

Regional Cooperation for Protected Areas-- Dalai Lake National Nature Reserve in China

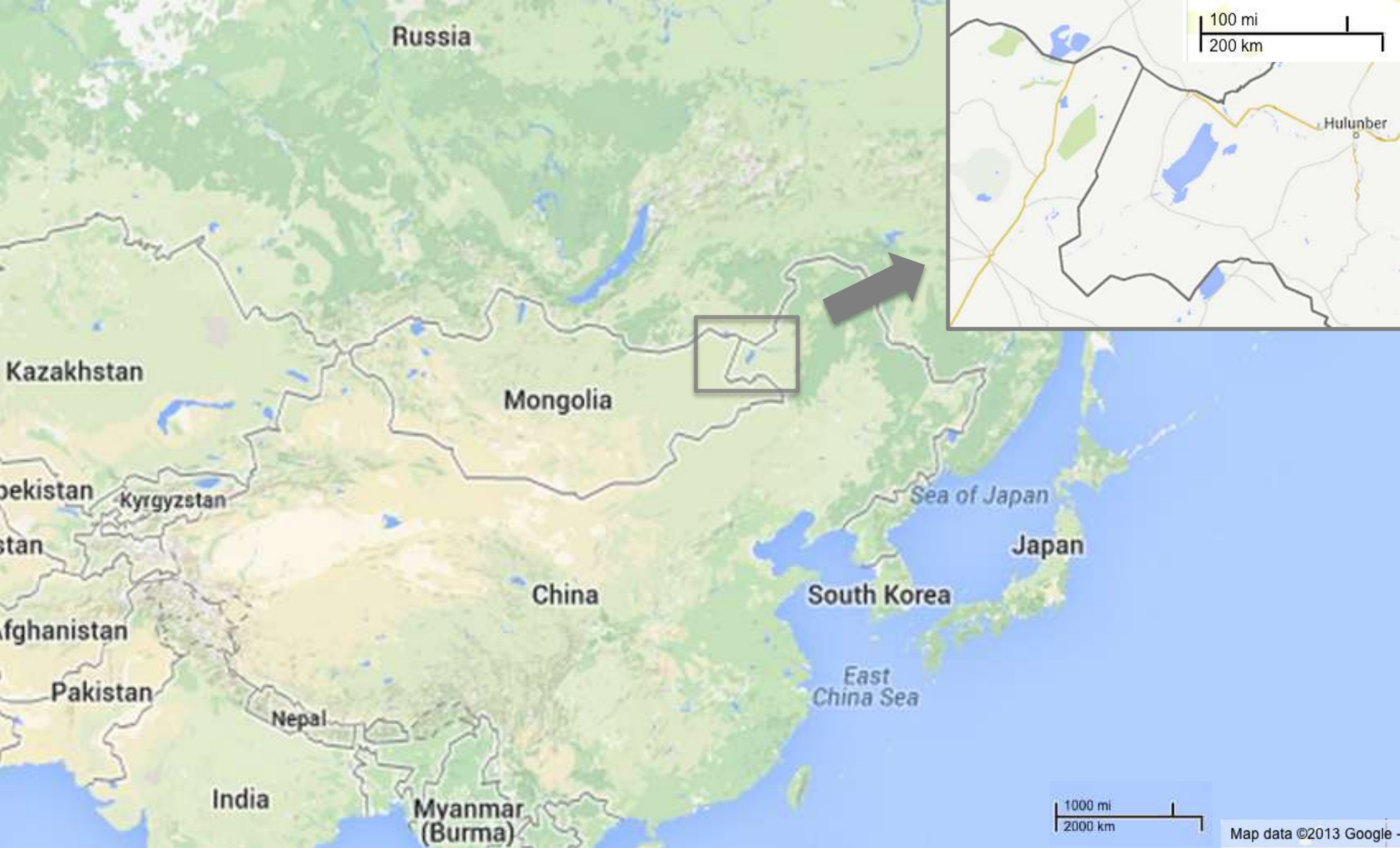


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■ Geographic location of target area

The ecological environment, and the diversity of vegetation and animals inhabiting grasslands and swamps, are very similar among these three countries.



Fig. 1. Dalai Lake National Nature Reserve

■ CMR - Dauria International Nature Reserve

In 1994, CMR - Dauria International Nature Reserve was established by these three nations.



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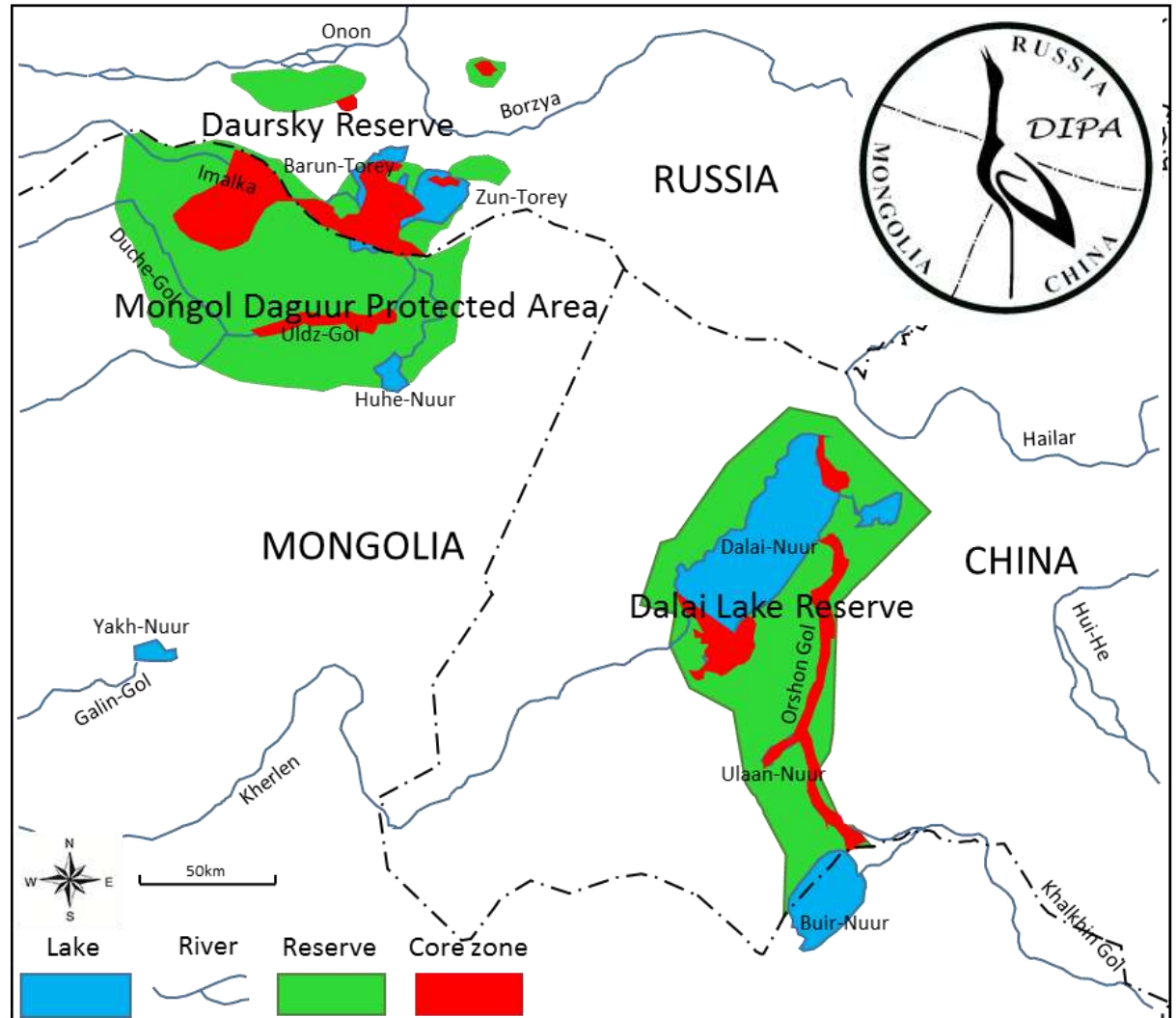


Fig. 2. Dauria International Nature Reserve

■ Introduction

In the DLR, an agreement was signed in 2000 with local communities for joint conservation.



■ Introduction

In this study, the purpose has been to clarify effects of the joint conservation agreement with local communities at the DLR, by studying the attitude of community residents.



■ Joint Conservation Agreement

In the DLR, a joint conservation agreement was signed between the management bureau and communities. The agreement specifies roles and explanation activities by the bureau and legal compliance and usage by residents.



Ulaan-Nuur management bureau

共管协议的主体内容：

一、甲方必须严格执行《自然保护条例》和有关的法律、法规，依法严格保护自然资源和生态环境。

二、甲方有责任向乙方讲解有关自然保护的法律法规，解答乙方提出的有关自然保护及共同保护方面的问题。甲方有义务向乙方宣传有关自然保护方面的科学知识。

三、在《自然保护区条例》和有关法律、法规的允许范围内，甲方应满足乙方生产、生活方面对自然资源合理利用的要求。

四、乙方必须遵守自然保护区有关《条例》和法律、法规，在利用保护区内重点保护的自然资源（包括砂石、芦苇、柳条等）和改变生产、生活设施规模（主要指在核心区和缓冲区内）时，必须取得甲方的同意，并接受指导，具体利用办法经甲方和当地政府协商制定。

五、乙方有义务保护野生动物及其栖息环境（如草原、湖泊、河流、苇塘、柳灌丛等），做到不猎杀野生动物，不干扰鸟类繁殖，

不捡鸟蛋，不捣鸟巢，不挖药材。

六、乙方在保护区内雇佣外来人员应到甲方处登记，在核心区、缓冲区内雇佣外来人员需要甲方批准，并不得从事破坏鸟类、鱼类及其他野生动物栖息繁殖的非法活动。

七、乙方有义务自觉遵守有关防火方面的规定，不在野外用火。

八、当乙方发现有违反自然保护区有关的法律、法规的活动时，有义务向甲方或当地苏木、派出所举报。甲方对乙方的举报予以保密。

■ Joint Conservation Agreement

Reasonable usage is permitted for residents within the restrictions set by the nature reserve area ordinance.

■ Joint Conservation Agreement

It is the residents' duty to protect wild animals and their inhabitation environment, and to report usage of natural resources.



Well digging



Stone stolen

■ Study Methods

Field research was conducted from the 11th until the 28th of July 2013, including interviews with related organizations, bibliographical research, and field observations.



■ Study Methods

A survey was carried out from August 22 until September 14 in 2013.

Table1.Questionnaire from

Survey method	Questionnaire
Subjects	The residents in the Reserve
Answer number	Valid responses at 496(670 responses)
Survey contents	Demographics of the respondents Activities in the Reserve Understanding and evaluation of the joint conservation agreement

Results and Considerations



Summary of DLR



The DLR is China's national level of nature conservation area and is 740,000 hectares in area. This Nature Reserve includes Dalai Lake, Buir Lake (only the part within China), and the grassland which spreads between those lakes.

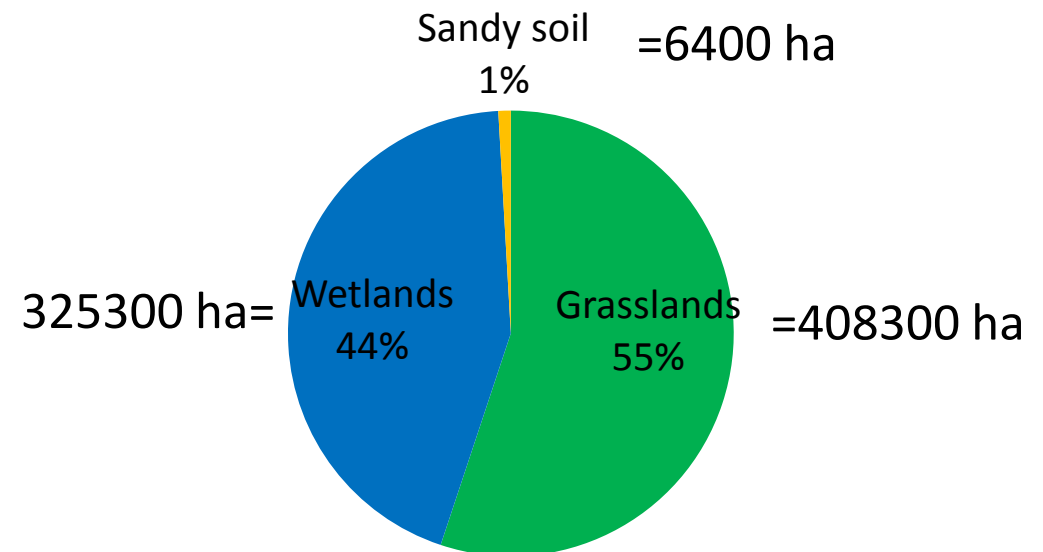


Fig. 3. Dalai Lake National Nature Reserve

Summary of DLR

According to protection regulations, the Nature Reserve is divided into three zones: the core zone, the buffer zone, and the experimental zone, in order of strictness.

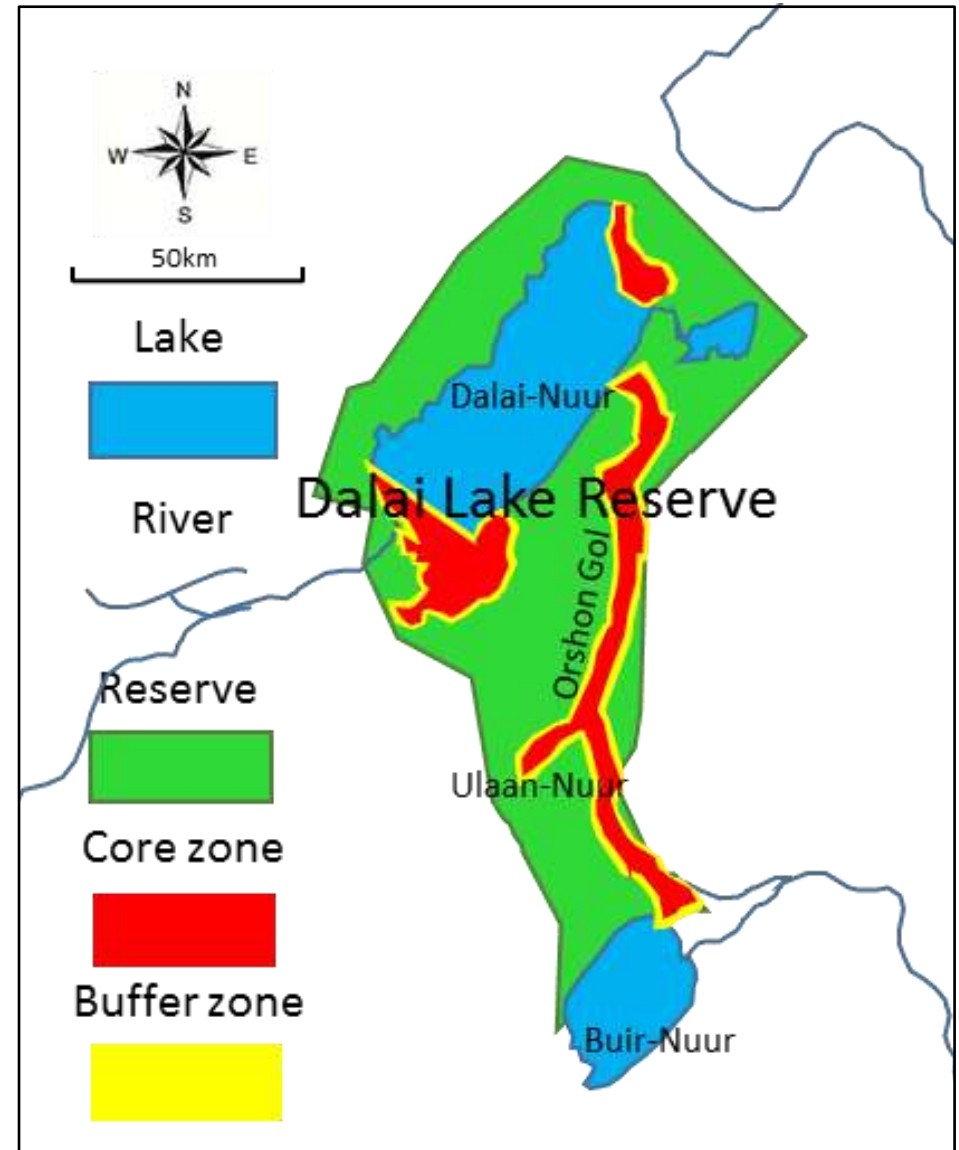
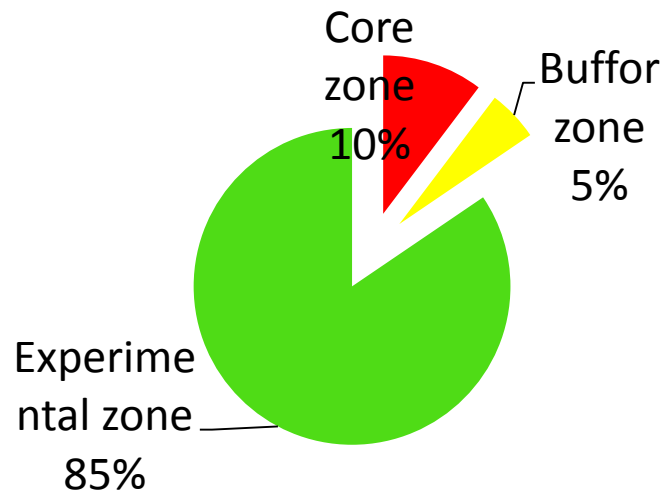
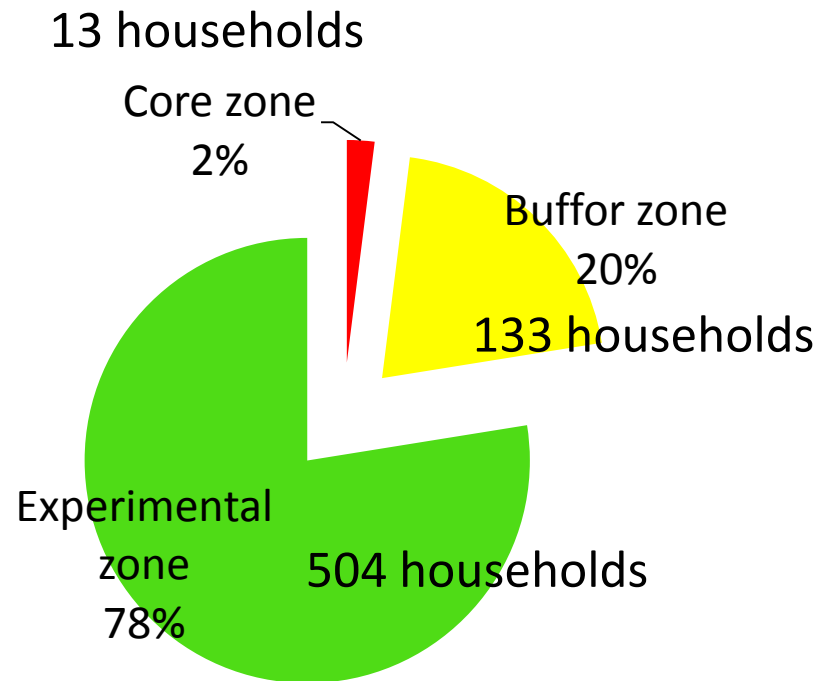


Fig. 4. Dalai Lake National Nature Reserve's protection regulations

Summary of DLR

Six hundred and fifty households reside in the DLR and the population totals 1,771.



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■ Summary of DLR

The number of tourists has been increasing every year, and the number of visitors in 2012 in the Reserve totaled 562,000. The intention of their transition to eco-tourism has been confirmed from interviews with the management bureau.



Dalai Lake



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Dalai Lake

■ Joint Conservation Agreement

This agreement was signed with 114 families in 2000 when at the onset, and later in 2003 it had been revised for signing with all male and female adults above 18 years of age.



■ Joint Conservation Agreement

There has not been a new agreement that has been signed since then. When the agreement was signed for the first time, it was reputed to be one of the most advanced nature protection examples in China. Approximately 10 years has passed since the last agreement.



■ Understanding and Evaluation by Residents

The subjects were the residents in the Reserve, and 670 responses were collected with the number of valid responses at 496.

Table2. Attributes of respondent
(496 respondents)

Attributes of options			Total	
			Number	%
Gender	SA	Male	365	61.2%
		Female	131	26.5%
		No Answer	0	0
Residency years	SA	1-9years	35	7%
		10-29years	225	37.9%
		30+years	236	47.6%
Sources of income	MA	Nomadism	417	84.1%
		Tourism related occupation	201	50.5%
		The rest	120	24.1%



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■ Understanding and Evaluation by Residents

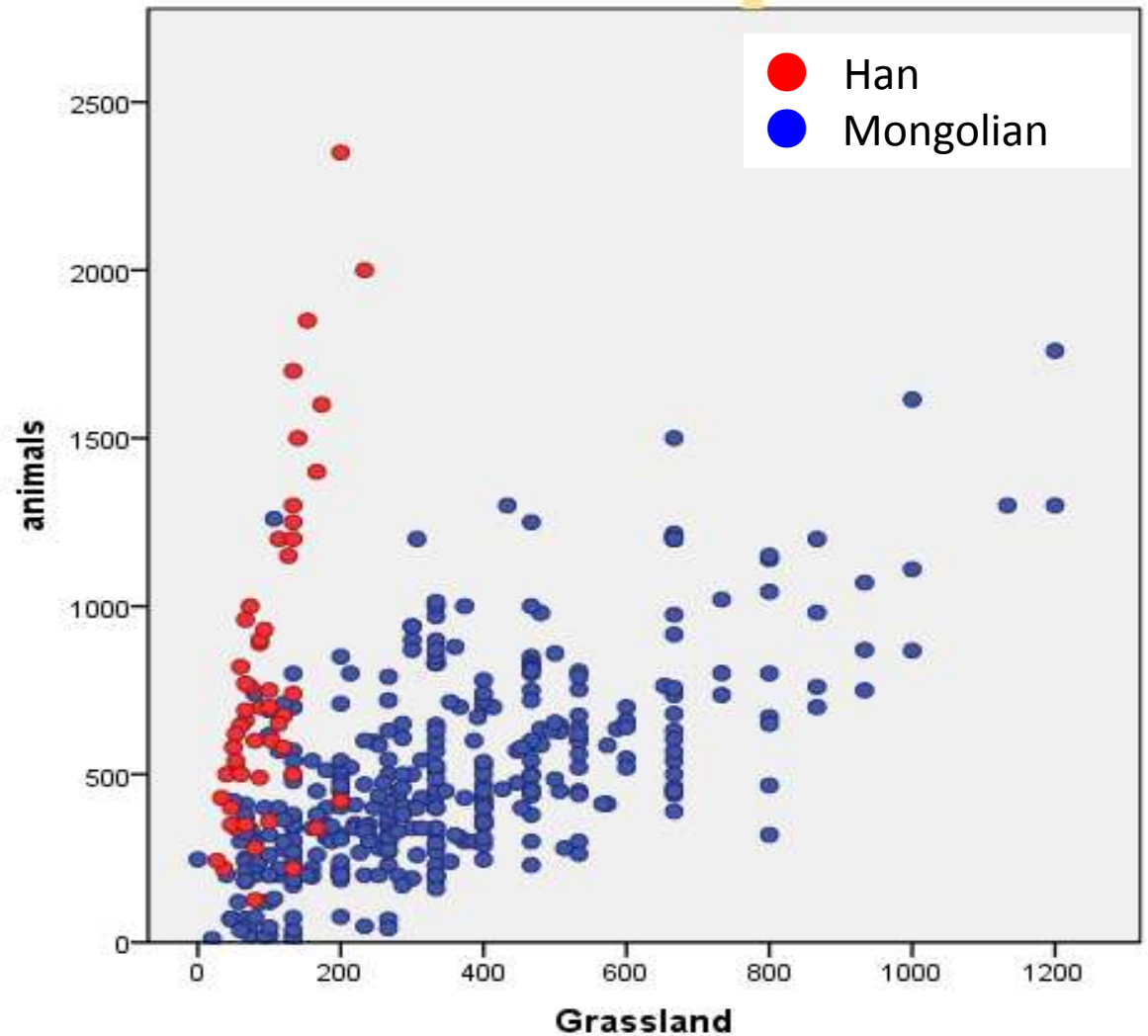
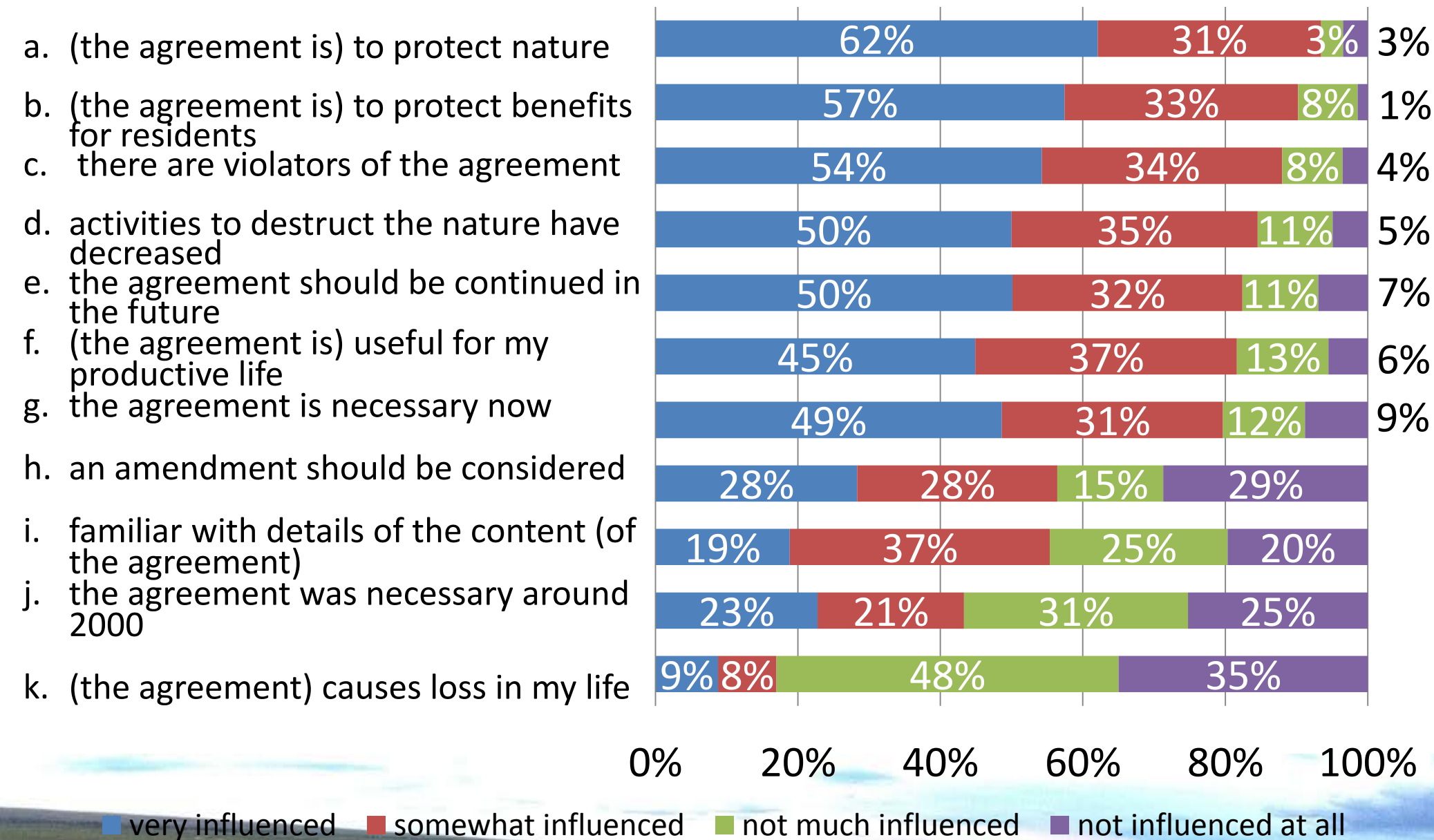


Fig. 5. The usage and the number of animals

■ The residents' opinion about the joint conservation agreement



■ Conclusion

Dauria International Nature Reserve By setting a conservation area, resident restrictions could be imposed and losses might be incurred accordingly.



■ Conclusion

In the DLR, the communities and the management bureau signed a joint conservation agreement. This arrangement is allowing them to proceed with the restrictions of residency and access to natural resources within the conservation area in an efficient manner.

A scenic landscape featuring a calm river or lake in the foreground, surrounded by lush green reeds and grass. The background shows rolling hills under a vast sky with soft, colorful clouds, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall mood is peaceful and serene.

Thank you for your attention