

Global ICCA Database
Hamugu Community Conserved Area, South-West China

<i>A-Basic Data</i>	
Site Name (in local language and in English)	Hamugu Community Conserved Area
Country (include State and Province)	Shangri-La county, Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	6360 ha (693 ha is wetland and 5667ha is collective forest land), elevation rising from 3200meter asl where the village and Napa Ramsar wetland is located to 4470 meters asl where village sacred mountain top and grazing land are .
GIS Coordinates (if available)	
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	Hamugu village, 39 household, about 170 residents
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	Tibetans
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes, permanently settled
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	The income level is above the national poverty value, as this village is within 8 kilometers from the major town. Their cash incomes are RMB 300yuan from agriculture, 500 yuan from mushroom, and 200 yuan from tourism. Some household are richer because they family member work in the county town holding percent jobs
Is the CCA recognized as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?) If yes, legal document? Establishment date?	Yes, it is adjacent to the Napa Lake Nature Reserve, also the Ramsar site since 2004. In the past ten year, co-management of nature reserve is implemented by the nature reserve. The village of Hamugu is encouraged to stop illegal hunting and cutting trees. And meanwhile, the villagers set up their own eco-tourism committee hoping to manage their own business at the same time protected their own scared mountains.
Have there been any government resources on environmental protection or poverty reduction within the CCA, if yes, is there a relationship between these action and CCAs, if not, why?	Yes, Here is the tulip plantation base in 1999-2002. Then, villager can earn livelihood from planting tulip. But, because of the market and bad management of flower company, In 2003, the plantation of tulip is ended, consequently, villagers income decreased dramatically.
Conflicts with tenure, natural resource use?	Yes. on the certificate of collective forest, there are merely 200ha under community's collective ownership. But the community believes they have more collective forests.
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	For religious and cultural reservation, and also ecotourism management in the wetland and in the mountains.

By definition, a CCA fulfils a management objective. To which IUCN management category[1] do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	IV-Habitat/Species Management Area and VI-Managed Resource Protected Area
<i>B-Additional qualitative information</i>	
Main ecosystem type	Alpine wetland and Alpine coniferous forest and rangeland
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Black necked Crane, red panda etc. the Napa Lake is the Ramsar Wetland and also the provincial Nature reserve.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	It is a Tibetan village, the language is the Khampa Tibetan dialect
historical context of the CCA	Hamugu village is close to Napa Lake nature reserve, where is a Provincial nature reserve nominated in 1984. In late 1990', Management bureau of Napa Lake Nature Reserve began co-management with 15 villages. In 2003, the Hamugu villagers decided to establish its own CCAs for cultural as well as eco-tourism purposes.
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	the Village Committee structure, which is democratically elected - 4 civil villagers and 3 village monks;
The concerned area and natural resources may or may not be physically demarcated but are perceived and treated as “different” from the surrounding landscape or seascape. Who decided that they are so?	In the CCAs, sacred mountains and sites are demarcated by reincarnated Buddha.
The concerned area and natural resources are managed according to a set of <i>rules</i> that may or may not be immutable, exist in written form or be fully respected by all, but are broadly known at least locally. Who established those rules?	When the CCA was established, there was a committee set up consisting of 7 members selected by the villagers. The committee manages most of the affairs.
In fact, the concerned area and natural resources may be managed according to a main <i>objective</i> (preservation of a sacred feature, conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of a resource, etc.) Who decided about that objective?	Before the establishment of CCA. The management of sacred mountain is for religious goal. And now, it is for religious and sustainable use of nature resource.
The concerned area and natural resources need <i>on going</i> management decisions. Who takes those decisions?	The committee and the head of the village.
If a given “body” takes those decisions, who decided the structure of that body?	Selected by the villagers.
Who decided the <i>composition</i> of that “body”?	Villager meeting
If decisions are taken by an individual, who appointed and supports her/him?	Irrelevant
To whom is the “body” or the person who takes management decisions directly accountable?	all villagers

Who enforces management decisions regarding the area and natural resources?	The village committee and also one villager were hired to patrol and watch out for anti-poaching and conservation the forest.
Who carries out some forms of surveillance, monitors the concerned area and resources and is generally aware of their status and potential problems?	The committee nominated the person to monitor the forest regularly.
<i>Who is crucially concerned</i> with the area and resources and demonstrates a strong will to preserve it when facing potentially destructive change?	Most of the villagers
Length of time the governance model has been in place	4 year after the establishment of CCA.
Characteristics of the use and management of natural resources in terms of kinds and estimated quantity and other features in the CCAs, such as fuel wood, wild mushroom, herbs, livestock ranging, etc.	Collect Wood, NTFP, Tourism
Land and resource ownership in the CCA, both in terms of de jure and de facto and pls specify if there is difference.	State-owned and collective-owned, but the CCA is in de facto status. No official or legal recognition of CCA yet.
Type of land use in the CCA	Forest, wetland, and rangeland
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	The village rule is available
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant,)	Satellite map and hand made map see attached.
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	see picture folders
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	1. The overheated economic development is Northwest Yunnan has shown negative impact on the governance of community. Villagers are attempted to follow better, yet temporary offers by the outsiders in change for the business concession rights of their property. Along with other neighboring villagers fell in the trap of "selling off " their property for mass tourism operation, the Hamugu villagers are facing the danger of being slipped by short and long term consideration of ecology, culture and economic gains; 2. Due to the lack of the planning, the Napa Nature Reserve is turned into the tourism destination and all villages around the wetland are facing the same dilemma, therefore, the whole wetland and pastures are going to be divided by tourism operators. 3. The Napa wetland, as the wintering habitat for the black-neck crane, is facing the danger of loosing its unique conditions as the winter habitats and therefore reduces the total area available for the species in the winter.
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	The story of Hamugu is only in Chinese in PDF file for now.