

Project background

Decreasing biodiversity and abnormal climate changes have brought direct and far-reaching impact upon the wetland of the Qinghai Lake. People and animals living in this wetland are being threatened by the deteriorating environment and low income which is disproportionate to the labor they have provided.

Naren Wetland is located on the north bank of the Qinghai Lake, 100° 05' 20" E, 37° 14' 12" W. At altitudes of 3100 – 3300 meters above sea level, this area is cold, windy, rainless, and free from absolute frost-free season, with a yearly average temperature of -1 °C and a yearly precipitation of 300mm, which is a typical plateau climate of low temperature, low rainfall, strong ultra-violet radiation and sufficient sunshine. There are three ice-free springs in Naren Wetland, which are not only the main sources supplying fresh water into the Qinghai Lake, but also the wintering ponds for whooper swans. What is more, Naren Wetland is also a main area for black-necked cranes, an endangered species, to proliferate and migrate. Therefore, it is an important winter transit area for black-necked cranes.

Nevertheless, due to climate changes, the water reserve in the wetland is constantly decreasing. Naren Wetland is threatened by its shrinking size, degenerating grassland, and desertification, all caused by irrational deprivation of its resources. Such an impact is strongly felt by the herdsmen living around the wetland. Pressed by the feeble income from animal husbandry production, these herdsmen are forced to increase the quantity of cultivation, which, in turn, further deteriorates the ecological environment of the wetland, forming a vicious cycle that relentlessly intensifies grassland degradation and desertification. Therefore, it is imperative to create a development model that ensures balanced progress between "biodiversity protection" and "economic benefits" with the purpose of uplifting the wetland protection awareness and capability of the local communities, helping these communities to transform their traditional way of production, increasing the income of herdsmen, and encouraging them to protect and manage wetland resources out of their autonomous initiative. Only in this way will it be possible to protect the wetland area from further shrinkage, grassland degradation and desertification, and eventually rebuild the ecological environment of the wetland.

Project location

Naren community, Gangcha County, Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province

Naren Wetland of Gangcha County has become the largest habitat for black-necked cranes around the Qinghai Lake. It is located in Gangcha County, on the north bank of the Qinghai Lake, covering an area of 1,670 hectares. Geographical location: 100° 05' 20" E, 37° 14' 12" W, 178km from Xining. The area under protection of the project is at altitudes of 3,100 – 3,300 meters above sea level. It is cold, windy, rainless, and free from absolute frost-free season, with a yearly average temperature of -1°C and a yearly precipitation of 300mm, which is a typical plateau climate of low temperature, low rainfall, strong ultra-violet radiation and sufficient sunshine.

Naren community is the major residential area in the wetland, which is populated by people of Tibetan, Han and Mongolian ethnic origins. In total, there are 38 households engaged in agriculture and stockbreeding activities, among which 16 households are involved in stockbreeding, and 22 in agriculture. There are 156 residents living in this community, of whom 32 are elementary pupils and middle school students, and 6 are studying in universities and colleges. Residents with elementary and middle school education background account for 80%, and illiterate and semiliterate account for 20%. Labor resource is sufficient in the community. People rely on traditional stock farming as the major source of income with yearly per capita income of about RMB 2,000 yuan.

Project duration

September 20, 2013 - September 20, 2015

Project objectives

- To increase the sense of pride on the homeland and uplift the ecological protection awareness of the community residents.
- To study the relationship between protecting and exploiting the resources of biodiversity within the community.
- To promote the biodiversity protection awareness of the community and realize the value and significance of such protection.

Project program

- Formulate the protective strategies for the black-necked crane habitat
- 1) Set aside 128 hectares of the wetland in the closest vicinity of the community to serve as a reserved habitat for black-necked cranes.

- Formulate feasible strategies to protect this black-necked crane habitat.
- 2) Take specific measures to protect the above mentioned black-necked crane habitat

- Develop alternative sources of income
- 1) Implement a training program to provide two sessions of training on the subject matter of biodiversity protection and green low-carbon tourism.

- Organize two study trips to the ecological tourist attractions surrounding the Qinghai Lake for the purpose of learning from them their experiences in the provision of accommodation, catering and local special product selling services required for the development of tourism.

- Clean energy substitution campaign
- 1) Baseline investigation on the present status of energy consumption in the community

- 2) Demonstration and promotion of solar energy facilities and initiation of an alternative energy substitution campaign to reduce the impact brought by climate changes upon the community.
- 3) Calculate and verify the quantity of emission reduction made available by the clean energy substitution campaign.

- 4) Hold a press conference to offer to sell the quantity of emission reduction resulted from the clean energy substitution campaign.
- 5) The earnings obtained from selling the quantity of emission reduction shall be returned to the local herdsmen as a way of indirectly increasing their income.

- Infrastructure construction and gender equality
- 1) Renovation of dilapidated houses and new housing construction

- 2) Provide opportunities of learning and training for more women to participate in the production and income increase activities of their households, and enhance their status in social activities.

Expected results of the project

- Enhanced biodiversity protection awareness of the community

- 1) Strategies to Protect the Black-Necked Crane Habitat, Actions to Protect the Black-Necked Crane Habitat, and Rules and Regulations for Villagers are formulated by the community.

- 2) A Community Project Management Committee, of which the nuclear members shall be those who simultaneously hold the membership of the Village Committee, shall be set up to manage and supervise the Surveillance Team and the black-necked crane habitat. A Black-Necked Crane Surveillance Team composed of 8 local community residents shall be formed to regularly patrol the black-necked crane habitat and protect the population of black-necked cranes.

- 3) A member list of the Project Management Committee shall have been announced as well as a list of members of the Surveillance Team. Two sessions of management training shall have been completed for the community residents concerning the management of the project, and five sessions of training shall have been held for the Surveillance Team instructing them how to monitor and evaluate the black-necked crane habitat.

- 4) Naren Wetland Website, Blog and Microblog shall have been set up to publicize biodiversity protection in the wetland.

- 5) Black-Necked Crane Habitat of 128 hectares that is closest to the community shall have been protected.

- 6) Community livelihood shall be improved and the income shall have been increased.
- 110 residents in the community shall have acquired knowledge on biodiversity protection and develop skills of green low-carbon travel.

- 7) Autumn and winter agrainment promising opportunities to experience Tibetan traditions and to observe the winter life of whooper swans shall have basically taken shape. In summer, Tibetan style camping trips to plateau wetlands shall be organized to watch naked carp migration and proliferation in summer, as well as black-necked crane breeding. These arrangements shall be able to increase RMB 400 yuan of average income per household in the whole community.

- Promote new energy utilization to slow down climate changes
- 1) Solar heaters shall have been fixed in 23 households in the community for purposes of popularization and demonstration, reducing about 125 tons of carbon dioxide emission every year.

- 2) Successfully sell 100 tons of reduced quantity of emission and increase RMB 10,000 yuan of income for the community.

- Infrastructure construction and gender equality
- 1) 18 dilapidated houses shall be rebuilt, and 1,200 m² of new houses shall be constructed.

- 2) Women in the community shall have acquired the knowledge and skills about green low-carbon travel, handicraft making and biodiversity protection. Women's enthusiasm towards industrial transformation shall have been increased through these learning tours.



Project organization

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 177 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.

In China, UNDP fosters human development to empower women and men to build better lives. As the UN's development network, UNDP draws on a world of experience to assist China in developing its own solutions to the country's development challenges. UNDP's main focus areas in China are: poverty reduction, inclusive growth, rule of law, governance, energy, environment and climate change.

- 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 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), on behalf of the GEF partnership, and 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. With presence in more than 125 countries, SGP has awarded more than 14,000 grants worldwide.

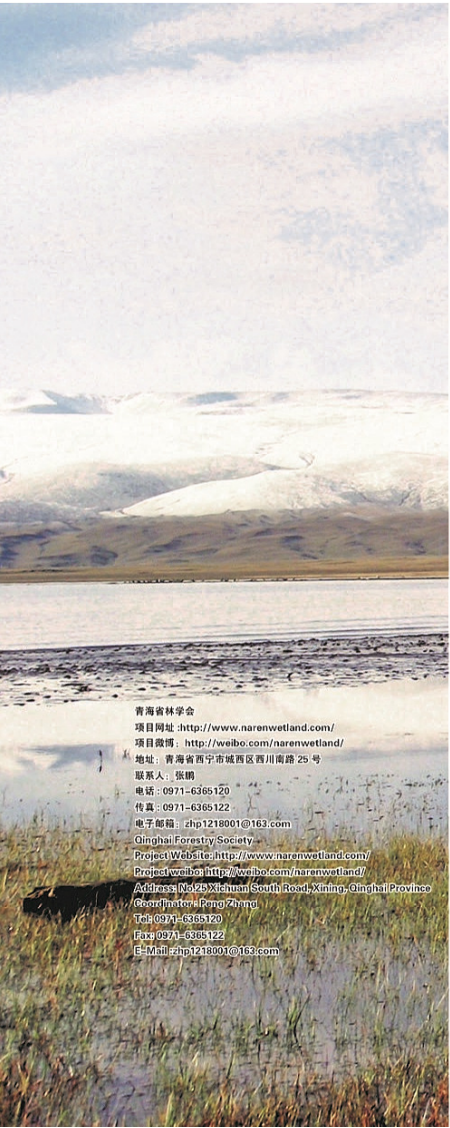
- The tenet of Qinghai Forestry Society: To hold forestry technologists together, to comply with the constitution, the laws, the legislations, the national policy and the social morality. To earnestly implement the Party's basic line and the policy of All Flowers Bloom Together and prompt the scholarship democracy and carry out academic debates. To advocate the dialectical materialism and the historical materialism, to keep the scientific attitude and carry forward the custom of respecting the knowledge and talents, to actively advocate dedicated, initiative, practical and cooperative spirit, to promote the development and prosperity of forestry science and technology, to boost the popularization and spread of forestry science and technology, to promote the talent development and the combination of the science and technology and the economy, to put the strategy of enhancing the forestry vitality by science and technology and the sustainable development of forestry, to promote the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

青海那仁湿地黑颈鹤栖息地保护项目 Qinghai Naren Wetland Black-necked Cranes' habitat protection project



联合国开发计划署
United Nations Development Programme
全球环境基金小额赠款项目
Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
青海省林学会
Qinghai Forestry Society





青海省林学会
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项目背景

生物多样性的减少、气候变化的异常,对青海湖湿地影响愈加直接而深远。日益恶劣的环境、与劳动不成正比的低微收入,在不断威胁着生存在湿地上的人们和动物们。

那仁湿地位于青海湖北岸,地处东经100°05'20",北纬37°14'12",海拔3100-3300米,气候寒冷,多风少雨,无绝对无霜期,年平均气温-1℃,年降水量300mm左右,属于典型的气温低、降雨少,紫外线辐射强,日照充足的高原气候。那仁湿地拥有三眼常年不冻泉,是注入青海湖主要淡水支流,是大天鹅的越冬池。那仁湿地也是濒危物种-黑颈鹤主要的迁徙、繁殖区域,是黑颈鹤越冬迁徙的重要中转站。

由于气候变化导致湿地蓄水量不断减少,湿地资源的不合理利用,那仁湿地面临着湿地面积萎缩、草地退化和荒漠化的威胁,尤其是对湿地周边牧民的生产影响巨大,微薄的畜牧收入迫使牧民不得不增加牲畜的养殖数量,但是牲畜的过度放牧又使得湿地的生态环境进一步被破坏,草地退化加剧,荒漠化加剧,形成了一个恶性循环。因此在那仁社区创建“生物多样性保护”和“经济效益”协同发展,提升当地社区湿地保护意识和能力,同时帮助社区实现传统产业转型,增加牧民收入,鼓励牧民自主保护和管理湿地资源,才能更持久遏制湿地面积萎缩、草地退化和荒漠化,恢复湿地生态环境。

项目地点

青海省海北藏族自治州刚察县那仁社区

刚察县那仁湿地已成为环青海湖最大的黑颈鹤种群栖息地,占地1670公顷,位于青海湖北岸刚察县境内。地理位置:东经100°05'20",北纬37°14'12",距离西宁178 KM。项目保护地海拔3100-3300米,气候寒冷,多风少雨,无绝对无霜期,年平均气温-1℃,年降水量300mm左右;属于典型的气温低、降雨少,紫外线辐射强,日照充足的高原气候。

那仁社区是该湿地的主要居民区,该社区有藏、汉、蒙三种民族组成,总共有农牧户38户,其中牧业16户,农业22户,共156人,其中中小學生有32人,就读大专校學生有6人,初中和小学文化程度的人口占80%,文盲与半文盲占20%。劳力充足,主要经济来源依靠传统畜牧业,年人均收入为2000元左右。

项目周期

2013年9月20日-2015年9月20日

项目目标

- 增强家乡自豪感,提升社区群众的保护意识
- 探索社区生物多样性保护和利用的关系
- 提升社区生物多样性保护意识,认识到生物多样性的价值和保护意义

项目活动

- 制定黑颈鹤栖息地保护策略
 - (1)划分出离社区最近的128公顷湿地地区为黑颈鹤栖息地
 - (2)制定黑颈鹤栖息地保护策略
- 开展黑颈鹤栖息地保护行动
 - (1)成立社区项目管理委员会和社区监测巡护队,定期开展监测巡护
 - (2)举办1次项目管理培训,针对巡护队开展2次黑颈鹤栖息地监测评估培训
- 开发替代生计
 - (1)举办2次基于生物多样性保护和发展绿色低碳旅游培训
 - (2)组织2次赴青海湖生态旅游景点学习住宿、餐饮、特色产品销售和发展经验
- 清洁能源替代行动
 - (1)社区能源使用情况基线调查
 - (2)太阳能设施示范和推广,开展替代能源行动,以减缓气候变化对社区带来的影响
 - (3)进行清洁能源替代行动的减排量计算与核证
 - (4)召开新闻发布会,挂牌出售清洁能源替代行动产生的减排量
 - (5)将挂牌出售所得收益返还给牧民,间接提高牧民收入
- 基础设施建设和性别平等建设
 - (1)危房改造和新房建设
 - (2)提供技能培训学习培训的机会,帮助妇女更多参与到家庭的生产增收活动,提高妇女在社会活动的地位

项目成果

●提升社区生物多样性保护意识

- (1)形成了以社区为主的《黑颈鹤栖息地保护策略》、《黑颈鹤栖息地保护行动》、《村民公约》
 - (2)建立以村委会成员为核心的社区项目管理委员会,对巡护队及黑颈鹤栖息地地区进行管理监督;成立了一支由8位社区居民组建黑颈鹤巡护队,定期开展黑颈鹤湿地栖息地巡护和黑颈鹤种群监测保护工作
 - (3)完成了《项目管理委员会名单》和《监测巡护队伍名单》,对社区居民进行了2次项目管理培训,针对巡护队开展5次黑颈鹤栖息地监测评估指导培训
 - (4)创建了那仁湿地宣传网站、博客、微博,宣传湿地生物多样性保护
 - (5)离社区最近的128公顷黑颈鹤湿地栖息地得到保护
 - (6)社区生计改善,收入增加社区110人获得生物多样性保护知识和发展绿色低碳旅游技能
 - (7)初步形成秋冬季体验藏族传统文化、观赏大天鹅越冬之旅的社区农家乐旅游活动,及夏季探访青海湖裸鲤繁殖洄游、黑颈鹤繁殖的高原湿地藏式帐篷之旅,社区平均每户增收400元。
- ### 推广新能源,减缓气候变化
- (1)在社区示范和推广安装了23户太阳能热水器,每年减少125吨二氧化碳排放量
 - (2)成功出售100吨清洁能源行动产生的减排量,为社区增收为10000元
- ### 基础设施建设和性别平等建设
- (1)社区危房改造共18户,新房建设1200m²
 - (2)社区妇女获得绿色低碳旅游、手工艺品制作、生物多样性保护的知识和技能,外出参观学习提高了妇女参加产业转型的积极性。



项目机构

联合国开发计划署

联合国开发计划署是联合国从事发展的全球网络,倡导变革并为各国提供知识、经验和资源,帮助人民创造更美好的生活。联合国开发计划署在177个国家开展发展援助,通过与这些国家的合作,帮助各国应对全球和各国国内面临的发展挑战。联合国开发计划署与其广泛的合作伙伴一起帮助各国进行自身的能力建设。

在中国,联合国开发计划署致力于促进人类发展,赋予性别平等的权利,共同创造更美好的生活。作为联合国的发展机构,联合国开发计划署利用其丰富的国际经验,帮助中国寻求应对发展挑战的解决之道。联合国开发计划署在中国的主要重点工作是:减少贫困、包容性发展,法治和管理、能源,环境和气候变化。

全球环境基金小额赠款计划

作为全球环境基金资助项目的组成部分,小额贷款计划成立于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14000多个项目。

青海省林学会

青海省林学会是青海省科学技术协会的组成部分,是在中国共产党领导下,由林业科技工作者自愿组成的依法登记的学术性、科普性、公益性法人社会团体,是党和政府联系广大林业科技工作者的桥梁和纽带,是国家发展林业科技事业的重要社会力量。

林学会宗旨是:团结、组织林业科技工作者,遵守宪法、法律、法规和国家政策,遵守社会公德。认真贯彻党的基本路线和“百花齐放,百家争鸣”的方针,充分发扬学术民主,开展学术上的自由讨论;提倡辩证唯物主义和历史唯物主义,坚持实事求是的科学态度和优良学风;弘扬“尊重知识,尊重人才”的风尚,积极倡导“献身、创新、求实、协作”的精神,促进林业科技的繁荣和发展,促进林业技术的普及和推广,促进人才的成长,促进科学技术与经济的结合,实施科教兴林和林业可持续发展战略,为社会主义物质文明和精神文明建设服务。