CHINA BIODIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP
AND
FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

SUBMITTED TO THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABS	Access and benefit sharing of genetic resource
ACG	Advisory and Consultative Group
AZE	Alliance for Zero Extinction
CAS	Chinese Academy of Sciences
CBAP	China Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBDSC	The Chinese Steering Committee for the implementation of CBD[1]
CBPF	China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action
CI	Conservation International
ECBP	The EU-China Biodiversity Programme
EFCA	Ecological Function Conservation Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPB	Environmental Protection Bureau
EU	The European Union
FDI	Foreign direct investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IEFA	Important Ecological Functioning Areas
INGO	International NGOs
IUCN	World Conservation Union
LMO	Living modified organism
MBI	Market Based Instrument
MLR	Ministry of Land Resources
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MP	Management Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NPC	National People's Congress
NR	Nature Reserve
NSEDP	National Socio-Economic Development Plan
PA	Protected Area
PES	Payments for Ecological/Environmental Services
PNR	Provincial Nature Reserve
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
RMB	Renminbi (= yuan); Chinese currency unit
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEPA	State Environmental Protection Administration
SFA	State Forestry Administration
SO	Strategic Objective
SOA	State Oceanic Administration
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

[1] Sometimes referred to as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Coordination Group.

US$	United States Dollars (As of June 2007, US$1 = 7.6 Chinese RMB)
WB	World Bank
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Challenge

China hosts a significant proportion of the global biodiversity wealth. China's ecosystems and biodiversity provide significant range of goods and services for people and for the economy- including the basis for livelihoods for millions of Chinese. However, these are under severe threat from overuse, unsustainable land management (including conversion of wetlands to other land uses, pollution, poorly planned constructions/ mining activities) and climate change.

The Government of China has taken several steps to conserve biodiversity by establishing a legislative framework for natural resources protection by developing a system of nature reserves at the national and provincial levels, by focussing on biodiversity-related research, and by responding to specific directives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). However, several challenges remain.

There is poor awareness on the values of biodiversity and of ecosystems – particularly amongst local people and the private sector. There have been inadequate efforts to embed biodiversity conservation into the range of government programmes. There are often a lack of coherence and coordination between sectoral laws. Conservation policies have not been regularly updated. The situation is further complicated by a large disconnect between national policy and local implementation. There has been overall inadequate investment for biodiversity conservation. Institutional and individual capacities for biodiversity conservation has not matched the requirements and research and knowledge base – especially on emerging issues such as the impacts of climate change on biodiversity – are poor. As a result, synergies are lost, mandates overlap and compete, and efficiency is low.

The recent socio-economic developments in China have created both threats and opportunities for approaches to biodiversity conservation but the opportunities have not been realized. However, there are now numerous international stakeholders, such as local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international (INGOs), intergovernmental donor organizations, bilateral development programs, and even foreign companies and enterprises investing in biodiversity conservation, but coordination between these actors is lacking, leading to the duplication of efforts and overlapping thematic and geographic focus areas.

The challenge, therefore, is to develop a systematic and coherent strategy for biodiversity conservation in China, with clear short term and longer term targets and with clear commitments from key national stakeholders and international supporters for China's biodiversity conservation.

The Solution

In response to challenges and opportunities for biodiversity conservation, the Government of China has recently initiated a new approach to biodiversity conservation. This new approach aims to coordinate the actions of all stakeholders - line agencies, investors, national institutions, provincial and local government decision-makers, biodiversity managers, communities, women, international partners and NGOs. This new approach is more strategic - focusing on achieving a coherent set of results and on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the socio-economic development process. This new approach also recognizes that previous actions have not adequately changed the incentive framework at local levels – and consequently most local level decisions related to development or natural resources use do not take account of biodiversity. This new approach is the "*The China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action*" (the CBPF).

The Innovation

The CBPF is comprised of two main components: a Partnership of key stakeholders from China's biodiversity conservation community and a Results-oriented "Framework for Action". Developed through a participatory and consultative process, the Framework guides the actions and investments of partners, so that they are able to focus on priority issues and on removing priority barriers. It has been developed in response to the threats and opportunities that have been researched and collated by a cross-sectoral expert group that was established as a part of the CBPF development including experts from the government and its national and international partners. Developed for a 10 year period (2007-2017), the overall Goal of the Framework is defined as "*A Significant Reduction of the Rate of Biodiversity Loss as a Contribution to China's Sustainable Development*". The Goal recognizes that although it will be difficult to completely stop biodiversity loss in 10 years, significant progress can be made to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of on-going biodiversity conservation measures in a way that contributes to China's overall sustainable development.

Five key 'Themes' have been identified to achieve the goal with 27 corresponding Results; five-year and ten-year targets have been established for each Result. The five Themes are as follows:

- **Theme 1**: ***Improving Biodiversity Governance*** focuses on strengthening relevant policies, strategies, institutions, communication systems and human resources in China. Development of measures to address the threat of climate change to biodiversity is also included under this theme as well as measures to develop the CBPF Partnership.

- **Theme 2:** ***Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Socio-Economic Sectors, Plans and Investment Decision-Making*** focuses on integrating biodiversity into the national and local socio-economic planning systems that determine government spending priorities. A strong emphasis will be to develop strong gender sensitive economic incentives frameworks.

- **Theme 3:** ***Investing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss in Protected Areas*** focuses on strengthening the national system of protected areas as well as capacities to effectively manage individual protected areas. Importantly, one result under this theme is to develop a harmonised and effective national system for selecting, designing, managing and monitoring protected areas.

- **Theme 4:** ***Investing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss outside Protected Areas*** focuses on integrating biodiversity conservation in the socio-economic development of the numerous biodiversity rich areas in China that are located outside of protected areas and that are unlikely to be included as part of the protected areas system.

- **Theme 5:** ***Cross-Cutting and CBD Emerging Issues*** encompasses measures to address a range of issues that have recently emerged under the CBD coherently and strategically. The Results under this theme also address key cross-cutting issues, such as invasive alien species and access and benefit sharing.

Implementation of the Framework is flexible, thereby ensuring that each partner can adapt to the local needs and situation and can exploit its comparative advantages. The Framework does not restrict the actions of individual partners - it provides guidance and helps priority setting and sequencing. The Framework also facilitates the monitoring of biodiversity conservation.

The Role of International Partners

The Government of People's Republic of China has the primary responsibility to ensure the outcomes identified in the Results Framework will be achieved. The State Environmental Protection Administration will be the primary government agency to lead this effort. However, it has been recognized that to achieve the results and outcomes, a strong and coherent partnership of national and international stakeholders in China's biodiversity conservation is required. The Partnership is being developed to build synergies and to have stronger national and local outcomes in biodiversity conservation in China. It is not meant to be a mechanism to supervise or control the actions of individual partners, it rather provides guidance and support mechanisms.

The Partnership will initially consist of 18 members total from the Government of China's key line ministries, intergovernmental organizations, international NGOs, one bilateral development program, and one intergovernmental membership organization. It is anticipated this Partnership will grow to include local government agencies, private sector representatives and Chinese NGOs once an established set of operational procedures has been established and after the first years of successful operation. The main responsibilities of the Partnership will be to facilitate the programming of biodiversity-related projects to ensure they are used in a focussed, coordinated manner and address priority issues as laid out by the Results Framework; to provide a strong platform for interactions and communications between international organisations and central government policy-makers and technical experts; to provide a vehicle for developing, testing and up-scaling successful and innovative approaches; and, to provide improved and coordinated information management and monitoring of biodiversity and biodiversity conservation.

The Role of GEF

The results of the GEF supported on-going and planned projects and programmes in China will be linked to the CBPF. Given the importance of China in terms of biodiversity conservation, GEF has indicated a Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) of up to 44.3 million US dollars for the country for the period July 2006 to July 2010. Priorities for GEF investment in biodiversity conservation will be based on lessons learnt from past GEF projects, gaps to be filled and those that also link directly to both the CBPF and GEF's Strategic Priorities for biodiversity conservation. The CBPF Results Framework will guide future GEF supported projects from the current and future GEF RAF on biodiversity conservation in China. Therefore, the CBPF represents a fundamental shift for GEF programming in China to the most catalytic or strategic issues.

1. The Wealth of China's Biodiversity

1. China is extraordinarily rich in biodiversity. This wealth of China's biodiversity is due to combination of several factors, including its territorial range covering a large longitudinal and latitudinal range; its extremely diverse topography (from the world's highest mountain to the sea level); existence of great rivers and other inland wetlands, a long coastline and long history of domestication and breeding of plants and animals by its diverse ethnic groups.

2. Over 18 percent of China is forested – and these include a great diversity of forest types from tropical forests to temperate conifer forests. About 340 types of forests exist in China, including 36 types of bamboo forests and 94 types of bush and bush wood forests. It also has a great diversity of inland wetlands, semi-arid and dryland areas, and marine and coastal ecosystems. China's coast-line extends over 18,000 km and they include a diversity of ecosystems including estuaries, gulfs, coastal wetlands, coral reefs, and mangrove forests.

3. China has recorded 33,000 species of higher plants, accounting for over 11 percent of recorded plant species worldwide, and ranks third in the world after Brazil and Columbia in plant diversity. China is also home to approximately 6,347 species of vertebrates, including 581 animal, 1,244 bird, 376 reptile, 284 amphibian, and 3,862 fish species. Further, more than 20,000 marine species have also been recorded in China, accounting for over 10 percent of the marine life diversity of the planet. In terms of the number of amphibian species occurring in the country, China ranks 7th in the world. Of the 326 amphibian species found in China, 88 are under threat of extinction[2]. China ranks first for the diversity of bamboo species and the extent of bamboo forests in the world.

4. Table 1 presents the number of vertebrates species found in China under different and compares them with the number of species found globally. Vertebrate species found in China constitute about 14 percent of species recorded globally.

Table 1: The number of vertebrate species in China, compared to world totals

CATEGORY	RECORDED SPECIES IN CHINA	SPECIES IN THE WORLD	(%) FOUND IN CHINA
Fish	3,862	22,037	17.5
Amphibians	284	4,010	7
Reptiles	376	6,300	6
Birds	1,244	8,730	14
Mammals	581	4,340	13
All vertebrates	6,347	45,417	14

[2] http://www.globalamphibians.org/index.html

5. Many of the ecosystems and species found in China are globally significant – such as some of the highest mountain ecosystems of the Himalayas and the rare spruce forest found in the Brahmaputra valley. Of the 34 global conservation hotspots identified by Conservation International, one falls entirely within China, and three others are shared between China and its neighbours. The Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) has identified more AZE sites in China than in any country outside of Latin America. The value of biodiversity can also be represented by its 'irreplaceability'[3]. Recent work by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), based uniquely on terrestrial biodiversity, illustrates that there are many irreplaceable sites distributed across China (Figure 1). Birdlife International has noted that China has 14 Endemic Bird Areas and 445 Important Bird Areas. Three of WWF's Ecoregion 200 fall in China – including the Northern Indochina Subtropical Moist Forests, Southeast China-Hainan Moist Forests and the Taiwan Montane Forests. The Critical Ecosystems Partnership's global biodiversity hotspots that include parts of China include the Himalaya, Indo-Burma and all of the Mountains of Southwest China. China has ten natural World Heritage Sites[4], 30 Ramsar Sites and 26 Biosphere Reserves.

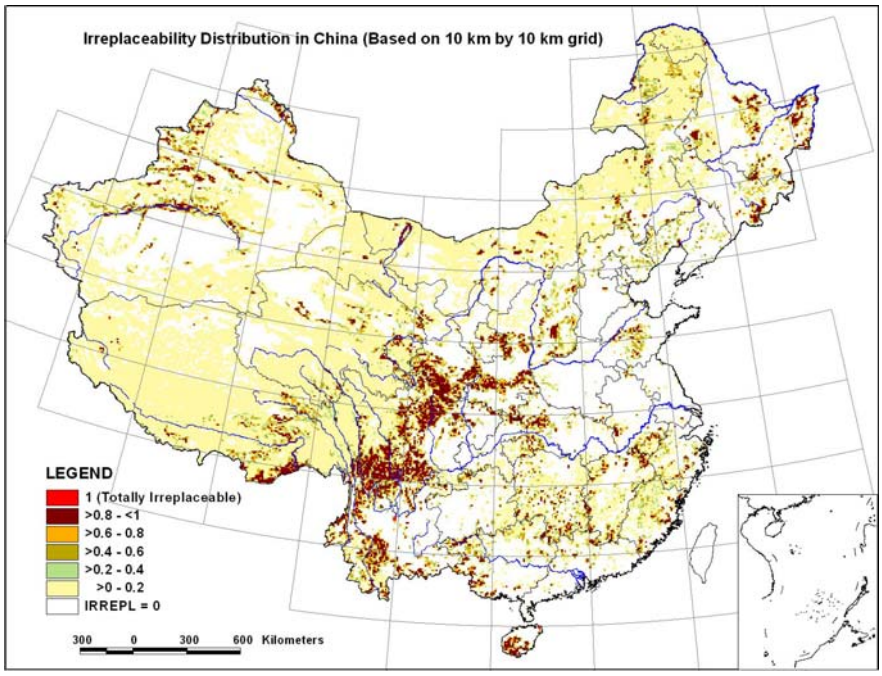

Figure 1: Illustrating the distribution of China's irreplaceable biodiversity

6. There is a large degree of endemism in China, with about 667 endemic vertebrates and up to 60 percent of the higher plant species found in China are endemic. For example, 19 species of pheasants are endemic to China, as are the giant panda, the golden monkey, crested ibis, takin, Tibetan antelope, Yangtze River dolphin, Chinese alligator, water fir and the Taiwanese fir. Over 2951 globally threatened species (including Least Concern) are found in China – including 120 Critically Endangered species, 280 Endangered Species, and 404 Vulnerable species[5].

[3] Irreplaceability is measured as a continuum of values between 0 and 1, where sites with values of 1 are essential for achieving more than one biodiversity target and are therefore irreplaceable. As the site has an increasing number of potential replacements, it becomes more replaceable and the values decrease from 1. Hence, sites with rarer biodiversity features have higher irreplaceability values than sites with more common features.

[4] Of the ten natural UNESCO World Heritage Sites, four of them are mixed cultural/natural.

[5] IUCN 2006. *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.* <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 12 July 2007.

7. China also has significant agro-biodiversity. China is one of the world's major 'centres of origin' for agricultural crops and one of the four major cradles of cultivated plants. The Chinese civilization is over 7,000 years old. During this period, China's 56 major ethnic groups, with their varied traditions and expertise, have introduced, domesticated and bred a huge variety of plants and animals. At present, the country has over 600 species of farming crops; of which 237 originated entirely from China or have China as one of their centres of origins. China also hosts a range of wild relatives of important cultivated crops – such as wild rice species. Being one of the centres of origin of fruit species in the world, China possesses rich diversity in fruit trees. China has about 10,000 varieties in over 600 species belonging to 158 genera representing 59 families.

8. A significant number of the Chinese people live in rural areas, especially in western China, and are directly dependent on biodiversity for their basic livelihoods. As noted earlier, farmers and herders utilise the diverse range of crops and animals for their livelihoods. Harvesting and trade (often illegally) of commercially valuable plants and animals such as orchids, caterpillar fungus, pheasants, turtles an snakes etc. are still a major income in some places. Nomads are dependent on the health of grassland ecosystem to maintain their livestock. People living on islands or in the coastal areas of the country are either directly dependent on harvesting fish, crustacean, seashells, cephalopods and algae for their livelihoods or as employees in the fishing industries. In addition, China is also extremely rich in medicinal plant species and there are estimated 6,000 to 8,000 species of medicinal plants that are used. Many people are directly and indirectly employed in industries that utilize biodiversity goods or services – such as in eco-tourism.

9. Many biodiversity rich areas in China fall in the more remote parts of the country, where people have annual incomes below the national average. These areas are often homes to minority ethnic groups – such as South-Western China. The livelihoods of many poor people here are even more reliant on natural resources and there are often challenges to balance local people's aspirations for significant livelihoods improvement and biodiversity conservation. Degradation of biodiversity in such areas has significant adverse impacts on local livelihoods.

10. China's ecosystems and biodiversity provide significant range of goods and services for people and for the economy. Due to the complexity of their services and functions and due to limited information base, it is difficult to accurately calculate their contributions to people's livelihoods and the economy. Two analyses in the 1990s estimated that the total value of these goods and services was highly significant and in the range of US$257 to US$421 billion annually. The services considered for the valuations included carbon sequestration; soil and water conservation; recreation and tourism; support to agriculture, food and firewood; medicinal plants; fisheries and environmental remediation. There is limited information available on the costs of biodiversity degradation – including the current investments being made to conserve biodiversity as a result of ecosystems degradation across the country.

2. Key Threats to China's Biodiversity

11. China's globally significant biodiversity is under severe threat. Although the nature and scale of the threats and the impacts vary from site to site, and from province to province, there are many common forces and factors. The main categories of threats include the following:

12. Overgrazing of grasslands: Lying mostly in the arid and semi-arid regions in the North and West of the country, China's grasslands have been severely degraded by long term over-grazing by domestic animals. This has impaired ecosystem functions, led to a major decline in forage yields and has contributed to the process of their desertification. Overgrazing has been reduced in recent years through the government's regulation and programmes, but grassland degradation has not been halted. Many medicinal plants found in grasslands are also being harvested unsustainably.

13. Loss of wetlands: In recent decades, almost half of China's wetlands have disappeared. This is mostly due to urban and agricultural encroachment and reclamation. This has led to the loss of about 35 billion m^3 of water storage capacity between 1950 and 1997 and has increased likelihood to flooding in other areas. Recent surveys of 376 existing wetlands have revealed that one third of existing wetlands are still threatened by reclamation and unsustainable water use. For example, over-extraction of water from the Tarim and the Hei rivers has contributed to widespread habitat destruction.

14. Commercial and illegal logging of forests: Over-logging of forests in China was a major problem for many decades and the quality and quantity of natural forests declined sharply throughout most of the 20^{th} century. In the 1990's, the State stopped legal logging, except in limited areas of some tropical forests, and implemented afforestation programmes. These actions have led to an overall increase in forest cover in the country but this has not always increased the *quality* of forest resources. Some forest areas are still under threat from illegal logging, but this is a restricted problem.

15. Over-harvesting of specific species**:** The legal and illegal over-harvesting of wild species remains a major threat to biodiversity, especially to rare and threatened species. The high demand for medicinal products and the flourishing wildlife trade are important drivers of over-harvesting. The products in high demand include bird-eggs, medically important species, orchids, tigers, antelopes, as well as fish and other coastal and marine species. For example, the demand for musk deer parts has quickly reduced its population and distribution. In many areas, whilst trees in forests have been protected, over-hunting has led to the increasingly common phenomenon of "forest void", whereby there has been significant decreases in faunal species.

16. Construction and mining/resource exploitation**:** In the past two decades, the boom in the construction of highways, railways, ports, airfields, dams, reservoirs, polders, urban areas and industrial facilities has led to the loss and fragmentation of natural habitats. Road construction has improved access to more remote and high biodiversity areas, increasing a combination of all threats to biodiversity. Mining and extraction of natural resources to supply the construction industry (e.g. sand and limestone) have also contributed to the large-scale devastation of habitats and may be the biggest single threat to natural resources. The increased numbers of dam constructions have also been a major threat to biodiversity. For example, initial findings suggest that the Three Gorges Dam has had a negative impact on downstream fish diversity.

17. Urban expansion**:** The proportion of China's population living in urban areas has grown from 20 percent to almost 50 percent in the past three decades. In many cases, the growth of urban areas has encroached into ecologically sensitive areas such as forests and grasslands. Wild relatives of species important to agriculture are often the most affected by this expansion. For example, in the 1960s, common wild rice was found

growing in 24 sites in Jinghong of Yunnan Province but tourist facilities and farmlands have since expanded over all but one of these sites putting threatening this species' survival.

18. Pollution: Pollutions from industries, domestic waste, oil spills and agro-chemicals threaten many aquatic ecosystems, particularly the coastal wetlands, the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River and the densely populated regions of eastern China. Recent surveys of 376 existing wetlands in China found that 98 are threatened by environmental pollution. Likewise, agricultural chemicals leached into water as well as domestic and industrial waste water pollute most of China's offshore waters– as evidenced by the growing number, frequency and scale of 'red tides'. In 2003, a cumulative area of 14,550km^2 was affected by 119 red tide events.

19. Monoculture: Chinese farmers are using fewer numbers of crop varieties now compared to the past, particularly of rice, wheat, corn, cotton, soybean and rapeseed. The use of many traditional varieties and landraces has been discontinued by farmers and many have disappeared. For example, in the early 1950s, about 10,000 wheat varieties were grown in the country; presently approximately only 400 varieties are cultivated extensively. Similarly, the use of select species in afforestation programmes has resulted in the loss of native tree varieties and has also led to forests that are less able to support complex ecosystems.

20. Invasive alien species: Of the 100 most harmful alien species identified globally by the World Conservation Union (IUCN), 50 are found in China. Some of these species can have devastating affects on local biodiversity. For example, alien pests such as rice water weevils and the Giant African snail seriously affect 1.6 million hectares of agricultural land every year. It is estimated that invasive alien species cause over 57 billion RMB in damage to the economy annually.

21. Climate change: The global climate change is expected to have significant impacts on China's biodiversity – such as extinction of many species in high altitude areas. In the coming decades, most projections show that climate change will greatly exacerbate natural resources degradation. Recent decreases of precipitation, attributed to climate change, have contributed to the drying of natural wetlands in North China, in turn wiping out wetland vegetation and bird habitats. Due to an increased temperatures and decreased precipitation, the numbers of forest fires and the area impacted by forest fires have also increased. In the period 1988 - 2001, an average of 51,500 hectares of forests was destroyed annually by more than 6,500 forest fires.

Box 1: Extinction of Baiji- An Example of Complexity of Threats to Biodiversity

The threats to biodiversity are complex and inter-related. A complex and diverse array of socio-economic forces lie behind them, and often these threats are a result of a long historical process. The extinction of the Baiji, for example, illustrates how a combination of threats over a long-period caused its demise.

The Baiji or Yangtze river dolphin is endemic to Yangtze River and is one of a small number of freshwater dolphins in the world. Following a broad survey in 2006 when no individuals were found, the Baiji is now considered to be functionally extinct. However, this sad fate was sealed well before 2006, and its long-term decline had been clearly recorded for several decades.

The main factors affecting the Baiji were (i) Sand collection for construction that intensively fragmented and destroyed its habitat and in particular the habitat for its food; (ii) Noise from water transport that disturbed eating and breeding; (iii) Environmental pollution that affected its food supplies. Measures were taken to address these threats, but they were incompletely designed and poorly implemented. Many laws were simply not enforced locally. The complex combination of threats and failed remedies illustrate how complex biodiversity conservation can be, and the need for integrated responses that address the threats and root causes of biodiversity loss, not simply the symptoms.

3. Challenges for Biodiversity Conservation in China

22. In the previous section, key threats to biodiversity in China were discussed. As noted, in the case of Baiji, biodiversity loss and degradation is often driven by a complex combination of threats. These threats are, in turn, driven by a complex set of social, economic and institutional issues. This section examines some key issues for biodiversity conservation in China and the challenges that exist for these issues. The key issues that have been identified for China's biodiversity conservation have been grouped under a number of themes. These themes include: (i) biodiversity governance; (ii) mainstreaming biodiversity into planning and policy making; (iii) investing effectively in the protected area system; (iv) investing effectively in conserving biodiversity in ecosystems and landscapes outside of protected areas; and addressing (v) cross-cutting and emerging issues. This section presents these in some detail.

Improving Biodiversity Governance

23. Key issues for biodiversity governance have been identified as; (i)the institutional and individual capacities of the biodiversity community; (ii) the legal and policy and strategic planning frameworks; (iii) education and research capacity; (iv)scientific and technical capacity; (v)conservation financing and approaches to participation; and (vi) the capacity to adapt biodiversity conservation to climate change. Several challenges exist for them, which are presented below.

24. Policy Framework: China was one of the first countries to sign the CBD in 1993 and it promulgated the China Biodiversity Action Plan (CBAP) in 1994. The Chinese government has recently issued several policies related to biodiversity conservation. These policies stress the consequences of overexploitation of resources and establish that resource use should pay attention to the ecosystem carrying capacity.

25. A major gap in the policy framework in China is its lack of overall strategic approach to conserving and sustainably using biodiversity at national and local levels. The contributing reasons are as follows:

- The existing CBAP is outdated and is not based on a strategic approach.
- A shared vision does not exist amongst leaders in the natural resources management sectors or amongst provincial leaders.
- An agreed list of priorities, priority areas and targets does not exist.
- At the provincial and lower levels, medium or long-term planning for biodiversity conservation does not exist.

26. These challenges listed above are major reasons for the absence of a common biodiversity monitoring and information system.

27. Legislative Framework: The Chinese government agencies have issued a series of environmental legislation for biodiversity conservation and/or sustainable use. Presently, there are 9 environmental protection laws, 15 natural resources laws, more than 50 administrative regulations on environmental protection, approximately 200 environmental protection department regulations and standards, more than 10 military environmental protection regulations and rules, over 500 national environmental standards, and about 1,600 local environmental regulations and rules issued by local governments and local People's Congress. Despite these legislations, there are many issues that require resolution, notably:

- Under the present system, laws are mostly developed by a single agency, and there is often a lack of coherence and coordination between sectoral laws;
- Many of the sectoral laws focus on resource *utilization*, neglecting conservation and sustainable use;
- Laws are often too relaxed or too strict to implement;
- Laws are not based on scientific assessments;

- There is no system to monitor or evaluate the implementation of laws;
- There are too few by-laws and sub-regulations to implement the laws. In particular, at the local level, regulations are lacking and often do not cover biodiversity. Further, laws often are based on national laws which are not adequately tailored to the local situation.

28. In cases when the laws are clear and complete, law *enforcement* remains very weak. The reasons for this is that there are too few law enforcement officials; the existing enforcement officials are either unaware of, or unclear on, the laws and their role in their enforcement; and the local officials are responsible for a large array of laws covering many sectors. In addition, the officials may not have the knowledge and tools necessary to enforce the laws.

29. Institutional Framework: The institutional framework has been strengthened in parallel to the legislative framework. The principal national government agencies involved in biodiversity conservation are the State Environment Protection Administration (SEPA), the State Forestry Administration (SFA), the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), the State Ocean Administration (SOA), the Ministry of Construction (MOC) and the Ministry of Land Resources (MLR). Each of these agencies has developed its own internal structure to manage biodiversity conservation. SEPA has the general mandate for coordinating CBD implementation activities, and organizing and coordinating the conservation of national biodiversity activities. The other agencies are responsible for field implementation of activities in their respective sectors. Each national government agency has affiliates at provincial and local levels, working under the guidance of the local People's Congress and Governors. Hence, local government agencies for environment, forestry and agriculture play a key role in biodiversity conservation.

30. Established by the Government of China in 1988, the Chinese Steering Committee for the implementation of CBD (CBDSC) is composed of 22 ministries and state bodies, with a Secretariat housed in SEPA and acts as the principal national coordination mechanism. The State Council authorized SEPA to act as the leading ministry in charge and assume responsibility of coordinating CBD negotiations and related international activities. The State Council has also established the Inter-ministerial Joint Meeting for the conservation of bio-species resources. In addition, some provinces have taken steps to strengthen coordination amongst local agencies. For example, Yunnan Province has a province-wide "Biodiversity Conservation Committee" set up in 1994.

31. At present, the institutional framework for biodiversity management is very sector-based, and there is little coordination and cooperation amongst sectors. The role of the CBDSC is limited to planning a small number of actions and to coordinating responses to the CBD. It has no authority or tools to coordinate the actions of government departments. Coordination is also weak at local levels. Likewise, the allocation of roles and responsibilities between central and local governments is not clear. According to the law, the central government is responsible for biodiversity conservation. However, in practice, central governments delegate to local governments. But in most cases, the local governments do not have adequate human or financial resources for biodiversity conservation.

32. Financing biodiversity conservation: Financial investment in environmental protection, as a percentage of China's GDP, has been increasing gradually over the years reaching 1.3 percent in 2004. The percentage allocated to biodiversity is difficult to determine, however most environmental funds are invested in pollution control, and the amount for biodiversity conservation remains rather low. The low (but growing) level of government investment in biodiversity is particularly true at provincial and lower levels. Most of the financial investment on biodiversity conservation is on the management of nature reserves. There is a question on the quality and use of biodiversity funding. Analysis reveals that there is too much emphasis on infrastructure and construction (for example, notably, in protected areas), and there is insufficient emphasis on operations and capacity. However, the Chinese government has invested in many plans and programmes that are directly related to biodiversity. For example, aggregate investment in the Reforestation Programme

(*Tui geng huan lin*) that converts sloping farmlands into forests has been over 300 billion RMB until present. During the 11th Five-year Plan, SEPA intends to invest 1.5 billion RMB at five Ecological Function Conservation Areas (EFCA) demonstrations; which have a great potential to contribute to biodiversity conservation, if done properly.

33. Most government departments at all levels are generally ignorant of the values of biodiversity and of ecosystems in general and there is too little effort to embed biodiversity conservation into the range of government programmes.

34. Across the world, *payments for ecological/environmental services* (PES) promise to provide more finance and more effective finance for conservation. In China, the most common form of PES is the government financed *eco-compensation* schemes, which is broadly equivalent to PES[6]. The most common form of eco-compensation/PES in China has been government financed. Hundreds of pilot projects have been implemented, and, despite many successes, these large-scale schemes face several problems, including: there is no overall policy and legislative framework; overall planning is limited; there is too little focus on biodiversity; the capacity to design and implement such schemes at the local level is limited, and; too little attention is paid to long-term sustainability. Hence, these government financed PES could be greatly improved. Also, some small-scale pilot projects indicate that private sector and/or community financed PES schemes have significant potential in China – but little of this potential is currently being exploited. The present governance structures do not facilitate non-governmental PES systems.

35. Research and technical capacity: Like all socio-economic sectors, biodiversity conservation needs a strong cadre of scientists and technical experts. At present, there is a shortage of people with skills to undertake biodiversity planning or to develop market based instruments. In addition, China needs more experts and equipment to undertake fundamental research in the area of climate change, alien species and living-modified organisms (LMO). Finally, lessons from scientific research are not being effectively utilized for the development or refinement of policies for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

36. NGOs, Private Sector and International Cooperation: An increasing number of Chinese NGOs are active in biodiversity conservation. An example of this is the Centre for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge. This NGO focuses on implementing projects that strengthen shifting cultivation in Yunnan, in order to enhance the livelihoods of agro-pastoralists in Northwest Yunnan and enhancing the application of indigenous knowledge in biodiversity conservation. These issues are complemented by a growing number of INGOs such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Conservation International (CI). International and bilateral governmental agencies are also playing an important role. For example, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the European Union (EU) and the governments of Italy, Germany, Sweden and many others are playing an integral role in biodiversity conservation in China. In addition, several private companies and enterprises have also started providing financial support to biodiversity conservation activities - motivated by both commercial and philanthropic reasons. For example, one hundred Chinese entrepreneurs, each investing 100,000 RMB annually for ten years, recently established the "Society, Enterprise and Ecology" consortium to contribute to desert control in the Alashan area of Inner Mongolia. Overall the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders, notably Chinese NGOs and the private sector, is promising but is well below the estimated potential. Realising this potential is currently limited by the legal system due to

[6] The definition for Eco-compensation as provided by the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED): Eco-compensation is a type of institutional arrangement to protect and sustainably use ecosystem services and to adjust the distribution of costs and benefits between different stakeholders, mainly through economic measures. In the broad sense, eco-compensation includes both incentives to protect ecosystems and natural resources, compensation for their loss, and charges to environmental polluters. In the narrow sense, it is a public regulation that aims to adjust the relationships between the stakeholders involved in ecological conservation and use on the basis of ecosystem service values, cost for ecological conservation, opportunity cost, and via means of the government and market mechanisms. The overall goal of eco-compensation mechanism is to protect the ecological environment and harmonize human-nature relations.

information gaps and the unsupportive attitudes of some local officials to NGO and private sector involvement in biodiversity conservation.

37. Public awareness of biodiversity and its importance is low: A recent survey revealed that biodiversity is not considered a priority, even when compared to other environmental issues. Typical challenges include:

- The general public's lack of knowledge about biodiversity ;
- Insufficient capacity to carry out modern, effective awareness-raising campaigns;
- Dramatic increase in consumption of wildlife species in the last decade. For example, consuming 'wildlife' is a way to display wealth in China and this has a direct impact on wildlife and plants.

38. Adapting biodiversity conservation to climate change: The threat of climate change and the need to adapt have been neglected generally in China, in particular with regards to biodiversity. Little data has been collected on how the climate will change across China, what impact these changes will have on ecosystems and how to adapt to these changes. The primary response to climate change by the biodiversity conservation community has been limited to attempting to detect and quantify the impacts of recent changes. Once more information is known on the effects of climate change, it will be necessary to establish support services to local communities and biodiversity stakeholders, to develop a national system for managing this threat and for establishing proper legislation or policies to cope with such changes.

39. Finally, the coordination and cooperation amongst local, national and international partners working on biodiversity conservation is inadequate. Most partners build their own database, undertake their own assessments, develop their own programmes, identify specific policy objectives and develop individual monitoring and communications framework. There are very few multi-stakeholder coalitions. Means to develop synergies across the programmes of the various actors, and the range of non-governmental actors to provide consolidated, coherent inputs to government do not exist. In addition, knowledge management is limited and fragmented and knowledge does not feed adequately into policy formulation or implementation in China.

Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Socio-Economic Sectors, Plans and Investment Decision-Making

40. Mainstreaming biodiversity into planning and policy making is essential so that the development community in China include biodiversity conservation as a priority issue. This will require mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in legal, institutional, policy and planning frameworks for development at all levels, particularly on the economic development sector so that biodiversity conservation is seen as a development issue.

41. The principal government force driving development in China is the system of socio-economic and sectoral plans. This consists of five-year development plans at national and all local levels and five-year development plans for each sector. It also consists of long-term strategic plans and medium-term plans to address priority development issues (such as poverty reduction or development in the poor western regions of China). The Departments of Finance and the Departments of Development and Reform, at national and local level, are the leading institutions for such plans. The process combines bottom-up approach with top-down elements. Typically, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) issues guidance on the overall approach; then, each level of government and each sector proposes a draft Plan which is submitted to the higher level or NDRC for approval. Then, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance (MOF), a process of negotiation leads to the finalisation of each Plan. Approval of the Five-year Plan includes approval of funding, which is subject to annual review and confirmation.

42. Whereas the 9th Five-year Plan (1996 – 2000) focussed uniquely on economic production, the tenth and eleventh planning cycles have paid more attention to environmental issues. For example, more than half of the 29 targets in the 11th Five-year Plan were social and/or environmental. Importantly, the social and environmental targets were *obligatory* – meaning that the performances of agencies are judged on whether or

not they attained these targets. The economic targets were only *recommended*. Box 2 below provides an overview of how the latest cycle of planning addresses biodiversity conservation.

Box 2: The 11th Five- Year Planning Cycle and Biodiversity

The 11th Five-year National Socio-economic Development Plan (NSEDP) (2006-2010) identifies "*developing the recycling economy, protecting the eco-environment, and speeding up the construction of a resource-saving and environment-friendly society*" as a key strategy for modifying the nature of economic growth. In addition, for the first time, the Plan directly refers to biodiversity protection. These are the first examples of the concept and term of biodiversity being mainstreamed into such plans. Specific investments and capacity development measures are also identified.

In line with the NSEDP, the 11th Five-year plans for environmental protection, forestry, fisheries, agriculture, marine economy and land resources sectors all make important statements about the need to conserve natural resource – some explicitly mentioning biodiversity. Consequently, the design of many highly funded projects in these sectors, especially forestry, focuses on nature conservation. Important examples include the *natural forest resource protection project*, the logging ban and several large-scale 'eco-compensation' programmes. In addition, two major cross-cutting plans, the *11th Five-year plan for Overall West Development Plan* and *Plan to Revitalize Northeast China* include ecological restoration and protection projects.

Likewise, at least 13[7] provincial 11th Five-year Economic and Social Development Plans mention the importance of the concept of biodiversity protection, although generally not making specific commitments. Only one (Beijing) has a specific target related to biodiversity.

43. Despite the above-mentioned inclusion of environmental issues in the national development plans, many challenges remain in mainstreaming biodiversity conservation. These include:

- Planners do not have adequate tools to operationalise the policy intentions;
- Lack of mechanism to monitor or enforce implementation. For example, no targets are set for biodiversity conservation;
- Lack of a system of incentives for local officials to conserve biodiversity; and
- Most socio-economic planners do not fully understand the issues on biodiversity conservation and are unable to adequately distinguish between general environmental protection and specific issues on biodiversity conservation.

44. Sectoral departments: The departments responsible for natural resources (e.g. forests, agricultural land and coastal resources) have also taken steps to mainstream biodiversity conservation into their departmental plans and planning. In some sectors, this has been followed by projects. However, in other cases, these plans exist only on paper, and the biodiversity projects have not been implemented. The reasons for this are each sectoral agency faces shortages of information, capacity and tools to effectively mainstream biodiversity into their activities.

45. Further, theoretically, many other agencies may not be *directly* responsible for natural resources, such as the national departments for tourism, construction, transport, science and technology, education, poverty alleviation. However, many of the tasks and responsibilities of these departments have impacts biodiversity. At present, most of the policies of these agencies take little account of biodiversity impacts; do not have effective incentives for biodiversity conservation in these sectors and lack mechanism for mainstreaming biodiversity into existing plans. The case of tourism is illustrative. The tourism sector in China is growing rapidly and as a result of this, natural resources are being impacted negatively. Yet, the country lacks effective capacity to regulate this sector.

[7] Out of 20 analysed.

46. At local levels, many provinces and counties have considered biodiversity conservation in their 11th provincial Five-year Economic and Social Development Plans, which is an important first step to mainstreaming. Next, recommended steps for the local governments are to set targets for biodiversity conservation, develop projects and allocate financial resources. Although the recommended steps are useful, there is a lack of capacity and tools to address biodiversity.

47. Biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation: Each year the government invests significant amount of funds in poverty alleviation in many areas rich in biodiversity. However, in general, the actors involved in poverty alleviation in China believe that biodiversity conservation goes counter to alleviating poverty. Implementation of poverty programmes can therefore have a negative impact on biodiversity, by constructing infrastructure and promoting unsustainable economic activities. Another oversight in poverty policy is that it does not account for the fact that biodiversity degradation can exacerbate poverty. Finally, the present trend in China is to relocate environmentally degrading activities from relatively wealthy eastern areas to poorer western regions – this needs regulation, especially considering that western China is noted for its biodiversity.

48. With regards to private sector investments, the present framework does not provide an incentive for business to conserve or sustainably use biodiversity. Regulations and standards do not sufficiently push industries, farmers or other private sector actors towards biodiversity conservation. The environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA) framework is not sufficiently developed to address biodiversity for the majority of investments. In addition, market based instruments are too few and too weak to either encourage the sustainable use of biodiversity or to discourage activities that damage biodiversity.

49. Finally, China's interactions with other countries through trade and outgoing foreign direct investment are possibly threatening the environment and biodiversity in countries involved. This applies notably to Southeast Asia and Africa where regulatory frameworks may either lax or be weak. Trade is poorly regulated and there is currently no Chinese regulatory regime for outgoing foreign direct investment. There is little information available on this area – for example, although China imports a large amount of unsustainably harvested timber, most of this is re-exported. However, clear information is available in other cases. For example, the import of shark fins meets a consumer demand in China and has led to a concerning decline in the population of sharks and other marine species.

Investing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss in Protected Areas

50. Protected areas (Nature Reserves or NR) are an important and major component of any strategy to conserve biodiversity. Many of the issues highlighted above have relevance to protected areas, too. However, there are also several issues that need to be highlighted for protected areas in China.

51. Legislation: The Regulation on Nature Reserve Management of the People's Republic of China was considered progressive when it was promulgated in early 1990s. However, many of its contents are now outdated and it is not accorded high importance. Although there are many other laws and regulations relevant to nature reserve management in China, the legislative framework is incomplete and inconsistent. Some of the key weaknesses include:

- The regulation is inflexible. For example, although some of the sustainable activities (e.g. farming or eco-tourism) may be part of an effective conservation strategy, the regulations ban these activities.
- The present laws do not clearly identify the owners of the natural resources inside Nature Reserves which leads to conflicts;
- In many cases, the institution responsible for managing the reserves does not control the use of land inside them. Instead the local authorities determine land-use rights and they may delegate this to another

institution. As a result, in many cases, the reserve management institution does not have any authority to regulate activities inside the reserves. Hence, major investments may occur inside the reserves, such as mining and town building which may even include government funded programmes such as road-building or reforestation.

Box 3: China's Nature Reserve System

Steps have been taken….

China has already formed a basic, nationwide nature reserve (NR) network. This is relatively complete in terms of categories and distribution. The network covers 85 percent of the natural land ecosystems, 40 percent of the natural wetlands, 20 percent of remaining natural forests, 85 percent of wild animals and wild plants, 65 percent of the higher plant communities and almost all rare and endangered wild animals and plants. By 2005, China (not including Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan region) had established 2,349 nature reserves with a total area of almost 150 million hectares - almost 15 percent of China's territory. Future protected area policy is set out in "*the overall plan of national wild animal and plant protection and nature reserve construction project (2001-2050)"*. This sets specific goals, including: by 2010, the total area of all nature reserves will be 155 million hectares and 90 percent of key national protected wild animal and plants will be effectively protected.

The main agencies involved in establishing and managing NR are SFA, SEPA, SOA, MLR and MOA. For example, if the NR is on forest land, SFA is responsible for establishing and protecting the site. The SFA (and its local affiliates) is responsible for most NRs. At present, each agency has its own approaches, tools and systems to both establishing and managing NRs. Finally, the NRs are managed at four administrative levels: national (NNR), provincial (PNR), county and township – leading to many approaches, tools and systems.

But gaps remain…

Species: According to a study of 252 priority protected wild animal species, although all species are afforded some protection through nature reserves, there are many populations of endangered species that are not protected. For example, 153 counties in china have populations of several endangered animal species but have no nature reserve.

Ecosystems: Under the present system, nature reserves are focussed into Western China. Other areas, such as Central China and South China are under-represented. More specifically, Hainan and Yunnan provinces have large amounts of tropical rain forest and monsoon rain forest, but have a relatively small area protected. According to one classification system[8], there are 704 different types (formations) of terrestrial vegetation ecosystems in China. By the end of 2004, almost 91 percent of the ecosystem types are covered by at least one NR. Despite this generally good coverage overall, a small number of important terrestrial ecosystems types are not protected in national level reserves. The situation is far worse with regards to wetland, coastal and marine ecosystems.

52. National system: At present, standardized procedure or criteria for establishing nature reserves do not exist. Also a common or standard approach does not exist to delineating protected areas, for determining who should manage the area, or for establishing zones within each reserve. In addition, a common approach to monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas also does not exist. A national, unified approach to establishing and managing Nature Reserves is required. The current Nature Reserve system is overly complex and implementation of the national system of such reserves is divided into categories, sectors and administrative levels. In certain cases, several departments independently manage contiguous or proximate sites, leading to confusion and inefficiencies.

53. Land ownership and land-use rights: Land in China's nature reserves is either owned by the state or by collectives, or, in many cases, by both. The situation with regards to land *access* and *usage* rights is even more complicated. In many cases, the institution responsible for NR management does not have land-use rights in the NR or shares the land-use rights with local communities. This is a cause of many conflicts. Moreover, for approximately half of the NR, there is no accurate data on who has the land-use rights.

54. Funding: Funding for NRs comes from several channels, including: (i) local governments - the largest source; (ii) the central government departments. This is only for national NR (NNR) and is mainly used for infrastructure, training and technical investigations; (iii) multilateral organisations, foreign governments and

[8] See in *Chinese Vegetation* (Wu Zhengyi, 1980)

INGOs; and (iv) funds collected independently by the individual NR through activities such as tourism. For example, under the 10th Five-year Plan, NRs received 1.2 billion RMB from the central government budget. Although these amounts are increasing, the collected amounts do not even cover operational costs. Specific challenges to securing funding include:

- The national government budget, which is renegotiated annually, hinders long-term planning;
- The Government investments focus on establishing *new* NRs (notably NNRs and provincial NRs). They neglect the operating costs of existing and local NR. Accordingly, most funds go into physical infrastructure rather than into conservation management;
- Local NRs are expected to exploit resources to generate complementary funding. One of the ways in which this is done by is to create a forest park or national landscape park inside the NR which can legally generate complimentary funding. This is a conflicting situation because this method of income generation may damage biodiversity. It should be noted that although this method is allowed, it is not legally possible for a NR to gain any revenue from fully protected areas.
- A national framework for generating funds from other sources, such as PES does not exist;
- In many cases, local residents may lose access to land or may have property damaged by wild animals. Significant compensation is needed in these cases, but NR financing does not cover this compensation. This can only be funded under national eco-compensation projects that are managed separately and may not have a biodiversity focus.

55. Sustainably using natural resources inside the Reserve: Approximately 40 percent of the finances for China's NRs come from the use of natural resources in the NR. The primary source is tourism related activities, for example, the NR management sell entrance tickets and sell accommodation and transport. Other sources of finance from NR resources include gathering food and cultivating economic crops. Although this eases the shortage of funds for NR management and lessens conflicts with nearby communities, the legality is not clear. If not well managed, it can weaken the focus on biodiversity.

56. Nature reserve management: Conservation management capacity is inadequate at almost all NRs. Typically, the weaknesses include:

- Very few sites have internationally recognisable 'Management Plans' with monitoring frameworks;
- Most NRs do not have clear conservation objectives. This partly results from the planners not fully understanding the concepts or operationalisation of biodiversity conservation;
- Many NRs support well-intentioned but inappropriate or costly actions, such as captive breeding programmes or fires;
- Many NRs inadequately integrate *sustainable* tourism into the management plans;
- Most NR management excludes the needs of local people and traditional resource users, leading to growing human pressure and conflicts[9].

57. Apart from the above listed weaknesses, a national approach to preparing Management Plans, a national guidance on the contents of Management Plans or national system for developing NR management capacity do not exist. In addition, little attention is paid to monitoring or establishing systems where NR management learn from actions and improve management approaches appropriately.

Investing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss outside Protected Areas

[9] Several innovative pilot projects have demonstrated how to engage with local communities, resolve conflicts and ensure local communities can benefit from the nature reserve. At present, there are legal and other barriers to repeating these successes.

58. Much of China's biodiversity is found outside protected areas and such areas are unlikely to be given a protected status. Such areas are subject to changing practices, investments and infrastructural developments, all of which may affect the biodiversity of the area. Some of the key challenges for conserving biodiversity in such areas are described below.

59. Key Function Zones: This new tool is currently being developed under the leadership of the NDRC where a National Plan of Key Function Zones is being prepared. The proposed system will provide guidance for land-use, rather than specific criteria for making land-use decisions on small plots of land. Under this Plan, all land in China will be classified into one of four categories and large-scale key function zones will be designated across all China. Two of the four categories are '*development restricted zone*' and '*development forbidden zone'*. These two categories have objectives related to natural resource conservation, and the Plan provides guidance to economic activities that may impact biodiversity or utilise biodiversity resources.

60. The main challenges to successfully utilising this approach to conserve biodiversity include: (i) lack of data; (ii) the scale is too large, and hence this tool can only lead to general guidance for land-use; (iii) it only provides *guidance* on land-use - it is not designed to be enforced, and; (iv) capacity to implement the guidance is very limited, especially with regards to biodiversity. As a result, series of tools and measures to back-up the guidance will be needed.

61. Land-use planning: Under the guidance of the Ministry of Land Resources (MLR), land-use plans are prepared at county level for all farm and agricultural land. MLR is currently undertaking its third national cycle of planning. Draft guidelines have been prepared that include land-use regulation standards and policy proposals for the overall planning of environmental protection and restoration. A key aspect of this work is the restoration of land affected by mining, which is an important cause of ecological damage and biodiversity loss in China. Significantly, MLR have the authority and capacity to enforce regulations under the Land Management Law. However, these plans only cover farming and agricultural land – they do not cover most land that is rich in biodiversity. In addition, with regards to environmental protection, the laws and regulations are rather broad and there are no concrete operational criteria, technical standards and specific guidelines. Also biodiversity conservation is not explicitly considered.

62. Important Ecological Functioning Areas (IEFA) and Ecological Function Conservation Areas (EFCA): Since 2002, China's Academy of Sciences, in co-operation with SEPA and other agencies, has been developing a national zoning system based on ecological functions. According to this system, 50 Important Ecological Functioning Areas (IEFA) – including 46 terrestrial areas and four marine areas and covering a total area of 2.19 million km^2 – have been designated. This figure is equivalent to 22 percent of China's total land area and is larger than China's entire protected area system. IEFAs are defined as areas that play an important role in maintaining the ecological balance in a river basin or a region, preventing and mitigating natural disasters and assuring the ecological safety of a country or a region.

63. SEPA put forward the Ecological Function Conservation Areas (EFCA) concept as a planning and management framework to ensure that development works in such areas do not undermine important ecological functions of IEFAs but rather conserve and enhance such functions. In 2002, SEPA launched an effort to designate 18 IEFAs as EFCAs by China's State Council. Unlike the IEFA classification, which had no immediate practical implications, designation as an EFCA would have important practical implications for how these lands were managed. Unfortunately, the process has encountered a certain amount of resistance from line ministries, and no national-level EFCAs have yet been established. As a result, little progress has been made in ensuring practical changes needed to ensure conservation of IEFAs' ecological functions, nor in incorporating biodiversity conservation strategies. Nevertheless, the process continues to move forward and appears destined to succeed ultimately, given the fact that it has received approval at the highest levels.

64. Corridors: Globally, corridors are a land-use tool complementing protected areas and buffer zones. Typically, a wildlife corridor links protected areas or important habitats. In China, the fragmentation of habitats is a major factor threatening biodiversity. Hence corridors could be an ideal tool for protecting ecosystems and species and balancing biodiversity conservation with economic development. Several corridors have been established, mostly with the support of SFA, and mostly focusing on protecting a specific species such as the Giant Panda, the tiger or the Tibetan Antelope.

65. This approach is in the initial stages in China and there are many gaps. These include: (i) many government departments do not recognise or understand the concept of corridors. As any successful corridor would have to cross land managed by several departments, this is a major barrier; (ii) there is no consolidated approach to establishing and managing a national system of corridors; (iii) most national projects to protect biodiversity focus on reserves and neglect the need for corridors; and (iv) in most existing cases, corridors are considered part of the nature reserve, and therefore it is difficult to achieve the targeted corridor objectives.

66. The four tools introduced above are complementary in concept. However, in practice, in China, they are not implemented in a complementary fashion. Each is implemented in isolation, and typically each is implemented separately from the NR network. This leads to major duplication, overlaps and gaps.

67. In addition to establishing the necessary policies, laws, tools and coordination mechanisms, a series of large and small scale projects are necessary, covering all ecosystems in China, in order to operationalise, at a local level, at each locality, the sustainable use of biodiversity on all land outside of protected areas. This result will require significant investments. However, it will also lead to social, economic and financial benefits, including poverty alleviation benefits. Finally, all major projects affecting large areas of land should be designed, implemented and regulated in such a way as to have a positive impact on biodiversity and to exploit it sustainably. This will depend on the use of EIA and SEA, which is currently weak in China.

Cross-Cutting and CBD Emerging Issues

68. Cross – cutting and emerging issues, such as indigenous knowledge and access and benefit sharing, covers some issues that cut across issues identified above. It also includes a range of issues that have recently emerged under the Convention on Biological Diversity, such as biosafety and managing invasive species. This theme provides a structure to address these issues in a coherent and strategic manner.

69. Indigenous knowledge and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS): China is a multi-ethnic country and each ethnic group has significant traditional knowledge related to genetic resources. For example, the Zang ethnic group alone has over three thousand types of medicine based on local biodiversity.

70. There are many barriers to protecting traditional knowledge and related genetic resources in China. It is difficult to identify the property rights of genetic resources due to the public nature of traditional knowledge and genetic resources. Also, ethnic groups developed much of the traditional knowledge related to genetic resources over several generations and documentary record of this knowledge does not exist. Therefore, it is difficult to identify the time of discovery and to establish the property rights. In other cases, the knowledge has been recorded publicly and used for some time. In these cases, it has been difficult to protect property rights.

71. Living Modified Organisms (LMO): The State Council promulgated *the Safety Administration Regulation on Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms* and established an inter-agency committee and National Biosafety Office. These are responsible for: research, production, processing; business management and import and export. Several remaining key challenges include:

- Weak enforcement capacity;
- Limited Data on the risks associated with LMO;
- There is no mechanism to monitor implementation;
- The financial resources available are insufficient, and the infrastructure for assessment and monitoring are weak;
- The low research capacity has restricted an in-depth assessment of LMO and restricts the quality and effectiveness of risk assessment and risk management. The incomplete monitoring system and evaluation instruments also restrict the assessment of the environment and health risks associated with the release of a LMO.

72. Invasive Alien Species: This is a relatively new area for China. A system of quarantine, inspection and research into pests is being established. There is insufficient data, information, understanding, legislation, tools, experts and tools to address alien invasive species. A system to manage the import and entry of potential alien invasive species does not currently exist. Research has started into the distribution, population dynamics, ecological character, harmful standards and control technology for invasive alien species. A list of the 16 priority alien species has been issued, and the *Notice for Implementing Pilot Activities to Extinguish Invasive Alien Species* and the *Pilot Work-plan for Extinguishing Invasive Alien Species* issued. Based on this, campaigns to physically destroy harmful plants have been undertaken, involving millions of people. Despite these measures, the overall approach to managing invasive species is very inadequate. This threat to biodiversity and to ecosystems in general has been greatly underestimated or neglected in China.

73. Ex-situ conservation: Botanical gardens, zoos, wildlife parks and aquariums are important places for ex-situ protection of fauna and flora. At present, there are over 140 botanical gardens in China, protecting about 20,000 botanical species. There are also many zoos, wildlife parks, wildlife care centres and centres for breeding plants. China is also establishing a modern, comprehensive system for storing germ-plasms. There is already 1 long-term gene bank and 1 copy bank for modern crop genetic resources. Approximately 380,000 species are protected by the many fruit tree banks, agricultural crop banks and economic crop gardens.

74. Several national agencies have created special funds for biodiversity ex-situ conservation. However, due to the differing priorities and diverse working procedures, the impact is limited. Also, the funds available to the agencies differ. Hence, the challenges faced by these organizations vary. For example, even though plant parks play a very important role in ex-situ conservation, they do not focus sufficiently on *endangered species*. In addition, the reintroduction of animal populations has been greatly limited by the low breeding survival rates, especially among endangered species and this is also hindered by constraints in understanding and technology.

75. Storage of genetic resources is also inadequate. This is particularly the case with regards to forest, wildlife, livestock and micro organism species. Notably, Chinese institutes are not able to meet the demands for research and production. For example, a comprehensive storage system has not been established and the existing storage equipment is out of date. Although some low-temperature storage equipment is being built, the equipment has not been installed for forest trees and medicinal plants. In many cases, the research is outdated and the capacity to discriminate genes is weak. Finally, very few of the genetic resources stored in China have clearly identified property rights, and this is a barrier to increasing and equitably sharing benefits.

4. The China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (CBPF)

Introduction

76. The previous sections have illustrated China's wealth of biodiversity, the complexity of threats and challenges to conserving biodiversity. However, there are also several opportunities.

- *Firstly*, increasing attention is being paid to environmental protection and to biodiversity conservation. This presents a major opportunity and has been backed up by policy reforms, capacity development and increases in funding. Over the past two decades, development policy in China has focused on combining rapid economic growth with social stability. This has been hugely successful, as witnessed by unparalleled rises in GDP per capita, a wide-spread alleviation of poverty, overall improvements in livelihoods and a greatly strengthened social and physical infrastructures. More recently, at the highest levels, politicians and decision-makers are increasingly recognizing the importance of complementing these successes with broader improvements in society. A goal frequently cited at the highest levels is to make China an "all-round, well-off society" by 2020. This includes ensuring that poor regions and poor people share equitable benefits of economic growth. This also includes placing environmental protection, and implicitly biodiversity conservation, at the centre of the development process.

- *Secondly*, there has been a transition from an administrative approach to a multi-tool approach to achieve government's policy objectives. As the economy has become more complex, and the Chinese society is becoming more integrated into the global economy and processes, measures other than administrative ones have been considered necessary. Whilst government's direct large-scale investments also continue to play a key role, the government is also developing complementary measures, first centrally and then at local levels. These include measures such as market-based incentives and stimulating voluntary actions of people and producers. This provides an opportunity to mainstream biodiversity conservation in different development sectors.

- *Thirdly*, the number and diversity of environmental stakeholders has grown to include central and local government agencies; international, national and local NGOs; academic and research institutes; international and bilateral governmental agencies; large, medium and small-scale private production enterprises, and; local communities and micro-enterprises. The involvement of this range of stakeholders is also an opportunity to forge a more effective management of the environment and biodiversity.

77. It has been recognized from past experiences that efforts at biodiversity conservation need to be more strategic to address the complexity of challenges, to maximise the existing opportunities as well as to create new opportunities. The Government of China has, therefore, initiated a new approach to develop a strategic, programmed and coordinated action of all stakeholders to achieve a coherent set of results. This approach is also in response to the recognition that past biodiversity conservation and sustainable use measures have been isolated efforts to protect specific habitats or to change behaviour of a limited number of resource users, and were not, thus, strategic. Importantly, there is recognition that such actions have not sufficiently changed the incentive framework at local levels – and most local level decisions related to development or natural resources use do not take account of biodiversity conservation. This new approach has been named "The China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action".

78. The China Biodiversity Partnership includes approximately 18 members: eight from the Government of China's key line ministries (SEPA, SFA, MOA, MLR, SOA, MOC, NDRC, and MOF; five intergovernmental organizations (GEF, UNDP, World Bank, European Commission, and Asian Development Bank); one bilateral development program (Sino-Italian Cooperation Project [SICP]); three

international non-governmental organizations (TNC, WWF, and CI); and, one intergovernmental membership organization (IUCN). UNDP, The European Commission, the Government of Italy, TNC, and CI have been co-financing the Partnership since 2004. The partners have jointly developed a multi-level, multi-phase, multi-component, well-funded Results-oriented Framework for Action that ensures that the actions of partners are focussed. The main purpose of the framework is to conceptually guide the actions and investments of partners, so that they are able to focus on priority issues and on removing priority barriers. The framework also enables meaningful monitoring of biodiversity conservation in China. Implementation of the framework is flexible, ensuring that each partner can adapt to the local needs and situation and exploit its comparative advantages. The framework does not restrict the actions of individual partners; it rather provides guidance and helps priority setting and sequencing.

79. The next section describes the Results Based Framework for Action that all will work to contribute to, followed by a section on the Partnership mechanisms to achieve these results.

The Results Based Framework for Action

80. The China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action's work will be guided by a Results Based Framework for action. This framework for action has been developed through a participatory and consultative process involving all CBPF partners. This Results Framework has been developed to respond to the threats and opportunities described in previous sections. This framework has been developed for a 10 year period (2007-2017).

81. The overall Goal for this Framework has been defined as "*A Significant Reduction of the Rate of Biodiversity Loss as a Contribution to China's Sustainable Development*". The Goal recognizes that it will not be possible to completely stop the rate of biodiversity loss in 10 years, but that significant progress can be achieved in halting the rate of biodiversity loss. The goal also links the concept of biodiversity management contributing to sustainable development, notably poverty reduction.

82. Five key issues have been identified to achieve the goal – and have been called "Themes", and 27 key Results have been identified for all these Themes. The Results Framework (see Annex 1 for the full framework) provides Five- and Ten- Year Targets for each Result.

83. The linkages across the Themes and Results are illustrated in Figure 2.

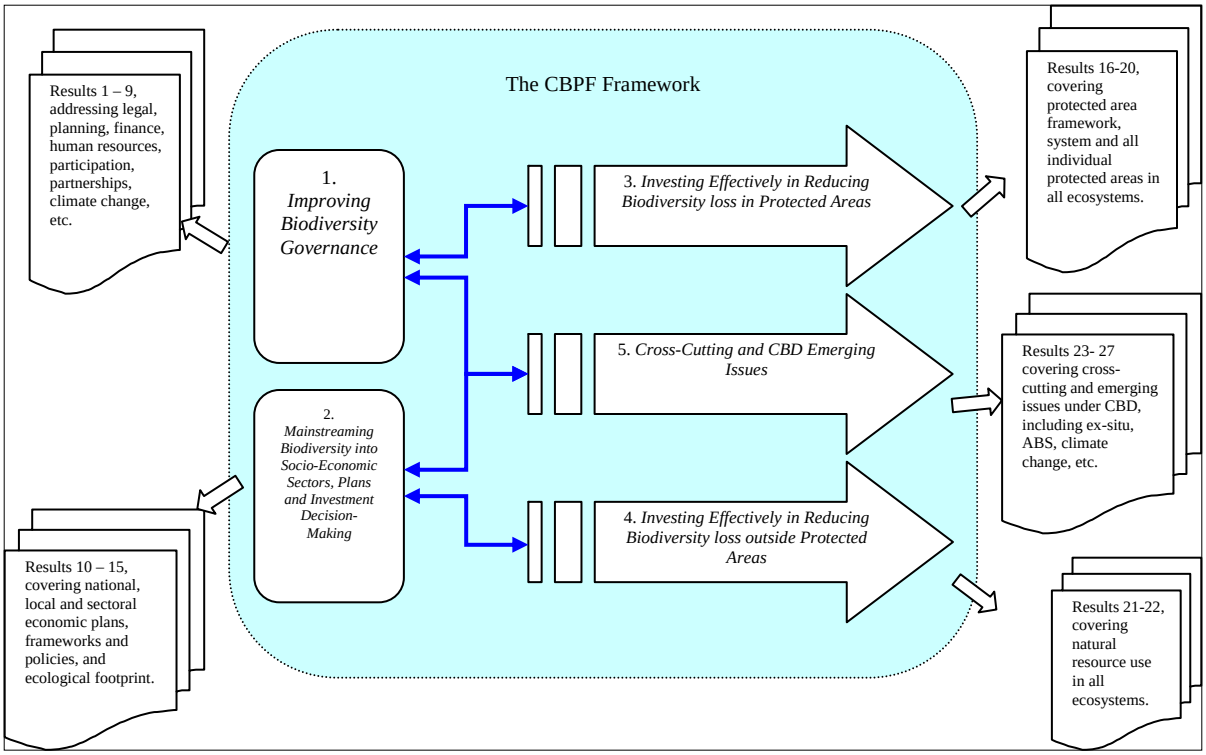

Figure 2: Illustrating the Results Oriented Framework

84. Themes and key results under each of them are summarised below:

Theme 1: Improving Biodiversity Governance
85. Under this theme, relevant policies, strategies, institutions, communication systems and human resources in China will be strengthened or developed to conserve biodiversity. Development of measures to address the threat of climate change to biodiversity is also included under this theme. The focus of activities will initially be at the national level, but will be increasingly at provincial and lower levels over the coming decade.

Theme 2: Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Socio-Economic Sectors, Plans and Investment Decision-Making
86. The actions under this theme will focus on the national and local socio-economic planning systems that determine government spending priorities – including on biodiversity. The aim here is to integrate biodiversity so that it will be seen increasingly as an important 'development issue' rather than a separate and unlinked issue. Under this theme, regulations, tools, mechanisms and procedures will be developed and operationalized for all sectors (including private production sector), for all levels of administration and all components of the economy. A strong emphasis will be to develop strong economic incentives frameworks.

Theme 3: Investing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss in Protected Areas
87. Under this theme, the national system of protected areas will be strengthened as well as capacities to effectively manage individual protected areas. Under this theme, work will be undertaken so that nature reserve system is well designed, well managed and is protecting habitats and species in all important ecosystems.

Theme 4: Investing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss outside Protected Areas
88. This theme focuses on the significant portion of Chinese biodiversity that lies outside protected areas and is unlikely to be brought into the protected area system in the near future. The two results under this section will ensure that socio-economic actions in biodiversity rich areas outside of protected areas are using biodiversity in a sustainable manner.

Theme 5: Cross-Cutting and CBD Emerging Issues
89. This theme encompasses measures to address a range of issues that have recently emerged under the Convention on Biological Diversity coherently and strategically. The Results under this theme also address key cross-cutting issues, such as invasive alien species and access and benefit sharing.

90. The complete Results Framework is provided in Annex 1.

The China Biodiversity Partnership

91. The primary responsibility to ensure the outcomes identified in the Results Framework will be that of the Government of People's Republic of China. The State Environmental Protection Administration will be the primary government agency to lead this effort. However, it has been recognized that to achieve the results and outcomes, a strong and coherent partnership of national and international stakeholders in China's biodiversity conservation is required. The China Biodiversity Partnership (or 'Partnership') consists of three mutually supportive groups – the CBPF Steering Committee, the Partner Coordination Group, and the Advisory and Consultative Group (ACG). The entire Partnership is guided by the overarching China CBD Steering Committee. As the CBPF Partnership is being further developed amongst the line ministries and between the ministries and the international organizations, the Partner Coordination Group will function as the main body of the CBPF Partnership; this group will consist of one representative from each of the line ministries, intergovernmental organizations, and international NGOs as listed in Paragraph 78 of this

report[10]. It is anticipated that the Partnership will grow to possibly include local government agencies, private sector representatives and Chinese NGOs in the future. The Partnership will be supported by the CBPF Project Management Office, which will initially be hosted by SEPA.

92. The Partner Coordination Group will function under the CBPF Steering Committee, which will contain representatives on a higher level necessary for decision-making[11]. The CBPF Steering Committee will function in coordination with China's CBD Steering Committee. As described in earlier this document, China's CBD Steering Committee is the principal national coordination mechanism in charge of implementing the CBD in China; it is composed of 22 ministries and state bodies, with a Secretariat housed in SEPA[12]. The roles and interactions between the Partner Coordination Group, the CBPF Steering Committee, and the CBD Steering Committee are envisaged as shown below and in Figure 3 of this document[13]. A mechanism and operating procedures for the CBPF Partnership will be established in the first year of CBPF operations, as part of one of the CBPF component projects (see Table 2 in this document). Envisaged roles and interactions are as follows:

- The **Partner Coordination Group** will act as a platform for practical CBPF activities – main responsibilities will be to improve coordination amongst international and national agencies, increase cooperation amongst international and national agencies, share lessons learnt and innovative technologies, and develop a CBPF monitoring and evaluation framework. The Partner Coordination Group will carry-out the decisions made by CBPF Steering Committee and will generate priority actions and targets for their discussion and negotiation. Day-to-day work of the Partner Coordination Group will be carried out by the CBPF Project Management Office.

- The **CBPF Steering Committee** will consist of representatives from the same organizations present on the Project Coordination Group but at a higher level (i.e., Director General or Deputy Director General). The CBPF Steering Committee will be the main body responsible for decision-making and negotiation. The CBPF Steering Committee will ensure that CBPF activities are being carried out in line with the CBD Steering Committee and will transfer priority actions and targets to this group.

- The **CBD Steering Committee** will be officially informed of CBPF activities via the CBPF Steering Committee. They will provide feedback and convey biodiversity priorities to the CBPF Steering Committee.

93. The Partner Coordination Group will be supported by an Advisory and Consultative Group (ACG). The ACG is a flexible, task-specific group of biodiversity professionals from different sectors providing regular technical input to the Project Management Office and to the Partner Coordination Group as shown in Figure 3 of this document. The ACG shall also ensure that stakeholders from the broad biodiversity community, and especially those not represented on the Partner Coordination Group, are able to provide input to the CBPF. The ACG will consist of Chinese and international experts from different sectors and different agencies.

[10] Note as part of the CBPF's PDF-B phase, the Partner Coordination Group consisted of the International Partners Group and the Project Coordination Office (national). These two groups will form the Partner Coordination Group as part of CBPF Operations.
[11] The Partner Coordination Group will contain representatives from the line ministries at the level of Division Chief, whereas the CBPF Steering Committee will contain representatives at the level of the Director General or Deputy Director General.
[12] Led by SEPA, the CBDSC members include MOFA, NDRC, MOST, MOF, MOA, MOC, SFA, SOA, the State Intellectual Property Rights Office, the General Administration of Customs, the State Chinese Traditional Medicine Administration, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Broadcasting, Film and Television, Xinhua News Agency, People's Daily, Guangming Daily, the Ministry of Commerce, and the State Quality Inspection and Quarantine Administration.
[13] Although based on significant discussion, these interactions are only proposed as this time.

94. Figure 3 below illustrates the links between the CBD Steering Committee, the CBPF Steering Committee, the Partner Coordination Group, the ACG, and the CBPF Project Management Office. The GEF participates at the level of the CBPF Steering Committee. The GEF's Implementing Agencies are included at the level of both the Partner Coordination Group and the CBPF Steering Committee.

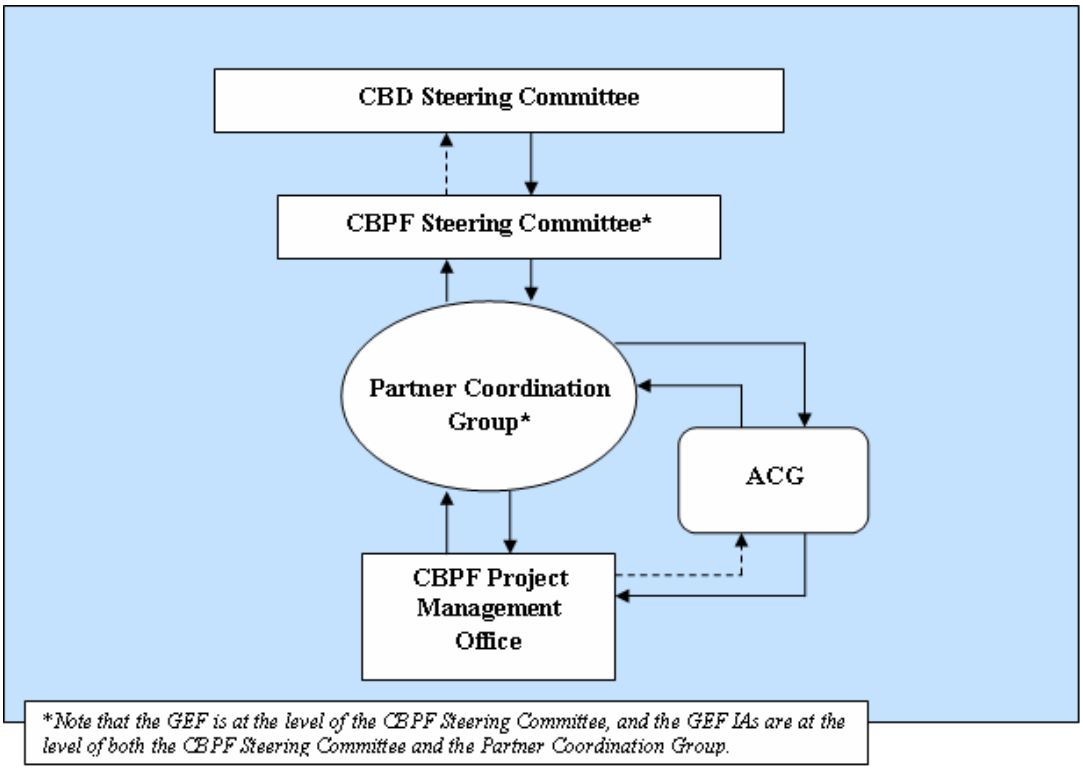

Figure 3: The CBPF Organisational Structure

Role of the Partnership

95. The Partnership (which includes the CBPF Steering Committee, the Partner Coordination Group, and the ACG) is being developed to build synergies and to have stronger national and local outcomes in biodiversity conservation in China. It is not meant to be a mechanism to supervise or control the actions of individual partners, it rather provides guidance and support mechanisms. This Partnership's roles are seen primarily to:

- develop a critical mass of support and activities for successfully addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss in China. Working together, the partners can achieve things that would not be possible working in isolation;
- facilitate the programming to ensure they are used in a focussed, coordinated manner and address priority issues as laid out by the Results Framework. During the coming programming period, all partners are to progressively align their programmes to link with the results identified by the CBPF.
- optimise the utilisation of available funds. The international partners alone have an estimated annual budget in the order of $50 million per year on projects directly related to biodiversity conservation, and the national investments are far greater;
- provide improved and coordinated information management and monitoring of biodiversity and biodiversity conservation. The partnership provides a mechanism to establish common and coherent data collection in compatible formats and data management; at project, province or national levels. The indicators and targets in the Results Framework will provide the primary basis for the development of common monitoring and evaluation framework.

- provide a vehicle for developing, testing and up-scaling successful and innovative approaches;
- provide a strong platform for interactions and communications between international organisations and central government policy-makers and technical experts, so that it allows the partners to strategically feed their a wealth of experience into policy processes

Box 4: Partnerships under the EU-China Biodiversity Programme

The CBPF Partnership will build upon existing partnerships in China and provide a vehicle for developing, testing and up-scaling successful and innovative approaches. One of the foremost and wide-reaching programs in China is the **European Union – China (EU-China) Biodiversity Programme (ECBP)**, an over 30-million US dollar initiative targeted to support China's central government to better implement the Convention on Biological Diversity and to integrate biodiversity into mainstream development processes. A key component of the ECBP is its co-financing and guidance of 19 biodiversity-related field projects in biodiversity-rich landscapes in Western China. At present, there are approximately 100 Chinese governmental departments, research academies, local and international NGOs, and other international partners engaged in the 19 consortia responsible for the individual field projects. The ECBP makes an effort to ensure horizontal linkages are created amongst the field projects and other relevant initiatives and to ensure that local experiences are fed back and integrated into central policy development.

As the European Commission is a key partner in the CBPF Partnership, the intention is that the Partnership will act as a platform where innovative approaches, technologies, and methodologies, such as those being developed as part of the ECBP, will be replicated and lessons learnt will be shared amongst partners. Furthermore, the CBPF provides an opportunity to expand the reach of the ECBP by extending lessons learnt to protected areas and coastal provinces.

5. The Global Environment Facility and the CBPF

96. As a key partner in China's biodiversity conservation and well as other key environmental management issues, Global Environment Facility (GEF) is invited to make critical and catalytic contributions to both the Partnership and to achieve specific Results within the framework.

97. The GEF's involvement in China dates back from 1991. Till date implementation of five biodiversity projects funded by the GEF have been completed in China, and there are currently six on-going GEF funded projects under implementation (a total of 49 GEF Projects in all operational programs have been implemented in China; of these, 38 are on-going). The GEF investment in the completed and on-going biodiversity projects in China currently totals over 80 million US$ (the total GEF investment of all operational programs is 530 million US$). Additionally, China was also involved in two global Enabling Activities related to biodiversity conservation funded by the GEF.

98. The results of the on-going GEF supported projects and programmes in China will be linked to the CBPF. Given the importance of China in terms of biodiversity conservation, GEF has indicated a Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) of up to 44.3 million US dollars for the country for the period July 2006 to July 2010. Priorities for GEF investment in biodiversity conservation will be based on lessons learnt from past GEF projects, gaps to be filled and those that also link directly to both the CBPF and GEF's Strategic Priorities for biodiversity conservation. The CBPF results framework will guide all future GEF supported projects from the current and future GEF Resource Allocation Framework on biodiversity conservation in China. Therefore, the CBPF represents a fundamental shift for GEF programming in China to the most catalytic or strategic issues. Table 2 below presents the key CBPF themes and results for which that GEF resources will be used.

Table 2: Proposed CBPF Projects with Corresponding CBPF Themes/Results and indicative resource allocation from GEF Trust Fund for GEF-4 consideration

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
Improving Biodiversity Governance	1 The national legal and policy system for biodiversity conservation is effective	Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (*estimated* GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2 GEF-4 SO-3 GEF-4 SO-4 Cross-cutting: Adaptation to Climate Change
		Demonstrating an approach to biodiversity monitoring in China; Based on a Case Study in Qinghai (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2 Cross-cutting: Adaptation to Climate Change
	2 Nationally, law enforcement is integrated and strengthened			
	3 An institutional framework for biodiversity is established across sectors and over administrative levels			
	4 Financial flows to biodiversity conservation increase over current baseline	Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (*estimated* GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2 GEF-4 SO-3 GEF-4 SO-4 Cross-cutting: Adaptation to Climate Change
		Demonstrating the Use of Eco-compensation Programmes to Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation into Local Economic Development in China (Chongqing CBPF Demonstration) (*estimated* GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2
	5 The general public is supportive of conserving			

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
	biodiversity			
	6 Communities, NGOs and private sector play an adequate role in biodiversity conservation			
	7 Human resources and capacity for basic research and experimental ability are enhanced			
	8 Biodiversity conservation adapted to climate change	Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (*estimated* GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2 GEF-4 SO-3 GEF-4 SO-4 Cross-cutting: Adaptation to Climate Change
		Demonstrating an approach to biodiversity monitoring in China; Based on a Case Study in Qinghai (CBPF Demonstrations) (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2 Cross-cutting: Adaptation to Climate Change
	9 Effective Biodiversity Partnership	Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (*estimated* GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2 GEF-4 SO-3 GEF-4 SO-4 Cross-cutting: Adaptation to Climate Change
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Into Socio-Economic Sectors, Plans and Investment Decision-Making	10 Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are mainstreamed into national development plans	Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (*estimated* GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2 GEF-4 SO-3 GEF-4 SO-4 Cross-cutting: Adaptation to Climate Change
	11 Biodiversity is mainstreamed into relevant plan and laws of sectoral ministries and departments			
	12 Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is	Demonstrating the Use of Eco-compensation Programmes to Mainstream Biodiversity	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
	mainstreamed into local plans	Conservation into Local Economic Development in China (Chongqing CBPF Demonstration) (*estimated* GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**		
		Ningxia/Yinchuan Integrated Ecosystem Management Project (*estimated* GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: ADB**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Integrating Mass Tourism into Sustainable Biodiversity Conservation and Utilization in Taishan Mountainous Area (*estimated* GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	Not Defined	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Integrated Ecosystem Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation of the Baiyangdian Lake Catchment (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,500,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: ADB**	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Jiangsu Yancheng Wetland Protection Project (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: ADB**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1
	13 An incentive framework for the natural-resource based business sector to conserve or sustainably use biodiversity is established	Piloting Ecosystem Based Development (EBD) for Sustainable Livelihoods in Guiyang ,China (*estimated* GEF Total: 995,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNEP**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2
		Ningxia/Yinchuan Integrated Ecosystem Management Project (*estimated* GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: ADB**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Headwaters of the Huaihe River Basin (CBPF Demonstration) (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-2
		Demonstrating the Use of Eco-compensation Programmes to Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation into Local Economic	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
		Development in China (Chongqing CBPF Demonstration) (*estimated* GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**		
	14 Biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation programmes in China are mutually supportive	Piloting Ecosystem Based Development (EBD) for Sustainable Livelihoods in Guiyang ,China (*estimated* GEF Total: 995,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNEP**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2
		Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Headwaters of the Huaihe River Basin (CBPF Demonstration) (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-2
		Shannxi Qinling Mountains Integrated Ecosystem Development Project (*estimated* GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: ADB**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1
	15 International investment by Chinese companies is ecologically sustainable			
Investing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss in Protected Areas	16 Effective governance and legal framework for the *national* protected area system			
	17 Harmonised and effective national system for selecting, designing, managing and monitoring protected areas			
	18 NRs and PNRs are effectively managed	Gui Zhou Culture and Natural Heritage Conservation and Development (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: WB**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1
		Biodiversity Conservation in Lake Aiby through sustainable agriculture and land management (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: WB**		

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
		Demonstrating Sustainable and Effective Management of Protected Areas (*estimated* GEF Total: 1,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: WB**		
		Drylands Ecological Conservation and Rehabilitation (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: IFAD**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Shannxi Qinling Mountains Integrated Ecosystem Development Project (*estimated* GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: ADB**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1
		Sustainable management of Biodiversity in Taohe Rive Basin (*estimated* GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1
		Integrated Ecosystem Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation of the Baiyangdian Lake Catchment (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,500,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: ADB**	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Jiangsu Yancheng Wetland Protection Project (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: ADB**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1
	19 NNRs and PNRs have stable and sufficient finance	Gui Zhou Culture and Natural Heritage Conservation and Development (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: WB**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1
		Biodiversity Conservation in Lake Aiby through sustainable agriculture and land management (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: WB**		
		Demonstrating Sustainable and Effective Management of Protected Areas (*estimated* GEF Total: 1,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: WB**		
		Sustainable management of Biodiversity	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
		in Taohe Rive Basin (*estimated* GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**		
		Integrating Mass Tourism into Sustainable Biodiversity Conservation and Utilization in Taishan Mountainous Area (*estimated* GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Integrated Ecosystem Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation of the Baiyangdian Lake Catchment (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,500,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: ADB**	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
	20 At NNRs and PNRs, local communities, NGOs and/or the private sector are involved in PA co-management and development	Gui Zhou Culture and Natural Heritage Conservation and Development (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: WB**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1
		Biodiversity Conservation in Lake Aiby through sustainable agriculture and land management (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: WB**		
		Demonstrating Sustainable and Effective Management of Protected Areas (*estimated* GEF Total: 1,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: WB**		
		Sustainable management of Biodiversity in Taohe Rive Basin (*estimated* GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1
		Integrated Ecosystem Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation of the Baiyangdian Lake Catchment (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,500,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: ADB**	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Jiangsu Yancheng Wetland Protection Project (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: ADB**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
Investing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss outside Protected Areas	21 Land–use planning and management systems contribute effectively to conserving biodiversity	Ningxia/Yinchuan Integrated Ecosystem Management Project (*estimated* GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: ADB**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Drylands Ecological Conservation and Rehabilitation (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: IFAD**	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Headwaters of the Huaihe River Basin (CBPF Demonstration) (*estimated* GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: UNDP**	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-2
	22 Restoration of forest, agricultural, ocean, freshwater, grasslands, drylands and urban ecosystems demonstrate incorporation of biodiversity objectives			
Cross-Cutting and CBD Emerging Issues	23 Effective and strategic ex-situ conservation and reintroduction of endangered species			
	24 Effective ex-situ conservation of commercially important species and varieties			
	25 Indigenous knowledge is contributing to biodiversity conservation and indigenous people are benefiting from genetic resource use based on indigenous knowledge	Conservation and Adaptive Management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) (*estimated* GEF Total: 500,000 USD) **GEF IA/ExA: FAO**	Council approved	
	26 An effective risk evaluation, management and monitoring			

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
	system for genetic modified organisms operating			
	27 An effective risk evaluation, management and monitoring system for invasive alien species operating			

ANNEX 1: CBPF RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
OVERALL GOAL	**A Significant Reduction of the Rate of Biodiversity Loss as a Contribution to Sustainable Development** • By 2015, at least 10% of the total hectares of each major habitat type, as indicated on global priority lists, is covered by protected areas and 20% managed as EFCA. • At least 30% of protected areas are linked by managed corridors. • On the IUCN Red List, the level of threat is being downgraded for more of China's endemic species than are being upgraded.			
Improving Biodiversity Governance	1. The national legal and policy system for biodiversity conservation is effective	1.1 Feedback from key stakeholders (including women) indicates progress in key governance areas such as political support, institutional, legal and regulatory structures, financial resources for conservation and participation in decision-making. 1.2 NBSAP[14] is adequately financed and at least 80% of targets are being met. **Baseline**: No targets are being met. 1.3 Five provincial and twenty county BAPs[15] approved. **Baseline**: In 2006, there was one provincial and one county BAP – neither of these is truly financed.	1.1 Feedback from key stakeholders, including women, indicates progress in key governance areas such as political support, institutional, legal and regulatory structures, financial resources for conservation and participation in decision-making. 1.2 An average of at least 80% of targets in the Provincial and County BAPs are fully met according to the milestone deadlines specified in those documents, and in no case is this figure lower than 50%. 1.3 Twenty provincial BAPs and one hundred county BAPs are financed.	1.1 A composite index measuring criteria such as political support, effectiveness of institutional structures, financial resource availability, etc, measured by annual surveys of a designated mix of national and international institutions. 1.2 Copies of approved BAPs. 1.3 Progress reports from Provincial and Country Environment Protection Bureaus on implementation status.
	2. Nationally, law enforcement is integrated and	2.1 In year 5, the population of X number of species threatened by hunting in X number of	2.1 In year 10, the population of X number of species threatened by hunting in X number of selected	2.1 On-going biodiversity monitoring in the selected reserves.

[14] National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
[15] Biodiversity Action Plan

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
	strengthened	selected nature reserves remains stable. **Baseline**: To be established. 2.2 In five selected cities, the number of restaurants serving endangered wildlife decreases by 25% from 2006 levels.	reserves is increasing. . 2.2 Inflation-adjusted value of trade in illegal species falls by 20%, compared to 2006.	2.2 The Annual Report of SFA's Department of Wildlife [16] will provide some information on the value of illegal species trade. TRAFFIC data is another source, and large markets may also be able to provide some data on the value of trade.
	3 An institutional framework for biodiversity is established across sectors and over administrative levels	3.1 A cross-sectoral biodiversity coordination mechanism exists at national level. **Baseline**: None exists at present. 3.2 Cross-sectoral environmental committees in 5 Provinces are chaired by Governor and regularly provide biodiversity conservation-related inputs into Provincial development planning. **Baseline**: None exist at present. 3.3 Pilot provincial plans at 5 provinces are developed incorporating biodiversity targets across at least three sectors.	3.1 The State Council-level biodiversity coordination mechanism has formal policy-making authority on issues related to biodiversity use. 3.2 In 20 Provinces and 200 Counties, cross-sectoral environmental committees are chaired by Governor and regularly provide biodiversity conservation-related inputs into development planning. 3.3 Provincial plans at 5 provinces incorporating biodiversity targets across at least three sectors are reviewed for effectiveness and lessons learnt are used to duplicate approach in at least 5 other provinces.	3.1 Government decrees and associated documentation. 3.2 Data to be provided by SEPA.
	4 Financial flows to biodiversity conservation increase over current baseline	4.1 National budget allocation to biodiversity has increased by 100% from 500 million RMB in 2006. 4.2 Non-governmental and private	4.1 National budget allocation increases, at least in line with inflation, during period 2011-2016. 4.2 Non-governmental and private investment to biodiversity increases	4.1 National budget data provided by MOF[17]. 4.2 Data would be collected by CBPF PMO[18] via the CBPF Partnership. There is no one organization that

[16] State Forest Administration
[17] Ministry of Finance
[18] Project Management Office

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
		investment to biodiversity increases by 100% from 2006 level. **Baseline**: In 2006, this was equivalent to approximately 5% of the government budget.	by X% of governmental budget.	maintains this data.
	5 The general public is supportive of conserving biodiversity	5.1 X % of respondents, including women, to the annual "China Public Environmental Protection and People's Livelihood" accept a shared responsibility for biodiversity conservation in China. **Baseline**: The 2006 figure to be determined.	5.1 X % of respondents, including women, to the annual "China Public Environmental Protection and People's Livelihood" accept a shared responsibility for biodiversity conservation in China. .	5.1 Data to be obtained from the annual "China Public Environmental Protection and People's Livelihood" survey conducted by China Environmental Cultural Promotion Association (a group under the leadership of SEPA), which includes a specific question on respondents perception of their personal responsibility for conserving biodiversity.
	6 Communities, NGOs and private sector play an adequate role in biodiversity conservation	6.1 Legislation established for large-scale companies to address biodiversity impacts and conservation activities in their annual reports. 6.2 Number of county-level NGOs legally registered to work on biodiversity doubles to 24. **Baseline**: Approximately 12, nationwide.	6.1 50% of Chinese large-scale private sector corporations cover biodiversity impacts in their annual reports. **Baselin**e: 0 in 2006 6.2 At least 2 biodiversity NGOs are influencing policy at the national level. **Baseline**: None at present	6.1 Analysis of company annual reports conducted by the CBPF Secretariat. 6.2 Registration data for county-level NGOs maintained by the Ministry of Civil Affairs.
	7 Human resources and capacity for basic research and experimental ability are enhanced	7.1 Taxonomy curricula introduced or strengthened in at least three Chinese universities. 7.2 Protected area-related research programmes introduced in at least three Chinese	7.1 Number of qualified (PhD) taxonomists (men and women) doubles. **Baseline**: The number of qualified taxonomists in China in 2006 is to be determined. 7.2 Number qualified (postgraduate)	7.1 Professional Associations. 7.2 Data collected by SEPA and SFA.

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
		universities.	research staff (men and women) employed in protected areas doubles. **Baseline**: The number of qualified research staff in China is to be determined.	
	8 Biodiversity conservation adapted to climate change	8.1 Management and adaptation plans are piloted for 8 priority areas and 8 priority species. **Baseline**: No plans in existence in 2006. 8.2 National nature conservation policies incorporate measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change **Baseline**: Impacts of climate change not incorporated in 2006.	8.1 Management and adaptation plans piloted for 8 priority areas and 8 priority species are revisited and revised based on pilot results. 8.2 National nature conservation policies and plans that have incorporated measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change are revisited and updated.	8.1 Copies of plans from SEPA and SFA.
	9 Effective Biodiversity Partnership	9.1 A single monitoring framework is used by at least 6 CBPF Partners. **Baseline**: In 2006, reporting frameworks are GEF Agency-specific rather than harmonised. 9.2 The CBPF Results Framework under review by MOF and other ministries as a budget allocation tool, and a separate, accompanying monitoring framework is also under review. 9.3 Five provinces have effective partnerships which replicate the structure of the national-level CBPF.	9.1 A single monitoring framework used by all CBPF Partners. 9.2 MOF uses the CBPF Results Framework as a budget allocation tool and a separate monitoring tool is also in use. 9.3 Ten provinces have effective partnerships which replicate the structure of the national-level CBPF. 9.5 The Partnership Assessment Took continues to indicate satisfactory progress with the Partnership.	9.1 Annual GEF reporting process (e.g. PIR or equivalent). 9.2 Information provided by the CBPF Secretariat.

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
		9.4 The Secretariat of the Partner Committee is sustainably financed by Partners. **Baseline**: Secretariat currently financed by SEPA only. 9.5 A Partnership Assessment Tool indicates satisfactory progress with the Partnership.		
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Into Socio-Economic Sectors, Plans and Investment Decision-Making	10 Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are mainstreamed into national development plans	10.1 The 12th Five-year national socio-economic development plan includes a quantitative and gender sensitive target for biodiversity. **Baseline**: 11th Five-year plan mentions the significance of biodiversity conservation but does not include a quantitative target.	10.1 Same applies to all future plans.	10.1 Copies (English translation) of 12th Plan and future plans.
	22 Biodiversity is mainstreamed into relevant plan and laws of *sectoral* ministries and departments	10.2 The Five-year plans for at least five departments include a quantitative and gender sensitive target for biodiversity, such as on species numbers or ecosystem services. **Baseline**: None included in 2006.	11.1 The plan of all departments having a significant impact on biodiversity includes a gender sensitive quantitative target for biodiversity.	18.1 Copies (English translation) of the relevant departmental plans.
	11 Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is mainstreamed into local plans	11.1 At least five provinces and twenty counties in biodiversity-rich regions include quantitative targets for biodiversity in their five year socio-economic plans. **Baseline**: None	12.1 Twenty provinces and 20% of counties include quantitative targets for biodiversity in their five year socio-economic plans.	12.1 A list of provinces and counties including targets, and access to copies of the socio-economic plans if required.

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
	12 An incentive framework for the natural-resource based business sector to conserve or sustainably use biodiversity is established	12.1 Gender sensitive guidelines for biodiversity-friendly business operations established. **Baseline**: No national guidelines are available.	13.1 At least 40% of large natural-resource based companies in China certified according to the established guidelines.	13.1 Copy of the established guidelines.
	13 Biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation programmes in China are mutually supportive	13.1 The use of poverty funds is still having a maximum effect on reducing poverty, yet 10% of the funds also contribute to the improvement of natural environments and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods. **Baseline**: No poverty funds explicitly contribute to this endeavour in 2006. 13.2 Assessment conducted and guidelines developed for integrating biodiversity conservation with poverty alleviation investment. **Baseline**: No assessment available.	14.1 The use of poverty funds is still having a maximum effect on reducing poverty, yet 20% of the funds also contribute to the improvement of natural environments and promotion of sustainable livelihoods. 14.2 Joint planning of actions and projects, at all levels, by biodiversity and poverty alleviation communities.	14.1 Information collected from Poverty Alleviation Office and NDRC.
	14 International investment by Chinese companies is ecologically sustainable	14.1 An EIA and SEA[19], in line with best industry practices, that considers impacts on biodiversity is a requirement by SEPA for all international investment by Chinese state and private companies greater than 50 million RMB.	15.1 EIA undertaken for 100% of all international investment greater than 50 million RMB.	15.1 EIA data maintained by SEPA.

[19] Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
Investing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss in Protected Areas	15 Effective governance and legal framework for the *national* protected area system	15.1 National Protected Area Law is fully approved and regulations developed.	16.1 Resource and land-use laws, bye-laws and regulations harmonized with the national Protected Area Law and approved by a multi-sectoral group.	16.1 Copy of the Law, and minutes of the approval by the multi-sectoral group.
	16 Harmonised and effective national system for selecting, designing, managing and monitoring protected areas	16.1 Development and testing of a single set of guidelines for NNR/PNR[20] site selection with agreement between all agencies involved. 16.2 A harmonised, single national approach to developing management plans and to monitoring and evaluation. 16.3 40% increase in endangered species habitat covered by the nature reserve system. **Baseline**: 153 counties in China have populations of several endangered animal species but have no nature reserve. 16.4 25% increase of tropical rain forest and monsoon rain forest protected under nature reserves in Hainan and Yunnan provinces. **Baseline**: 5% to 8% of land area covered under nature reserves in these provinces.	17.1 All agencies using a single set of guidelines for NNR/PNR site selection and design, and all agencies cooperating on site selection and design. 17.2 90% of ecosystems and key species covered by the nature reserve system managed under the harmonised management planning and M&E systems. 17.3 80% increase in endangered species habitat covered by the nature reserve system. 17.4 50% increase of tropical rain forest and monsoon rain forest protected under nature reserves in Hainan and Yunnan provinces.	17.1, 17.2 Copies of guidelines developed by the harmonised national system. 17.3, 17.4 Data collected by SFA and lead actors in natural reserves (TNC, World Bank, etc.), and biodiversity monitoring data from nature reserves.
	17 .NNRs and PNRs are effectively managed.	17.1 50% of NNR have Management Plans. **Baseline**: Approximately	18.2 For all National Nature Reserves, Nature Reserves have exclusive usufruct rights to core zone for	18.1 Records of NNR with Management Plans.

[20] National Nature Reserve/Provincial Nature Reserve

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
		10%. 17.2 80% of NNR and PNR have approved Master Plan with clear conservation targets, boundaries, land tenure, and land management authority. **Baseline**: Approximately 50%.	conservation purposes. 18.3 80% of NNR and PNR are meeting the conservation targets in their master plans.	18.2 Records of NNR and PNR approved Master Plans.
	18 NNRs and PNRs have stable and sufficient finance	18.1 Central government budget covers operational finance of all NNR. **Baseline**: Operational costs are currently underwritten by local governments, with uncertain revenue streams. 18.2 Pilot PES[21] projects in place at X number of priority NNRs with the objective to finance at least 10% of management costs. **Baseline**: No regulatory structure in place for PES to support NNR management costs. 18.3 Protected area management effectiveness as measured by IUCN/WB/WWF protected area scorecards (and adopted by GEF) that assess site management, financial sustainability and capacity for X number of priority NNR and PNR sites. **Baseline**: None	19.1 75% of PNR have full operational financing provided by Provincial governments. 19.2 PES systems approved and financing at least 10% of management costs at priority NNRs. 19.3 Protected area management effectiveness as measured by GEF protected area scorecards that assess site management, financial sustainability and capacity for X number of NNR and PNR sites.	19.1 Decrees or other relevant Government documentation indicating budgetary support for NNRs and PNRs.

[21] Payment for Ecosystem Services

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
	20 At NNRs and PNRs, local communities, NGOs and/or the private sector are involved in protected area co-management and development	20.1 10% of nature reserves have involved non-governmental organizations (e.g., NGOs, private sector) in policy, planning, management or funding. **Baseline**: Negligible 20.2 In 20% of nature reserves, the number of communities involved in policy, planning, or management at least doubles from 2006 levels. **Baseline**: To be provided - figures available by Conservation International and other international NGOs.	20.1 20% of nature reserves have involved non-governmental organizations (e.g., NGOs, private sector) in policy, planning, management or funding. 20.2 In 40% of nature reserves, the number of communities involved in policy, planning, or management at least doubles from 2006 levels.	20.1 Annual protected area management reports provided to SFA and SEPA.
Investing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss outside Protected Areas	21 Land–use planning and management systems contribute effectively to conserving biodiversity	21.1 Biodiversity priorities identified in the NBSAP integrated into the Land Functional Zoning Programme[22] **Baseline**: The Functional Zoning Programme does not consider biodiversity. 21.2 At least six county land-use plans have been prepared following biodiversity guidelines. 21.3National Plan for ecological and species corridors approved.	21.1 Biodiversity priorities identified in the NBSAP being applied to all national and sectoral land-use decisions in China. 21.2 At least 3 provincial land-use plans prepared following biodiversity guidelines. 21.3 At least five corridors established.	21.1 Documentation of the functional zoning system provided by NDRC, incorporating guidelines on biodiversity conservation. 21.2 List of land-use plans developed with biodiversity guidelines. 21.3 Copy of the approved National Plan.

[22] The Land Functional Zoning Programme is being prepared by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). The proposed system will provide guidance for land-use. See Paragraph 58 in the main text of the CBPF Programme Document for further explanation.

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
		Baseline: National Plan under development.		
	22 Restoration of forest, agricultural, ocean, freshwater, grasslands, drylands and urban ecosystems demonstrate incorporation of biodiversity objectives	22.1 50% of the land rehabilitation through national programmes demonstrates incorporation of biodiversity conservation as an objective. **Baseline**: Existing land rehabilitation programmes do not explicitly address biodiversity.	22.1 100% of land rehabilitation programmes routinely incorporate maximisation of biological diversity as an objective.	22.1 List of land rehabilitation programmes incorporating biodiversity conservation (and sample rehabilitation programme documents) provided by the MOLR.[23].
Cross-Cutting and CBD Emerging Issues	23 Effective and strategic ex-situ conservation and reintroduction of endangered species	23.1 50% of endangered animals and 80% of rare and endangered plants covered by ex-situ conservation. **Baseline**: To be established.	23.1 80% of endangered animals and 100% of rare and endangered plants covered by ex-situ conservation.	23.1 Information provided by the MOC[24] and Zoos.
	24 Effective ex-situ conservation of commercially important species and varieties	24.1 Necessary storage facilities for seeds, embryos, cells and DNA are constructed and operating.	24.1 Necessary storage facilities for seeds, embryos, cells and DNA are operating and financed.	24.1 Information provided by MOA, MOST, SFA, and China's Academy of Science.
	25 Indigenous knowledge is contributing to biodiversity conservation and indigenous people are benefiting from genetic resource use based on indigenous knowledge	25.1 At least five case studies of potential benefit-sharing agreements developed and documented. 25.2 Relevant regulatory framework reviewed.	25.1 At least 10 examples of ethnic minorities benefiting from IPR documented. 25.2 Legislation related to traditional knowledge promulgated.	25.1 Copies of agreements or other documentation. 25.2 Copy of relevant legislation.

[23] Ministry of Land and Resources
[24] Ministry of Construction

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
	26 An effective risk evaluation, management and monitoring system for genetic modified organisms operating	26.1 Full system of regulations, standards and guidelines developed and implemented. 26.2 Monitoring system in place and being used.	26.1 Related Law approved.	26.1 Documentation of regulations, standards, guidelines and relevant Laws. 26.2 Annual summary reports of the monitoring system.
	27 An effective risk evaluation, management and monitoring system for invasive alien species operating	27.1 The invasive species management approach developed by the Biosafety Office[25] of SEPA is approved and guidelines are developed for the following components: - Early warning monitoring; - Restoration of natural habitats impacted by invasive species; and - Point of detection mechanisms. **Baseline**: This approach is being developed by the Biosafety Office (although methods/guidelines regarding the above components are not developed). 27.2 A system of regulations, standards and guidelines are developed and implemented, including: - a national coordination mechanism - a national strategy for IAS - corresponding regulatory and policy frameworks **Baseline**: No specific regulations, standards,	27.1 The following components of the Biosafety Office's invasive species management approach are operational: - Early warning monitoring; - Restoration of natural habitats impacted by invasive species; and - Point of detection. 27.2 Transparent and obtainable information is available from the Biosafety Office on invasive species monitoring, safeguard measures, and related management measures. 27.3 The number of new alien invasive species is decreasing annually.	27.1 Documentation on the invasive species management approach from the SEPA Biosafety Office. 27.2 Documentation of regulations, standards, guidelines and relevant Laws. 27.3Evidence of regular interaction between SEPA Biosafety Office and National Border Control, such as planning documents, meeting minutes, guidelines; regularly updated lists of invasive species in use by Border Control. 27.4

[25] The Biosafety Office will deal with both Invasive Alien Species and LMOs

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
		guidelines on invasive species exist. 27.3 A system is in place for SEPA and other relevant ministries to regularly review, update, and improve the existing border control system so that it could more effectively identify invasive species introductions, both accidental and intentional[26]. **Baseline**: In 2006, no such system in place, and the list of invasive alien species that the border control is responsible for inspecting is outdated and in need of revision.		

[26] This will include systematized point of detection mechanisms, identification and management of priority pathways for invasions and incorporation of IAS considerations into existing sectoral risk assessment procedures.