

## INVENTORY OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY NGO PROJECTS IN CHINA

### ALLIANCE TO SAVE ENERGY

[www.ase.org](http://www.ase.org)

#### **China Energy Efficient Windows Initiative**

**Focus:** Energy Efficiency Promotion

**Partners:** The Energy Foundation's China Sustainable Energy Program, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, City of Seattle, Chinese Ministry of Construction

**Funding:** Energy Foundation

**Schedule:** Initiated 2001; Targeted Completion 2006

With funding from the Energy Foundation's China Sustainable Energy Program, the Alliance to Save Energy is working to promote testing/simulation and labeling for energy performance in window products among glass and window manufacturers in China. In cooperation with the Chinese Ministry of Construction, the Alliance has convened several workshops in China aimed at educating manufacturers and government officials on the benefits of labeling and the models of labeling systems. The project's long-term goal is to promote inclusion of energy-efficient window products in building codes and construction practices in China.

### AMERICAN FRIENDS AND SERVICE COMMITTEE

[www.afsc.org](http://www.afsc.org)    [www.pym.org/workcamp/China/china.htm](http://www.pym.org/workcamp/China/china.htm)

#### **China Summer Work Camp**

**Focus:** Environmental Education

**Partners:** Hunan Agricultural University

**Funding:** American Friends Service Committee; participant fees

**Schedule:** Initiated 1999; Ongoing

Since 1999, the China Summer Work camp has provided educational opportunities for middle-school students, especially girls, and environmental protection education for the local community in a small village in rural Hunan Province. Approximately 35 volunteers from China, the United States, South Korea, and other countries volunteer to teach approximately 150 rural Chinese students for three weeks each summer. For application information, please visit the project website.

### THE ASIA FOUNDATION

[www.asiafoundation.org](http://www.asiafoundation.org)    [www.asiafoundation.org/Locations/china.html](http://www.asiafoundation.org/Locations/china.html)

The Asia Foundation's China program supports innovative and emerging NGOs towards promoting environmental development, community empowerment, and sustainable livelihood development. Mini-grants have helped small Chinese NGOs to build their organizational capacity, train volunteers, and build networks with other new green groups. A number of grants have helped support for the regional environmental youth organizations such as Green SOS in western China. (*Editor's Note: See Chinese NGO Inventory for details*).

#### **Regional Grassroots NPO Capacity Building and Networking Program**

**Focus:** NGO Capacity Building

**Partner:** China NPO Network

**Schedule:** Initiated 2004; Completed 2006

As part of a two-year grassroots nonprofit organization (NPO) and networking program, the Asia Program dispersed mini-grants to three NGOs in western China: Voice of Grassland, Hope for the Poor and Environment, and Xi'an Students Green Camp. Through the mini-grant program, the Asia Foundation and its local partners have experimented with a new on-site training model. Instead of holding major trainings on general topics for all grantees, Asia Program supported more individualized on-site training and coaching aimed to provide more specific and practical advice for NGOs in the hopes of better addressing the needs of each NGO. The three NGOs and their project partners were brought together after project implementation to share their experiences during informal networking, formal workshops, and study tour activities. (*Editor's Note: See the Inventory of Chinese NGOs for entries on the three NGOs involved in this project*).

### **Sichuan NGOs Capacity Building Program**

**Focus:** NGO Capacity Building

**Partner:** Sichuan Rural Economy Association

**Schedule:** Initiated 2004; Completed 2006

As part of a two-year Sichuan NGOs Capacity Building Program, the Asia Foundation supported five mini-grants for NGOs focusing on animal protection or environmental education work. The projects were implemented in partnership with the Sichuan Rural Economy Association. The NGOs included: (1) Chengdu Bird Watching Association, (2) Chengdu River Research Association, (3) Jiudingshan Farmers' Association for Wildlife Protection, (4) Shenguo-zhuang Eagles' Family & Liangshan Prefecture Yi Culture Preservation Research Center, (5) Ya Ding & Ge Nie Tibetan Community Association. (*Editor's Note: See the Chinese NGO inventory for details on these projects*).

### **ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES, ASIA PROGRAMS**

[www.acus.org](http://www.acus.org)

### **U.S.-China Strategic Dialogue on Energy Security**

**Focus:** Energy Security and Cooperation

**Partners:** China Institutes for Contemporary International Relations

**Funding:** The Henry L. Luce Foundation

**Schedule:** Initiated 2006; Ongoing

This project is aimed at developing active cooperation between the United States and China on critical energy issues of strategic importance to both countries. The project is based on the assumption that both nations must move beyond acknowledgement of their common interests and towards forging common policies to deal with shared challenges. Working groups of energy and geopolitical experts will be organized in both China and the United States to hold meetings at regular intervals for dialogue on energy-related technical and business issues, energy geopolitics, and each country's national and foreign policies related to energy. The project will issue reports with consensus policy recommendations for both countries.

## **BLACKSMITH INSTITUTE**

[www.blacksmithinstitute.org](http://www.blacksmithinstitute.org)

### **Fubao Township Integrated Environmental Planning Project**

**Focus:** Integrated Waste Management, Pollution Prevention

**Partners:** Yunnan Environmental Protection Bureau (EPB)

**Funding:** Blacksmith Institute

**Schedule:** Initiated 2002; Targeted Completion 2006

Based in Fubao township in the Lake Dianchi Basin of Yunnan Province, this project aims to reduce pollution in Lake Dianchi through a collaborative effort with the Yunnan EPB, Fubao village environmental committee, and other local stakeholders to develop a community-based, participatory, and “sustainable” town-planning model. The project will conclude in 2006, having established a number of ongoing local-level initiatives in Fubao village, including a household organic waste collection program and an organic fertilizer production unit, which have been designed to be replicable at the township and village level elsewhere in China.

### **Pollution Prevention in the Grasslands of Inner Mongolia**

**Focus:** Pollution Prevention, Ecosystem Preservation

**Partners:** Greener Beijing

**Funding:** Blacksmith Institute

**Schedule:** Initiated 2002; Ongoing

Blacksmith Institute continues to support Greener Beijing’s work in spearheading efforts to protect Inner Mongolia’s grasslands from the dual threats of illegal mining and industrial pollution through assessing polluted sites and proposing remediation strategies, providing legal assistance to pollution victims, and raising public and governmental awareness. As a result of this work, in May 2005, China’s State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) listed an illegally situated paper plant, copper mine, and smelter in East Ujumchin Banner as one of nine major environmental cases throughout the country that SEPA would be closely monitoring in the future.

## **CENTER FOR RESOURCE SOLUTIONS**

[www.resource-solutions.org](http://www.resource-solutions.org)

### **China Sustainable Energy Project—Renewables Team**

**Focus:** Renewable Energy Policy, Capacity Building

**Partners:** National Development and Reform Commission’s Center for Renewable Energy Development; Tsinghua University; China Electric Power Research Institute; and various provincial energy groups

**Funding:** David and Lucile Packard Foundation in partnership with The Energy Foundation

**Schedule:** Initiated 1999; Ongoing

For the past six years, the Center for Resource Solutions (CRS) has worked with various groups in China to help them better understand the renewable energy policy options available to them and to provide “just in time” information related to how other countries have addressed similar policy issues. Over the past three years, CRS work has focused particularly on the design, passage, and implementation of China’s Renewable Energy Law, including the implementation of feed-in tariffs, cost sharing mechanisms, a wind concession project, development of domestic wind manufacturing, transmission/distribution system planning, and expansion to incorporate planned renewable energy development.

## **CHINA-U.S. ENERGY EFFICIENCY ALLIANCE**

[www.chinausealliance.org](http://www.chinausealliance.org)

### **Annual Conference on Energy Efficiency**

**Focus:** Demand-Side Management, Global Warming, Clean Development Mechanism

**Partners:** China National Development and Reform Commission, China Southern Grid Company, Energy Research Institute, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Energy Foundation, California Public Utilities Commission, California Energy Commission

**Funding:** Southern Grid Company, Alliance funds, Energy Foundation

**Schedule:** Targeted Initiation 2007; Ongoing

The Alliance plans to organize an Annual Demand-Side Management (DSM) Forum, hosted by China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), with the first one tentatively scheduled for spring 2007. This forum will bring together all the relevant stakeholders including national and provincial officials from China, manufacturers and suppliers of energy efficient products (motors, HVAC, and lighting), international experts, energy services companies, utility managers and engineers, facility directors, academics, and others to discuss the latest developments related to implementation of DSM policies and programs in China. It will also address opportunities for earning credits under the Clean Development Mechanism in connection with DSM programs.

### **Demand-Side Management in Jiangsu Province**

**Focus:** Energy Efficiency, Global Warming

**Partners:** Jiangsu Provincial Economic & Trade Commission, China State Grid Company DSM Center, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), California Public Utilities Commission, California Energy Commission

**Funding:** Energy Foundation, Alliance funds

**Schedule:** Ongoing

The Alliance is working in Jiangsu Province with a team of Chinese and U.S. experts to develop end-use energy efficiency incentive programs, known as demand-side management, or DSM. Typically, in these programs utilities use a portion of their revenues for rebates, audits, and other incentives to encourage customers take advantage of opportunities to improve energy efficiency, such as use of high-efficiency commercial lighting, industrial motors, and commercial and residential air conditioners. The Alliance's research indicates that these programs could meet up to half of China's forecasted load growth over the next decade, which is equivalent to avoiding the construction of 500 to 700 large coal power plants. Moreover, these efficiency "negawatts" can be deployed much more rapidly and typically cost one-quarter to one-half as much as investments in new power supplies.

In their work in Jiangsu, the Alliance is developing all aspects of their DSM program design including: (1) the type, structure and level of financial incentive and other (e.g., technical) assistance to be offered to participants; (2) marketing approaches to attract segments of the target audiences; (3) efficiency thresholds to determine eligible measures and equipment, administrative, diagnostic and quality control procedures; (4) the number and kinds of customers eligible to participate; and (5) specifications, protocols, and timing for process and impact evaluation. The Alliance, along with NRDC, also serves as an Implementing Party to an Agreement on Cooperation between the California Public Utilities Commission, the California Energy Commission, and the Jiangsu Provincial Economic and Trade Commission. The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate and establish cooperative activities to advance the common interests of the parties and their industries in

DSM and renewable energy policy and implementation, and to help remove market barriers opening up China's market for clean and energy efficient technologies and products.

### **Energy Conservation and Resource Management Project**

**Focus:** Energy Efficiency Power Plants

**Partners:** China National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC); Guangdong Provincial Economic Commission; Guangdong Development and Reform Commission; Guangdong Provincial Finance Bureau; Guangdong Provincial Energy Conservation Center; Optimal Energy, Regulatory Assistance Project; Green Energy Economics Group; Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC); Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL); Energy Research Institute

**Funding:** Asian Development Bank, Alliance funds

**Schedule:** Initiated 2006, Targeted Completion 2007

The Alliance is part of a team that recently won a grant from the Asian Development Bank to study options for, and barriers to, implementation of "energy efficiency power plant" programs (also known as DSM programs) throughout China. Investments to improve the energy efficiency of electricity usage in manufacturing facilities, buildings, and equipment would reduce the amount of electric generation needed to power China's rapidly growing economy. By providing economically and environmentally superior substitutes for conventional electricity generation, the aggregate savings from such investments can be thought of as an efficiency power plant (EPP). ADB approved an advisory technical assistance (TA) grant in December 2005 to identify various options and corresponding requirements for the development of an appropriate policy and regulatory framework to promote and implement EPP projects. The TA comprises two parts: (1) part A will assist the Power Division of the NDRC Economic Operations Bureau in formulating a policy and regulatory framework to enable development of EPP projects; and (2) part B consists of a pre-feasibility study in Guangdong Province to identify and analyze a pilot EPP demonstration project in Guangdong to pave the way for a potential ADB loan to implement the project.

### **Support for the Development of National Energy Efficiency Policies and Programs**

**Focus:** Demand-Side Management, Global Warming

**Partners:** China National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Science and Technology, China State Grid Company DSM Center, Tsinghua University Center for Environmental, Natural Resources & Energy Law, NRDC

**Funding:** Alliance funds, Energy Foundation

**Schedule:** Ongoing

The Alliance provides recommendations and other technical support to a variety of Chinese government agencies and research institutes as they work to establish national policies and programs concerning demand-side management (DSM) and related energy efficiency issues. Through these efforts, the Alliance helps to share experience gained with DSM programs in California and elsewhere in the United States. The Alliance also serves as a clearinghouse to provide Chinese authorities with related supporting materials, such as documents on energy efficiency developed by the California Public Utilities Commission and the California Energy Commission. Examples include:

(1) The Alliance provided detailed recommendations for the development of a national DSM decree (which Chinese authorities should announce in late 2006).

(2) The Alliance is working with Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) (a major California utility and Founding Alliance Partner) to develop and distribute an energy efficiency “primer,” for use by provincial governments interested in developing and implementing DSM programs. The primer will address a range of issues including: (a) the business justification for energy efficiency, (b) technical analysis for identifying energy efficiency opportunities, (c) DSM program design and implementation, (4) evaluation and measurement, and program timelines.

(3) The Alliance is providing technical assistance in the drafting of a new Basic Energy Law for China.

## **CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL**

[www.conservation.org](http://www.conservation.org)

### **Biodiversity Protection in Southwest China**

**Focus:** Biodiversity Conservation, Capacity Building, Cultural Preservation

**Funding:** Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund

**Schedule:** Initiated 2002; Ongoing

China is one of the “mega-biodiversity” countries in the world, ranking third in plant diversity behind only Brazil and Colombia and providing habitat for roughly ten percent of the world’s animals. Thus, maintaining and recovering the services of China’s important functioning ecosystems is a priority. The effects of pollution and habitat destruction from unsustainable development practices are already negating many of the benefits brought by economic growth.

The focal area for Conservation International’s work in China are the mountains of southwest China, an area designated as one of the world’s top 25 Biodiversity Hotspots. This area ranges from southeast Tibet through western Sichuan and extends into northwestern Yunnan, as well as southern Qinghai and Gansu. Comparable to the hotspot’s biological diversity is its cultural diversity. The hotspot’s large Tibetan population and 15 other ethnic minorities have formed unique ties to their natural environment and represent a rich storehouse of indigenous knowledge. Conservation International’s activities, which are carried out by its Beijing, Chengdu, and Kunming offices include:

(1) Administering the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) investment in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot (2002-2007, \$6.5 million). This investment focuses on supporting civil society’s participation in biodiversity conservation by targeting specific threats and opportunities to promote sustainable livelihoods in the local communities, complement governmental ecological restoration policies and programs, cultivate cooperation and information sharing among government, NGOs, and communities.

(2) Establishing a scientific basis to support conservation and development policies by launching a monitoring system and network of partners who share data on species and provide solid recommendations on policies and conservation action.

(3) Providing technical training and policy support to nature reserves that are newly established or have low capacity and poor access.

(4) Promoting community-based conservation based on Tibetan sacred land management practices with an aim to enhance existing government-run nature reserves and create integrated conservation efforts at the broad eco-region level.

(5) Improving restoration of degraded forestlands using native species to protect biodiversity, mitigate global climate change, and to benefit communities and protected areas and testing technologies and methods to monitor ecosystem services and piloting a marketing scheme and policy support for a system of payments for ecosystem services.

(6) Promoting ‘eco-friendly’ tourism development standards, and establishing pilot projects, as well as tackling wildlife trade and consumption through building public awareness and empowering law enforcement.

(7) Building partnerships with businesses so they become strong biodiversity conservation stewards and reduce the negative ecological footprint of different industries.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE**

[www.eli.org](http://www.eli.org)

#### **Partnership On Land Degradation In Dryland Ecosystems—Capacity Building To Combat Land Degradation**

**Focus:** Preventing Land Degradation

**Partners:** PRC-Global Environment Facility (GEF) partnership; implementing agency is the Asia Development Bank (ADB); implementing partner is Research Institute of Environmental Law (RIEL) at Wuhan University

**Funding:** ELI was a subcontractor contracted RIEL, whose funds originated from the PRC-GEF partnership and were disbursed by ADB

**Schedule:** Initiated December 2005; Completed April 2006

Environmental Law Institute (ELI) partnered with Research Institute of Environmental Law (RIEL) at Wuhan University in Hubei for Component 1 of the project (law and policy for combating land degradation). Component 1 of the project began with an assessment of the policies, laws, and regulations for land degradation control at a provincial level in Central and Western China. Based on this assessment, a capacity-building program was developed to improve capacity at the provincial level to combat land degradation. A training program and accompanying manual were developed for a training course, which was delivered the first week of April 2006. ELI developed the international chapters of the manual and presented these materials at the training. The materials outlined the international environmental laws and principles relevant to land degradation control, described best management practices, and presented case studies from other jurisdictions.

## **FOREST TRENDS**

[www.foresttrends.org](http://www.foresttrends.org)   [www.rightsandresources.org](http://www.rightsandresources.org)   [www.ecosystemmarketplace.com](http://www.ecosystemmarketplace.com)

### **Catalyzing Payments for Ecosystem Services and Connecting Communities**

**Focus:** Capacity Building, Policy Reform

**Partners:** CCICED Task Force on Eco-Compensation, Chinese State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA); State Forestry Administration (SFA); Peking University, The Natural Capital Project

**Funding:** PROFOR (Program on Forests), World Bank

**Schedule:** Initiated 2006; Ongoing

Since early 2006, Forest Trends has been working with the CCICED (China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development) Taskforce on Eco-Compensation, starting with a report assessing the current status and constraints of PES globally, and adapting the lessons learned for the Chinese context. For example, how China can target payment systems effectively and equitably so as to ensure ecological and livelihood benefits, and an analysis of the impacts of a new zoning law associated with the Forest Ecosystem Compensation Program? This overview will serve as input to the CCICED Task Force's recommendations to senior policy makers on reforms to China's programs on ecosystem services. In the future, Forest Trends' complementary work on mobilizing private sector buyers will help encourage private sector involvement in China. In addition to training workshops with the task force and private sector partners, there will also be a regional event on broader issues of payment for ecosystem services in China. This conference is slated for spring/summer 2007, and will be organized with affiliates at the Katoomba Group.

### **Forest Law and Governance (FLAG): Facilitating China's Ability to Encourage Legality in the Global Commodity Chain of Forest Products**

**Focus:** Forestry Product Trade, Rule of Law

**Partners:** Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR); World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF); Chinese State Forest Administration: Forest Economics & Development Research Center (FEDRC); Peking University; University of Papua New Guinea: Remote Sensing Centre; University of British Columbia: Faculty of Forestry; International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Vienna; Economic Research Institute (ERI), Khabarovsk, Russia; Bureau for Regional Campaigns (BROC), Vladivostok, Russia; Regional Community Forestry Training Center (RECOFTC), Bangkok, Thailand; Foundation for People and Community Development (FPCD), Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

**Funding:** UK-Foreign and Commonwealth Office

**Schedule:** Ongoing; Targeted Completion 2008

Forest Trend's FLAG Project attempts to help the Chinese government, industry, and general civil society increase their understanding of: (1) the impact of the current trade of forest products into China, and the vulnerability of its industry within the global supply chain; (2) potential mechanisms that industry can cost-effectively implement to guarantee the legal provenance of its raw materials; (3) policy reforms that could increase domestic supply and reduce China's dependency on international imports; (4) potential policy mechanisms that central and/or provincial governments can implement to enhance China's potential role as a positive forestry steward. The ultimate aim of this project is to help governmental agencies and civil society take more of a global role on the trade in illegal forest products and engage in regional and international dialogue related to international forest law and governance, illegal logging, and associated trade.

## **Transforming China's Forest Impacts in the East Asian Region: Advancing Policy & Market Reforms for Sustainable Livelihoods & Forests (Joint Initiative with the Rights & Resources Group)**

**Focus:** Pro-poor Forest Policy, Forest Product Trade

**Partners:** Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR); World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF); Chinese State Forest Administration's Forest Economics & Development Research Center (FEDRC); Peking University; Remote Sensing Centre, University of Papua New Guinea; University of British Columbia's Faculty of Forestry; International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Vienna, Austria; Economic Research Institute (ERI), Khabarovsk, Russia; Bureau for Regional Campaigns (BROC), Vladivostok, Russia; Regional Community Forestry Training Center (RECOFTC), Bangkok, Thailand; Foundation for People and Community Development (FPCD), Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

**Funding:** UK DFID and SIDA

**Schedule:** Initiated 2002; Targeted Completion 2008

By advancing policy and market reforms in the East Asian region, Forest Trends hopes to reduce poverty in forest areas, expand sustainable forest use and trade, and increase the effectiveness and impact of regional analysts and institutions in advancing pro-poor forest policy and market reforms. During the early stages, analytical work was conducted with local partners on strategic trade issues—identifying threats and opportunities that these markets and policy trends posed for low-income forest communities, markets, and the environment. These studies increased awareness and political commitment to deal with illegal trade and to advance pro-poor policy and market reforms. Currently, the project is focusing on: (1) clarifying the reform options that can enhance forestry's contribution to rural development and poverty alleviation; (2) identifying strategic leverage points where advocates can most efficiently effect change; and (3) engaging key industry and government leaders in transforming policies and markets, through public meetings, conferences, and targeted information dispersal.

### **GREENPEACE CHINA**

[www.greenpeace.org.cn](http://www.greenpeace.org.cn)

Greenpeace is a global nongovernmental organization headquartered in Amsterdam with a presence in over 40 countries. Greenpeace works to expose global environmental problems, and to bring about solutions for a green and peaceful future. Greenpeace's goal is to ensure the ability of the earth to nurture life in all its diversity. Greenpeace China was established in Hong Kong in 1997 and has since 2000 added offices in Beijing and Guangzhou. Greenpeace China focuses on the most crucial threats to biodiversity and the environment of in China and globally by raising public awareness about environmental issues through research, lobbying, and non-violent direct action. To maintain its independence, Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments, corporations, or political parties; the organization depends entirely on individuals and independent foundations to support its work.

### **Climate and Energy Initiative**

**Focus:** Policy Reform, Environmental Education

Through this campaign, Greenpeace seeks to raise public awareness in China on the dangers of global warming, and the benefits of renewable energy. The focus of this initiative is to: (1) document climate change impacts and communicate them to the general public; (2) demand power companies phase out the use of fossil fuels and develop clean and sustainable energy; (3) pressure the

government to implement policies promoting renewable energy, and the polluter-pays principle; (4) encourage corporations and individuals to use clean and sustainable energy; and (5) urge corporations and the government to invest in and develop wind power in Guangdong Province.

### **Food and Agriculture Campaign**

**Focus:** Policy Reform

The focus of Greenpeace China's Food and Agriculture Campaign is to stop the spread of genetically engineered (GE) crops and pesticide use in food production. It opposes initiatives to patent life forms and genetic resources. Instead, the campaign promotes sustainable, organic solutions that do not threaten the diversity of life and consumer health. The campaign seeks to defend consumers right-to-know and freedom to choose safe food through publication of food testing results in a comprehensive shopper's guide. The campaign also pushes food companies, supermarkets, and traders to commit to a non-GE policy and scale-up their pesticide inspection system.

### **Forest Campaign**

**Focus:** Research, Policy Reform, Corporate Engagement

Greenpeace China's forest campaign is committed to protecting the China's remaining ancient forests and the plants, animals, and peoples that depend upon them. Greenpeace-China: (1) investigates the trade in illegal and destructively logged timber, (2) challenges governments and industry to end their role in ancient forest destruction, and (3) promotes real alternatives such as products certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), which ensures that timber comes from environmentally and socially responsible forest management; Greenpeace also supports the rights of forest peoples. (*Editor's Note: See box on in the Moore and Warren feature article in CES 8 for information on Greenpeace China attempting to sue Asian Pulp and Paper over forestry mismanagement in Yunnan*).

### **Toxics Campaign**

**Focus:** Environmental Education, Policy Reform

The production, trade, use, and release of many toxic chemicals are widely recognized as a global threat to human health and the environment. Because electronic products contain a large number of toxic substances such as lead, mercury, and brominated flame-retardants, their waste (e-waste) contains toxins very difficult to safely dispose of or recycle. Every year, 20 to 50 million tons of e-waste are illegally exported from industrialized countries to developing countries such as China, where handlers are then exposed to a cocktail of toxic chemicals and poisons. Greenpeace believes clean production and the implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (under the Basel Convention) are the best solutions to eliminate toxic chemical waste. Greenpeace campaigns governments to take action by introducing policies and enforcing legislation to protect the people and environment from exposure to such material. Specifically, Greenpeace seeks to: (1) stop the export of toxics like e-waste from developed countries to developing countries; (2) pressure governments to more closely monitor and regulate such trade; (3) pressure businesses to stop using toxic chemicals in their products; and (4) urge producers, such as electronics manufacturers, to take back their products when they can no longer be used.

## **HEINRICH BOELL FOUNDATION**

www.boell.org

### **China and Europe: Partners in the New Global Energy Economy**

**Focus:** Dialogue on energy

**Partners:** Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G), Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), European Climate Forum (ECF), Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)

Created as a high-level forum for leading policy makers and stakeholders from China and European countries to consider common interests and opportunities in the energy domain.

### **The 26-Degree Campaign**

**Focus:** Energy conservation

**Partners:** China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO), Global Village of Beijing, WWF-China, Friends of Nature, Institute of Environment and Development, and Green Earth Volunteers

The goal of this campaign was to advocate to the public and big electricity consumers, like hotels and shopping malls, to set air conditioners at or above 26 degrees in order to tackle the electricity shortage in Beijing during the summer and to protect the environment by improving energy efficiency.

### **German-Chinese Symposia on Architecture and Sustainable Urban Development**

**Focus:** Sustainable Architecture, Urban Development

**Partners:** Stadtkultur International e.V., Architectural Society of China, Goethe Institute

Over a period of six years, project partners organized a German-Chinese symposia and workshop series on architecture and sustainable urban development. A new level in dialogue was created with the Goethe Institute and Stadtkultur International e.V. in the form of a regular news service, the IDAS. The news service presents programs in German and Chinese about architectural and urban developments in Germany and China.

### **Green Library**

**Focus:** Environmental Education

**Partners:** China Environment and Sustainable Development Reference and Research Center, State Environmental Protection Administration

The China Environment and Sustainable Development Reference and Research Center (CESDRRC), a division of the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) is China's largest public information center and library dedicated to the environment and sustainable development. Since 2001, the Heinrich Boell Foundation has supported CESDRRC in order to provide necessary background information on environmental work in China to Chinese government employees and the general public.

### **International NGO Workshop on Renewable Energy**

**Focus:** Renewable energy development

**Schedule:** Initiated November 2005

87 representatives from 52 NGOs in 12 countries participated in this Heinrich Boell sponsored workshop. A Joint Declaration discussing goals on the issue of renewable energy development in both industrialized and developing countries was submitted to Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference (BIREC) held in 2006.

### **Mobile Environmental Education Network in China**

**Focus:** Environmental Education, Rural Education

**Partners:** Friends of Nature (FON), Save Our Future

**Schedule:** Initiated May 2000; Ongoing

Based on the idea that a vehicle equipped with personnel and information material can better access rural parts of the country, this FON-run mobile classroom program has been successful in reaching more than 20,000 children in 129 schools across Beijing, Tianjin, Shanxi, and Hebei in its first year. Starting in 2003, this environmental education network incorporated western parts of the country into their program, with a particular focus on the relationship between poverty and fragile ecosystems.

### **Profitable Environmental Management (PREMA) Green Schools**

**Funding:** Heinrich Boell Foundation

PREMA is a management tool designed to increase economic efficiency and ecological benefits as well as organization capabilities. With support from the Heinrich Boell Foundation, China Environment and Sustainable Development Reference and Research Center (a division of SEPA) successfully introduced a PREMA pilot program for some Green Schools in China. Since nearly all Chinese schools face many similar problems concerning waste of energy, the model has been modified and is now being applied to schools across the country.

### **Seminar on Delineation and Management of Reservoir Protection Zones for Drinking Water Resources in Large Cities**

**Partners:** Renmin University of China, Technical University of Berlin

In a joint program with the School of Environmental and Natural Resources, Renmin University of China and the Technical University of Berlin researchers held the Fourth City and Natural Seminar—Delineation and Management of Reservoir Protection Zones for Drinking Water Resources in Large Cities, to analyze the state of urban ecology in China and research ways to improve the life quality in Chinese cities.

## **INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

[www.id-ong.org](http://www.id-ong.org)

Initiative Development (ID) is a nonprofit organization with its headquarters located in Poitiers, France. It began to carry out rural integrated development projects overseas in 1994.

### **Guizhou Program**

**Focus:** Sustainable Community Development

**Partners:** Guizhou International Cooperation Center for Environmental Protection; Weining County Government; Caohai National Natural Reserve; Weining County Water Construction Bureau; Mazha Township Government; Dajie Township Government; Guizhou PRA Network

**Schedule:** Initiated 2005; Ongoing

The project seeks to promote environmental protection in Weining county, Guizhou Province, while simultaneously improving the living conditions of the rural people. This will be accomplished through environmental education and promotion of a more environmentally sustainable lifestyle. The program has also initiated projects to protect public drinking water and properly dispose of waste. In accordance with the previous plan, in 2005 the program focused on villages in 3 main

zones of intervention in Weining County: Caohai Nature Reserve, Mazha Township, and Dajie Township. Initiative Development hopes to carry out the possible activities in the following year:

- Well building and sanitation projects in Caohai and Dajie
- Building of rain catching tanks and a water network in Dajie
- Building of biogas reservoirs in Caohai and Dajie
- Building an irrigation system in Mazha
- Formal training of the local communities in Weining

## **INTERNATIONAL CRANE FOUNDATION**

[www.savingcranes.org](http://www.savingcranes.org)

### **Conservation of Globally Significant Wetlands Used by Siberian Cranes**

**Focus:** Biodiversity, Conservation Management

**Partners:** State Forestry Administration of China, Forest Bureaus of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Jiangxi Provinces, Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Animals

**Funding:** Global Environment Facility (GEF)/UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

**Schedule:** Initiated March 2003; Targeted Completion 2009

With support from the GEF/UNEP, the International Crane Foundation (ICF) is working on a six-year program to address major threats to wetlands and migration corridors used by the Siberian Crane and other migratory water birds across eastern China, as well as in three other Asian countries. Proposed sites include Songnen Plain in northeast China and the Greater Poyang Lake Basin along the middle of the Yangtze River.

### **An Environmental Education Process that Involves Local Communities with Wetland Reserve Management in China**

**Focus:** Environmental Education

**Partners:** Beijing Brooks Education Center

**Funding:** The Henry Luce Foundation

**Schedule:** Initiated 2003; Targeted Completion 2006

**Location:** Poyang Lake Nature Reserve, Jiangxi Province, Zhalong and Naoli River Nature Reserves, Heilongjiang Province, Cao Hai Nature Reserve, Guizhou Province, Xianghai Nature Reserve, Jilin Province, Muraviovka Park, Amur Region, Russia

ICF, in partnership with the Beijing Brooks Education Center, is working with Chinese educators and nature reserve staff to develop an environmental education program that focuses on the importance of wetlands to people, cranes, and other wildlife, as well as the effects of human use on the continued survival of these wild resources. The program targets local communities within and near six nature reserves in China and Russia that are key habitats for cranes. The project, which covers five wetland nature reserves in China, includes training for reserve staff in participatory methods, involvement of local people in identifying education needs, and collaboration with local teachers in designing activities and materials. Educational activities address wetland and resource issues from the point of view of local people in order to meet their needs. Education programs at the Chinese sites include summer/winter camps for children from villages surrounding the protected wetlands, school curricula for use by teachers in local schools, and strategies for student and adult conservation action. These programs are closely integrated with management, research, and community development activities at the reserves.

### **Integrating Conservation with Rural Development at Cao Hai Nature Reserve**

**Focus:** Biodiversity, Conservation Management

**Partners:** Cao Hai Nature Reserve, Guizhou Forestry Department

**Funding:** Trickle Up Program, Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation, Ford Foundation, Guizhou Provincial Government, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, U.S. Department of State, Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund, Donations by International Crane Foundation members

**Schedule:** Initiated 1993; Ongoing

Since 1993, ICF has been working at the Cao Hai Nature Reserve, a wetland area supporting 700 wintering Black-neck cranes and numerous other water birds. As a response to severe human pressure on the wetland and its watershed, this project involves local farmers creating economic alternatives that protect the resource base on which both human and avian communities depend. The project relies on two micro-finance mechanisms (small grants and revolving loan funds) and emphasizes farmer participation in decision-making and conservation.

### **Migration Study of Black-Necked Cranes in Southwest China**

**Focus:** Migration Study, Wintering and Breeding Ecology, Environmental Education

**Partners:** National Bird Banding Center; Yunnan Forestry Department; Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming; Yunnan Normal University

**Funding:** Mr. Sam Evans, Hamill Family Foundation

**Schedule:** Initiated 2004; Ongoing

The ICF is partnering with researchers at the Kunming Institute of Zoology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the National Bird Banding Center of China, and the Yunnan Forestry Department to conduct a migration study of the black-necked crane in southwest China. The three-year study combines research on the migration and ecology of the threatened black-necked crane with environmental education activities geared towards students in China and the United States to raise awareness of cranes and their conservation needs.

### **Promoting Ecotourism in Tibet Through a Culturally Responsive Conservation Education Program and Professional Training**

**Focus:** Ecotourism, Environmental Education, Economic Development

**Partners:** Tibet Plateau Institute of Biology, WWF-China

**Funding:** U.S. Department of State

**Schedule:** Initiated 2003; Ongoing

ICF is working with Tibetan colleagues in Lhunzhub, Tibet to develop ecotourism activities focusing on the region's diverse natural resources, including thousands of black-necked cranes that winter in south-central Tibet. The program, which combines community education and professional nature guide training, is striving to develop increased economic opportunities that benefit local populations and visitors, while preserving critical habitat for cranes and other wildlife. ICF, in partnership with the Tibet Plateau Institute of Biology and WWF-China are implementing a three-pronged program to promote ecotourism focusing on black-necked cranes in central Tibet. Over 4,000 of the world's 6,500 black-necked cranes winter in south-central Tibet's major agricultural river valleys, offering an ideal opportunity to promote wildlife viewing to tourists who are attracted to Tibet's rich cultural heritage and traditions.

### **Publication of *China Crane News***

**Focus:** Biodiversity, Environmental Education

**Partners:** Crane and Waterbird Specialist Group of the China Ornithological Society, Cracid Breeding and Conservation Center (Belgium)

**Funding:** Felburn Foundation, Cracid Conservation and Breeding Center

**Schedule:** Initiated 1997; Ongoing

The Crane and Waterbird Specialist Group publishes its newsletter, the *China Crane News*, twice each year. This newsletter reports on research and conservation related to cranes, waterbirds, and their habitats in China, and is distributed among scientists, reserve managers, and officials interested in cranes, in order to enhance communication and cooperation. The newsletter includes full texts in both Chinese and English to promote international collaboration.

### **Studies of Waterbirds, Water Levels, and Aquatic Food Plants as a Basis for Conservation of Threatened Wetlands at Poyang Lake, China**

**Focus:** Biodiversity, Conservation Management

**Partners:** Poyang Lake Nature Reserve, Jiangxi Nature Reserve Management Office

**Funding:** GEF/UNEP, Cracid Conservation and Breeding Center, Brehm Fund for International Bird Conservation, ICF member donations

**Schedule:** Initiated 1999; Ongoing

The ICF is working with managers and technical staff at Poyang Lake Natural Reserve to study key aspects of crane and wetland ecology. Research will guide development of programs to mitigate impacts of wetland destruction and to expand protected areas in response to expected fluctuations in hydrology and aquatic vegetation.

## **INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR CHINA'S ENVIRONMENT**

[www.ifce.org](http://www.ifce.org)

### **College Environmental Forum in China**

**Focus:** NGO Capacity Building

**Partners:** Shannxi Youth Environmental Support Network

**Funding:** \$10,000, International Fund for China's Environment

**Schedule:** August 2006

This forum for college and university student environmental associations (SEAs) was held in Xian and was inspired by the 3<sup>rd</sup> NGO Forum held in Kunming in 2005. SEA leaders in China organized this first independent forum to discuss the issues concerning the development of college-based environmental organizations.

### **4<sup>th</sup> NGO Forum on International Environmental Cooperation in China**

**Focus:** NGO Capacity Building, Biodiversity Conservation

**Partners:** Renmin University of China, Green Earth Volunteers, Green Watershed

**Funding:** \$25,000 (Heifer China Office, Holland and Knight Law Firm, and Sierra Club)

**Schedule:** 7-11 November 2005

With more than 120 participants, this forum, held in Kunming, covered the current status of biodiversity conservation in China, innovative methods and techniques, watershed management, and the role of NGOs in conservation. Two-day capacity training was held prior to the panel presentations. The training covered grassroots activities organizing, advocacy, fundraising, and establishing an NGO.

## **International Partnership for China's Environment**

**Focus:** Renewable Energy, Business Networking

**Partners:** American Council of Renewable Energy, U.S. Commercial Services, Chinese Renewable Energy Industrial Association

**Funding:** \$80,000 (Individual environmental firms in United States and China)

**Schedule:** Initiated March 2006; Completed October 2006

China is rapidly becoming the world's largest market for advanced environmental technologies and infrastructure services. To meet this great demand, U.S. and international firms are establishing branch offices in China and/or developing joint ventures to supply environmental technologies and services to the local Chinese market. IFCE's International Partnership for China's Environment (IPCE) aims to identify and publish environmental project opportunities and provide business linkage services and activities in China and abroad for Chinese and foreign firms and local governments. In 2006, IPCE also organized U.S. renewable energy industries to participate in trade shows, matchmaking meetings, and technical workshops in China.

## **INTERNATIONAL RIVERS NETWORK**

[www.irn.org](http://www.irn.org)

### **Protecting China's Rivers**

**Focus:** Water Quality, Policy Research, River Protection Advocacy

**Funding:** Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund

**Schedule:** Ongoing

Huge hydropower cascades have been proposed and are being constructed in two of China's most pristine and biologically and culturally diverse river basins, the Lancang (Mekong) and the Nu River (Salween). As an upstream country, Chinese dam construction on these major river systems will have severe impacts on millions of people living downstream. A coalition of groups on the upper and lower Salween is working to pressure the Chinese government to stop these projects. IRN is working to support the movement in China and internationally to stop dams and protect the ecosystems and livelihoods of people living in the Nu and Lancang river basins.

## **INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE – WORLD CONSERVATION UNION**

[www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)

### **China World Heritage Biodiversity Program**

**Focus:** Natural World Heritage Sites in China

**Partners:** Ministry of Construction, China Landscapes, and Historic Sites Association

**Funding:** Italian Government (DGCS)

**Schedule:** Initiated December 2005; Targeted Completion December 2006

This DGCS-supported project is designed to initiate activities for the China World Heritage Biodiversity Program (CWHBP), whose goal is to strengthen the institutional capacity and partnerships for the management of natural and mixed World Heritage Sites in China. The project will: (1) assess the existing management modalities, capacity, and potential of China's World Heritage sites; (2) identify and initiate facilitation of international exchange of best practices; (3) develop a capacity building program; and (4) complete the formulation of the CWHBP.

### **Support for Environmental Legislation (ADB TA 4553-PRC)**

**Focus:** Environmental Law

**Partners:** Asian Development Bank

**Funding:** Asian Development Bank

**Schedule:** Initiated August 2005; Targeted Completion August 2006

China is currently in the process of drafting a new Protected Areas Law, whereas only a Regulation on Nature Reserves currently exists. The purpose of this ADB-funded project is to assist the Environmental Protection and Resources Conservation Committee of the National People's Congress in drafting and revising the Protected Areas Law by bringing together a team of international and domestic legal and technical experts who can act in an advisory capacity, through participating in workshops, producing reports, and contributing comments on the draft law.

### **THE INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES**

[www.iscvt.org](http://www.iscvt.org)

Since 1991, the Institute for Sustainable Communities (ISC) has managed 60 projects in 17 countries with funding from U.S. government agencies, international NGOs, private foundations, and individual donors. ISC's mission is to help communities around the world address environmental, economic, and social challenges to build a better future shaped and shared by all. ISC is exploring projects in China that focus on environmental health, NGO capacity building, and public education and participation in decision-making.

#### **Environmental Management Program**

**Focus:** Environmental Management Capacity Building

The ISC is developing an environmental management program for Chinese suppliers and international businesses to ensure compliance with environmental regulations, create demand for sharing of best practices among Chinese businesses, and become a resource for government, NGO's, and others interested in best environmental practices.

### **INSTITUTE FOR TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY**

<http://www.itdp.org>

The Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP) was founded in 1985 to promote environmentally sustainable and equitable transportation policies and projects worldwide. ITDP was created by leading sustainable transport advocates in the U.S. to counteract promotion of the U.S. model of costly and environmentally damaging dependence on the private automobile in developing countries. ITDP is now focused on helping municipalities and local nongovernmental organizations implement projects, which demonstrate how transport emissions and accidents can be reduced or the basic mobility of the poor, can be improved. In China, ITDP has focused primarily on bus rapid

transit planning for Guangzhou, as well as improving conditions for pedestrians and cyclists. ITDP prioritizes its involvement in projects based on the level of demonstrated local commitment to successful implementation, the availability of financial resources, and the potential benefits of the project, including the degree to which the project will demonstrate solutions to others.

## **THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, CHINA PROGRAM**

[www.nature.org/china](http://www.nature.org/china)

### **Alpine Project**

**Focus:** Biodiversity Research

**Partners:** Shangri-La Alpine Botanical Garden; Baimaxueshan Nature Reserve; GLORIA (Global Observation and Research Initiative in Alpine Environment); Missouri Botanical Garden; Kunming Institute of Botany Alpine Group; Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden

**Funding:** Individual Donors

**Schedule:** Initiated 2003; Ongoing

This project aims to gain a clear understanding of the alpine regions of northwest Yunnan and develop strategies to ensure their long-term protection. To date this project has assessed plant diversity and socioeconomic factors, mapped the alpine area of northwest Yunnan, and set up two GLORIA monitoring sites. The Nature Conservancy also has used repeat photography to discern land use and vegetation changes over the last 100 years and conducted climate model simulations to understand the future impact of climate change upon these alpine ecosystems.

### **Alternative Energy and Green Building**

**Focus:** Energy Efficiency, Community Development, Forestry Protection

**Partners:** UN Environment Programme (UNEP); Chinese Government; Partnership for Clean Indoor Air Project under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Venture Strategies for Health and Development; Shangri-La Alpine Botanical Garden; Yunnan Institute of Environmental Science; Lijiang Ecological Conservation and Development Association; and Others

**Funding:** Agilent Technologies, Blue Moon Fund, Johnson & Johnson, U.S. EPA, and numerous other Family Foundations and Individuals Donors

**Schedule:** Initiated 2000; Ongoing

The goal of this initiative is to alleviate deforestation and indoor air pollutants, demonstrate environmentally-friendly construction techniques, and establish micro-credit schemes to explore sustainable mechanisms for financing alternative energy in rural areas of southwest China. By the beginning of 2006 the Alternative Energy Program had installed 9,000 alternative energy installations in 7,800 households and schools across northwest Yunnan. Installations include biogas units, improved cook stoves/fireplaces, greenhouses, and solar water heating units. In 2005 this program was honored as one of the top 10 practices for sustainable development in China by the *Economic Observer* and Shell China. The Green Building project is currently completing a demonstration building in Shangri-La.

### **China Conservation Blueprint**

**Focus:** Biodiversity Research, Nature Reserve Protection

**Partners:** Chinese National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA), State Forestry Administration (SFA), State Oceanographic Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, China Council for International Cooperation on

Environment and Development (CCICED), Environment and Resources Committee of the National People's Congress of China, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), International Organizations, and NGOs dedicated to biodiversity conservation

**Funding:** Caterpillar, Cargill, TNC Great Rivers Partnership, SEPA, and Other Individual Donors

**Schedule:** Initiated 2006; Targeted Completion 2008

The Nature Conservancy's Conservation Blueprint initiative aims to create a comprehensive, scientific map of the country's important biodiversity, along with a plan to redesign and expand China's nature reserve system—giving China the tools to protect the country's natural treasures for future generations. One pilot project is currently underway on the upper Yangtze River Basin including scientific surveys, database construction, and gap analysis.

### **Conservation Education**

**Focus:** Environmental Education

**Partners:** Rare Center for Tropical Conservation, Yulong County Forestry Bureau, Yulong County Education Bureau, Yulong County Environmental Protection Bureau, Yulong County, Yulong County Tourism Bureau, Yulong County Office of Poverty Alleviation, Laojun Mountain Board of Management, Shitou Township Government, Shitou Township Forestry Station, Shitou Township Center for Education, Shitou Township Natural Forest Conservation Agency, Shitou Township Cultural Station, Shitou Natural Forest Conservation Agency, Shitou Cultural Station, Liming Township Party Committee, Liming Township Natural Forest Conservation Agency, Liming Forestry Station, Liming Cultural Station, local communities

**Funding:** Cargill and a number of Individual Donors

**Schedule:** Initiated 2003; Ongoing

In its projects areas, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has long prioritized teaching sustainable development and environmental conservation, conducting workshops on the sustainable use of agricultural resources, and providing rural schools with the mechanisms to teach environmental conservation. This program has organized educational activities in local schools and villages and has been to ten schools and eight administrative villages, covering a population of 15,000 in the Laojun Mountain area. In partnership with the Rare Center for Tropical Conservation, this program brought the, "Promoting Protection through Pride" campaign to China. The campaign uses the Yunnan golden monkey as a flagship species to teach children and communities about conservation.

### **Forest Climate Community and Biodiversity (FCCB)**

**Focus:** Forestry Protection, Climate Change

**Partners:** Conservation International, Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance, State Forestry Administration

**Funding:** Individual Donors

**Schedule:** Initiated 2005; Ongoing

The overall goal of the project is to improve the quality and environmental benefit of China's massive reforestation projects, explore new funding mechanisms for habitat restoration, reduce habitat fragmentation, and experiment with payments for environmental services and market-based financial instruments for conservation. Most recently, The Nature Conservancy and Conservation International have initiated a discussion with the China Green Foundation and the State Forestry Administration to set up a carbon fund for carbon sequestration projects. Under this project TNC and its partners have set up workshops to introduce Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance standards and the Clean Development Mechanism, and established demonstration sites in Yunnan and Sichuan provinces.

### **Laojun Mountain Conservation Action Site**

**Focus:** Habitat Conservation

**Partners:** Laojun Mountain Conservation Management Committee, Yulong County Forestry Bureau, Lijiang Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau, Yulong County Government, Liming Township Government, Shitou Township Government, Yunnan Forestry Department

**Funding:** Individual donors

**Schedule:** Initiated 2000; Ongoing

This project aims to protect a key habitat of the Yunnan golden monkey. The Nature Conservancy has been working with government partners to designate Laojun Mountain as a national park by completing a General Management Plan for the area. TNC is also working with the Yunnan Forestry Department to promote conservation education to address conflicts between wildlife and local communities.

### **Meili Snow Mountain and Sacred Geography**

**Focus:** Biodiversity Conservation

**Partners:** Kawagebo Culture Association, Water Project and Hydropower Bureau of Deqin County, Shengping Town Government, Diqing, Chengdu Institute of Biology, Deqin Agriculture and Husbandry Bureau, Deqin County Forestry Bureau

**Funding:** Barakat, Inc. and Other Individual Donors

**Schedule:** Initiated 2000; Ongoing

This project aims to protect biodiversity in the Meili Snow Mountain (Tibetan: Kawa Karpo) area. TNC work includes strengthening laws to protect Meili Snow Mountain, conducting wildlife and botanical surveys, devising effective strategies for wildlife and habitat protection, and improving the local standard of living. To reach these goals TNC has been helping implement a General Management Plan that places special emphasis on reducing the future threats of mass tourism and grassland mismanagement, as well as identifying sacred areas for study and conservation and promoting Tibetan conservation traditions.

### **National Parks in Northwest Yunnan**

**Focus:** Biodiversity Conservation

**Partners:** Shangri-La County Government, Diqing Prefecture Government, Diqing Prefecture Forestry Bureau, Shangri-La County Forestry Bureau, Shangri-La Alpine Botanical Garden, Agriculture and Husbandry Bureau, Geza Township Government, Yunnan Provincial Government Research Center, Southwest Forestry University, Yunnan University, Kunming Institute of Biology.

**Funding:** TBD

**Schedule:** 2004, ongoing

The Nature Conservancy is working with the local, provincial and national levels of Chinese government to develop a National Park system for China, starting with a system of three national parks in northwest Yunnan.

### **Northern Gaoligong Mountain Conservation Action Site**

**Focus:** Nature Reserve Capacity Building

**Partners:** Gaoligong Mountain County Government, Gaoligong Mountain Nature Reserve, Gaoligong Mountain Forestry Bureau, Nujiang Prefecture Forestry Bureau, Yunnan Forestry Department

**Funding:** Individual Donors

**Schedule:** Initiated 2003; Ongoing

The Nature Conservancy has developed strategies for building management capacity in the Gaoligong Mountain Nature Reserve, strengthening the awareness of local communities involved in biodiversity conservation, identifying threats, and assisting in implementing conservation area management plans by providing technical assistance and guidance.

### **Photovoice**

**Focus:** Environmental Education

**Partners:** Local Communities in Yunnan Province

**Funding:** Ford Foundation, Individual Donors

**Schedule:** Initiated 2001; Targeted Completion 2006

This project aims to learn about the local culture and environmental issues through the eyes of the local communities where we work by putting cameras in the hands of local villagers and nature reserve staff and asking them to record what is important to them. TNC has gathered 50,000 photos and 15,000 narratives from all of our action sites in northwest Yunnan. A photo database is currently underway to be used for project managers to track conservation targets.

### **Shangri-La Conservation Action Site**

**Focus:** Conservation Research, Ecotourism

**Partners:** Shangri-La County Government, Diqing Prefecture Government, Diqing Prefecture Forestry Bureau, Shangri-La County Forestry Bureau, Shangri-La Alpine Botanical Garden Agriculture and Husbandry Bureau, Geza Township Government, Yunnan Provincial Government Research Center, Southwest Forestry College, Yunnan University, Kunming Institute of Biology

**Funding:** Individual Donors

**Schedule:** Initiated 2002; Ongoing

This project aims to promote land conservation through partnership, management, and establishment of protected areas. TNC has been undertaking scientific planning and surveys (e.g., 30-year land use pattern study, aquatic ecosystem surveys) that are helping to inform ecotourism, community co-management of natural resources, and the establishment of the Shangri-La National Park.

### **Supporting China's Nature Reserve System**

**Focus:** Nature Reserve Protection

**Partners:** State Environmental Protection Administration, United Nations Development Programme

**Funding:** The Nature Conservancy, as part of its Global Protected Areas Strategy

**Schedule:** Initiated 2005; Targeted Completion 2007

The primary goal of this project is to develop a plan for government partners on how to provide sustainable financing for protected areas in China.

### **Sustainable Waters**

**Focus:** Sustainable management of major rivers and watersheds in China

**Partners:** Energy Bureau of NDRC, Yangtze Water Resources Commission

**Funding:** Caterpillar, through the TNC Great Rivers Partnership

**Schedule:** In preliminary stages; began negotiations in 2005

The goal of Sustainable Waters is to encourage the government and bureaus in charge of hydropower development to take into consideration the ecological impacts of dams, primarily through the implementation of Environmental Impact Assessments in areas that have potential for hydropower development.

## **Yunnan Golden Monkey**

**Focus:** Habitat Conservation

**Partners:** State Forestry Administration, Yunnan Forestry Administrations, Baimaxueshan Nature Reserve, Tibet Forestry Administration, Tibetan Markam Yunnan Golden Monkey Nature Reserve, Yunnan Yunling Nature Reserve, Yunnan Yulong Country Forestry Bureau, Yunnan Tianchi Nature Reserve

**Funding:** Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)

**Schedule:** Initiated 2004; Ongoing.

TNC has been involved in efforts to protect the Yunnan golden monkey (a.k.a. the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey) since 1999. In this initiative, TNC is leading a coalition of organizations collaborating on a range-wide conservation plan for the Yunnan golden monkey, providing management, scientific leadership, and over 50 percent of the funding for the plan. The coalition is creating a GIS-based information system to serve as a central platform for natural resource management and scientific research.

## **PACIFIC ENVIRONMENT**

[www.pacificenvironment.org](http://www.pacificenvironment.org)

Pacific Environment is an international environmental organization that protects the living environment of the Pacific Rim through promoting grassroots activism, strengthening communities, and reforming international policies. Since 2001, Pacific Environment has been working in China, supporting the growth of its emerging environmental movement. Pacific Environment supports Chinese NGOs by providing groups with capacity-building support and campaign strategies; coordinating exchanges, conferences, and issue-based coalitions; and allowing Chinese environmentalists nationwide to share information and develop cooperative campaigns.

### **Marine Issues**

**Focus:** Mangrove Protection, Marine Pollution Prevention, Biodiversity Protection, Endangered Species Trade

**Partners:** Save China Seas Network, Dalian Sun Corp. Aquarium, Dalian Wild Bird Society, Green Anhui, Green Camel Bell, Green Eyes, Green Korea, Green Longjiang, Green Stone, Green Student Forum, Green Wild, Guizhou Net, Happy Family of Taiwan, Korean Federation for Environmental Movement, Petroleum Environmental Network, Sea Turtle Restoration Project, WildAid, Xinjiang Conservation Fund

**Funding:** Global Greengrants Fund, Wallace Global Fund, Oceans Foundation, Individual donors

**Schedule:** Initiated 2001; Ongoing

Pacific Environment (PE) maintains a strategic focus around marine conservation. Thus far, PE has successfully coordinated exchanges among Korean, Japanese, and Chinese groups working on seabird conservation, helped create a national network of NGOs focused on mangrove conservation, and published a series of investigative reports on marine conservation issues. PE has also organized campaigns around the issue of seafood consumption, aimed at decreasing trade in endangered species such as sea turtles, sharks, and corals, through consumer awareness campaigns and government pressure. PE also helped establish the Save China's Seas Network, linking scientists, activists, and journalists through an information-sharing listserv.

## **Water Pollution**

**Focus:** Water Pollution Research, Water Protection Advocacy, NGO Networking

**Partners:** Green Wild, China Mangrove Conservation Network, Defenders of the Huaihe River, Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims, Pingnan Green Association, Green Eyes, Green Zhejiang, Green Longjiang, Friends of Nature, Beijing Earthview, Green Stone, Petroleum and Environment Network, Xinjiang Conservation Fund, Green Hanjiang, Voice of the Huaxi River, China Rivers Network, Green Watershed, Guizhouren Net, Green SOS

**Funding:** Global Greengrants Fund, Sigrid Rausing Trust, Individual donors

**Schedule:** Initiated 2006; Ongoing

Water pollution is an escalating environmental crisis in China, where over 300 million people lack access to clean drinking water. In 2006, Pacific Environment hired water pollution organizers that will be based in regional resource centers. These individuals will travel throughout the regions, working with key community-based groups addressing water pollution issues. Pacific Environment will work with all local partners within the regions to create a network of community-based organizations concerned with water pollution. This network will help galvanize nationwide interest in water pollution issues, encouraging greater civil society involvement among the Chinese public.

## **ROOTS AND SHOOTS**

[www.rootsandshoots.org](http://www.rootsandshoots.org)

### **Arbor Day Celebration**

**Focus:** Tree planting

**Partners:** Amway China and Shanghai Roots & Shoots schools

**Funding:** Amway China

**Schedule:** Initiated February 2004; Completed March 2004

In celebration of National Arbor Day (March 12), Roots & Shoots students planted trees in 20 schools. This project hoped to pass the responsibility of caring for trees along to students, along with instilling a passion to learn more about the value of trees.

### **Dragon Recycling**

**Focus:** E-waste Recycling

**Partners:** Hewlett-Packard, Shanghai Roots & Shoots schools

**Funding:** Hewlett-Packard

**Schedule:** Initiated December 2004; First phase completed June 2005; Second phase completed June 2006

Recycling facilities were set up in Roots & Shoots (R&S) schools for used printer cartridges and e-waste. A promotional campaign and workshop were set up in each school to educate the students and teachers on the importance of appropriate e-waste disposal. R&S also organized a competition and a lottery to encourage participation. In the first phase, 25 local and international schools joined the program; 50 schools are participating in our second phase. R&S hopes to include more schools, residential compounds, government organizations, and businesses in the future.

### **Environmental Curriculum**

**Focus:** Environmental Education

**Partners:** Alcoa Foundation and Shanghai Roots & Shoots schools

**Funding:** Alcoa Foundation

**Schedule:** Initiated April 2005; Ongoing

Jane Goodall Institute-Shanghai developed a Roots & Shoots (R&S) bilingual curriculum to promote environmental education in local schools. The curriculum focuses on hands-on activities, a unique approach in China, and is taught two or four times a month by volunteer mentors to R&S groups in schools. Not only do students learn about the environment, but they also learn to be better project managers and group leaders. It is a sense of responsibility and compassion for all living things that R&S hopes to instill in these students. The program began with 20 schools, expanded to 40 in 2006, and R&S plans to keep extending the program to other schools throughout China.

### **Yellow Pages Recycling**

**Focus:** Recycling

**Partners:** Shanghai Yellow Pages/Verizon and Shanghai Roots & Shoots schools

**Funding:** Shanghai Yellow Pages/Verizon

**Schedule:** Initiated 2003; Ongoing (Every October-November)

Roots & Shoots Yellow Pages Recycling is the first and largest city-wide recycling program in Shanghai. Students and community volunteers collect old phone books and distribute new ones door-to-door in residence/apartment compounds. This has proven to be an effective way to promote recycling awareness in the city of Shanghai. In 2003, more than 80,000 phone books were recycled as a result of the endeavor. The program was nominated globally as one of the 15 finalists of the Volvo Adventure Award.

### **U.S.-CHINA ENVIRONMENTAL FUND**

[www.uscef.org](http://www.uscef.org)

### **Wolong Integrated Conservation and Development Program**

**Focus:** Biodiversity Conservation, Community Development, Cultural Preservation

**Partners:** University of Wisconsin-Madison, Michigan State University, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences (Beijing)

**Funding:** Conservation Planning: \$500,000 (Conservation Trust of the National Geographic Society Ecotourism Development); \$10 million (a variety of commercial banks and investors)

**Schedule:** Initiated January 2005; Targeted Completion 2010 to 2015

U.S.-China Environmental Fund (USCEF) has worked at the Wolong Nature Reserve since October 2000. Starting in January 2005, USCEF began an integrated conservation planning and sustainable development program to establish "Panda Mountain," an ecotourism destination that will generate ongoing revenues for biodiversity conservation, community development, and cultural preservation programs for Wolong's indigenous communities. The long-term goal is to improve ecosystem management within the Wolong Nature Reserve and the surrounding Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuary.

### **WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY**

[www.wcs.org](http://www.wcs.org)   [www.wcschina.org](http://www.wcschina.org)   [www.baohu.org](http://www.baohu.org)

### **Asian Conservation Communication Program**

**Focus:** Biodiversity Conservation, Environmental Education

**Partners:** Government Agencies, Institutes, and NGOs in over 15 Chinese Provinces

**Funding:** Wildlife Conservation Society, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation/ Save the Tiger Fund

**Schedule:** Initiated 1996; Ongoing

Tigers in China face severe threats from: (1) the loss and fragmentation of their habitat, (2) decreased numbers of prey, and demand for their body parts by consumers and practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). For the past eight years, the WCS China Program has been working to address the problems related to consumption of tiger-based products through the WCS Asia Conservation Communication Program. This highly successful project has worked actively to change the attitudes of the Chinese public, TCM students, and practitioners by building support for tiger conservation among Chinese government officials, the media, corporate heads, legislators and other decision-makers, and by strengthening collaborative efforts between WCS and various levels of the Chinese government and scientific institutions. In recent years, with initiation of the Transboundary Amur Tiger and Far Eastern Leopard Conservation program in Northeast China, WCS organized various educational activities to improve awareness of local villagers, students, heads of local government, and staff members in reserves and forestry departments, which have proven to be important measures towards reducing poaching of wild tigers and their prey (ungulates).

### **Conservation and Reintroduction of Chinese Alligators**

**Focus:** Conservation Management

**Partners:** State Forestry Administration, Shanghai Forestry Bureau, Zhejiang Forestry Bureau, Shanghai Industrial Investment Company Ltd., East China Normal University

**Funding:** Wildlife Conservation Society

**Schedule:** Initiated 1997; Ongoing

In August 2001, an international workshop organized by China's State Forestry Administration (SFA), WCS, and IUCN was held in Hefei Province. Experts in attendance made a recovery plan for the wild Chinese alligator and SFA plans to conduct reintroduction projects in other places that have suitable habitat. In May 2002, WCS scientists evaluated the wetlands of Chongming East End Nature Reserve in Shanghai for the trial release project and recommended it as an ideal site for releasing. Since then, WCS has taken a very active role in conservation and trial releases of Chinese alligators in Anhui Chinese Alligator Nature Reserve. Currently, WCS China Program is working with Shanghai Forestry Administration, Shanghai Industrial Investment Co. Ltd, and East China Normal University to initiate the trial releasing project of the Chinese alligator in the Chongming East End. Twelve Chinese alligators are to be shipped from the United States.

### **Transboundary Amur Tiger and Far Eastern Leopard Project**

**Focus:** Biodiversity Conservation

**Partners:** Jilin and Heilongjiang Forestry Bureaus, Heilongjiang Wildlife Institute, State Forestry Administration

**Funding:** Wildlife Conservation Society, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, TIGRIS

**Schedule:** Initiated 1999; Ongoing

The tiger is a very powerful symbol in China; additionally, the Siberian or Amur tiger is considered a "key species" in biodiversity conservation. It is the only wild tiger subspecies remaining in China, as the South China tiger is now considered ecologically extinct. The latest tiger census suggested that there are around 350 adult animals between Russia and in northeast China (Heilongjiang and Jilin provinces). In China, tiger monitoring conducted by WCS in northeast China suggests that there are less than 20 tigers occurring in this region. However there are reasons for optimism based on WCS scientific analysis that found that tiger populations could recover in northeast China if effective and long-term commitments are made for the conservation of this great cat. WCS is the only

organization working on the Amur tiger in China, which includes: surveys and research, establishment of protected areas, anti-poaching, training, and community-based outreach and education. With implementation of the project WCS has:

1. Removed over 7,000 snares in Jilin Hunchun Nature Reserve;
2. Conducted ungulates, tiger, attitude and social-economic surveys in Hunchun Nature Reserve;
3. Held several successful workshops in Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Beijing to train staff of Hunchun Nature Reserve to implement conservation plans, standardize monitoring techniques, and enhance communication;
4. Initiated various education activities in local communities, primary and middle schools, and armies within and adjacent to Hunchun Reserve since summer of 2002;
5. Helped attract greater government, news media and public attention to Hunchun Nature Reserve, which led to the State Forestry Administration investing about one million dollars in this reserve and promoting it to a national level reserve;
6. Set up preliminary monitoring systems in both Jilin and Heilongjiang;
7. Initiated a tiger compensation project to decrease tiger-human conflict;
8. Helped set up four monitoring stations in three other nature reserves between Russia and Heilongjiang Province;
9. Established eight tiger monitoring and conservation stations in key tiger habitats in forest areas in Heilongjiang. Activities such as removing snares, public education have also been carried out in these areas; and,
10. Set up over twenty “Model Schools for Tiger Conservation” in Jilin and Heilongjiang.

## **West China Project**

**Focus:** Biodiversity Conservation

**Partners:** State Forestry Administration; Xinjiang and Tibet Forestry Bureaus; Xinjiang and Tibet Forestry Institute; Xinjiang Wildlife Conservation Association; Wild China; Peking University

**Funding:** Wildlife Conservation Society, Patagonia Company of U.S., MacArthur Foundation

**Schedule:** Initiated 1985; Ongoing

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) has been the leader in research and conservation in Western China for decades, beginning with work that led to the creation of the Chang Tang, the second largest reserve in the world. WCS continues to partner with government agencies in the region on wildlife surveys, ranger training, and protected area designation and support. WCS is now embarking on an ambitious effort to move conservation forward in western China. There are three pillars to this initiative:

1. *Landscape Level Planning:* To create a network of protected areas, including redesigning existing and recommending new protected areas; training rangers, officials, border guards, and local community members in modern data collection methods and enforcement.
2. *Social Initiatives:* To inform landscape planning, create a groundswell of support and develop stakeholder management capacity both inside and outside protected areas. Efforts include surveys, community education initiatives, creating resource committees, and expansion of the WCS “Model Schools” into west China.
3. *Wildlife Research:* Research on species that define the landscape and whose protection will ensure protection of overall biodiversity in the region. This includes the Tibetan antelope (a symbol of the Tibetan Plateau region and mascot for the 2008 Olympics), the Marco Polo sheep, and the snow leopard (symbol of the Pamirs and Tien Shan Mountains). Studies are

also being conducted in wildlife-livestock conflict and ecosystem health (wildlife-livestock disease).

### **WCS Education Program**

**Focus:** Youth Education

**Funding:** WCS Education Department

**Schedule:** Initiated 2005; Ongoing

Since wildlife conservation needs public support, there is a need to influence the attitudes and behaviors of primary and middle school students and teachers, and to actively involve them in wildlife conservation activities to encourage them to promote conservation among their families and friends. To help achieve these goals, WCS launched the “Model School” program and today has over 100 Model Schools throughout Shanghai and northeast China. WCS plans to expand this successful program into new areas of China and build support groups and networks to strengthen the existing collaborations between Model Schools and non-Model Schools. Activities include: (1) continuing to develop “Wildlife Conservation Model Schools” in Shanghai, northeast China, Beijing, Xingjiang, Qinghai, and Tibet; (2) hold regular biodiversity teacher-training workshops for new Model School teachers; (3) strengthen communication and cooperation between Model Schools and local college conservation communities; (4) through experience exchange workshops and teacher training help schools to initiate more conservation-focused educational activities, including conservation activity-planning contests in northeast China, west China, and Beijing; and (5) compile newsletters about education for the schools. WCS is currently seeking funds to support their work to help educate the next generation of scientists and policymakers.

### **WCS Training Program**

**Focus:** Nature Reserves Capacity Building

**Partners:** State Forestry Departments, Xinjiang Forestry Bureau, Heilongjiang and Jiling Bureau

**Funding:** Wildlife Conservation Society

**Schedule:** Initiated 2006; Ongoing

In the past couple years, WCS China has successfully assisted local governments in establishing the Hunchun Tiger and Leopard Reserve of Jilin, Changtang, and Yalung Zangpo reserves in Tibet, and West Kunlun Reserve of Xinjiang. Due to gaps in government financial support, and the socioeconomic condition of the area, major needs for capacity development in management exist throughout the reserves. Additionally, in terms of wildlife monitoring, the participation of local residents and the government needs to be encouraged. These people live in close proximity to endangered wildlife and have more opportunities to witness these animals. With sound training, WCS hopes to not only raise conservation awareness, but also engage locals in daily wildlife monitoring. Hence, WCS is initiating a training project for reserve staff, local communities, and soldiers, to improve their capacity towards wildlife observation, management, and to raise their awareness. Depending on how successful the trainings are in WCS project sites, the adjusted training models and materials may be extended to other reserves throughout China.

### **Wildlife Trade Survey Program**

**Focus:** Biodiversity Conservation

**Partners:** CITES Secretariat, CITES China Office

**Funding:** Wildlife Conservation Society, CITES Secretariat

**Schedule:** Initiated 1997; Ongoing

The wildlife trade in China is mainly driven by demands for fur, food, and traditional Chinese medicine. Although many of the species are listed as threatened, the majority remains unknown.

Thus, the objective of Wildlife Trade Survey Program is to investigate the status of the wildlife trade, and research their links to wildlife endangerment. Besides those species that have been rendered endangered by unsustainable trade, WCS is concerned about species that are listed as “near threaten” or “less concerned” but heavily involved in various wildlife trade; these species will soon become endangered, if the trade is not controlled. Since 1997, WCS China has supported some small surveys on wildlife trade, such as the survey on seashores and turtles in Shanghai and Tianjin markets. Since then, WCS surveys have tried to reveal the threats and pressures wildlife face from excess consumption, and reverse or moderate these activities by informing and educating consumers and the public. The WCS program is composed of two components: (1) surveys for current wildlife trade in China, and (2) information sharing. For the survey and analysis program, WCS has investigated the fur market in Inner Mongolia, and the saiga horn trade survey began in March of 2006; a survey of the wildlife meat market in Guangxi and Guangdong is being planned as well.

### **WINROCK INTERNATIONAL**

[www.winrock.org](http://www.winrock.org)    [www.winrock-stc.org](http://www.winrock-stc.org)

#### **Building Capacity in China’s Nongovernmental Organizations**

**Focus:** NGO Capacity Building

**Funding:** Ford Foundation

**Schedule:** Initiated 2002; Completed 2005

Through this three-year program, Winrock aims to develop the organizational management capacity of a small group of relatively independent NGOs, so that they may play a leading role in further promoting civil society in China as their institutional presence matures. These NGOs have been recipients of the Ford Foundation’s support. After assessing the organizational needs of Chinese NGOs and the resources available to meet them, the program provided an integrated series of activities and management tools from which NGOs could select what they needed. The activities included practical workshops, short-term training, coaching, and on-site mentoring. These activities are tailored to the specific needs of each organization and address capacities such as accountability, governance, and human resources (including the management of volunteers). The program is also working to document the guided change process for reference of other NGOs, by developing written material in Chinese adapted to the changing circumstances of emerging NGOs. During the pilot phase in the summer of 2003, the program worked with a small number of NGOs in the Beijing area providing training and coaching in strategic planning, leadership, financial management, fundraising, and local resource mobilization. It also held a roundtable for legal aid NGOs to address the challenges of providing legal aid without government support. Since fall of 2003, the program has worked with a larger number of NGOs around China, to help them address the learning priorities they have identified during a participatory organizational assessment.

#### **Sustainable Community Development in Tibet**

**Focus:** Community Capacity Building, cultural heritage, conservation

**Partners:** Kham Aid Foundation, Fauna and Flora International

**Funding:** \$2.5 million U.S. Agency for International Development

**Schedule:** Initiated 2004; Targeted Completion 2007

Winrock International, in partnership with Kham Aid Foundation and Fauna and Flora International, created this project to strengthen the capacity of communities in Ganzi Prefecture, western Sichuan Province, to meet socioeconomic needs while conserving the environment and preserving cultural heritage. Local Tibetan community organizations will be assisted in planning,

implementing, and monitoring development activities that affect them. The Winrock team will improve environmental conservation and natural resource management through adoption of sustainable rangeland management, livestock development, and crop production techniques. The project also will increase the capacity of Tibetans to maintain their unique cultural heritage through preservation, restoration, or conservation of culturally significant sites, artifacts, and oral traditions. Support will be provided to traditional artists, and additional income-generating opportunities will be created for Tibetan artisans.

The Winrock Team has been working with community members to identify and propose solutions to the problems they face. Throughout the project, economic development, environmental conservation, and cultural conservation have been entwined, and Tibetans' history, indigenous knowledge, and traditional practices will serve as a foundation for new approaches and practices. Village-based planning and management will include equitable, culturally sensitive participation and leadership by women as well as men. Community members will be assisted in analyzing market opportunities, identifying weaknesses in the value chain, and creating new, sustainable market linkages. In pastoral communities, rangeland user groups will form the basis for planning, implementing, and coordinating many of the project's economic, environmental, and cultural activities. In addition, the team will identify and restore significant cultural sites and artifacts. Most importantly, the project will build the capacity of local tradesmen and organizations to provide quality repair and maintenance-skills that will also be of value to the wider community when applied to homes. A two-tiered grant process will assist emerging Tibetan organizations in developing and implementing activities that support their communities. Activities will focus on developing a successful framework for sustainability that can be replicated in other areas in Sichuan and throughout other provinces.

## **WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE**

[www.wri.org](http://www.wri.org)

### **China BELL (Business Environment Learning Leadership)**

<http://bell.wri.org>    <http://www.bellinnovation.org>    <http://www.chinaeol.net/bell>

**Focus:** Environmental Education

**Partners:** SEPA Center for Environmental Education and Communications; National MBA Education Supervisory Committee; Tsinghua, Peking, Renmin, and Fudan Universities; Dalian University of Technology; China Europe International Business School

**Funding:** GE Fund, Alcoa Foundation, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Boeing, Shell China, Ltd.

**Schedule:** Initiated 2000; Ongoing

Today, there are 89 nationally accredited institutions that grant graduate business management degrees in China, a number that is steadily increasing. The number of top students enrolling in these schools is also growing, making them a critical point of intervention in the development of China's future business leaders. World Resources Institute (WRI)'s BELL project seeks to add environmental and sustainable management to each school's curriculum. The China BELL project: (1) trains and promotes networking among managers and business school faculty; (2) publishes cases and curricula; (3) supports course development; and (4) helps business schools understand changes in industry practice and skill needs that are relevant to curriculum development and research.

## **New Ventures China**

[www.new-ventures.org/china.html](http://www.new-ventures.org/china.html)      [www.new-ventures.org.cn](http://www.new-ventures.org.cn)

**Focus:** Sustainable Enterprise Development

**Partners:** LEAD China

**Funding:** Citigroup Foundation, Shell China, The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Schedule:** Initiated 2002; Ongoing

Though many people perceive economic growth, social stability, and environmental protection to be at odds; sustainable growth envisions an alternative economic paradigm in which businesses succeed by strengthening their communities and preserving or restoring the local natural environment. Accordingly, New Ventures works with local partners to identify like-minded, promising start-up and scale-up enterprises, provide them with business mentoring services, and introduce them to potential investors.

## **WWF-CHINA**

[www.wwfchina.org/english](http://www.wwfchina.org/english)

WWF-China has six main areas of conservation programs: (1) Climate and Energy, (2) Ecoregions, (3) Education and Capacity Building, (4) Forest, (5) Freshwater and Marine, (6) Integrated Community Development Project, (7) Species Protection, (8) Protection of Tibetan Steppe, and (9) TRAFFIC Wildlife Trade Prevention. Some projects from these programs have listed below with additional information available in *China Environment Series* Issue 7 and the WWF-China website.

### **WWF-China Climate and Energy Program: Green Electricity Market Development**

**Focus:** Clean Energy

**Partners:** South-North Institute for Sustainable Development, Energy Foundation, World Bank

**Funding:** World Bank, Energy Foundation

**Schedule:** Initiated 2002; Ongoing

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions in China by promoting clean power production and consumption from renewable energy. This project focuses on market investigation by comparing and learning from international experiences. In collaboration with the South-North Institute for Sustainable Development, the Energy Foundation, and the World Bank, WWF is focusing on communications, capacity building, and media campaigns. Experiences from Europe and the US on green electricity market development are being introduced through the involvement of experts and major news agencies, including CCTV. CCTV produced and aired two programs about green electricity in 2002—one about green electricity in the Netherlands and the other about COP8 (the eighth conference party of UNFCCC). Other current climate projects include: (1) promoting solar PV development in western China, (2) the Tibetan plateau climate program, (3) promoting biomass development, and the (4) 26 Degrees campaign

### **WWF-China Ecoregions Program: Promoting International Cooperation on River Basin Management for the Amur and Mekong Rivers**

**Focus:** Integrated River Basin Management

**Partners:** WWF Russian Far East Office, WWF Indochina Office, WWF Thailand Office, WWF Vietnam Office, Task Force on Integrated River Basin Management of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development, Chinese Ministry of Water Resources, Chinese State Forestry Administration, China's State Environment Protection Administration, Yunnan Provincial Government for the Mekong River, Heilongjiang Provincial

Government for the Amur River, Songhuajiang-Liaohe River Commission, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Research Centre for International Rivers, Yunnan University, China Northeast Forestry University, Chinese water NGOs (e.g., Green Rivers, Green Watershed); UNEP for the Amur River

**Funding:** Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS) of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs through WWF International Living Water Programme

**Schedule:** Initiated 2002; Ongoing

Both the Mekong and Amur rivers are important international rivers in Asia. The Amur River is the world's eighth longest river (4,400 km), supporting more fish species than any other Russian river with over 120 species. The Mekong River has long been viewed as the foundation of economic growth and prosperity for much of Southeast Asia. Scientists believe that there are over 1,300 distinct species of fish in the Mekong River and its tributaries, making it second in the world only to the Amazon in fish diversity. China's rapidly growing economy and river development plans exert enormous environmental pressure on both rivers, but lack of accurate information from China and insufficient engagement with stakeholders in China have hampered efforts of international organizations and other riparian nations to develop integrated river basin management (IRBM) initiatives in both river basins. This WWF project will increase input from China into regional IRBM initiatives and endeavor to establish partnerships with like-minded research, NGO, and government organizations in the two Amur and Mekong basins to help promote IRBM approaches in China and to provide information and assistance to the Mekong and Amur river basin program that are run by the Indochina and Russian Far East offices of WWF. The projects activities include: (1) collecting information on development plans in both river basins, to share with the WWF offices in the Russian Far East and Indochina; (2) promoting the IRBM vision and partnerships among key stakeholders in the upper reaches of the Mekong river and the Chinese side of the Amur river through organizing stakeholders workshops in Kunming (for the Mekong) and in Harbin (for the Amur); and (3) engaging the Chinese government on river basin management to promote IRBM generally, and in the Mekong and Amur basins specifically. Other current WWF-China ecoregion programs include: (1) Forests in the Upper Yangtze, (2) Tibetan Plateau, (3) Yangtze Rivers and Lakes, and (4) Yellow Sea.

### **WWF Environmental Education Program: Shangri-La Sustainable Community Initiative**

**Focus:** Environmental Education, Cultural and Ecological Protection

**Partners:** Local Communities, Governments, Nature Reserves, and Buddhist Monasteries in the Shangri-La Region

**Funding:** WWF-UK

**Schedule:** Initiated 1996; Ongoing

This initiative aims to empower local communities in the Shangri-La region of northwest Yunnan Province (located between the Jinsha River, a major branch of the Yangtze River, and the Mekong River) to preserve their unique local cultural heritage and natural environment. The region of Shangri-La (known as "Shangbala" to locals) is at the heart of one of the world's richest regions in terms of biodiversity. Surrounded by snow-capped mountains, alpine meadows, and montane forests, the area is home to endangered species such as the snub-nosed monkey and snow leopard. This ecological paradise is now under threat from the region's rapid economic expansion over the last two decades. Paradoxically, the local communities who rely on the region's natural resources for their survival see little of the economic benefits of this expansion and remain some of the poorest in the country. The local ethnic Tibetan communities scattered throughout the region face increasing pressure from rapid economic expansion, urbanization, and mass-tourism. As a result, local traditions are being lost and forgotten, which affect both ecological and cultural heritage. To address

this situation, WWF China's Shangri-La Initiative is using education as a means to empower Shangri-La's local communities to manage their resources in a sustainable manner. This goal will be achieved by: (1) facilitating a learning process through community action research projects to foster knowledge, skills, and attitudes of communities to sustainably manage their local natural resources, traditional culture, and social infrastructure; and (2) increasing the capacity and potential of people and communities in the Shangri-La region through the establishment of the Shangri-La Institute for Sustainable Development. The institute has overseen the creation of the Shangri-La College, which researches and disseminates Environmental Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) learning to local communities through its courses in Natural Resource Management, Ecotourism, Tibetan Studies, and Rural Area Development. The college has the backing of the local government, which has already committed more than \$12 million to infrastructure and maintenance costs. The Shangri-La Institute will also serve as a base for WWF conservation and sustainable development training courses, which will be organized for local, national, and international partners throughout the year.

Since beginning work in the area in 1996, WWF China's Education Program has helped establish four community learning centers in the rural communities in the Shangri-La region that lead community projects and initiatives such as tree planting, biogas installation, veterinary training, ecotourism training, and Tibetan language courses. In the coming five years, the number of communities involved will increase to 15. All communities will continue to participate in action research projects, and the learning processes and experiences from these projects will be documented and integrated in the community-based education modules of the master and graduate level certificates in ESD at Beijing Normal University and East China Normal University.

As a result of social changes in the community since the Shangri-la project began, relationships between the various local partners have steadily grown stronger and stronger, resulting in some important conservation achievements, such as: (1) preventing flooding downstream through forest preservation; (2) protecting the habitats of the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey and other endangered wildlife species; (3) slowing down the decline in biodiversity; and (4) empowering the local communities to analyze and decide on the best course of action for the stewardship of their environment.

Other WWF-China Environmental Education initiatives include: (1) Education Initiative for Water, and (2) Environmental Educators Initiative.

### **WWF Forest Program: Working Group on Forest Certification in China**

**Focus:** Sustainable Forestry

**Partners:** State Forestry Administration, Sustainable Forestry Research Center, Chinese Academy of Forestry, UNDP, World Bank Alliance, Ford Foundation

**Funding:** Ford Foundation and the WWF-World Bank Alliance.

**Schedule:** Initiated 1999; Ongoing

The object of this working group is to promote the protection of forests within and outside China by: (1) promoting the development of certification standards appropriate to the Chinese context that are compatible with the Forestry Stewardship Council; (2) encouraging the development of models and markets for forest certified products in China; (3) minimizing the negative impacts of the logging ban outside of China, with the aim of at least 50 percent of all imported timber coming from certified forests.

In China, WWF, the Chinese Academy of Social Science and others have been working together

since 1999 to set up a forest certification system, with private sector groups helping to bring the process forward. However, there are very few people who know what forest certification is, and at present there are no Chinese forests that have been certified under any scheme. Nevertheless, due to the international market place, there are currently nearly 27 wood processing companies in China that have been certified for chain-of-custody (CoC) under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) scheme. Under CoC, Chinese companies import certified wood with which they manufacture products. Although their prime objective is to ensure market access of their forest products in the international market place, this has the potential to eventually lead to certification for forest management performance as well. In 1999, the China State Forestry Administration, the World Bank Alliance, the Ford Foundation, UNDP, and WWF co-sponsored a forest certification workshop in Beijing. Participants included senior State Forestry Administration officials, forest managers from around China, civil servants, academics, timber traders, and manufacturers. One Shanghai-based company applied for an FSC certificate within months of the event. In May 2001, the first meeting of the Working Group on Forest Certification in China was held in Beijing, with the State Forest Administration as supervisor, and the Sustainable Forestry Research Center, Chinese Academy of Forestry, and WWF responsible for the day-to-day management. The group discussed developing forest certification policies and raising awareness. In December 2001, a series of workshops aimed at forest managers were held by the Working Group on Forest Certification. Currently, WWF is raising awareness in China through the publication of a newsletter and brochure on forest certification. An East Asia Pacific Forest Certification website, that will include China specific guidelines in both Chinese and English, is in preparation.

Other WWF Forest Programs include: (1) Forest Policy Study, (2) Minshan Initiative, (3) Systematic Conservation Planning of the Forests in the Upper Yangtze, and (4) WWF and IKEA Cooperation on Forest Projects—China Project.