

全球环境研究所 生态保护与社区发展项目

Global Environmental Institute
Ecosystem Conservation and Community
Development Program

生态保护与经济发展可以携手共进

Environmental Conservation and Economic Development Can - and Should - Work Together

从被称为“第三极”的青藏高原到生物多样性丰富的东南亚，我们的社区协议保护地已经超过 31500 公顷，我们帮助了 50000 多人在参与保护的同时发展可持续生计，实现环境与经济的协同发展。

Throughout China's western region and abroad, our team devises bottom-up solutions that have already involved more than 50,000 local people to protect 31,500 hectares of land while also improving their quality of life.



通过 GEI 保护与发展基金支持建立的合作社，帮助青海当地牧民在参与生态保护的同时，拓展社区生计途径，提高收入。(GEI 2016 年)

The traditional handicraft cooperative in Qinghai involves the locals in conservation efforts and develops their local economy, all in all improving their livelihood; GEI's Nuo Wang (lower left) and Kui Peng (third from lower left). GEI 2016

我们的方法

我们采用自下而上与自上而下相结合的解决方案，在推动当地社区参与保护工作的同时，为他们提供生计发展培训及对接市场，帮助社区提高自身资源可持续管理的能力，发展生态服务型经济，并探索最佳实践方案，为政府的生态保护与经济发展决策提供参考建议。

Our Method

Through research, pilot projects and policy advocacy, we are diligently creating opportunities to improve and scale our Community Conservation Concession Agreement (CCCA) model. Our team explores best practices for providing recommendations to government ecological protection and economic development decision-makers and are developing an economic design that incorporates environmental valuation.

"或许我们可以找出生态保护和当地社区协同发展的可持续之路。"

We thought, 'Maybe we can find a sustainable way for the nature reserve and the local community to co-exist.'

自 2005 年从秘鲁引入协议保护机制起，我们始终致力于探索以社区为主导的“社区协议保护”机制在中国西部地区的运用，并将通过与更多当地的环保机构和社区组织合作，进一步推广和扩大“社区协议保护”机制，发展生态服务型经济网络，并探索适合于东南亚各国的“社区协议保护”机制，消弭当地保护与发展的冲突。

Since 2005, we have designed and implemented the Community Conservation Concession Agreement (CCCA), working alongside key decision-makers and developing on-the-ground partnerships. This model has been adopted by many communities in Ningxia, Qinghai, and Inner Mongolia, and internationally, in Myanmar, to strengthen resource management and enhance economic opportunity.

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内蒙古自治区 Inner Mongolia

自 2011 年起，开始在内蒙古乌力吉图嘎查开展草原沙化治理试点项目，截至 2015 年底共治理沙地约 1700 亩，不仅带动了全村牧户利用牧草科学治理沙化草原，还吸引了政府近 50 万元的治沙投资，草原生态明显改善。

To reduce desertification and offer animals a more sustainable food supply, GEI introduced special foraging grasses, as well as new grassland protection methods, to the Wulijitu Gacha region in 2011 and by 2015, we had implemented sand control measures across 113 hectares. Not only did local herdsmen learn and implement grassland science but the project also attracted 500,000 RMB in funding from the government.



四川省 Sichuan Province

早在 2006 年，GEI 便在大熊猫发现地—四川宝兴开展协议保护项目。项目使 7000 多公顷林地和大熊猫栖息地得到直接保护，涵养水源 300 多万立方米。通过支持当地居民开展养蜂等可持续生计活动，以及建立“保护与发展基金”支持社区发展，当地居民收入极大增加。2014 年，全国人大常委会副委员长，民进中央主席严隽琪专程前往宝兴视察该项目。

The protection of over 7,000 hectares of woodlands & 300 million cubic meters of water are critical to the resource-dependent livelihoods of Baoxing County. Beginning in 2006, GEI helped residents carry out beekeeping and other income-generating activities, as well as established an environmental protection fund to keep this precious environment protected for generations.



宁夏回族自治区 Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

自 2011 年起，通过社区基金的形式，GEI 建立协议保护地，支持牧民种植牧草和红梅杏，共保护 3500 多公顷草原，并帮助了 40 多户示范户开展种植提高收入。杏树在种植后 3 年结果，带来的纯收入可达每亩 2000 到 3000 元，5 年后纯收入可达 1000 到 20000 元。

35 households participate in protecting more than 2,850 hectares of grassland inside the Yunwushan Nature Reserve. Through government subsidies in our community development fund, the herders grow and harvest regional plants for an improved environment and livelihood, with their income doubling over the past five years.



青海省，三江源 Qinghai Province, Sanjiangyuan

2013 年开始，GEI 在三江源地区建立社区基金，创新协议保护机制，扩大社区保护地范围，并支持社区发展负责生态旅游服务，培训牧民发展传统手工艺和开发生态友好型产品。至 2016 年，共有 11 个社区 200 多位牧民接受了培训，101 个示范户签订了《生态管护协议》，增加了超过 2 万公顷的社区保护地，并成立了 5 个生态经济发展合作社。社区发展基金已增长至 16 万人民币。

To protect Asia's vital bodies of water and foster local development, we designed and implemented an ecosystem services-based economic model in Qinghai. Our work is fostering eco-tourism, traditional craftsmanship, and water quality monitoring across 200 households in 12 communities. By 2016, our project included over 20,000 hectares of community-protected land and 5 development cooperatives. The community development fund had even grown to 160,000 RMB.



缅甸 Myanmar

2015 年起开展社区主导的清洁能源技术援助示范项目。我们向 Thanbayarkhon (TBK) 村捐赠了 193 台清洁炉灶、180 台太阳能照明灯和 1 个太阳能水泵，同时帮助社区开展经济林种植计划。项目得到了中国政府的肯定，以及气候变化南南合作基金 2000 万人民币的对缅甸资捐赠。2017 年我们将与 4 家缅甸 NGO 合作，在缅甸 4 个省 / 邦的 16 个社区开展社区协议保护机制的示范。

This community development project has carried out a forest planting initiative and provided clean energy technology: 193 biomass cook stoves, 180 solar lights, and 1 solar-powered water pump. GEI established a revolving fund to support the maintenance of the technology and micro-financing of other development projects. Upon its success, the project received 3.3 million USD from China's South-South Cooperation Fund on Climate Change. In 2017, we began cooperating with 4 Burmese NGOs to scale up this pilot model to reach 16 communities across 4 states/regions in Myanmar.



项目地图 Project Map

- 协议保护机制
CCCA Mechanism
- 生态农牧产品
Animal Husbandry
- 传统手工艺产品
Handicraft Products
- 清洁能源技术
Renewable Energy Technology
- 种植牧草和经济作物
Ecological Beneficial Crops