

Research on the Mechanism of Herdsmen Participating Co-construction in Sanjiangyuan National Park

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Abstract—Sanjiangyuan National Park is located in an important geographical position in China. It makes great contribution to maintaining national ecological security and developing the middle and the lower reaches of the river, and at the same time it is one of the key regions to deal with climate change globally. Nowadays, national park destruction in which community co-management has basically become the consensus of most countries around the world. National park is a kind of protected area management model which has been verified by the world and can effectively realize protection and development. In the background of national park pilot, in 2015, after the approval of the establishment of Sanjiangyuan national park, it has a great impact on the sustainable development of the region. In order to better promote the participation of pastoralists in the construction of sanjiangyuan national park, it is particularly important to explore the mechanism of participation and co-construction of pastoralists in Sanjiangyuan national park. Based on the research of several literatures and several research methods in recent five years, this paper tries to propose the co-construction mechanism analysis aiming at the current situation of sanjiangyuan national park.

Index Terms—herdsmen, co-construction, sanjiangyuan national park

I. INTRODUCTION

In December, 2015, the 19th meeting of the central leading group for comprehensive deepening reform considered and adopted the pilot scheme of China's sanjiangyuan national park system, and officially determined to carry out the pilot of the national park system in sanjiangyuan region, Qinghai province. The scheme proposes that the pilot area of sanjiangyuan national park system should be built into "demonstration area of ecological protection and restoration of Qinghai-Tibet plateau, the leading area of joint construction and sharing of people and nature, and the area of natural protection and exhibition and ecological and cultural heritage of Qinghai-Tibet plateau", and requires "not only to realize the complete and effective protection of ecological system and cultural and natural heritage, but also to provide public service functions such as spirit, scientific research, education and recreation". The above goal and function orientation show that ecotourism is one

of the important contents of pilot area construction[1].

Sanjiangyuan national park is located in the hinterland of the Qinghai-Tibet plateau, with an altitude of 3,335 ~ 6,564 m. it is named sanjiangyuan national park because it is the birthplace of the yellow river, the Yangtze river and the Lancang river. Sanjiangyuan national park has a total area of 1231,00 square kilometers, accounting for 31.16 % of the area of Sanjiangyuan. the production and living standards of indigenous people are not high, and residents in the park usually dig cordyceps, make policy compensation and graze for living[2].

The climate of Sanjiangyuan national park is extremely cold, its ecology is fragile and its natural recovery ability is weak, so the difficulty of ecological protection in this area is the most difficult. Therefore, the herdsman co-construction in the park is an important part of the national park[3].

II. RESEARCH STATUS

The research time of Sanjiangyuan national park is not long, generally from 2006 to 2018 and the research reached its peak in 2016 and 2017. As the sanjiangyuan national park was approved and established in 2015, the first national park system pilot in China was established in sanjiangyuan region in April 2016. In 2015, newspapers and periodicals from all sides mainly focused on national policies, discussed the pilot start-up work of China's sanjiangyuan national park from the system pilot, and made a comparative study with Yellowstone national park in the United States. from the legal point of view, compared and analyzed the practice of Huangshi national park, one of the largest national parks in the United States, in the reform of ecological environment legislation, explored the development mode from "nursing landscape protection" to "deep research ecological protection" national park, and provided theoretical support for the development of sanjiangyuan. In 2016, the research focuses on putting forward the overall conception of sanjiangyuan national park, exploring systematic solutions, and interpreting the regulations. In 2017, with the successful application of hoh xil and Gulangyu, the focus shifted to focus on ecological environment protection, building functional zones and target management, and creating a "green business card" of

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beautiful China towards the world[4].

Since 1990s, with the arrival of domestic tourism wave, domestic scholars have also begun to study community participation in tourism. Because the research time of community participation in tourism is not long, The depth is relatively limited. Yang Guihua believes that the principle of community participation should be regarded as one of the ten principles of ecotourism protective development[5]. From the perspective of tourism anthropology, Sun jiuxia studies the positive effect of community participation in tourism on the protection of national traditional culture with case studies[6]. Chengzhu believes that attracting local people to participate in the development and management of eco-tourism is not only the mass base of eco-tourism development, but also an alternative choice of local employment and economic sources, which is the key to the success or failure of ecotourism development, and emphasizes that local people's opinions should be carefully considered in the decision-making of eco-tourism development[7].

Thus, community participation has become a necessary factor in tourism. There is little literature on the research of national parks in foreign countries, and community problems are mostly around the research of environmental protection, biological protection, land issues and stakeholders in national parks. research methods are mostly quantitative analysis and generally are empirical analysis and research[8].

In 2018, the research on Sanjiangyuan national park mainly focuses on the research of community management mechanism in Sanjiangyuan national park, but there is no typical article for reference

III. NECESSITY OF RESEARCHING

Due to the unique geography of the area of three rivers, topographical features, cold climate and ecosystem characteristics make it play a protection biodiversity, water conservation, and many other important ecological service function. The key key to maintaining the ecological function of the sanjiangyuan area is to establish the sanjiangyuan national park, and the herdsmen are involved in the construction of national parks, so as to better coordinate the relationship between protection and development. In academic research, China has not yet formed a systematic theoretical system, most of which are theoretical analysis and practical case analysis is not abundant. Most choose to be in less developed areas - western, ethnic, rural areas. The domestic present research results show that the community has not yet been fundamentally for the development of local tourism decision-making, not for tourism management has control, especially in social economy less developed area.

Through investigation, it is found that the villagers in ganda village in Yushu Tibetan autonomous prefecture have a strong awareness of environmental protection, which is mainly attributed to the influence of 10 years' stay in ganda village by sanjiangyuan ecological environment protection association on local villagers.

Therefore, in the construction of sanjiangyuan national park, firstly, non-governmental organizations are an indispensable force in environmental protection. Secondly, on the one hand, the post of ecological administrator has improved the sense of mission and responsibility of local residents to protect the environment, and enabled local residents to actively invest in the protection and construction of national parks.

On this basis, the mechanism for the participation of herdsmen in the follow-up development of Sanjiangyuan national park has not been formulated for the needs of herdsmen , therefore, to establish three national park herdsmen participation mechanism to build the stage which favors Sanjiangyuan national park nearby residents way of life for the development of China's national park, more plays a very important practical significance.

IV. SUGGESTIONS

Migrants in Sanjiangyuan national park are ecological migrants who combine voluntary migrants with engineering migrants. Simple engineering compensation function can solve the problem of food and clothing. in order to fundamentally solve the problem after migration, it is necessary to cultivate follow-up industries, strengthen the training of migrants and realize the smooth conversion of migrants, which requires certain publicity and training mechanism[9].

In terms of publicity mechanism, although residents in the park have a simple respect and belief in nature, most of them are poor in cultural level and limited in Chinese language ability. however, most people who travel to sanjiangyuan national park are outsiders, so it is necessary to improve relevant laws and regulations in order to standardize behavior, safeguard the interests of all parties. To strengthen the participation of local people in the protection of ecological environment, we should construct it from two aspects: 1. through the publicity mechanism, the government has absorbed more local people into environmental protection volunteers, distributed volunteer signs, provided necessary equipment and given appropriate remuneration. This can not only effectively alleviate the problem of insufficient government law enforcement personnel, but also help people increase certain economic income and let them share the benefits brought by ecotourism. 2. the role of developing local non-governmental environmental protection organizations in the publicity mechanism. The biggest feature of non-governmental environmental protection organizations lies in their non-governmental nature and independence. as a third party outside the government and market, they are an important bridge and channel for government departments to strengthen contacts and communication with people. Compared with non-local non-governmental environmental protection organizations, local non-governmental environmental protection organizations have many advantages, including being more adaptable to plateau climate, being able to follow up environmental protection work for a long time and so on. Therefore, we should encourage

organizations in villages or cooperatives to set up local non-governmental environmental protection organizations similar to those in maduo county.

In terms of training and education mechanism, the construction is carried out around the training content and training methods: 1. the training content is mainly about the work that pastoralists in national parks can participate in. according to the data obtained from the investigation, the ecological lecturer, ecological monitor and ecological protection demonstrator are several aspects that pastoralists are interested in and can promote the development of sanjiangyuan national park. 2. the level of training methods is progressive (4 rounds of training). First of all, it is a basic cognitive introduction focusing on the national park construction and management responsibilities. Secondly, the introduction of related knowledge about natural resources and wildlife protection; To protect and manage the protection knowledge of human and animal conflicts; The third is the practical training of ecological protection, and the last is the explanation of related legal knowledge. Training activities can be carried out through centralized learning and distance education. Four rounds of training can help managers to have a deep understanding of their job responsibilities, improve their management skills and ideological and political literacy, enhance their sense of responsibility, and give full play to the main role of pastoralists in the co-construction of sanjiangyuan national park.

In short, the development of national parks in China is not mature at present, but the construction of sanjiangyuan national park has great potential to be followed. therefore, we should learn from some important research achievements of scholars, continue to expand research in depth at the same time, and also grasp the international research status and latest research trends of citizen participation in national parks, take a variety of research methods, combine theory with practice, and explore new mechanisms of public participation in joint construction of sanjiangyuan national park. The effect of public participation in environmental governance is bound to produce the effects of enhancing public environmental awareness, playing the role of public supervision, maintaining social stability, overcoming government and market failures, improving administrative efficiency and realizing citizens' environmental rights.

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