

# **SAFEGUARD MONITORING REPORT**

*Period: From Jan to Jun 2013*

## ***1. Scope of safeguard monitoring mission***

The aim of the safeguard monitoring is to address any negative social or economic impacts and mitigate them. The monitoring chooses Tangqiao-Gexigou CCA as the target community. The basic contents are as follows:

- Discussing and assessing possible adverse impacts and ways to avoid or mitigate them;
- Discussing and assessing potential project benefits and how these can be enhanced;
- Identifying and discussing (potential) conflicts, if any, with other communities and how these might be avoided;
- Developing a strategy for indigenous participation and consultation during project implementation, including monitoring and evaluation.

## ***2. Monitoring team***

The monitoring team comprises:

- LIU Jiaohui – Chief Accountant
- YU Lu – Coordinator of the project
- LI Mengjiao– Coordinator of Yajiang Gexigou project site
- Jiangwei – representative of the local community.

## ***3. Actual Involvement of government agencies***

- Sichuan Yajiang Gexigou National Nature Reserve Mangement Bureau
- Yajiang County Forestry Bureau

## ***4. Implementation process and outcomes***

This monitoring has been implemented for the period from Jan to June 2013. In this time, key activities have been implemented as follows:

- January 2013, a Yajiang Human-Wildlife Conflict Compensation Fund team conducted a field trip in Xishuangbanna with a community-based reserve team to learn more about the “Public Liability Insurance for Wildlife-inflicted Damage in Yunnan”. The trip was also joined by officials from the Sichuan Provincial Forestry Department and the Office of Legislative Affairs of Qinghai Government (responsible for establishing the compensation schemes for such damage). Good experiences were shared and studied. Also presented and endorsed during the trip was the mechanism Shan Shui is now testing for the Yajiang and Sanjiangyuan Human-Wildlife Funds as a solid contribution later for Sichuan to select compensation piloting areas and for Qinghai to implement the compensation policy as a partner.
- A report was prepared in March 2013 on the basis of the key aspects of experiences and mechanisms that emerged in the past few years of implementation. The endorsement of the project and a promise that support will be given when and where it is appropriately needed were expressed by the administrator who works on wildlife conservation at the provincial forestry department and to whom Gexigou Reserve conducted the reporting.
- The collection of basic data from the new piloting villages was completed in April 2013 and all details about the farmland in 3 newly added villages were laid out, including data on the farthest boundaries, the distribution, and the area.
- In an exchange activity carried out in June 2013, workers from the Gexigou Reserve attended a workshop for public eco-forest compensation in Lixian County, went into a discussion regarding the reform and eco-compensation for collectively owned forests, and studied Lixian’s eco-compensation scheme implemented under the “conservation by agreement” mechanism.

In the coming months (from July to December), we will conduct activities as follows:

- Jul. 2013 – community-based training mainly in the processing of human-wildlife conflict reports and the conducting of protective measures; discussion with the community regarding community-based and practical stages and procedures required to process such reports;

- Jun.-Dec. 2013 – implementation of routine activities for the Human-Wildlife Conflict Compensation Fund;
- Nov. 2013 – preparation of a Human-Wildlife Conflict Compensation Workshop to further present the project and submit initiatives to the competent authorities;
- Dec. 2013 – consolidation of damaged data in 2013 and discussion with the community over the compensation schemes, and implementation of such schemes.

## **5. DISCUSSION**

### *a. Discuss and assess possible adverse impacts and ways to avoid or mitigate them*

The indigenous people are not familiar with complicated project management method, thus multiple approaches were adopted for project implementation records such as wording and photographic etc. Training workshops were provided for the community on the basics of project management and financial management. Meetings were held with the full community. Minutes of the meetings were kept and copies of the minutes were filed and distributed. Nearly all the Indigenous People in the project site speak Mandarin and Tibetan language, so the meetings were held in both in Mandarin and Tibetan.

### *b. Discuss and assess potential project benefits*

The local indigenous people have established a really good relationship with local authorities and through this project they create a communication platform that enabling them to learn from each other and to cooperate on this human-wildlife conflict compensation mechanism. In Tibetan areas it is very important that local people and the government could remain this good relationship.

### *c. Identify and discuss (potential) conflicts with other communities and how these might be avoided*

There is no potential conflict with other communities.

### *d. Develop a strategy for indigenous participation and consultation during project implementation, including monitoring and evaluation*

The volunteers and Shanshui field Staff on the demonstration CCAs would submit regular reports to us to reflect their observations and villagers' feedback. This is

important monitoring mechanism helping us to understand whether or not the issues have been happened or how serious they are.

We also engage experienced experts to CCAs and their missions are not only to provide technical service but also collect indigenous people's feedbacks, which is not systematical but quite effective.