

## 全球环境基金

### Global Environment Facility



全球环境基金成立于1991年，其目标是通过提供资金和技术支持保护全球环境，解决环境退化问题。通过资助生物多样性、气候变化、国际水域、消耗臭氧层物质、土地退化和持久性有机污染物六个重点领域的项目，从而实现取得全球环境效益的最终目标。

Established in 1991, the Global Environment Facility aims to solve environment problems through providing funds and technical supports. The six priority areas of GEF supported are Conservation of Biodiversity, Climate Change, International Waters, ODS (ozone depleting substances), Land Degradation and POPs.

## 小额赠款计划

### Small Grants Programme



全球环境基金小额赠款计划成立于1992年，其“全球思维，脚踏实地”体现了可持续发展的本质，通过提供资金和技术支持，在保护环境的同时提高人们的福利和生计。

Established in 1992, the GEF Small Grants Programme embodies the very essence of sustainable development by "thinking globally acting locally". By providing financial and technical support to projects that conserve and restore the environment while enhancing people's well-being and livelihoods.

## 联合国开发计划署

### United Nations Development Programme



联合国开发计划署是联合国的一个下属机构，致力于推动人类可持续发展，协助各国提高适应能力，帮助人们创造更美好的生活。

UNDP is an agency of UN which aims to promote sustainable development and help countries to increase their adapt ability, in order to create better life.

## 屏边自然保护协会

### Nature Conservation Association of Pingbian



屏边自然保护协会是一家民政注册的环保组织，致力于生物多样性和环境保护以及社区可持续发展工作。

Nature Conservation Association of Pingbian is an environmental organization registered in Civil Affairs Bureau which is focused on biodiversity conservation, environmental protection and community sustainable development.



## 联合国开发计划署/全球环境基金小额赠款计划 “云南省大围山社区保护地建设项目”



### UNDP/GEF/SGP project Construction of indigenous people's and community conserved territories and areas (ICCA) in Daweishan Mountain, Yunnan Province

全球环境基金小额赠款计划  
Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme  
联合国开发计划署  
United Nations Development Programme  
屏边自然保护协会  
Natural Conservation Association of Pingbian



在中国云南省的东南部，保存着一片完好的原始雨林。这片雨林位于全球34个生物多样性热点地区之一的印缅地区，同时也是中国三大生物多样性中心之一，北部湾中心的核心部分，拥有独特而异常丰富的生物多样性。为了更好的保护这片具有全球生物多样性意义的雨林，1996年云南省人民政府在原有省级保护区的基础上，将河口南溪花鱼洞林区、小围山边境国防林区、屏边钻天坡林区、大老柏箐林区，红河苏铁省级自然保护区全部纳入大围山自然保护区。2001年，经国务院批准，大围山自然保护区被正式列为国家级自然保护区。

Daweishan, located in southeastern Yunnan province of China, has an intact rainforest which belongs to the Beibu-Gulf Center (one of the three biodiversity centers in China) and Indo-Burma hotspot (one of the 34 biodiversity hot-spots worldwide). To better protect this rainforest with unique and rich species diversity, the People's Government of Yunnan Province expanded Daweishan Nature Reserve in 1996 to incorporate Huayudong Forest, Xiaoweishan Forest, Zuantianpo Forest, Dalaobaijing Forest and Honghe Cycas Reserve. In 2001, the Chinese State Council officially approved Daweishan as a National Nature Reserve.



大围山自然保护区地跨屏边、河口、蒙自、个旧等4县市，总面积439平方公里，区内最低海拔100米，最高海拔2365米。大围山是中国

大陆唯一分布湿润雨林的地区，也是热带山地森林生态系统垂直谱系最完整的地区，在大围山2000多米的海拔高差范围内，从低到高依次分布有热带湿润雨林、季雨林、山地雨林、季风常绿阔叶林、苔藓常绿阔叶林和山顶苔藓矮林。大围山拥有非常丰富的物种多样性，其中国家一级保护植物有12种，二级保护植物23种，一级保护动物12种，二级保护动物46种。

大围山自然保护区内，尤其是核心区还分布着一些村寨，生活着苗族、彝族等少数民族。这些原住民的生产生活都依赖于这片原始雨林。随着人口的增长和社会经济的发展，人类活动对雨林和保护区的影响日益显著，毁林开荒、生态退化、野生动植物数量减少等问题日益突出。但村寨的土地并不属于保护区，社区也没有把自己看作保护区的一个有机组成部分并规范自己的行为，社区的生活和发展经常和保护发生冲突，不利于大围山生物多样性的长久保护。



Daweishan National Nature Reserve crosses Pingbian, Hekou, Mengzi and Gejiu counties with the total area of 439 square kilometer. The elevation of the reserve is varied from 100 meter to 2365 meter. Daweishan has the only humid rainforest in the mainland of China and has a complete tropical mountain forest ecosystem vertical profile. From the bottom to the top, there are tropical humid rainforest, montane rainforest, monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest, mossy evergreen broad-leaved forest and mossy dwarf forest. Daweishan has extremely rich biodiversity which has 12 Grade I National Protected Plants, 23 Grade II National Protected Plants, 12 Grade I National Protected Animals and 46 Grade II National Protected Animals.

Within Daweishan Reserve, especially in the core zone of the reserve, there are some villages habitat with Yi, Miao and other ethnic groups. These people's life highly depends on the forest and with the increasing population and social-economic development, the pressures on the forest is also increasing. Deforesting, ecological degradation, wild species disappearing still happened. However, as the village's land did not belong to the reserve and the community did not regulate their activities, there are frequently conflicts between the survival and protection which caused negative impacts to the long term biodiversity conservation.

在联合国开发计划署/全球环境基金小额赠款计划 (UNDP /GEF/SGP) 的支持下，屏边苗族自治县自然保护区协会于2013年10月开始实施“大围山社区保护地建设”项目。项目在大围山保护区核心区内的三个村寨、马龙底、鲁底马和长坡开展。



这三个村均为少数民族村寨，他们的生产和生活对大围山保护区及其生物多样性有着直接而重要的影响。

项目的总体目标是提高三个村寨的生物多样性及生态保护意识能力和可持续发展能力；通过发展可持续生计（生物多样性产品）和替代能源，有效的保护森林和生物多样性；注册社区保护地，建立社区保护机制及其与保护区管理局的协调共管机制。项目的主要活动包括与大围山保护区管理分局共同召开村民会，开展生物多样性、养蜂技术、沼气和清洁能源以及社区保护地培训，支持村寨开展养蜂，成立注册养蜂合作社以及开展蜂蜜有机认证，支持社区成立生物多样性管理委员会和社区巡护队并开展定期巡护和生物多样性监测活动，制定实施社区保护行动并完成社区保护地注册，完成社区沼气建设，使用沼气替代薪柴，制作相关的指南和宣传折页，开展各种宣传及交流活动。

Under the support of UNDP and GEF/SGP, Nature Conservation Association of Pingbian launched the “Construction of Daweishan ICCA” project on Oct. 2013. The project was carried out in the 3 villages locating in the core zone of Daweishan reserve, i.e. Malongdi, Ludima and Changpo Village, which has direct and significant impacts on the reserve and its biodiversity. The overall objectives of this project were 1) Raise the 3 project villages’ awareness on protection and enhance their capacity on sustainable development, 2) effectively protect forest and biodiversity through develop sustainable livelihood and clean energy, and 3) register ICCA and develop co-management mechanisms between the communities and reserve administration bureau.

Major activities included village conference, training (on biodiversity, beekeeping and products certification, biogas use and clean energy, and ICCA registration), publicity activities, registration of beekeeping cooperative and ICCA, community patrol and biodiversity image monitoring, community protection actions, and biogas construction.



大围山保护区里的村寨  
Villages in Daweishan Reserve

## 社区保护意识和能力提高



村民会

Village Conference

提高社区保护意识和能力是大围山社区保护地建设项目的重要组成部分。只有社区的意识 and 能力得到有效的提高，才能长久而有效的保护环境和生物多样性。

实施期间，项目共在三个

项目村召开了8次村民会，并开展了5个主题（养蜂技术、生物多样性、巡护和生物多样性影像监测、社区保护地、农村新能源）的14次培训会，此外项目开展了不定期入户培训和社区生物多样性管理委员会成员交流会，发放指南和手册共120本，宣传折页共2400多份以及其他宣传和培训材料。这些培训和宣传活动覆盖了三个项目村的所有96户农户，有效的提高了项目村的环境和生物多样性保护意识和能力，促进社区可持续生计的发展和清洁能源的使用。

此外，我们始终强调社区是项目实施的主体，尤其是项目后半阶段社



培训会

Training Meeting

## Awareness raising and capacity building

Awareness raising and capacity building is a key component of the project since communities' awareness and capacity are critical for long term and effective protection.

During project period, we organized 8 village conference in the 3 villages and carried 14 training on 5 topics (i.e. beekeeping and certification, biodiversity, patrol and biodiversity image monitoring, ICCA, and new energy in rural area). In addition, the project carried out frequently individual training and workshops, distributed 120 copies of 4 guideline book and over 2400 leaflets. These training and publicity activities covered all the 96 households in the 3 villages which significantly increased their awareness and capacity on environment and biodiversity protection, as well as promoted sustainable livelihood and clean energy.

In addition, we always emphasized the community is the principal part of the project.

Especially in the later period when the community committee



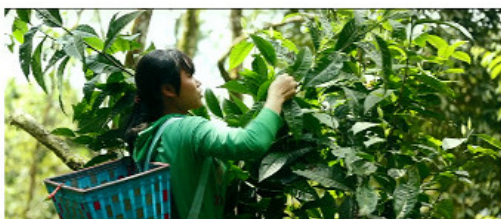
生物多样性入户培训

Biodiversity in home training

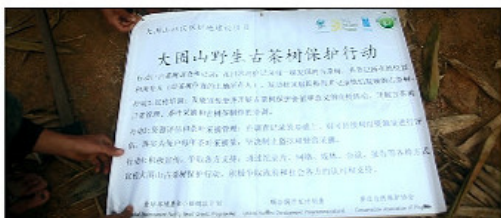
区生物多样性管理委员成立并开展相关培训后，活动就基本都由管委会负责组织实施，包括村民会、培训、巡护和生物多样性影像监测、沼气池建设、养蜂等等。同时我们也根据开展的活动，直接将相关经费拨付给管委会，这也较为有效的提高了社区的认同感和责任感，提高了社区保护意识和能力。



社区生物多样性管理委员会  
Community Biodiversity Committee



采茶  
Tea Picking



古茶树保护行动  
Ancient Tea Tree Action

经过一年多的实践，2014年11月长坡村的代表提出了一个想法，即希望保护村子周围的古茶树，这也是社区第一次提出他们自己的保护想法。我们非常支持社区的想法，并与社区一起分析古茶树的现状、面临的威胁和保护行动。经过充分的讨论，我们与社区村一起制订了《大围山野生古茶树保护行动》，成立了社区管理机制并在村里树立了标牌。

was established, most activities such as village conference, training, patrolling, biodiversity monitoring, biogas and beekeeping were then implemented by the committee. Project funds were also directly give to the committee according to the activities. These not only increased communities' awareness and capacity, but also significantly increased communities' ownership and responsibility.

On Nov. 2014, Changpo village put forward an idea that they want to protect the ancient tea trees around the village. We are very happy that the community could make their own protection action and discussed the situation, threats and actions together with the community.

Finally, we together developed the <Daweishan Ancient Tea Tree Action> and established the management mechanism.



社区管委会组织的村民会  
Village conference organized  
by community committee

## 社区巡护和生物多样性影像监测

2014年6月开始，大围山社区保护地的三个村都陆续开始实施巡护和生物多样性监测活动，项目为社区巡护队配备了相机、GPS、对讲机等设备，社区巡护队至少每月开展一次巡护和监测，较为有效的保护了周边的森林，记录了森林植被影像和一些物种。2014年9月，项目在新现乡召开巡护和监测交流会，三个村巡护队的代表交流分享了巡护的经验教训，并确定了下一步的计划。2015年3月，项目为社区管委会配备了红外相机，以记录夜晚出没的动物。



社区巡护队员 Community rangers

## Community patrol and biodiversity image monitoring

The 3 villages of Daweishan ICCA started patrol and biodiversity image monitoring on June 2014. The project provided GPS, camera, walkie-talkie and other equipment for the patrol team. Rangers carried out patrol and monitoring at least once a month which effectively protected the forest and recorded vegetation and species. On Sept. 2014 the project organized a workshop to share the experiences and lessons learned in the patrol and monitoring, as well as to develop the plan for next period. According to the feedback of the community committee, the project further provided infrared camera trap on Mar. 2015 to record nocturnal animals.



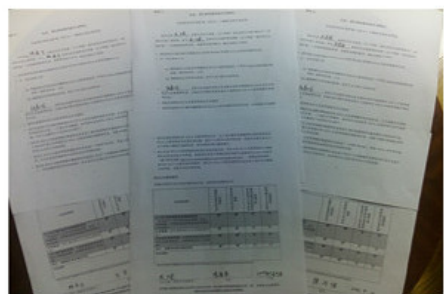
记录的植被和物种

Recorded vegetation and speices

## 社区保护地注册



社区动员  
Community Motivation



自由、事先及知情同意书  
Free, Prior and Informed  
Consent

经过第一次、第二次村民会，生物多样性和社区保护地培训、社区管委会的成立、巡护和生物多样性监测，三个项目村的保护意识和能力得到了提高，也基本了解社区保护地的概念。在此基础上，三个村都同意注册社区保护地并制订了保护行动。2014年9月三个村的代表签署了“自由、事先及知情同意书”并与项目组共同完成了社区保护地登记表和案例研究。2014年12月，我们最终完成了社区保护地的注册登记工作，标志着大围山社区保护地的正式成立。

附：社区保护地注册流程、相关文件以及大围山社区保护地注册案例请参考《社区保护地注册指南》。社区保护地是国际认可的一类保护地，只要社区认可并开展保护就可申请，无需繁琐的手续和大量的投入，同时对生态保护意识建设非常有帮助，因此应大力发展社区保护地。

## ICCA Registration



社区签字  
Community Signature



完成注册  
Complete Registration

Through the 1st and 2nd village conference, biodiversity and ICCA training, community committee operation, patrol and biodiversity monitoring, the 3 villages' awareness and capacity on protection were significantly raised. Villagers understand ICCA concept, they agreed to registered ICCA and make protection actions. On Sept. 2014 the 3 villages signed "Free, Prior and Informed Consent" and complete the registered form/case study together with project team. On Dec. 2014 we complete the ICCA registration which means the Daweishan ICCA was formal established.

Note: For the ICCA registration process, relevant documents and case study of Daweishan ICCA, please see <Guidelines for ICCA registration>. ICCA is a global accepted protected areas and does not need complicate registration process nor require much funds input.



## 可持续生计

可持续生计的发展不仅能提高农民的收入，改善他们的生活，同时也是一个提高保护及发展意识能力，加强乡村治理和生态文明建设、构建和谐乡村的有效途径。

发展可持续生计关键在于社区参与并充分利用现有的资源。经过前期调研和走访，我们选择了发展养蜂这一生计。2014年7月在项目的协助下，社区成立并正式注册了“屏边县底咪养蜂专业合作社”，2014年共有5位蜂农加入合作社，蜂蜜产量约为一百公斤。由于发展较好，因此2015年又有12名蜂农加入，产量预计可达五百公斤。在此基础上，我们在2014年开始注册蜂蜜的欧盟有机认证，并于2015年8月正式提交了相关文件。



营业执照和蜂箱  
Business license and beehive



## Sustainable Livelihood



有机蜂蜜  
Organic honey

Sustainable livelihood not only can increase villagers' income and improve their life standard, but also is a effective way to raise awareness and capacity on protection and development.

Sustainable livelihood development can promote rural governance and ecological civilization, which is helpful to the construction of harmonious villages.

The key point of sustainable livelihood is the full participation of the community and the sustainable use of available resources. Based on previous investigation, we choose beekeeping as the target livelihood. On July 2014, the project helped community to establish “Pingbian Dimi Beekeeping Special Cooperative” and complete the registration. In 2014 the cooperative had 5 members and the honey production was about 100 kg, while in 2015 another 12 members joined cooperative and the honey production increased to about 500 kg. In addition, we started the honey EU organic certification in 2014 and submit documents on Aug. 2015.

## 沼气及新能源推动

沼气是一种理想的农村清洁能源，不仅能解决能源问题，减少薪柴消耗而保护森林，同时也能促进养殖发展，发酵后的沼液沼渣也是极为理想的有机肥。项目启动后就开始积极推动社区沼气建设，组织了3次沼气建设和管理培训并邀请

项目村实地考察在用沼气池。

2015年，项目村均完成了沼气池的建设，建成了30立方集中式沼气池并投入使用。马龙底村由于地质条件难以修建水泥沼气池，因此选用了软体沼气池。此外，项目也在社区宣传培训其他新能源的利用，如太阳能热水器、分布式太阳能发电及微型水电站。今后我们将充分利用各种政策并推动农村新能源的建设和发展。

沼气培训、制定方案和施工  
Biogas training, making plan  
and construction



## Biogas and new energy promotion

Biogas is an ideal clean energy for rural areas which can not only decrease the firewood consumption but also can improve livestock farming and provide good organic fertilizer. From the beginning the project actively promote the biogas construction and organized 3 trainings on biogas construction and management. In 2015 all project villages complete a 30 M3 biogas pool construction and put into use. The Malongdi village could not build a concrete biogas pool due to its geological conditions. Thus the soft biogas bag was used in this village. In addition, the project also carried out training and publicity of other new energy in the communities, such as solar water heater, distributed solar power and micro hydropower station. In the future we will take full advantage of various policies and continually promote new energy development in rural areas.



沼气使用之前和之后  
Before and after  
using biogas

## 宣传与交流活动

项目共制作了4本手册（大围山自然保护区的珍稀物种、社区保护地注册指南、农村新能源手册、养蜂技术与蜂产品认证）以及8份宣传折页，在三个项目村、相关政府部门、NGO、大学、以及向市民和游客共发放230本手册和4000份。2014年我们与全国大学生绿色营共同在屏边县开展环境与生物多样性保护宣传活动，并赴项目村开展活动。此外，项目也邀请了大围山保护区管理分局、屏边县环保局、林业局能源站、西南林业大学、西南生物多样性法律诊所、澳洲植物研究院等机构考察项目村，交流分享项目活动经验。



手册和折页  
Booklets and leaflets

## Publicity and communication

The project published 4 booklets on Rare Species, ICCA Registration, Rural New Energy, Beekeeping and Certification and 8 leaflets. Distributed 230 booklets and 4000 leaflets in project villages, relevant departments, NGOs, Universities, and citizens as well as tourists. In 2014 we carried out a publicity campaign on biodiversity and environment protection in Pingbian together with the National Green Camp and invited them visit project village. In addition, the project had invited Daweishan Reserve Administrative Bureau, Pingbain EPB, Energy Station, Southwest Forestry University, Southwest Biodiversity Legal Institute, Australia Botanic Research Institute to visit project villages and share experiences.



大学生绿色营宣传活动  
National Green Camp  
publicity campaign



项目村及社区保护地考察  
Visiting project villages  
and ICCA