

Community-based Conservation and Development

Experience from Caohai

自然保护与社区发展

…… 来自草海的经验



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——Experience from Caohai

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序

自 20 世纪 70 年代中期开始,为了保护世界生物多样性中重要的一个部分,中国建立了一套庞大的自然保护区体系。然而,许多自然保护区位于贫困的社区旁,社区居民除了依赖其周边的自然资源,几乎没有其他的出路来促进其经济的发展,因而,自然保护区管理机构和当地社区的矛盾普遍存在。人类的活动不仅仅是对野生动物和自然资源的损害,更主要的是对人们未来赖以生存的自然生态系统的破坏。

在过去的 10 年,国际鹤类基金会与草海自然保护区管理处、贵州省环境保护局及其他机构合作,将草海的自然保护与当地人的经济发展活动结合在一起。这些经济活动和保护区的目标是一致的。这些富有成效的努力和我们在解决问题方面的经验,引起了中国其他自然保护区管理机构的极大关注,甚至使保护地之外的区域进行自然资源保护的相关人员产生极大兴趣。

参与性自然保护的方法来自于洞察力,努力的学习,以及村民和项目人员的交流技巧。每个新的项目看起来都与草海项目完全不同,随着其他地方经验的积累,中国逐渐地产生很多自然保护与社区发展相结合的案例,培养了一批有丰富经验的实践者,实践者之间的对话将极大地推动学习并创造新的模式和方法以解决新的问题。

我们希望这本书的读者和我们分享他们的观点,特别是他们在社区和资源管理方面的经验。同样,希望草海培训项目及保护区参与性活动能得到更大的推动。

吉姆·哈里斯
(国际鹤类基金会 主席)

Preface

Since the mid 1970s, China has established an extraordinary system of nature reserves in order to protect a rich portion of the world's biodiversity. Yet many of these reserves are located beside impoverished human communities whose residents see few options for economic improvement other than exploiting nearby natural resources. Conflicts thus commonly arise between local communities and the agencies managing the nature reserves. Yet the human activities harm not only wildlife and natural ecosystems but also the resource base upon which the people's future depends.

Over the past decade, the International Crane Foundation (ICF) has cooperated with Caohai Nature Reserve, Guizhou Environmental Protection Bureau and others to integrate nature protection at Caohai

with economic development activities for local people, activities that are compatible with objectives of the nature reserve. The success of these efforts, and the lessons from problems we have encountered, have been of considerable interest to those managing other nature reserves in China, and also to those concerned with protection of natural resources outside protected areas.

In recent years, some hundreds of conservation officials, scientists, and rural development specialists have visited Caohai to learn about the project. In response to this interest, and to enhance the opportunities for extending the Caohai experience in China, we undertook the creation of a training program at Caohai. We wished to strengthen the capacity of Caohai Nature Reserve and its local communities to communicate a shared vision for nature reserves and local communities, to describe what we have attempted and what we have learned.

Solutions to conservation-development conflicts must reflect unique local circumstances. Thus the programs developed at Caohai, and in particular the micro-finance components, cannot be followed as cookbook recipes for precise duplication elsewhere.

The chief lessons at Caohai regard a process: the incremental learning that has taken place at each step during the project, the changing relationship between the reserve staff and local people, the gradually increasing effectiveness of farmer leadership in the project, and the growing recognition that conservation and farming go well together. Through the course of our work, farmers have taken on direct management of some significant parts of the nature reserve.

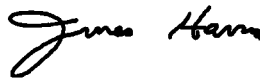
Conservation requires diverse skills and perspectives. The training program at Caohai has been developed through involvement of outside resource specialists from academic institutions, of nature reserve staff members who have been implementing the project, and of farmers from four villages who have become leaders for conservation as well as development in their communities. These farmers also are now the teachers for the experts and managers who visit Caohai and study its approach to conservation.

This volume has been developed to accompany the instruction and experiences that visitors will have through the training at Caohai. We hope this manual will also be useful for those who cannot travel to

Caohai.

Participatory approaches to conservation depend heavily on insight, dedication to learning, and communication skills on the part of the implementing reserve staff and farmers. Each new project will look distinctly different from the project at Caohai. As experiments arise elsewhere, China will gradually have diverse examples of community involvement in conservation and a growing number of experienced practitioners. Dialogue among practitioners will greatly hasten learning and the creation of new approaches and of novel solutions for new situations.

We hope that readers of this manual will share with us their views and especially their experiences with local communities and resource management. In this way, the training program at Caohai, and the participatory activities at this reserve, can be further improved.



President International Crane Foundation

前 言

草海国际合作项目已开展了整整 10 年。在此过程中,在以社区为基础的自然保护与发展领域方面,草海项目积累了丰富的经验,也有过许多深刻的教训。无论如何,这些都是草海项目宝贵的财富。在过去的几年里,随着草海项目影响的逐步扩大,草海已经接待了大量来自环保、扶贫、环境教育等发展领域的项目实施人员、研究人员和管理人员的考察访问。因此,自 2001 年起,草海项目开展了针对外来者的草海培训项目。目前,来自中国援助行动、广西扶贫办公室外资项目管理中心、加拿大国际发展署内蒙古自然保护区合作项目、香港乐施会、保护国际等 10 多个机构的 200 多人在草海参加了该项培训。

要在短短两三天培训中,讲清楚草海合作项目的战略思想和具体做法,不是一件容易的事

情。首先,必须回答草海项目的成功之处在哪里。对于我国做农村项目的大多数项目人员来说,衡量项目是否成功,经济指标是最重要的。但草海经验认为,如果项目不能提高项目受益者的生活水平,这样的项目就不能称之为成功的项目,同样,项目不能培养和提高当地人的能力、社区的管理能力,也不能称之为成功的项目。其次,草海的项目管理人员也想系统地总结实施了10年的草海项目给草海带来的变化,并把它传递给学习项目经验的同行。再次,草海被放干而后再被恢复的历史,及其造成保护与发展的尖锐矛盾,是非常特殊的,往往只有亲身经历过草海变迁并对周边社区有了解的人才会有深刻的体会。对初到草海学习考察的人来说,了解这些历史变化,有助于他们理解草海国际合作项目是一个扶贫和环境保护相结合并包括机构能力建设的综合发展项目的实施策略,以及取得的成功。基于以上考虑,开发了这本培训教材。作者期望能够为到草海接受培训和参观的扶贫、保护区管理、环境教育、农村发展等方面的工作者提供一个系统而具体的例子,增进更大范围相关人员对环境保护和扶贫相联系的理解,推动更多的实践。

本培训教材内容包括:第一章草海的自然环境;第二章草海的社会、经济、文化状况;第三章

草海的管理及其管理权属；第四章草海国际合作项目的总体设计与推进；第五章参与式方法在草海国际合作项目中的应用；第六章草海国际合作项目活动介绍。第一章、第二章和第三章全面介绍了草海的自然、社会、经济、管理的背景。对大多数没有到过草海的人来说，了解草海的背景有助于理解草海项目的做法和意义。第四章和第五章介绍草海合作项目设计的策略和具体做法。在草海项目启动时，国内还没有一个现成的例子可以借鉴，参与式的理念和方法也正是在这个时期传入中国，国内还没有任何的行动项目说明参与式方法的好处，草海项目引入参与式理念，应用了参与式方法。在具有参与性特征的草海项目取得较好的效果后，我们再来总结项目的设计和做法，对项目的理解就更加深刻。第六章介绍了草海项目的具体活动，包括渐进项目、村寨发展基金、环境教育、村级规划、小流域治理等。尽管这些项目不可能完全照搬到别的项目点，但通过项目活动的介绍，有很多具体的经验和教训可以借鉴。

本教材的开发，是建立在10年草海国际合作项目的积累之上的。特别是在1997年和2000年，草海合作项目分别召开了两次国际研讨会，并出版了项目论文集，总结了不同阶段草

海项目的做法和经验。在这些基础上,贵州师范大学自然保护与社区发展研究中心的任晓冬,贵州省环境保护国际合作中心的黄明杰,贵州省社会科学院的管毓和,贵州威宁草海国家级自然保护区管理处的宋涛,分别完成了各个部分的编写工作。国际鹤类基金会、贵州省环境保护局、贵州威宁草海国家级自然保护区管理处、贵州师范大学自然保护与社区发展研究中心等为教材的出版发行提供了全面、系统的资料和图片,国际鹤类基金会的哈里斯主席、李凤山博士,贵州威宁国家级自然保护区管理处的余永清、陆玉学处长,贵州师范大学自然保护与社区发展研究中心的翁庆北,贵阳师范学校的杨琛,对教材的编撰给以了非常大的帮助,在此表示诚挚的感谢。

本教材得到福特基金会、国际鹤类基金会和贵州省环境保护局的资助,由贵州省环境保护国际合作中心和贵州师范大学自然保护与社区发展研究中心联合组织完成。

由于时间和研究的局限,疏漏和不足在所难免,敬请批评指正。

编著者

2005 年 1 月

Foreword

For over a decade, the Caohai National Nature Reserve has partnered with local and international professionals to develop effective community-based conservation and development projects. Through the management and implementation of these innovative projects, we have learned valuable lessons that may be applied to an increasingly broad range of situations. Over the past several years, project personnel, researchers and managers, including staff of the Guizhou Environmental Protection Bureau and environmental education and poverty alleviation professionals, have developed a training program to pass on the skills and methods, that they have learned, to other professionals. Since the inception of the training program, over two hundred trainees have participated in the program. We have further hosted project donors

and representatives of diverse development and conservation organizations, including Actionaid Beijing, Management Center for Foreign Funds of Guangxi Poverty Alleviation Office, the Inner Mongolia Nature Reserves Program funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, Oxfam Hong Kong, and Conservation International.

It remains a challenging task to introduce the methodology and the varied activities of the collaborative projects developed at Caohai in a two to three day period. First, there is the underlying question of what has led to the success of the Caohai projects? For most people researching rural projects, the economic status of a community is especially important, but this is not always the main indicator of success. If the living standards of the project beneficiaries cannot be improved through economics, perhaps the project cannot be considered successful. Likewise, if you cannot cultivate and improve the abilities and management capacity of local people, it may too be an unsuccessful project.

Secondly, the Caohai project personnel have attempted to quantify the changes that have occurred at Caohai during nearly a decade of

project implementation. A main challenge to this is how to relate the experiences of the Caohai projects to counterparts who seek to study the project processes and experiences. Therefore, we compiled a set of training materials for visiting participants that include a systematic and comprehensive portfolio of the collaborative projects at Caohai. We may refer to these core experiences in promoting environmental protection in association with the development of poverty alleviation tasks in impoverished areas.

For those who come to learn about the projects developed at Caohai, the historical changes at the reserve are considered significant. The environmental challenges that the local people faced at Caohai are unique as well. The history of Lake Caohai being drained and then partially restored caused sharp contradictions between protection and development interests within the reserve. Not all of the people involved in the restoration understood these interests in depth, especially urban residents in adjacent Weining town. Only are those experienced in the changes at Caohai were able to understand the challenges.

Therefore, the international collaborative project at Caohai was framed as a development

project combining poverty alleviation with environmental protection, which logically included environmental protection, poverty alleviation and capacity building. The project managers hoped that the development of training materials would supply systematic and specific examples for those who visit Caohai and participate in the training courses. Participants, ranging from poverty alleviation specialists, nature reserve administrators, and environmental education and rural development professionals, will learn how to jointly practice environmental protection and poverty alleviation programs through study of the training materials.

The training materials provided in this manual include: Chapter 1 – The natural environment at Caohai; Chapter 2 – The economic and social conditions at Caohai Nature Reserve; Chapter 3 – The administrative management systems and its changes for Caohai; Chapter 4 – Rationale for the project at Caohai; Chapter 5 – The application of PRA for the Caohai project; Chapter 6 – Introduction of the international cooperative project at Caohai. Chapters 1 and 2 introduce the environmental and social background of Caohai. For most people who have never visited Caohai,