according to the local cultural situation, will help to develop local conservation awareness and enhance the degree of local participation in conservation activities, seeking to move local people from a passive support for environmental protection to more active involvement in conservation initiatives. The Suojia Station will thus combine direction of this trial project with coordination of all partners' work and project implementation. Village committees in Muqu and Dangqu will be responsible for data collection and feedback, and the task of the two designated community coordinators will be to serve both as liaison between their respective community's wardens and the Suojia Station, and to coordinate collection of wildlife data as well as assistance with data analysis and with wetland ecological monitoring. Additionally, a clear agreement and monitoring protocols for community wardens will be developed to ensure a smooth operation and successful implementation of project activities.

A project organizational chart is provided in Appendix 3.

4. Community requirements

Several needs were expressed at the meeting held at the SNNR Suojia Station in October 2007, at which the SNNR Management Bureau, Plateau Perspectives, Upper Yangtze Organization and community members were all present. Most of these expressed needs have been incorporated into

the project, as described below.

4.1. Establishment of nature reserve boundaries in Tibetan antelope area

Herders from both Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and Qinghai Province live in the western Xiqia Mountains and eastern Riqing Mountains, an area with unclear boundary demarcations. This is an important habitat for the Tibetan antelope. However there frequently are people from TAR who come to this area for herding. Therefore it is important to set up boundary markers in this area to clearly delineate the nature reserve zone and to restrict people's entry into this zone.

4.2. Confer clear authority and jurisdiction to community wardens

When community wardens discover unlawful activities (including destruction of wildlife or plant resources, degradation of the ecological environment, mining or poaching activities, etc.), they must be able to show proof of their identity, authority and jurisdiction so that they can stop such activities. For example, if illegal hunting were to occur, they would be able to show their badge and stop the intruder's illegal action. If the person does not comply, then the community warden would report the incident to the local "forest police" or the SNNR Management Bureau.

4.3. Capacity building (training activities)

4.3.1. Training on wildlife monitoring

Previous training in snow leopard monitoring techniques has led to good results. However more training is still needed, including for monitoring of Tibetan antelope, wild yak and wetland birds.

4.3.2. Environmental awareness and education

The UYO has regularly provided environmental education in Suojia's village schools, but further work still needs to be carried out. They also have helped to raise public environmental awareness. Additional work still needs to be done to reduce garbage pollution and to increase recycling.

4.4. Awareness raising

4.4.1. Production of educational VCD

It was suggested that it would be helpful to produce an educational VCD about the plant and animal resources of Suojia, together with nature conservation topics and an overview of the local socio-cultural situation (i.e., social customs and traditional culture).

4.4.2. Production of booklet about wildlife laws, natural history, etc.

A booklet about nature reserve laws and regulations as well as national wildlife laws will be printed in both Chinese and Tibetan. Additionally, a booklet about the wildlife of Suojia will be published along with other information about the Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve. Other publications will include maps and educational information about avian flu.

4.5. Monitoring equipment

To carry out their work, local community wardens will need binoculars and other basic equipment, including warden outfits, plus several cameras and video cameras.

4.5.1. Binoculars

Each wildlife warden will need one set of binoculars.

4.5.2. Cameras

Eleven (11) cameras will be needed; not one per warden, but for every main field location.

4.5.3. Video cameras

Two (2) video cameras are needed, one per village (Dangqu and Muqu) in the project area.

4.5.4. Projector

The Suojia Station has need of a projector for training and environmental awareness workshops.

4.6. Human-wildlife conflict

Community members also felt there was an urgent need to start research in order to resolve the problem of brown bear attacks on local people's homes.

5. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activity 1. Establish boundary markers

Supporting unit(s):	Qinghai Forest Bureau
Implementing unit(s):	SNNR Management Bureau
Detailed activities:	Set up boundary markers over a length of 100 km in the Basigongka area
Timeframe:	2008-2010
Budget:	-

Activity 2. Develop capacity/authority of wardens for anti-poaching

Supporting unit(s):	SNNR Management Bureau
Implementing unit(s):	SNNR Suojia Station
Detailed activities:	Train and equip wardens with appropriate information and badges
Timeframe:	2008
Budget:	1,000 RMB

Activity 3. Environmental education

Supporting unit(s):	SNNR Management Bureau, Plateau Perspectives
Implementing unit(s):	SNNR Suojia Station, Upper Yangtze Organization
Detailed activities:	Environmental education in the village and township schools, awareness raising community festivals, preparation of literacy materials for women, garbage disposal, and building environmental education centre in Suojia
Timeframe:	2008-2010
Budget:	160,000 RMB

Activity 4. Capacity building (training in wildlife monitoring)

Supporting unit(s):	SNNR Management Bureau, Plateau Perspectives
Implementing unit(s):	SNNR Suojia Station, Plateau Perspectives, Upper Yangtze Organization

Detailed activities:	Training in wetland bird identification and monitoring, mammal surveys, use of non-invasive monitoring techniques (e.g., camera traps), GIS, etc.
Timeframe:	2008-2010
Budget:	50,000 RMB

Activity 5. Environmental awareness (VCD)

Supporting unit(s):	SNNR Management Bureau, Plateau Perspectives
Implementing unit(s):	SNNR Suojia Station
Detailed activities:	Production and distribution of educational VCD on the natural history and culture of the Suojia area, printing and distribution of regulations, preparation and printing of Suojia wildlife species map, other publicity
Timeframe:	2008-2010
Budget:	25,000 RMB

Activity 6. Human-wildlife conflict

Supporting unit(s):	SNNR Management Bureau, Plateau Perspectives
Implementing unit(s):	SNNR Suojia Station, Plateau Perspectives, Upper Yangtze Organization
Detailed activities:	Organize discussion groups, research and trial ways to minimize human-wildlife conflict
Timeframe:	2008-2010
Budget:	54,000 RMB

Activity 7. Snow leopard conservation

Supporting unit(s):	SNNR Management Bureau, Plateau Perspectives
Implementing unit(s):	SNNR Management Bureau, SNNR Suojia Station, Plateau Perspectives, Upper Yangtze Organization
Detailed activities:	Set up several automatic camera-traps in snow leopard habitat to survey and photograph snow leopard, and to train wardens in ecology and conservation
Timeframe:	2008-2010
Budget:	100,000 RMB

Activity 8. Tibetan wild ass conservation

Supporting unit(s):	SNNR Management Bureau, Plateau Perspectives
Implementing unit(s):	SNNR Management Bureau, SNNR Suojia Station, Plateau Perspectives, Upper Yangtze Organization
Detailed activities:	Field investigation and monitoring of wild ass to determine movement patterns, areas of possible conflict with people, make conservation plan
Timeframe:	2009-2010
Budget:	100,000 RMB

Activity 9. Project vehicle

Supporting unit(s):	Plateau Perspectives
Implementing unit(s):	SNNR Suojia Station, Plateau Perspectives
Detailed activities:	Purchase vehicle for use by Suojia Station and Plateau Perspectives
Timeframe:	2008
Budget:	80,000 RMB

Activity 10. Equipment for Suojia Station

Supporting unit(s):	SNNR Management Bureau, Plateau Perspectives
Implementing unit(s):	SNNR Suojia Station, Plateau Perspectives
Detailed activities:	Purchase equipment needed, printing of educational materials

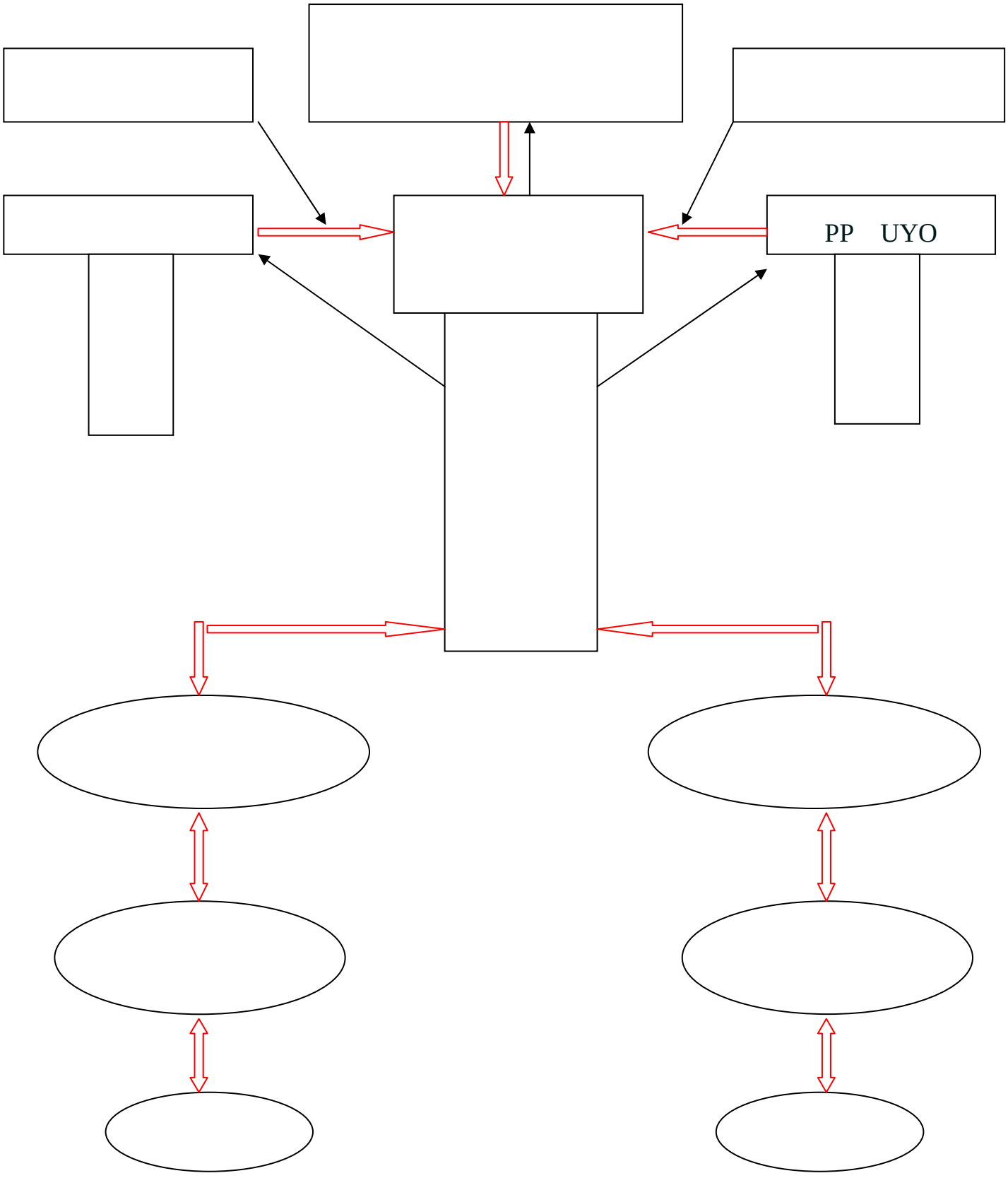
Timeframe: 2008
Budget: 25,000 RMB

Activity 11. Equipment for community wardens
Supporting unit(s): SNNR Management Bureau, Plateau Perspectives
Implementing unit(s): SNNR Suojia Station, Plateau Perspectives
Detailed activities: Purchase equipment needed for local wardens
Timeframe: 2008-2010
Budget: 60,000 RMB

Activity 12. Reward fund for wardens
Supporting unit(s): SNNR Management Bureau, Plateau Perspectives
Implementing unit(s): SNNR Suojia Station, Plateau Perspectives
Detailed activities: Develop additional incentive mechanism for wardens
Timeframe: 2008-2009
Budget: 20,000 RMB

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The project plan contained herein aims to assist both with protected area management in general and with subsequent project monitoring and evaluation. Final project evaluation will be made on the basis of this plan. In addition, according to the results of regular and/or mid-term monitoring and evaluation of the project, some adjustment(s) to the management plan may be made if agreed by both parties.


PP UYO

三江源“一村一点”管护工作正式启动

靳代樱　建　军

近日，在青海省三江源自然保护区管理局组织协调下，位于“三江源”自然保护区索加地区的“一村一点”保护管理工作正式启动，标志着我省三江源自然保护区的保护管理工作迈上了一个新的台阶。

索加地区位于玉树藏族自治州治多县西部，是三江源国家级自然保护区楚玛尔野生动物保护区的组成部分，近年来，随着保护区保护工作的深入，青海省三江源管理局面临着如何与当地搭建社区参与生态保护工作的问题，调动社区参与保护工作的积极性和有效性，挖掘社区公众的保护力量等一系列问题。因此，青海省三江源自然保护区管理局结合实际，提出保护管理工作应从社区共管、协作共处的适应性管理理念出发，初步确定了索加地区“一村一点”社区协作保护管理模式，搭建了索加地区保护管理部门与社区共管共建的工作平台，创建了保护管理部门与当地社区共管共建的先例。

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