

Alleviate Livelihood and conservation conflict inside Suojia Snow Leopard Local Protected Area and Set up SL community-based Conservation Groups' Network in North-east Kham Area

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Between 2006 and 2009 FFI China office carried out the conservation activities to achieve the objectives of following.

A: Effectively monitoring disturbance and poaching of Snow Leopard



Since 2003, UYO, a local NGO, worked with Moqu communities set up a monitoring team, and carried out regular patrolling. With the support of ISLT, UYO held a Snow Leopard monitoring training for 6 monitoring team members. The content included in how to fill the monitoring sheet, and how to set up baseline of survey in July 2007. Please see the Annex 1: Conservation Monitoring data of 2006 for reference.

During the training, we also collected the data and made the analysis. The information about population, distribution, the threats and also the pictures of SL and the habitat.

B: Alleviate conflict between livelihood and conservation

A survey was done to collect the information about the conflict between the livelihood and SL conservation, and treatments were discussed to alleviate the conflict. Please see the Annex 3: questionnaire used to collect the data. The survey was showed that inside the local SL Protection Area, SL eat livestock normally these years, and local herders have already get used to it. They have no ideas about how to deal with it. So the project team worked with local herders and monitoring team members to work together to discuss how to resolve the problem. And we got the agreement that it was necessary to found SL compensation fund. Firstly, out financial resource would support 80% fund, then local herders would input the others. Please see Annex 2: Meeting record: information about the SL attacking livestock



C: Encourage the government to carry out relevant laws effectively

A series of outreach activities were carried to improve local herders' knowledge and conservation awareness about SL. The SL conservation regulations were submitted to local government and became to be local regulations. And July 5th was decided to be SL Day together with the Children's Day. And in 2007, during the 3rd SL Day, there were about 300 herders took part in the conservation activities. Singing and dancing these traditional entertainments were used for environmental education.

Sanjiangyuan NR was also a close partner of this project. All project update information was shared with the nature reserve and local government. Please see the Annex 4: Brief report of Moqu SL monitoring project 2007(1), which was written by UYO and submitted to local government.

D: Strengthen communication and partner learning on Snow Leopard conservation in north-east Kham area

Shiqu Township, Ganzi Prefecture, Sichuan Province was identified as a new recovered habitat of SL, and before FFI there is no NGOs and institutes work there to do research and conservation. With the support of ISLT and other foundation, FFI carried out a series of activities to collect the baseline information and protect the SL.

Wolves, snow leopards and golden eagles are constantly killed or poisoned by local people. The reason is that they attach an prey on villagers' herd. The project try to Consolidate local Tibetan traditional idea of protecting environment, and enhancing local peoples knowledge of wildlife protection law. Radically, let local people get rid of action of poisoning wildlife. Activities were done included

a) Inviting the most influential local Lama to local religious festival, let him tell to villagers the meaning of existence of wildlife from religious point of view in 2008-09-03. b) Mobilizing all young people in the village, developing the traditional environment protection activity at the time of annually New year, such as ring off pray flag to enhance young people's realization of traditional environment idea in 2009-02-25. c) Establishing wildlife advocacy committees (including villagers and government people) to manage and coordinate wildlife's attack and village herds in 2008-10-5. d) To invite relative government tipstaff and let him introduce wildlife protection law. And to invite some relative technical people to transfer scientific methods of protection in 2008-10-08. Indoor training and study trip were held to improve the capacity of local monitoring team.

Annex 1: Snow Leopard Monitoring Data of 2006

Name	Data	How far (m)	The SL number found
Luocairen	2006.5.7	600	1
Luocairen	2006.7.16	620	2
Luocairen	2006.9.7	420	1
Luocairen	2006.5.7	500	1
Xiangbaqiupei	2006.3.12	400	1
Xiangbaqiupei	2006.4.19	300	2
Xiangbaqiupei	2006.5.20	160	1
Xiangbaqiupei	2006.6.15	350	2
Xiangbaqiupei	2006.6.21	420	1
Xiangbaqiupei	2006.9.1	500	1
Xiangbaqiupei	2006.10.13	400	1
Xiangbaqiupei	2006.12.26	560	2
Dongjiu	2006.3.26	300	1
Dongjiu	2006.4.26	520	1
Dongjiu	2006.5.26	460	2
Dongjiu	2006.6.26	500	1
Dongjiu	2006.9.26	700	1
Dongjiu	2006.11.26	560	2
Dongjiu	2007.1.26	900	1
Dongjiu	2007.2.26	460	1
Dongjiu	2007.3.26	700	2
Dongjiu	2007.4.26	340	1
Dongjiu	2007.6.26	250	1
Qingmeigongbao	2006.3.5	200	1
Qingmeigongbao	2006.5.24	200	1
Qingmeigongbao	2006.7.18	600	1
Qingmeigongbao	2006.10.6	450	1
Qingmeigongbao	2006.12.1	600	1
Qingmeigongbao	2007.1.7	850	1
Qingmeigongbao	2007.3.23	600	1
Qingmeigongbao	2007.7.14	600	1

Annex 2: Meeting record: information about the SL attacking livestock

In July 7th 2007, SL project team went to the project site to interview local herders. The following came from local communities.

Xiangbaquipei: our village set the relationship with UYO as a local protection area for Snow Leopard. In the past, we couldn't understand why to protect the SL since they gave us a lot of trouble to our livestock. But we came to understand the importance because it is important to our grassland, and also it is a kind of balance. In spring and summer this year, the SL killed 26 sheep 5 goats of my home, but I am still trying to protect them.

Dongjiu: The same as me. In the spring, the SL killed 15 sheet and 3 goats of mine. And nothing I can do.

Gama: In my village there are more than 30 sheet were killed by SL this year.

简 报
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环长江源生态经济促进会

2007 年 7 月 8 日

二 00 七年七月六日, 本会雪豹项目小组进驻项目区, 与项目区的保护人员、监测小组及当地的牧民开展了以下系列活动:

- 第一、 对项目区的六名监测人员进行了雪豹调查和监测能力 的培训, 培训的主要内容为监测数据的文本填表法和建立样线调查等事项。
- 第二、 收集了长江源索加莫曲地区雪豹的数量、分布变化和面临的威胁等相关资料, 主要收集的资料有, 项目区雪豹的远处照片及栖息地的照片还有雪豹的数量监测数据以及分布区域和行为等资料。
- 第三、 在项目区进行了牧民生计和保护雪豹之间的矛盾调查, 并就为了缓解减少冲突, 讨论并拟定了开展一些尝试性的项目。调查表明在雪豹保护区牧户的家畜常年为雪豹的主要食物来源, 在项目区雪豹对家畜的袭击当地牧民已见惯不怪束手无策了, 为此, 在项目区的牧民和监测保护小组一起讨论拟定了在项目区开展减少雪豹与牧民的冲突的可行性措施。他们普遍认为在保护区减少与雪豹的冲突必须要在项目区建立雪豹赔偿基金是刻不容缓的。首先, 由雪豹基金会等国内外组织资助 80% 的赔偿基金。然后由当地的牧民和项目区的牧民组织入股的形式建立雪豹赔偿基金会。
- 第四、 通过与当地政府的合作对当地牧民开展了一系列的野生动植物保护宣传和教育活动, 并把雪豹保护条例和保护制度递交并列入了乡规民约及村规民约。

总之, 本次实施项目的过程中项目区的牧民积极地参与和讨论, 并在按时间的规定内完成了项目计划的活动, 也提高了项目区牧民对环保的热情和意识, 而且把每年的七月五日定为当地牧委会和牧民及村小儿童的雪豹节和儿童节同时举行。今年的七月五日莫曲村第三届雪豹节, 在雪豹节上大约有 300 多牧民汇聚在一起共同参与了快乐而有意义的歌舞娱乐和环境保护活动(传统文化和环保)相结合的聚会。

