

ANNEX F: A) CNA YRBNNR

Conservation Needs Assessment (CNA): Yancheng Rare Birds National Nature Reserve (YRBNNR).

Worksheet 1: Overview of biodiversity of conservation importance in Yancheng Rare Birds National Nature Reserve.

Amphibians and reptiles, fish, and mammal species and habitat information is currently under represented in YRBNNR baseline information, with the vast majority of research and scientific studies for YRBNNR to date focused on avifauna. The composition of bird species by order is presented, in overview, below:

Order	No. of Families	No of Species	%
1. <i>Gaviiformes</i>	1	2	0.50
2. <i>Podicipediformes</i>	1	5	1.26
3. <i>Pelecaniformes</i>	2	7	1.78
4. <i>Ciconniformes</i>	3	21	5.30
5. <i>Anseriformes</i>	1	36	9.09
6. <i>Falconiformes</i>	2	34	8.59
7. <i>Galliformes</i>	1	2	0.50
8. <i>Gruiiformes</i>	3	15	3.79
9. <i>Charadriiformes</i>	8	60	15.15
10. <i>Lariformes</i>	2	26	6.56
11. <i>Columbiformes</i>	1	8	2.03
12. <i>Psittaciformes</i>	1	2	0.50
13. <i>Cuculiformes</i>	1	8	2.03
14. <i>Strigiformes</i>	2	7	1.78
15. <i>Caprimulgiformes</i>	1	2	0.50
16. <i>Apodiformes</i>	1	4	1.00
17. <i>Coraciiformes</i>	2	8	2.03
18. <i>Piciformes</i>	1	4	1.00
19. <i>Passeriformes</i>	18	145	36.61
Total	52	396	100.00

Types of Birds:

Wetland birds account for 44% of the total number of bird species in the NR (of which wading bird species account for 25% and swimming bird species 19%); forest songbirds account for 37%; predatory bird species account for 11%; and other bird species account for 8%. In terms of residency, there are 30 species of resident birds accounting for 7.6% of the total bird species in the NR, 56 species of summering migratory birds or 14.2%, 119 species of wintering migratory birds or 30.0%, and 205 species of transit bird species or 51.8%.

Protected Species:

Ten species, including red-crowned crane (*Grus japonensis*), hooded crane (*Grus monacha*), white crane (*Grus leucogeranus*), white-tailed sea eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), oriental white stork (*Ciconia boyciana*) and black stork (*Ciconia nigra*), are under class 1 national protection.

Sixty-five species, including the black-faced spoonbill (*Platalea minor*), mandarin duck (*Aix galericulata*), white-naped crane (*Grus viopio*), grey crane (*Grus grus*), upland buzzard (*Buteo hemilasius*) and common kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) are under class 2 national protection.

The NR is also home to a few dozen birds listed in the *China Redbook of Endangered Species*, including 15 rare species, 7 endangered species, 11 near-endangered species and 3 'uncertain' species. Many bird species in the NR are also listed in the *Birds to Watch* 13, including 22 near-endangered species, 5 endangered species, 1 extremely endangered and 15 near-extinction species. Moreover, 190 bird species in the NR are covered by China-Japan Agreement on the Protection of Migratory Birds, and accounting for 83.7% of the total number of migratory bird species under the agreement; and 58 species in the NR are covered by the China-Australia Agreement on the Protection of Migratory Birds, accounting for 71.6% of the total number of migratory bird species under the agreement.

Threats to biodiversity of conservation importance are identified in Objective 1, Section II (Data sheet 2) of the GEF-5 Biodiversity tracking tool. Those threats classified as High or Medium are carried forward into the analysis of direct threats (CNA worksheet 2, below).

Worksheet 2: Assessment of direct threats

Threats to biodiversity of conservation importance are identified in Objective 1, Section II (Data sheet 2) of the GEF-5 Biodiversity tracking tool. Those threats classified as ‘High’ or ‘Medium’ are carried forward into this analysis.

Direct threats (ranked as high or medium in threats matrix)	Indirect threats (far-reaching causes)	Criteria for classification ¹			Total points ²	Rank (1 = highest level of importance) ³	Activities proposed to mitigate threats by the MB and community representatives (activities beyond the scope of GEF funding are also noted herein)
		Area of PA involved	Intensity	Urgency to address issue			
9.1 Household sewage and urban waste water 9.1a Sewage and waste water from protected area facilities (e.g. toilets, hotels etc) 9.2 Industrial, mining and military effluents and discharges (e.g. poor water quality discharge from dams, e.g. unnatural temperatures, de-oxygenated, other pollution) 9.3 Agricultural and forestry effluents (e.g. excess fertilizers or pesticides) 9.5 Air-borne pollutants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non point source pollution: use of chemicals, pesticides, antibiotic from aquaculture and agriculture areas. Industrial point source pollution: industrial facilities, pulp and paper mills; chemical plants. Urban sewage, yet sufficiently dealt with, impacting NR water quality. Upstream erosion and pollution issues viewed ‘outside the control’ of the MB. 	4	2	1	7	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen law enforcement. Identify violators and impose heavier penalties. Strengthen the rule of EIA and MB’s role within this process. Strengthen patrol and inspection skills of the MB.⁴ Control deforestation and erosion in the upstream watershed; continue to identify and monitor local erosion impacts.

¹ ADB-GEF consultant explained system of ranking—an approach loosely based on the ‘*Guide to Threat Reduction Assessment for Conservation: Is our project succeeding?*’ developed by Richard Margolis and Nick Salafsky (2001). Biodiversity Support Program, Washington, DC. Description of ranking methodology available upon request.

² Greatest perceived threat=lowest score; lowest perceived threat=highest score.

³ In the event that two threats end up with the same score, then the threat with the greatest ‘Urgency’ is used as tie-breaker. If the ‘urgency’ score is the same for both threats, then the threat which affects the greatest ‘Area’ of the PA becomes the tie-breaker. If this is the same, the MB must attempt to be more precise over the area affected, (i.e. instead of 41-50%, narrow range to 41-45%).

⁴ This more site specific than threat ‘2.1 Commercial and industrial development’ and its recommendation for mainstreaming

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10.4 Erosion and siltation							
7.2 Dams, hydrological modification and water management/use ⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned and ongoing coastal reclamation. The Jiangsu coastline in the area of the NR expands by ca. 50-200m each year. In this accretion process, over 200,000 ha. of coastline has accumulated. Reclamation in the NR in the next 10 years is projected to be 47,330 ha, accounting for ca. 17% of the current land area of the NR. Reclamation already planned under the JCDP (2008), and approved by Prime Minister. Development pressures seek to avail lands adjacent NR, not in accord with NR conservation objectives. 	7 ⁶	1	1	9	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broach issue within improved environment decision-making objective and alternative land use options that these aid the conservation objectives of the NR. (i.e. through mitigation, or NR oversight, policy options for biodiversity friendly land-use.) Build NR-Forest Farm collaborative management linkage, advocating and promoting climate change adaptation and NR values within reclamation areas adjacent the NR. (e.g. that Forest farm more suitable than an industrial area in the NR BZ, but still affording GDP increase).
3.3 Energy generation, including from hydropower dams 4.2 Utility and service lines (e.g. electricity cables, telephone lines)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind farms have been and are being developed along Jiangsu Province coastline. Wind power transmission lines known to directly and negatively impact resident/migrating avian 	8 ⁷	1	1	10	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A post EIA monitoring study is suggested. Evaluate the effect of the wind farms on rare birds and recommend additional mitigation measures if/as deemed necessary. Mainstreaming: Provide advice on rational distribution of future windfarms, along with continued coordination with the JCDP office. Establish bird observation stations and regular wildlife

⁵ The CNA process used this threat category to encompass the coastal reclamation issues.

⁶ This takes into account coastal reclamation already taken place in the NR.

⁷ Area of wind farms represented in this case not the actual total area of wind farms themselves, but of their effective influence (in terms of fly paths, esp. take-off and landing).

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	<p>population mortality. Primary impacts viewed in take off and landing areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A challenging issue, MB views nearly 'out of our control.' More recent response has been commendable: at expense, wind power projects have begun to bury power lines. 						<p>monitoring function by the NR MB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linkage of successful mitigating actions to Dafeng Milu National Nature Reserve.
<p>5.1 Hunting, killing and collecting terrestrial animals (including killing of animals as a result of human/wildlife conflict)</p> <p>5.4 Fishing, killing and harvesting aquatic resources</p> <p>5.2 Gathering terrestrial plants or plant products (non-timber)</p> <p>7.3d Loss of keystone species (e.g. top predators, pollinators etc)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market demand for illegal wildlife products. This is not poverty, food-security nor household 'need' driven per say. Rather viewed by MB as driven by higher-income taste preferences, and 'greed'. 'Middle-men' and those demanding the product are very wealthy. Those actually sourcing the NR product tend to be from outside the locale, but are from lower-income levels. "Demand for wild vegetables and wildlife" has increased alongside living standard increases. Both local and outside demand for wildlife products is viewed very high. MB does not have authority to detain or make arrests, but must refer suspects to the police. 	8	2	1	11	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the capacity of NR and area officials to uphold laws protecting NR wildlife. (i.e. improve law enforcement). Develop actions targeting commercial trade and known middle-men. Impose higher penalties. Develop and implement public education campaign underscoring NR conservation values; the legality and penalties of sourcing/eating wildlife, etc.
<p>1.2 Commercial and industrial areas</p> <p>7.3c Other 'edge effects' on park values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NR is located in very dense and rapidly developing area of China's eastern seaboard. The GDP in Jiangsu Province is one of the highest in China. There are significant pressures placed 	9	2	1	12	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A need to develop concrete activities, sound monitoring indicators re: mainstreaming (i.e. strengthening environment-based decision making in wider NR landscape). Adaptive management (<i>policy area</i>): Project environment

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	<p>on land and water resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Coastal Development Plan has been proposed which will have significant impacts on areas within 5km of the NR. A “Plan EIA” was undertaken in accordance with the 2003 PRC EIA Law, and proposed an EMP which recommended various mitigation measures. Significant development plans placed within the ERZ and BZs of the NR. Influences not only technical or capacity related; a recognition of key regional GDP and political drivers. 						<p>monitoring and feedback feeding into Jiangsu Coastal Development Plan. Project will assist Jiangsu EPD to formulate recommendations supporting adaptive management in JCDP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project to inform policies, legislation, regulations, and area development/management. Increase effectiveness of NR Management Council (comprised of agri, forest farm and other important stakeholder representation). Policies: A) Research and study to formulate policy recommendations; b) use the project as opportunity to invite ADB-GEF senior officials to dialogue with provincial govt, that new measures may be considered. Policy formulation for the NR eco-compensation, at provincial level (<i>policy area</i>). Assisting Jiangsu EPD to advocate the formulation of a provincial regulation on the management of NRs (via OMP justifies provision of sufficient staff and resources). Community collaborative management and improved law enforcement: establish MB capacity for effective and socially inclusive actions reducing PA threats. Zonation: stakeholder participation and mobilization supporting. Government funding: Insist on 1:1 match supporting GEF, ensuring govt buy-in.
<p>7.3a Increased fragmentation within protected areas</p> <p>4.1 Roads and railroads (include road-killed animals)</p> <p>4.3 Shipping lanes and canals</p> <p>7.3b Isolation from other natural habitat (e.g. deforestation, dams without effective aquatic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jiangsu Coastal Development Plan, enormous socio-economic development pressures, transformation of the coastal area. (as per threat 2.1 above). In 2006, according to the coastal development plan, the NR was rezoned to exclude portions of the experimental zone for to allow for 4 major ports. As compensation, the core and buffer zones were enlarged. Potential environment risks from the accidental release of 	9	1	2	12	6	<p>Strengthen environment decision-making. Use “adaptive environmental management” to improve the environmental performance of the JCDP.</p> <p>As regards future road building, advocate development of animal passes for safe wildlife crossing.</p> <p>MB supports artificial feeding and the rescue of injured birds (have support center here, in the NR). A more specific wildlife rescue plan will be developed under the loan aspect of the program.</p>

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wildlife passages)	chemicals/oil that could occur; increased disturbance to NR by improved transportation/traffic flows. •						
8.1 Invasive non-native/alien plants (weeds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Spartina anglica</i>: Common cord-grass. In 1996, it was recognized to be a problem within the NR. • Spartina is a perennial salt marsh grass which has been planted widely to stabilise tidal mud flats. • Its invasion and spread creates mono-specific stands in the upper intertidal areas often occupied by native species. • This has reduced feeding areas for bird species such as the red-crowned crane that depend on native plant species. 	10	3	1	14	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent Spartina's spread in the NR through a stepped/phased process, as limited trial under the loan. Revised design of first phase to be trialled on 50 ha in the north NR section. The results of the first phase will be evaluated. If successful, the pilot may be expanded. If not successful, the pilot will be terminated. • The proposed method of flooding with fresh water has been tried in Shanghai wetlands on a limited scale and was proven successful in similar conditions over the last 5 years (i.e. Chongming island project, initial results successful). Other methods may be tried depending on evaluation. • Additional information is being sourced to support inclusion within the loan. • The GEF portion would support monitoring and evaluation of the results of the phased trials. If successful, support dissemination and linkage to neighboring Dafeng Milu National Nature Reserve (which will trial physical methods of Spartina removal).
2.1 Annual and perennial non-timber crop cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop cultivation adjacent the NR includes significant tracks of state owned enterprise, and contracted lands in the BZ and ERZ; these plots support cotton; rice; barely and other products (covering ca. 30% of the PA). • Many of these products require significant pesticide inputs, and impact mortality of NR biodiversity. 	7	6	2	15	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per the above, NR conservation-mainstreaming objective. Establishment of a consultative mechanism to work with agricultural bureau and area state farms. • Support for IPM, green agriculture and the training of farmers. • Explore the potential for NR to contract the state-owned farms to establish best practices within these areas (currently viewed a remote possibility). • A need to demonstrate the commercial viability of green agriculture.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different bureaus (for Agriculture, Ocean/Fisheries, etc) currently managing different commercial plots within the NR (i.e. managing as sub-plots, yet coordinated to view/maintain wider landscape and conservation values of the NR). These crops also stand to provide supplementary food for wildlife (in wintering season). Govt policies underscore green agriculture principals, but producers' main objective is maximization of profit (i.e. there is a need to demonstrate the profitability of green agriculture). MB would like to see change in pesticide intensive crops. 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A need to develop the production, supply and market management systems supporting green agriculture. Requirement/assurance: Government coordination allowing for NR to contract land to demonstrate the viability of the proposed model.
2.4 Marine and freshwater aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above, with aquaculture also covering and additional 30% of the PA. Aquaculture important to area economic development, and is quickly expanding in areas adjacent the NR. Fish-ponds viewed by MB as good for diving birds, but not wading birds. The use of fish feed and antibiotics is contributing to eutrophication, causing genetic transformation of local/wild fish stocks. Govt policies include room for 	8	6	2	16	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A need to demonstrate the commercial viability of green agriculture. As per the above. Introduce more sustainable/green aquaculture practices. A need to develop the production, supply and market management systems; govt extension agents to support green agriculture. Needed assurance: Government coordination allowing for NR to contract land to demonstrate the viability of the proposed model.

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	greener production, though little has been done.						
11.1 Habitat shifting and alteration 11.2 Droughts 11.3 Temperature extremes 11.4 Storms and flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indirect threats re: climate impacts. These are issues largely outside of the control of the MB to influence. However, mitigation and adaptation measures may still be applied. Typhoons every year, once or twice a year. Drought and extreme weather every 5 years. MB supports artificial feeding and rescue of injured birds via its NR wildlife support centre. 	1	8	7	16	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop improved mitigation and adaptation. While MB recommendation this is largely focused at present on monitoring and response, adaption measures might be better understood (i.e. linkage to forest farms, coastal protection). Improve patrol teams; develop meteorological and research stations to support protection. Specific adaptation measures will be discussed, explored. A more specific wildlife rescue plan will be developed under the loan aspect of the program.

Worksheet 3: Prioritization of activities to address threats.

The activities identified in worksheet 2 (above) were separated according to those that are eligible for funding from GEF and those for which funding must be sought from other sources. Only the GEF eligible activities were carried over into this prioritization.

Activities identified in worksheet 2 were rearranged into packages of linked activities. These packages are carried forward as the basis for the proposal submitted by YRBNNR. However, limited availability of funds means that only high priorities (and mandatory activities) may be funded.

An Operational Management Planning (OMPs) is considered as the basis for all management interventions in the NR and for coordination between all other donors and Government funding sources directed at realizing the objectives of the NR.

Please refer to the main CEO endorsement document, detailing the program approach and priorities identified for GEF support.

ANNEX F: B) CNA DMNNR

Conservation Needs Assessment (CNA): Dafeng Milu (Pere David's Deer) National Nature Reserve (DMNNR).

Worksheet 1: Biodiversity of conservation importance in the Milu NR and under National Protection

Category	Common Name	Latin Name	Protection Class
Plant	Wild soya bean	<i>Glycine soja</i>	II
Bird	Oriental white stork	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	I
	Black stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	I
	Red-crowned crane	<i>Grus japonensis</i>	I
	Hooded crane	<i>Grus monacha</i>	I
	White crane	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	I
	White-tailed eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	I
	White-naped crane	<i>Grus vipio</i>	II
	Grey crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	II
	Black-faced spoonbill	<i>Platalea minor</i>	II
	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	II
	Cygnets	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	II
	Oriental honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	II
	Sparrow hawk	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	II
	Little greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularis</i>	II
	Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	II
	Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	II
	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	II
	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	II
	Eurasian hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	II
	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	II
	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	II
	Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	II
	Chinese sparrow-hawk	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	II
	Japanese sparrow-hawk	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	II
	Black-eared kite	<i>Milvus lineatus</i>	II
	Black-winged kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	II
	Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	II
	Grey-faced buzzard	<i>Butastur indicus</i>	II
	Clanga	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	II
	Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	II
	Pied harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	II
	Collared scops-owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	II
	Little whimbrel	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	II
Greater coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>		
Fairy pitta	<i>Pitta nympha</i>	II	
Lesser coucal	<i>Centropus toulou</i>	II	
Amphibians and Reptiles	Rana tigrina	<i>Hoplobatrachus rugulosus</i>	II
Animals	Milu	<i>Elaphurus davidianus</i>	I
	Chinese water deer	<i>Hydropotes inermis</i>	II
	Hog-nosed badger	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>	II
	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	II
	Fox		II
	Weasel	<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	II
	Hare		II
Leopard cat	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	II	

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11.2 Droughts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe drinking water shortage during times of drought. Degradation of water quality during drought. Accompanying food shortage for Milu during periods of drought. Expanded size of Milu herd requires additional water/food inputs. 	1	6	3	10	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the availability of water and food supply/reserves for Milu.
7.3d Loss of keystone species (e.g. top predators, pollinators etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given Milu’s ‘extinct in the wild’ status, significant NR effort has put towards its successful management and re-introduction within its historical range. Impacts of wild release within the 3rd core zone are still yet known. Support species and habitats, including second primary management objective of ‘protection of rare birds and coastal habitats’ within the 3rd core zone . Core zone 3 currently occupies 37% of total NR. By the end of 	6	3	2	11	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a rapid biodiversity assessment of the third core zone—assessment to cover fish, animals, birds, amphibians and other species. This to form a baseline and in support of monitoring the Milu re-introduction. Research and monitoring on the wild release Milu in core zone 3, species adaptability to ‘wild’ conditions and impacts on ecosystems and interaction with human communities. Ongoing biodiversity monitoring/reporting to serve development of healthy functioning core zone 3 ecosystem. This work is to support <i>multiple species</i> tracking and biodiversity values including: a) Milu, b) rare birds and c) other (to be more clearly identified) keystone fauna/floral coastal wetland species native to the area.

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	2012, this zone will grow to occupy 47% of NR.						
8.1b Pathogens (non-native or native but creating new/increased problems)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ticks and other parasites common to ungulates and birds impacting the health of key NR species (Milu and bird health). 	2	6	5	13	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen identification and health monitoring of NR fauna. • Strengthen quarantine services of NR fauna through a) strengthened inspection and patrolling; b) public education and c) access to improved veterinary services. • Collaborative management: work with the Municipal Animal Husbandry Bureau to develop and enforce guidelines re: animal farming in surrounding areas.
4.1 Roads and railroads (include road-killed animals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the expansion of Milu range into 3rd core zone (free-roaming), as well as increasing number of cars and speeds given road upgrades, there are increased risks of vehicular collision. • (No reported accidents thus far). 	10	2	2	14	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and place advisory and warning signs along the main dyke road adjacent the NR. • Driver's information booths at both ends of the NR. • Identify key crossing points. Develop and place speed bumps within these strategic crossing points. • Video surveillance: a) animal detection and to observe Milu behavior, and; b) to serve deterrent to speeding. • Consider development of a Milu overpass.
8.1 Invasive non-native/alien plants (weeds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in native biodiversity due to invasive <i>spartina alternifolia</i> (currently covering 395 ha⁴ in the NR). 	9	5	2	16	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest and replanting with native species using physical methods to remove spartina. Develop pilot on 20 hectares. • Linkage to potential successes developed within the neighboring Yancheng Rare Birds National Nature Reserve spartina control model (using fresh water inundation).
2.1 Annual and perennial non-timber crop cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-point source pollution (i.e. pesticides and fertilizers) poisoning habitat and drinking water source of Milu (<i>Elaphurus davidianus</i>) and rare birds. • Conversion of coastal wetland habitat, lotus ponds and rice paddy areas to wheat and cotton, expansion of crop areas reducing rare bird habitat. • Milu going outside NNR borders leading to impacts on farmer 	8	8	3	19	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guided by Government policies, introduce biodiversity-friendly farming practices and IPM techniques within areas adjacent the PA via pilots. (e.g. Collaboration with state-owned and collective agriculture and forest farms). • Work with area farms to conduct educational outreach on the importance of biodiversity. • A) Research pattern and extent of Milu damage with the aim of preventing further Milu damage to crops. B) Research to form basis for developing an appropriate mechanism providing eco-compensation for loss of farmer crops. C) Implement pilot, monitor.

⁴ This area in Dafeng Milu NR is not the same as that proposed in the Yancheng Rare Bird National Nature Reserve's (i.e. piloting in a 50/400 hectare area). The 400 hectare *spartina* areas in the NRs, while the same number, are completely different areas managed by the individual Nature Reserves.

Direct threats (ranked as high or medium in threats matrix)	Indirect threats (far-reaching causes)	Criteria for classification ¹			Total points ²	Rank (1 = highest level of importance) ³	Activities proposed to mitigate threats by the MB and community representatives (activities beyond the scope of GEF funding are also noted herein)
		Area of PA involved	Intensity	Urgency to address issue			
	crops, farmers chasing Milu away—disturbance to Milu and a potential source of future conflict with herd expansion.						
3.3 Energy generation, including from hydropower dams 4.2 Utility and service lines (e.g. electricity cables, telephone lines)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large-scale wind power infrastructure developed in the NR area. Completed. Magnetic radiation suspected to impact Milu herd health. Wind power transmission lines negatively impacting avian mortality. Provincial government has begun to bury transmission lines to limit associated above ground disturbances. 	10	9	6	25	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An independent study is requested as post EIA monitoring study. Recommend additional mitigation measures if/as deemed necessary. Mainstreaming: Rational distribution of wind power fields is required, along with continued coordination with the JCDF. Establish bird observation stations and regular wildlife monitoring function by the NR MB. Develop linkage to Yancheng Rare Bird Nature Reserve actions in this regard.
2.4 Marine and freshwater aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barriers to the movement of Milu in the third core zone due to dyke and mariculture embankments/works. Water pollution related to use of chemicals (e.g. feed, antibiotics, growth hormones). 	10	9	10	29	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As with agriculture, above. Introduce ecologically-friendly methods of aquaculture in areas adjacent the PA via pilot model. Implement pilot, monitor. Work with area farms to conduct educational outreach on the importance of biodiversity. Consider appropriateness of eco-compensation pilot (for adopting eco-friendly aquaculture), linkage to crop pilot research. Develop mechanism where appropriate.

Worksheet 3: Prioritization of activities to address threats.

The activities identified in worksheet 2 (above) were separated according to those that are eligible for funding from GEF and those for which funding must be sought from other sources. Only the GEF eligible activities were carried over into this prioritization.

Activities identified in worksheet 2 were rearranged into packages of linked activities. These packages are carried forward as the basis for the proposal submitted by DMNRR. However, limited availability of funds means that only high priorities (and mandatory activities) may be funded.

An Operational Management Planning (OMPs) is considered as the basis for all management interventions in the NR and for coordination between all other donors and Government funding sources directed at realizing the objectives of the NR.

Please refer to the main CEO endorsement document, detailing the program approach and priorities identified for GEF support.