

## **An Overview of CEPF's Consolidation Portfolio in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot**

October 2013

### **Introduction**

The Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot stretches over 262,400 square kilometers of mountains between the Tibetan Plateau and the Central Chinese Plain. Although it only covers about 10 percent of China's geographical area, it is home to about 50 percent of the country's birds and mammals and more than 30 percent of its higher plants. The hotspot also supports great cultural diversity and delivers ecosystem services of high economic value.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund's (CEPF's) engagement in the Mountains of Southwest China began with the development of an ecosystem profile<sup>1</sup> for the hotspot in 2002. This was followed by a five-year investment program, under which CEPF supported 80 projects led by civil society, with a total investment of \$6.5 million.

In 2002, civil society in southwest China was at a very early stage of development. Grassroots organizations and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) were just beginning to take greater advantage of opportunities to conduct and disseminate analyses of environmental problems, convene to publicly debate development scenarios, and link local conservation issues to national policies and programs. Recognizing this, CEPF focused on catalyzing growth in civil society's capacity, networking and influence. CEPF took advantage of the fact that civil society was increasingly being viewed by local government as a resource for incorporating community input and technical advice into the development process. CEPF maximized this opportunity during the initial investment phase by disbursing funding and sustained technical guidance through three small grants mechanisms. In some ways, southwest China was the most challenging of investment climates for CEPF to date, given that there was so little local civil society when investment began in 2002. Over the initial investment period, there was a significant increase in civil society engagement in environmental issues in the hotspot, although some of these gains were reversed due to a more restrictive operating environment for NGOs post-2008.

### **CEPF Consolidation Phase**

#### ***Overview***

While much was achieved during the initial investment phase in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot, the gains are fragile. Many challenges remain to ensuring that the conservation

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<sup>1</sup> Mountains of Southwest China Ecosystem Profile: English, [www.cepf.net/Documents/final.china.southwestchina.ep.pdf](http://www.cepf.net/Documents/final.china.southwestchina.ep.pdf) (PDF - 1.1 MB) / Chinese, [www.cepf.net/Documents/final.chinese.china.southwestchina.ep.pdf](http://www.cepf.net/Documents/final.chinese.china.southwestchina.ep.pdf) (PDF - 645 KB)

efforts initiated with the help of CEPF are placed on a solid footing. These challenges go hand-in-hand with new opportunities to amplify the results of CEPF investment by influencing policy and planning at provincial and national levels. The focus of the consolidation phase is, therefore, to ensure the financial, social and institutional sustainability of CEPF's key achievements, consolidate nascent civil society networks, and leverage experience from pilot projects to effect policy change.

CEPF investment in on-the-ground conservation during the initial investment phase focused on three conservation corridors: the Giant Panda corridor in Sichuan and Gansu provinces; the Snub-nosed Monkey corridor in Yunnan province and Tibet Autonomous Region; and the Species-rich Sacred Landscape in Qinghai, Sichuan, Tibet and Yunnan. Within these corridors, CEPF supported efforts to establish and strengthen formal nature reserves, and link them through Community Conservation Areas (CCAs). CEPF support demonstrated the effectiveness of CCAs as a means of enhancing landscape integrity. At the end of the investment phase, it was determined that, in order to consolidate CEPF investments in these corridors, there was a need for the pilot CCAs to be strengthened, legally recognized, incorporated into provincial nature reserve development plans, and sustained through long-term financing mechanisms.

As well as supporting work on the ground, CEPF also funded efforts to tackle two of the most severe threats undermining conservation efforts in the hotspot: illegal trade in wildlife; and infrastructure development. Civil society efforts to tackle the illegal wildlife trade were coordinated through the Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition, which encouraged its members to assume complementary roles in field information collection, education, government relations and international convention processes. The coalition had a number of notable successes, such as successfully advocating for strengthened controls on trade in tiger parts. Although individual actions by coalition members continued beyond the end of the initial investment period, it was determined that there was a need to formally constitute the coalition and support it to undertake strategic actions aimed at promoting cooperation with and among government agencies, and strengthening key wildlife protection legislation.

Another key niche for CEPF was mainstreaming biodiversity into development planning and policy. CEPF supported the emergence of a new network of environmental groups, law practitioners and legal researchers to address environmental justice issues related to major development projects. This ground-breaking work introduced legal approaches as tools for biodiversity conservation in the hotspot, and CEPF projects had a number of notable successes in this regard. In 2008, Yunnan piloted 'environmental courts', an experimental legal mechanism to address major environmental violations, and expanded them to the entire province the following year. To date, however, very few cases have been brought by civil society groups, due to a lack of mobilization among legal practitioners and limited capacity among NGOs. It was determined, therefore, that the civil society networks working on environmental law required further support to take full advantage of available legal mechanisms to address negative biodiversity impacts of development projects.

During the initial investment phase, CEPF supported a number of innovative approaches to conservation, including four pilot CCAs, an initiative to empower local communities to take legal action to prevent unsustainable infrastructure development, and a pioneering payment for ecosystem services project. Such projects generated invaluable experience and insights, relevant to other actors interested in replicating successful approaches, as well as to the development of policy. It was determined that there was a need to share more broadly the rich pool of experience and lessons learned, to help consolidate the achievements of the initial investment phase and promote replication. In particular, opportunities were identified to use results from the initial

phase to influence several key pieces of legislation, including the Property Law, the Wildlife Protection Law and the Protected Areas Law.

Building on the final assessment of the initial investment phase<sup>2</sup> and a review of opportunities to integrate CEPF’s results into planning and legislation, four mutually reinforcing themes were selected to consolidate CEPF’s initial investment: sustaining and scaling up investments in CCAs; strengthening collaboration among government and civil society actors to address wildlife trade; strengthening civil society participation in promoting development policies and plans consistent with biodiversity conservation; and integrating experience from CEPF investments into targeted legislation processes. The CEPF consolidation program was finalized in April 2011, with a total allocation of \$1.35 million. The program was scheduled to run for three years, from November 1, 2011 to October 30, 2014.

***Portfolio Status***

The CEPF investment program began on November 1, 2011, with the award of the first consolidation grant. Five grants were awarded, totaling \$1.35 million, all of which had begun by January 1, 2012. As this was a consolidation program, the grant review and contracting process was coordinated by the CEPF Secretariat. For the grant to The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the entire process, from submission of letter of inquiry to contracting, took five months. For the remaining grants, the process took around seven months. The contracting process was slightly longer for these grants due to the added complexities of signing contracts with organizations in China. Overall, however, considering the number of steps involved, the time taken for the review and contracting process was considered acceptable and consistent with that in other regions.

**Table 1: CEPF Consolidation Grants in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Project title</b>	<b>Grant amount</b>
Shan Shui Conservation Center	Promoting community conservation areas and civil society’s involvement in development planning in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot	\$399,245
The Nature Conservancy - China Program	Promoting community participation in Yunnan snub-nosed monkey conservation by strengthening management of community conservation areas	\$250,000
Beijing Normal University	Consolidating civil society’s participation in the prevention of illegal wildlife trafficking in China	\$351,000
Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims	Building legal capacity to protect biodiversity in the Mountains of Southwest China	\$99,811
Conservation International – China Program	Integrating experiences gained from community conservation areas into China’s protected area legislation processes	\$251,266
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,351,321</b>

The five consolidation grants covered the four outcomes of the consolidation program, such that there were no gaps in the coverage of the portfolio from the outset. Consequently, if the five grants are implemented successfully, the goals of the consolidation program should be met.

<sup>2</sup> Final assessment report: [http://www.cepf.net/Documents/final\\_mswchina\\_assessment\\_aug08.pdf](http://www.cepf.net/Documents/final_mswchina_assessment_aug08.pdf)

### ***Performance Assessment***

There was a three-year gap between the end of the initial investment phase in 2008 and the start of the consolidation phase in 2011. This can be attributed to a number of factors, including the aftermath of the devastating earthquake that hit Sichuan province in May 2008 and complications regarding endorsement of the consolidation plan. However, a few changes to pilot sites notwithstanding, the outcomes of the consolidation program remained relevant, and initiatives supported by CEPF under the initial investment phase had maintained sufficient momentum to be continued during the consolidation phase.

As soon as it became possible to move ahead with implementing the consolidation phase, the CEPF Secretariat solicited and processed the five grant applications swiftly and efficiently. This was aided by the small size of the consolidation portfolio and the support provided by the Conservation International China Program (the former Coordination Unit for CEPF investment in the hotspot) to facilitate grant making to civil society organizations in China. Monitoring of grant implementation has also proceeded smoothly, as all grantees are up to date with their financial and programmatic performance. A site visit to the TNC grant was conducted in May 2013 and site visits to the other four grants are planned for January 2014.

### **Portfolio Investment Highlights by Strategic Direction**

As of October 31, 2013, one consolidation grant has been under implementation for 24 months and the remainder for 22 months. None of the grants has yet ended but none has more than 12 months remaining before the end of the CEPF grant period. As the consolidation phase moves into its final year, the key results from the portfolio are beginning to emerge. In general, progress has been good towards those outcomes that are fully within the control of the grantees, whereas it has been slower than expected with regard to those outcomes that depend on external factors, such as integrating the results of CEPF-supported work into provincial and national policy.

The purpose of the consolidation grant to Shan Shui Conservation Center is to sustain and amplify the results of CEPF investments in CCAs during the initial investment phase by building capacity at the community level and promoting incorporation of CCAs within provincial nature reserve development plans. The grant also aims to consolidate and expand the network of civil society organizations piloting CCAs through communication and experience sharing, and to facilitate civil society's involvement in development planning by means of an on-line information platform.

There has been progress to date in all three directions. At the site level, the three pilot sites targeted by the grant (Nianbaoyuze CCA in Jiuzhi county, Qinghai province, Tangqiao-Gexigou CCA in Yajiang county, Sichuan province, and Liziba CCA in Wenxian county, Gansu province) have received technical and legal support from local nature reserves and government departments. One key development over the last year was the award of patrolling certificates to 31 members of the community patrol team for Nianbaoyuze CCA by the management bureau of Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve, recognizing their official role in management and monitoring of biodiversity at the site. Also at the site level, a conservation strategy for endangered plant species at Gonggashan National Nature Reserve in Sichuan province has been drafted, and will be reviewed at a stakeholder workshop in November 2013. The strategy will then guide conservation actions for highly threatened plant species, implemented by local communities and the nature reserve management bureau.

At the provincial level, a series of seminars and study tours has been conducted for local government officials to CCA models. For instance, officials from Sichuan Forestry Bureau and

Qinghai Legal Affairs Office participated in a study tour to Yunnan province in January 2013, which showcased a low-cost, community-run compensation scheme for human-wildlife conflict developed by Shan Shui. The study tour emphasized the important role that local government can play in regulating and monitoring such schemes rather than necessarily being the implementer.

At the network level, the grant has organized two study tours to facilitate experience sharing among community groups and NGOs involved in promoting the CCA approach: to Liziba CCA in June 2012; and to Nianbaoyuze CCA in July 2013. The initial target of organizing exchange events for the entire network every six months has not been met, because of restrictions on organizing large events in Tibetan areas. Another activity aimed at supporting NGOs and community groups interested in replicating the CCA model is development of a training manual. The completed manual will contain 8 to 10 case studies on CCAs, detailing how they were established and what benefits accrued to the communities as a result. To date, four case studies have been completed, and the remainder will be completed during 2014.

The purpose of the consolidation grant to The Nature Conservancy (TNC) China Program is to strengthen the management capacity of three CCAs in the Snub-nosed Monkey Corridor in northwestern Yunnan province. In common with the grant to Shan Shui Conservation Center further north, this grant also aims to document lessons learned from the pilot CCAs, establish a broad coalition of civil society groups to facilitate replication of the CCA model, and promote the integration of the CCA model into the provincial biodiversity conservation strategy.

At the community level, resource management regulations and community patrol mechanisms have been put in place for three pilot CCAs: Bamei CCA in Deqin county; Liju CCA in Yulong county; and Tuoluoding CCA in Weixi county. Activities have varied among sites, according to needs and conditions on the ground, but achievements to date include: establishment and capacity building of CCA management committees and women's information groups; revision of patrol mechanisms and demarcation of patrol areas; installation of infrared cameras to monitor wildlife usage; and development of community natural resource management regulations and benefit-sharing systems. To date, two of the pilot CCAs have been formally recognized by their local forestry bureaus but a formal application to notify Liju CCA, which was submitted to Yulong County Forestry Bureau, is still pending, due to an issue of overlapping management authority among different state entities.

At the planning level, work is underway to formally integrate the CCA model into local government planning for biodiversity conservation. During 2013, the Yunnan provincial government commissioned a conservation action plan for Yunnan snub-nosed monkey, into which TNC input experience from the pilot CCAs. The plan, which is currently undergoing internal review, includes activities related to research, monitoring, protected areas and community-based conservation. Once approved, the plan will enable the forestry bureau to apply for additional funds for the species from the provincial budget.

The grant to Beijing Normal University aims to consolidate networks among civil society organizations and government agencies combating the illegal wildlife trade by strengthening the Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition. Specifically, the project is working to enhance the coalition's role through instituting a system of financial contributions from its members, strengthening collaboration among government agencies at national and provincial levels, and supporting the finalization and implementation of key policies related to wildlife trade.

At the national level, the coalition has grown from 6 to 14 members, which now comprise nine international NGOs, three Chinese NGOs and two academic institutions. In order to sustain the

activities of the coalition beyond the end of the CEPF grant, a working group to develop a long-term strategy and funding plan for the coalition has been established. To date, a joint action plan has been prepared by the working group and adopted by all coalition members but the long-term strategy and funding plan are still under discussion. Another important development at the national level has been the establishment of formal links between the coalition and the National Wildlife Trade Management and Enforcement Committee, as a basis for strengthened collaboration between civil society and government to address the issue of wildlife trade. In August 2012, a dialogue meeting was held between the coalition members and the committee in Urumqi, Xinjiang. A follow-up meeting is planned for March 2014 in Beijing.

One of the first collaborations between the committee and the coalition has been a joint effort to assess unprotected CEPF priority species with a view to affording them legal protection. With technical support from Sichuan University, the protection status of 136 globally threatened species was reviewed, out of which 17 species were recommended for upgrading to Category I under China's Wildlife Protection Law, and 14 to Category II. A formal proposal to upgrade these species has been submitted to the State Forestry Administration and is currently undergoing review.

At the provincial level, the grant has strengthened collaboration among local civil society organizations working on wildlife trade. In Sichuan province, a civil society network for wildlife trade monitoring has been established, involving 18 people from seven counties and cities. Information generated by this network is being used to inform the provincial inter-agency working group on wildlife trade enforcement. For example, a recent report on the situation of wildlife trade in the province identified key hotspots for illegal trade. In Yunnan province, a network to combat wildlife trade has been established, involving various local NGOs, clubs and voluntary associations, as well as a number of academic institutions and the provincial television company. To date, the work of the network has focused on wildlife trade status assessments, enforcement capacity building for forest police and border control police, and public education and awareness raising.

Consolidation grantee Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims (CLAPV) is working to reduce negative impacts of development projects on biodiversity by applying environmental law to resolve conflicts between development and conservation agendas. CLAPV is doing this by building networks of local civil society organizations, strengthening their capacity to use the law to protect biodiversity through training and hands-on support in legal cases, and publishing a handbook on biodiversity conservation law. Progress with this grant has been slower than with the others, due to difficulties with identifying suitable test cases for the application of environmental law. Specifically, many cases of biodiversity loss have been documented in Sichuan, Gansu, Qinghai and Yunnan provinces but their impacts are relatively small, and it has been difficult to identify affected groups interested in taking legal action. Nevertheless, CLAPV has identified several test cases with the potential for application of environmental law.

In one such case, CLAPV has provided assistance to local civil society to deal with concerns about the planned construction of a five-star tourism resort within Xiao Po wetland in Qinghai province. The development threatened to pollute the lake and surrounding grasslands, as well as to increase pressure on a locally endemic fish species that is over-harvested to supply restaurants catering to visitors. CLAPV raised the issue with the relevant authorities at the provincial and national levels, and began preparing a legal case. Before any petition was filed, the construction permit was cancelled by Qinghai Forestry Administration. Although positive results such as this cannot be expected in all cases, they help to establish legal precedent, and clarify what is possible within the evolving context for environmental law in China.

The consolidation grant to the Conservation International (CI) China Program complements the others (all of which have a strong focus at the field level) by working at the national and provincial levels to promote incorporation of the results of the initial investment phase into policy. The grant is working to document experiences gained by former CEPF investments in the hotspot, including CCAs, conservation agreements and payment for ecosystem services (PES), and integrate them into relevant legislation. Specifically, the grant aims to identify and pursue opportunities to establish long-term financing mechanisms in support of CCAs, and to promote the recognition of the conservation agreement model by at least one provincial or national policy.

At the provincial level, the CCA and PES models have been incorporated into a wetland conservation policy adopted by Yunnan provincial government. In Sichuan province, a conservation agreements model piloted in Lixian county, which incorporates elements of CCA and PES, has been taken up by the county forestry bureau for all public welfare forest in the county, and showcased to officials from Aba prefecture, with the aim of promoting wider replication.

At the national level, CI China has convened a working group on protected area legislation, to provide inputs to the Environment and Natural Resources Committee of the National People's Congress on the development of national legislation on nature conservation and protected areas, drawing on results of CEPF-supported work. In 2013, the working group supported the drafting of a national protected area law, which included CCA as a category of protected area. The draft law is currently under review by the National Assembly and the timetable for its approval is currently unclear.

## **Collaboration with CEPF Donor Partners**

Several of the consolidation grants link to or build upon investments by CEPF's global donor partners. One of the largest single investments in the conservation of China's biodiversity by an international funder has been the European Union-China Biodiversity Project (ECBP). Between 2005 and 2011, the ECBP funded 17 field projects in western China, to test innovative and replicable mechanisms for biodiversity management, policy implementation and partnership. The CEPF consolidation grant to TNC builds upon an earlier ECBP field project to develop a legal and administrative framework for satisfying local development needs and safeguarding biodiversity resources in northwestern Yunnan province. Similarly, the CEPF consolidation grant to Shan Shui Conservation Center builds upon an earlier ECBP field project to develop and demonstrate community-based approaches to conservation in Qinghai and Sichuan provinces.

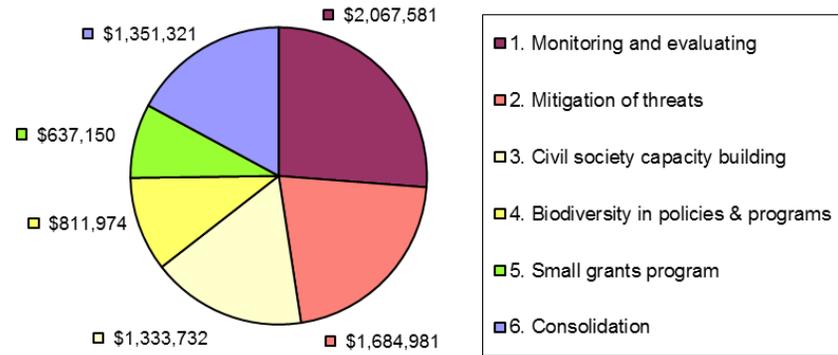
The MacArthur Foundation's Conservation and Sustainable Development Program previously supported a number of grants in Yunnan province, as part of its Eastern Himalayas portfolio. Building on these achievements, the MacArthur Foundation launched a nine-year investment program for the Upper Mekong Basin, which overlaps significantly with the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot in both Yunnan and Qinghai provinces. Over the last year, the foundation has prepared an investment strategy for the Upper Mekong Basin, following the format of a CEPF ecosystem profile, and incorporating baseline data and lessons learned from earlier CEPF investments. MacArthur's new investment strategy creates tangible opportunities to reinforce and amplify the results emerging from CEPF investments in the region. For instance, it has an explicit focus on improving the legislative framework for biodiversity conservation, supporting replication of the CCA model, supporting civil society's involvement in the EIA process, and demonstrating the value of ecosystem services through market-based conservation payments.

## **Conclusion**

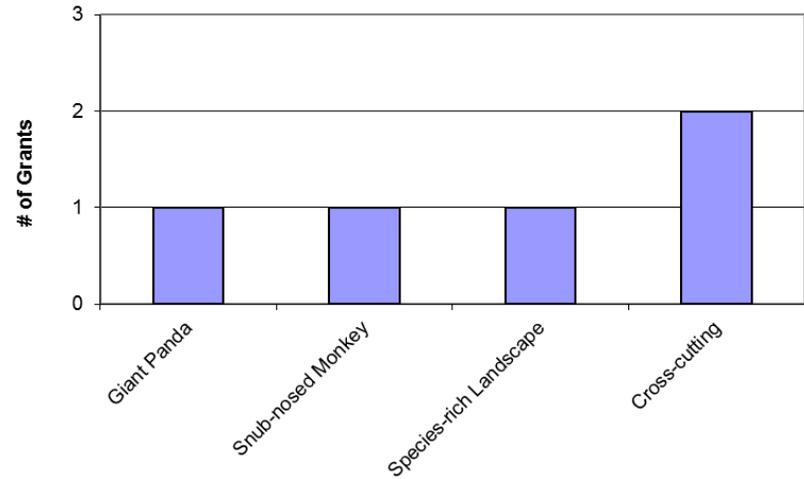
Despite a three-year delay between the end of the initial investment period and the start of the consolidation phase, the CEPF consolidation program is making good progress towards consolidating the results of earlier investments in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot. There have been substantive results on the ground, with six pilot CCAs benefitting from strengthened management. Progress has also been made towards incorporating the results of CEPF investments into policy and planning at provincial and national levels, although more time will be required for measurable impacts to be observed, and it is by no means guaranteed that all results initially expected will be achieved during the timeframe of the consolidation phase. Finally, the consolidation grants are reinvigorating some of the networks of civil society groups active in the hotspot, around three key issues: community-based approaches to conservation; addressing the illegal wildlife trade; and balancing development needs and biodiversity conservation goals. In this way, the consolidation grants are helping reinvigorate the civil society constituency for biodiversity conservation in the Mountains of Southwest China that was originally stimulated during the initial investment phase.

**Charts – CEPF Investment in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot as of October 31, 2013**

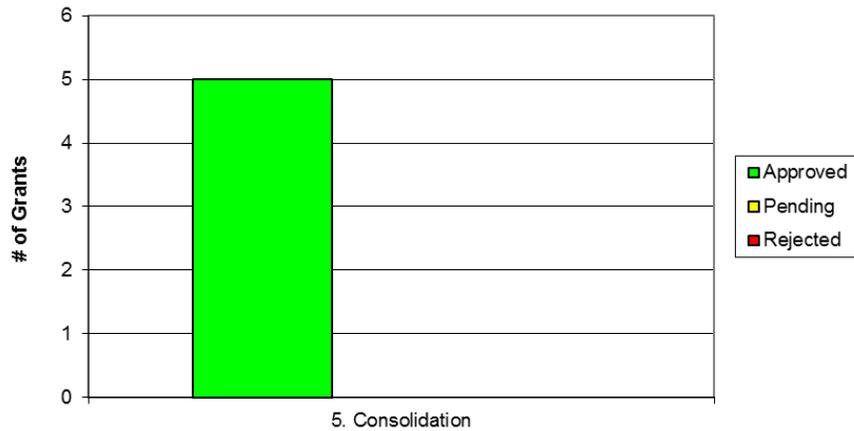
**Chart 1. Approved Grants by Strategic Direction**



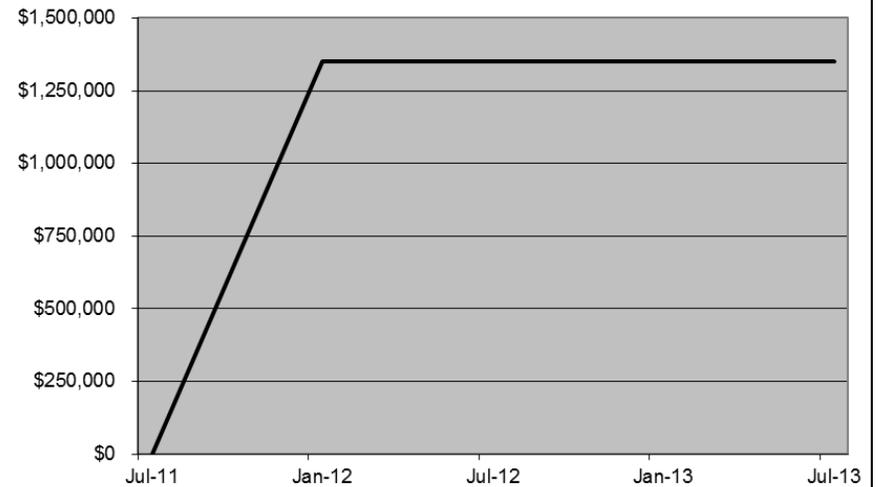
**Chart 2. Approved Grants by Corridor**



**Chart 3. Portfolio Status by Strategic Direction**



**Chart 4. Combined Value of Grants Awarded**



**Annex 1 – Update of the Logical Framework for Consolidation in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot**

Objective	Targets	Progress
<p>Reinforce and sustain the conservation gains achieved as a result of previous CEPF investment in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot.</p>	<p>Three civil society networks strengthened to support long-term conservation action by replicating and scaling up CEPF achievements.</p> <p>Six Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) totaling more than 25,000 hectares with strengthened protection and management.</p> <p>Six CEPF conservation results replicated and/or scaled up.</p> <p>At least \$1 million leveraged for long-term financing of CEPF conservation outcomes.</p>	<p>Two civil society networks have been strengthened to support long-term conservation action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A broad coalition of civil society organizations promoting the CCA model.</li> <li>• The Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition.</li> </ul> <p>Six CCAs totaling 52,300 hectares have strengthened protection and management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jiuzhi Nianbaoyuze (30,000 hectares).</li> <li>• Yajiang Tangqiao-Gexigou (7,000 hectares).</li> <li>• Wenxian Liziba (6,500 hectares).</li> <li>• Deqin Bamei (4,000 hectares).</li> <li>• Yulong Liju (4,000 hectares).</li> <li>• Weixi Tuoluoding (800 hectares).</li> </ul> <p>Through seminars, meetings and study tours, government officials have been exposed to conservation results from CEPF-supported projects relevant to national and provincial policies. This is expected to translate into amplification of these results during the next 12 months.</p> <p>Shan Shui Conservation Center has leveraged more than \$200,000 from private companies and foundations for conservation programs at its project sites. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is working with the Ten Cent Foundation to develop on-line giving for Yunnan snub-nosed monkey, which will be a sustainable funding mechanism for the program. It is hoped that this mechanism could raise as much as \$100,000 per year.</p>

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Progress
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> CEPF investments in CCAs in the Species-rich Sacred Landscape, Giant Panda and Snub-nosed Monkey Corridors sustained and scaled up through community capacity building and legal recognition.</p> <p>Allocation: \$500,000</p>	<p>Strengthened management of six existing CCAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nianbaoyuze CCA, Qinghai province.</li> <li>• Yajiang Pamuling CCA, Sichuan province.</li> <li>• Wenxian Liziba CCA, Gansu province.</li> <li>• Deqin Bamei CCA, Yunnan province.</li> <li>• Yulong Laojunshan CCA, Yunnan province.</li> <li>• Weixi Tuoluoding CCA, Yunnan province.</li> </ul> <p>A training manual, strategy and at least eight trainers available for building the capacities of CCA management bodies.</p> <p>Six CCAs included within provincial nature reserve development plans.</p> <p>At least 10 civil society organizations, government agencies, and protected areas participate actively in CCA coalitions, including by contributing case studies.</p>	<p>Management of six existing CCAs has been strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical and legal support has been given to Jiuzhi Nianbaoyuze, Yajiang Tangqiao-Gexigou and Wenxian Liziba CCAs by local forestry departments and nature reserves.</li> <li>• Resource management regulations and community patrol mechanisms have been put in place for Deqin Bamei, Yulong Liju and Weixi Tuoluoding CCAs.</li> </ul> <p>A training manual on CCA leadership building is under development, and training has been provided for 30 trainers.</p> <p>Deqin Bamei and Weixi Tuoluoding CCAs were officially recognized by the respective county forestry bureaus in April 2012. Integrating the CCAs into provincial nature reserve development plans is under discussion.</p> <p>10 partners have actively participated in CCA coalitions: Baima Snow Mountain Nature Reserve; Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve; Chengdu Biology Institute; Deqin Community Co-management Association; Gansu Forestry Department; Qinghai Forestry Department; Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve; Shangrila Yunnan Golden Monkey Conservation Association; Sichuan Forestry Department; and Yulong Wildlife and Plant Conservation Association.</p>

<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Policies and legislation related to trade in wildlife approved and implemented, and networks initiated under phase I CEPF investment formalized and placed on a sustainable footing.</p> <p>Allocation: \$350,000</p>	<p>Membership and financing mechanisms for the Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition formally constituted.</p> <p>National Wildlife Trade Management and Enforcement Committee constituted with participation of civil society and key government agencies.</p> <p>At least 40 currently unprotected CEPF priority species receive legal protection under China's Wildlife Protection Law.</p>	<p>A joint action plan has been prepared by a working group and adopted by all coalition members. A long-term strategy and a funding plan for the coalition have also been discussed but not drafted yet.</p> <p>A dialogue meeting between the National Wildlife Trade Management and Enforcement Committee and Save Wildlife in Trade Coalition members was held in Urumqi, Xinjiang in August 2012. A follow-up meeting is planned for March 2014 in Beijing.</p> <p>An assessment of CEPF priority species in the Mountains of South-west China Hotspot has been carried out, resulting in 17 being recommended for upgrade to Category I national protection, and 14 being recommended for upgrade to Category II.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Civil society participation in promoting development policies and plans that are consistent with biodiversity conservation increased through strengthening grassroots capacity and replicating the successes of phase I CEPF investment.</p> <p>Allocation: \$250,000</p>	<p>10 community groups and NGOs involved in phase I CEPF investment participate actively in civil society networks to reconcile biodiversity conservation and development objectives.</p> <p>10 law practitioners and legal researchers trained in environmental issues and given first-hand experience of CEPF projects.</p> <p>Four provincial or national policies influenced as a result of CEPF consolidation grants.</p>	<p>Six community representatives and local NGOs are participating actively in an informal network for environmental advocacy coordinated by the Centre for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims.</p> <p>Forty legal professionals and NGO staff from local civil society organizations in the hotspot have been trained in environmental issues, biodiversity-related laws and legal skills.</p> <p>CCA and payment for ecosystem services models piloted under CEPF grants have been incorporated into the wetland conservation policy of Yunnan province. Results of the consolidation grant to TNC have been incorporated into a draft conservation action plan for the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey commissioned by the Yunnan provincial government.</p>

<p><b>Outcome 4:</b> CEPF investments in Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) consolidated by integrating experience gained into targeted legislation processes.</p> <p>Allocation: \$250,000</p>	<p>CCA recognized as a category of protected area under the national Law on Protected Areas.</p> <p>Conservation agreements model recognized by at least one national or provincial policy.</p> <p>At least one long-term CCA financing mechanism established with initial capital secured.</p>	<p>A protected area legislation working group has been established to support the drafting of a national protected area law, which includes a category of CCA. The draft law is currently under review by the National Assembly.</p> <p>The conservation agreements model in Lixian county has been presented to forestry bureau staff from Aba prefecture, Sichuan province and neighboring provinces, emphasizing its relevance to implementation of the national policy on ecological compensation.</p> <p>TNC is working with the Ten Cent Foundation to develop on-line giving for Yunnan snub-nosed monkey, which will be a sustainable funding mechanism for the program. It is hoped that this mechanism could raise as much as \$100,000 per year.</p>
<p><b>Strategic Funding Summary</b></p>	<p><b>Amount</b></p>	
<p><b>Spending Authority</b></p>	<p>\$1,350,000</p>	