



## Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI)

### Mission of the Institute

CIB conducts research on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of bio-resources with the aim of providing evidence-based policy advice and technical support for environmental rehabilitation/reconstruction and sustainable development in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, as well as to support emerging biological industries.

Founded in 1958

Location: **Chendgu, Sichuan, China**

Type of Institution: **Public academic institution directly under the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)**



Participatory assessment with community

Participatory asessemwnt with community members



### Role within KSLCDI

CIB works in close cooperation with Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research (IGSNRR), the focal point institute of KSL China as well as with the other Chinese partners.

On the implementation level CIB has the lead in Component 2 – Eco-System Management.



Monitoring of biodiversity

'The Kailash Landscape is one of the most unique sacred landscapes on Earth!'

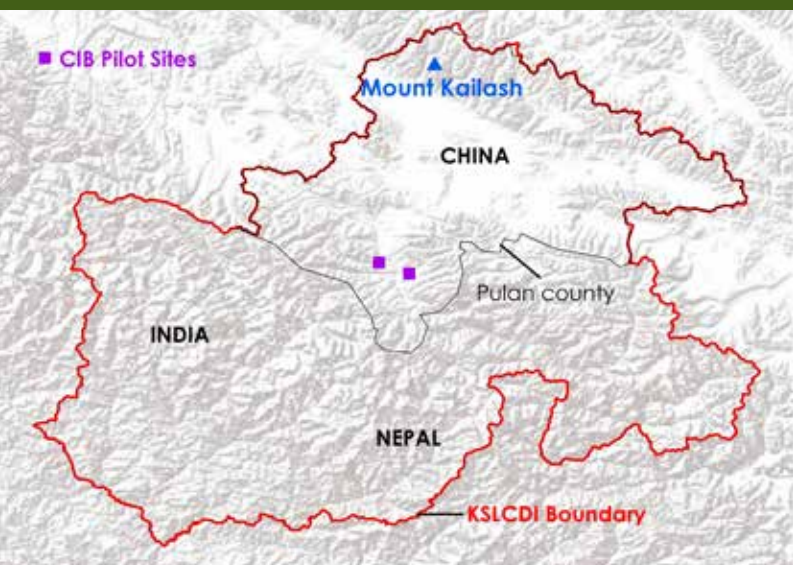
### Beneficiaries

Establishment of village based organisation: 1,300 beneficiaries

Waste control with communities: 3,000 beneficiaries

Mapping of livestock and wildlife: 500 direct beneficiaries

Cell phone based Wechat platform to disseminate KSLCI project information: 300 direct beneficiaries



## CIB's Objectives in KSLCDI

### Component 2: Ecosystem management for sustaining services

- Seven Action Research Plans are implemented according to the established standard
  - Assessment report about ecological vulnerability at landscape level are prepared
- Community based Local Ecosystem Management Plans developed and implementation are supported
  - ES integrity and services of critical habitats are monitored and valued (Complete Valuation of all services)
- Community based Resources Management Plans developed and implementation are supported
  - Up to 5 Community based resource plans based on ecosystem management principles are developed and implemented
  - At least 5 capacity building (exposure, trainings, learning visits) events are organized

### Geographic areas of focus in the Kailash project

Four villages in Pulan County, Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL) core zone:

- Gangsha Village and Xiongba Villages in Baga Township
- Bangren Village in Huoer Township
- Jirang Community in Pulan Township.

Landscape level ecosystem assessment is done at the entire Pulan county territory level, with a total area of 13,179km<sup>2</sup>, which rightly overlaps with Mt Kailash Sacred Landscape in China part.

### Project in collaboration with



Photos: CIB

ICIMOD gratefully acknowledges the support of its core donors: the Governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Austria, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

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### Mission of the Institute

IGSNRR is a multidisciplinary research institute focusing on physical geography and global change, human geography and regional development, natural resources and the environment, geographical information systems and surface simulation, the terrestrial water cycle and water resources, ecosystem network observation and modeling, and Chinese agricultural policy. Through research in these domains, the institute aims to solve major natural resource and environmental problems related to national sustainable development and improve its own innovative capacity at the same time.

Founded in 1999

Location: Beijing, P. R. China

Type of Institution: **Geographical Research Institute with the Chinese Academy of Science (CAS)**



Vegetation Survey

### Role within KSLCDI

Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research (IGSNRR) is the geographical research institute within the Chinese Academy of Science. Within the KSLCDI IGSNRR is the focal point and coordinating institute for the Chinese partners within the Kailash Sacred Landscape.

On the implementation level IGSNRR is responsible for the implementation of Component 4 – Long Term Conservation and Monitoring. For activities in Component 1 – Innovative Livelihoods IGSNRR has sub-contracted TAAAS (Tibetan Agriculture and Animal Sciences) for implementation.

Off-season vegetable production

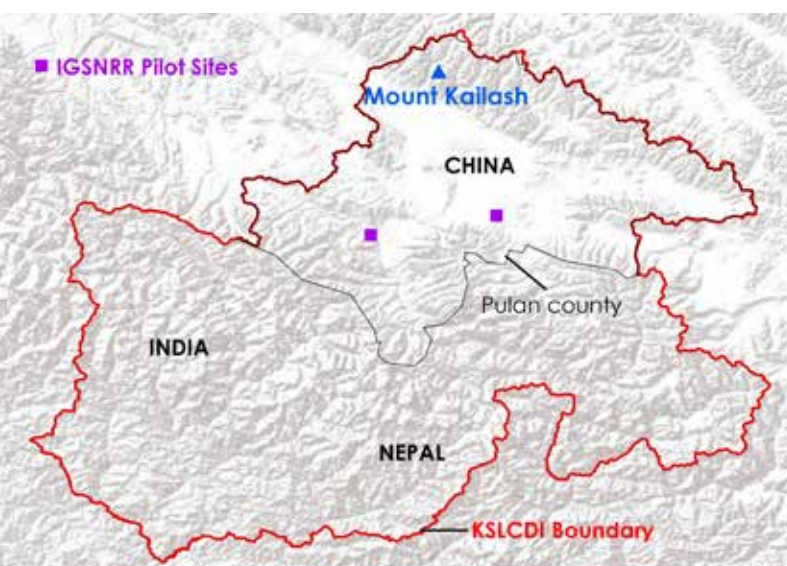




Vegetation Survey

"The Kailash programme is special for me because it is beneficial to transboundary cooperation!"

(Prof. Dr. Shi Peili)



## IGSNRR's Objectives in KSLCDI

### Component 1: Innovative Livelihood

- Pro poor and inclusive value chains addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management are strengthened
  - One comprehensive high-value medicinal plants database is established;
  - Value chains for five niche products are strengthened (intervention points, upgrading strategies including bottom lines)
  - Two training courses and two workshops for key stakeholders (organised communities, landscape institutions, heritage tourism stakeholders) are held
- Heritage tourism plan addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management developed and implementation aer supported

### Component 4: Conservation and longterm environmental monitoring

- Conservation Strategy Plans operationalized and implementation in each pilot site is supported
- Long-term Biodiversity Monitoring Systems developed and implementation supported

### Geographic areas of focus in the Kailash project

Component 4: Manasarovar watershed, in Hor and Baga Townships, Pulan County

Component 1: Karnali watershed, in Burang Township, Pulan County

#### Beneficiaries

Vegetation survey for grassland management and resilience increase: overall reach of beneficiaries are 2,000 in Burang

Market survey and Value Chain analysis for climate change adaptation and resilience: 2,500 beneficiaries in Duoyou and Jirang villages

#### Project in collaboration with



Photos: IGSNRR

ICIMOD gratefully acknowledges the support of its core donors: the Governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Austria, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

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## Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI)

### Mission of the Institute

Kunming Institute of Botany's main mission is to explore the world of plants, especially from Southwest China and the Himalayas, for knowledge generation, sustainable use and conservation of plant diversity. The research areas of KIB include plant systematics and biogeography, plant secondary metabolites and natural products chemistry, plant germplasm and genomics, economic plants and biotechnology.

Founded in 1938

Location: **Kunming, Yunnan Province, China**

Type of Institution: **Research institute under the Chinese Academy of Science (CAS)**



Pedicularis plant, Pulan Country, Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR)



Cremanthodium plant, Pulan county, TAR

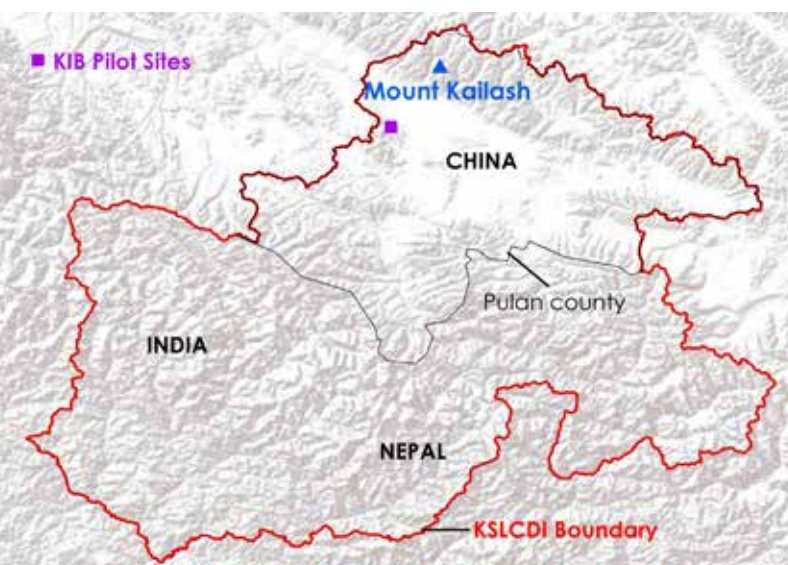
### Role within KSLCDI

On the implementation level Kunming Institute of Botany has the lead in Component 3 – Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) for Kailash Sacred Landscape China

Kunming Institute of Botany works in close cooperation with Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research (IGSNRR), the focal point institute of KSL China as well as with the other Chinese partners



‘Rich biodiversity and endemic species meet traditional cultural landscape in KSLCDI’



## KIB's Objectives in KSLCDI

### Component 3 – Access and benefit sharing (ABS)

- Traditional Knowledge System on biodiversity resources are available
  - Traditional knowledge on biodiversity are documented from pilot sites;
  - Community biodiversity registers (CBR) are prepared and maintained by BMC in pilots;
- Documentation on Community Rights and Benefit Sharing from biological resources are available
  - One Policy brief on context relevant and applicable ABS mechanism in China is prepared and shared with key stakeholders
- Institutional Capacities regarding the ABS mechanism is strengthened
  - Training cum workshops on community based ABS implementation (2 local, one national, one international) are held

### Geographic areas of focus in the Kailash project

Pulan County, Tibetan Autonomous Region, China

### Beneficiaries

Communities with community biodiversity protocols in Pulan County

Project in collaboration with



Photos: KIB

ICIMOD gratefully acknowledges the support of its core donors: the Governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Austria, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

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## Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI)

### Mission of the Institute

Sichuan University has a comprehensive range of disciplines covering 11 categories, namely, liberal arts, science, engineering, medicine, economy, management, law, history, philosophy, agriculture and education. The university is focused on providing “elite education, with quality as the main proviso, taking an integrated multi-disciplinary approach to research and teaching.

Besides higher education Sichuan University has been strong in science and research and making remarkable achievements over the years. Sichuan University has actively promoted both national and regional development of economy and society, and its capacity to contribute to the society is becoming stronger.

Founded in 1931

Location: **Chengdu, Sichuan, China**

Type of Institution: **University**

### Role within KSLCDI

On the implementation level SCU has the lead in Component 1 – Innovative Livelihood Approaches and focuses especially in the implementation of tourism activities

Sichuan University works in close cooperation with Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research (IGSNRR), the focal point institute of Kailash Sacred Landscape China as well as with the other Chinese partners

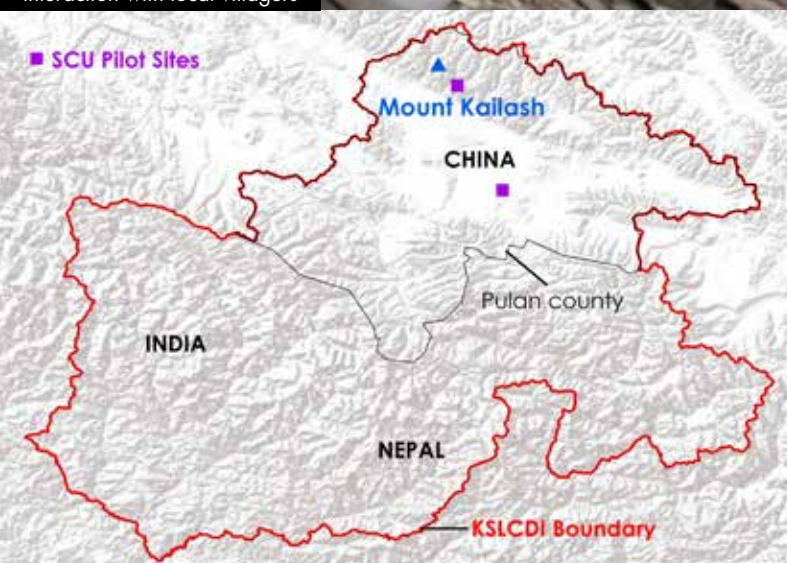
Interaction with local villagers



‘We need responsible tourism and understanding tourists for longterm conservation of the landscape!’



Interaction with local villagers



## SCU's Objectives in KSLCDI

### Component 1: Innovative Livelihood

- Pro poor and inclusive value chains addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management are strengthened
  - One comprehensive high-value medicinal plants database is established;
  - Value chains for five niche products are strengthened (intervention points, upgrading strategies including bottom lines)
  - Two training courses and two workshops for key stakeholders (organised communities, landscape institutions, heritage tourism stakeholders) are held
- Heritage tourism plan addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management developed and implementation aer supported
  - Socio-economic vulnerability and climate change adaptation capacity assessment reports are available

### Geographic areas of focus in the Kailash project

Two townships located respectively in Mt. Kailash and Lake Manasarovar; Lhasa

### Beneficiaries

Waste survey along Mount Kailash route through communities

### Project in collaboration with



Photos: Sichuan University

ICIMOD gratefully acknowledges the support of its core donors: the Governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Austria, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

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