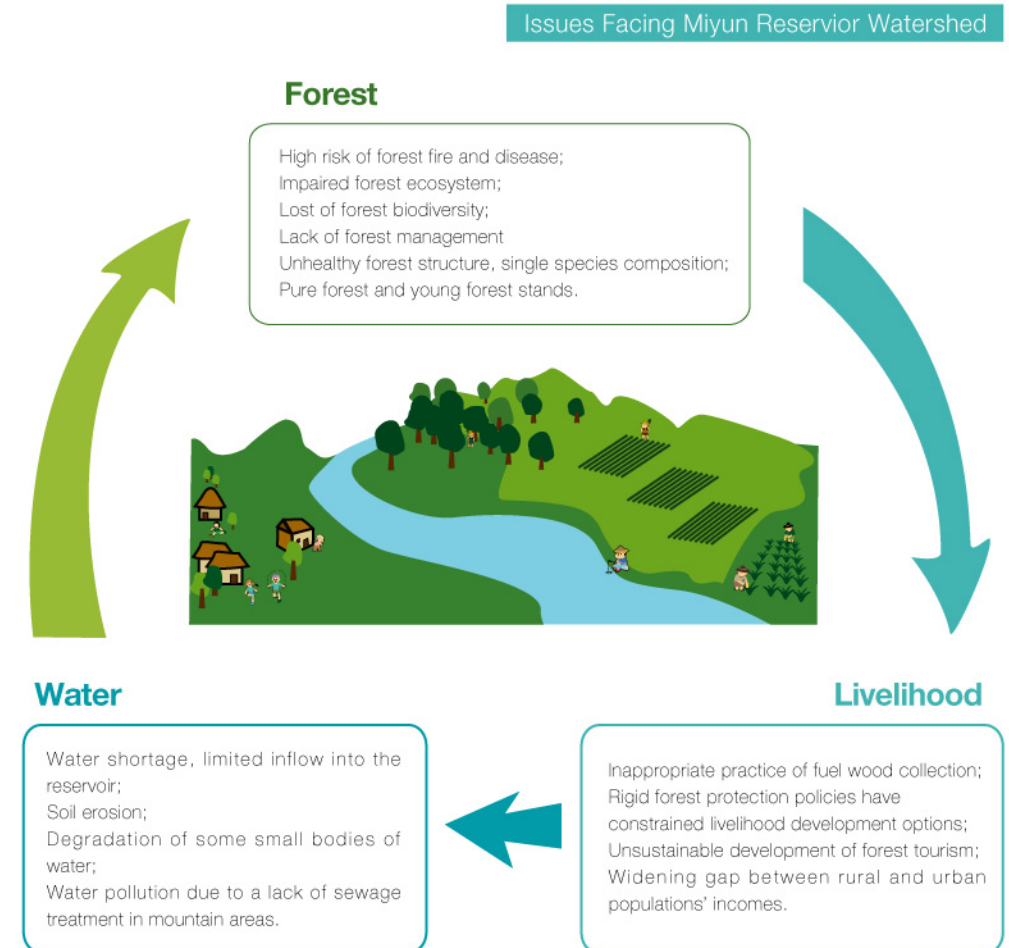


Forest Landscape Restoration and Livelihood Improvement in the Miyun Reservoir Watershed

The first phase of the Livelihoods and Landscapes Initiative in China will extend from September 2007 to December 2010, and will be implemented in a partnership with the Sino – German project entitled "Vegetation Rehabilitation and Sustainable Management of Water Resource Protection Forest in Sandstorm-jeopardized Area of North Beijing".

The initiative aims to restore the biodiversity and productivity of forests, and deliver livelihood benefits to the local poor, through enhanced use rights and capacity to manage forest, and through better cross-boundary, cross-departmental collaboration, more participatory forest landscape restoration planning, and policy advocacy.



Livelihoods and Landscapes Initiative — China

Miyun Watershed Forest Landscape Restoration and Livelihood Improvement



Background

Three of the most pressing issues facing the world today are poverty, fresh water scarcity and biodiversity loss. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has responded by emphasizing and guiding policy on, the valuable role forests can play in improving the lives of the rural poor. Recognizing the need for a more concerted effort, IUCN introduces Livelihoods and Landscapes Initiative to promote forest restoration and sustainable livelihoods for the poor at a landscape level. In China, IUCN will do this in collaboration the Beijing Forestry Society (BFS) and local government authorities, by demonstrating approaches that optimize biodiversity, catchment values and productivity of forest landscape within the watershed of the Miyun Reservoir.

Located to the northeast of Beijing, the Miyun reservoir is the biggest in northern China, and the largest artificial lake in Asia. It supplies 80 percent of the drinking water for the 17 million residents of Beijing municipality, a city that faces a serious water crisis. The 15,788 km² Miyun watershed is a vast area that covers parts of Luan Ping, Xing Long and Cheng De counties in He Bei Province, and Miyun, Huai Rou and Yan Qing Counties in Beijing. A successful model of cross-departmental, cross-boundary collaboration to conserve the landscape functions of Miyun watershed will have significant and positive implications for China.

Map of Miyun Reservoir Watershed, Northern China



IUCN—the International Union for Conservation of Nature

IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, helps the world find pragmatic solutions to our most pressing environment and development challenges. IUCN is the world's oldest and largest global environmental network - a democratic membership union with more than 1,000 government and NGO member organizations, and almost 11,000 volunteer scientists in more than 160 countries. IUCN's work is supported by over 1,000 professional staff in 60 offices and hundreds of partners in public, NGO and private sectors around the world.



IUCN China Liaison Office
Address: 2-2-131 Ta Yuan Diplomatic Compound, 1 Xin Dong Road, Beijing 100600 China
Ph: 86-10-85322699
F: 86-10-85322693
website: www.iucn.org/china
E-mail: dongke@iucn.org.cn



Beijing Forestry Society (BFS)

Founded in 1955, during the last 50 years the Beijing Forestry Society (BFS) has become a strong professional union with 2645 members. The membership consists of a rich variety of experts and specialists from the forestry sector, working together for a sustainable future of forestry and forest community.



Beijing Forestry Society
Address: Room 214, No.8 Yu Min Zhong Road, West District, Beijing.
Ph: 86-10-62381455
F: 86-10-62381455
website: www.bjfs.org.cn
E-mail: bjfs@bjfs.org.cn



Hua Yuan Pilot Site



Within the Xin Cheng Zi Township, Miyun County, the Hua Yuan village is classified as the level 3 Watershed Protection Zone of Miyun Reservoir. It is about 180 km from Beijing, right on the border of four different counties; and it is also a part of the Chao river watershed, the upper Miyun Reservoir watershed. At the northern foot of Wu Ling Mountain National Nature Reserve, Hua Yuan Village has a wealth of flora and fauna species. It encompasses most of the common forest types presented in the Miyun Reservoir watershed and the Yan Mountain area in Beijing and He Bei Province. With a total population of 658, Hua Yuan covers an area of 7.9 km², within which 7 km² is forested (87.9%). In 2006, the average per capita income is 4500 yuan, a merely 12.5% of urban Beijing's average income.

Objectives in Miyun Reservoir Watershed

- Enhance local people's access to forest products; improve benefits for community livelihood; increase household income by 25%;
- Adopt and implement a close-to-nature forest management approach to ecological forests following a multi-stakeholder participatory forest management plan;
- Improve capacity for relevant stakeholders and promote cross-boundary, cross-departmental collaboration;
- Provide recommendations for government policies on forest management.

What We Want to Achieve



- To develop a landscape and biodiversity restoration plan for Miyun Reservoir watershed;
- To promote the use of landscape restoration and livelihood improvement techniques;
- To establish cross-boundary, cross-sectoral collaboration mechanism for forest landscape restoration and livelihood improvement;
- To improve the eco-compensation scheme of Miyun Reservoir ecosystem service;
- To raise awareness as well as build capacity of residents in Miyun Reservoir watershed area to protect the environment.



The initiative is a joint partnership between IUCN and Beijing Forestry Society. Other partners include Beijing Municipal Parks and Forestry Bureau, Miyun County Forestry Bureau, Beijing Forestry University, China Academy of Forestry, etc.

Project Tasks

01 Forest Landscape Restoration

Conduct surveys on participatory forest resources and biodiversity; Produce a multi-stakeholder forest landscape restoration plan; Conduct participatory close-to-nature forest management and other relevant trainings; Conduct monitoring and evaluation; Establish an information exchange platform, and enhance the exchange of lessons learnt among various regions.

02 Livelihood Development

Conduct a participatory socioeconomic analysis and market opportunity analysis; Investigate in alternative energy potentials and relevant training; Conduct training on NTFP production techniques; Improve ecotourism facilities and advance its development; Monitor and evaluate the project's socioeconomic impacts.

03 Restoration of Small-body Water

Restore small-body waters; Restore riparian zones; Monitor water quality and quantity.



What is forest landscape restoration (FLR) ?

"A process that aims to regain ecological integrity and enhance human well-being in deforested or degraded forest landscapes".

key features:

- It takes a landscape-level view;
- Restoration efforts need to result in both improved ecological integrity and enhanced human wellbeing at the landscape level;
- It is a collaborative process;
- It does not necessarily aim to return forest landscapes to their original state;
- It can be applied not only to primary forests, but also to secondary forests, forest lands and even agricultural land.

