

ALLIANCE TO SAVE ENERGY

<http://www.ase.org/>

Beijing Center of Excellence for Efficiency

Focus: Energy Efficiency Promotion

Partners: China's Ministry of Science and Technology and U.S. private sector firms

Funding: \$280,000 in FY08 from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), with other funding to come from the U.S. private sector. \$250,000 more in DOE funding envisioned for FY09 and FY10.

Schedule: Initiated October 2007; Targeted Completion September 2010

The Beijing Center for Excellence for Efficiency is located in the Agenda 21 Building, the only building in China certified by the U.S. Green Building Council with a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold ranking, it uses 60 percent less energy per square meter than a similarly equipped office building in Beijing. On behalf of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the center will be managed by the Alliance to Save Energy. The center will enable participating firms to provide Chinese clients with convenient, hands-on exposure to U.S. energy efficiency technologies. Also, the Alliance will assist participating firms in organizing outreach events at the center, such as seminars, trainings and receptions. The center is being launched as a public-private partnership between DOE and the U.S. private sector, with DOE sharing the cost of the center with private sector participants for the first three years. The project is expected to increase the use of energy efficient products and practices in China.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, RULE OF LAW INITIATIVE

<http://www.abarol.org/>

Improving Environmental Public Participation in China

Focus: Environmental Public Participation

Partners: State Environmental Protection Administration; Environmental Protection Bureaus of Guizhou, Shenyang, Wuhan, and Xi'an; U.S. EPA; California EPA; NRDC; Sierra Club

Schedule: Ongoing

The SEPA seeks to improve accountability, transparency, and public participation in Chinese environmental protection. Officials and civil society leaders participated in residencies at U.S. environmental agencies and NGOs in the summer of 2007. The goal was to build capacity needed to effectively implement and expand public participation initiatives in China by observing public participation and good governance tools in action in the United States. Following the exchange, experts/trainers from the U.S. host organizations will work with their counterparts in China to develop concrete plans and programs that apply these tools to the Chinese setting. Knowledge and skills acquired through the internships will be shared with a broader Chinese audience.

Legal Rights Protection Program in China

Focus: Improving the Protection of Legal Rights and Good Governance

Partners: All China Lawyers Association; Center for Environmental Education and Communications of State Environmental Protection Administration; Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims; Hebei and Yunnan Provincial Environmental Protection Bureaus

Schedule: Initiated November 2004; Completed December 2006

Among other activities to strengthen the protection of legal rights in China, this grant included training on implementing environmental impact assessment public hearings and court enforcement of environmental law. The public hearing training included capacity building exercises for environmental government officials, NGOs and other civil society representatives. Training on court enforcement of environmental law introduced judges and lawyers to the current environmental legal framework and discusses case studies of litigation under civil, administrative, and criminal law.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

www.asiafoundation.org | www.asiafoundation.org/Locations/china.html

Community-Based Clean Water Solutions

Focus: Multi-Stakeholder Engagement in Water Resource Management

Partner: Fuping Development Institute

Funding: \$29, 575

Schedule: July 2007 through December 2007

Working closely with the Fuping Development Institute, The Asia Foundation is implementing a pilot project on multi-stakeholder approaches to water management in a suburban community of Beijing. The project designed training for local government agencies; industry owners, managers, and workers; farmers; and other community residents to enhance their awareness, build their capacity to participate in water management and contribute to cleaner production. Multi-stakeholder meetings will result in the development and implementation of a small-scale community water-monitoring plan.

National Skills-sharing Workshop for Chemical Safety and Environmental Health

Focus: Public Education

Partner: Global Village Beijing

Funding: \$30,000

Schedule: October 2007

The Asia Foundation provided support for a three-day workshop aimed at raising public awareness of chemical safety and environmental health. The workshop, which included participants from the Chinese NGO and government sectors, launched a national outreach campaign, an online forum, and a national NGO network for chemical safety, in cooperation with The International POPs Elimination Network.

BLACKSMITH INSTITUTE

<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; Completed 2006

Based in Fubao township in the Lake Dianchi Basin of Yunnan Province, this project aimed 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 concluded 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 has supported 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 the country's nine major environmental cases that SEPA will be closely monitoring in the future.

CENTER FOR CLEAN AIR POLICY

<http://www.ccap.org>

Developing Country Project: China

Focus: Climate Change; Greenhouse Gas Mitigation; Energy Efficiency; Sectoral Analysis

Partners: Institute for Environmental Systems Analysis within the Department of Environmental Science and Engineering at Tsinghua University

Funding: United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID); Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Schedule: Initiated 2006; Targeted Completion Spring 2009; Possibly Ongoing

The Center for Clean Air Policy's (CCAP's) *Developing Country Project* aims to strengthen the capacity of China and other developing countries to take action to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and participate in future climate change negotiations. In 2006, CCAP and its in-country partner released a report that identified unilateral actions China is already taking that will reduce GHG emissions and evaluated future emissions trends, reduction opportunities, and costs in key sectors. Over the next two years CCAP and its partner will develop strategies that can be used to implement the most promising mitigation options in China, with an emphasis on how such measures can allow China to meet its 2010 energy intensity goal. The project includes a series of in-country consultations with government officials and industry, NGO, and university representatives and also links with international climate negotiations through CCAP's *Dialogue on Future International Actions to Address Global Climate Change*.

CHINA-U.S. ENERGY EFFICIENCY ALLIANCE

<http://www.chinausealliance.org>

Annual Conference on Energy Efficiency

Focus: Energy Efficiency; Demand Side Management; Global Warming; Clean Development Mechanism

Partners: China National Development and Reform Commission; Ministry of Finance; China State Grid Corporation; China Southern Grid Corporation; Energy Research Institute; Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC); Energy Foundation

Funding: Southern Grid Corporation, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, China-U.S. Energy Efficiency Alliance, Energy Foundation, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners

Schedule: Initiated 2007; Ongoing

The Alliance plans to organize an annual International Demand Side Management (DSM) Forum, hosted by China's National Development and Reform Commission and Ministry of Finance. The first DSM Forum was held in July 2007, with an emphasis on educating representatives from national and provincial government agencies and utilities about DSM and how DSM programs could be implemented in China to achieve significant gains in energy efficiency. In the future, the Forum is expected to include a broader audience, bringing 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. Future forums are also expected to address

related issues such as opportunities for earning credits under the Clean Development Mechanism in connection with DSM programs.

Demand Side Management in Jiangsu Province

Focus: Energy Efficiency; Demand Side Management; Global Warming

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

Funding: Energy Foundation; Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership; China-U.S. Energy Efficiency Alliance; Natural Resources Defense Council

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. It develops all aspects of the DSM program, including financial incentives and assistance, marketing approaches, efficiency thresholds, customers eligibility, and protocols. Typically, program utilities use a portion of their revenues for rebates, audits, and other incentives to encourage customer participation, such as use of high-efficiency commercial lighting, industrial motors, and 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. Along with NRDC, the Alliance 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 the 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.

Development of a National Implementation Manual on Demand Side Management including a Protocol for Monitoring and Verification

Focus: Energy Efficiency; Demand Side Management; Global Warming

Partners: National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC); China State Grid Corporation DSM Center; Southern California Edison Company; PG&E Corporation; Green Energy Economics Group

Funding: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP); Energy Foundation; China-U.S. Energy Efficiency Alliance

Schedule: Initiated 2007; Targeted Completion 2008

In July 2007, as an immediate follow-up to the first DSM Forum, the Alliance and NRDC co-chaired with NDRC and State Grid Company's DSM Center a "Launch Workshop on the Compilation of a DSM National Implementation Manual." The workshop officially kicked off the team's joint work to develop a set of tools and criteria incorporating international best practices for central and local governments to ensure that the nationwide DSM implementation be conducted in a systematic and consistent way and produce expected results of energy efficiency improvement and emission reduction.

Pre-feasibility Study for Establishing an Efficiency Power Plant Demonstration Project in Guangdong Province

Focus: Energy Efficiency Power Plants; Demand Side Management; Global Warming

Partners: Asian Development Bank; 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); Energy Research Institute

Funding: Asian Development Bank; China-U.S. Energy Efficiency Alliance

Schedule: Completed July 2007

The Alliance was part of a team that was selected by 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 is comprised of two parts: (1) providing assistance to the Power Division of the NDRC Economic Operations Bureau in formulating a framework for development of EPP projects; and (2) a pre-feasibility study in Guangdong Province to identify and analyze a pilot EPP demonstration project.

Support for the Development of National Energy Efficiency Policies and Programs

Focus: Energy Efficiency; 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; Natural Resources Defense Council

Funding: China-U.S. Energy Efficiency Alliance; 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 announced in late 2007);
- (2) The Alliance is providing technical assistance in the drafting of a new Basic Energy Law for China.

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL - CHINA PROGRAM

<http://www.conservation.org.cn>

Building Conservation Capacity Among NGOs

Focus: Biodiversity Conservation; Capacity Building; NGO Development; Grassroots Organization

Partners: Sichuan Association of Rural Economy; Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences; Partnerships for Community Development (PCD); Grassroots in Southwest China; Center for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge (CBIK); Center for Community Development Studies (CDS); Green Watershed; Friends of Nature; Global Village Beijing.

Funding: Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF); Asia Foundation

Schedule: Ongoing

Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) represent great potential to become major players in conservation in China. As a milestone of NGO development in China, the new Regulations for the Management of Foundations was released in March 2004 and for the first time clarified the legal position of NGOs in China, which has helped increase the number of NGOs. Nonetheless, these

emerging civil groups, especially those at the grassroots, still lack sufficient access to information, training and funding to effectively implement on-the-ground conservation actions. Conservation International (CI) aims to enable and empower grassroots NGOs to be a force for conservation by increasing their management capacity and project effectiveness, and by creating a platform from which they may play an active role in the development of regional policies and strategies. Through the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), CI has awarded grants to organizations that promote conservation by building the capacity of civil society. It is on this framework and through a NGO-capacity building project supported by the Asia Foundation that CI engages grassroots organizations and provides training in proposal writing, project design, management, reporting, and evaluation. CI's work is helping to create a network of conservation partners to update each other on activities and share lessons learned. Major civil society capacity building tasks have included:

- Technical training and follow-up services;
- Providing funding opportunities and training grant applicants in the process of proposal writing, project design, reporting and evaluation, as well as helping grassroots NGOs interact with domestic and international media;
- Networking and communication to create a support network; and,
- Enlisting professionals to help grassroots NGOs.

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

Focus: Capacity Building; Biodiversity Conservation; Nature Reserve Management

Partners: Sichuan Forestry Department; Liangshan Forestry Bureau; Ganzi Forestry Bureau

Funding: Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF)

Schedule: Initiated 2003; Ongoing

China has over 2,000 nature reserves covering 15 percent of its territory. Most of the newly established nature reserves were created in the biodiversity hotspot in the mountains of Southwest China within the past ten years. However, significant gaps remain for most of the nature reserves are still far from effectively managed. An evaluation by the Sichuan Forestry Department and Conservation International (CI) in 2003 showed lack of knowledge and skills in biological sciences, conservation and management, and poor coordination among reserve stakeholders. The lack of training opportunities and funding also has been identified as a pivotal constraint. Funded by Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), CI launched a project to build capacity for nature reserve stakeholders Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, where the majority of new reserves are located. In these two prefectures CI has succeeded creating the largest and most systematic nature reserve capacity building project to date in China, due in great part by gaining recognition and participation of county, prefecture, and provincial government agencies.

CI aims to use the nature reserve capacity building in these two prefectures to initiate a system or facility for conservation capacity building throughout southwest China. Towards these ends, CI has been training nature reserve staff and building the capacity of related governmental agencies and local organizations. It is also utilizing on-the-ground training with actual projects so that conservation is achieved while capacity is increased. In addition, CI is working to increase effective management of reserves in the provinces of Yunnan, Sichuan, and Qinghai.

Ecotourism Program

Focus: Biodiversity Conservation; Sustainable Development; Community Capacity Building; Environmental Awareness

Partners: Sichuan Tourism Geography Association; Southwest Ethnic University; Sichuan Forestry Bureau; Green Khampa; Hailuoguo Glacier Park Management Bureau; George Washington University

Funding: Various Private Sector Funders

Schedule: Ongoing

China has experienced rapid economic growth at the national level, particularly in urban areas along the coast. Meanwhile, communities and governments in the mountains of southwest China remain at the highest poverty level in the country. With beautiful landscapes, bountiful nature, and diverse cultures, people in the mountains of southwest China view tourism development as their greatest, and in many cases, only opportunity for prosperity. However, mass tourism and its associated development of roads and infrastructure, along with the high level consumerism brought by urban tourists, is now taking a toll on biodiversity and is a major threat to cultural heritage in the region. In addition, a multitude of dams are being constructed and mines are being opened to meet resource needs at the provincial and national levels. Habitats for wildlife, including many endangered and rare species, are now fragmented into smaller and smaller parcels. Whole villages are being displaced, leaving the traditional farmer or herdsman with no source of livelihood. Although CI's ecotourism program is in its early stage of development, a number of projects have already begun, assessing the needs of the area and producing an initial strategy, and most crucially, solidifying collaboration of local partners. A key milestone in the development of CI's ecotourism program was holding the Kham (Eastern Tibetan Region) Ecotourism Conference in November 2004. CI has subsequently provided training and guidance on tourism planning and examples of successful ecotourism demonstration models. CI is also pursuing the creation of a community ecotourism school to provide consistent high-quality training to develop and manage sustainable community-based tourism enterprises.

Forest Restoration for Climate, Community and Biodiversity

Focus: Biodiversity Conservation; Climate Change; Carbon Sequestration; Forestry

Partners: The Nature Conservancy; China State Forestry Administration; Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance; Sichuan and Yunnan Forestry Departments; The World Agroforestry Center; Winrock International; WWF; Forestry Institute; Peking University; Tsinghua University; Chinese Academy of Sciences

Funding: Various Private Sector Funders

Schedule: Initiated 2003; Ongoing

Conservation International (CI), together with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and China's State Forest Administration (SFA) initiated the Forest Restoration for Climate, Community and Biodiversity (FCCB) project. FCCB works to create collaboration among government agencies, NGOs, research institutes, the private sector, local communities and international partners to demonstrate effective conservation partnerships. Central to the project is a coalition of Chinese government and research organizations and international research and nongovernmental entities that aim to improve the ecological service of China's forests through restoration and natural regeneration, as well as exploring innovative methods on payments for ecological service and conservation financing. This project has created the potential for large-scale conservation and policy change by linking and leveraging the resources of existing governmental reforestation programs.

CI aims to provide a multiple-benefit approach to land management projects by restoring the fragmented habitat in the mountains of southwest, and improving local livelihoods by integrating community development projects into conservation efforts. The FCCB project works at three levels, including site-level experimentation and demonstration, provincial- and national-level planning for the land-based carbon and multiple benefit projects, and global involvement of partners in the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA). Major tasks include experiments in carbon trade projects under the Kyoto Protocol and the voluntary market; working together with local communities and forestry departments to test the new CCBA standards to plan and implement

multiple benefit forest restoration projects in Sichuan and Yunnan provinces; assisting the SFA in develop a national plan on establishing priority areas for multiple benefit projects; and at the higher governmental level, assisting in development of its overall land-use based climate change strategy.

Green Olympics: “For our Natural Splendor”

Focus: Environmental Awareness

Partners: China Environment Culture Promotion Association; State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA); Beijing Organizing Committee for the Olympics Games

Funding: Various Private Sector Funders

Schedule: Initiated November 2006; Targeted Completion September 2008

Conservation efforts and other environmental issues that are not directly relevant to the daily lives of the urban Chinese remain under the radar. In order to leverage the opportunity of the Beijing 2008 Summer Olympics, CI partnered with the China Environment Culture Promotion Association (CECPA), the leading government sponsored environmental NGO affiliated with the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) and the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games (BOCOG) to build environmental awareness and cultivate a conservation ethic. CI's China program is working with BOCOG to suggest ways to include national and international conservation messages and actions in the strategies and objectives developed for the Games. CI's hope is to use China's inspiring landscapes and flagship species to instill pride amongst the Chinese and arouse consumer action to protect the environment while influencing economic and political decisions towards reducing China's global footprint. This initiative was formally launched at the first ever carbon neutral event held in Beijing.

Outcomes Monitoring

Focus: Biodiversity Monitoring

Partners: Alliance for Zero Extinction; Chengdu Institute of Biology; Sichuan Forestry Academy; Peking University; Eco-Partners Network; Birdlife International; Institute of Zoology—Chinese Academy of Science; Xihua Normal University; Harvard University; Sichuan Forest Department; and The Nature Conservancy

Funding: Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)

Schedule: Initiated 2004; Ongoing

The mountains of Southwest China have been identified as one of 25 biodiversity hotspots around the globe. Harboring an incredible diversity of endemic plants and animals, and facing a high degree of threat from human activities, conservation of the biodiversity in this region is a global priority. The conservation outcomes that Conservation International (CI) is trying to achieve within the hotspots are *Extinctions Avoided*, *Areas Protected* and *Corridors Created*. These conservation outcomes need to be achieved in order to prevent biodiversity loss at the species, sites, and landscapes level in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot. Establishing quantifiable targets for achieving these conservation outcomes enables CI and other conservation organizations and donors to target their resources most effectively. This project also has aimed to build the foundation for a systematic approach to monitoring outcomes that will permit the objective comparative assessment of conservation results and form the basis of a shared biodiversity research agenda for the hotspot in southwest China.

Sacred Lands Program

Focus: Biodiversity Conservation; Capacity Building; Cultural Preservation

Partner Organizations: Peking University; Sichuan Forestry Department; Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Forestry Department; Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Environmental Protection Department; Green Khampa Association of Sichuan Province; Qinghai Forestry Bureau; Three River Source National Nature Reserve; Snowland Great Rivers Environmental Protection Association of Qinghai Province; Kawagebo Culture Society of Yunnan

Province; Baima Mountain Culture Research Centre; Center for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge (CBIK); Baima Snow Mountain National Nature Reserve

Funding: Various Private Sector Funders

Schedule: Initiated 2002; Ongoing

The focal area for CI's work in China is 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. The hotspot's large Tibetan population and 15 other ethnic minorities have formed unique ties to their natural environment and are a rich storehouse of indigenous knowledge. CI'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).
- (2) Launching a monitoring system and network to share data on species and provide recommendations on policies and conservation action.
- (3) Providing technical training and policy support to newly established or low capacity nature reserves.
- (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.
- (7) Building partnerships with businesses.

Wildlife Trade

Focus: Biodiversity Conservation; Wildlife; Law Enforcement

Partners: Over 40 different community groups; 11 international NGOs; 14 local grassroots NGOs; and more than 20 different government agencies; some of which include CITES China Management Authority; Friends of Wild Yak; Green Khampa; Kawagebo Culture Society in Yunnan Province; WildAid; The Nature Conservancy; Wildlife Conservation Society; WWF; TRAFFIC; Peking University; IFAW; Forestry Bureaus of Sichuan, Yunnan and Tibetan Autonomous Regions; Snow Land Great Rivers Environmental Protection Association and various nature reserve staff members.

Schedule: Initiated 2005; Ongoing

China has become the world's largest market for medicines and foodstuffs derived from endangered species and wildlife parts. Southwest China, Indo-Burma, and East Himalaya Hotspots have been facing growing threats to their biodiversity from illegal wildlife trade. Although China does have a 1988 wildlife protection law, and various species-specific trade bans, its emphasis is on breeding, domestication, and development rather than protection. Therefore, CI-China is working at the grassroots level to address consumers' attitudes and develop the capacity of law enforcement officers, and at the national level to target policy reforms. Due to a lack of resources, CI-China has chosen to focus on five especially endangered flagship animal species and one plant species: tigers, bears, sharks, freshwater turtles, pangolins and orchids used in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). CI hopes to cooperate with the Chinese Federation of Traditional Chinese Medicine practitioners to stop the use of endangered wildlife in TCM, reduce the number of wildlife skins and products from markets, pharmacies and restaurants, significantly raise conviction rates for poachers and traders, and educate the general public and tourists. CI aims to achieve these outcomes by focusing on awareness through education, enforcement of existing laws, and monitoring through data collection on the presence of illegal species in markets.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE CHINA PROGRAM

www.environmentaldefense.org | www.cet.net.cn

Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Project

Focus: Climate Change; Poverty Alleviation; Agricultural GHG Offsets; Afforestation

Partners: Xinjiang Provincial Government and Environmental Protection Bureau

Schedule: Initiated 2005; Ongoing

Agricultural greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction projects in Xinjiang were formally established in September of 2005 through an MOU between Environmental Defense and the Xinjiang Environmental Protection Bureau. The agreement established four pilot projects aimed at reducing GHG emissions. Methods include no-till farming, tamarisk afforestation, methane digestion, and drip irrigation for cotton plantations. Through these pilot projects, standards for agricultural GHG reduction technologies and management will be developed for China, thus laying the foundation for subsequent nationwide efforts to reduce GHG from the agricultural sector. In addition, the projects were also designed to introduce a new revenue stream for Xinjiang farmers in the form of carbon trading. This would address a major government priority for the region, namely poverty alleviation. These projects will also bring several environmental co-benefits. In aggregate, these projects have reduced an estimated 1 million tons of CO₂ equivalent GHGs per year, all of which can be sold as high-quality credits into the voluntary carbon market.

Beijing Air Quality Campaign

Focus: Air Quality; Public Transportation; Public Participation; Green Olympics

Partners: China Association for NGO Cooperation; Beijing Environmental Communications and Education Center; China General Administration of Sports; Numerous Private Companies

Schedule: Initiated 2006; Ongoing

On 1 June 2006, China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO) and Environmental Defense jointly launched “Green Commuting,” in a ceremony involving participants from the government, private enterprises, civil society, and the news media. The objective of the project was to partner with various enterprises, organizations and agencies in Beijing to help them develop incentives to encourage better employee use of Beijing’s public transportation. Forty organizations, Chinese and international, participated in the initial launch including the China Electricity Council, British Petroleum, Schlumberger, China Foreign Language Bureau, PeopleNet, Economic and Technical Exchange Center of the Ministry of Commerce, Sino-Japanese Environmental Friendship Center, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, and the EU Chamber of Commerce. The project also distributed questionnaires and reports to local and national newspaper, TV, and web-based outlets. The project quickly became incorporated into the city’s larger environmental activities for the 2008 Olympics including several follow up events such as “One Day without Cars.” In June of 2007, on the one-year anniversary of the project, 20 additional cities in China pledged to develop similar campaigns.

China Environmental Innovators Training Program

Focus: Environmental Enforcement; Environmental Governance, Capacity Building

Partners: Tsinghua University's School of Public Policy and Management

Schedule: Ongoing

The China Environmental Innovators Training Program (CEI) was set up as a joint project between Environmental Defense and Tsinghua University’s School of Public Policy and Management with the mission of improving China’s environmental governance. This program is open to any person willing to contribute towards environmental protection in China. Trainees with limited financial ability can apply for scholarships to cover the cost of their training, a first among training programs in China. The program plans to recruit 210 people in China every year. SEPA has so far attached great importance to the training and has provided support through its Inspection Bureau, Personnel Department, International Cooperation Department, and General Office. The first term ran for two

weeks in December 2006 at Tsinghua University and had a total 36 participants, including 15 from provincial environmental inspection agencies, 20 from municipal environmental inspection agencies, and one municipal EPB director general. The 18 courses—including an onsite training course and seminar—led to a total 100 hours of training. Beyond this, Environmental Defense has expanded the reach of the CEI curriculum to existing courses at Tsinghua's School of Public Policy and Management. This grafting of environmental curricula into executive training courses, which are taken by officials not typically involved with environmental issues, has been very successful and has to date involved over 200 participants.

Environmental Enforcement Study Project

Focus: Environmental Enforcement; Penalty Structure; Enforcement Capacity

Partners: SEPA Inspection Bureau; Environmental Protection Bureaus in the Provinces of Guangdong, Hainan, Hubei, Hunan, Jilin, Liaoning, Jiangsu, and Shanxi, and in the municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Chongqing, Wuhan, Xi'an, Zhengzhou, and Ma'anshan

Schedule: Initiated March 2005; Phase II Targeted Completion March 2009

The project seeks to research and analyze the capacity for environmental enforcement in China and intends to provide a solid analytical basis for improving China's capacity for environmental enforcement. During Phase I, an advisory panel was established, consisting of well-respected scholars, experts, and relevant department officials. Concurrently, a general task group and 16 branch task groups (based in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Chongqing, Guangdong, Hainan, Hubei, Hunan, Jilin, Liaoning, Jiangsu, Shanxi, Wuhan, Xi'an, Zhengzhou, Ma'anshan) were established to conduct research. The research methods employed during the first phase of the project focused primarily on comparative analyses and surveying. To do this, local study teams covered 16 provinces and municipalities, 85 enforcement agencies and 162 firms. A study consisting of a questionnaire and informal interviews was implemented in 8 provinces (Guangdong, Hainan, Hubei, Hunan, Jilin, Liaoning, Jiangsu, and Shanxi) and 8 cities (Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Chongqing, Wuhan, Xi'an, Zhengzhou, and Ma'anshan). Over 1,000 participants responded to the surveys. To support the primary research, the BEN model, developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for calculating enforcement penalties, was applied for different local regulations. Through this analysis an amendment was proposed for China's *Water Pollution Prevention Law* to institute a daily non-compliance penalty of 120,000 Yuan, which accrues over the non-compliance period. The previous penalty structure had a total maximum penalty of 200,000 Yuan, hardly enough to deter non-compliance. By November 2006, the project had successfully completed Phase I with 22 study reports and a general task group report. Four papers have been published in academic journals. In June of 2007, the city of Chongqing, one of the cooperators in the enforcement study, became the first jurisdiction in China to revise its environmental non-compliance penalties to include daily fines. Environmental Defense will work with the city and other interested local governments to develop and prosecute test cases under the revised local law as part of the project's second phase.

Environmental Governance Task Force

Focus: Environmental Governance; Non-Compliance Penalty; Enforcement Capacity

Partners: China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED); State Council German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ); Tsinghua University's School of Public Policy and Management; Germany's Science Center Berlin (WZB)

Schedule: Initiated June 2005; Completed November 2006

Established by CCICED and jointly funded by Environmental Defense and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the Environmental Governance Task Force worked towards making policy recommendations for enhancing China's environmental governance capacity. The Task Force members included Chinese government officials as well as experts and scholars from China, the United States, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, and other countries. The Task Force completed research in the following areas: market mechanisms, development and implementation of environmental law, the role of the news media, public participation, distribution of authority and

coordination between central and local governments and across agencies, mechanisms for external review for environmental regulations, and mechanisms for emergency response of environmental incidents. Based on results from a series of case studies, the Task Force gave the following four general recommendations: (1) improve the government's capacity to control environmental pollution and manage natural resources; (2) promote best practices for industrial production and the emergency response of environmental incidents; (3) engage members of civil society by providing greater transparency on government decision-making and better access to environmental information; and (4) establish greater policy coherence and planning capacity among government agencies for environmental and natural resource issues. The recommendations from the Task Force were delivered to Premier Wen Jiabao in November 2006.

SO₂ Total Emissions Control and Emissions Trading

Focus: Acid Rain Management; Emissions Trading; Multiple Pollutant Control Analyses

Partners: National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC); China Enterprise Confederation (CEC); State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA); China Electricity Council

Schedule: Ongoing

Building on earlier pilot work on SO₂ emissions trading in China, Environmental Defense continues to be involved with major developments in China's policy efforts at controlling acid rain through SO₂ total emissions control and emissions trading. In August 2006, the Ministry of Finance and SEPA solicited comments for a proposal entitled "Compensatory Distribution for SO₂ Total Emissions Control." Environmental Defense cooperated with the China Enterprise Confederation (CEC) and the National Development and Reform Commission of China (NDRC) to put forward comments against "compensatory distribution" arguing that such a measure would not ensure an equitable distribution of permits and would jeopardize the overall environmental integrity of the emissions control policy. Further comments on allocation rules were submitted by Environmental Defense in October of 2006. In April of 2006, Environmental Defense, together with the China Electricity Council, launched a study investigating technologies that optimize the environmental and economic performance of multi-pollutant controls at thermal power plants. Two papers on the control of flue gas heavy metals were published following an earlier economic study of SO₂ control policies in the Yangtze River Delta's electricity generating sector.

Translating Foreign Environmental Laws

Focus: Environmental Law and Regulations

Partners: Environmental and Resources Protection Committee of the National People's Congress

Schedule: Ongoing

As a partner and sponsor, Environmental Defense joined the program of A Corpus of Foreign Environmental Laws launched by Environmental and Resources Protection Committee of the National People's Congress of China. The objective of the project is to translate important foreign environmental laws into Chinese. Environmental Defense is involved with translating the following U.S. environmental laws: The Clean Air Act, Pollution Prevention Act, Environmental Quality Improvement Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, National Environmental Education Act, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Water Resources Development Act, Water Resources Research Act, and Noise Control Law.

FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL CHINA

<http://www.fsc.org>

Certification of Non-Timber Forest Products; a Pilot Project to Increase Income and Conserve Biodiversity in Southwest China

Focus: Income Generation for Poor Households; Preserving Biodiversity and Averting Environmental Degradation; Responsible Forest Management

Partners: Center for Mountain Ecosystems Studies; WWF-China; World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF); Woodmark / Soil Association (Forestry Stewardship Council Accredited Certification Body)

Funding: Private Sector Funding through the GIFT Foundation (Seeking Other Funding)

Schedule: Initiated 2007, Targeted Completion 2009

The project partners have discussed major pathways towards improved marketing and sustainable harvest of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) in community managed forests. The pilot project pursues a joint certification (i.e., Forestry Stewardship Council and organic certification) targeting both the domestic and overseas market. Both group certification and chain of custody certification (CoC) will be required. Woodmark/Soil Association will conduct the initial certification and surveillance inspections and will support required capacity building activities. The pilot project will run for 12 months to establish the first certification and the first audit. Successful establishment of the certification scheme will lead to further funding from the private sector and Chinese government for years two and three. After three years the project is expected to be self-sufficient and develop outreach activities to other provinces. By the end of the project, participating communities will be enabled to successfully run their marketing activities on their own, which will enable the staff from the Forestry Department and participating NGOs to shift their work to other communities in southwest China.

Support for the Development of Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) in China

Focus: Responsible Forest Management; Illegal Timber Trade; Market Mechanisms for Promoting Good Forest Management

Partners: Forest Certification Working Group in China (Accredited National Initiative for FSC in China); Tropical Forest Trust; ICRAF; WWF-China; Certified Companies (Over 350 in China); FSC Accredited Certification Bodies (16 Globally, 8 now working in China); Chinese Academy of Forestry and the Chinese State Forest Administration; Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China

Funding: Wallace Global Fund; FSC Global Fund; DOEN Foundation; GTZ/Public Private Partnership

Schedule: Initiated 2006; Ongoing

The Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC), as an organization that relies on global market mechanisms underlying international trade in wood products, recognizes China's increasing importance in global trade of timber and timber products and its potential to influence and impact a range of regional and global stakeholders. While allowing for adaptations of the global framework to specific national and regional conditions and needs, the FSC links the efforts between different continents, countries and marketplaces and supports national working groups, matching certified products with dedicated market demand. From late 2005, FSC has been promoting actively the FSC process in China. The FSC China National Initiatives process was launched in March 2006 and accredited by FSC International in June 2007. A technical director for the Beijing office was hired to support the China National Initiatives process and to undertake other communication and capacity-building activities in China. FSC maintains close contact with a broad range of stakeholders in the country and is developing Chinese institutional capacity for FSC in China, fundraising and ensuring an appropriate legal framework exists for the operations of FSC accredited certification bodies in China.

FOREST TRENDS

www.forest-trends.org | www.rightsandresources.org | 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; Chinese State Forestry Administration; Peking University; the Natural Capital Project

Funding: World Bank and Program on Forests (PROFOR is a trust fund program housed at the World Bank funded by the UK's Department for International Development, the Finnish Department for International Development Cooperation, the Japanese International Forestry Cooperation Office, and Swiss Development Cooperation)

Schedule: Initiated 2006; Ongoing

Since early 2006, Forest Trends has been working with the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) Taskforce on Eco-Compensation, starting with a report assessing the current status and constraints of payments for ecosystem service (PES) globally, and adapting the lessons learned for the Chinese context. The research examines strategies in China for targeting payment systems effectively and equitably so as to ensure ecological and livelihood benefits. Specifically, it seeks to address the impacts of a new zoning law associated with the Forest Ecosystem Compensation Program. Forest Trends is currently collaborating with researchers at Peking University and the Natural Capital Project to complete an inventory of PES schemes. This overview will serve as input to the CCICED Task Force's recommendations to senior policymakers on reforms. Once the state of PES in China is established, Forest Trends plans to develop a learning network that draws on shared expertise and cooperation to foster growth of these payments. In the future, Forest Trends' complementary work on mobilizing private sector buyers will help encourage private sector involvement in China.

China in the Global Forest Products Market—Trends and Transitions in Trade, Industry and Livelihoods: Building a Common Understanding of Trade Trends between China and its Major Suppliers

Focus: Forest Products Trade; Consensus Building

Partners: Chinese State Forest Administration; UK Department for International Development; European Commission, Beijing; University of British Columbia, Vancouver; International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Vienna; Economic Research Institute (ERI), Khabarovsk, Russia

Funding: UK Department for International Development

Schedule: Initiated 2007; Target Completion 2008.

This project will help develop a common understanding of future supply and demand trends between China and its major suppliers in order to better inform decisions makers about the implications of these global trends. It seeks to foster dialogue between experts on domestic production issues and the growing dependence on imported forest products, and raise awareness among policymakers of the long-term dynamics of supply. Anchoring this project are trade-modeling efforts by the University of British Columbia, focusing on the role of Indonesia and Russia in meeting China's demand.

China and the Global Forest Products Trade: Trade of Legal and Sustainable Wood in China

Focus: Forest Products Trade; Rule of Law; Policy Reform

Partners: Chatham House, UK; IUCN China

Funding: Chatham House

Schedule: Initiated 2007; Ongoing (Twice-Yearly Meeting)

Forest Trends and IUCN collaborated with Chatham House in April 2007 to host a global forest products trade meeting in Beijing. Styled after the UK Chatham House Illegal Logging Stakeholder

Update meetings, this meeting focused on Chinese issues of forest product trade. In particular, stakeholders discussed commodity chains, procurement policies, certification and verification, and sustainable production/sourcing as pertaining to China and the global forest products trade. The wide range of participants included representatives from the Chinese Ministry of Commerce, China Timber Distribution Association, Beijing Forestry University and NGOs such as WWF-China, Greenpeace China, and the Tropical Forest Trust. A follow-up meeting was held in November 2007.

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

Focus: Forest Products Trade; Rule of Law

Partners: Chinese State Forest Administration; IUCN Russia; Tropical Forest Trust – China

Funding: UK-Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Schedule: Initiated 2006; 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 on more of a global role on trade in illegal forest products and engage in regional and international dialogue related to international forest law and governance, illegal logging, and associated trade. Upcoming work will focus on tracking illegal imports, continuing interaction with China's Ministry of Commerce and State Forestry Administration on illegal logging and associated trade issues, and informing Chinese policymakers on the impacts of imports from Africa.

Transforming China's Forest Impacts: 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 Department for International Development and the Swedish International Development Agency

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 experts 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. Recent research has focused on the Russia-China forest products trade and recent legislative changes in the Russian forestry sector, timber flows from Africa to China and the factors driving China's preference for log imports over processed goods.

GREENPEACE CHINA

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 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 since 2000 has added offices in Beijing and Guangzhou. Greenpeace China focuses on the most crucial threats to biodiversity and the environment 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 Campaign

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. As part of its work, in 2007 Greenpeace sent an expedition team to the Himalayas to document and publicize the melting of the glaciers in the area.

Forest Campaign

Focus: Research; Policy Reform; Corporate Engagement

Greenpeace China's forest campaign is committed to protecting 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. In 2007, Greenpeace and B & Q - one of China's largest home improvement retail chains - together announced B & Q's commitment to guarantee that the timber products it sells in all its 60 stores across China come from legal sources. Within three years, the company also committed to ensure that all product lines it sells in China come from certified ecologically responsible forestry operations. *(Editor's Note: See box in the Moore and Warren feature article in China Environment Series 8 for information on Greenpeace China's efforts to sue Asian Pulp and Paper over forestry mismanagement in Yunnan).*

Sustainable Agriculture Campaign

Focus: Corporate Engagement; 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. Since 2003, Greenpeace China has succeeded in getting over 100 multinational and local food and beverage companies to commit to a non-GE policy in China.

Toxics Campaign

Focus: Corporate Engagement; 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. Between 2004 and 2007, Greenpeace has succeeded in getting companies such as Acer, Apple, Dell, Lenovo, LG, Nokia, Samsung and Sony Ericsson to provide a phase-out timeline of toxic substances in their products. Various companies have also instituted free take-back policies in China and beyond.

INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

<http://www.iscvt.org/>

The Institute for Sustainable Communities is an independent nonprofit with 16 years of experience providing training, technical assistance, and financial support to communities, nongovernmental organizations, businesses, and governments. With 70 staff in five offices and an extensive network of technical experts, ISC helps passionate, committed people get the tools, skills, and resources they need to make their community a better place to live. We have managed 66 projects in 18 countries—including China and the United States—and receive funding from private foundations, corporations, individuals, and government agencies. By combining technical expertise and leadership training with strategic investments in local organizations, we are sparking creative solutions and lasting change.

Community-Based Energy Efficiency

Focus: Energy Efficient Building

Partners: The Economic and Trade Commission of Guangdong; The Guangdong Energy Conservation & Monitoring Center; Global Environmental Institute; Shining Stone; The Regulatory Assistance Project

Funding: In development

Schedule: Initiated 2007; Targeted Completion 2009

The Community-Based Energy Efficiency project brings together stakeholders from throughout communities to identify energy efficiency needs, prioritize, and address them. The project will create three successful models of community-based energy efficiency approaches and lay the foundation for additional sustainable community development and climate change activities within the pilot communities and throughout Southern China. The project's partners, beneficiaries, and staff will gain valuable technical, project management, and marketing skills that will help them improve the quality

of energy efficiency services in Guangdong. The project will convince provincial authorities to allow the pilot communities to re-invest energy savings into revolving funds to support ongoing energy efficiency investments and programs, and other communities to implement similar activities which will lead to a multiplying effect of energy savings and environmental improvement.

Education for Sustainable Development

Focus: Environmental Health and Energy Efficiency Education

Partners: South China Normal University; Shelburne Farms

Funding: In development

Schedule: Targeted Initiation 2008; Targeted Completion 2010

The Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) pilot project in Guangdong, China will share the latest ESD practices between China, Japan, and the United States, fostering new relationships, and strengthening ESD in communities and schools in China. The project will prepare a new generation of young leaders to meet the complex environmental challenges of the 21st century and increase understanding and awareness of sustainable development, environmental health, and energy efficiency practices among children ages 5-18, with a particular focus on ages 9-13.

Environmental Management Training Program

Focus: Environmental Management; Capacity-Building

Partners: United States Environmental Protection Agency; Vermont Law School; Sun Yat-sen University; China Training Institute/Business for Social Responsibility

Funding: The GE Foundation and Individual Donors

Schedule: Initiated October 1, 2006; Targeted Completion September 30, 2009

The Environmental Management Training project is part of a cluster of projects ISC is developing in Guangdong, China that are designed to work together to encourage environmental compliance, sustainable community development, and energy efficiency improvements while building local capacity. Our strategy is designed to improve environmental management and stem climate change through projects that produce tangible, concrete results and inspire change in businesses and communities where improving business practices and protecting the environment and health are more urgent priorities. With funding from the GE Foundation and individual donors and in partnership with U.S. EPA and other organizations, ISC's environmental management training program is strengthening small- and medium-sized enterprise compliance with environmental laws and regulations. ISC is accomplishing this by creating and training a network of trainers on international best practices in environmental management and energy efficiency, and developing and strengthening organizations focused on providing training to government officials and small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

INTERNATIONAL CRANE FOUNDATION

<http://www.savingcranes.org>

China Crane Flyway Project

Focus: Environmental Education; Waterbird and Wetland Monitoring; Nature Reserve Planning and Management

Partners: Beijing Brooks Education Center; Beijing Normal University; Northeast Institute of Geography and Agroecology; Tianjin Forest Bureau; National Bird Banding Center; Jiangxi Wild Fauna and Flora Protection and Management Office

Funding: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation; ConocoPhillips SPIRIT of Conservation Migratory Bird Program

Schedule: Initiated 2006; Targeted Completion 2009

This project is closely integrated with the UNEP/GEF Siberian Crane Wetlands Project (see last entry) and focuses on key challenges for the flyway. Successful conservation depends on addressing

local needs at each site. Yet flyway conservation must address broad issues. Northern China faces severe water shortages due to both development and drought that appears to reflect climate change. This threat does not affect just one wetland but all wetlands in the region. The GEF project is working at high governmental levels to ensure sufficient water to a network of wetlands. The China Crane Flyway Project supports field monitoring that documents how the wetlands are degrading, and will help track success of water releases and wetland restoration. At the flyway's mid point, we are monitoring birds and wetlands along the migration bottleneck where mountains approach the heavily developed coast of Bohai near Tianjin. We seek to enhance and expand protected areas. At the flyway's south end, we have supported substantial expansion of protected areas at Poyang Lake, to ensure diverse habitats for cranes under variable water conditions.

Education efforts focus on wild resources from the perspectives of local people, and on creating awareness of the significance individual wetlands have for the flyway and migratory bird populations. A Chinese-English website (www.trackingcranes.org) serves schools along the entire flyway, linking them with students in Russia and the eastern crane flyway in North America. Summer camps, teacher training, publications, and an art exchange link to the website.

China-Russia Environmental Summer Camp Exchange Program

Focus: Environmental Education; China-Russia Cooperation

Partners: Naoli River Nature Reserve (Heilongjiang); Muraviovka Park (Amur Region, Russia); Heilongjiang General Bureau of State Farms; Keerqin National Nature Reserve (Inner Mongolia)

Funding: Cracid Breeding and Conservation Center; Henry Luce Foundation; Global Environment Facility; United Nations Environment Programme; National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Schedule: Initiated 2000; Ongoing

In northeast China and far eastern Russia, ICF is working with local educators and conservation professionals to develop lasting ties between students and teachers through an annual summer camp exchange program. The camps occur in alternate years in nature reserves located near the border between China and Russia. These wetland reserves are surrounded by agricultural lands and provide breeding and migratory resting sites for cranes and other waterbirds. Camp activities focus on experiential learning through outdoor activities and lectures that encourage the students to explore their natural surroundings. The activities further focus on problem solving and team-building skills, which develop a basis for critically evaluating and proposing solutions for environmental problems. Local teachers and other representatives of nearby farming communities help in design of these programs that emphasize resource issues from the perspective of people sharing these wetland areas with the cranes. The exchange has created greater understanding of the regional nature of apparently local challenges and of diverse approaches to conservation and resource management in the two countries. We also seek improved understanding of cultures and friendship for these nations.

Conservation of a Network of Flyway Wetlands Using the Siberian Crane as a Flagship Species

Focus: Wetland Ecology; Environmental Flows for Wetlands; Nature Reserve Management; and Community-based Conservation

Partners: State Forestry Administration

Funding: Global Environment Facility (GEF); United National Environment Programme (UNEP)

Schedule: Initiated 2003; Targeted Completion 2009

The project is occurring at three levels: the site level, national level, and international level.

Site Level: Five wetlands have been identified as critical for Siberian Cranes, including the Poyang Lake Basin, where 98% of the world's population of Siberian Cranes winter. The other four sites (Zhalong, Xianghai, Keerqin, and Momoge National Nature Reserves) protect migratory habitat used by the Siberian Crane in northeastern China. The project has addressed specific threats to each site, such as risks of oil contamination or diminished water supply, with an emphasis on involving local

communities in the development and implementation of management plans. Site activities have included strengthening legal protection, targeted research and monitoring, capacity building, environmental education, and alternative livelihood projects for local communities. As one example of project results, provision of environmental flows to maintain the ecology of the four northeast wetland sites are now being incorporated into regional water plans.

National Level: The project has undertaken specific actions to strengthen the national legislative policy and planning framework for wetland and waterbird conservation, strengthen capacity for international cooperation, and support site conservation, such as monitoring, training, and education and public awareness programs.

International Level: The project has built capacity for the coordination of wetland networks along the flyways used by Siberian Cranes and other migratory waterbirds in Asia. These networks have been carefully coordinated with the North East Asia Crane and Stork Working Group and the Partnership for the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Additional activities are occurring in Russia, Kazakhstan, and Iran.

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; Kunming Institute of Zoology of Chinese Academy of Sciences; Yunnan Normal University; China Exploration and Research Society

Funding: Sam Evans; Hamill Family Foundation; the Gordon and Shirley Rock Family; Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund

Schedule: Initiated 2004; Ongoing

Originally a two-year study, this project combines research on the migration and ecology of the threatened Black-necked Crane with environmental education activities geared toward students in China and the United States to raise awareness of cranes and their conservation needs. In 2004, the world population of Black-necked Cranes was estimated at about 7,500, including over 3,000 in the eastern and central populations in Yunnan and Guizhou provinces. Through this study, eight cranes were banded with satellite transmitters or PTTs (platform transmitter terminals). The PTTs transmit location data to satellites that in turn transmit the data to participating researchers, allowing them to determine the bird's migration routes and important staging, stop-over, and nesting locations. Six of the cranes were tracked to summering areas at Ruoergai Marshes of Sichuan and Gansu; we were able to visit and assess stopover sites not previously known to host cranes. The migration data were transferred to participating schools in Yunnan, Beijing and the United States. Combining the data with basic information on Black-necked Cranes and the regions they inhabit, we created *Flying with Cranes*, an internet-based activity available in both Chinese and English. Local educators also developed a school curriculum on Black-necked Cranes and their conservation for rural schools in northeast Yunnan. Following the initial project, the Kunming Institute of Zoology is continuing study of crane habitat in Yunnan as identified through the satellite tracking, and ICF will be surveying Black-necked Cranes at Ruoergai to assess their conservation needs. We are preparing for an additional two years of satellite tracking, to determine the migration routes and conservation status of the central population of Black-necked Cranes wintering at Napahai Nature Reserve in northwest Yunnan.

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

Focus: Wetland Ecology, Hydrology; Nature Reserve Staff Training

Partners: Poyang Lake Nature Reserve

Funding: Convention on Migratory Species (CMS); Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund; Cracid Breeding and Conservation Center; Global Environmental Facility (GEF); Felburn Foundation; Charlotte and Walter Kohler Charitable Trust; Windway Foundation

Schedule: Initiated 1998; Ongoing

Poyang Lake is one of the most important wintering areas for migratory waterbirds in Asia, with 98 percent of the global population of Siberian Cranes, 50 percent of White-naped Cranes, 50 percent of Swan Geese, and tens of thousands of egrets, spoonbills, swans, geese, ducks, and shorebirds wintering at the site. The Poyang Lake Nature Reserve (PLNR) is located in the northwest corner of Poyang Lake, and covers 6 percent of the total area of Poyang Lake basin. The population and distribution of Siberian Cranes, as well as other waterbirds within the Poyang Lake Basin, are affected by food resources that are, in turn, affected by water quality and quantity in the lake. Since 1998, ICF has been working with the PLNR in a study of the relationships among water levels, cranes, and their aquatic food plants. As part of this study, ICF and PLNR have completed three aerial surveys to estimate the population and distribution of wintering bird species. Through the last nine years, we have collected data and sampled vegetation, tubers, water levels and water quality, and crane habitat use. In addition to providing scientific information for the management of the existing reserve, the study has helped support creation of additional protected areas and informed preliminary plans to mitigate the impacts of hydrologic change on the wintering waterbirds. This research is now being used to help integrate needs of wintering waterbirds into comprehensive river basin planning for the Yangtze. ICF will begin extrapolating results of its studies within PLNR to the larger lake basin in 2007 and 2008.

Participatory Nature Conservation and Community Development at Cao Hai Nature Reserve

Focus: Nature Reserve Management; Poverty Alleviation; Community Development; Environmental Education

Partners: Cao Hai Nature Reserve; Guizhou Environmental Protection Bureau; Guizhou Forestry Bureau

Funding: The Ford Foundation; Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund; Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation; John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation; Ford Foundation; Sam Evans; the Rock Family; ICF Member Contributions

Schedule: Initiated 1994; Ongoing

For over a decade ICF has worked with the Chinese government to integrate community development and wildlife conservation at Cao Hai Nature Reserve in Guizhou Province. The project, which focuses on the participation of local villagers in the design and implementation of conservation and rural development programs, has become a model for nature reserve management in China. The project, cooperating with the Trickle Up Program of New York, first provided small grants to poor villagers and then set up revolving loan funds among groups of farmers. From 2002-2005, a grant from the Ford Foundation enabled us to set up a training program, in part led by the farmers, to teach others interested in reserve management and rural development about participatory methods used at Cao Hai. We have also involved the schools closely in efforts to teach about natural resources and their protection, as essential to the future well-being of local communities, and to involve children and their parents in active conservation efforts. During 2005, as the reserve transferred from the Guizhou Environmental Protection Bureau to the Guizhou Forestry Bureau, ICF assisted with planning next steps for community involvement in conservation at Cao Hai. In 2007, we are conducting a feasibility study on establishment of Cao Hai Farmer Conservation and Development Association.

Small Grants for Crane Research and *China Crane News*

Focus: Crane and Wetland Research; Dissemination of Research Results

Partners: China Ornithological Society

Funding: The Felburn Foundation; Cracid Breeding and Conservation Center; Chinese Academic Link International Association; George Archibald

Schedule: Initiated 1997; Ongoing

ICF supports the work of the Crane and Waterbird Specialist Group of the China Ornithological Society to promote crane research and the development of professional networks focusing on crane and wetland conservation in China. Through this effort, ICF supports the Small Grants Program that annually provides one to three grants of \$1,500 each to Chinese researchers to investigate topics related to cranes or their habitats and with significance for conservation. *China Crane News* is a semi-annual journal that provides opportunities for researchers and reserve managers to publish their research, monitoring results, and management practices. The journal, published in both Chinese and English, focuses on topics such as crane research, population surveys, conservation actions, captive breeding, habitat management, and environmental education in China. The journal aims to encourage communication and collaboration involving Chinese and foreign specialists.

Winter Survey and Conservation Assessment for Black-necked Cranes and Bar-headed Geese in South-Central Tibet

Focus: Waterbird Research and Conservation

Partners: Tibet Plateau Institute of Biology

Funding: Swordspoint Foundation

Schedule: Completed in 2007 (Repeating Surveys Conducted in 1992 and 1999)

Part of a long-term monitoring project, this survey covered more than 2,600 km over 11 days in January 2007, including the Lhasa, Yarlung, and Nyang River valleys and their tributaries. The survey revealed a population of over 6,900 of the threatened Black-necked Cranes, an increase of more than 3,000 since 1992. The new survey also found 31,955 Bar-headed Geese, more than double the population of 15 years ago. Unlike most of China's large wildlife, Black-necked Cranes and Bar-headed Geese live very close to people, wintering in farm areas near river roost sites. Our project evaluates changes in roost habitats and farming practices that might affect wintering cranes and geese. Past recommendations have included establishment of protected areas along crucial stretches of river. The creation of the Yarlung Zangbo River Middle Reaches Black-necked Crane Nature Reserve, along with better wildlife protection by the Tibet Forestry Department and enhanced public awareness, has probably been responsible for growth in these bird populations, at a time when most waterbirds in Asia are declining. Over 76 percent of the cranes and 48 percent of the geese were found within boundaries of the new nature reserve. Another factor contributing to the increasing populations of Black-necked Cranes and Bar-headed Geese may be warming conditions in Tibet, that lead to better survival. The avian influenza virus H5N1, however, continues to pose a major conservation concern, especially for Bar-headed Geese.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR ANIMAL WELFARE (IFAW)

<http://www.ifaw.org>

Asian Elephant Protection Project (AEP) in Yunnan Province

Focus: Elephant Habitat Restoration; Human-Elephant Conflict Mitigation; Elephant Population Research; Wildlife Protection Education.

Partners: Xishuangbanna Nature Reserve Management Bureau; Yunnan Forestry Police Bureau; Yunnan Forestry Bureau; CITES CNMA Kunming Office

Funding: IFAW; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund

Schedule: Initiated 2003; Ongoing Pending Evaluation in 2008

Following the successful project to alleviate human-elephant conflict and raise wildlife conservation awareness in the Simao region of Yunnan Province, China (1999-2004), IFAW's Asian Elephant Protection Project moved to Xishuangbanna in 2003. The project utilizes population monitoring, environmental education, and law enforcement capacity building to protect the trans-boundary

population of elephants between China and neighboring Laos and Myanmar. The elephant monitoring networks formed in all three sub-reserves in Xishuangbanna (Mengyang, Mengla and Shangyong) gather data on elephant population size and migratory movement. The data will provide guidance for the establishment of elephant migratory corridors and reduce the impacts on elephant movement from development activities such as highway construction and agricultural conversion of forests. Routine information-sharing mechanisms have been established between nature reserve and law enforcement agencies in China and Laos. Schools and communities in and around Yunnan have adopted elephant and habitat conservation themes in educational activities and local festivals.

Beijing Raptor Rescue Center (BRRC)

Focus: Birds of Prey Rescue and Rehabilitation; Wildlife Protection Education

Partners: Beijing Normal University; Beijing Forestry Bureau Wildlife Protection Station

Funding: IFAW

Schedule: Ongoing

IFAW established the Beijing Raptor Rescue Center (BRRC) on the campus of Beijing Normal University in 2001. BRRC promotes the highest standards of animal welfare by incorporating the most current technology and best animal husbandry techniques to rescue, care for, rehabilitate and release injured wild birds of prey and those that had come into contact with humans in the Beijing municipal area. By August 2007, BRRC had treated more than 2,000 raptors and successfully rehabilitated and released more than 1,000 of them. BRRC is designated by the Beijing Forestry Bureau as the rehabilitation facility to receive birds of prey confiscated by wildlife law enforcement agencies in Beijing. It routinely assists in law enforcement operations to crack down on illegal wildlife trade and provide training workshops on best practices in wildlife rescue, rehabilitation and release. Conforming to internationally recognized animal welfare standards, BRRC is a model platform that showcases best practices in bird rescue and rehabilitation.

Campaign to Reduce Wildlife Trade

Focus: Trade in Wildlife Products; Internet Trade

Partners: State Forestry Administration; CITES Management Authority of China; State Environmental Protection Administration; State Forestry Police Bureau; Conservation International; Wildlife Conservation Society; Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking; WWF; TRAFFIC; International Tiger Coalition; CNMA Yunnan Office; CNMA Xinjiang Autonomous Region Office

Funding: IFAW; Save the Tiger Fund; Bosack Kruger Foundation

Schedule: Ongoing

To reduce market demand and consumption of wildlife and wildlife products, increase law enforcement to combat illegal wildlife trade, and to facilitate compliance to CITES and the implementation of international and domestic laws and regulations, IFAW has conducted campaigns in China to reduce consumption of wildlife species and their parts and products, such as bear bile and tiger bone for use as medicine and tonics and elephant ivory and Tibetan antelope wool for the luxury market. The campaign consists of public awareness initiatives targeting border areas in China, canvassing border crossings and international ports with multilingual posters and providing travelers with brochures. A series of workshops were organized to share information among wildlife law enforcement agencies, customs, border patrol, and police agencies in China and with their respective counterparts in neighboring countries. To assist with the enforcement of wildlife laws and regulations, IFAW funded the production of a series of species identification manuals that cover mammals, turtles and tortoises, birds and butterflies. Internet trade—fast, easy and anonymous—poses new threats to wildlife and challenges to law enforcement. Therefore, IFAW assisted with the investigation of Internet trade in China and seven other countries and provided information to law enforcement agencies and the industry, bringing a heightened level of appreciation for the regulations needed to curtail this new, international form of criminal activity.

Support for Humane Education and the Development of Laws and Regulations for the Humane Treatment of Animals

Focus: Regulation Regarding Companion Animals; Animal Welfare Legislation; Humane Education

Partners: Beijing Human & Animal Environmental Education Center; Hainan Small Animal Protection Association; College of Law at China Technology University; Beijing Public Security Bureau; Lucky Cats (Beijing); Pet SOS (Beijing); Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Second Chance Animal Rescue (Shanghai); Roots and Shoots of Jane Goodall Institute; World Health Organization

Funding: IFAW

Schedule: Ongoing

IFAW provides funding, recommendations and technical support to a variety of local Chinese humane groups, many of which are dog and cat rescue organizations that provide veterinary care for animals, carry out spay/neuter and adoption programs, educate the public about responsible pet ownership and advocate humane policies for companion animals. As dog ownership becomes increasingly popular in China, most city governments are at a loss of how to keep populations under control, prevent rabies outbreaks, and supervise the behavior of dog owners. This inability to cope with the issues has often resulted in massive “dog eradication campaigns” in which stray and even owned dogs are clubbed to death on the street or suffer inhumane conditions before dying in police detention centers. Many cities also set exorbitant fees to discourage dog ownership. Approaching local governments and protesting practices and regulations cruel to companion animals, IFAW was able to stop several dog eradication campaigns throughout China.

In 2003, the Beijing municipal government established the first dog licensing regulations in China that encourage vaccination and spay/neuter surgery. IFAW collaborates with government agencies in Beijing involved in the establishment, implementation and enforcement of regulations that raise pet owner awareness and addresses ways to improve regulations to make them more humane and enforceable. Working with government agencies, the legal community and education institutions, IFAW facilitates workshops to discuss and draft regulations and education materials based on the ethical, social, cultural and economic justifications for the humane treatment of animals.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR CHINA'S ENVIRONMENT

www.ifce.org

Develop a Model of Sustainable Ecological Economic Development for Grassland Restoration in Inner Mongolia

Focus: Private Investment; Grassland Restoration and sustainable ecological economic development.

Partners: Beijing Doctor's Forestry Development, Inc.

Funding: \$650,000 from Beijing Dongshan Machinery Company

Schedule: Initiated 2007; Targeted Completion 2012

The project is to develop a model of grassland restoration and ecological economic development through private investment. The objectives include planting trees, grasses, and bushes to control desertification in approximately 3,000 hectares of degraded grassland and to develop ecological economy on restored lands. The investment is completely private, which is a rare practice in China. The project partners negotiated an agreement on land tenure with local government. The project will help determine whether private investment is more effective than public in promoting sustainable grassland restoration work.

Improve the Biodiversity Conserving Mechanism for Alashan Desert Through Participatory Management, Inner Mongolia, China

Focus: Multi-stakeholder Partnerships; Biodiversity Conservation; Socio-Economic Development

Partners: Alashan League Government; Chinese Academy of Environmental Science

Funding: 1.1 million EU from EU-China Biodiversity Programme; 1.1 million EU from Participating Partners

Schedule: Initiated September 2007; Targeted Completion September 2010

The project is to establish a biodiversity conserving mechanism for Alashan desert through partnerships among governments, public, private and other partners, or the so called G+PPP model. The objectives include: (1) develop an action plan for biodiversity conservation considering social-economic development trends in the region; (2) establish a long-term cooperative mechanism among governments, public, private, and other partners; (3) establish a model for sustainable living, poverty relief and conservation in desert region; (4) conduct public education on biodiversity conservation; (5) Establish a biodiversity monitoring system.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR) CHINA PROGRAM

www.iirr.org

China Environmental Health Project

Focus: Community Outreach Support of the CEHP

Partners: Western Kentucky University; Southwest University of China; Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars

Funding: United States Agency for International Development

Schedule: Initiated September 2006; Targeted Completion 2007

IIRR, acting as the in-country coordinator for the CEHP's knowledge management and information sharing program helps to organize, coordinate and work with Chinese nongovernmental partners to engage local communities, the key beneficiaries and stakeholders of enhancing and improving water quality and public health in the regions, in various project implementation stages. These include: (1) introduce concepts, principles, and importance of community participation and mobilization in development projects; (2) facilitate or provide assistances if needed, in assessing training needs and preparing for training activities; (3) conduct training workshop for Chinese partners to develop capacities in engaging communities for the areas' development and improvement of quality of life; (4) design, plan, and implement socio-economic baseline data collection and analysis with local partners and communities for monitoring and evaluation of project achievements. Throughout the project, participatory approaches will be adopted and used in various activities. Participatory approaches are gradually gaining recognition and importance in China during recent years with their adoption by government and development project implementers to enhance the effectiveness of their projects. These approaches are employed to involve stakeholders who otherwise may not have opportunities to share their interests and concerns and let those be taken into consideration during project development, management and execution processes.

China Orchids AIDS Society Capacity Development Project

Focus: Children and Orphans with HIV/AIDS in Henan Province

Partners: China Orchids AIDS Society

Funding: US Embassy Beijing

Schedule: Initiated July 2007; Targeted Completion June 2008

The China Orchids AIDS Society, based in Beijing, is a grassroots development organization established more than three years ago as an orphanage/school for AIDS orphans in China. The biggest challenges the organization currently faces are to ensure that quality services are consistently and effectively provided to their clients and that their efforts produce the desired outcomes. Ensuring quality and impact would make the organization viable for funding by development donors. Leaders and staff of the organization recognize the need for systematically approaching their work and being able to demonstrate accountability of the organization to their clients and donors. Processes related to planning, monitoring and evaluation, decision-making and resource mobilization could all benefit from increased systematization. Through this capacity development project, IIRR

has been providing assistance and support to this organization with the aim to: (1) assess current capacities and opportunities available to the organization that need to be tapped; (2) identify capacity development gaps and suggest capacity development objectives; (3) address the highest priority capacity development objectives through the development and provision of customized training; and (4) recommend linkages and approaches that would enable the organization to achieve other capacity development objectives.

**Integrated Participatory Planning for Development at the Regional Level:
Development of a Practical Methodology and Training Course Aimed at County and
Township-Level Officials**

Focus: Development and Implementation of Participatory Development Planning

Partners: Regional Development and Research Center (RDRC) of Yunnan University; Development and Reform Commission Yimen County, Yunnan Province

Funding: Ford Foundation

Schedule: Initiated April 2005; Targeted Completion 2007

This project developed a “County Level Participatory Development Planning” methodology for local governments with corresponding short-term training course and supporting training materials aiming to improve the effectiveness of government development plans at the county level, taking into account the concerns and interests of the multi-stakeholders through their participation throughout the planning processes. It helped to introduce and enhance the county planning managers and officials’ concept of “participation” and “participatory approaches”. With the approval of participatory planning methodology by Yimen County’s planning managers and officials, they integrate concepts and approaches of participation into their “11th 5-Year Development Planning of the Yimen County”. The project and its outputs are supported and endorsed by the provincial Development and Reform Commission Planning Office. At the same time, the local partnering organization, RDRC, has developed similar capacities in participatory approach and project management. This project ended in April 2007 and a second phase project aiming to build upon the foundations of the outcomes of the previous project is currently being developed. This follow-up project hopes to continue working with Chinese county as well as provincial governments in local governance and participatory regional planning areas which coincide with the priorities and needs of the nation’s present development strategy.

INTERNATIONAL RIVERS NETWORK

www.irn.org | china.irn.org

China Domestic Campaign

Focus: River Protection; the Nu River

Partners: China Rivers Network; Chinese Domestic NGOs

Funding: Goldman Fund

Schedule: Ongoing

IRN’s China domestic campaign works to protect the Nu River from destructive hydropower development by collaborating with Chinese NGOs and concerned partner organizations downstream (in SE Asia) on project monitoring, media, and government lobbying. IRN liaises with the World Heritage Committee and IUCN (World Conservation Union) to ensure that the World Heritage Committee maintains a strong position on dam construction in the Three Parallel Rivers World Heritage Area. To support activists in China, IRN will work with Chinese partners to publish and distribute a Chinese-language version of our publication, *Dams, Rivers and Rights: An action guide for communities affected by dams*. We will continue to disseminate information on river development and energy alternatives in China, through our English and Chinese web sites and listservs.

China Global Project

Focus: Chinese Financial Institutions; Overseas Infrastructure Projects.

Partners: Informal cooperation with the ECA-Watch network; Friends of the Earth; NGO Forum on Cambodia; Salween Watch network; African Rivers Network; and many other networks and groups, including in China.

Funding: Blue Moon Foundation; Oxfam America

Schedule: Initiated November 2006; Ongoing

Chinese financiers have become leading investors worldwide in mining, forestry and energy sectors. China Exim Bank has become one of the world's largest export credit agencies, soon to overtake the World Bank in lending volume. IRN works with its partners to monitor the environmental and social impacts of Chinese overseas dam projects, and encourages financial institutions to adopt internationally acknowledged environmental and social standards. Through the China Global Project, IRN monitors infrastructure projects financed by Chinese institutions in countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Laos, and Sudan; facilitates dialogue between Chinese financing institutions and project stakeholders; and creates public awareness among civil society groups, the media, and academics on the growing global impact of Chinese financial institutions. The China Global Project will produce a citizen's guide on Chinese dam projects and a major report on the environmental responsibility of financial institutions.

IUCN-THE WORLD CONSERVATION UNION CHINA LIAISON OFFICE

<http://www.iucn.org>

Chatham House Dialogues: Forest Governance and the Chinese Timber Trade

Focus: Illegal Logging

Partners: Chatham House; Forest Trends

Funding: DFID (UK)

Schedule: Initiated April 2007; Targeted Completion November 2008

Illegal logging and the international trade in illegally logged timber is a critical problem for many timber-producing countries in the developing world. China's forest product imports have grown dramatically in recent years, catapulting the country to a top role in the global trade. In many cases, increasing trade flows are associated with issues such as unsustainable harvesting, corruption, and lack of satisfactory livelihood opportunities for forest-dependent communities. Identification of priority issues and possible solutions, however, requires a clearer understanding of the status of and trends associated with the forest sectors and forest product trade of China's Asia Pacific suppliers. This project will support a preparatory phase and three meetings over eighteen months, which will aim to develop a process in China that supports local civil society groups in their efforts to engage government, the private sector and the international forest community to fight illegal logging and related trade. This process will be designed to reflect the needs of Chinese stakeholders and will be hosted in partnership by Chatham House, Forest Trends and IUCN's China Liaison Office.

HKKH Regional Partnership Project

Focus: Sustainable Mountain Ecosystem Management

Partners: *Regional Level:* The World Conservation Union (IUCN); International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD); Committee for High Altitude Scientific and Technological Research (Ev-K²-CNR); *Cooperazione e Sviluppo/Cooperation and Development (CESVI).*

National/ Local Level: Remain to be identified

Funding: DGCS (Italy)

Schedule: Initiated 2006; Targeted Completion 2009

The HKKH Regional Partnership Project (Institutional Consolidation for the Coordinated and Integrated Monitoring of Natural Resources towards Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation in the Hindu Kush – Karakoram – Himalaya Mountain complex) aims at consolidation

of institutional capacity for systemic planning and management at the local, national and regional levels, focusing on poverty reduction and on biodiversity conservation in the Hindu Kush - Karakorum - Himalaya region. At local level, the Project proposes to focus on three national parks: Sagarmatha National Park (SNP) in Nepal, Central Karakoram National Park (CKNP) in Pakistan and Qomolangma Nature Preserve (QNP) in Tibet Autonomous Region of PR China. Activities in SNP and CKNP have been started already. The Project is implemented by IUCN in partnership with ICIMOD, Ev-K²-CNR and CESVI.

Livelihoods & Landscapes Strategy (LLS)

Focus: Sustainable Use and Conservation of Forest Biodiversity; Rural Poverty

Partners: TBD

Funding: DGIS (Netherlands)

Schedule: Initiated 2007; Targeted Completion 2010

The LLS is a Dutch funded global forest program spearheaded by IUCN, with a significant geographic component in China. The program is a direct response to achieving two of the major challenges facing sustainable development today. The first is how to find practical ways to support governments and donors in ensuring that the benefits of national poverty reduction strategies reach the rural poor, and in particular those who are highly dependent on natural resources including forests and trees. In this respect the Strategy will explicitly align with nationally determined development priorities and seek to broaden the range of actors, notably civil society and private sector partners, contributing to on-going harmonized transformational processes. In doing so, the Strategy will directly confront many of the difficult issues that influence the extent to which forests make a contribution to poor people's lives including rights and tenure, natural resource governance arrangements, making markets work for low income producers and optimizing the flow of ecosystems services that people and nature depend upon in productive, and sometimes degraded, landscapes. By strengthening the relationship between forests and rural poverty reduction, the Strategy will be responding to a second global challenge, namely how to reverse the current lack of momentum in implementing international commitments on sustainable forest use and conservation and therefore address the slippage of forests-related issues within international development.

Regional Countdown 2010 Hub in China

Focus: To Establish a Countdown 2010 Hub in China

Partners: International and Local Environmental Organizations in China

Funding: European Commission

Schedule: Ongoing

Countdown 2010 is a powerful network of active partners working together towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target. Championed by the IUCN Regional Office for Europe, the initiative has attracted the active engagement of more than 150 partners ranging from national governments to local and regional authorities, from non-governmental organizations to private companies. With the 2010 biodiversity target at the heart of IUCN's mission, the European Commission is supporting the establishment of Countdown 2010 Hubs in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The aim of the Countdown 2010 is to gain public attention for the challenge of saving biodiversity by 2010, encourage and support the full implementation of existing commitment to save the biodiversity and to engage all necessary stakeholders in the process. The official launch event for Countdown 2010 China Hub is September 7, 2007 in Beijing.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (NDI)

www.ndi.org

Environmental Law Enforcement Handbook

Focus: Access to Information

Partners: Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims (CLAPV) and Shenyang Environmental Protection Bureau (EPB)

Schedule: Initiated 2005; Completed 2007

A handbook prepared by CLAPV and the Shenyang EPB answers questions for EPB officials faced with the need to offer the public participatory opportunities in environmental governance decisions, and provide transparency under existing Chinese laws. The handbook was completed in June 2007 and the table of contents was translated into English in July 2007.

Practical Handbook for Environmental Protection NGOs

Focus: NGOs Participation in Environmental Governance

Partners: School of Law and Politics, Ocean University, Qingdao; Shandong Provincial Environmental Protection School; Shandong Provincial Environmental Protection Bureau (EPB)

Schedule: Initiated 2005; Targeted Completion 2007

NDI is working with its partners to create a handbook for environmental NGO leaders and members to promote their participation in environmental governance in China. NDI's partners have collected and itemized domestic laws and policies on environmental protection, public participation, and successful or abortive cases of different types of NGO participation in environmental governance activities. A draft of the handbook is expected to be completed by August 2007.

Training Workshops on Farmers' Cooperative Associations

Focus: Train pilot farmers' Cooperative Associations; Promote Public Participation; Governance Transparency

Partners: State Office of Comprehensive Agricultural Development (SOCAD), Ministry of Finance; World Bank

Schedule: Initiated 2006; Completed 2007

A training program for ten pilot farmers' cooperative associations (FCAs), two in each of five provinces, including Henan, Anhui, Shandong, Jiangsu, and Hebei. The purpose is to introduce the international experience on public participation and information transparency as it relates to FCAs, and to promote full participation by members in FCA governance decision-making. NDI and SOCAD conducted a four-day training workshop in April 2007, led by three NDI-sponsored instructors. The training was preceded by a fifteen-day field inspection where two of the instructors traveled to each of the ten pilot farmers' cooperative associations.

Training Workshops on Stakeholder Involvement in Payments for Environmental Services

Focus: Public participation in the ecological compensation process to public stakeholders

Partners: State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA); Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy (PRCEE)

Schedule: 2007

NDI and PRCEE have agreed to conduct a payment of environmental services (PES) project that will develop a scalable mechanism for public participation in the concrete decision-making necessitated by PES theory, including: how to identify beneficiary groups and groups bearing the burden; how to assure their substantive input into the policymaking process; and how to quantify benefits and burdens. The program will consist of a workshop for government officials and academicians on the issue of stakeholder participation in eco-compensation or PES arrangements. The workshop will emphasize the application of PES to nature preserves, small watersheds, and critical habitats, with special attention given nature preserves where private citizens live. The workshop, scheduled for October 2007, will progress from academic theory to practical application.

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL: CHINA PROGRAM

www.nrdc.org

Agenda 21 Building Demonstration Project

Focus: Energy Efficiency; Green Buildings; Global Warming

Partners: U.S. Department of Energy; Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology; Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL); ACCORD21 Coalition; Alliance to Save Energy

Funding: W. Alton Jones Foundation; MacArthur Foundation

Schedule: Initiated 1999; Ongoing

NRDC continues to manage and monitor the performance of a path-breaking energy efficient building demonstration project in Beijing. The 130,000 square foot office building, located inside the southwest third ring road in downtown Beijing, houses the offices of the National Research Center on Technology for Sustainable Development and the Administrative Center for China's Agenda 21. The building was officially awarded a LEED Gold plaque in March 2006 and became China's first LEED-certified building. This project also received the Ministry of Construction's first Green Building Innovation Award. Since becoming operational in 2005, the building has used 73 percent less energy and 60 percent less water than a conventional office. More information can be found at www.accord21.org and <http://www.nrdc.org/international/default.asp>. Currently, NRDC is working with DOE and MOST to coordinate the completion of an energy efficient demonstration and learning center, called the Center of Excellence, on the second floor of the Agenda 21 building. The purpose of the Center will be to promote public and professional education on green buildings and building energy efficiency. NRDC will also serve on the Steering Committee of the Center of Excellence.

Beijing Municipality Building Retrofit Program

Focus: Energy Efficiency; Green Buildings; Global Warming

Partners: Beijing Environment and Energy Efficiency Center; Beijing Development Reform Commission

Funding: Natural Resources Defense Council

Schedule: Initiated 2006; Ongoing

NRDC has signed an agreement with Beijing Municipality to assist with a city-wide building retrofit program. The long-term goal of this program is to improve the energy and environmental performance of all existing government and large commercial buildings through the use of market incentives. In the initial demonstration phase, Beijing will retrofit ten government buildings and 33 large commercial buildings. Based on the results, Beijing will develop effective building retrofit technical standards, as well as best practices and financial incentive policies. NRDC will collaborate with the Beijing Environment and Energy Efficiency Center on energy conservation and environmental protection issues, providing expertise on environmental laws and standards, policy development and implementation, material recommendations, technology training and renovation strategies.

Building Capacity for Public Participation in Environmental Protection

Focus: Environmental Enforcement; Transparency; Civic Participation; NGO, Community and Government Capacity Building

Partners: China University of Political Science; Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims; China Environmental Culture Promotion Association; Zhongnan University of Economics and Law; Global Village of Beijing; Green Earth Volunteers; Peking University; Shanghai Jiaotong University; Sun Yat-Sen University; Friends of Nature

Funding: Natural Resources Defense Council

Schedule: Initiated 2004; Ongoing

In recent years, awareness of the need for public involvement in decisions that affect the quality of the environment has grown rapidly in China in all quarters, including government, legal circles,

academia, media and the general public. Indeed, various levels of government in China have passed, promulgated or issued over 250 laws, regulations and policy documents concerning open information, public participation or access to justice. NRDC is working with a variety of local partners to build public and government capacity to utilize these new public participation rights to improve environmental protection. These activities include:

- *Legal Trainings*: an ongoing series of legal trainings for environmental NGOs, community groups, and journalists covering topics such as environmental enforcement, public participation in the environmental impact assessment process and open environmental information;
- *Regulatory Reform*: a project to advise the China University of Political Science and Law, Environmental Resources Law Research and Service Center (aka Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims) on the drafting of a comprehensive model regulation on environmental public participation for China's State Environmental Protection Administration; and
- *www.greenlaw.org.cn*: the development and launch of China's first on-line resource devoted to environmental public participation at www.greenlaw.org.cn, which includes plain language explanations of environmental public participation rights, a comprehensive online database of public participation laws and regulations, and localized citizen guides with detailed instructions and practical information on utilizing environmental public participation rights.

Demand Side Management in Jiangsu Province

Focus: Energy Efficiency; Demand Side Management; Clean Power, Global Warming

Partners: Jiangsu Provincial Economic & Trade Commission; China State Grid Company DSM Center; China-US Energy Efficiency Alliance; Green Energy Economics Group; California Public Utilities Commission; California Energy Commission

Funding: China Sustainable Energy Program of the Energy and Packard Foundation; Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP); China U.S. Energy Efficiency Alliance; Natural Resources Defense Council

Schedule: Ongoing

NRDC and the China-US Energy Efficiency Alliance are 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. Our 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. NRDC is helping Jiangsu to develop all aspects of their DSM program design including: (1) the type, structure and level of financial incentives 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. To aid in this effort, NRDC has conducted site-specific technical, economic and financial analyses of several of China's Top 1000 most energy-intensive factories in Jiangsu. NRDC and the Alliance also serve as Implementing Parties 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.

Development of a National Implementation Manual on Demand Side Management including a Protocol for Monitoring and Verification

Focus: Energy Efficiency; Demand Side Management; Clean Power; Global Warming

Partners: China National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC); China State Grid Corporation DSM Center; Southern California Edison Company; PG&E Corporation; Green Energy Economics Group

Funding: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership; China Sustainable Energy Program of the Energy and Packard Foundations; China-U.S. Energy Efficiency Alliance; Natural Resources Defense Council

Schedule: Initiated 2007; Targeted Completion 2008

In July 2007, as an immediate follow-up to the first DSM Forum, NRDC and the China-US Energy Efficiency Alliance co-chaired with the National Development and Reform Commission and the State Grid Company's DSM Center a Launch Workshop on the Compilation of a DSM National Implementation Manual. The workshop officially kicked off the team's joint work to develop a set of tools and criteria incorporating international best practices for central and local governments to ensure that the nationwide DSM implementation be conducted in a systematic and consistent way and produce expected results of energy efficiency improvement and emission reduction.

Energy Efficient Building Code Development and Implementation

Focus: Energy Efficiency; Global Warming

Partners: Research Institute for Standards and Norms; Ministry of Construction; Chinese Academy of Building Research; Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL); Shanghai Energy Conservation Supervision Center; Shanghai Pacific Energy Center; Shanghai Construction Commission; Chongqing Construction Commission; Chongqing University; Chongqing Building Technology Development Center; Shenzhen Municipal Design Research Institute; Shenzhen Construction Commission; Shanghai Real Estate Science Research Institute; RESNET

Funding: U.S. Department of Energy; China Sustainable Energy Program of the Energy and Packard Foundations; Global Environment Facility

Schedule: Initiated 1999; Ongoing

NRDC and LBNL have assisted China in the development of national commercial building standard as well as residential building energy standards for two of China's three major climate zones, the Transition Zone, which covers the entire Yangtze River Basin, and the southern Cooling Zone. NRDC is now providing comments on a draft energy code upgrade that will harmonize residential standards for all climate zones. In addition, NRDC is now participating in a major effort to ensure that the standards are properly implemented. NRDC is developing a partnership with the Shanghai Real Estate Science Research Institute and RESNET, the American quality assurance organization for energy ratings. The project will establish a regional effort in Shanghai for home inspections that is harmonized with the RESNET standard and will be approved by the municipal authorities. The creation of a RESNET-style rating system in China will serve not only the function of assisting in code compliance, but also of allowing energy to be incorporated into the real estate property valuation process. NRDC will also serve as a consultant to the Chongqing Building Technology Development Center of the Chongqing Construction Commission under the NDRC / UNDP / GEF China End-Use Energy Efficiency Project (EUEEP). NRDC's role in this project will be to introduce the establishment, implementation, results of and barriers to the Moscow energy passport system, analyze the suitability of this system in China, and provide a proposal and advice on how to adapt the energy passport system for use in China.

Environmental Health and Law

Focus: Environmental Health; Utilization of Legal Tools for Environmental Protection

Partners: China University of Political Science and Law; Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims; Zhongnan University of Economics and Law; Peking University School of Public Health; State Environmental Protection Administration; Ministry of Health

Funding: Rockefeller Brothers Fund; Natural Resources Defense Council

Schedule: Initiated in summer 2007; Ongoing

In China, awareness of the public health impacts of environmental pollution is growing in government and academic circles, as well as with the general public. Nonetheless, there has been little collaboration among the legal professionals and policymakers focused on regulatory reform and enforcement, and the health professionals who understand the scientific basis of the connections between environmental pollution and public health. This project seeks to bring together legal and health professionals to conduct research and develop sound, science-based policy recommendations to create the systems necessary to prevent environmental health harms before they happen and to limit risk and obtain relief for the public when harms do occur. Two teams of legal experts and medical professionals will work in collaboration with government officials to produce research in these areas.

Fuel Cell Vehicle Development and Commercialization

Focus: Sustainable Urban Transportation; Urban Air Pollution Mitigation

Partners: Tongji University; Jiaotong University; Energy Research Institute of the National Development and Reform Commission; South-North Institute for Sustainable Development; Taiwan Institute for Economic Research

Funding: Blue Moon Fund; Energy Foundation; W. Alton Jones Foundation

Schedule: Initiated 2001; Ongoing

This project supports the development and commercialization of fuel cell vehicles (FCV) in China, a key R&D focus of China's Five-Year Plans since 2000. Through organizing conferences, policy research, and academic visits, NRDC has catalyzed collaboration between Chinese and foreign institutions and raised public awareness. Since 2005, the project has been working closely with Tongji University to create a nonprofit partnership in Shanghai to promote FCV commercialization. In 2006-2007, NRDC has collaborated with Tongji University's School of Automotive Studies to plan on a large-fleet FCV demonstration and electric vehicle (EV) to be used at the 2010 World Expo in Shanghai. It has been proposed that 130 EV transit buses, 40 FC Buses, 140 FC mini cars, 20 FC cars, and 40 FC vans be used in the transportation system for the 2010 Expo.

Green Building Standards Development

Focus: Green Building Policy

Partners: Ministry of Construction; Ministry of Science and Technology; Municipalities of Chongqing, Shanghai and Shenzhen

Funding: Natural Resources Defense Council

Schedule: Initiated 2002, Ongoing

In addition to the regulatory push of mandatory standards and regulations, NRDC is working to help China promote voluntary "market-pull" programs in green buildings to promote performance beyond minimum standards. NRDC is working with the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Science and Technology to adapt and translate LEED, the US green building rating system, to fit China's needs. NRDC was also the only nongovernmental organization to participate in the development of a green building design standard for Shenzhen, the first of its kind in China. This is the first time that an international organization has served this type of official role in the approval process for a Chinese regulation. The Ministry of Construction hopes that the Shenzhen green building design standard will serve as a template for other regions. NRDC is also working to develop voluntary green building promotion councils at the local and national level throughout China. It helped Shanghai develop its Green Building Promotion Council, the first such voluntary green

building council in China. NRDC worked with the Ministry of Construction to organize an international Intelligent and Green Building conference in 2005. This conference kicked off a national level Green Building Promotion Council under the Ministry of Construction. NRDC is now in the process of drafting applications to the US Green Building Council on behalf of several organizations who wish to obtain LEED certification authority.

Greenwatch: Industrial Environmental Open Information Project

Focus: Greening the Supply Chain; Open Environmental Information in Industry

Partners: Jiangsu Academy of Environmental Science

Funding: NRDC

Schedule: Initiated in 2006; Ongoing

Over the past year, NRDC has initiated a pilot scale project based on the Greenwatch program, a public ranking system of factories, which posts results in local public newspapers. In collaboration with the Jiangsu Academy of Environmental Science, NRDC has collected and updated data on the rankings of all facilities in Jiangsu Province and started to work with multiple retailers to encourage better environmental performance through market-based mechanisms. The main elements of this initiative for the coming year are: 1) working with multinational companies to use environmental performance as a criteria for doing business with suppliers in China; 2) assisting individual factories in China to improve their performance; and 3) working with the Chinese government to improve its capabilities to gauge environmental performance of problematic factories across the country. Among the industries involved, NRDC first selected textile dyeing as a focus of the project. NRDC has undertaken an expert audit of a number of factories to determine more specifically the nature of pollution problems, developed strategies for improving those factories, and are working on a more accurate ranking system for the environmental performance of factories in this industry. We also plan to hold a workshop this year, which includes both textile manufactures and retailers, so that retailers will have a chance to push their suppliers to adopt greener practices that are better for the environment.

Improving the Energy Efficiency of External Power Supplies

Focus: Energy Efficiency

Partner: China Certification Center for Energy Conservation Product

Funding: China Sustainable Energy Program

Schedule: Initiated 2003; Ongoing

Power supplies are the ubiquitous black boxes that are used in consumer and office electronics products to convert incoming AC power to the DC power needed to operate these devices. Unfortunately, most of the power supplies used are relatively inefficient and convert a sizable fraction of the valuable incoming electricity to waste heat. NRDC estimates that the United States can reduce its electricity consumption by one to two percent simply by moving to more efficient power supplies. As more than 75 percent of the world's power supplies are manufactured in China, NRDC is working closely with the Chinese CECP (Certification Center for Energy Conservation Product) to improve the efficiency of these objects through development of a performance specification and product label. This effort represents the first ever joint project to harmonize the test method, metric and performance levels for a product between the United States and China. As a result NRDC helped establish a single worldwide specification for external power supplies that has been adopted on a voluntary basis in China, Australia, and the United States through consumer labeling programs like ENERGY STAR. In the next few years, this specification will become mandatory for all external power supplies sold in China. If the whole world adopted these efficiency labeling programs, this could prevent the construction of more than 6 large coal plants, each costing roughly \$1 billion U.S. by reducing demand. NRDC is currently participating in or leading similar efforts to establish new worldwide energy efficiency standards for televisions, computers, and compact fluorescent lamps.

Pre-feasibility Study for Establishing an Efficiency Power Plant Demonstration Project in Guangdong Province

Focus: Energy Efficiency Power Plants; Demand Side Management; Clean Power; Global Warming

Partners: Asian Development Bank; National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC); Guangdong Provincial Economic Commission; Guangdong Development and Reform Commission; Guangdong Provincial Finance Bureau; Guangdong Provincial Energy Conservation Center; China-US Energy Efficiency Alliance; Optimal Energy; Regulatory Assistance Project; Green Energy Economics Group; Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory; Energy Research Institute

Funding: Asian Development Bank; China-US Energy Efficiency Alliance

Schedule: Pre-feasibility Study Completed 2007

NRDC was part of an expert team selected by 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) 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. Part A provided assistance to the Power Division of the Economic Operations Bureau in formulating a policy and regulatory framework to enable development of EPP projects, while part B consisted of a pre-feasibility study of an EPP project in Guangdong to pave the way for a potential ADB loan to implement the project.

Promoting Carbon Capture and Storage

Focus: Climate Change; Carbon Capture and Storage

Partners: Chinese Academy of Sciences; Ministry of Science and Technology

Funding: The Blue Moon Fund; China Sustainable Energy Program of the Energy; Packard Foundations

Schedule: Initiated 2003; Ongoing

Working with Chinese experts, NRDC examined technical, regulatory, economic and institutional barriers to the development of polygeneration in China and provided suggestions to China’s 2005-2020 Science and Technology Development Plan. The project also supported MOST to draw up a roadmap for the development and demonstration of coal gasification technology and examined CCS potentials and opportunities in China. With funding from the Energy Foundation, the project is collaborating with the Chinese Academy of Sciences to facilitate the development of China’s first group of IGCC demonstration projects through a cost analysis and recommending government incentives. NRDC will also advise its Chinese partners on the largest global latest developments in CCS.

Reduction of Mercury Consumption in China

Focus: Intentional Mercury Use

Partners: Chemical Registration Center of China’s State Environmental Protection Administration; Chinese Battery Association; Jiangsu Academy of Environmental Science

Funding: NRDC

Schedule: Initiated in 2004; Ongoing

Since late 2004, NRDC has been collaborating with the Chemical Registration Center (CRC) of China’s State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) to develop an improved understanding of China’s mercury supply and demand profile. In 2005, the project looked into two of China’s most significant mercury-consuming sectors: vinyl chloride and battery manufacturing, resulting in new consumption estimates which signify China’s important role in achieving meaningful global mercury supply and demand reduction. Additional data was also obtained on China mercury

production and imports. In 2006, NRDC and CRC studied two more sectors: lamps and measuring equipment manufacturing. The study provides the most recent estimates of mercury use in these two sectors. Starting in 2007, NRDC began making efforts to help China shift to mercury-free or reduced mercury alternative processes, practices and products. NRDC will first work on the vinyl chloride industry, trying to reduce mercury use through establishing precise technologies for calcium carbide processes and promoting the shift away from manufacturing processes that use mercury. Studies about the life cycle of batteries with mercury are also under way. By figuring out the purchaser of these batteries, NRDC strives to eliminate the use of such batteries through market-based mechanisms.

Rural Renewable Energy and Poverty Alleviation

Focus: Rural Poverty Alleviation; Renewable Energy Promotion

Partners: Foreign Capital Project Management Center (FCPMC), State Council Leading Group Office on Poverty Alleviation

Funding: NRDC

Schedule: Initiated July 2007; Ongoing

This project will involve a number of collaborative case studies with the FCPMC in poverty stricken regions in western provinces to understand the feasibility of utilizing renewable energy as a tool for poverty alleviation. The outputs will be policy recommendations to the State Council on strategies for enhancing economic well-being and reducing environmental problems brought on by energy consumption in rural areas. A number of specific pilot locations will be selected to demonstrate the feasibility of these recommendations.

Strengthening the Role of Law in Environmental Protection

Focus: Strengthening China's Environmental Legal Framework; Capacity Building for Lawyers, Judges and Government Officials; Utilization of Legal Tools for Environmental Protection

Partners: China University of Political Science; Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims; Zhongnan University of Economics and Law; All-China Lawyers Association; Sichuan Provincial Lawyers Association

Funding: Natural Resources Defense Council

Schedule: Initiated 2004; Ongoing

China has made numerous strides in recent years toward developing a broad legal framework for protection of the environment. Nonetheless, poor enforcement is a widely acknowledged problem. NRDC is working with local partners to enhance the capacity of lawyers and judges to enhance their role in environmental enforcement. Our projects in this area include:

- *Judges-Lawyers Training:* collaboration and international exchange with the China University of Political Science and Law, Environmental Resources Law Research and Service Center (aka Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims) on an annual training for judges, lawyers and environmental officials on environmental law and enforcement;
- *Lawyers Roundtables:* a series of lawyers roundtables, held in cooperation with local partners, to discuss key issues in environmental law and utilization of legal tools to promote environmental protection;
- *Environmental Legal Citizens Guide:* the creation of a comprehensive citizens guide on environmental law and legal dispute resolution; and
- *Legal and Policy Research:* collaborations with local partners on research into international models for improved environmental enforcement.

Support for the Development of National Energy Efficiency Policies and Programs

Focus: Energy Efficiency; Demand Side Management; Clean Power, 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; China-US Energy Efficiency Alliance
Funding: China-U.S. Energy Efficiency Alliance; China Sustainable Energy Program of the Energy and Packard Foundations; Natural Resources Defense Council

Schedule: Ongoing

NRDC and the China-US Energy Efficiency Alliance provide 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, NRDC helps to share experience gained with DSM programs in California and elsewhere in the United States.

Urban Smart Growth

Focus: Sustainable Urban Planning and Development; Sustainable Transportation

Partners: Human Settlement Council of the Real Estate and Housing Research Association of China

Funding: Natural Resources Defense Council

Schedule: Initiated 2005; Ongoing

This project aims to introduce Smart Growth principles and best practices to Chinese city planners and administrators. While three decades of rapid urbanization in China has brought about tremendous positive outcomes – from helping lift hundreds of millions of people out of poverty to making major contributions to economic growth, it has simultaneously spawned or intensified environmental pollution and natural resources depletion. Auto-centered urban planning and wasteful land use in development are stark features of numerous city plans. Concerned about this unsustainable trend, NRDC has published articles and made presentations to policymakers highlighting the problems and offering Smart Growth solutions. Earlier this year, NRDC began to collaborate with the Human Settlement Council of China to analyze the applicability of the LEED-ND neighborhood development rating system to Chinese situations and seek opportunities to demonstrate Smart Growth and Green Buildings considerations in one or two city planning processes. The project will aim to develop detailed policy recommendations for China's Ministry of Construction.

PACIFIC ENVIRONMENT

<http://www.pacificenvironment.org>

Organization Background

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. As part of our work, Pacific Environment provides grants and capacity building support to emerging Chinese NGOs. All grants are targeted to enable up-and-coming groups to hire and retain staff, enhancing both their professional capacity and efficacy in accomplishing their environmental goals. By supplementing our grants with guidance and program facilitation in the form of workshops, networking opportunities and international attention, Pacific Environment is contributing to the overall development of an effective Chinese environmental movement. Pacific Environment's current campaign focus in China is working to address water pollution, an issue of critical importance to at both the local and national level within China. We also partner with Chinese groups on marine conservation and endangered species trade projects.

Marine Issues

Focus: Biodiversity Protection; Endangered Species Trade; Seafood Consumption; Coral Conservation

Partners: Dalian Wild Bird Society; Green Eyes; Green Korea; Hainan Green Sunshine; WildAid; Green Oasis; Shanghai Wild Bird Association

Funding: Global Greengrants Fund; Wallace Global Fund; Oceans Foundation; Individual Donors

Schedule: Initiated 2001; Ongoing

Pacific Environment supports local groups in China to work on endangered species trade campaigns, specifically around sharks, coral and various bird, reptile and amphibian species. Pacific Environment has also organized a series of workshops in China around these issues and promoted increased outreach activities by local NGOs.

Water Pollution

Focus: Capacity Building for Chinese NGOs; NGO Network Facilitation

Partners: Green Eyes; Green Longjiang; Green Stone; Xinjiang Conservation Fund; Green Hanjiang; Guizhouren Net; Dalian Environmental Resources Center; Green Anhui; Green Oasis; Green Camel Bell; Green Student Forum; Defenders of Tai Lake

Funding: Sigrid Rausing Trust; Open Society Institute; 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 partnered with a dozen environmental groups in China all working to address local water pollution issues. Pacific Environment helps these groups develop from volunteer-run clubs to effective professional NGOs. This work takes many forms, from reviewing project plans and budgets, to helping implement programs, to assisting with access to international media. Pacific Environment is also working with these groups to create a nation-wide 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

<http://www.rootsandshoots.org>

The Jane Goodall Institute China/ Roots & Shoots Website: www.jgichina.org

Roots & Shoots Shanghai Website: <http://www.jgi-shanghai.org>

Organization Background

Roots & Shoots is a global environmental and humanitarian program for youth under the auspices of the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI). The three offices of JGI, located in Beijing, Shanghai and Chengdu, offer a forum to bring young people together (within their school environment), providing the opportunity to explore and understand their connection to the environment, nature, and community, and to make a difference by taking action in their own unique way. Roots & Shoots emphasizes intercultural interaction and promotes care and concern for the environment, animals, and other people through community service projects and educational activities.

ROOTS & SHOOTS BEIJING AND CHENGDU PROGRAMS

Animal Welfare Teacher Training

Focus: Animal Welfare

Partners: Roots & Shoots Chengdu Office; Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)

Funding: RSPCA

Schedule: May, 2007; Follow-Up November 2007

R&S Chengdu and RSPCA held the Animal Welfare Education Training Program May 25-27, 2007. This training focused on teacher leaders of R&S groups in southwest China. The trainers were David F. Coggan and Paul Littlefair, both from RSPCA. Altogether, 21 trainees took part, including ten primary school R&S group teachers, one middle school R&S group teacher and one middle school headmaster, two teachers and three headmasters from high school R&S groups, three staff from R&S Chengdu office, and one person from Heifer International Chengdu Office. Paul Littlefair also gave a lecture on animal welfare on the last day of the three-day training course.

Dragon Recycling

Focus: Cartridge and Hardware Recycling; E-waste Education

Partners: Hewlett-Packard; Beijing Roots & Shoots Middle Schools and Universities

Funding: Hewlett-Packard Asia Pacific

Schedule: Initiated December 2004; First Phase Completed June 2005; Second Phase Completed June 2006

Recycling facilities were set up in Roots & Shoots schools for used printer cartridges and e-waste. A promotional campaign and workshop was set up in each school to educate the students and teachers on the importance of appropriate e-waste disposal, and students organized awareness-raising activities in their schools while collecting cartridges. The second phase included local universities collecting old hardware to be recycled. In the first phase, 17 local and international schools joined the program; 50 schools and university participated in the second phase.

Eco-Action Beijing “Saving Our Water”

Focus: Water Conservation

Partners: Teachers and Roots & Shoots students from 40 Middle Schools; Chevron (China); Wooha.com

Funding: Chevron; Wooha.com

Schedule: Initiated March; Ongoing June 2007 (2nd semester of academic year)

In order to raise awareness about the severe water shortage in Beijing and get young people concerned and taking action, R&S Beijing designed this program in partnership with 40 middle schools, mostly in Beijing, but also in other cities. The program consisted of a training workshop for teachers, student leaders, and volunteer mentors; a curriculum introducing the Beijing water crisis, how to read a water meter, how to draw a water map, and other activities for students to help them understand and conserve water; and a project blog for R&S groups to post their project outputs, lessons learned.

Pride Campaign

Focus: Local Level Conservation; Pride in Environmental Resources in rural Sichuan Province

Partners: Baishuihe National Nature Reserve; Chengdu Environmental Protection Bureau; Pengzhou Education Bureau; Pengzhou TV; Jiufeng Home Stay Association

Funding: Critical Eco-system Partnership Fund; WWF; Roots & Shoots; Chevron

Schedule: Initiated 2003; First Phase Completed 2005; Second Phase Ongoing

In the first phase, R&S developed a series of promotional materials featuring a local flagship species—the Golden Pheasant—and distributed them in villages surrounding Bai Shui He Nature Reserve as a method of raising environmental awareness and appreciation of local ecology. We also developed educational materials focusing on local environmental awareness, and R&S groups in the schools in which they were used. In the second phase, R&S continued this work and, due to the area’s increased tourism and its effect on the local environment, worked with a group of local tourist guesthouses to help them implement more sustainable practices in their businesses. A series of materials promoting awareness of the local environment was also developed to be distributed to incoming tourists.

Roots & Shoots/ IFAW Animal Care Seed Fund

Focus: Animal Protection and Awareness

Partners: Roots & Shoots Beijing and Chengdu Offices; International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) China Office

Funding: IFAW

Schedule: Initiated January 2007; Ongoing

IFAW supports Roots & Shoots groups with seed funding of up to 500 RMB to support projects helping animals. To date, 9 different R&S groups from around China have received seed funding for their animal projects.

Roots & Shoots Youth Leadership Summit

Focus: Networking; R&S Capacity Building

Partners: Roots & Shoots Group Leaders from Around China

Funding: Currently Seeking Funding

Schedule: November 17 and 18, 2007

Jane Goodall's visit to Beijing in November 2007 was the backdrop for this summit of R&S groups from around China. This event consisted of activities to encourage inter-group communication on R&S activities in China, workshops on how to improve projects and resources for R&S groups, as well as seminars on environmental, animal and social issues in China. Representatives from approximately 100 R&S groups in China were invited to this event.

ROOTS & SHOOTS SHANGHAI PROGRAMS

Carbon Footprint/Tree Planting Program

Focus: Tree Planting; Carbon Footprint Mitigation

Partners: Green Life NPO and Youth League in Kunlun Qi, Inner Mongolia

Funding: Corporate and individual donations

Schedule: Initiated April 2007; Ongoing

JGI-Shanghai launched a Carbon Footprint/Tree Planting program on its website (www.jgi-shanghai.org), which offers schools a way to pay purchase trees to be planted in a tree plantation in Inner Mongolia (www.npo-greenlife.com). JGI-Shanghai aims to recruit every public school in Shanghai (over 1,300) to join this Carbon Footprint Program. The R&S Program will assist participating schools in calculating their annual CO₂ footprint and then the schools will raise funds to plant trees in Inner Mongolia to offset their CO₂ emissions. The program will be ongoing, with schools working to reduce their carbon footprint each year.

Environmental Curriculum

Focus: Environmental Education

Partners: Alcoa Foundation; Shanghai Roots & Shoots schools

Funding: Alcoa Foundation

Schedule: Initiated April 2005; Ongoing

JGI-Shanghai developed a Roots & Shoots bilingual curriculum to promote environmental education in local schools. The curriculum focuses on hands-on activities, a very unique approach in China, and is taught two to 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. R&S hopes to instill a sense of responsibility and compassion for all living things in these students.

Yellow Pages Recycling

Focus: Recycling

Partners: Shanghai Yellow Pages/Verizon; Shanghai Roots & Shoots schools

Funding: Shanghai Yellow Pages/Verizon

Schedule: Initiated 2003; Ongoing (Annually 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 residential 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.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, CHINA PROGRAM

www.nature.org/china | www.tnc.org.cn

TNC'S NATIONAL LEVEL INITIATIVES

China Biodiversity Conservation Blueprint

Focus: Biodiversity Research and Assessment; Nature Reserve Protection Policy Advocacy

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); and other international organizations and NGOs dedicated to biodiversity conservation

Funding: Caterpillar; Cargill; TNC Great Rivers Partnership; SEPA; Kerry Holdings; Invest Gain Ltd.; Shangri-La Asia Ltd.; Shun Hing Education & Charity Fund; United Capital Investment Group; and individual donors

Schedule: Initiated 2006; Targeted Completion 2008

The Nature Conservancy's Conservation Blueprint initiative aims to create a comprehensive, scientific map of China's biodiversity, and to redesign and expand the country's nature reserve system—giving China the tools to protect the country's natural treasures for future generations. At present, the project has completed an assessment of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems of the Upper Yangtze River Basin, taking the first steps to identifying priority areas of utmost ecological significance in the region. The fruits of this research will support the formulation of the Sichuan Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and serve as the foundation for the next phase of the project—a nationwide, comprehensive conservation blueprint for all of China.

Forest Climate Community and Biodiversity

Focus: Forestry Protection; Climate Change; Community Development; Biodiversity Conservation

Partners: Conservation International; Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA); State Forestry Administration (SFA); China Green Foundation

Funding: Edwards Mother Earth Foundation; Cargill; 3M; and individual donors

Schedule: Initiated 2005; Ongoing

The overall goal of this project is to improve the quality and environmental benefits 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. The Nature Conservancy and Conservation International have assisted the China Green Foundation and the State Forestry Administration to set up a carbon fund for carbon sequestration projects and workshops to introduce Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standards and the Clean Development Mechanism. In addition, TNC and its partners have established Forest climate Community and Biodiversity demonstration sites in Yunnan and Sichuan provinces.

Illegal Logging and Trade/Green Procurement Policy

Focus: Forestry Protection, Conservation Policy Advocacy and Support

Partners: State Forestry Administration; Beijing University of Forestry; and the China Academy of Forestry; the Ministry of Commerce; China Customs

Funding: Blue Moon Fund; NBBJ; FNK

Schedule: Initiated 2004; Ongoing

This project aims to inform relevant governmental departments on illegal logging and trade issues, assist with the implementation of the bilateral MOU between the Chinese and Indonesian governments on the issue, and promote the Chinese government's adoption of a "green procurement" policy to reduce the market for illegally-logged products. In addition to working with government agencies, TNC has made great efforts to promote corporate responsibility within the timber industry through a series of workshops and publications on green wood procurement policy and its adoption, as well as the opportunities and challenges facing Chinese businesses who seek to pursue this policy.

Nature Reserve Capacity Building Project

Focus: Nature Reserve Capacity Building; Conservation Policy Advocacy and Support

Partners: State Forestry Administration (SFA); State Environmental Protection Administration; United Nations Development Programme; the Beijing Municipal Forestry Bureau

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

Schedule: Initiated 2005; Ongoing

The Nature Conservancy is now working with the SFA to build management skills, deepen institutional capacity, and provide sustainable financing mechanisms to ensure effective long-term management in 51 demonstration nature reserves across China. In addition, TNC scientists have conducted research on topics such as the impacts of road building upon vegetation and climate change monitoring to better inform park personnel on scientific issues related to nature reserve management. While the 51 demonstration sites have enjoyed several laudable successes, the primary goal of this project is to develop a plan to help governmental partners replicate these successes and devise a prescription for systematic improvements to all of the 2,300 reserves in China's nature reserve system.

Sustainable Waters Project

Focus: Biodiversity Research; Conservation Policy Advocacy and Support

Partners: Energy Bureau of NDRC; Yangtze Water Resources Commission; Ministry of Water Resources

Funding: Caterpillar, through the TNC Great Rivers Partnership

Schedule: Initiated 2005; Ongoing

The Sustainable Waters Project was conceived to encourage government bureaus in charge of hydropower development along the Yangtze River to take Environmental Impact Assessments into greater consideration when designing hydropower projects. TNC scientists have made the fruits of their research into hydrological flows and aquatic life in and around dam construction projects available to related government and corporate entities in China. Through a number of workshops and conferences, TNC has been able to offer sound scientific guidance for dam design and operation that sustains healthy habitats for aquatic species.

TNC'S SITE-BASED PROJECTS

Alternative Energy and Green Building Project

Focus: Forestry Protection; Energy Efficiency; Community Development

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; in addition to many local governments in the project area

Funding: Agilent Technologies; Blue Moon Fund; Johnson & Johnson; U.S. EPA; Bank of America; Tse Foundation; NBBJ; Tracy Wolstencroft; and numerous other family foundations and individuals donors

Schedule: Initiated 2000; Ongoing

The goal of this two-part initiative is to reduce deforestation and indoor air pollution, demonstrate environmentally-friendly construction techniques, as well as establish micro-credit schemes and sustainable mechanisms for financing alternative energy in rural areas of southwest China. By June of 2007, the Alternative Energy Project has installed more than 11,000 alternative energy facilities, including biogas units, improved cook stoves/fireplaces, greenhouses, and solar water heating units in more than 7,000 households and schools across northwest Yunnan. The Green Building Project has enjoyed equally commendable results. In addition to the Shangri-la Alpine Botanical Garden and the Geza School green building demonstration projects, 18 households in Xiage village have commenced construction on new houses that incorporate green building principals and sustainable technologies in the structures' lifecycle.

Community Engagement Project

Focus: Community Development; Environmental Education

Partners: Kawagebo Culture Association; China Academy of Sciences; Chengdu Institute of Biology; Kunming Institute of Botany; Deqin Tibetan Medicine Association; Deqin County Environmental Protection Bureau; Plant Life International; local governmental agencies in and around Deqin County, and local communities

Funding: Alcoa Foundation; TNC internal funding

Schedule: Initiated 2006; Ongoing

Community participation is integral to the success of any conservation project and a crucial factor for ensuring that local people are empowered with the tools needed to manage their natural resources for long-term sustainability and economic gain. TNC is involved in a number of community projects including: rangeland management and grassland conservation by means of a green fence and winter fodder project, a community beekeeping pilot project, a scholarship fund to support conservation training for foresters from the Deqin County Forestry Bureau, and medicinal plant conservation workshops with the Deqin Tibetan Medicine Association. In addition to these projects, TNC has been facilitating ongoing training seminars, workshops and dialogues with local communities to better understand peoples' needs and to seek cooperation in devising sustainable solutions to local poverty.

Conservation Education

Focus: Environmental Education

Partners: Rare Center for Tropical Conservation; various local government agencies and schools from Yulong County, Laojun Mountain, Shitou and Liming Townships, as well as local communities

Funding: Cargill; Whitley Fund for Nature; Marbrook Foundation; and individual donors

Schedule: Initiated 2003; Ongoing

In its projects areas, 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. The Conservation Education program has organized educational activities in ten schools and eight administrative villages, covering a population of 15,000 in the Laojun Mountain area in Yunnan Province. In partnership with the Rare Center for Tropical Conservation, this program brought the "Promoting Protection through Pride" campaign to China, using the Yunnan golden monkey as a flagship species to teach children and communities about conservation.

Invasive Species Awareness

Focus: Biodiversity Conservation; Environmental Education

Partners: Kunming Institute of Botany

Funding: TNC internal funding

Schedule: Initiated 2006; Ongoing

In this project, TNC has worked to increase peoples' awareness of the threat that invasive species pose to local biodiversity and people's livelihoods. Through field surveys to map the distribution and concentrations of invasive species, public workshops, and the distribution of free educational materials, TNC has improved local early detection and rapid responses to invasive species.

National Parks in Northwest Yunnan

Focus: Biodiversity Conservation; Community Development; Conservation Policy Advocacy and Support

Partners: Yunnan Provincial Government Research Center; local government agencies from Diqing Prefecture and Lijiang Municipality; Southwest Forestry College; Yunnan University, Kunming Institute of Botany

Funding: European Union-China Biodiversity Program; Alcoa Foundation; General Motors Foundation; the Boeing Company

Schedule: Initiated 2004; Ongoing

Since 2004, TNC has been working with the local, provincial and national governments in China to develop a national park system, starting with three national parks in northwest Yunnan. By promoting and facilitating the adoption of a national park system, TNC hopes to achieve the dual goals of biodiversity conservation while improving local peoples' livelihoods by promoting sustainable economic opportunities. The first of these parks, Pudacuo National Park in Shangri-la County, was formally inaugurated in June of 2007. Pudacuo marks a historic first for Chinese conservation efforts and stands as a prelude to China's ambitious plan for many more national parks to come in the near future.

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) Conservation

Focus: Biodiversity Conservation; Community Development

Partners: Laojun Mountain Conservation and Management Committee; Alpine Botanical Garden; Alpine Economic Plant Research Institute; Yunnan Agricultural University; Southwest Forestry College; Yunnan University; Kunming Institute of Botany; local governments; as well as county forestry, agriculture and husbandry bureaus

Funding: Alcoa Foundation; TNC internal funding

Schedule: Initiated 2006; Ongoing

TNC has been working with local communities and governments to promote NTFP conservation and sustainable development through community-based pilot projects in selected sites in northwest Yunnan. TNC has been conducting ongoing NTFP resource assessments, capacity building workshops and study tours to: (1) demonstrate NTFP sustainable management in pilot sites, (2) explore opportunities for new cash crops such as Morel mushrooms and medicinal herbs, and (3) assist local governments in improving NTFP management by enhancing regulations and policies.

Sacred Geography: Meili Snow Mountain

Focus: Biodiversity Conservation

Partners: Kawagebo Culture Association; Water Project and Hydropower Bureau of Deqin County; Shengping Township Government; Chengdu Institute of Biology; Deqin Agriculture and Husbandry Bureau; Deqin County Forestry Bureau

Funding: Barakat Inc.; and individual donors

Schedule: Initiated 2000; Ongoing

This project aims to protect biodiversity and the cultural heritage of the Meili Snow Mountain area (Tibetan: Kawa Karpo). TNC work includes strengthening laws to protect the mountain area, 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 the study, conservation, and promotion of Tibetan conservation traditions.

Visitor's Center for Nature and Culture in Northwest Yunnan

Focus: Environmental Education

Partners: World Cultural Heritage Lijiang Old Town Preservation and Management Committee

Funding: General Motors Foundation; Cargill

Schedule: Initiated 2005; Ongoing

This visitor's center was envisioned to promote people's desire to protect the spectacular and unique ecology of northwest Yunnan, motivating visitors and locals to consider environmentally friendly tourism practices, and encourage support for conservation activities. To date, the center has received more than 130,000 visitors.

Wetland Conservation

Focus: Biodiversity Conservation; Environmental Education; Climate Change; Ecosystem Services

Partners: Lashi Lake Nature Reserve Management Bureau; Napahai Wetlands Nature Reserve Management Bureau; Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve Management Bureau; and the Yunnan Forestry Bureau

Funding: General Motors Foundation

Schedule: Initiated 2006; Ongoing

TNC is been involved in implementing a wetlands restoration project in the Napahai wetlands, developing an environmental education center and non-invasive bird watching stations near Lashi Lake, and conducting aquatic life research in the Lashi Lake area to establish a digital management platform integrating all currently available information. In the Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve near Shanghai, TNC is conducting research on ecosystem functions to serve as a solid scientific basis for revising and updating Chongming's General Management Plan, as well as its Master Plan.

Yunnan Golden Monkey

Focus: Habitat Conservation; Biodiversity 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

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, as well as 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.

WINROCK INTERNATIONAL

www.winrock-stc.org

Sustainable Tibetan Communities Project (STC) I & II

Focus: Capacity Building; Cultural Heritage; Conservation

Partners: Kham Aid Foundation; Fauna and Flora International for STC I only

Funding: U.S. Agency for International Development

Schedule: STC I: Initiated 2004; Completed 2007; STC II: Initiated 2007; Targeted Completion 2010

Winrock's Sustainable Tibetan Communities (STC) project strengthens the capacity of communities in Ganzi Prefecture, western Sichuan Province, to meet socioeconomic needs while conserving the environment and preserving cultural heritage. The key accomplishment has been the dramatic increase in number and effectiveness of local NGOs catalyzed in large part by the opportunities created by this project. However, these nascent NGOs will benefit greatly from another three years of support and mentoring during which Winrock expects them to develop into more robust sustainable organizations, capable of raising funds from multiple sources as they plan, implement and monitor more complex community projects. Winrock plans to deepen and extend these results to further emphasize the mentoring of established organizations rather than the labor intensive startup phase. Drawing upon lessons learned from STC I, the core program goal of STC II is to continue strengthen Tibetan communities' capacity for meeting their socioeconomic needs while conserving the environment and preserving their cultural heritage. STC II will achieve this goal by focusing on the health and education program areas. Winrock will continue the successful work in the areas of vocational training in eco-tourism development, handicrafts, and community outreach veterinary training. In the environment sector, Winrock will focus on improved awareness of environmental conservation and natural resource management through local participation in activities such as tree planting, training activities, the development of village-based conservation programs, and the creation of environmental awareness campaigns. Winrock will also conduct a pilot renewable energy initiative focusing on electrifying community centers with solar energy.

Like STC I, the impact of STC II on the livelihoods of the poor Tibetan, while preserving the environment, already has been substantial. Illustrative successes to date from project areas include:

- 23 new enterprises were established during the second year of the program;
- 263 people were trained in vocational skills, traditional arts and marketing;
- The Winrock NGO Capacity Development manual series on strategic planning, financial management and organizational self-assessment, was translated into Tibetan and used for training local organizations;
- More than 1,800 people accessed new healthcare programs;
- More than 5,000 people were reached by project funded public health awareness campaigns;
- Fifty people have received training in village-based veterinary services;
- More than 20,000 hectares of rangeland is under co-management arrangements; and,
- More than fifty community organizations participated in project-sponsored training to improve their capacity to develop and manage grants.