



# Assessing Five Years of CEPF Investment in the Mountains of Southwest China Biodiversity Hotspot

A Special Report  
August 2008

# CONTENTS

Overview .....	3
CEPF 5-Year Logical Framework Reporting.....	19
Appendices .....	24

## OVERVIEW

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) provides grants for conservation projects in biodiversity hotspots, the Earth's biologically richest yet most threatened regions. CEPF seeks to ensure that nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, and other sectors of civil society are engaged in efforts to conserve globally significant biodiversity in the hotspots. In doing so, CEPF complements existing strategies and frameworks established by local and national governments.

CEPF is a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International (CI), the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank.

The Mountains of Southwest China biodiversity hotspot includes parts of western Sichuan Province, northwest Yunnan Province, eastern portions of the Tibet Autonomous Region, the southeast tip of Qinghai Province and the southern tip of Gansu Province. Though it covers only about 10 percent of China's geographical area, the hotspot is home to about 50 percent of the country's birds and mammals and more than 30 percent of its higher plants.

The hotspot is the most biologically diverse temperate forest ecosystem in the world. More than 12,000 species of higher plants, of which 29 percent are endemic to this hotspot, have been identified, including 230 species of rhododendron. Half of the rhododendrons are endemic in the region. Other endemic plant species include *Kingdonia uniflora* and two species of cycads. The wildlife is equally diverse, with more than 300 mammal and 686 bird species documented. There are a large number of special endemics, rare and globally threatened species, including giant panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*), red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*), Yunnan snub-nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus bieti*), musk deer (*Moschus sp.*) and at least 27 species of pheasant such as Chinese monal (*Lophophorus lhuysii*).

This biologically diverse region is mirrored by great cultural diversity. The region is home to 17 of China's 55 ethnic minority groups, including the Bai, Dulong, Lisu, Naxi, Pumi, Nu, Qiang and Tibetan peoples. The region is also traversed by some of the most important rivers in Asia, including the Bramaputra, Irawaddy, Mekong Salween and Yangtze rivers. Combined, these rivers affect the livelihoods of more than half a billion people throughout a downstream area of some 3 million square kilometers.

CEPF's engagement in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot began with the development of an ecosystem profile<sup>1</sup> for the region. The ecosystem profile, completed in 2002, presents an overview of the hotspot in terms of its biodiversity conservation importance, major threats to and root causes of biodiversity loss, the socioeconomic context, and a review of conservation investments. It also identifies funding gaps and opportunities for investment and thus identifies the niche where CEPF investment can provide the greatest incremental value.

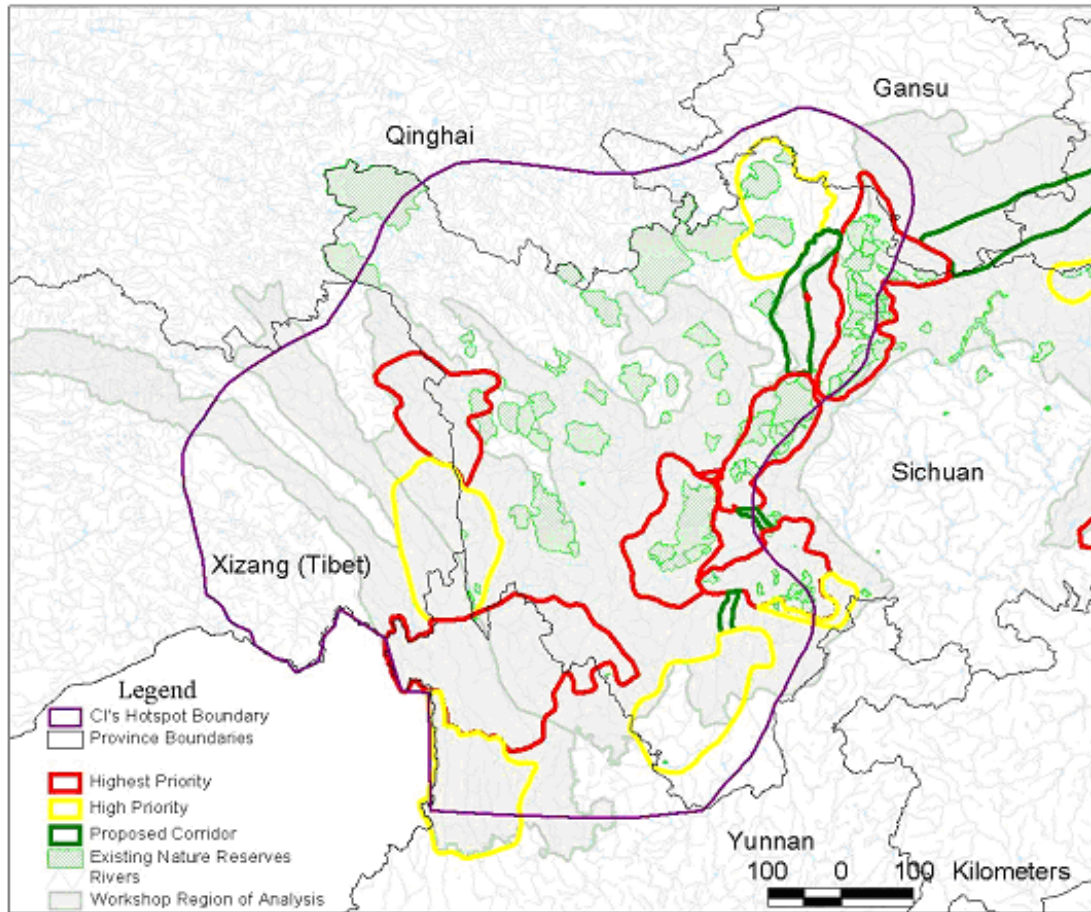
The ecosystem profile is based primarily on the results of a five-day workshop to determine conservation priorities in the Upper Yangtze, an area that encompasses the majority of the

---

<sup>1</sup> Mountains of Southwest China Ecosystem Profile: English, [www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/Final.China.SouthwestChina.EP.pdf](http://www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/Final.China.SouthwestChina.EP.pdf) (PDF, 1.1 MB) / Chinese, [www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/Final.Chinese.China.SouthwestChina.EP.pdf](http://www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/Final.Chinese.China.SouthwestChina.EP.pdf) (PDF, 645 KB)

hotspot. The Provincial Planning Committee of Sichuan, CI, The Nature Conservancy and World Wide Fund for Nature organized the Conservation Priority-Setting Workshop for the Upper Yangtze, which was held in Chengdu, China from March 21-26, 2002. The workshop brought together more than 80 Chinese and foreign experts in a participatory process to identify the region's most biologically important areas, assess threats and assign priorities for biodiversity conservation (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Map of the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot with Priorities Defined by the Conservation Priority-Setting Workshop for the Upper Yangtze**



In addition to the workshop, meetings were held with other stakeholders, including central and local government agencies such as the Sichuan and Yunnan forestry departments, State Forestry Administration, State Environmental Protection Administration, Sichuan Tourism Bureau, Chengdu Tourism Bureau, Sichuan Construction Committee and Western Development Program Sichuan Office. Consultations were undertaken with county-level officials, nature reserve staff, local businesses such as tour agencies and operators, university environmental groups, local communities, local and international NGOs, bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and conservation experts. In all, additional meetings were held with 87 individuals representing 34 groups as part of developing the ecosystem profile.

The CEPF Donor Council approved a \$6.5 million budget for the investment strategy detailed in the ecosystem profile, and a 5-year investment program began in 2002.

As part of concluding this grant-making period for CEPF in the Mountains of Southwest China, this report provides an overall review and assessment of the degree to which CEPF met its objectives. The report is a collaborative effort of the CEPF Secretariat and the CEPF Coordination Unit for this hotspot. As part of the assessment process, the team held a two-day workshop in January 2008 in Chengdu at which participants assisted in reviewing the accomplishments with a particular emphasis on the program's impact, lessons learned, and sustainability. Meeting participants were asked to confirm, challenge, and/or expand upon the assessment team's key findings.

This report synthesizes the consultation input received to date and articulates the assessment team's judgment regarding the degree to which CEPF met the objectives of the ecosystem profile. The team focused on whether the biodiversity targets described in the profile were met and resulted in significant conservation outcomes. The report articulates the team's assessment of the effectiveness of the grant-making approach used, including a discussion of how grant resources were allocated. It also reflects upon the lessons learned during implementation of the CEPF program in the Mountains of Southwest China.

### **CEPF Niche**

CEPF's funding niche in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot was determined by the following overarching factors: 1) the Chinese government, bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, along with other international organizations were already providing substantial financial support to environment-related programs in this region; 2) the hotspot is a large and complex area, facing threats that are dynamic and subject to a fast-changing landscape of political and socioeconomic conditions; 3) CEPF investment in this region was limited to five years and would be a modest sum in comparison with the aforementioned funding.

With those factors in mind, CEPF's niche for this region was defined by the scarcity of local and regional civil society organizations and individuals working in the realm of biodiversity conservation in the area. The conservation movement in China was (and still is) at a fledgling stage. With its relatively modest amounts of funding, CEPF focused its attention upon nurturing key organizations and individuals who would be capable of seizing opportunities for conservation. The 5-year program occurred at a time of unprecedented opportunities to safeguard the region's natural areas and species. Increased awareness of the long-term risk to China's development presented by significant environmental problems and recognition of the contributions civil society could make toward addressing these challenges effectively opened new dialogues between government and civil society. CEPF capitalized on this opportunity by finding, supporting, training and encouraging alliances within a growing civil society sector and between government and civil society to design and implement programs capable of working within China's unique and complex system.

The CEPF niche was further articulated in the ecosystem profile into five thematic priorities or strategic directions to guide the award of grants. They were:

1. Develop and operationalize hotspot-wide monitoring and evaluation projects.
2. Support site-related projects led by civil society to mitigate key threats to natural areas and species populations.

3. Build capacity of civil society to implement conservation efforts at a site and regional level.
4. Integrate biodiversity conservation concerns and benefits into the implementation of policies and programs at local, regional and national levels.
5. Develop and operationalize a small grants program focusing on conservation capacity building and research projects.

### **Implementing the Strategy**

The first step in implementing the CEPF regional program was to identify a locally based partner organization to work closely with the CEPF grant director for the region to convert the plans in the ecosystem profile into a powerful portfolio of grants that would exceed in impact the sum of its parts. This coordination unit would provide local knowledge and insights and represent CEPF in the hotspot. It would have primary responsibility for building a broad constituency of civil society groups working across institutional and geographic boundaries toward achieving the shared conservation goals described in the ecosystem profile.

Conservation International's China Program, now the Shanshui Center for Nature and Society, was selected to lead the CEPF Coordination Unit in the Mountains of Southwest China. The program undertook this critical function through three projects totaling \$1,898,734.53 or 28 percent of the total portfolio budget during the 5-year investment period. The projects were:

- Building Best Biodiversity Conservation Strategies in the Mountains of Southwest China (\$650,273.81)
- Building Conservation Alliance Through Coordinating CEPF in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot (\$898,345)
- Establishing Partnerships for Lasting Conservation in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot (\$350,115.72)

Selecting CI to perform the function was in many respects a high-risk choice as CI did not have a well-established presence in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot, or indeed, a long history of work in China. The selection was in large part based on confidence in a few individuals in the small CI China team and their vision for working through partners to achieve conservation results. The choice does appear to have been the right one and CEPF support for the incipient CI program has seen it not only lead the development of an effective CEPF portfolio, but grow as an organization. It has grown in staff (from six full-time staff to 25), budget, and even institutional standing – going from a small CI field program to now an independent NGO with a formal partnership agreement with CI. This growth and the adoption of a partnership-focused approach in the broader Shanshui strategy bode well for the sustainability of CEPF-initiated efforts in China.

The coordination unit was designed as a transparent decision-making mechanism, “owned” by local conservation scientists, conservation practitioners and government officials who are well versed in the priorities, opportunities and challenges facing conservation efforts in the Mountains of Southwest China. Three full-time staff were recruited and based in Beijing, Sichuan and Yunnan provinces. Independent committees were established to assess project proposals in Yunnan and Sichuan provinces. The committees included representatives from civil society groups and government agencies, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) offices and protected area management officials housed within the provincial forest bureaus of the two provinces. Civil society organizations active in the review committees

included the WWF field offices in both of the provinces, The Nature Conservancy, the Center for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge (CBIK) and the Center for Community Development Studies in Yunnan, and the Academy of Social Sciences in Sichuan.

Each committee assessed projects and made recommendations for project approval by consensus. Proposals for projects crossing both provinces were reviewed by both committees.

***The Grant Portfolio***

CEPF supported 80 projects led by civil society totaling \$6.6 million during the investment period. Grants ranged in size from \$1,961 to \$898,345 with the average grant size being \$81,541 and the median \$20,000 (see Appendix A for a full list of grants).

The \$6.5 million budget was not allocated evenly among the five strategic directions (Table 1) or among the geographic priorities (Table 2). Strategic directions 1, 2 and 3 comprise nearly 80 percent of the total investment. Strategic Direction 1 on developing hotspot-wide monitoring and evaluation projects was allocated 31 percent of the total investment. Strategic Direction 2, focused on site-specific projects, accounted for the second largest share of the resources as well as the highest number of grants.

**Table 1. Resource Allocation by Strategic Direction**

<b>Resource Allocation</b>	<b>Strategic Direction 1</b>	<b>Strategic Direction 2</b>	<b>Strategic Direction 3</b>	<b>Strategic Direction 4</b>	<b>Strategic Direction 5</b>
Total number of grants for this strategic direction	15	39	13	6	8
Total percent (%) of grants for this strategic direction	19%	48%	16%	7%	10%
Total dollar allocation for this strategic direction	\$2,067,851.63	\$1,685,509.47	\$1,334,744.17	\$857,062.60	\$659,661.00
Total percent (%) dollar allocation for this strategic direction	31%	26%	20%	13%	10%

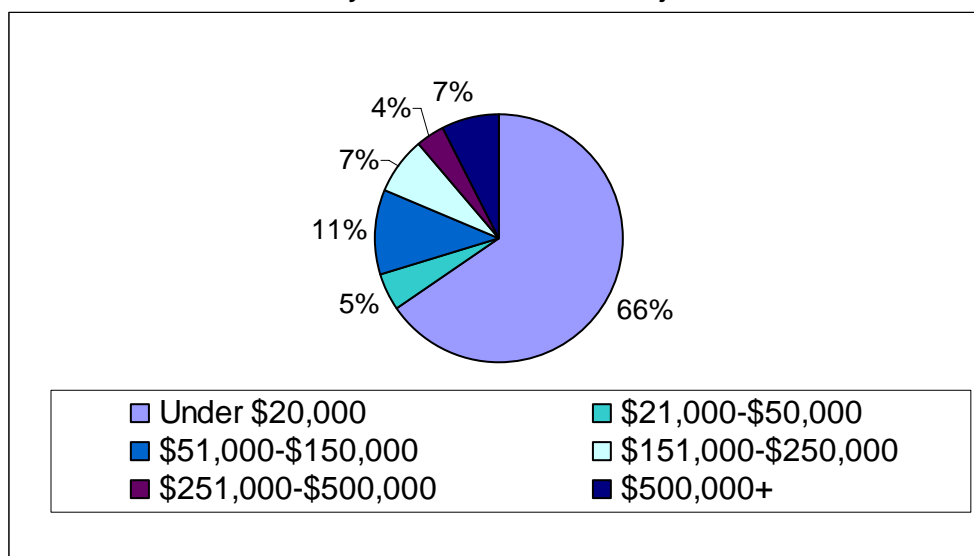
In terms of geographic distribution, Table 2 (above) illustrates how projects were supported throughout the hotspot, however 69 percent of the total funds were granted for projects covering multiple provinces or the entire hotspot. This allocation reflects how hotspot and natural resource conservation transcends political (in this case provincial) boundaries and how national-level efforts are therefore indispensable.

**Table 2. Resource Allocation by Geographic Priority Area**

Resource Allocation	Gansu Province	Sichuan Province	Tibet Province	Yunnan Province	Hotspot-Wide	Multi-Province
Number of Grants	6	18	4	11	34	8
Percent (%) of Grants	7%	22%	5%	14%	42%	10%
Dollar Allocation	\$455,276.72	\$656,302.36	\$161,507.00	\$826,666.00	\$3,471,221.33	\$1,033,855
Percent (%) Dollar Allocation	7%	10%	2%	13%	53%	16%

Table 3 further illustrates the allocation of resources by looking at the portfolio in terms of the scale of approved budgets. CEPF supported 66 projects (82 percent) with budgets under \$150,000. CEPF approved only six projects for more than \$500,000. The assessment team concludes that CEPF operated largely in a project financing range and targeted an audience that is significantly under serviced by existing donors.

**Table 3. Resource Allocation by CEPF Contribution to Project Cost**



One significant part of developing the portfolio for this region was flexibility, with the team able to take advantage of new opportunities and respond to emerging threats. For example, when the ecosystem profile was developed, road construction, mass tourism and illegal wildlife trade were seen as the most significant threats. In 2003, however, dams on the Nu (Salween) River or tributaries of the Yangtze River, as well as other hydropower projects on pristine alpine lakes sacred to local populations in Sichuan emerged as urgent concerns. It was then followed by major water diversion scheme from the South to the North, and last but not the least, mining in the western provinces also became an issue. CEPF resources enabled local organizations to participate in public dialogue on the merits of these projects; analyzing Environmental Impact Assessments and conducting relevant scientific investigations; and producing and disseminating publications that provided a broad perspective on costs and benefits.



CEPF also recognized an even greater opportunity to engage nascent civil society organizations, communities and even individuals in coordinated conservation action, and so increased the number and scope of small grants beyond the original expectation in order to attend to the linkage between conservation and laws and environmental justices, a new dimension to the investment strategy. This change in strategy significantly increased the number of small grants, a change also reflected in the resource allocation for international organizations as two of the three targeted small grant funds created were led by international groups (Table 4).

Together, these three small grant programs managed by CBIK, CI and the WWF China Program provided grants to 61 diverse civil society entities (Appendix B), enriching the portfolio and expanding the CEPF reach even further at the local level.

**Table 4. Resource Allocation by Type of Organization**

<b>Resource Allocation</b>	<b>Local Organizations<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>International Organizations</b>
Total number of grants	49	32
Total percent (%) of grants	60%	40%
Total dollar allocation	\$1,238,470.18	\$5,366,358.69
Total percent (%) dollar allocation	19%	81%

## **Results**

### **Biodiversity Results**

CEPF supported a project led by CI to further define and map conservation outcomes for the hotspot at species, site and corridor levels. The project also created a network of biodiversity data holders, called Eco-partners, to encourage information sharing and joint action on monitoring biodiversity change. A total of 39 institutions and individuals became members of Eco-partners, including government officials, scientific institutions and nature reserves, as well as The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF and numerous local NGOs. The Eco-partners Network promotes the sharing and dissemination of biodiversity data and is moving forward monitoring work in the region in a coordinated and collaborative manner. Many of the partners also received CEPF support for separate projects, with outcomes that were ultimately incorporated into the outcomes mapping and monitoring results.

Of particular significance is that previously there had not been a hotspot-wide understanding and defining of conservation priorities and systematic monitoring. There had been substantial government investment, such as Grain to Green (the government’s supply of grain and cash for an extended period of time to farmers who in return give up agriculture land with a slope of more than 25 degree for replanting of forest or grassland; the National Forest Protection Program under which large amounts of financial resources are transferred to ensure previous logging operations are converted to forest guardian operation; and the Western Development Program, which emphasizes ecological restoration in the western provinces. There had also been multilateral conservation investment in the region and many site-based conservation actions but again, not at

---

<sup>2</sup> CEPF defines a local civil society group as one that is legally registered in a country within the relevant hotspot and has an independent board of directors or similar type of independent governing structure.

the hotspot scale. This overarching project therefore was identified as an investment priority from the outset. Its results and those of other partners are summarized below.

### *Species*

Knowledge of species distribution and status in the hotspot improved significantly as a result of CEPF investment. Research efforts confirmed that 393 threatened species occur in the Mountains of Southwest China, including 49 mammals, 29 birds, 5 reptiles, 33 amphibians, 11 fish and 266 plants (Appendix C). The outcomes assessment covered their status and threats, as well as related conservation actions and research information. As a group, little had been known about plant distribution, compared with mammals and birds. For example, more than 90 percent (241) of the 266 threatened plant species had no information below the county level, and 98.9 percent (263/266) had no GPS data. CEPF also supported critical mapping of plant diversity using historic plant collections.

CEPF funded 26 species-focused projects that supported field research, species assessments and monitoring, conservation action, communication and awareness efforts. Often these projects addressed the needs of more than one species with at least 30 species (10 mammals, 3 birds, 1 reptile, 2 amphibians, 11 fish, 3 plants) benefiting from CEPF support. While it is not possible to determine whether the status of these species has improved in such a short time period, it is clear that the needs of species such as the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey and yew (*Taxus fauna*) gained greater recognition and attracted significant financial and political support as a result of CEPF investment. For example, a range-wide conservation plan for the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey was endorsed by national-level government agencies, making it only the second endemic species in China (the giant panda being the other) to have a government endorsed, range-wide protection plan.

Several grants focused on various aspects of conservation actions for the giant panda, including addressing priority needs of a small isolated population in its north-most distribution in Gansu Province; anti-poaching efforts in Wanglang Nature Reserve that increased the understanding of tourism-driven wildlife trade; the creation of a panda World Heritage Site discussed further in the section on sites below; and an assessment of the feasibility of creating the first conservation corridor in the Minshan Mountains.

Trade and over-exploitation are the largest threats to many species in southwest China. CEPF supported several wildlife trade and consumption-related projects, ranging from surveys of market demand and educating consumers to enhancing law enforcement. The surveys covered a wide-range of species traded in the region, and several reports were published that greatly enhanced knowledge on the issue in the region. For example, a group of *Taxus* species under severe threat from over-exploitation and trade was evaluated both in China and in its biggest consumer market, the United States. With the leadership of the coordination unit, civil society coordinated its wildlife trade-related efforts through an alliance that encouraged NGOs to assume complementary roles in field information collection, education, government relations and international convention processes.

### *Sites*

In total, 199 key biodiversity areas (KBAs) were identified in the hotspot as part of the conservation outcomes project. These KBAs cover global priority areas for mammals (176, 88 percent), important birds (138, 69 percent), reptiles (8, 4 percent), amphibians (171, 86 percent) and plants (54, 27 percent) (Appendix D). The total area covered by the 199 KBAs is 157,662 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 131 overlap with existing protected areas. This analysis met a critical need for evaluating the coverage of threatened species in the existing protected area system. These results

were also used in a national biodiversity prioritization process led by The Nature Conservancy and for a Ganzi Prefecture Environment Appraisal project led by the China State Appraisal Center for Environment and Engineering, as well as for a payment for ecosystem service project led by CI.

Most of the protected areas in the Mountains of Southwest China were created within the past 10 years and a majority of them (those which were not the focus of international efforts to conserve flagship species like the giant panda) have limited capacity. With CEPF support, management training was provided to the staff of 80 nature reserves, many of which historically received little financial assistance or capacity-building attention.

Five nature reserves with a total of 1,691 km<sup>2</sup> (169,128 hectares) were established, as follows:

- Danba Yongzongling Nature Reserve: 31,300 hectares
- Jinyang Baicaoopo Nature Reserve: 44,128 hectares
- Muli Badenglamu Nature Reserve and Qialangduoji Nature Reserve: the total area of these two nature reserves is around 60,000 hectares
- Yuexi Shenguo Zhuang Nature Reserve: 33,700 hectares

Four community conservation areas (CCCA) with a total of 251 km<sup>2</sup> (25,100 hectares) were established:

- Sichuan Yajiang Pamuling CCCA
- Yunan Deqing Bamei CCCA
- Yunan Weixi Gehuaqing CCCA
- Yunan Weixi Xiangguqing CCCA

Two nature reserves also were upgraded from the county to provincial level or from the provincial to the national level:

- Sichuan Haizishan Nature Reserve: 494,096 hectares
- Yunan Yunlong Tianchi Nature Reserve: 6,630 hectares

An additional protected area achievement was the designation of the Sichuan Giant Panda World Natural Heritage Site in 2006. The new World Heritage Site covers eight nature reserves, with a total area of 9,510 km<sup>2</sup> or nearly 1 million hectares. As mentioned previously, it also shelters more than 30 percent of the world's giant pandas. CEPF-supported civil society organizations contributed to the preparation and nomination process for the World Heritage Site.

In addition to these official reserves, CEPF promoted the idea of community conserved areas. Based on a survey in Sichuan and Yunnan, a total of 258 sacred mountains/lakes were identified, among which 159 “sacred sites” were mapped. Many of these sites are traditionally managed by local communities. CEPF supported a Community Conservation Fund, which provided small grants to 24 communities for taking local actions in and around the KBAs. Another 12 projects addressed community conservation and participation via a variety of tools such as ethnobotany, religion, community exchange and networking, photographing and story-telling, and legal aid.

### **The Effect of Grassroots Conservation -- A Case Study on the Multiplying Effect of Small Grants**

The Kawagebo Culture Society (KCS) is a non-profit organization created by six Tibetans from government, tourism operation and private business in Deqin County, the most northwestern corner of Yunnan Province bordering the Tibetan Autonomous Region. KCS is dedicated to preserving Tibetan traditional culture.

Prior to CEPF's entry to Deqin County in 2003, KCS had no experience working in partnership with an external funding organization. It focused on voluntary-based teaching and documenting traditional cultures involving community folk artists. That same year was a special one for Tibetans and tens of thousands of Tibetan pilgrims gathered at Mt. Kawagebo, a year-round glacier mountain and the highest peak of Yunnan at 6,480 meters. As part of traditional ceremonies, leaves of a sub-species of cypress are typically burned to worship the sacred mountain or taken away from the mountain as the symbol of godly protection. KCS realized this sudden and dramatic surge of visitation would cause great damage. With CEPF funding through a small grant, KCS mobilized monasteries and key influential reincarnated Buddhists to first advocate sensible and reduced volume of harvesting, to seek efficient possessing and efficient use of leaves, and finally to use co-habiting plants as alternatives. This has proved a very effective means to combine the influences of traditional values, traditional institutions and improved practices of natural resource harvesting.

After this project, KCS broadened its strategy to integrate biodiversity conservation into its core effort of revitalizing traditional cultures. This shift started KCS on a path to more comprehensive efforts of community-based conservation. When CI launched its Community Conservation Fund with CEPF support in 2005 (and which other donors have since joined in supporting), KCS was a local focal point to identify and facilitate targeted community groups in gaining access to this new funding mechanism to multiply their experience. Seven small grants were provided for local communities to establish three community conserved areas, three co-management areas and one nursery for reforestation in KBAs in the region. KCS went on to build an alliance in Deqin County with many local stakeholders that work for community-based conservation with external donors such as CI, The Nature Conservancy and many national NGOs.

### ***Landscapes and Corridors***

A fundamental purpose of biodiversity conservation corridors is maintenance of a healthy ecosystem that functions to support the maintenance of biodiversity, biotic integrity, and ecological processes over time. The persistence of species that are area-demanding (i.e. they either regularly move between sites or naturally occur at such low densities that it is not feasible to safeguard sites of adequate size) or those that are threatened by changes in broad-scale ecological processes is one indicator of a healthy ecosystem. In the Mountains of Southwest China two corridors were priorities due the presence of area demanding endemic species. Another large landscape was a priority due to its species richness and cultural values that created unique opportunities for grass roots conservation. The corridors were:

- The giant panda corridor, with a total area of approximately 7 million hectares, covers the panda-dwelling mountain ranges in Sichuan and Gansu provinces.

- The snub-nosed monkey corridor, with a total area of 1.5 million hectares, covers the high mountains in between of Yangtze and Mekong rivers, in Yunnan Province and Tibet Autonomous Region.
- The species-rich sacred landscape, with a total area of 57.7 million hectares, covers the rugged landscape extended toward the west edge of the hotspot. This landscape is broadly defined by local inhabitants of ethnic groups such as the Tibetans, the Yi, the Qiang, the Naxi, and the Bai and further cross-referenced by the species-rich KBAs within the region. A total of 199 species are used, such as musk deer, snow leopard and black-necked crane (*Grus nigricollis*). This landscape covers a wide range of habitats in Qinghai, Sichuan, Tibet and Yunnan, and watersheds of the Mekong, Salween, Yangtze and Yarlung Tsangpo rivers. A common practice of sacred mountains, lakes or even sacred species is the main cultural parameter for this landscape and also the foundation of local civil society partnerships for participation in conservation of biodiversity.

CEPF corridor-scale results include improving management in both the giant panda and snub-nosed monkey corridors, developing new range-wide or corridor conservation plans designed to conserve the giant panda and snub-nosed monkey; pioneering new approaches to site conservation; and creating networks of sacred sites. Recognizing and supporting unique cultural landscapes and the contributions they can make to conservation is a particularly important aspect of CEPF's investment in the Mountains of Southwest China that will enrich and enhance future conservation investment.

## Socioeconomic Benefits

The CEPF investment strategy did not have specific performance targets related to rural development or socioeconomic benefits. Nevertheless, CEPF's approach is based on the belief that biodiversity conservation must ultimately benefit nature and people if it is to be sustained. An assessment of CEPF's impact on poverty reduction in the investment area was completed in January 2008. The report, *CEPF and Poverty Reduction: A Review of the Mountains of Southwest China CEPF Portfolio*<sup>3</sup>, concluded that CEPF-supported projects in the hotspot occur in rural areas with high levels of poverty. Within these areas of poverty, CEPF grantees often involved indigenous peoples, although given the broad presence of the poor, most projects likely involved households and communities with very limited means. CEPF projects directly and indirectly contributed to poverty reduction and improved human conditions in these regions while achieving their primary objective of biodiversity conservation. Direct impacts included creating jobs and providing training to local peoples. Indirect impacts included creating local organizations, strengthening civil society, and promoting activities such as reforestation and education campaigns consistent with the Chinese government's programs to help maintain and restore the ecosystems upon which many poor people in Southwest China rely.

Nearly 60 percent of the projects that responded to the CEPF survey on this issue engaged indigenous people in the Mountains of Southwest China; other projects in the investment region worked with a range of poor sectors of society including subsistence practitioners, nomadic peoples and pastoralists, and female-headed households. One project that helped empower the poor was an effort by communities and nature reserve officials working together in an important partnership to protect Yunnan snub-nosed monkeys. Widespread deforestation during the 1990s reduced the monkeys' food supply and fragmented the natural habitat so that some populations

<sup>3</sup> [www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/PovertyReduction\\_China\\_Jan08.pdf](http://www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/PovertyReduction_China_Jan08.pdf) (PDF, 282 KB)

were genetically isolated. Over the last three years, CEPF supported efforts by The Nature Conservancy to learn more about the monkey, identify threats, and coordinate a long-term plan to ensure its survival. As an integral part of the overall approach, the Conservancy's Alternative Energy Program installed biogas pits, energy efficient stoves or fireplaces, or solar water heaters in 2,000 households. These items provided the poor with cooking facilities, heat, and hot water while greatly reducing the need for fuel wood collection, bringing benefits to people while also helping to protect the forests for the long term.

## **Strengthening Enabling Conditions**

CEPF projects produced several enabling condition results at the corridor scale, including support to civil society to engage in policy issues and government initiatives, such as the Grain to Green program; the Great Western Development Movement; the National Forest Protection Program and National Endangered Plant and Wildlife Protection and Nature Reserve Program.

Specific examples include:

- Providing public comment from the conservation community on the Ahai Dam Environmental Impact Assessment and incorporating biodiversity concerns into EIA processes more broadly;
- Discussion, research and comments on China's Protected Areas Law;
- Formulating new dam construction environment assessment procedures for Southwest China;
- Developing ecotourism guideline for Sichuan Province nature reserves and Baimaxueshan Nature Reserve;
- Incorporating a multiple benefits approach (ecological, community, climate) into the Plantation Initiative under the Grain to Green program in Sichuan and Yunnan; and
- Promoting public debate on the impact of the South to North Water Diversion project.

A critical but more subtle and long-term enabling condition result of CEPF investment in the Mountains of Southwest China is the growth and enhanced standing of local NGOs and networks of civil society. According to the Non-profit Times, a Beijing-based newspaper, Yunnan alone has seen 15.3 percent annual growth of registered NGOs in recent years, with a total of 8,249. Quantity is outpacing quality however with most NGOs lacking the capacity or resources to be effective. In a capacity assessment conducted with CEPF support in 2003, 16 NGOs operating within the hotspot were evaluated. Half of them were not yet formally registered, only one-third had any formal office, and only 13 percent had an annual operating budget of more than \$13,000. Support for this burgeoning civil society sector – both training and financial – can generate significant returns with minimal investment but requires sustained presence and the ability to disburse small amounts of project funding and manage these agreements actively to help troubleshoot problems that arise during implementation.

An important part of CEPF's approach to this significant need was to support the three targeted small grant programs mentioned previously. Small grants delivered short-term outcomes by reducing site-based threats to species, although the assessment team did find it difficult at times to

pinpoint and quantify the short-term impact of the small grant, and, perhaps more importantly, contributed to a longer-term enabling condition— building a broad based constituency for conservation and sustainable development.

### **The Growth of Chengdu Bird Watching Society – A Case Study of Local NGO Development**

A CEPF small grant supported Green Student Organizations Society (Green SOS), a green network for university students in Chengdu in 2004. CEPF funding was used to: collect and accumulate bird data in the Chengdu area to serve birders; encourage and facilitate public participation in birding activities and train local leaders; and improve the public awareness of bird conservation.

Over the course of a year, Green SOS organized weekly birding activities complemented by educational lectures and birding competitions, and helped establish five university-based birding associations. The result was the growth of interest and participation in birding in Chengdu. In November 2004, the Chendu Bird Watching Society (CBWS) was established as the umbrella birding organization in Southwest China, and its membership reached 50 individuals in less than a year.

CBWS was then supported by the Asia Foundation, through an introduction from CI, for a bird survey in the Ruoergai Wetland in Western Sichuan. In 2006, the organization was awarded a new small grant through WWF’s small grant fund to survey and monitor threatened bird species in Sichuan in collaboration with other key stakeholders.

The case of CBWS shows how small amounts of well-targeted resources can nurture an increasingly professional civil society organization. CBWS is now an active and influential stakeholder in bird conservation efforts. It has conducted a number of critical studies, organized events with wide public participation and formed partnerships with the Sichuan Forestry Agency and several nature reserves.

### **Lessons Learned**

CEPF values the experiences and insights of its grantees and other partners. It is willing to fund high-risk projects that other donors might not support because of its commitment to innovation and learning. Grantees are asked to reflect upon and communicate the lessons they learned during project implementation in their final reports. Final reports are then made available publicly in the hope that these lessons will assist other conservationists facing similar challenges. All available final reports for the Mountains of Southwest China can be viewed in the region’s publication pages on the CEPF Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net).

The assessment team focused on developing and articulating portfolio-level lessons learned. Three topics emerged as priorities for reflection because they significantly impacted the performance of the portfolio and have the potential to shape more effective conservation strategies in the future for the Mountains of Southwest China and for CEPF in other regions.

**Identifying, funding, and linking grassroots organizations to find local solutions to conservation challenges is effective** – Civil society in China is in the early stages of development. Grassroots organizations and professional local NGOs are beginning to take greater advantage of opportunities to collect and disseminate analyses of environmental problems, collaborate and convene to publicly debate development scenarios, and link local level threats to national policies and programs. Importantly, civil society is increasingly viewed as a resource at the county and provincial level to get community input and technical advice. CEPF’s approach adjusted over time to maximize this opportunity by increasing our ability to disburse small grants with sustained technical guidance through the three small grants mechanisms. Key to their effectiveness was recognizing which groups saw acting as a facilitator or “incubator” for grassroots organizations as central to their mission and which groups focus was on implementing its own conservation actions with, but not necessarily through, communities and grassroots organizations. Selecting the right organizations to perform the functions to which their mission, experience, and skills are best suited is essential.

**Projects implemented by organizations without an active presence in the hotspot, including multiregional grants were not well linked to the network of CEPF partners** – The CEPF portfolio of projects were connected through a “web” of partners – several networks knit together by the ecosystem profile. Those projects whose “leaders” were outside China did not benefit from the participation in developing the overall portfolio or the informal and formal information sharing that often enhances the collective impact created when separate project activities reinforce one another. Further, the assessment team concluded that while projects led from outside China may bring great technical expertise, they may not fully understand the constraints and opportunities present during this period of change within China. The active participation of the RIT in evaluating project proposals to be led “long-distance,” including multi-regional and global projects, will ensure that mechanisms are put in place to maximize their contributions.

**The rich pool of experiences and lessons learned should be shared more broadly** – With civil society at such an early stage of development, practical experiences and advice would have been more useful to existing and potential grantees if it had been organized to address specific issues of concern and distributed to partners. These lessons learned products could be more than project reports and might include a range of user-friendly formats designed to be shared with government and the private sector, as well as other civil society organizations.

## **Conclusion**

During its five years of implementation in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot, CEPF played a fundamental role in enabling the development of a solid network of civil society organizations working with one another, the government and other stakeholders in new and important ways. With the flexible funding mechanism and broad experience of CEPF, the program made possible a number of achievements by these partners that are critical for both biodiversity and the many people who rely on natural resources for their well-being.

These important results include:

- The designation of the highest priorities for conservation and creation of Eco-partners, a consortium of institutions promoting the sharing and dissemination of biodiversity data and moving forward monitoring work in the region in a coordinated and collaborative manner. This collaboration and joint effort has already informed biodiversity and development policies in the hotspot.



- The growth of grassroots organizations and a corresponding growth in their capacity. With CEPF support, nearly 150 organizations increased their capacity to take part in conservation efforts and ultimately decisions that affect lives and livelihoods. At least one new organization, Green Khampa, also was formed. Eighty protected area managers also benefited from trainings and other programs that will help ensure sustained results.
- New governmental and community reserves created totaling 194,228 hectares. Two nature reserves, totaling more than 500,000 hectares, were also upgraded to higher levels of protection and a new World Heritage Site covering eight nature reserves, with a total area of nearly 1 million hectares created.

CEPF has catalyzed considerable growth in civil society's capacity, networking and influence in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot. CEPF has planted seeds, in the form of support for local civil society, that are blossoming. In some ways, Southwest China may have been the most challenging of investments regions for the global program to date, since there was little civil society when CEPF launched there in 2002. Today, some would argue that CEPF has been instrumental in launching a true people's movement.

While much has been achieved however, the gains are fragile. Many challenges remain to ensure that conservation of the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot is on sustainable and solid footing. These challenges also present opportunities in such a newly emerging civil society environment in which additional civil society-focused support could not only sustain but advance the gains made to date, enabling even larger policy influence. The National Strategic Land Resource Planning policy in development, for example, aims at freeing or limiting the resource development pressure in strategic zones of the western regions while making wise use of the resources in the eastern region. Greater civil society participation could be a significant asset toward effective implementation.

Climate change has not been expressed as a concern in the current portfolio; its impact on biodiversity within the hotspot was raised anecdotally by a handful of projects. But many community-based actions in resource management, sacred land conservation; community monitoring, and property-related policy research have great potential to be mainstreamed under adaptation measures.

In assessing gains, care must also be taken to consider the earthquake that struck Sichuan province in mid-2008 as this assessment was underway. The earthquake has affected some 45 million people. The devastation left in its wake includes 86,000 dead or lost and another 340,000 people injured. The epicenter of the earthquake was in Wenchuan County, located at the eastern edge of the Mountains in Southwest China Biodiversity Hotspot. Pandas, along with other plants, animals and the whole ecosystem of the area are also heavily affected. According to data and statistics collected by the CEPF-supported Peking University Giant Panda Conservation Research Centre, more than 60 percent of the wild panda habitats (including 35 giant panda nature reserves) are affected by the earthquake, and the pandas living in this area account for 70 percent of the entire wild panda population.

The CEPF coordination unit has identified critical activities to support the larger vision of reconstruction and rehabilitation of biodiversity and conservation infrastructure that should also be considered in determining priorities for possible future CEPF consolidation as well as investment from other donors in the hotspot. These include, for example, 1) assessing the earthquake's impact on the ecosystem and influencing reconstruction plans that are compatible

with conservation; 2) rebuilding the capacity of nature reserves affected by the earthquake; and 3) enabling the continuation of a community conservation financing mechanism.

## CEPF 5-YEAR LOGICAL FRAMEWORK REPORTING

LONG-TERM GOAL STATEMENT	TARGETED CONSERVATION OUTCOMES		RESULTS
Biodiversity and ecological processes in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot are effectively protected		Area Protected	
		5 years	
	1.1	139 Protected Areas, totaling 207,600 km <sup>2</sup> (out of a total of 926,155 km <sup>2</sup> of the total hotspot area), based on the most updated data from the Outcomes Mapping and Monitoring calculation.	<p>157,662 km<sup>2</sup> covered by 199 key biodiversity areas are better identified, mapped, documented and communicated to government agencies whose work is relevant to conservation. Among them, 80 KBAs with a total area of 83,407 km<sup>2</sup> received support through the CEPF portfolio in some way.</p> <p>Results include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• capacity built for newly established nature reserves;</li> <li>• monitoring system established for nature reserves; and</li> <li>• community engagement for protected areas promoted.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, five nature reserves with a total area of 1,691 km<sup>2</sup> were newly established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Danba Yongzongling Nature Reserve: 31,300 hectares</li> <li>• Jinyang Baicaopo Nature Reserve: 44,128 hectares</li> <li>• Muli Badenglamu Nature Reserve and Qialangduoji Nature Reserve: the total area of these two nature reserves is around 60,000 hectares</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yuexi Shengguozhuang Nature Reserve: 33,700 hectares</li> </ul> <p>Four community conservation areas (CCCA) with a total of 251 km<sup>2</sup> were established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sichuan Yajiang Pamuling CCCA</li> <li>• Yunan Deqing Bamei CCCA</li> <li>• Yunan Weixi Gehuaqing CCCA</li> <li>• Yunan Weixi Xiangguqing CCCA</li> </ul> <p>Two nature reserves were upgraded to Provincial and National Nature Reserves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sichuan Haizishan Nature Reserve: 494,096 hectares</li> <li>• Yunan Yunlong Tianchi Nature Reserve: 6,630 hectares</li> </ul>
		Extinctions Avoided
1.2	394 Species, based on the most updated data from the Outcomes Mapping and Monitoring calculation.	<p>There were no extinctions documented in the hotspot during the investment period.</p> <p>The status of some species, for example, Yunnan snub-nosed monkey (<i>Rhinopithecus bieti</i>), notably improved and yew (<i>Texus fauna</i>) became a listed species on Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), thereby placing controls on its trade internationally.</p> <p>26 CEPF projects targeted at least 30 species among the 394 species identified by the CEPF-supported outcomes project (10 mammals, 3 birds, 1 reptile, 2 amphibians, 11 fish, 3</p>

			<p>plants). The targeted vertebrate species includes 9 species supported by the WWF-led small grant program, 45 other species were conserved meanwhile.</p> <p>Action benefiting species conservation included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information collection</li> <li>• Trade surveys</li> <li>• Improved management of habitat and nature reserves</li> <li>• Species monitoring</li> <li>• Community-based conservation</li> <li>• Public awareness and environmental education</li> </ul>
<b>CEPF PURPOSE</b>	<b>IMPACT INDICATORS</b>		<b>RESULTS</b>
<p>A core group of individuals and organizations seizing opportunities to interject biodiversity conservation into major national policy changes for the benefit of conservation to conserve biodiversity, natural spaces and species.</p>	1.1	<p>A core group of committed individuals trained for more effective protected area management, and effective at implementing grass root community action.</p>	<p>Nearly 150 committed individuals including 80 nature reserve managers, 30 NGO workers, and 40 leaders of local communities and grassroots organizations, received training for protected area management, as well as for implementing pilot projects at the local community level to build capacity in working with communities.</p>
	1.2	<p>Increased number of NGOs and civil society, including the private sector, interjecting biodiversity concerns into the implementation of governmental efforts such as Grain to Green, Great Western Development Movement, National Forest Protection Program and National</p>	<p>Through CEPF support, nearly 51 civil society groups are working together to share their experiences and formed the habit of collaborative work to integrate biodiversity concerns into national and provincial policy, such as Grain to Green – Conversion of</p>

		Endangered Plant and Wildlife Protection and Nature Reserve Program.	Farmland to Forest, national hydropower development, National Natural Forest Protection Program and national participation in international conventions such as CITES. For instance, the experts who conducted studies on the road impact on amphibians and dam impact on fish participated in the recent organized public comments from biodiversity communities to Ahai Dam EIA report (the dam is on the upper reach of the Yangtze River in Northwest Yunnan)
	1.3	Conservation alliance supported/established during CEPF continue beyond the implementation years of CEPF	<p>CEPF initiated more than 10 kinds of networks and alliances within the hotspot, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Networks on newly protected areas for capacity building of patrolling, monitoring and co-management with communities</li> <li>• Networks of data sharing for conservation outcome mapping and monitoring</li> <li>• Network of River Conservation promoting public participation and transparent environmental decisionmaking on dams and watershed management</li> <li>• Network of Community-based Conservation spearheading the effort of community conserved areas based on practices of sacred land and community monitoring and community-based ecotourism</li> <li>• Alliance against illegal wildlife trade on publication education, advocacy of maintaining the ban on tiger-related trade</li> <li>• Networks of student environment groups</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on river conservation and public education</li> <li>• Network of ecotourism to promote business best practice and tourist campaign on cultural and ecological sensitivity</li> <li>• Networks of environmental justice studies and action research to link conservation work with environmental law research and legal aid to communities</li> </ul>
	1.4	New funding toward corridor conservation efforts leveraged to reach a target of at least 50% of the total CEPF funding within the first 2 years, and 100% by the end of the 5-year funding cycle.	CEPF grantees report that \$6 million or nearly 100% of the total CEPF funding of \$6.5 million was leveraged toward corridor conservation efforts in the hotspot during the investment period (Appendix E) through co-financing and additional funds raised.
	1.5	Model on-the-ground conservation projects mitigating specific threats are replicated as innovative projects and funded by other sources	Reforestation in key biodiversity area methods was funded by 3M Foundation, linking up reforestation practices with corporate social responsibility and carbon trade pilot initiatives; the planning of corridor conservation method was adopted by WWF- the first such corridor restoration in Panda habitats, CEPF's effort for community-based conservation was continuous with support from EU-China Biodiversity Program (ECBP) under the project "Community-based Conservation in Qinghai and Sichuan."

\*As part of developing this report, CEPF also assessed results of its investments against the World Bank's standard biodiversity indicators. The completed reporting against those indicators is included as Appendix F.

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix A. List of CEPF Approved Grants

Appendix B. List of Subgrantee Partners

Appendix C. Threatened Species in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot

Appendix D. Key Biodiversity Areas and Areas Targeted by CEPF Projects in the Mountains of Southwest China

Appendix E. Leveraging Data for the Mountains of Southwest China

Appendix F. Reporting Against Standard World Bank Biodiversity Indicators



## **Appendix A. List of CEPF Approved Grants**

### ***Strategic Direction 1. Develop and operationalize hotspot-wide monitoring and evaluation projects***

#### **Applied Ethnoecology for Biodiversity Assessment, Monitoring and Management in Northwest Yunnan**

Empower local communities to manage key species and ecosystems in an ecologically sustainable manner that will improve the environment while maintaining or enhancing cultural identities and knowledge in northwest Yunnan, China. The project aims to demonstrate to land-use planners how to formulate policy that reflects specific local needs while enhancing biodiversity conservation.

Funding: \$167,904  
Grant Term: 9/1/04 - 12/31/07  
Grantee: The Chinese Academy of Sciences

#### **Assessment on Influencing Factors on the Giant Panda Habitat in Diebu County, Gansu Province**

Assess the influencing factors on the Giant Panda habitat in Diebu County, Gansu Province. Activities include drafting the ground utilization and vegetation picture of the habitat, gathering statistics of illegal and legal forest cutting, researching local communities influence on the habitat, evaluating protection and management organizations in Diebu, and providing suggestions on conservation and management.

Funding: \$9,295  
Grant Term: 7/1/04 - 9/30/05  
Grantee: Li Xiaohong

#### **Assessment on Resource and Environment of Sichuan Partridge in Panzhihua Area**

Map the distribution of the Sichuan partridge in Panzhihua area, investigate the threats to the population, provide specific conservation recommendations, and offer environmental education to the local communities. Also draft a work plan to establish a new nature reserve with the purpose of protecting this population. The information collected and the techniques applied will contribute to the establishment of a platform for sharing ecological information and a conservation system.

Funding: \$19,555  
Grant Term: 6/15/04 - 12/31/06  
Grantee: Sichuan Normal University

#### **Building Best Biodiversity Conservation Strategies in the Mountains of Southwest China**

Ensure that the mechanism of coordinating CEPF implementation in the Mountains of Southwest China biodiversity hotspot is well facilitated. Develop programmatic approaches and Conservation International programmatic approach in China in line with CEPF strategy and seek other sources to leverage CEPF funding and develop and implement a communications strategy so lessons and progress are shared inside the hotspot and internationally.

Funding: \$644,654  
Grant Term: 7/1/03 - 7/31/04  
Grantee: Conservation International

#### **A Comprehensive Baseline Survey for Initiating Biodiversity Conservation Actions in Southeast Tibet**

Fill biodiversity and conservation information gaps in Southeast Tibet by completing a baseline survey, clearly defining conservation outcomes, and proposing a comprehensive conservation

strategy. Local forestry bureaus, communities, and grassroots organizations will build capacity in biodiversity monitoring and natural resource management.

Funding: \$120,000  
Grant Term: 4/1/07 - 6/30/08  
Grantee: Peking University

#### **The Development of a Galliformes Monitoring Program in Southwest China: Preparatory Phase**

Develop Galliformes monitoring ability in Southwest China. In doing so, develop a methodology for a Galliformes-based system for monitoring biodiversity in forested habitats. Galliformes lend themselves to this because they are relatively well known in this hotspot and are found in a wide range of forested conditions. The main aims are to develop a system for monitoring Galliformes and to assess how informative this is for other groups of organisms.

Funding: \$19,990  
Grant Term: 4/1/04 - 10/31/04  
Grantee: World Pheasant Association

#### **Establishing Database on Mammals and Birds of Sichuan and Chongqing**

Establish a database to store and manage the mammals and avian data collected by researchers of Sichuan Academy of Forestry for many years. Also conduct a survey of the endangered Derbyan parakeet, which is distributed in Liangshan Mountains of Sichuan Province, to help fill the information gap about this parakeet. The data of mammal and avian species will be integrated into Conservation International's Refining Conservation Outcome project and significantly improve information in the hotspots, the refining of outcomes and policy development.

Funding: \$47,137  
Grant Term: 4/1/04 - 9/30/05  
Grantee: Sichuan Academy of Forestry

#### **Establishing Effective Conservation Information Service for Saving China's Biodiversity**

Collect and categorize biodiversity conservation information, and ensure easy access for conservation professionals, researchers, policymakers and the general public to create a more comprehensive coverage for the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot as a demonstration of a biodiversity inventory available for public use.

Funding: \$120,000  
Grant Term: 9/1/04 - 6/30/07  
Grantee: The Chinese Academy of Sciences

#### **Establishing Partnerships for Lasting Conservation in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot**

Explore and develop operation strategies for Conservation International-China in accordance with CEPF's strategy for this hotspot, introduce CEPF and CI to stakeholders in China, develop a participatory CEPF coordination mechanism and initiate Conservation International-China conservation proposals.

Funding: \$350,116  
Grant Term: 7/1/02 - 6/30/03  
Grantee: Conservation International

#### **Impacts of Hydropower Development on Regional Biodiversity in Southwest China**

Analyze impacts of hydropower development on regional biodiversity in Southwest China to identify dam locations and impoundment areas within key biodiversity areas in the region. The analysis of this data will help inform decisionmakers in planning this type of infrastructure in the

future.

Funding: \$13,000  
Grant Term: 9/1/06 - 12/31/07  
Grantee: China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research

### **The Inspection of Three Rivers' Communication of Upper Reaches of Changjiang River**

Investigate the human impact on the water system including pollution, fishing and the building of the Xiluodu Dam in the Sichuan Province of Southwest China. This project will promote public participation in conserving water resources as well as enhance students' capacity and awareness on environmental protection.

Funding: \$8,985  
Grant Term: 7/1/04 - 2/28/05  
Grantee: Environmental Volunteer Association of Sichuan University

### **Mapping the Biodiversity of the Hengduan Mountains Using Historic Plant Collections**

Catalogue and analyze information on plant specimens from Southwest China collected over the past 100 years for the purposes of a science-based definition of the hotspot and to guide conservation initiatives and regional planning to better mitigate threats to areas of high biodiversity.

Funding: \$98,729  
Grant Term: 10/1/05 - 9/30/07  
Grantee: Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University

### **Refining Conservation Outcomes for the Southwest China Hotspot**

Refine the conservation outcomes and establish a system for monitoring the achievement of these outcomes in the Southwest China Hotspot. This project will build on the results of the 2001 priority-setting workshop for Southwest China by refining the results and producing clear and measurable conservation targets for the hotspot. It will also build the foundation for a systematic approach to monitoring the outcomes.

Funding: \$323,198  
Grant Term: 4/1/04 - 12/31/06  
Grantee: Conservation International

### **Third Nongovernmental Organization Forum on International Environmental Cooperation in China**

Enhance communication, develop partnerships between Chinese and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and strengthen the capacity and management skills of Chinese NGOs leaders in the Southwest China hotspot.

Funding: \$19,998  
Grant Term: 6/15/04 - 8/30/04  
Grantee: International Fund for China's Environment

### **Using Galliformes to Monitor Biodiversity in Southwest China**

Develop a protocol using Galliformes as an indicator species for monitoring the biodiversity of Southwest China. The association will train relevant local researchers in the use of this methodology and urge relevant government agencies to employ it over the long term to track the status of biodiversity conservation in the region.

Funding: \$105,291  
Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 12/31/07  
Grantee: World Pheasant Association

***Strategic Direction 2. Support site-related projects led by civil society to mitigate key threats to natural areas and species populations***

**Anti-Poaching and Reducing Illegal Collection of Endangered Species in Wanglang Nature Reserve**

Reduce illegal collection of endangered wildlife by applying anti-poaching measures in Wanglang Nature Reserve in Southwest China. The purpose of the project is to improve the conservation awareness and capacity of the local communities and mitigate threats to critical species.

Funding: \$13,023  
Grant Term: 6/1/04 - 5/31/05  
Grantee: Wanglang Nature Reserve

**Asia Wildlife Trade Strategy Planning**

Undertake consultations with Save The Tiger Fund, WildAid and CEPF representatives regarding an Asia-wide strategy to more effectively address the threat of wildlife trade to biodiversity conservation.

Funding: \$5,302  
Grant Term: 1/15/04 - 3/15/04  
Grantee: TRAFFIC International  
This is a multiregional project covering two hotspots; the total grant amount is \$10,604.

**Asian Conservation Awareness Program - China**

Develop creative partnerships with mainstream media outlets to engage cultural, commercial and political leaders to promote greater awareness, concern and action for biodiversity conservation. The program is an innovative multi-media public education campaign designed and coordinated by WildAid in partnership with local wildlife groups, specifically aimed at reducing demand for illegal or unsustainable wildlife parts and products.

Funding: \$250,295  
Grant Term: 11/20/03 - 9/1/04  
Grantee: WildAid

**Awareness Education in Key Regions in China**

Collect information about wildlife trade in the Mountains of Southwest China hotspot and conduct consumption awareness surveys in surrounding major cities. The project will build public awareness, strengthen law enforcement and set up a wildlife trade-monitoring network. Information collected from the survey and analysis will provide better information for decisionmakers and the general public.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 6/1/04 - 3/31/05  
Grantee: International Fund for Animal Welfare

**Black Market: The Trade in Endangered Species in Asia**

Provide funding to facilitate the production of a comprehensive publication on wildlife trade in Southeast Asia. The investigative report will document the devastating impact of this threat on endangered species and is intended to inform natural resource policies and protected area management.

Funding: \$11,300  
Grant Term: 12/1/02 - 6/30/04  
Grantee: Conservation International

### **Building a Global Constituency for Biodiversity Conservation**

Implement a series of targeted public awareness and education campaigns in nine hotspots in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Campaign leaders participate in an intensive training course at the UK's Kent University or Mexico's Guadalajara University, prepare detailed plans to implement campaigns, link with a local organization in their region and commit to a minimum two years with that organization.

Funding: \$153,373  
Grant Term: 1/1/03 - 3/31/08  
Grantee: Conservation International (\$48,448 grant), Rare (\$104,925 grant)  
This is a multiregional project covering nine hotspots; the total grant amount is \$1,990,465 (Conservation International \$626,435 and Rare \$1,364,030)

### **Community Action Under the Biodiversity Conservation in Baishuijiang Nature Reserve**

Decrease the wood consumption of local communities in the core zone of the Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve, and reduce the damage to biodiversity caused by this consumption by communities on the edge of the forest.

Funding: \$60,186  
Grant Term: 4/1/06 - 9/30/07  
Grantee: Community and Biodiversity Conservation Research Center of Lanzhou University

### **The Conceptual Master Planning of Ecotourism for Baimaxueshan Nature Reserve**

Establish a strategic model of ecotourism in order to avoid the destruction of precious resources from mass tourism and enhance biodiversity protection and local capacity in Baimaxueshan Nature Reserve in Northwest Yunnan.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 5/1/05 - 11/30/06  
Grantee: Southwest Forestry College

### **Conservation of Endangered Medical Wildlife Resources in Southwest China**

Encourage traditional Chinese medicine professionals to protect Endangered wildlife used as medicines. Activities include establishing a special committee with local partners to regularly update lists of Endangered species used in medicines, determine alternatives, conduct educational programs, and organize public events to promote awareness.

Funding: \$50,000  
Grant Term: 9/1/06 - 12/31/07  
Grantee: Wildlife Conservation Society

### **Conservation Research on White-Eared Pheasant Habitat in Western Sichuan**

Monitor the white-eared pheasant and its habitat, with a particular focus on the Zhu Jue monastery area in Dao Cheng County, West Sichuan where the species and its habitat are under tremendous pressure due to increased tourism business and human disturbance. Activities will also include promoting conservation of the species among Tibetan people and tourists, identifying measures to solve the conflict between conservation of the species and community development and providing constructive recommendations to the local government to help ensure local community participation in conservation efforts.

Funding: \$9,556  
Grant Term: 4/1/04 - 7/31/05  
Grantee: Wang Nan

### **Develop Conservation Strategies to Eliminate Yew Trade in Mountains of Southwest China**

Explore strategies for sustainable utilization of biodiversity resources in regards to the devastating trade of Himalayan yew as a major consumer of the bark's extract, known as taxol, in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot. This project focuses on enhancing law enforcement, awareness building, and monitoring.

Funding: \$60,000  
Grant Term: 9/1/04 - 12/31/06  
Grantee: TRAFFIC International

### **Eco-Lanes Building in Wanglang Nature Reserve**

Improve the management capacity, environmental education and ecotourism program in Wanglang Nature Reserve by building riverside eco-lanes with illustration boards in Sichuan Province in Southwest China.

Funding: \$11,245  
Grant Term: 6/1/04 - 5/31/05  
Grantee: Wanglang Nature Reserve

### **Ecotourism Demonstration Project in Ganzi Prefecture, Sichuan Province**

Explore ways for communities to benefit from and be inspired to conserve the environment, using ecotourism as a window and a tool through demonstration projects that meet the needs for biodiversity conservation and cultural diversity preservation objectives. The project aims to increase awareness of local biodiversity, resource, and culture through publications and communication to convert ecotourism from concept to practice in Southwest China.

Funding: \$49,826  
Grant Term: 5/1/05 - 3/31/07  
Grantee: Beijing Shanmo Investment Consultancy Co.

### **Effective Public Evaluation on the Conservation Areas and Natural Heritages in China**

Improve public awareness on protected areas and World Heritage Sites in the Mountains of Southwest China. This project will conduct a series of activities including a photo exhibit, workshop, forum, book publication, and network development.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 6/15/04 - 12/31/04  
Grantee: Friends of Nature, China

### **Equator Ventures**

Support the pilot phase of Equator Ventures, a partnership initiative with UNDP's Equator Initiative. Implement loan and technical assistance packages to small- to medium-sized enterprises benefiting biodiversity and local communities, and monitor biodiversity results.

Funding: \$11,110  
Grant Term: 6/1/05 - 9/30/08  
Grantee: Conservation International  
This is a multiregional project covering eight hotspots; the total grant amount is \$99,986.

### **Establishing White Pagodas as Landmarks of Critical Ecological Sites in Xiaozhongdian Town**

Use culture and religion to demarcate important ecological sites as a means to strengthen the sense of community ownership and enable effective responses to the overwhelming development pressure on natural resources in Diqin Tibetan Prefecture of Yunnan Province.

Funding: \$11,464  
Grant Term: 9/1/04 - 10/31/05  
Grantee: Angweng Reincarnated Buddha

**Extending Distribution of 'Restoring China's Natural Vegetation'**

Republish and extend distribution of "Restoring China's Natural Vegetation." The booklet, originally produced by the grantee, illustrates seven misunderstandings in the current vegetation restoration programs in China and the principles of development of natural ecosystem. Through a wider range of distribution to decisionmakers at national, provincial, county and nature reserve levels, the booklet will help inform thinking about ecology and its relationship with combating degradation of ecosystem.

Funding: \$3,027  
Grant Term: 7/1/03 - 7/31/03  
Grantee: Eco-Security Task Force of China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development

**Feasibility Study for Establishing Panda Corridors in Min Mountain**

Protect the giant panda and expand its habitat by exploring the feasibility of restoring the wildlife corridor in Tudiling with constructive recommendations to government agencies for implementation and by building the technical capacity of local stakeholders in Southwest China. The project aims to provide an example for forest restoration and regeneration practice that serves wildlife, the ecosystem and people.

Funding: \$142,216  
Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 6/30/07  
Grantee: World Wide Fund for Nature

**Green Community Network – Public Participation of Ecological Environmental Protection Action Plan**

Empower Tibetan communities in their conservation capacities through a mobile unit with environmental education, health care and cultural preservation materials in Tibetan areas of Qinghai, Tibet and Ganzi.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 6/15/04 - 10/31/05  
Grantee: Snowland Great River Environmental Protection Association

**Green Olympics Train to the Southwest – A Public Environment Education Project**

Connect China's ecological treasure to the Beijing Olympics by conducting public awareness campaigns on trains from Beijing to Southwest China, including providing basic environment, biodiversity, conservation, sustainable consumption and livelihood information to the passengers. The project aims to be adopted on a much broader scale by the Transportation Department and to promote a series of environmental standards for gradual adoption before the 2008 Olympics.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 6/1/04 - 3/31/05  
Grantee: Global Village Beijing

**Independent Environmental and Biological Impact Research of South-to-North Water Diversion Program**

Provide science-based recommendations to decisionmakers and the public on the implementation of south-to-north water diversion. The biological, geologic, and socioeconomic effects of the project will be delivered to the public for the first time. The headwaters of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers, the most important rivers of China, are the key areas for this project.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 6/1/06 - 11/30/06  
Grantee: Yang Yong

**Integrating a Range-wide Conservation Strategy for the Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey**

Create a coordinated, adaptively managed and sustainable mechanism that both addresses critical threats on a site-by-site basis and aims at maintaining the monkey's evolutionary potential with a multi-century vision of interconnected populations throughout its range in the Yunling Mountains of Yunnan and adjacent Tibet in the Mountains of Southwest China.

Funding: \$517,540  
Grant Term: 11/1/04 - 6/30/08  
Grantee: The Nature Conservancy

**Inventory and Assessment of Non-Timber Forest Product Resources by Tibetans in Meilixueshan**

Engage local Tibetans to assess the status of non-timber forest products (NTFP), explain threats resulting in degradation of NTFPs and identify measures and actions for alternative use and conservation in Mt. Meilixueshan.

Funding: \$9,850  
Grant Term: 1/1/04 - 9/30/05  
Grantee: The Chinese Academy of Sciences

**A Media Campaign to Promote Ecotourism in China**

Bring conservation nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), civil society and media together to promote biodiversity conservation and ecotourism. Ecotourism has been misinterpreted in many ways in China. This project aims to promote the best practice of ecotourism to ensure that civil society and tourism business understand the importance of participating in conservation of biological diversity, improving ecotourism management. It includes organization of a nation-wide quiz. Winners will undertake a study tour in Yunnan Province to visit key ecotourism sites and collect information.

Funding: \$7,500  
Grant Term: 10/1/03 - 1/30/04  
Grantee: China Youth Daily - Green Island

**Motivating Governments to Address Illegal Wildlife in Southeast Asia**

Boost political support for controlling illegal resource-use activities, with a special focus on illegal wildlife trade, by convening a group of pro-conservation parliamentarians in Southeast Asia to meet regularly on priority issues related to combating illegal logging, fishing, and wildlife trade.

Funding: \$5,000  
Grant Term: 11/1/04 - 1/31/05  
Grantee: Conservation International  
This is a multiregional project covering three hotspots; the total grant amount is \$15,000.

**Natural Resources Protection and Community Development in Tuogushui Village, China**

Build a partnership with the Tuogushui community to protect their agriculture from natural disasters and thus decrease the harvest of forest products and work with the Baimaxueshan Nature Reserve to monitor traffic through the mountains.

Funding: \$10,043  
Grant Term: 8/1/04 - 6/30/05



Grantee: Baimaxueshan National Nature Reserve Management Office

**Population Survey on Cedar Species (*Sabia Pingii*) in Yele Nature Reserve**

Investigate the distribution, population, age composition and community characteristics of the Chuizhi Cedar, which provides habitat for the giant panda, in Xiaoxiang Mountain, Sichuan, in Southwest China.

Funding: \$19,751

Grant Term: 8/1/04 - 7/31/05

Grantee: Yele Nature Reserve Management Office, Sichuan

**The Preliminary Project on Wildlife Consumption and Trade Monitoring and Public A Study of Feasibility and Effects of Ecotourism at Baoshan Gushi Cheng, Yunnan**

Research and analyze local conditions in Baoshan Gushi Cheng, develop and design an ecotourism project as an alternative source of revenue for the local people, provide a training ground for potential conservation professionals, and create a vehicle for the dissemination of environmental education. The need for this study is indicated in the continuing development of tourism in the area, resulting in potential harm to the environment and pressure of external changes to this community.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 3/1/05 - 2/28/06

Grantee: Susie Lee Cecchi

**“Preserve Nujiang” Photo Exhibition**

Engage civil society's participation in preserving Nujiang River, one of the last free running rivers in China, through a photo exhibition in culture centers and universities of Yunnan and Beijing. The exhibition will showcase photographs taken by environmental journalists and nongovernmental organization representatives who visited the Nujiang area in February 2004 and interviewed many local community people and leaders. The pictures reflect both culture and nature elements in local people's lives.

Funding: \$10,000

Grant Term: 3/15/04 - 10/15/04

Grantee: Green Earth Volunteers

**Promote Public Participation in Conserving Nu River**

Enhance awareness of the local residents on biodiversity conservation and the impact of dam construction and development projects along three of the largest rivers in Asia: the Yangtze, Mekong and Nu rivers. The long-term goal of this project is to promote a participatory decision-making process to safeguard natural resources in the hotspot.

Funding: \$16,800

Grant Term: 9/1/04 - 2/28/05

Grantee: Green Watershed

**Promotion of Ecotourism Market in the Hengduan Mountains**

Improve ecotourism capacity of the Hengduan Mountains in the world ecotourism market and achieve sustainable conservation and development in the Mountains of Southwest China hotspot. This will include designing five ecotourism routes, building a professional guide team, surveying tourists to gather effective data and expanding resources for ecotourism.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 7/1/04 - 6/30/05

Grantee: Sichuan Alpine Ecology Study Centre

### **Protecting Cypress Trees Indigenous to the Kawagebo Area of Deqin County**

Bring together local communities and Tibetan religious groups to promote conservation of endemic cypress, which has been over-collected for use in religious ceremonies and as a souvenir. Engage prestigious Tibetan reincarnated Buddha with local community people, schools, and government officials to promote culture and nature conservation and to take measures to protect the cypress.

Funding: \$9,500  
Grant Term: 10/1/03 - 9/30/04  
Grantee: Kawagebo Culture Society

### **Publication of a Pictorial Book on Yangtze River's Ecology and Biodiversity**

Publish the first of three books on the whole ecology, scene and culture along the Yangtze River. The albums will contain 900 pictures and 150,000 words in Chinese and English illustrating environmental issues along the river to help raise awareness about the biodiversity in this area.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 6/1/04 - 6/30/06  
Grantee: Sichuan Greenriver Environmental Association

### **The Third Green Camp of Yunnan University Students- "Attention to Development of Nu River" to Discover the Biodiversity and Cultural Variety of Nu River**

Improve the "green belief" of students by promoting awareness of the status of biodiversity and how local communities influence this status, and set up a communication mechanism with other nongovernmental organizations in regard to the Nu River in the Southwest China hotspot. The project will concentrate on three thematic areas: agricultural expansion, firewood collection and ecotourism.

Funding: \$4,572  
Grant Term: 6/15/04 - 5/31/05  
Grantee: Youth Volunteers Association of Yunnan University

### **Traditional Chinese Painting Arts as an Efficient Way for Advocating China's Southwest Snow Mountain Conservation Efforts**

Extend the influence of traditional Chinese Arts on conservation efforts and increase public awareness of nature conservation, especially for the unique landscape of the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot. The Arts and Conservation Association will organize activities and attract artists and stakeholders to join in conservation activities.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 5/1/06 - 4/30/07  
Grantee: Yunnan Academy of Arts

### **What's Wrong With Yew? A Study of the U.S. Market for China's *Taxus wallichiana***

Examine the role that the United States plays in the trade of Himalayan yew as a major consumer of the bark's extract, known as taxol. Research the chain of custody of Taxol coming out of China and work closely with TRAFFIC East Asia to obtain trade records or information on Taxol, contact appropriate companies to try to determine the extent of their use of Taxol and its sources, U.S. government agencies to obtain any trade data available, and international experts and the CITES Secretariat for any information available.

Funding: \$10,000  
Grant Term: 2/1/04 - 7/31/04  
Grantee: World Wildlife Fund, Inc.

### **Wildlife Enforcement Capacity Building - CITES Species Identification Network**

Strengthen the capacity of customs officers and forest policemen in key wildlife trade regions in Yunnan, Guangxi and Sichuan. The project will establish an online Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) identification Web site and provide training for officials to use and update the database.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 9/1/06 - 6/30/07  
Grantee: Beijing Normal University

### **World Heritage Nomination for Giant Panda Habitat**

Bring together domestic and international experts to review and finalize the World Heritage Site nomination that is scientifically based, including a sound management plan that clearly defines financial implications, institutional responsibilities and obligations and represents a genuine consensus among local and regional stakeholders.

Funding: \$3,030  
Grant Term: 7/1/03 - 7/31/03  
Grantee: Eco-Security Task Force of China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development

### ***Strategic Direction 3. Build capacity of civil society to implement conservation efforts at a site and regional level***

#### **Building Conservation Alliance Through Coordinating CEPF in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot**

Achieve a broad conservation alliance with active participation from civil society to demonstrate the ability to act together to secure major conservation outcomes.

Funding: \$897,372.44  
Grant Term: 8/1/04 – 2/29/08  
Grantee: Conservation International

#### **Capacity Building for Newly Established Nature Reserves in the Mountains of Southwest China**

Bring staff from more than 30 newly established nature reserves in Ganzi and Liangshan prefectures of Sichuan Province together for needs assessment and a series of professional trainings to help build their management capacity to conserve these natural assets.

Funding: \$202,858  
Grant Term: 3/1/04 - 1/31/06  
Grantee: Conservation International

#### **Capacity Building for Yunnan Shangri-la County Alpine Botanic Garden**

Enhance management capacity of the botanic garden staff, develop management plan and provide training on plant education to staff as well as communities surrounding the botanic garden.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 9/1/04 - 12/31/06  
Grantee: Construction Planning Office of Shangri-la Alpine Botanic Garden

#### **Conservation and the Implications for Public Policy**

Conduct a one-day event at the World Conservation Congress devoted to mapping out the links between animal health, conservation and human security and to identify creative approaches to protecting the health of people, animals and ecosystems.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 10/1/04 - 12/31/04  
Grantee: Wildlife Conservation Society

**Environmental Education on Wetland Biodiversity Conservation in Northwest Yunnan Province**

Raise awareness among local communities about the plight of wetlands. The project includes an evaluation of environmental awareness among local people; development of an outreach program and materials for local communities on wetland conservation; training for local officials and village leaders on wetland protection; and conducting a project evaluation, sharing lessons learned and providing related recommendations.

Funding: \$10,000  
Grant Term: 2/1/04 - 1/31/05  
Grantee: Yunnan Normal University

**Establishing Ecotourism Guidelines for Nature Reserves in South Ganzi Prefecture**

Conduct a market analysis of tourism in the Ganzi nature reserves in Southwest China in order to reduce the negative impacts of tourism development and increase the contributions to landscape protection and biodiversity conservation.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 3/1/05 - 7/31/06  
Grantee: Sichuan Wildlife Resource Survey and Conservation Management Station

**Legal Initiative for Resource Management and Livelihood Development for Jisha Village**

Empower the local community, whose traditional livelihood and religious practices are heavily embedded in alpine pasture and forest, to prevent unsustainable construction of infrastructure for ecotourism development and increase the participatory management of natural resources in Jisha village, Yunnan province in southwest China.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 12/31/07  
Grantee: Center for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge

**Make a Difference in 10 Days: International Conference on Nature Reserve's Scientific Exchange and Capacity Building**

Build linkages between conservation and science by sending a team of conservation professionals from Wanglang Nature Reserve to a Society of Conservation Biology meeting and to visit conservation institutions and sites in the United States. In addition to capacity building, this project will enable a Chinese nature reserve manager to attend an international conference for the first time.

Funding: \$19,960  
Grant Term: 7/1/04 - 8/31/04  
Grantee: Chen Youping

**Monthly Conservation Forum among Chengdu-Kunming College Student Conservation Organizations**

Promote the capacity building, information exchange, and cooperation among green student groups by establishing an effective communication mechanism both in Chengdu and Kunming in Southwest China.

Funding: \$10,230  
Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 7/31/06

Grantee: Green Student Organizations Society

**Outdoor Preliminary School Environment Education Program—“Happy Nature”**

Cultivate conservation awareness and promote environmental education by establishing a sustainable internship mechanism in Chengdu in Southwest China.

Funding: \$16,446

Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding Center

**Promoting Bird Watching in Chengdu City**

Promote bird watching and improve public awareness about biodiversity conservation in Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan Province. Activities include enabling a wide range of community participation in bird watching, organizing weekly bird watching, providing training to enhance the ability and awareness on bird protection, building up a bird watching-related Web site and compiling an electronic guide about Chengdu bird watching.

Funding: \$9,744

Grant Term: 7/1/04 - 6/30/05

Grantee: Green Student Organizations Society

**A Strategy for the Threatened Birds of Asia**

Produce a framework for bird conservation in Asia that will be a key document for biodiversity conservation in Asia for the next 10 years. Condense the vast source book Threatened Birds of Asia into a prospectus of about 150 pages and make it available to a large number of users as a book, CD-ROM and via the Internet.

Funding: \$80,981

Grant Term: 5/1/02 - 4/30/04

Grantee: BirdLife International

This is a multiregional project covering three hotspots; the total grant amount is \$242,943.

**Training for Green Journalists in Southwest China**

Provide training for journalism students who are also conservation activists from Southwest China. This project aims to promote conservation among young/future environmental journalists; provide an opportunity to exchange and communicate experiences and lesson learned in practical work among them; enhance their capacity and knowledge in handling critical environmental issues; build a stronger network to disseminate conservation information and to be able to influence others such as university professors, local conservation groups, communities and government officials.

Funding: \$6,180

Grant Term: 1/1/04 - 9/30/04

Grantee: Green Student Organizations Society

**Voice of Deqin – Dynamics in Environment and Society through Local Peoples' Eyes**

Explore the impact of deforestation and tourism on biodiversity and traditional culture through native people's eyes in the Tibetan area.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 9/1/04 - 6/30/08

Grantee: Zeren Pingcuo

*Strategic Direction 4. Integrate biodiversity conservation concerns and benefits into the implementation of policies and programs at local, regional and national levels*

### **Development of the China World Heritage Biodiversity Program**

Help identify and strengthen management of World Heritage sites in the Mountains of Southwest China as part of building the capacity for management of protected areas in this hotspot. The immediate objective is to develop a comprehensive countrywide China World Heritage Biodiversity Program for building national capacity in identifying, nominating, and effectively managing World Natural Heritage sites.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 5/1/04 - 3/31/05  
Grantee: IUCN-The World Conservation Union

### **Feasibility Study for the Implementation of Forestry Conservation Concessions and Sustainable Development in China**

Adopt public-private-partnerships in conservation for attaining sustainable development to explore the feasibility of implementing forestry concessions in Southwest China.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 3/1/05 - 9/30/05  
Grantee: Global Environmental Institute

### **Leveraging SARS to Significantly Reduce Illegal and Unsustainable Wildlife Trade**

Develop a strategy to use the issues raised by SARS as a foundation to improve wildlife policy and its enforcement in China. SARS has spotlighted the use of wildlife in modern China. SARS continues to award wildlife unprecedented attention. With immediate action, a momentum catalyzed by SARS to significantly reduce illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade in China can be built, especially, wildlife originating from the Mountains of Southwest China.

Funding: \$10,000  
Grant Term: 12/1/03 - 3/31/04  
Grantee: TRAFFIC International

### **Linking Tourism to Biodiversity Conservation in Southwest China – Khampa International Ecotourism Conference**

Build a platform through the Khampa International Ecotourism Conference for communicating, collaborating and building capacity among a wide range of partners to more effectively address threats from unplanned tourism development that has resulted in ecological degradation as well as negatively impacted cultural tradition in Southwest China.

Funding: \$41,974  
Grant Term: 10/1/04 - 5/31/05  
Grantee: Conservation International

### **One World, One Health: The Threat of Emerging Diseases to Human Security and Conservation and the Implications for Public Policy**

Conduct a one-day event at the World Conservation Congress devoted to mapping out the links between animal health, conservation, and human security, and to identify creative approaches to protecting the health of people, animals and ecosystems.

Funding: \$41,974  
Grant Term: 10/1/04 – 12/31/04  
Grantee: Conservation International

### **Save The Tiger Fund**

Award grants to partners working to save Asia's wild tigers, tiger prey species and tiger habitats and/or to address the threat posed to tigers by illegal wildlife trade. Also lead the efforts of the

Campaign Against Tiger Trafficking in its work with tiger range and consuming countries, as well as consumers of tiger parts, to stop the trade in tigers and their derivatives.

Funding: \$212,883

Grant Term: 1/1/04 - 9/30/08

Grantee: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

This is a multiregional project covering three regions; the total grant amount is \$2,235,267. A portion of the funding for this grant is provided through support to CEPF from the Rufford Maurice Laing Foundation.

***Strategic Direction 5. Develop and operationalize a small grants program focusing on conservation capacity-building and research projects***

**Green Law Clinic - Training Volunteers on Environmental Law**

Provide legal assistance to the local communities and reserves while nurturing a group of law students to enhance their capacity and awareness of environmental law in Southwest China.

Funding: \$1,961

Grant Term: 6/1/04 - 1/31/05

Grantee: Green Law Institute for Action

**Managing CEPF's Small Grants Fund to Safeguard Endangered Species and Habitats in Southwest China**

Scale up and refine a small grants' program to support projects that champion the causes for species conservation, capacity building and public education in the Mountains of Southwest China. This project aims to improve the status of 20 Endangered lesser-known species, build the capacity of at least 10 local institutions and publicize at least 75 percent of the projects being implemented by civil society.

Funding: \$296,000

Grant Term: 11/1/04 - 12/31/07

Grantee: World Wide Fund for Nature

**Mapping on Freshwater Fisheries in Southwest China**

Produce data for maps of threatened freshwater fisheries in Southwest China; an overview of Chinese fisheries' management, law and policy; a summary report on U.S. aquatic wildlife conservation; and a report on Chinese fishery collections in the United States as director of the Research Program at the Fishery Environmental Monitoring Center in Beijing and a visiting scholar to the United States sponsored by the China Scholarship Council and the Center for Applied Biodiversity Science.

Funding: \$5,000

Grant Term: 1/1/04 - 4/30/04

Grantee: Fan Enyuan

**Mitigating Environmental and Social Consequences of Development in Southwest China**

Establish a small grant-making and fund-raising mechanism to be managed by a consultative committee made up of civil society groups in Southwest China. The mechanism will contribute to more robust public discourse and greater participation in programs to mitigate the effects of unregulated large-scale infrastructure projects, natural resources exploitation projects, and regional mass tourism programs in important protected areas or critical river systems within the hotspot.

Funding: \$107,000

Grant Term: 1/1/06 - 12/31/07

Grantee: Center for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge

**Producing Educational Posters for National Key Protected Wild Animals of Sichuan Ganzi Tibetan Prefecture**

Produce educational posters featuring the status of key endangered wild animals in Ganzi Prefecture that are protected under the state wildlife protection law. The posters will be produced in both Tibetan and Chinese Han languages and distributed to local villages and communities to help build awareness and support for conservation efforts. In recent years, poaching of these animals has become problematic in the prefecture due to increased demand for their parts in food and traditional medicine.

Funding: \$6,000  
Grant Term: 4/1/04 - 9/30/04  
Grantee: Peng Jitai

**Publishing Wildlife Trade Survey Report**

Publish a wildlife trade survey report providing information on key endangered species, trade routes, market surveys and usage of the species for food and/or medicine and distribute 2000 copies of the report to regional governmental agencies, conservation organizations, nature reserves and nature magazines.

Funding: \$10,700  
Grant Term: 5/1/04 - 11/30/04  
Grantee: Zhao Yao

**Small Grants for Global Conservation of Amphibian Diversity within Hotspots**

Develop and implement the Amphibian Action Fund aimed at the long-term conservation of amphibian species, and their habitats, within biodiversity hotspots around the globe. This fund will make available small grants of up to \$10,000 to be awarded to individuals and groups working within the hotspots on targeted amphibian conservation activities.

Funding: \$33,000  
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 6/30/09  
Grantee: Arizona State University  
This is a multiregional project covering six hotspots; the total grant amount is \$200,000.

**Small Grants in Supporting Integration of Science and Culture: Tibetan Sacred Land Protection and Measuring Effective Conservation**

Use the traditional establishment of sacred lands in areas dominated by Tibetan culture as a method for protecting biodiversity in Southwest China and improve biodiversity information for better definition and monitoring of conservation outcomes in that region. Small grants will be awarded for a variety of related actions to achieve these goals.

Funding: \$198,874.32  
Grant Term: 12/1/05 – 1/31/08  
Grantee: Conservation International



## **Appendix B. Subgrantee Partners**

The following partners received CEPF funding directly from the three small grant mechanisms managed by CBIK, CI and World Wide Fund for Nature:

Baiyu Monastery  
Beijing Forestry University  
Bengjinmeiduo Women's Group  
Benzilan Village  
Center for Policy and Law, Yunnan Forestry Bureau  
Chengdu Bird Watching Society  
Chengdu Institute of Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Chengdu Urban Rivers Association  
Cuochi Wild Yak Conservation Association  
Daocheng Zhujie Monastery  
Deyang Wildlife Conservation Association  
East China Normal University  
Gaduojuewu Conservation Society  
Gansu Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve  
Gansu Forestry Technical Science College  
Geji Herdsmen Ecological Conservation Association  
Geng, Dong  
Gongga, Muya  
Green Camel Association  
Institute of Environment and Resources Conservation Law, Wuhan University  
Institute of Law, China Academy of Social Science  
Institute of Rare Animal and Plant, West China Normal University  
Institute of Zoology, China Academy of Science  
Jiabi Village  
Jiaju Tibetan Village Tourism Management Association  
Jiaota Monastery of Kongse  
Judingshan Friend of Wildlife Association  
Kangxie Xuanzi Team  
Kawagebo Culture Society  
Law School of Zhejiang University  
Law School, Kunming University of Science and Technology  
Law School, Zhongnan University of Law and Economics  
Liu, Guanyuan  
Liu Hule Law Firm  
Luhuo Rainbow Grassland Ecological Conservation Association  
Mao, Tianxue  
Mianyang Normal College Biological Sciences and Engineering  
Neijiang Normal College  
Northwest Normal University  
Peng, Jitai  
Pengbuxi  
Quzika Community  
Rinijiao Village  
Shangri-La Highland Plant Park  
Shuonong Village  
Sichuan Agricultural University Dujiangyan School

Sichuan Forestry Science Institute  
Sichuan Wildlife Resources Investigation and Protection Management Workstation  
Snowland Great Rivers Environmental Protection Association  
Song, Zhaobin  
Southwest Forestry College  
Tacheng Gedeng Women's Association  
Wanglang Nature Reserve  
Yan, Taiming  
Yongzhongzuoqinling Monastery of Dingguoshan  
Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences  
Yunnan Huawei Law Firm  
Yunnan Lingyun Law Firm  
Yunnan Ruixiang Law Firm  
Zhaxi Lapu Monastery

**Appendix C. Threatened Species in the Mountains of Southwest China Targeted by CEPF Projects**

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Acipenser dabryanus</i>	CR	EN	I	YES		3 Research Actions
						3.4 Habitat status
						3.5 Threats
						information collection
<i>Acipenser sinensis</i>	EN	EN	I	YES		information collection
<i>Psephurus gladius</i>	CR	CR	I	YES		information collection
<i>Triplophysa gejiuensis</i>	VU	VU	not protected	YES		information collection
<i>Anabarilius polylepis</i>	EN	EW	not protected	YES		information collection
<i>Schizothorax lepidothorax</i>	EN	VU	not protected	YES		information collection
<i>Sinocyclocheilus anopthalmus</i>	VU	VU	not protected	YES		information collection
<i>Sinocyclocheilus hyalinus</i>	VU	VU	not protected	YES		information collection
<i>Tor yunnanensis</i>	EN		not protected	YES		information collection
<i>Typhlobarbus nudiventris</i>	VU	VU	not protected	YES		information collection
<i>Pangasianodon gigas</i>	CR		not protected	YES		information collection
<i>Bombina lichuanensis</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Oreolalax chuanbeiensis</i>	EN	VU	not protected			
<i>Oreolalax liangbeiensis</i>	CR	CR	not protected			
<i>Oreolalax major</i>	VU	NT	not protected			
<i>Oreolalax multipunctatus</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Oreolalax omeimontis</i>	EN	VU	not protected			
<i>Oreolalax pingii</i>	EN	VU	not protected			
<i>Oreolalax puxiongensis</i>	EN	EN	not protected			
<i>Scutiger chintingensis</i>	EN	EN	not protected			

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Scutiger gongshanensis</i>	VU	NT	not protected			
<i>Scutiger maculatus</i>	CR	CR	not protected			
<i>Scutiger muliensis</i>	EN	EN	not protected			
<i>Scutiger pingwuensis</i>	EN	EN	not protected			
<i>Scutiger ruginosus</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Scutiger tuberculatus</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Vibrissaphora boringii</i>	EN	EN	not protected			
<i>Amolops jinjiangensis</i>	VU	LC	not protected			
<i>Amolops kangtingensis</i>	VU	DD	not protected			
<i>Amolops loloensis</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Paa boulengeri</i>	EN	VU	not protected		YES	survey, evaluation and education
<i>Paa liui</i>	VU		not protected			
<i>Paa yunnanensis</i>	EN	VU	not protected			
<i>Rana chevronta</i>	CR	EN	not protected			
<i>Rana weiningensis</i>	VU	NT/VU	not protected			
<i>Andrias davidianus</i>	CR	CR	II			
<i>Batrachuperus cochranae</i>	EN		not protected			
<i>Batrachuperus karlschmidti</i>	VU		not protected			
<i>Batrachuperus londongensis</i>	EN	EN	not protected			
<i>Batrachuperus pinchonii</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Batrachuperus tibetanus</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Batrachuperus yenyuanensis</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Tylototriton kweichowensis</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Tylototriton wenxianensis</i>	VU	VU	not protected		YES	assessment, policy and education

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Aythya baeri</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Mergus squamatus</i>	EN	VU	I			
<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	VU	VU	I			
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	EN	LC	II			
<i>Arborophila mandellii</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Arborophila rufipectus</i>	EN	EN	I	YES		3 Research Actions
						3.2 Research Actions-Population numbers and range
						3.9 Research Actions-Trends/Monitoring
						3.9 Research Actions-Trends/Monitoring
						4.4 Protected areas
						4.4.3 Protected areas-Management
						4.4.3 Protected areas-Management
<i>Lophophorus lhuysii</i>	VU	VU	I			
<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>	VU	VU	I			
<i>Pavo muticus</i>	VU	EN	I			
<i>Syrnaticus humiae</i>	VU	VU	I			
<i>Syrnaticus reevesii</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Tragopan blythii</i>	VU	VU	I			
<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	VU	VU	I	YES		1.3 Policy-based actions-Community management
						1.3.2 Resource stewardship
						2.2 Communication and Education-Awareness
<i>Certhia tianquanensis</i>	VU	VU	not protected			

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Perisoreus internigrans</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Alcippe variegaticeps</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Brachypteryx hyperythra</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Garrulax bieti</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Garrulax sukatschewi</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Liocichla omeiensis</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Luscinia obscura</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Luscinia ruficeps</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Paradoxornis przewalskii</i>	VU	VU	not protected		YES	survey, policy and education
<i>Paradoxornis zappeyi</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Oriolus mellianus</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Sitta magna</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Bos frontalis</i>	VU	EN	I			
<i>Bos grunniens</i>	VU	EN	I			
<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i>	VU	EN	I			
<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>	VU	EN	I			
<i>Naemorhedus baileyi</i>	VU	EN	I			
<i>Naemorhedus caudatus</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Ovis ammon</i>	VU	EN	II	YES		trade survey
<i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i>	EN	EN	I	YES		trade survey
<i>Pseudois schaeferi</i>	EN	CR	II		YES	survey, assessment, education
<i>Cervus albirostris</i>	VU	EN	I			

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	EN	VU	II		YES	anti-poaching, education
<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	EN	EN	II			
<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	VU	CR	II			
<i>Felis bieti</i>	VU	CR	II	YES		trade survey
<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	VU	EN	II			
<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	VU	CR	not protected			
<i>Uncia uncia</i>	EN	CR	I	YES		1.3 Policy-based actions-Community management
						1.3.2 Resource stewardship
						trade survey
<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>	VU	EN	II			
<i>Mustela strigidorsa</i>	VU	EN	not protected			
<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>						1.2.1.1 Legislation-Development-International level
	EN	EN	I	YES		3 Research Actions
						3.4 Research Actions-Habitat status
						3.5 Research Actions-Threats
						4.3 Habitat and Site-based Actions-Corridors
						4.4.3 Protected areas-Management
<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>						4.5 Community-based initiatives
<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	VU	VU	II	YES		1.3 Policy-based actions-Community management
						1.3.2 Community management-Resource stewardship
						trade survey
<i>Mesechinus hughi</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Sorex cansulus</i>	CR	VU	not protected			

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Sorex cylindricauda</i>	EN	LC	not protected			
<i>Sorex kozlovi</i>	CR	LC	not protected			
<i>Sorex sinalis</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Soriculus salenskii</i>	CR	EN	not protected			
<i>Euroscaptor parvidens</i>	CR	NA	not protected			
<i>Uropsilus investigator</i>	EN	EN	not protected			
<i>Uropsilus soricipes</i>	EN	VU	not protected			
<i>Ochotona koslowi</i>	EN	EN	not protected			
<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	VU	VU	I			
<i>Rhinopithecus bieti</i>						1.1.1 Management plans-Development
						1.1.1 Management plans-Development
	EN	EN	I	YES		1.3 Policy-based actions-Community management
						1.3.2 Community management-Resource stewardship
						2.4 Communication and Education-Other
						4.4.3 Protected areas-Management
<i>Rhinopithecus roxellana</i>	VU	VU	I			
<i>Trachypithecus phayrei</i>	EN	EN	I			
<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>	EN	EN	I			
<i>Bunopithecus hoolock</i>	EN	CR	I			
<i>Nomascus concolor</i>	EN	EN	I			
<i>Eozapus setchuanus</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	VU	VU	not protected			



Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Myospalax fontanierii</i>	VU	LC	not protected			
<i>Vernaya fulva</i>	VU	EN	not protected			
<i>Dryomys sichuanensis</i>	EN	EN	not protected		YES	survey, monitoring and recommendations
<i>Callosciurus quinquestriatus</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Hylopetes alboniger</i>	EN	NT/VU	not protected			
<i>Sciurutamias forresti</i>	VU	LC	not protected			
<i>Trogopterus xanthipes</i>	EN	VU	not protected			
<i>Thermophilis baileyi</i>	VU	CR	not protected		YES	information collection and nature reserve action
<i>Chinemys reevesii</i>	EN	EN	not protected			
<i>Cuora pani</i>	CR	CR	not protected			
<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	EN	EN	not protected			
<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>	VU	VU	not protected			
<i>Sciaromiopsis sinensis</i>	EN					
<i>Distichophyllum carinatum</i>	EN					
<i>Takakia ceratophylla</i>	VU					
<i>Scaphophyllum speciosum</i>	VU					
<i>Schistochila macrodonta</i>	EN					
<i>Blechnum eburnea</i>	VU					
<i>Cyrtomium hemionitis</i>	EN		II			
<i>Polystichum nephrolepioides</i>	VU					
<i>Cyclosorus sino-acuminata</i>	VU					
<i>Cystoathyrium chinense</i>	CR		I			
<i>Woodsia indusiosa</i>	VU					
<i>Plagiogyria assurgens</i>	EN					

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Neocheiropteris palmatopedata</i>	EN		II			
<i>Adiantum fengianum</i>	EN					
<i>Adiantum sinicum</i>	EN					
<i>Aleuritopteris squamosa</i>	EN					
<i>Sinopteris albofusca</i>	VU					
<i>Sinopteris grevilleoides</i>	EN		II			
<i>Cephalotaxus lanceolata</i>	VU	CR	II			
<i>Cephalotaxus oliveri</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Calocedrus macrolepis</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Cupressus cashmeriana</i>	VU					
<i>Cupressus chengiana</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Cupressus duclouxiana</i>	EN	VU				
<i>Cupressus gigantea</i>	VU	EN	I		YES	assessing tourism impact
<i>Abies squamata</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Larix mastersiana</i>	VU	EN	II			
<i>Picea aurantiaca</i>	EN	CR	III			
<i>Picea brachytyla</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Picea farreri</i>	EN					
<i>Picea neveitchii</i>	EN	VU	II			
<i>Picea retroflexa</i>	VU					
<i>Pinus squamata</i>	CR	CR	I			
<i>Pinus wangii</i>	EN	CR	II			
<i>Pseudotsuga sinensis</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Tsuga forrestii</i>	VU	VU	II			

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Amentotaxus argotaenia</i>	VU	VU	III			
<i>Amentotaxus yunnanensis</i>	EN	EN	I			
<i>Taxus fuana</i>	VU	CR	I			
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	CR	EN	I			
<i>Taiwania cryptomerioides</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Cycas micholitzii</i>	VU	EN	II			
<i>Cycas pectinata</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Cycas segmentifida</i>	VU	EN	I			
<i>Cycas siamensis</i>	VU		II			
<i>Cycas sp. nov. 'bifida'</i>	VU		I			
<i>Cycas sp. nov. 'dolichophylla'</i>	VU		I			
<i>Arenga micrantha</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Calamus obovoideus</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Calamus wailong</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Licuala dasyantha</i>	VU					
<i>Plectocomia microstachys</i>	EN	EN	II			
<i>Trachycarpus nana</i>	EN	EN	II			
<i>Amitostigma bifoliatum</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Amitostigma capitatum</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Amitostigma hemipilioides</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Amitostigma simplex</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Amitostigma tetralobum</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Amitostigma yuanum</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Bulleyia yunnanensis</i>	EN	EN				

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Calanthe delavayi</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Calanthe fargesii</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Calanthe henryi</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Calanthe yuana</i>	EN	VU				
<i>Changnienia amoena</i>	EN	EN	III			
<i>Cymbidium defoliatum</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Cymbidium nanulum</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Cypripedium fargesii</i>	CR	VU				
<i>Cypripedium farreri</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Cypripedium fasciolatum</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Cypripedium franchetii</i>	EN	VU				
<i>Cypripedium henryi</i>	CR	VU				
<i>Cypripedium lichiangense</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Cypripedium margaritaceum</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Cypripedium smithii</i>	CR	VU				
<i>Cypripedium wumengense</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Cypripedium yunnanense</i>	CR	VU				
<i>Dendrobium flexicaule</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Dendrobium guangxiense</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Dendrobium lohohense</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Dendrobium minutiflorum</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Dendrobium officinale</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Eulophia faberi</i>	VU	NT/VU				
<i>Gastrodia elata</i>	VU	VU	III	YES		trade survey

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Gastrodia tuberculata</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Gymnadenia bicornis</i>	EN	VU				
<i>Gymnadenia crassinervis</i>	EN	VU				
<i>Habenaria delavayi</i>	VU	NT/VU				
<i>Habenaria fargesii</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Habenaria finetiana</i>	VU	NT/VU				
<i>Habenaria mairei</i>	VU	NT/VU				
<i>Habenaria yuana</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Hemipilia amesiana</i>	EN					
<i>Hemipilia crassicalcara</i>	EN	NT/VU				
<i>Hemipilia cruciata</i>	EN					
<i>Hemipilia flabellata</i>	VU	NT				
<i>Hemipilia forrestii</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Hemipilia limprichtii</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Herminium ophioglossoides</i>	VU	NT/VU				
<i>Holcoglossum quasipinifolium</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Holopogon smithianus</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Liparis bautingensis</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Neottianthe camptoceras</i>	EN	VU				
<i>Panisea yunnanensis</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Paphiopedilum armeniacum</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Paphiopedilum dianthum</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Paphiopedilum tigrinum</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Platanthera deflexilabella</i>	VU	VU				

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Platanthera finetiana</i>	VU	NT/VU				
<i>Platanthera likiangensis</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Platanthera longiglandula</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Platanthera oreophila</i>	VU	NT/VU				
<i>Platanthera platantheroides</i>	VU	NT/VU				
<i>Platanthera sinica</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Pleione chunii</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Pleione forrestii</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Pleione pleionoides</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Smithorchis calceoliformis</i>	EN	VU				
<i>Tsaiorchis neottianthoides</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Aralia tibetana</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Brassaiopsis acuminata</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Eleutherococcus cuspidatus</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Eleutherococcus setulosus</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Eleutherococcus verticillatus</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Euaraliopsis dumicola</i>	EN					
<i>Heteropanax nitentifolius</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Heteropanax yunnanensis</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Macropanax chienii</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Merrillioanax chinensis</i>	CR					
<i>Panax zingiberensis</i>	EN	EN	II			
<i>Schefflera marlipoensis</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Schefflera multinervia</i>	VU	VU				

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Schefflera parvifoliolata</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Schefflera rubriflora</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Tetrapanax tibetanus</i>	VU					
<i>Aristolochia cucurbitoides</i>	VU					
<i>Aristolochia delavayi</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Aristolochia obliqua</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Aristolochia tuberosa</i>	EN					
<i>Aristolochia utriformis</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Aristolochia westlandii</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Asarum crispulatum</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Asarum maximum</i>	VU					
<i>Saruma henryi</i>	EN					
<i>Ilex chengkouensis</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Ilex fengqingensis</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Ilex longzhouensis</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Ilex machilifolia</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Ilex perlata</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Ilex trichocarpa</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Ilex yuiana</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Euonymus lanceifolia</i>	VU					
<i>Cornus monbeigii</i>	VU					
<i>Diplopanax stachyanthus</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Nyssa yunnanensis</i>	CR	CR	I			
<i>Sinadoxa corydalifolia</i>	VU	VU				

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Tetradoxa omeiensis</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Madhuca pasquieri</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Pterostyrax psilophylla</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Rhododendron cyanocarpum</i>	VU	VU	III			
<i>Rhododendron jucundum</i>	VU		II			
<i>Cleidiocarpon cavaleriei</i>	VU	VU	III			
<i>Corylus chinensis</i>	EN	VU	II			
<i>Alstonia henryi</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Melodinus axillaris</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Melodinus yunnanensis</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Parepigynum funingense</i>	EN	EN	II			
<i>Belostemma yunnanense</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Biondia chinensis</i>	VU					
<i>Ceropegia aridicola</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Dolichopetalum kwangsiense</i>	VU					
<i>Hoya pandurata</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Impatiens omeiana</i>	EN					
<i>Impatiens wilsoni</i>	EN					
<i>Annamocarya sinensis</i>	EN	VU	III			
<i>Rhoiptelea chiliantha</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Cinnamomum mairei</i>	EN	VU	II			
<i>Litsea dilleniifolia</i>	EN	EN	III			
<i>Phoebe nanmu</i>	EN	EN	II			
<i>Phoebe zhennan</i>	VU	VU	II			



Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Alphonsea hainanensis</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Alphonsea monogyna</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Alphonsea tsangyuanensis</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Desmos yunnanensis</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Mitrephora wangii</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Orophea yunnanensis</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Polyalthia lancilimba</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Polyalthia litseifolia</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Polyalthia pingpienensis</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Polyalthia verrucipes</i>	EN					
<i>Magnolia delavayi</i>	EN	VU				
<i>Magnolia omeiensis</i>	CR		II		YES	survey and artificial breeding
<i>Magnolia phanerophlebia</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Magnolia rostrata</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Magnolia sargentiana</i>	EN	VU				
<i>Magnolia sinensis</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Magnolia wilsonii</i>	EN	VU	II			
<i>Manglietia aromatica</i>	VU	EN	II			
<i>Manglietia grandis</i>	VU	EN	II			
<i>Manglietia megaphylla</i>	VU	EN	II			
<i>Manglietia ovoidea</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Manglietia sinica</i>	CR	CR	I			
<i>Michelia aenea</i>	EN					
<i>Michelia coriacea</i>	EN	EN				

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Michelia hypolampra</i>	VU					
<i>Michelia ingrata</i>	EN					
<i>Michelia wilsonii</i>	EN	EN	II			
<i>Michelia xanthantha</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Horsfieldia pandurifolia</i>	EN	EN	III			
<i>Myristica yunnanensis</i>	CR	EN	II			
<i>Pterospermum yunnanense</i>	CR	EN	III			
<i>Burretiodendron esquirolii</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Burretiodendron hsienmu</i>	VU	EN	II			
<i>Burretiodendron tonkinense</i>	EN					
<i>Craigia yunnanensis</i>	EN	EN	II			
<i>Lagerstroemia intermedia</i>	VU	EN	II			
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Helicia shweliensis</i>	EN	EN	III			
<i>Berberis candidula</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Berberis iteophylla</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Berberis johannis</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Berberis taronensis</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Berberis woomungensis</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Berberis xanthophloea</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Diphylleia sinensis</i>	EN					
<i>Dysosma aurantiocaulis</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Dysosma tsayuensis</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Dysosma veitchii</i>	VU					

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Dyosma versipellis</i>	VU	VU	III			
<i>Epimedium ecalcaratum</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Mahonia conferta</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Pellacalyx yunnanensis</i>	EN	CR	III			
<i>Photinia lasiogyna</i>	VU					
<i>Salix magnifica</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Malania oleifera</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Acer leipoense</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Acer miaotaiense</i>	VU	VU	III			
<i>Dipteronia dyeriana</i>	EN	EN	II			
<i>Cotinus nana</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Dracontomelon macrocarpum</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Toxicodendron calcicolum</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Bretschneidera sinensis</i>	EN	VU	I			
<i>Aesculus wangii</i>	VU	VU	II			
<i>Amoora dasyclada</i>	VU	EN	II			
<i>Tapiscia sinensis</i>	VU	NT	III			
<i>Cystacanthus affinis</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Staurogyne sichuanica</i>	EN	EN				
<i>Actinidia pilosula</i>	VU					
<i>Actinidia rudis</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Actinidia stellatopilosa</i>	EN					
<i>Actinidia suberifolia</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Actinidia ulmifolia</i>	VU	VU				

Species Name	IUCN Redlist	China Redlist	National Protection Status	Direct Support	WWF	CEPF Project Focus
<i>Actinidia vitifolia</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Saurauia erythrocarpa</i>	VU	VU				
<i>Saurauia punduana</i>	CR	CR				
<i>Dipterocarpus retusus</i>	VU	EN	I			
<i>Hopea mollissima</i>	CR		I			
<i>Parashorea chinensis</i>	EN	EN	I			
<i>Garcinia paucinervis</i>	EN	VU	II			
<i>Camellia reticulata</i>	VU	VU	III			
<i>Artocarpus hypargyreus</i>	VU		II			
<i>Laportea urentissima</i>	EN	VU	III			
<i>Begonia cavaleriei</i>	VU					
<i>Begonia dentatobracteata</i>	VU					
<i>Begonia hemsleyana</i>	VU					
<i>Taraktogenos annamensis</i>	VU	EN	III			

### Species not in OM list

Species Name	IUCN Red List	Project Focus
<i>Amphizoa davidi</i>		research and planning
<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>		trade survey
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		1.3.2 Community management-Resource stewardship
<i>Bambusicola sp.</i>		3.9 Research Actions-Trends/Monitoring
		4.4.3 Protected areas-Management

Species Name	IUCN Red List	Project Focus
<i>Bhutanitis thaidina</i>	LR/lc	threat analysis, alternative livelihoods
<i>Buteo buteo</i>		trade survey
<i>Canis lupus</i>	LR/lc	trade survey
<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	LR/nt	3.9 Research Actions-Trends/Monitoring
	LR/nt	4.4.3 Protected areas-Management
<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	LR/nt	2.2 Communication and Education-Awareness
<i>Cordyceps sp.</i>		trade survey
<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>	LR/nt	3.4 Research Actions-Habitat status
	LR/nt	3.7 Research Actions-Cultural relevance
<i>Crossoptilon harmani</i>	LR/nt	1.3.2 Community management-Resource stewardship
<i>Emberiza koslowi</i>	LR/nt	survey, monitoring and education
<i>Felis bengalensis</i>		trade survey
<i>Felis manul</i>		trade survey
<i>Fritillaria unibracteata</i> Hsiao et K. C. <i>Hsia</i>		trade survey
<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>	VU	trade survey
<i>Gymnocypris przewalskii</i>		trade survey
<i>Herba Saussureae Involucratae</i>		1.3.2 Community management-Resource stewardship
		3.4 Research Actions-Habitat status
		5.3.1 Sustainable use-Harvest management
		trade survey
<i>Ithaginis cruentes</i>		3.9 Research Actions-Trends/Monitoring
		4.4.3 Protected areas-Management
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>		3.9 Research Actions-Trends/Monitoring

Species Name	IUCN Red List	Project Focus
		4.4.3 Protected areas-Management
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	LR/lc	trade survey
<i>Martes flavila</i>		trade survey
<i>Meconopsis sp.</i>		1.3.2 Community management-Resource stewardship
		3.4 Research Actions-Habitat status
		5.3.1 Sustainable use-Harvest management
<i>Moschus berezovskii</i>	LR/nt	trade survey
<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>	LR/nt	trade survey
<i>Moschus sp.</i>		1.3.2 Community management-Resource stewardship
<i>Mustela altaica</i>	LR/lc	trade survey
<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	LR/lc	trade survey
<i>Myxocyprinus asiaticus</i>		education
<i>Notopterygium sp.</i>		trade survey
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	CR	trade survey
<i>Panthera tigris</i>		trade survey
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		3.9 Research Actions-Trends/Monitoring
		4.4.3 Protected areas-Management
<i>Procapra picticaudata</i>	LR/nt	trade survey
<i>Prohynobius puxiongensis</i>		survey and education
<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>	LR/nt	1.3.2 Community management-Resource stewardship
<i>Sabia Pingii</i>		3.2 Research Actions-Population numbers and range
		5.3.1 Sustainable use-Harvest management
<i>saiga tatarica</i>	LR/cd	trade survey
<i>Taxus Media</i>		5.3.1 Sustainable use-Harvest management

Species Name	IUCN Red List	Project Focus
<i>Tragopan temminckii</i>	LR/nt	3.9 Research Actions-Trends/Monitoring
	LR/nt	4.4.3 Protected areas-Management
<i>Tricholoma sp.</i>		1.3.2 Community management-Resource stewardship
		3.4 Research Actions-Habitat status
		5.3.1 Sustainable use-Harvest management
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	LR/lc	1.3.2 Community management-Resource stewardship
<i>Vulpes ferrilata</i>	LR/lc	trade survey
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	LR/lc	trade survey

**Appendix D Key Biodiversity Areas and Areas Targeted by CEPF Projects in the Mountains of Southwest China**

KBA ID	Site Name	PA	IBA	AZE	Panda Site	Monkey Site	Land Area(ha)	Targeted by CEPF	Impact
001	Biluo Xueshan		Yes				141642		
002	Babso						138767		
003	Zemulong						681		
004	Muli (Ma'an Shan)			Yes			278500	YES	
005	Wulianfeng forests						724		
006	Sanjiangkou (Yunnan)	Yes					6828		
007	Erlang Shan (Tianquan)						151950		
008	Erlang Shan (Lu Ding)						1186	YES	
009	Pingshan Wuzhi Shan						4389		
010	Zuantianpo						19679		
011	Washan						7185		
013	Ma'an Shan						4536		
014	Daqiao						7178		
015	Cizhu						6211		
017	Xiaman Nature Reserve	Yes					149600	YES	3.5 Research Actions-Threats
018	Fengtongzhai Nature Reserve						40435		
019	Labuhe Nature Reserve						23918		
020	Gonggaishan Nature Reserve (Shimian)						11543		
021	Gonggaishan Nature Reserve (Kangding)						288469	YES	
022	Hongba Nature Reserve						42611		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
023	Meigudafengding Nature Reserve						18059		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
024	Mabiandafengding Nature Reserve	Yes	Yes				31988		



KBA ID	Site Name	PA	IBA	AZE	Panda Site	Monkey Site	Land Area(ha)	Targeted by CEPF	Impact
025	Gaoligongshan Nature Reserve			Yes			123507	YES	2.2 Awareness
026	Luguahu Nature Reserve (Sichuan)						503		
027	Luguahu Nature Reserve (Yunnan)						8049		1.2 Legislation
028	Kashahu Nature Reserve						61907		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
029	Tiebu Nature Reserve						35389		
030	Wahuishan Nature Reserve						60416	YES	2.3 Capacity-building/Training
031	Yele Nature Reserve						24291		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
									3.2 Research Actions-Population numbers and range
032	Wawushan Nature Reserve	Yes	Yes				29238		
033	Wolong Nature Reserve						213087	YES	
034	Jiudingshan Nature Reserve (Mianzhu)						22496		
035	Xiaozhaizi Nature Reserve						51077		
036	Huanglong Nature Reserve						55672		
037	Baihe Nature Reserve						21217		
038	Tangjiahe Nature Reserve						27520	YES	
039	Baishuijiang Nature Reserve						219319		1.3.2 Community management-Resource stewardship
									3.4 Research Actions-Habitat status
									4.5 Community-based initiatives
040	Ganligahai-zecha Nature Reserve	Yes	Yes				210770		
041	Huangheshouqu Nature Reserve						334465		
042	Gongbu Nature Reserve						2212833	YES	3.5 Research Actions-Threats
043	Yaluzangbudaxiagu Nature Reserve						910046		
044	Dashanbaoheijinghe Nature Reserve						18742		

KBA ID	Site Name	PA	IBA	AZE	Panda Site	Monkey Site	Land Area(ha)	Targeted by CEPF	Impact
045	Yanboyezeshan Nature Reserve	Yes	Yes				436835		
046	Sanjiangyuan Nature Reserve (including Longbaotan)			Yes			2927197	YES	3.2 Research Actions-Population numbers and range 4.5 Community-based initiatives
047	Jiuzhaigou Nature Reserve	Yes	Yes				64560		
048	Habaxueshan Nature Reserve						21639	YES	1.3.2 Community management-Resource stewardship
049	Napahai Nature Reserve						2222		2.2 Awareness 3.4 Research Actions-Habitat status 5.8 Other
051	Baimaxueshan	Yes	Yes				189899		1.1.1 Management plans-Development 2.4 Communication and Education-Other 3 Research Actions 4.5 Community-based initiatives
052	Lashihai Nature Reserve	Yes	Yes				1390		1.2 Legislation
053	Mount Emei, Emeishan Natural and Historical Heri			Yes			29152		3.2 Research Actions-Population numbers and range 5 Species-based Actions
055	Dze-Chyu River			Yes			2096		
057	Wanglang Nature Reserve	Yes	Yes				32176	YES	3.2 Research Actions-Population numbers and range 3.5 Research Actions-Threats 6 Other
058	Puxiong in Yuexi county			Yes			32018		3.2 Research Actions-Population numbers and range
059	Yaoshan Nature Reserve (Yunnan)	Yes					10541		

KBA ID	Site Name	PA	IBA	AZE	Panda Site	Monkey Site	Land Area(ha)	Targeted by CEPF	Impact
060	Qiaojia Xian (Yunnan)						94626		
061	Zheduo Shan						3064		
062	Longchi				Yes		4456		
063	Hejiashan				Yes		7065		
064	Hongbaichang						10755		
065	Matoushan						5990		
066	Chagangliang						4109		
067	Pingwu Panda habitat						4615		
068	Longdishui Nature Reserve	Yes					40658		
069	Huangshuihe						18557		
070	Yunhuashan						20835		
071	Jueluohuo						4319		
072	Zhongmiao						8339	YES	3.2 Research Actions-Population numbers and range 3.4 Research Actions-Habitat status
073	Nanyahe				Yes		36560		
074	Taianhe						3499		
075	Xianjiapu						8878		
076	Leimaping						2486		
077	Mahu						2360		
079	Yaluo						4753		
081	Ma'an Shan and Cizhu		Yes				89922		
082	Ganheba				Yes		11523		
083	Paochaowan						16031		

KBA ID	Site Name	PA	IBA	AZE	Panda Site	Monkey Site	Land Area(ha)	Targeted by CEPF	Impact
084	Wannianxue						9249		
085	Shangluba						16326		
086	Caokexieluo						28660	YES	2.3 Capacity-building/Training
088	Sanhe						41063		
090	Xihe				Yes		258857	YES	3.2 Research Actions-Population numbers and range
									3.5 Research Actions-Threats
091	Dachuan				Yes		19759		
092	Pengdaxiang						3520		
093	Jintangkongyu Nature Reserve	Yes					24429	YES	2.3 Capacity-building/Training
095	Santaiding				Yes		8898		
096	Yingxiu						15657		
097	Qingpianhe						29518		
098	Weimenggoukou						24777	YES	4.3 Habitat and Site-based Actions-Corridors
099	Baicaohe						13553		
101	Caodi						10176		
103	Dalu						152361		
104	Axia						101502	YES	3.4 Research Actions-Habitat status
105	Shenguo Zhuang Nature Reserve	Yes					15358		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
106	Heishuihe Nature Reserve (Lushan)						32068		
107	Heishuihe Nature Reserve(Dayi)						10306		
108	Anzihe Nature Reserve						11056	YES	
109	Caopo Nature Reserve						51902		3.5 Research Actions-Threats
110	Miyaluo Nature Reserve						195547		

KBA ID	Site Name	PA	IBA	AZE	Panda Site	Monkey Site	Land Area(ha)	Targeted by CEPF	Impact
111	Longxihongkou Nature Reserve						30351	YES	
112	Baishuihe Nature Reserve						30888		2.2 Awareness
113	Jiudingshan Nature Reserve (Shifang)						10486		3.5 Research Actions-Threats
114	Qianfoshan Nature Reserve						18791		
115	Baodinggou Nature Reserve						22670		
116	Piankou Nature Reserve	Yes					15709		
117	Baiyang Nature Reserve						74525		
119	Xuebaoding Nature Reserve						65484		
120	Xiaohegou Nature Reserve						28581		
122	Wujiao Nature Reserve						33830		
123	Dongyanggou Nature Reserve						17763		
124	Liziping Nature Reserve						9587		
127	Ma'anshan Nature Reserve						4007	YES	2.3 Capacity-building/Training
129	Jianshan Nature Reserve						10912		
130	Yuhe Nature Reserve						52898		
131	Markam Nature Resever (Mangkang)						173105	YES	3 Research Actions
132	Xiangguqing					Yes	555		3 Research Actions
133	Gehuaqing						1924		3 Research Actions
134	Dacaoba-Gema						1617		3 Research Actions
135	Baluohetou-Xianrendong						1532		3 Research Actions
136	Tongluohetou						7205		3 Research Actions
137	Nongzihetou-Badihetou						3819		3 Research Actions
138	Shiba						4792		3 Research Actions

KBA ID	Site Name	PA	IBA	AZE	Panda Site	Monkey Site	Land Area(ha)	Targeted by CEPF	Impact
139	Longmashan						1470		
140	Changyanshan						2254		
141	Lashashan						1637		
142	Bamei						11640		3 Research Actions
143	Dapingzi						4067		
144	Jinsichang						4114		
145	Wuyapuya					Yes	7429	YES	3 Research Actions
146	Kangding						11924		2.2 Awareness
									5.8 Other
147	Changshagongma Nature Reserve	Yes					585937		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
148	Luoxu Nature Reserve						157440		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
149	Keluodong Nature Reserve						98368		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
150	Duopugou Nature Reserve						17567		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
151	Xinluhai Nature Reserve						20077		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
152	Amula Nature Reserve						39715		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
154	Chaqingsongduo Nature Reserve						61474		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
155	Mailajiangcuo Nature Reserve						141656		
156	Arengou Nature Reserve						19681		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
157	Xionglong Nature Reserve						71801		2.2 Awareness
158	Langcun Nature Reserve						134321		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
159	Ribaxueshan Nature Reserve						12467		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
160	Youyi Nature Reserve						74535		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
161	Zharyongkang Nature Reserve						104766		

KBA ID	Site Name	PA	IBA	AZE	Panda Site	Monkey Site	Land Area(ha)	Targeted by CEPF	Impact
162	Kaniang Nature Reserve						234524		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
163	Yirigou Nature Reserve						65573		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
164	Cuobugou Nature Reserve						6986		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
165	Zhubalong Nature Reserve						14388		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
									3.2 Research Actions-Population numbers and range
166									2.3 Capacity-building/Training
	Gajinxueshan Nature Reserve	Yes					48335		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
167	Xiaoyong Nature Reserve	Yes					23532	YES	2.3 Capacity-building/Training
168	Gemu Nature Reserve						78017		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
169	Zhaogaishenshan Nature Reserve						77774		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
170	Haizihshan Nature Reserve						37734		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
									3.2 Research Actions-Population numbers and range
172	Genieshenshan Nature Reserve	Yes					161560		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
173	Nianlong Nature Reserve						34461		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
174	Dujingla Nature Reserve						127702		
175	Nanmoqie Nature Reserve						101772		
176	Mantangze Nature Reserve						177558		
177	Riganqiao Nature Reserve						137358		
178	Suochong Nature Reserve						37862	YES	2.3 Capacity-building/Training
180	Gunba Nature Reserve						18224		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
181	Mawu Nature Reserve						37159		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
182	Niding Nature Reserve						3990		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
183	Fuozhudaxiaogu Nature Reserve						11663		2.3 Capacity-building/Training

KBA ID	Site Name	PA	IBA	AZE	Panda Site	Monkey Site	Land Area(ha)	Targeted by CEPF	Impact
184	Sandagu Nature Reserve						67676		
185	Maerkangminjiangbai Nature Reserve						61094		
186	Yuke Nature Reserve						134428	YES	2.3 Capacity-building/Training
187	Taizhangou Nature Reserve						14413		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
189	Mosika Nature Reserve						30790		2.3 Capacity-building/Training
190	Zhuzhanggou Nature Reserve						50490		
191	Gexigou Nature Reserve						23804	YES	2.3 Capacity-building/Training
									6 Other
192	Daqiaoshuiku Nature Reserve	Yes					5935		
193	Mamize Nature Reserve						15703	YES	2.3 Capacity-building/Training
									3.9 Research Actions-Trends/Monitoring
194	Laojunshan Nature Reserve	Yes					5640		3.9 Research Actions-Trends/Monitoring
195	Siguniangshan Nature Reserve						39652		
196	Zhailong Nature Reserve						20557		
198	Kasongdu Nature Reserve						28737	YES	2.3 Capacity-building/Training
199	Tongluoba Nature Reserve						2690		
200	Heqing zhaoxiamingshen Nature Reserve						660		
201	Shibaoshan Nature Reserve						2667		
202	Cibihu Nature Reserve						660		
203	Luopingniaodiaoshan Nature Reserve						742		
204	Jizushan Nature Reserve						7867		
205	Tanhuashan Nature Reserve						1838		
206	Xueshanheshuiyuanhanya Nature Reserve						823		



KBA ID	Site Name	PA	IBA	AZE	Panda Site	Monkey Site	Land Area(ha)	Targeted by CEPF	Impact
207	Jinguangsi Nature Reserve						9282		
208	Shuimushan Nature Reserve						1378		
209	Yongguosi Nature Reserve						488		
210	Taijiding Nature Reserve						2547		
211	Weibaoshan Nature Reserve						1846		
213	Leiwuqi Nature Reserve						85968		
214	Zayu Nature Reserve (Chayucibagou)						106645	YES	
215	Changshanerhai Nature Reserve						59671		
216	Haiziping Nature Reserve						16711		
217	Bitahai Nature Reserve	Yes					13992	YES	2.2 Awareness
218	Tianchi Nature Reserve (Yunnan)						6571		3 Research Actions
219	Yulongxueshan Nature Reserve						25533		
220	Baiyang Xiang				Yes		8548		
221	Mozhai Nature Reserve	Yes							
222	Yading Nature Reserve								

**New Protected Area not yet listed in the KBAs**

<b>New PA Name</b>	<b>CEPF Action</b>
Butuo Le'an	Capacity building
Jinyang Baicaopo	Capacity building
Luguahu Wetland, Sichuan	Capacity building
Molajiangcuo	Capacity building
Lengdagou	Capacity building
Yazui	Capacity building
Luojishan	Capacity building
Yongzhongling	Tibetan sacred land survey and small grants

## Appendix E. Leveraging Data for the Mountains of Southwest China

Grantee	Project Title	CEPF Funds Agreed	Leveraged & Co-Financing Funds
Angweng Reincarnated Buddha	Establishing White Pagodas as Landmarks of Critical Ecological Sites in Xiaozhongdian Town	11,464.00	10,000.00
Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University	Mapping the Biodiversity of the Hengduan Mountains Using Historic Plant Collections	98,729.40	65,000.00
Beijing Shanmo Investment Consultancy Co.	Ecotourism Demonstration Project in Ganzi Prefecture, Sichuan Province	49,826.00	27,500.00
Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding Center	Outdoor Preliminary School Environment Education Program—“Happy Nature”	16,446.00	13,713.00
The Chinese Academy of Sciences	Applied Ethnoecology for Biodiversity Assessment, Monitoring and Management in Northwest Yunnan	167,904.00	12,000.00
The Chinese Academy of Sciences	Establishing Effective Conservation Information Service for Saving China's Biodiversity	120,000.00	20,000.00
Conservation International	Building Conservation Alliance Through Coordinating CEPF in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot	898,345.00	3,200,000.00
Conservation International	Refining Conservation Outcomes for the Southwest China Hotspot	323,198.06	11,401.00
Conservation International	Small Grants in Supporting Integration of Science and Culture: Tibetan Sacred Land Protection and Measuring Effective Conservation	200,000.00	500,000.00
Construction Planning Office of Shangri-la Alpine Botanic Garden	Capacity Building for Yunnan Shangri-la County Alpine Botanic Garden	20,000.00	220,000.00
Environmental Volunteer Association of Sichuan University	The Inspection of Three Rivers' Communication of Upper Reaches of Changjiang River	8,985.00	200.00

Global Village Beijing	Green Olympics Train to the Southwest – A Public Environment Education Project	20,000.00	6,097.00
Green Law Institute for Action	Green Law Clinic— Training Volunteers on Environmental Law	1,961.00	488.00
Green Student Organizations Society	Monthly Conservation Forum among Chengdu-Kunming College Student Conservation Organizations	10,230.00	22,100.00
Green Student Organizations Society	Promoting Bird Watching in Chengdu City	9,744.00	200.00
International Fund for Animal Welfare	The Preliminary Project on Wildlife Consumption and Trade Monitoring and Public Awareness Education in Key Regions in China	20,000.00	20,000.00
IUCN-The World Conservation Union	Development of the China World Heritage Biodiversity Program	20,000.00	40,000.00
The Nature Conservancy	Integrating a Range-wide Conservation Strategy for the Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey	517,540.00	792,460.00
Peking University	A Comprehensive Baseline Survey for Initiating Biodiversity Conservation Actions in Southeast Tibet	120,000.00	225,000.00
Peng Jitai	Producing Educational Posters for National Key Protected Wild Animals of Sichuan Ganzi Tibetan Prefecture	6,000.00	12,000.00
Sichuan Alpine Ecology Study Centre	Promotion of Ecotourism Market in the Hengduan Mountains	20,000.00	30,000.00
Sichuan Greenriver Environmental Association	Publication of a Pictorial Book on Yangtze River's Ecology and Biodiversity	20,000.00	67,100.00
Sichuan Wildlife Resource Survey and Conservation Management Station	Establishing Ecotourism Guidelines for Nature Reserves in South Ganzi Prefecture	20,000.00	8,780.00
Snowland Great River Environmental Protection Association	Green Community Network – Public Participation of Ecological Environmental Protection Action Plan	20,000.00	35,000.00

Wanglang Nature Reserve	Anti-Poaching and Reducing Illegal Collection of Endangered Species in Wanglang Nature Reserve	13,023.00	7,500.00
Wanglang Nature Reserve	Eco-Lanes Building in Wanglang Nature Reserve	11,245.00	4,878.00
WildAid	Asian Conservation Awareness Program – China	250,295.00	500,000.00
Wildlife Conservation Society	Conservation of Endangered Medical Wildlife Resources in Southwest China	50,000.00	13,907.00
World Wide Fund for Nature	Feasibility Study for Establishing Panda Corridors in Min Mountain	142,216.01	125,731.60
Yang Yong	Independent Environmental and Biological Impact Research of South-to-North Water Diversion Program	20,000.00	29,762.00
Yele Nature Reserve Management Office, Sichuan	Population Survey on Cedar Species ( <i>Sabia Pingii</i> ) in Yele Nature Reserve	19,751.00	1,098.00
Youth Volunteers Association of Yunnan University	The Third Green Camp of Yunnan University Students- “Attention to Development of Nu River” to Discover the Biodiversity and Cultural Variety of Nu River	4,572.00	600.00
Yunnan Academy of Arts	Traditional Chinese Painting Arts as an Efficient Way for Advocating China’s Southwest Snow Mountain Conservation Efforts	20,000.00	2,000.00
Yunnan Normal University	Environmental Education on Wetland Biodiversity Conservation in Northwest Yunnan Province	10,000.00	15,700.00
	<b>Additional CEPF Grants in Region</b>	3,343,354.40	
	<b>Total Funding</b>	6,604,828.97	6,040,215.60*

\* Data includes funding amounts provided by grantees in both proposals and in final project completion reports.

## Appendix F. Reporting Against Standard World Bank Biodiversity Indicators

Impacts on:	Has the project produced impacts? Yes No Not Applicable Planned	Quantitative Information of changes	Comments on changes, including qualitative information.
Expanding protected areas	Yes	170,000 hectares – 5 protected area newly established in Sichuan  383,780 hectares: Community conserved “sacred lands” identified and mapped. A total of 258 sacred mountains/lakes were accounted for, among of which 159 “sacred sites” were mapped.	The program focused on traditional protection of sacred areas. Gaining government recognition of the biological and cultural importance of conserving these areas has been a significant advance.
Improving management effectiveness of protected areas	Yes	Conservation and protected area management training provided for staff of 80 nature reserves.	The officials trained are responsible for more than 6 million hectares.
Ha of production systems that involve improving sustainable use of biodiversity resources.	Not tracked		
% of beneficiaries engaged in improved livelihoods based on sustainable NR management (or sustainable harvesting?) <sup>4</sup>	Yes	20.5% engaged in improved livelihoods based on NR management or sustainable harvesting (15 out of 80 projects)	
Changes in sectoral policies, laws and regulations and their application, changes in institutional	Yes	- The government deferred plans to build a series of power generation dams along the Nu River, which is located in a	This deferral in response to civil society questions was a striking new development in China.

<sup>4</sup> Guided by a sustainable management plan.

<p>arrangements, responsibilities and effectiveness, to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</p>		<p>World Heritage Site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 37 CEPF-supported projects addressed government policies that are parts of several major national programs: Grain to Green, Great Western Development Movement, National Forest Protection Program and National Endangered Plant and Wildlife Protection and Nature Reserve Program</li> </ul> <p>Achievements through CEPF-supported project in policy advocacy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Dam construction environment assessment procedures in Southwest China;</li> <li>-Ecotourism guidelines for Sichuan Province nature reserves and Baimaxueshan Nature Reserve; (western development)</li> <li>-Multi-benefit forest (ecological, community, climate) plantation under Grain to Green in Sichuan and Yunnan;</li> <li>- Organized discussions with key NGOs by introducing Energy and Biodiversity Initiative (CI China, CELB);</li> <li>- Green GDP project (Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences);</li> <li>-Incorporating effective conservation projects into National Endangered Plant and Wildlife Protection and Nature Reserve Program;</li> <li>- South to North Water Diversion project plan re-</li> </ul>	<p>Local public engagement with impacts of large national programs gained acceptance and credibility.</p> <p>Some civil society action based on technical capacity.</p> <p>Domestic tourism in China is booming with large potential for environmental damage.</p> <p>Multi-benefit approach has modified and improved this massive reforestation program.</p>
--	--	--	--

		<p>examination for environmental, social and economical consistency; (western development)</p> <p>-Eco-migration project review for ecological, social impact; (western development);</p> <p>- Incorporating biodiversity concerns into Environment Impact Assessment processes;</p> <p>- Attending China Committee on International Collaboration of Environment and Development task force on Protected Areas and provided first-hand experiences on protected area management and policy recommendations. The Committee reports directly to the State Council.</p>	<p>Local participation rather than reliance on police power makes official conservation programs more likely to succeed.</p> <p>Huge potential impacts of this concept makes diverse perspectives essential for minimizing unintended consequences.</p> <p>Relocation schemes now include environmental as well as economic consideration.</p>
Sharing of benefits between and/or in countries, arising from the use of genetic resources	Not Applicable		
Other impacts <sup>5</sup>	Yes	<p>- Activities to combat illegal trade (Wildlife trade, Yew, Survey on wildlife trade and consumption awareness, Black Market book)</p> <p>- Field research on cedar species (<i>Sabia Pingii</i>)</p> <p>- Database of mammals and birds developed for hotspot</p>	Includes public awareness campaigns, anti-poaching activities, and production of reports to inform policy makers.

<sup>5</sup> Other impacts may include increase in scientific understanding and knowledge base of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, etc.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mapping of freshwater fish biodiversity</li> <li>-Photo exhibition to build public awareness on protected areas in China (now 15% of terrestrial) and promote public participating in evaluating management effectiveness of protected areas</li> <li>- In Sichuan, 58 Nature Reserves involved in activities directly or indirectly related to CEPF, 9 of them directly supported by CEPF projects. 4,397,204.3 hectares in total, of which 456,663.8 hectares directly participate.</li> </ul>	
--	--	---	--

**Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund**

Conservation International

2011 Crystal Drive

Suite 500

Arlington, VA 22202, USA

[cepf@conservation.org](mailto:cepf@conservation.org)

[www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net)