China Protected Areas Leadership Alliance Project

**Strengthening Leadership Capacity for Effective Management of China’s Protected Areas**

**Second-Year Project Report**

1. **Introduction**

The report covers second-year outcome of China Protected Areas Leadership Alliance Project (CPALAP), a partnership between Chinese State Forestry Administration, East-West Center and The Nature Conservancy. The partnership has been to improve capacity of nature reserves’ managers and officials to enhance leadership of protected areas across the whole China.

We started CPALAP for the reason that leadership is the most important attribute in the toolkit of a conservation manager and we believed that opportunities to learn about best practice of protected areas management were few and far between, and that professional development opportunities for on-site protected area managers and officials in China were practically non-existent properly. Leadership is to recognize the social dimension of the protected areas, to extend influence through networks of relationships and to cycle frequently through action and reflection. CPALAP project could achieve the goal by exposing protected areas managers to hot conservation issues and best practices as well as facilitating creating a communication channels for protected areas managers and officials across the enormous country.

At the same time, we noted an increase in requests for improving capacity for protected areas management in China. Enhancing capacity of protected areas’ managers and practitioners has become the fundamental but urgent issue for Chinese government to concern since protected areas management in China is pursuing for advanced and effective protected areas management.

As stated in last year report, CPALAP aims to the following key goals:

- A highly trained core of 150 senior government officials and protected area managers with improved professional knowledge and skills to lead a nationwide movement for more effective management of China’s protected areas;
- Strengthened leadership of protected areas system through continuing dialogue and mutual learning;
- Improved design and management of protected areas throughout China;
- Shared understanding at both the Central Government and Field levels of best practices for dealing with the legal, social and political challenges of effective protected areas management;
- Improved relations between TNC and Chinese government agencies and protected areas managers;
- Improved domestic and international understanding of and cooperation with China’s conservation efforts.

In May, the CPALAP brought 23 participants (eleven from protected areas and thirteen from protected areas management authorities sectors) to learn and share knowledge and skills for protected areas management training for one month. The training started from one-week
training in Beijing Forestry University, followed by a two-week best practices learning in the field and finally ended at East-West Center by a one-week reflective discussion and summary.

Thanks to the generous financial support of 3M foundation. Similarly, great thanks to East-West Center and State Forestry Administration to provide fund to ensure the implementation of this project, especially under the tough time—global economic recession. We hope that the outcomes of this project will not just enrich participants’ knowledge and skill, improve their stewardship capacity but also benefit more protected areas practitioners across China so as to strengthen protected areas management as a whole.

2. Project Design

Similar to CPALAP 2008, CPALAP 2009 had three components: one-week targeted in-classroom training in Beijing, two week field visit and face-to-face discussion in protected areas in USA and one week reflective seminar and conservation plan development in East-West Center. According to feedback learned from CPALAP 2008, CPAPAP 2009 made improvement in several perspectives:

- **One-week in-classroom training**: two main changes were made compared with topics trained in CPALAP 2008. (a) We laid heavy stress on overview of protected areas network in USA to help participants to know their subjects in subsequent on-site learning; (b) we emphasized the role of ecosystem service compensation mechanism in increasing protected areas funding in China rather than introducing all innovative but less feasible funding mechanism to participants. The training curriculum can be seen in Appendix 7.1.

- **Field visit in USA**: given the fact that participants of CPALAP 2009 mainly oversee forest and grassland/prairie ecosystems and associated wildlife, we selected several grassland/prairie protected areas for participants to study and emulate. Specifically, the field visit of CPALAP 2009 CPALAP 2009 highlighted in the following perspectives: (a) Introduced innovative conservation tool—conservation easement to participants; (b) Explained to participants how to formulate differentiation development for local communities within and surrounding a specific protected area; (c) Exposed participants to grassland and prairie management; (d) Showed participants to best practice of re-introducing locally extinct endangered species to their historical home; (e) Introduced participants to pro-active comprehensive wetland management for key conservation targets; (f) Displayed participants to artificially but environment friendly off-site endangered fish reproduction and restoration within a protected area; (g) Demonstrated how well-managed hunting or fishing facilitates protected area’s management. Similarly, some other hot topics addressed in last year’s training, e.g., tourism and interpretation system, prescribed fire management, local communities’ involvement in conservation and economic development, enfranchise and conservation permission, conservation planning, biodiversity monitoring, wetland restoration, forest harvesting management, social promotion of conservation were touched upon during this training.

- **Reflection and wrap-up in Honolulu**: unlike CPALAP in 2008, we replaced the US protected areas’ legislation introduction with an overview of national park system in USA and key tips for national park management. Besides, leadership building was covered in this section in order to help participants to build a productive team.
3. What we did

3.1 Participant Selection
Following the selection criteria identified in 2008 and considering the fact that this year’s training focusing on grassland and forest protected area management, a group of 23 participants consisting of directors and managers from eleven model nature reserves and fourteen provincial-level protected area management agencies and SFA were selected and attended the CPALAP 2009 (See Appendix 7.2 and 7.3).

3.2 Training Needs Identification
To meet both mutual training needs identified by SFA and specific needs of each participant, we conducted training needs survey to better design the project. Specifically, the mutual training needs identified by SFA includes laws, regulation and enforcement, management system, scientific research and monitoring, public outreach and awareness building, strategies for engaging local communities and sustainable use strategies. Besides, we conducted training needs assessment to better understand participant specific training needs. Each participant can list key knowledge that they would like to learn through this training as much as possible. According to participant needs assessment results, participants’ desire to learn new knowledge from this training are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 Training Needs Assessment Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key training Needs</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law regulation &amp; enforcement</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management system</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific research &amp; monitoring</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public outreach &amp; awareness building</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategies for engaging local communities</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable use</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, we surveyed which skills help participants to do a better job by further itemizing training needs listed in table 1. The survey results are as indicated in Table 2.

Table 2 Specific Skills Needs Assessment Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Skill Needs</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working with local people to resolve management conflicts</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating a conservation management plan</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with other protected area professionals to solve problems</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcing PA rules</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating a biological inventory of protected area resources</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising for your protected areas</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Due to some participants listed more than one training needs, therefore, frequency hereby is simple to refer how many times each training need were proposed by surveyed participants.

2 Same as footnote 1
3.3 Conducting Training

The CPALAP 2009 initiated on May 4, 2009 with week in-classroom training in Beijing Forestry University and followed by two-week study tour on protected areas in USA and concluded at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii on May 31, 2009 (See Appendix 7.4 for detailed description of study tour).

Eight domestic experts gave presentation to address key protected areas challenges and constraints ranging from global environment change and sustainable development to strategic thinking and public management, to biodiversity planning, to basic introduction to environmental protection organizations and main funding mechanisms, to conservation easement and ecological compensation and protected areas system in USA (detailed in-classroom training can be seen in Appendix 7.1).

Site visits followed the in-classroom training. Participants visited different types of protected areas in the United States ranging from state park, to national park, to private preserve, to state preserves and national wildlife refuge. The site visits started from visit TNC worldwide office and briefly understood and experienced RARE social promotion methodology. Then, participants flew to Adirondack State Park to comprehensively learn how the protected areas collaboratively designed and managed in a sustainable way. The next stop was Montana to visit grassland protected areas—American Prairie Reserve and Bowdoin Wildlife Refuge and Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge. The participants drove for Yellowstone National Park to learn from the first protected areas in the world about protected areas management, fire management, invasive species control, species re-introduction and so on. Finally, participants arrived in Honolulu to reflect what they learned and also visited Hanauma Bay State Preserve to learn marine ecosystem management especially learn how to enhance preserve’s management through developing a good management planning. The main learning points during site visits can be seen in Appendix 7.5.

The training concluded at Honolulu with one-week collaboration learning. Participants reflected what they learned in classroom in Beijing and site visits in USA to find out the knowledge that will contribute to their future work mostly and plan how to integrate what they have learned into their work when they go back to China. Accordingly, participants work individually and collaboratively to produce three kinds of reports:

- Management Actions: Each participant is required to submit a report focusing on what they learned and identifying specific actions they will take at their respective PAs following the training (See Appendix 7.6 for actions).
- Thematic reports: Participants were divided into four groups to discuss their findings and thoughts on four key protected areas management issues—funding for protected areas, education/marketing for protected areas, local community involvement, development and management, legal structure for protected areas in China and USA.
- Group summary report: A comprehensive report to be written with input from all participants highlighting key findings, suggestions on PA management in China and recommendations to improve the PA Alliance Project training in the future.

4. What we have learned

4.1 Summary of Key Learning Points

A summary providing an overview of the Key Learning Points from each of the visits on the tour and most of the presentations are provided in Appendix 7.5. The learning points are summarized by area of visit in order to provide a reference to the more detailed discussion provided in a main trip document detailing questions asked and information provided during
each site visit and presentation. The summary is meant to work with the main document as well as the appendix of materials used by presenters to allow participants to find specific details around a subject should they want more than the summary provides.

The documents together are meant to assist the participants in recalling major themes and ideas. The documents also provide a way to find key ideas and themes for translation should the participants want a more in depth overview on the discussion or the question and answer sessions.

CPALAP 2009 shared the same key learning points with CPALAP 2008, they are as follows:

- Parks and reserves that encompass entire towns and villages as well as cross jurisdictional boundaries can work- it takes careful planning and a sharing of responsibilities through different layers of zoning;
- Certain laws from a national perspective must take precedence and be enforced such as the endangered species laws;
- You need to educate and involve your citizens and communities if you want them to be partners in your mission;
- You need to have clear management plans that lay out jurisdictions and lines of authority;
- Balancing use and protection is not easy and can be done through the use of different zones of protection – from allowing motorized use and high numbers of people to limiting access to the area and having it by foot only – the key to setting the zones is that the resource needs to come first;
- There is a need to bring the public into your reserve in a positive educational manner i.e. through visitor centers, educational programs, marketing and outreach;
- If you can link interpretive opportunities for the culture with the resource it creates a stronger story that is more attractive to the public;
- Creating marketing opportunities through identification of key species as well as gifts and souvenirs that go to the uniqueness of the species or your reserve is a good way to create interest and engage the public;
- It is important for the surrounding communities that are giving up something to support the preserve to benefit from having the preserve as a neighbor;
- Educational programs for school children are important to build stewardship in the next generation and change the habits of the public;
- The role of not for profits in supporting the reserves both financially and with volunteers is important – merchandizing is an important element that non-profits can help with – in fact we did not visit a reserve/park area that did not have not-for-profit and volunteer support;
- Education in many instances is more important and more relevant to the health of the resource then just enforcement alone – the public is more likely to obey rules and laws if they know why it is important to do so.

In addition, CPALAP 2009 highlights the following key learning points:

- Campsite development can build support for the reserve, educate the public and produce revenue and should be looked at;
- Re-introducing locally extinct species helps to restructure a healthy ecological system;
- Use of hunting and fishing permits to fund species preservation as an option;
- Allowing hunting and fishing on reserves also builds public support for the reserves;
- Marketing and branding of your preserve system is also a way to bring people in and raise money;
All forms of eco-tourism have potential but you must monitor impacts to assure that the resources that you are protecting are not suffering;
You need to build quality staff, public support and have protection standards in place;
Conservation easements are a tool we should look at;
Need to involve businesses large and small and look at concessions;
Pilot projects should be developed and tested and if evaluated well they should be expanded;
Staff quality and training is an essential element of management and the preserve experience for the public.

Based on responses given during and at the end of this training we are happy to report that overall the training was very successful for both participants and partners. The overall educational design and implementation were good, logistics excellent, and partners worked very well together.

Future trainings would benefit from strengthening the integration of partner goals with itinerary design (e.g. where is the best place to focus on what subject). Speakers could be given more direction in understanding their specific roles and participants overwhelmingly commented that they preferred question and answer rather than lectures. Building in more time to process information received during the trip would also be appreciated. Three areas were highlighted by participant presentations at the East-West Center. These were education/interpretation, working with stakeholders, and staff capacity/training and future trainings may benefit from giving these topics more emphasis.

5. Main outcomes
The outcomes of CPALAP 2009 relating to its planed goals can be outlined as follows:

(a) 23 model nature reserve manager and nature reserve governmental officials trained with proven best practices and knowledge relevant to hot topics in protected areas management, e.g., ecotourism, sustainable funding mechanism, habitat restoration and species re-introduction;
(b) Translated and compiled the protected areas system in USA into Chinese and presented to participants;
(c) Translated and compiled finance of protected areas system in USA into Chinese and presented to participants;
(d) Translated management plan of Hanauma Bay into Chinese and distributed to all participants;
(e) Compiled and translated all visited protected areas basic information into Chinese and distributed to all participants;
(f) Compiled all participants and their model nature reserves information into English and distributed to all instructors/presenters met in USA;
(g) Participants from model nature reserves developed their conservation action plan;
(h) All participants compiled their training report;
(i) Four thematic reports were developed.

6. Next steps
As mentioned above, the primary goal of the CPALAP is to expose selected nature reserve managers and governmental officials throughout China to innovative conservation and management issues and strategies, thereby strengthening leadership capacity for effective management of China's protected areas. To achieve this objective, this multi-year project includes intensive training with on the ground implementation of actions developed during
the training. Subsequent trainings will build on lessons learned from previous years and actions developed by managers and leaders will be monitored for progress. The project will utilize results of this monitoring to support not only current action plans but the knowledge from this monitoring will be shared with subsequent CPALAP participants to improve their action planning. Results from the monitoring of current actions and the incorporation of the latest state of PA knowledge developed elsewhere will be incorporated by action and management plan revisions.

In the next three years, the proposed work plan for the project is as follows:

- Conduct one more 4 week classroom and study tour trainings in 2010;
- Hold a follow-up workshops in 2010 aimed at strengthening knowledge and supporting learning networks;
- Evaluate training effects by re-review the implementation of conservation plan proposed by participants from model nature reserves and compile successful stories;
- Conduct additional targeted trainings in 2011 and 2012, to fill in management capacity needs gaps identified from the measuring results of implementing conservation actions.

This second training has continued to strengthen, leverage and transfer knowledge from participants to a greater number of protected area managers and leaders in China, especially focusing on grassland adaptive management. The following next steps have been identified to successfully deliver on our work plan over the next four years.

6.1 Ameliorate training design
According to participants' feedback on CPALAP 2009, it is important to set aside some time for periodically reflection and discussion. The current training design, especially the site visit section was arranged too tight to ensure participants to assimilate what they learned and learn more through discussion with other participants for some specific issues. In next year training, we will set some time aside after visiting each protected areas to help participants to consolidate what they learned.

6.2 Knowledge sharing
Similar to CPALPA 2008, project team (See Appendix 7.7) will compile group thematic reports and individual report into a handbook and distribute the handbook among all participants. Accordingly, all trained knowledge, concepts and visited protected areas will also be covered in the handbook that will be available from a specific website for all participants and others who are interested in protected areas management.

7. Appendix
7.1 Beijing Forestry University Training Curriculum
7.2 Model Nature Reserve Map
7.3 Basic Introduction of Participants
7.4 Overview of U.S. Field Study
7.5 China Study Tour Summary of Key Points
7.6 Action Plans for Nature Reserves
7.7 Project team
Appendix 7.1

Beijing Forestry University Training Curriculum

Global Biodiversity, Environmental Challenges and Sustainable Development

Prof. Wang Yi, Chinese Academy of Sciences

- Basic introduction of global biodiversity and threats
- Global Environmental Challenges
- Land Use and Coverage Changes
- Sustainable Development

Strategic Thinking and Public Management

Prof. Chen Jiancheng, Beijing Forestry University

- Concept of public management and its characteristics
- SWOT analysis
- 80-20 analysis
- Blue Ocean strategy
- Long-tail strategy
- How to adapt these theories to protected areas’ management

Biodiversity Conservation Planning Methodologies

Prof. Liu Dachang, Director of Project Monitoring and Evaluation, The Nature Conservancy

- Significance of planning in biodiversity conservation and protected areas
- Categories of planning and their roles
- Management planning for Protected Areas/nature reserve
- Conservation Action Planning (CAP)
- Conservation planning case studies (integrated with CAP introduction)

Overview of Biodiversity Conservation Organizations and their Financial Mechanisms

Prof. Lei Guangchun, Protected Areas Management College of Beijing Forestry University

- CBD, PoW, climate change negotiation and other relevant international treaties related to biodiversity and protected areas
- Basic introduction of organizations focusing on biodiversity conservation internationally
- Fundraising channels and some foundations introduction

Overview of Protected Areas System in USA

Ph.D. Yu Guangzhi, China Protected Areas Strategies Project, The Nature Conservancy

- Categories of PAs in USA and their administrative structures (National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, National Forest System, Wildness and private preserves);
- Finance mechanism for PAs in USA
- Laws, regulations and policy relevant to PAs in USA
- Franchise, permit and law enforcement in USA PAs
- Building support for PAs in USA
Conservation Easement and Ecological Compensation Mechanism for Conservation

Prof. Wen Yali, College of Management and Economics of Beijing Forestry University

- Conservation easement concept and its implication in China
- Natural Capital, ecological compensation mechanism and its application
- Challenges and strategies of applying innovative conservation methodologies to consolidate protected areas management in China

Ecotourism Planning and Management

Prof. Yang Guihua, Yunnan University

- Ecotourism concept and significance in protected areas management
- Ecotourism planning development
- Tourists/visitors management
- Interpretation in protected areas
- Conservation awareness, environmental education and public management

Measuring and Monitoring Biodiversity in Protected Areas

Mr. Long Yongcheng, Senior Conservationist, The Nature Conservancy

- Significance of measuring and monitoring biodiversity
- Purposes of biodiversity measuring and monitoring, e.g., threat-oriented, conservation efforts-driven
- Frequent used biodiversity measuring and monitoring methodologies
- How to design measuring and monitoring planning/manual
- Case studies introduction

Basic Introduction of The Nature Conservancy

Ph.D. Guangzhi Yu, China Protected Areas Strategies Project, The Nature Conservancy

- TNC value, vision and history
- Core conservation methodologies
- Work sites introduce, private protected areas system & conservation strategies
- TNC China Program introduction
Appendix 7.2

Model Nature Reserve Map
Appendix 7.3

Basic introduction of participants

**China State Forestry Administration Officials**

**Mr. Yuanhui Hu**  
*Division Director of Multilateral Program, State Forestry Administration*

Mr. Yuanhui Hu works as the liaison between international organizations and Chinese governmental agencies such as the World Wildlife Fund, International Union for Conservation of Nature, The Nature Conservancy, and the Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific. For the last ten years, he has been deeply involved in many international cooperative activities and projects which focus on natural resources conservation, sustainable utilization and nature reserve management. Mr. Hu began his term at the State Forestry Administration as a Forest Officer responsible for forest logging and developing codes for different forest practice. After eight years in the Department of Forestry Industry, he was transferred to the Department of International Cooperation and later to the International Forestry Cooperation Center in 1998 as a division director in charge of international cooperative issues. Previously, Mr. Hu worked in Weihe Forestry Bureau in Heilongjiang Province as a Forestry Investigator. He specializes in forest inventory, road building, and mechanisms to forest economics, forestry tending and natural resources management.

**Ms. Lidan An**  
*Deputy Director, Nature Reserve Management Division, Department of Wildlife Conservation and Nature Reserve Management, State Forestry Administration*

Ms. Lidan An has served as the Deputy Director of the Nature Reserve Management Division, Department of Wildlife Conservation and Nature Reserve Management, State Forestry Administration since 2001. With more than ten years of experience in the nature reserve management sector, Ms. An has been responsible for the Biodiversity Convention—the nomination of forestry national nature reserve each year—as well overseeing the construction of nature reserve infrastructure and managing its effectiveness. Ms. An has a master's degree.

The Department of Wildlife Conservation and Reserve Management is an internal institution of the State Forestry Administration. It is responsible for the policy and regulation of wild flora and flora conservation and guiding the management of nationwide forestry nature reserves.

**Ms. Yangwu Zhang**  
*Senior Planner, Academy of Assessment and Planning, State Forestry Administration*

Ms. Yangwu Zhang began working for the Academy of Forestry Inventory and Planning of State Forestry Administration as an Engineer in the Wetland and Wildlife Monitoring Center in 1996. Responsible for wetland conservation, restoration and planning for nature reserves, Ms. Zhang organized the First National Wetlands Inventory, drafted the China National Wetland Conservation Action Plan and National Wetland Conservation Program, and finished more than 15 master plans of nature reserves. At present, she is engaged in drafting demonstration plans for the National Nature Reserves in China. Ms. Zhang holds a master's degree.

Established in 1954 under the direct jurisdiction of the State Forestry Administration, the Academy of Forestry Inventory and Planning is responsible for forest inventory, planning and design; monitoring of forest resources, wild fauna and flora, wetlands, and desertification; satellite forest fire monitoring; and forestry information management.
Mr. Weijie Liu  
**Director of Division, Wildlife Conservation Division, Shanxi Forestry Department**  
As Director of Wildlife Conservation Division, Mr. Weijie Liu organizes and develops Nature Reserve Development and Wetland Protection Planning in Shanxi Province. He also organizes the comprehensive survey in Lishan National Nature Reserve and oversees the development of ecotourism planning for three national nature reserves, including Pangquangou National Nature Reserve. He has contributed to the development of master plans for 15 provincial nature reserves and helped 12 provincial nature reserves establish their organizations. Before joining the Wildlife Conservation Division in Shanxi Forestry Department in 2004, Mr. Liu served in the Personnel Department of Shanxi Forestry Department, Taiyueshan National Forestry Management Bureau. Mr. Liu graduated from Shanxi Forestry School with a master's degree.

The Wildlife Conservation Division of Shanxi Forestry Department is responsible for wildlife conservation, nature reserve establishment and management, wildlife diseases monitoring and control, and wetland protection. There are 45 nature reserves in Shanxi Province with a total area of 1,150,000 hectares.

Ms. Xiaolin Zou  
**Deputy Director of Division, Wildlife Conservation Center of Inner Mongolia**  
Ms. Xiaolin Zhou was appointed as the Deputy Director of Wildlife Conservation Center of Inner Mongolia in 2008. She contributed to the development of the Wildlife Conservation of Inner Mongolia by promoting nature reserve management, monitoring, promotion and wildlife rescue. Under the efforts of the Wildlife Conservation Center of Inner Mongolia, many national nature reserves in Mongolia established their own management organizations, built or renovated office buildings, protection stations, and boundary marks.

Established in June 2000, the Wildlife Conservation Center of Inner Mongolia is responsible for enacting policies to facilitate wildlife conservation. A total of 130 nature reserves have been established focusing on forest, wetland, wildlife, and desert conservation. These reserves cover an area of 9,156,000 hectares, or approximately 7.74 percent of the total land area of Inner Mongolia.

Mr. Zongqiang Fan  
**Director, Conservation Division of Chongqing Forestry Bureau**  
Mr. Zongqiang Fan has 29 years of experience working for the Conservation Division of Chongqing Forestry Bureau. The Bureau is primarily in charge of forest, wildlife and wetland nature reserves management. There are 46 nature reserves covering a total of 830,000 hectares, comprising approximately 10.1 percent of the total land area of Chongqing City.

Mr. Changhai Yang  
**Senior Planner, Wildlife Conservation Division, Hebei Forestry Department**  
As Senior Planner, Mr. Changhai Yang is responsible for the management, capacity building, and implementation of conservation activities in 49 nature reserves and 177 mini reserves in Hubei Province. In addition, Mr. Yang recently participated in the establishment of Hubei Wetland Conservation Fund and worked with the World Wildlife Fund Wuhan Office to conduct a series of wetland conservation activities. Mr. Yang has supervised forest resource cultivation, conservation and management, forest park construction and the ecotourism development of 150 state-owned forest farms, and was responsible for the stewardship of the Taizishan Forest Farm, the Hubei State-Owned Forestry Management Bureau, and the Forestry Police of Hubei Province and Forest Resources Management Bureau responsible for forest resource and forest land tenure management. Mr. Yang graduated from the Hubei Forestry School.
Mr. Chongyu Ma  
**Director of Division, Wildlife Management Bureau, Gansu Forestry Bureau**

Mr. Chongyu Ma has served as Director of Division supervising the Wildlife Management Bureau of Gansu Forestry Bureau since 1994. Under his leadership, the total land mass of the nature reserves in Gansu Province has reached 9 million hectares, about 21 percent of the total land area in the province. Through his work, Mr. Ma strengthened international cooperation in biodiversity conservation and nature reserve management.

The Wildlife Management Bureau is the general office responsible for nature reserves stewardship, wildlife and wetland preservation, and endangered species import and export management in Gansu Province.

Mr. Jingyu Gao  
**Director of Division, Wildlife Conservation and Nature Reserve Administration Bureau, Qinghai Forestry Bureau**

Mr. Jingyu Gao has managed the wildlife conservation, wetland preservation and nature reserve work in Qinghai Forestry Bureau since 2003. He has streamlined conservation strategies for wildlife conservation and nature reserve management by emphasizing the establishment of a wildlife and wetland resources management and enforcement system, and promoted endangered species habitat conservation. This conservation helps preserve and expand the protected areas network to provide a safe environment for the Tibetan antelope and the *Przewalski's gazelle* in Qinghai Province.

Since its establishment in 1997, the Wildlife Conservation and Nature Reserve Administration Bureau created rules and regulations to conserve, manage, and supervise terrestrial wildlife conservation, monitor and conserve wildlife resources, and utilize them efficiently. The Bureau is also responsible for the development and management of the Nature Reserve based on the Reserve's national and provincial planning and zoning area.

Mr. Lang Liu  
**Director of Division, Wildlife Conservation Division, Guizhou Forestry Department**

As Division Director, Mr. Lang Liu is responsible for the planning, establishment and construction work for new nature reserves in Guizhou Province. Mr. Liu has worked in the Guizhou Forestry Department for many years, starting as Division Director of Developing Planning and Fund Management in the Guizhou Forestry Administration.

The Wildlife Conservation Division is primarily responsible for organizing and guiding wildlife resource comprehensive investigations, conservation, management and exploitation; identifying annual wildlife resources consumption quotas and monitoring implementation effects; instructing the development and management of varied nature reserves and advising; and monitoring the trade of endangered species and national-level protected species.

Mr. Lishun Wang  
**Deputy Director of Division, Wildlife Conservation Division, Henan Forestry Department**

Mr. Lishun Wang oversees the nature reserve and forest park management in Henan. He participates in environment impact assessments to ensure negative impacts caused by construction are minimized or eliminated. In addition, by collaborating with various organizations he has developed a wetland system master plan—approved by the State Forestry Administration—to establish a national wetland system in Henan Province. Mr. Wang frequently invites international and domestic experts to the nature reserves to conduct training and provide technical guidance. Prior to his current post with the Wildlife Conservation Division of Henan Forestry Department, Mr. Wang worked at the Henan Forestry Investigation and Planning Academy, the Henan Wildlife Rescue Center, the Henan Academy of Forestry, and the Henan Economic Forest and Forest Seedling Work Station. Mr. Wang graduated from Luoyang Forestry School in Henan Province.
The Wildlife Conservation Division in Henan takes a leading role in nature reserve management, wildlife conservation and wildlife disease control. There are currently 25 nature reserves covering 113 million hectares of terrestrial land area. The population size of the Rhesus monkey in the Taihang Mountain Ranges has increased from a population of 1,300 in 1997 to 3,000 in 2008. The Yellow River Wetland has become the breeding site for wintering sites for the Tundra swan.

Mr. Xuyu Yang  
Deputy Director of Division, Wildlife Resource Investigation and Conservation Center, Sichuan Forestry Department  
Mr. Xuyu Yang was appointed Deputy Director of the Wildlife Resources Investigation and Conservation Center of Sichuan Forestry Department in 2002. He manages the nature reserve and oversees the giant panda conservation. Mr. Yang organized a field survey on the wild giant panda and black bear in Sichuan Province, guided the development of giant panda conservation project, planned the captive giant panda wild release and monitoring project, and contributed to the development of ecotourism planning techniques to nature reserve management. In addition, Mr. Yang has published 100 technical articles and reports promoting giant panda conservation and nature reserve management in Sichuan. Prior to this, Mr. Wang learned German at the University of International Business and Economics where he was later responsible for the nature reserve cooperation project supported by GTZ in the GTZ Chengdu Office and GOPA Chengdu Office. Mr. Wang holds a master's degree.

The Wildlife Resources Investigation and Conservation Center was established in 1984 and is responsible for natural resources investigations, conducting baseline surveys in nature reserves, implementing biodiversity monitoring, and developing a master plan for nature reserves and wildlife identification. The Center is currently leading the restoration of the natural habitat damaged by the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake and regenerating the giant panda population in Small Xiangling Mountain Ranges by releasing captive giant pandas.

Ms. Yuying Zhao  
Deputy Director General, Shanxi Forestry Department  
As the Deputy Director General, Ms. Yuying Zhao supervises the Wildlife Conservation Division and the Nature Reserve and Wildlife Protection Station of Shaanxi Province. Under Ms. Zhao’s supervision, the nature reserve was promoted to the national Level One; five wetland nature reserves were legally established; the giant panda and habitat monitoring project was successfully implemented by the nature reserve network composed by 20 nature reserves distributing in Qinling Mountain Ranges; 26 captive crested ibis were successfully released in the field; and artificial reproductions of giant panda and crested ibis were produced.

The Shaanxi Forestry Department manages a wide range of activities, from forestry conservation to sustainable exploitation. The Department governs 42 nature reserves—covering a total of 967,000 hectares—which provide a safe habitat for many rare and endangered species such as the giant panda and the crested ibis.

National Nature Reserve Managers

Mr. Shiguang Li  
Director, Shanxi Pangquangou National Nature Reserve  
Mr. Shiguang Li has overseen the Shanxi Pangquangou National Nature Reserve Management Authority since 1995. Emphasizing natural source preservation, promoting environmental education and ecotourism, Mr. Li works to establish Pangquangou National Nature Reserve as a first-class reserve in China with well-equipped facilities, and a well-managed and capable management team. Mr. Shiguang Li graduated from Northeastern Forestry University.

Shanxi Pangquangou National Nature Reserve  
Established in 1980, the Shanxi Pangquangou National Nature Reserve was promoted to a model national nature reserve in 1986. Nicknamed the “Green Pearl of the Loess Plateau,” the reserve covers 10,443 hectares and was established to protect rare birds, such as the
brown-eared pheasant, and the Larix principis-rupprechtii forest. Over 189 bird species, 32 mammal species, 17 reptile and amphibian species, and 1000 insect species have been recorded in the reserve. The reserve established four protection stations and three monitoring stations to facilitate biodiversity conservation. In addition, a series of facilities have been established to improve administration. In 2005, the reserve launched the edible fungus studies to help local communities to explore an alternative livelihood and decrease their dependence on natural resources within and around the reserve.

**Mr. Baohong Zhang**  
*Director, Inner Mongolia Helan Mountain National Nature Reserve*

Mr. Baohong Zhang has worked in the Inner Mongolia National Nature Reserve since 1987. Prior to his current position as Director, Mr. Zhang supervised the Land and Resources Bureau of Alashan Prefecture for two years. As a Senior Natural Resource Manager and Researcher, Mr. Zhang published a series of articles on the spruce forest, including articles that explore the forest structure functions in preserving water and soil, and how tree thinning influencing forest growth. In 1997, Mr. Zhang served Deputy Director of Inner Mongolia Helan Mountain National Nature Reserve with a certificate of forestry engineering, and was promoted to Director General and Advanced Forestry Engineer of the Inner Mongolia Helan Mountain National Nature Reserve in 2006. He graduated from the Inner Mongolia Forestry College in 1987.

**Inner Mongolia Helan Mountain National Nature Reserve**

The Inner Mongolia Helan Mountain National Nature Reserve was established to protect the Qinghai spruce forest that is endemic to China. Home to the largest patch of natural secondary forest in Inner Mongolia Province in China, the Inner Mongolia Helan Mountain National Nature Reserve covers an area of 88,500 hectares. The reserve is a renowned natural gene pool due to rich plant and animal biodiversity. Many important plants and animals were first discovered and recorded in the reserve, indicating the significant and unique role in biodiversity conservation. In 1995 the reserve became a member of the Man and Biosphere Network.

**Mr. Wanpeng Wang**  
*Secretary, Henan Baotianman National Nature Reserve*

Mr. Wanpeng Wang joined the Henan Baotianman National Nature Reserve in 2006. As Secretary, he has consolidated the management of Baotianman National Nature Reserve to improve conservation stewardship, promote environmental education, and involve the local community in conservation to improve their welfare. The reserve established a monitoring station to track the forest ecosystem, hydrological regime, meteorological regime, and biodiversity evolution in this region. This monitoring system has been integrated into the national forest ecosystem-monitoring framework proposed by State Forestry Administration. In addition, the reserve established a long-term cooperative partnership with the Thousand Islands Frontenac Arch Biosphere Reserve in conservation research, research results application, and ecotourism management knowledge sharing. Under the leadership of Mr. Wang, the reserve incorporates ecotourism practices focused on biodiversity conservation. Ecotourism also increases revenue that helps support biodiversity conservation in the reserve and benefits the local community that depends on the natural resources in the region.

**Henan Baotianman National Nature Reserve**

The oldest nature reserve in Henan Province, the Baotianman National Nature Reserve was designated as a national nature reserve in 1988. Located on the western slope of Qinling Mountain with an area of 9,304 hectares—the geographical frontier area separating the temperate and subtropical zones in China—the transitional features make the reserve unique in local climate and flora and fauna. Many key species, both plant and animal, can be found in the Baotianman National Nature Reserve including 73 percent of the various plant species in the entire Henan Province. The reserve was named a UNESCO biosphere reserve in 2001.
Mr. Jiwu Wang  
**Deputy Director, Chongqing Jinyun Mountain National Nature Reserve**  
Mr. Jiwu Wang joined the Jinyun Mountain National Nature Reserve in 2006 to oversee conservation work. From 1985 to 2006, Mr. Wang undertook research work at the Chongqing Forestry Academy, leading several programs which won many awards. He has obtained his professional title as a Forestry Technician and Senior Forestry Technician. He graduated from the Southwest Forestry College.

**Chongqing Jinyun Mountain National Nature Reserve**  
The Chongqing Jinyun Mountain National Nature Reserve is a protected area just outside the Beipei District, one of the districts of Chongqing City. Established in 1979 to protect the subtropical evergreen broadleaved forest and landscapes in the Beipei District, the reserve is a forest ecosystem (7,600 hectares) located in the mountainous region where the elevation ranges from 350 meters to 951.5 meters. The nature reserve comprises the natural ecosystem formed by the subtropical forest vegetation and their living environment. Work activities include sign management and protection agreements, community joint-establishment and co-management patterns, community development demonstration villages, community ecological compensations, ecotourism management, and resources utilization patterns. The Chongqing Jinyun Mountain National Nature Reserve plays an important role in water and soil protection by providing clean air for Chongqing City.

Mr. Debin Jiang  
**Director, Guangxi Mao'er Mountain National Nature Reserve**  
Mr. Debin Jiang brings 15 years of forest management experience in wildlife conservation to his role at the Guangxi Mao'er Mountain National Nature Reserve. Mr. Jiang conducts conservation research, builds public awareness, manages ecotourism, and consolidates infrastructure development by working together with other staff members. He has served as director of the Mao'er Mountain National Nature Reserve since 1998.

**Guangxi Mao'er Mountain National Nature Reserve**  
The Guangxi Mao'er Mountain is a forest ecosystem located in Eastern and Central China. Founded in 1976, the 17,009 hectare reserve was dedicated to provide a safe refuge for its subtropical evergreen broadleaved forest and many associated animals. Protected plants and animals include the *Taxus chinenensis varmairei* (Maire Yew), *Gingko biloba* (Maidenhair Tree), *Taxaceae* (Chinese Yew), *Neofelis nebulosa* (Clouded Leopard), *Panthera pardus* (Leopard), *Python molurus* (Boa), and the *Ursus thibetanus* (Asiatic Black Bear). The reserves focuses on the preservation of these species, rare animal and plant habit and protection studies, establishing field education spots, identifying resource utilization patterns, community joint-establishment and co-management practices, community development and education, and ecotourism management.

Mr. Huali Huang  
**Director, Management Bureau, Gansu Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve**  
As Senior Engineer and Director of the Management Bureau of Gansu Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve, Mr. Huali Huang focuses on panda and forest ecological system conservation and research. He has directed and assisted more than 20 field studies and research projects, three of which won second place in the Science Award of Gansu Province. He served as Chief Editor of *Pandas of Baishuijiang*, and edited five other publications including, *A Comprehensive Research Report on Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve*.

**Gansu Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve**  
Established in 1978 with an area of 223,671 hectares, the Gansu Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve conservation targets include pandas, dove trees, and other rare wildlife animals and plants and their surrounding ecological system. The whole preservation zone is in the shape of a ribbon, with 110 kilometers long from the east to the west and 20 kilometers wide from the south to the north. There are 2,160 species of higher plants and 67 rare, precious and endangered species under state protection, including the dove tree, ginkgo, metasequoia, *Taxus chinensis*, and masson pine. The vegetation can be vertically divided into five zones.
from the low elevation to high, evergreen broad-leaved mixed forests, deciduous broad-leaved forests, coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forests, coniferous forests and highland shrubbery or grassy marshland. The mild temperature, plenty rain, luxuriant forests and good ecological environment prove to be an ideal place for the growing of bamboo—the giant pandas favorite food—that consequently guarantee that giant pandas live and multiply well here. The nature reserve is the largest of the three panda reserve areas directly affiliated with the State Forestry Administration, with the panda population steadily increasing since the establishment of the reserve. The Gansu Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve joined the Biosphere of China in 1993 and joined the UNESCO Biosphere in 2000.

Mr. Shengli Liu
Deputy Director, Sichuan Wolong National Nature Reserve
Mr. Shengli Liu has over fifteen years of experience working with the Sichuan Wolong National Nature Reserve. Appointed Deputy Director of the reserve in 2006, Mr. Liu oversees the conservation of forest resources, natural resource conservation, public safety, and forest fire prevention activities. Under Mr. Liu’s supervision, the reserve implemented two national forest conservation programs—the Natural Forest Conservation Program and Grain-to-Green Program—and established the giant panda and wildlife monitoring and forest guarding systems. During his tenure, illegal logging and poaching has declined significantly and no forest fires have taken place. Prior to his current appointment, Mr. Liu worked and led multiple departments in the reserve including the department of transportation, human resources, and the labor union. Mr. Shengli Liu holds a bachelor’s degree in Science.

Sichuan Wolong National Nature Reserve
Situated along the western border of the Sichuan Basin and occupying an area of 200,000 hectares, the Sichuan Wolong National Nature Reserve is home to the largest giant panda population in the world. Established in 1963 as a key conservation site for pandas, the reserve encompasses part of the Wolong-Siguniang Mountain-Jiajin Mountain Range panda habitat. The favorable climate and hydrothermal conditions, along with an abundance of bamboo in the reserve, make it the most densely-populated and intact region for pandas. It is popularly known as the cradle or kingdom of pandas. Approximately 150 wild pandas, composing about 10 percent of the remaining wild panda population in the world, are distributed in the reserve. As one of the 25 global biodiversity hotspots, the reserve is also home to thousands of plants, over 50 species of animals such as red pandas, golden pheasants, white-eared pheasants, golden monkeys and musk deer, and 300 species of birds. The reserve contains primitive forests and original ecosystems, and serves as a rare gene bank, with over 4,000 species of plants. As the first reserve to establish a research center for giant pandas, zoologists from China and around the world have come to study giant pandas here. It was promoted to a national nature reserve in 1990. Due to its biological and geographical significance, the United Nations indentified the Sichuan Wolong National Nature Reserve as a World Heritage Site in 2006.

Mr. Shiwei Jiang
Deputy Director, Sichuan Wanglang National Nature Reserve
Mr. Shiwei Jiang has served as Deputy Director of the Sichuan Wanglang National Nature Reserve since 1996, and received his commission as conservation technician of the reserve in 2005. He oversees various activities at the reserve including patrolling the grounds, monitoring poaching and illegal logging, to managing ecotourism projects. Under Mr. Jiang’s leadership, the Sichuan Wanglang National Nature Reserve received international recognition from international organizations, governmental agencies, and experts in conservation by winning the Outstanding Nature Reserve Award in 1999, 2002 and 2006. Mr. Jiang participated in many international and domestic conservation meetings, trainings and study tours. He participated in a series of ecotourism planning activities such as participatory ecotourism planning, and local community-based ecotourism planning in Monigou. He has published several articles addressing ecotourism and the local community in reserves. Mr. Jiang majored in nature reserve resources management at the Huang Mountain Forestry School.
**Sichuan Wanglang National Nature Reserve**

The Wanglang National Nature Reserve is one of the giant panda reserves in China. Established in 1965 and totaling to 32,297 hectares, the reserve was promoted to national reserve status in 2002. The reserve is a forest ecosystem located in the center of the Minshan Ranges—the western part of middle south China—one of the hotspots of biodiversity in the world. The Minshan Ranges are famous for their intact and rare biodiversity. Created to provide a safe home for giant panda and associated wildlife, the primary focus of the nature reserve is to establish volunteer service and adoption systems; giant panda and golden monkey protection and habitat restoration studies; scientific research and teaching and practice bases; conduct international cooperation and communications; and promote ecotourism management. Protected plants and animals include the *Ailuropodidae melanoleuca* (Giant Panda), *Rhinopithecus roxellanae* (Golden Monkey), *Budorcas taxicolor* (Takin), and their forest ecosystem. The surrounding reserves, Jiuzaigou, Huanglongsi, Wujiao, Longdishui comprise the network of nature reserves for the population of giant panda in the Minshan Ranges.

**Mr. Jingcheng Ran**
**Director, Guizhou Maolan National Nature Reserve**

Mr. Jingcheng Ran has served as Project Director for nine research projects funded by the MacArthur Foundation, the Wildlife Research Youth Foundation of Southwest China, the Association of China Wildlife Protection Foundation, the Karst Dynamic Opening Laboratory Fund, and the Guizhou Natural Science and Technology Fund respectively. In addition, he participated in other projects including those with the National Natural Sciences Foundation of China, the International Geological Correlation Program, the International Union for conservation of Nature, and the China Ministry of Forestry Fund. In addition, the findings of several of his research projects have been published in more than 40 national and international journals. Mr. Ran received his master's degree from the Department of Wildlife at the Northeast Forestry University, Harbin.

**Guizhou Maolan National Nature Reserve**

The Guizhou Maolan National Nature Reserve is located in Libo County in the southern part of Guizhou, in the middle of south China. This mountainous area—with altitudes reaching 1,078.6 meters—was identified as a national nature reserve in 1988. The reserve is 21,285 hectares with 14 villages of 6 towns in the area. The unusual subtropical vegetation in the reserve is mostly comprised of evergreen broad-leaved and conifer mixed forest. Protected plants and animals include the Karst forest ecosystem and other rare wild animals and plants. The reserve is dedicated to Karst forest ecosystem studies, conduct stationary monitoring, establish field education spots, and ecotourism management. Average temperatures range from 5.2 Celsius (January) to 23.5 Celsius (July) with the annual precipitation rate at 1,752.5 millimeters. As the Guizhou Maolan National Nature Reserve has the Karst virgin forest in this subtropical region, the reserve joined the UNESCO biosphere in 1996.

**Mr. Xiangzu Ma**
**Director, Shaanxi Changqing National Nature Reserve**

As Director of the Shaanxi Changqing National Nature Reserve, Mr. Xiangzu Ma oversees all forestry and nature reserve management activities. Since he took over the stewardship of the reserve, Mr. Ma has promoted an integrated management approach which focuses on scientific research as well as field conservation. The reserve invites experts to give technical support on a variety of issues—including giant panda habitat monitoring work and the implementation of conservation measures—based on scientific research.

**Shaanxi Changqing National Nature Reserve**

Designated by the Chinese State Council in 1995, the Shaanxi Changqing National Nature Reserve was established to protect dense forest and wildlife, and provide a safe and suitable habitat for the giant panda and other key associated animals and plants. Located in the southern slope of Qinling Mountains—the watershed between North China and South China—the reserve encompasses 30,000 hectares. There are seven National Class 1 protected animals in the
reserve, including the giant panda—considered “the living fossil”—the golden monkey, takin, and the crested ibis. Located in a region with a relatively stable giant panda population, the reserve is gaining domestic and international recognition as the perfect place for wildlife observation and scientific study. Over the past years, the giant panda's habitat has greatly improved and the population in the wild has increased dramatically. The reserve promotes ecotourism via the Home-Stay Project. Created to improve the local community's livelihood, the Home-Stay Project strengthens the relationship between the community and nature reserve. In 2001, the reserve passed the Green Globe 21 certification and joined the China Biosphere Reserves Network.

Mr. Xiusheng Liu  
Deputy Director, Gansu Lianhua Mountain National Nature Reserve  
Mr. Xiusheng Liu has served the Gansu Lianhua Mountain National Nature Reserve for over ten years. As Deputy Director, Mr. Liu supervises biodiversity conservation, patrolling, monitoring, environmental promotion, applied conservation science, and the co-management of the nature reserve. His conservation efforts have enhanced both biodiversity conservation and the livelihood of local communities earning domestic and international recognition. Mr. Liu holds a master's degree in science.

Gansu Lianhua Mountain National Nature Reserve  
The Gansu Lianhua Mountain National Nature Reserve was formally designated as a national nature reserve in 2003 to protect forest ecosystem, deer, Chinese Hazel grouse, 50 species of butterflies belonging to 9 families, and other rare and endangered plants and animals. The reserve encompasses 11,691 hectares.
Overview
Field Study and Collaborative Learning Component
10 – 31 May 2009

Beijing, China
The China Protected Areas Leadership Alliance Project's Year II program includes two weeks of field study throughout the United States and one week of collaborative learning at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii. These activities immediately follow one week of intensive classroom training at Beijing Forestry University. The curriculum will be taught by selected faculty and experts from top universities in Beijing, The Nature Conservancy China Program, and other key organizations. Through a series of presentations, case studies, and discussion, the curriculum will include a global overview of conservation management practices; critical issues such as protected area design and management, impacts of climate change and other key threats to biodiversity; ecotourism; environmental interpretation; protected area law and legislation, regulation, and enforcement; and public policy and finance.

United States
Washington, D.C.
The United States field study begins with a brief two-day visit to Washington, D.C. where the Chinese nature reserve managers and State Forestry Administration officials will meet with top officials from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Worldwide Office to discuss the organization's core strategy to preserving the planet's biodiversity by protecting natural habitats. This strategy includes a science-based planning process, called "Conservation by Design" that identifies the highest priority places around the world in need of conversation. The group will hear from various TNC representatives about successful efforts to mobilize conservation initiatives that require close working relationships with local and indigenous communities, businesses, governments, and other organizations.

While in D.C., the participants will also participate in a hands-on "social marketing" workshop conducted by RARE—Inspiring Conservation that focuses on establishing strategic partnerships and engaging communities in land conservation projects. They will become familiar with the Rare Pride Campaign China Program, which was launched in 2008.

State of New York
The second stop on the U.S. field study is the Adirondacks State Park in the State of New York, the largest, publicly protected area in the contiguous U.S., created in 1892 by the State of New York. The participants will spend three days learning about successful conservation management practices that deal with complex natural area issues and ongoing challenges that are similar to those in China. These include population pressures (increasing residential development and recreational use), watershed protection, acid rain, climate change, invasive species, incompatible forestry practices, and loss of traditional industries that threaten the economic viability of many communities within the park. The group will meet with key officials and representatives from a broad range of government and non-governmental organizations and community groups dedicated to protecting the open-space resources of the park and sustaining the natural and human communities in the region.

State of Montana
From the east coast, the participants fly to the State of Montana where they will spend two days hosted by the American Prairie Foundation (APF), a non-profit, Montana-based land trust. The APF manages a prairie-based wildlife reserve in northeastern Montana near Malta that was established in 2004 through private land acquisition. The reserve is adjacent to public lands already managed for wildlife. The participants will tour the reserve with wildlife biologists and other scientists, staying overnight in yurts on the prairie. They will also learn from APF staff how the Foundation works with the local community to develop education
programs and science research in the region. As demonstrated elsewhere in the American West, restoration of large natural areas can help local communities attract and retain people.

While on the prairie, the participants will engage in a hands-on work experience conducted by the staff from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Great Northern Plains Program. In partnership with the APF, the WWF is working to create new conservation areas as well as encourage biodiversity-friendly farming and grazing practices on the American Prairie Reserve.

Before leaving Montana, the group will spend one day visiting two wildlife refuges. The Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The 15,550-acre refuge was established in 1936 for migratory birds, providing thousands of waterfowl and shorebirds a safe resting, feeding, and breeding wetlands habitat.

The Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge is the largest wildlife refuge in Montana (also established in 1936 and managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). The refuge—a 1.1 million-acre expanse of native prairies, forested coulees, river bottoms, and badlands—includes the 245,000-acre Fort Peck Reservoir. Within the boundaries of the refuge is a 20,000-acre “refuge-within-a-refuge,” the UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge—a designated wilderness area. This highly protected, remote region is the site of an ongoing effort to rescue one of North America’s most endangered animals, the black-footed ferret.

**State of Wyoming**

Driving south from Montana, the participants will arrive at Yellowstone National Park for a four day visit to the world’s first national park (established in 1916) and a designated World Heritage Site. As the oldest and most heavily visited national park in the U.S., Yellowstone has been a testing ground for new concepts and a data center for research into the inexact science of preserving wild lands for public use. The group will meet with the park superintendent and her staff to discuss a wide range of issues related to the effective management of Yellowstone including park staffing, funding, and concessions; endangered and invasive species; environment and climate change; and fire ecology and management. In addition to the meetings, the participants will spend substantial time in the field, visiting areas throughout the park to gain a better understanding of the many challenges that the park faces in preserving its natural beauty and accommodating millions of visitors each year. They will also take several “back of the house” tours of park infrastructure, such as water, electric, and sanitation systems, vehicle and machine maintenance yards, food and laundry service facilities, and other systems critical to the smooth day-to-day operation of the park.

In addition, the participants will learn about the park’s gray wolf reintroduction program. Prior to the restoration project which began in 1995, the wolf had been missing from the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem for decades. Today it is the most successful wildlife reintroduction program in the country. Data from studies indicate that wolf recovery will likely lead to greater biodiversity within and around Yellowstone National Park as the wolf regains its natural predatory role in the ecosystem. This program has been controversial, primarily due to livestock depredation outside the park boundaries.

The participants will also learn about another progressive program—the park’s wild land fire management plan. Throughout much of the 20th century, park managers viewed fire as a destructive force, but were slowly persuaded by ecologists that fire could be a positive agent of change in many ecosystems.

**State of Hawaii**

The last stop of the U.S. field study is a five day visit to Honolulu, Hawaii, where the Chinese nature reserve managers and State Forestry Administration officials will engage in collaborative sharing and learning at the East-West Center, reviewing all that they have learned from the classroom study in Beijing and across the U.S. Working with a U.S. National Park expert, the participants will meet in small and large groups to draft team thematic reports and develop key elements of conservation management work plans for their nature reserves. The collaborative sessions will be professionally facilitated and documented for
inclusion in a comprehensive written report that will be distributed to all participants, relevant Chinese governmental agencies, and partners.

In addition to the review and planning activities at the East-West Center, the group will participate in a day-long experiential team building and leadership program at Kualoa Ranch. Kualoa Ranch offers a series of educational programs including team building and leadership activities designed to promote awareness and recognition of group dynamics and values and new perspectives on leadership, cooperation, communication, group problem solving and decision-making. To learn about some of Hawaii’s conservation management issues and practices, the participants will visit Hanauma Bay Nature Reserve and meet with the park manager and his staff to discuss the reserve’s comprehensive management plan. Established in 1967, it underwent a successful, decade-long protection and preservation effort in the 1990s that re-established its pristine marine ecosystem after years of overuse by more than three million visitors annually that resulted in damaged coral reefs and imbalance of fish species due to overfeeding. Today visitor attendance is strictly regulated and limited to project the Bay’s fragile ecosystems.

The participants will also visit the Hawaii Nature Center, a private non-profit organization that offers education programs for school children, adults, families, and community groups that foster awareness, appreciation and understanding of the natural environment of Hawaii and encourage wise stewardship of the island’s ecosystems. The group will meet with the Executive Director of the Nature Center and center volunteers.
Appendix 7.5

China Study Tour Summary of Key Points

Summary of Key Learning Points
A summary providing an overview of the Key Learning Points from each of the visits on the tour. The learning points are summarized by area of visit in order to provide a reference to the more detailed discussion provided in a main trip document detailing questions asked and information provided during each site visit and presentation. The summary is meant to work with the main document as well as the appendix of materials used by presenters to allow participants to find specific details around a subject should they want more than the summary provides.

The documents together are meant to assist the participants in recalling major themes and ideas. The documents also provide a way to find key ideas and themes for translation should the participants want a more in depth overview on the discussion or the question and answer sessions.

The Key Learning Points that surfaced during the study tour are:

- Parks and reserves that encompass entire towns and villages as well as cross jurisdictional boundaries can work-it takes careful planning and a sharing of responsibilities through different layers of zoning;
- Campsite development can build support for the reserve, educate the public and produce revenue and should be looked at;
- Use of hunting and fishing permits to fund species preservation as an option;
- Allowing hunting and fishing on reserves also builds public support for the reserves;
- Marketing and branding of your preserve system is also a way to bring people in and raise money;
- All forms of eco-tourism have potential but you must monitor impacts to assure that the resources that you are protecting are not suffering;
- Certain laws from a national perspective must take precedence and be enforced such as the endangered species laws;
- You need to educate and involve your citizens and communities if you want them to be partners in your mission;
- You need to have clear management plans that lay out jurisdictions and lines of authority;
- Balancing use and protection is not easy and can be done through the use of different zones of protection – from allowing motorized use and high numbers of people to limiting access to the area and having it by foot only – the key to setting the zones is that the resource needs to come first;
- Conservation easements are a tool we should look at;
- There is a need to bring the public into your reserve in a positive educational manner i.e. through visitor centers, educational programs, marketing and outreach;
- If you can link interpretive opportunities for the culture with the resource it creates a stronger story that is more attractive to the public;
- Creating marketing opportunities through identification of key species as well as gifts and souvenirs that go to the uniqueness of the species or your reserve is a good way to create interest and engage the public;
- Need to involve businesses large and small and look at concessions;
- It is important for the surrounding communities that are giving up something to support the preserve to benefit from having the preserve as a neighbor;
- Educational programs for school children are important to build stewardship in the next generation and change the habits of the public;
- The role of not for profits in supporting the reserves both financially and with volunteers is important - merchandizing is an important element that non-profits can
help with – in fact we did not visit a reserve/park area that did not have not-for-profit and volunteer support;
- Education in many instances is more important and more relevant to the health of the resource then just enforcement alone – the public is more likely to obey rules and laws if they know why it is important to do so
- Pilot projects should be developed and tested and if evaluated well they should be expanded;
- Staff quality and training is an essential element of management and the preserve experience for the public.

**Washington D.C.—Worldwide Office of TNC**

- Conservation easements are a fundamental conservation tool to accomplish conservation goals. While they require real incentives and legal wrangling, they are popular in both the public and private sectors.
- Started small but land acquisition techniques and tools grew to include easements, etc.
- Parks in Peril Program, 17 years in Latin America, $100 million dollars
  - E.g. land owned and controlled by indigenous communities in Latin America is equal to the amount of land dedicated to PA/National Parks. Therefore TNC must work with these indigenous communities.
- Tension between global donors who want to fund global works, and local communities who want their local works funded.
  - E.g. East Kalimantan, Indonesia. Concern for small game to hunt in parks (pigs, etc.), but not a lot of concern for orangutans—how to resolve this?
- The best strategies for an NGO like TNC to work with communities are:
  1. Facilitator and information provider
     - focus on outcomes together and not have TNC impose some particular process
     - Must be aware and sensitive to each culture’s indigenous customs/culture/sensitivities
  2. Technical Training
  3. Strengthening Leadership
- Must focus on social equity issues—don’t upset cultural values in community, and identify recipients of program benefits. (E.g. If health and social equity is the most important, how do we work with the community to achieve conservation goals within this framework?)
- Economic development is important too
- Strengthening conservation leadership through community leadership (governance)
- TNC strives to practice Do-No-Harm principle
- Presentation lists 7 examples of international projects that fit these models

**Washington D.C.—Worldwide Office of RARE**

- Marketing—marketers want you to remember a feeling and/or action (e.g. Mercedes, luxury, high-end). Many branded advertisements are also symbols, requiring no words, or even their name (e.g. Mercedes, McDonalds, Nike, etc.)
- Social marketing—a type of marketing that encourages and promotes a certain set of actions/behavior (e.g. No Smoking sign; Smokey the Bear, etc.)
- RARE uses the power of pride and social marketing to change behaviors
- Sierra de Manetlan, Mexico. Farmers were accidentally starting forest fires which were devastating for their environment. Activist Mr. Salvador used a social marketing campaign incorporating the Mexican flag and the Manantlan bird (local sources of pride) to create an awareness campaign. He used these tools to create a puppet show, and created a song with a Mariachi band to increase awareness, educate, and stop these forest fires. This song reached the Top 5 on the charts, effectively reaching many listeners. The water delivery person for the area would also play this song when they delivered the water. Mr. Salvador got 120 youth to volunteer and patrol the forests for fires. Results: 78% reduction in forest fires.
Rare’s tool, the Theory of Change: K (What knowledge is needed to increase awareness and shift attitudes) + A (What attitudes need to shift to begin to have those conversations) + IC (What conversations are needed for people to change) + BR (What are the barriers to adoption of new behaviors) -> BC (What behavior for what group must we change) -> TR (Threats to conservation at the site) = C (What must be conserved)
  - Start at the end with the Conservation Goal—what is the result they wish to achieve?
  - Then, what are the steps to get there?
  - What behaviors have to change?
  - What are the barriers to change? How can we overcome them?
    - Cultural barriers?
    - Economic barriers?
    - Political barriers?
    - Social barriers?
  - Once these barriers are identified, Rare strategizes how to overcome them.
    - What knowledge do we need to increase?
    - What behaviors need to change?
    - How can we start conversations to increase awareness and achieve these goals?

Adirondacks

- Under state constitution, land is “forever wild” meaning state can’t go in and replant/restore wildlife (e.g. white birch trees devastated in ice storm can’t be cut down or meddled with)
- **Environmental education in school**: integrate nature and conservation into curriculum; Used local beaver as case study of preservation—found a way to co-exist by using creative problem solving (e.g. water vacuum);
- **Conservation easement**: USA founded on strong private property rights; Recreationally states bought portions of land for people to use (e.g. easements for hiking, etc.); 1960’s DEC started using easements as a conservation tool, e.g. the trail that we went up on, the state bought the rights to determine development on (2 kms on each side of 8 mile trail) and the trail itself bought this easement in 1978 for approx $3-4 million, this easement will last forever without any expiration dates; Use of tax dollars to finance these projects; Now 600,000 acres in the Adirondacks is in some form of conservation easement, and 3 million acres of land that’s in straight government ownership in addition to the easement acres—huge responsibility
- **Responsibilities of Forest rangers**: Forest rangers protect the state park and from fire (prevention and suppression); Forest rangers: Fires, search and rescue on public and private lands; Rangers are also police officers and perform law enforcement duties
- **Interpretive center or wild center**: Part of the establishment of this Center was to bring economic opportunity to an otherwise rural, under developed area; Great facility but not as many visitors as other centers in more populated areas within the Adirondacks; Balance between working with expensive remote facility to manage and maintain vs. working throughout the community and reaching more people; When developing your own facility: 1. look at the mission of your organization 2. develop program to support your mission 3. develop facility to support this program; This accomplishes the balance between money management and goal accomplishment
- Community buy-in = caring “for” and “about” the resources in the park. This creates public stewardship, helping to ensure the park will be taken care of even if APA loses funding and can’t continue some of the projects, etc.
  - Definition of “about”= people actually willing to do something to care for park
- In Adirondacks, architecture style, “Great Park Style,” incorporated throughout the park
- Center building is an entry resource point for all the outdoor resources
• Center can provide inexpensive active displays (e.g. children’s Touch Table) to provide education and access to everyone, including people who don’t want to go outside and prefer to wait inside the center; Low cost ways to educate with little funding; NAI China (National Associate for Interpretation)—good networking opportunity for participants

• Land Planning: All private lands in the Adirondack Park classified into 1 of 6 categories: hamlet, moderate intensity, low intensity, rural use, industrial use, and resource management

• Wetland management: Delineation of wetlands important because it affects planning practices, e.g. houses must be at least 100 feet away from wetland. These are the requirements to designate an area as wetlands: 1. plant species, 2. soils—develop in wet conditions, 3. hydrology—must have water to sufficiently wet the area

• Wildlife management: Mandatory recording of harvest; Responds to “nuisance wildlife issues” (e.g. bear raiding garbage can, beaver damming area that floods a road); Most wildlife are protected in the majority of cases they quell with education because it’s a people problem. The minority of cases they’ll issue permits to hunt the animal

• Fishery: Many Adirondacks ponds affected by air pollution (changes PH balance) will sometimes deposit limestone to restore PH; Regulate fishing open and close seasons, size of fish catching and licensing-- Prevent fish diseases and invasive species (non-native fish); Involved in public outreach education (fairs, internet, posters/handouts, etc.); Hand feed fish only when they’re hungry therefore there’s no waste (vs. automated feeders); Fresh oxygen pumped into water, lots of circulation; These techniques = better, healthier, yummier fish and less pollution goes out (reduced from 500 lbs of phosphorous per year being released to under 50 lbs/year)

• Fish creek campground: Annual budget $4.4 mill and Annual revenue $8 mill, 44 campsites/grounds; Camp revenue $740,000 per year in 4 month summer season; Camp vendors (e.g. ice trucks, ice cream truck, wood truck, camp goods truck) they all have permits to sell their goods through the campgrounds during the day→ these vendors can make $3,000 cash per day. Break the rules and you’re kicked out of the campsite ; 98% occupancy rate (average) → operate off a reservation system and walk-ins are first come first serve; No electricity on camp site, but allow 4 hours per day of generators; #1 goal of campsite: to connect New Yorkers with nature→ when people connect with nature, they care more, it creates a stewardship community

• Placid Boatworks: This business is specialized for this Park—Chinese should look at their parks and create their own specialized businesses; Look for niche markets; High end business, but specialized

American Prairie Foundation (APF)

• History of area the livestock population was increasing and natural habitat and natural species were decreasing prior to the area becoming a reserve

• Goal—2 million hectares/3 million acres prairie land preserved. Although this land would be surrounded by farming land, APF believes it will work fine—pulling all 5 entities of land together

• The Reserve has purchased (to date) many hectares of private farm land creating several pockets/islands. Goal is to connect all these farm lands (approx 150km east to west, 70 km north to south).

• APF only has to buy private land within this area there are already public lands

• Estimated total cost to purchase all this land: $500 million over 25-30 years

• Important to build the landscape - towards the end of the project the Reserve believes they’ll see land “refilling” as it was 200-300 years ago.

• This is a private initiative using private land to “glue together” large areas of federal land (very different from Adirondacks, Yellowstone).

• 5 distinct entities: CMR Wildlife Reserve (Federal); Missouri Breaks National Monuments (Federal); 2 million acres of Bureau of Land Management land (Federal, used for grazing and recreation); Fort Billnap Reservation (sovereign, private land for Indians); APF land (private)
4th year raising and reintegrating bison into the area
- The AFP brings animals in from North Dakota and they reproduce/breed herd in Montana
- These are the 1st bison on the land in 100 years
- Slowly growing Bison population from almost nothing to 1,000 bison
- Most bison raised commercially have cow genes in them, but these bison don’t (Yellowstone bison DO)
- No favorable (charitable donation) tax law in China
  - Need to reform tax law to be like US
- APF completely self-taught fundraisers
- Use the Prong Horn example to instruct WWF how large an area APF needs to conserve Bison herd
  - Fences are one major barrier to reproduction
- Looking at effects of oil and gas on Prong Horn
- Research on Mountain Lions (carnivores)
  - Size and type of landscape this animal uses
  - Looking at ways to ensure Mountain Loins colonize this area
- Grizzly Bears and wolves were the other carnivores in the area, but were killed off to raise cattle here
- Bison reintroduction looking to restore thousands of bison in area and how that will affect the cattle
  - People pay WWF $25,000 to adopt and name their own bison. They have radio collars (GPS) on their bison and the people who adopt them can track “their” bison online.
- Genetics important (e.g. 1 bull did all the breeding for past 2 years, so WWF recently moved him to another area so other bulls could diversify and add to the gene pool)
- To genetically diversify, need to get at least to 1,000 bison in the area (currently less than 100 in APF): main goal remains to have thousands of bison
- Installing fences to manage bison so they don’t mingle and breed with neighbors’ cattle
  - Meetings between farmers and WWF to ensure this process
- Wolves were dominant here. Eventually they’ll migrate back here and at that time WWF will work with community to figure out how they’ll coexist with cattle

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge (CMR)
- Explained different land ownership and how these pieces fit together
- CMR 1.1 million acres and 200+ km end-to-end
- Politics for public land grazing is intense
- 1976 Congress gave total management authority to Fish and Wildlife thus making the area a nature reserve
- APF and CMR common goals restore the many natural processes (e.g. fire)
- Hunting and fishing encouraged on refuge “wildlife dependent” recreation
  - Game species are in surplus populations generates public support and demand which creates support for your refuge without which the refuge can’t survive
  - Rifle season 5 weeks long

Yellowstone National Park (YNP)
- Policies are changing to allow human-caused fires to burn if no structures are in the way. This new policy saves money and doesn’t risk fire fighters lives.
- Yellowstone is #1 place in North America to see wolves
- Main Challenges for YNP: invasive species threatening on local trout;
- Tourist management: without restrict maximum tourist capacity but Yosemite does. 3 million tourist per year averagely, which has lasted for 15 years.
• Danger and large animal management: in developed area: expel; in wilderness area: strengthen promotion;
• Concession example: main process (a) park develops competition conditions; (b) candidates provide fund certification; (c) candidates provide environmental protection plan; (d) Introduction of candidate; (e) review to decide final winner.
• Walk broad replacement: recycled wood replaced wooden walk broads.
• Research permit: more than 300 permits issued annually. YNP decides research topics. Now the three main research topics are (a) ecosystem indicators; (b) researches focusing on solving problems resulting from park management; (c) disease inter-transmission between human and wildlife. Importantly, park has the right to guide independent researcher to determine study subject.
• Wolves in Yellowstone bring in $3.5 million/year from people coming in to see the wolves
• New local businesses and jobs have been created around the “wolf economy”
• Early park rangers believed wolves should be killed off—the last wolf was killed in Yellowstone in 1926
• Research shows that was a terrible mistake—shouldn’t have killed off a native animal
• 1995 a wolf restoration project was started with Canada - they gave 36 wolves to Yellowstone
  o Most difficult part of project was reintegration of wolves into the park—getting them to stay
• Interpretation in YNP.

Hanauma Bay State Park

• Mandatory education prior to accessing the reserve
• Blending the visitor center into the ecosystem
• Setting a carrying capacity and giving the park a time to rest
• Volunteers to management plan – restoration – inclusion of everyone even if they did not agree.
Appendix 7.6
Action Plans for Nature Reserves

1. Project Proposed by Lang Liu

Project Title: Improving Management Capacity of National Nature Reserves’ Practitioners in Guizhou Province

Project Context: This CPALAP training made me realize that improving management capacity of nature reserve practitioners is the foundation of improving nature reserve management levels, therefore, I propose this project.

Project Goal: Enhance national nature reserves’ management levels through training mid-level conservation practitioners responsible for resource conservation, monitoring and community-based co-management.

Project Objectives:

Yr1: conduct training, ask each trained conservation practitioners to review their monitoring or community-based co-management work and propose a project with high priority as well as develop detailed work plan;

Yr2: Support each trained conservation practitioner to implement the project they proposed and monitor project progress;

Yr: Review and evaluate projects.

Action Steps:

Step 1: Send project proposal to apply for and confirm project budget;

Step 2: Determine training topics, invite experts/instructors and print training curriculum;

Step 3: Conduct training to ensure that trained practitioners can apply what they learned skillfully;

Step 4: Trained practitioners go back to their work stations and start to review their own work and develop action plan to apply what they learned;

Step 5: Trained practitioners implement their own action plans;

Step 6: Periodically conduct project review and evaluation, solve problems to ensure action plan goes smoothly.

2. Project proposed by Shiwei Jiang

Project Title: Establish Fundraising Mechanism for Wanglang National Nature Reserve

Project Mission: Establish a multiple channel and sustainable fundraising mechanism to enhance the management effectiveness of Wanglang National Nature Reserve as well as facilitate harmony development of local economic and social development.
Project Goal (3-5 Yrs):

- In next 3-5 Yrs, increase fundraising capacity to ensure that more than ¼ of operational budget from non-fiscal revenue provided by relevant governmental agencies;
- In next 3-5 Yrs, ensure fiscal revenue provided by relevant governmental agencies double;
- Establish primary fundraising mechanism suitable for Wanglang National Nature Reserve and formulate incentive mechanism;

Project objectives and Action Plan (1 Yr):

- Take the advantage of restoration after 2008 earthquake to attract more fund from relevant governmental agencies to support the reserve restoration and manage. The target fund will not be less than 10 million Renminbi (around 1.5 Million USD);

  Action Plans:
  - Strengthen communication with relevant governmental agencies and strive for to list infrastructure development of the reserve into the local county’s ecological restoration planning—by December 2010;
  - Submit second-phase construction master plan to relevant governmental agencies to apply for fund from central fiscal revenue—by May 2011;
  - Develop Model Nature Reserve Management Plan to prepare for the project—by December 2009

- Strengthen cooperation with international NGOs (e.g., WWF and TNC) and research academia and ensure receive fund to support more than 5 projects conducted in the reserve;

  Action plans:
  - Ensure smooth implementation of current international cooperative project and highlight demonstration value of these projects;
  - Start to strengthen communication with international organizations and research academia as well as their concerns and “investment” topics;
  - Develop and submit proposals to target international organizations and research academia to apply for fund;
  - Keep contact with these targeted international organizations and research academia and share information timely;
  - Develop new proposals by end of every year to applying for more fund;

- Enlarge ecotourism marketing and hosting level and ensure that the reserve host at least 5 high-level tourist teams;

  Action plans:
  - Provide satisfactory service to maintain current market share in tourism market;
o Discuss with some tourism agencies in Sichuan Province to explore new market by October, 2009;
o In next three years, enlarge market share by promoting zero-carbon emission travel and volunteer campaigns;
o Conduct interpretation training for nature reserve staff to improve service quality of ecotourism in the reserve by December, 2009;

• Call for 2-3 entrepreneurs or individuals to support management of the reserve by purchasing carbon of the reserve;

Action Plans:
o Wrap-up carbon sequestration project experience and develop promotion brochures and leaflets by December, 2009;
o Call for entrepreneurs to implement their social responsibilities (e.g., purchasing carbon sequestrated by trees) by conducting specific promotion campaign;
o In next three years, explain the concept to relevant entrepreneurs, NGOs and individuals and encourage them to purchase carbon;
o If activities listed above become true, implement 2009-2010 work plans and conduct information sharing and promotion to other nature reserves.

3. Project proposed by Huali Huang
Community Management Techniques and Demonstration

1. Project Contents and goal
1.1 Project Contents
   1.1.1 Under market economic circumstances, nature reserve protection, conservation biology, social forestry, eco-economy and regional economy are the main supporting disciplines for community management that within or surrounding a protected areas.
   1.1.2 Investigate, compile and research available community management techniques: (1) techniques evolving from nature reserve management and conservation biology science, including promotion, conservation education, afforestation, fire prevention, enforcement, patrolling and monitoring system. (2) Techniques evolving from eco-economic theories, including technique training, saving energy, saving timber, adjusting industry structure, planting alternative agricultural/forestry products and conducting ecotourism. (3) Techniques evolving from social forestry theories, including conducting participatory rapid assessment, implementing co-management demonstration, establishing rural forestry fire prevention team, collective forest allocation demonstration, establishing network management organization, establishing coordination mechanism between nature reserve and local governmental agencies, attracting domestic and international organization to conduct sustainable development projects in reserves and (4) techniques resulting from regional economy theories, including
facilitate local community exporting labors, helping local community to enhance culture, education, technology and infrastructure construction as well as develop green food and hydropower resources.

1.1.3 Demonstrate proven but not demonstrated domestic and international relevant techniques and cases;
1.1.4 Leverage successful local community management techniques and demonstration cases.

1.2 Project Goal
To provide varied local community management demonstration cases suitable for current market economy circumstances. At the same time, establish nature reserve local community management theories, techniques and best practices to enrich nature reserve management level and effective management.

2. Methods and Technical Routes
2.1 Methods
2.1.1 Study on local community management theories
Identify fundamental theories suitable for guiding local community development by referencing nature reserve management, conservation biology, social forestry, eco-economy and regional economy.
2.1.2 Participatory Rapid Assessment
Conduct surveys and review on available community management and demonstration, analyze main techniques used, main achievement, shortcomings and wrap-up to provide experience for future community management.
2.1.3 Supplement research
For some good management techniques but not demonstrated in China, supplement relevant case study.
2.1.4 Monitor management techniques’ effects
Evaluate varied techniques from each technique’s practical effects, effects on biodiversity and effects on local community;
2.1.5 Analyze with high technology
Utilize 3S techniques and SPSS software to analyze the collected data;
2.1.6 Compile findings and publish
2.1.7 Project review and appraisal
2.2 Technical routes
Nature reserve management theories----applicable relevant techniques----corresponding demonstration cases------supplement demonstration cases------data analysis and writing report and publish them------leverage outputs

3. Timelines and Expected Deliverables
3.1 Timelines
3.1.1 develop work plan and implementation scheme, conduct community management theory study----July 2009-August 2010
3.1.2 Finish local community management techniques and demonstration project surveys, evaluation and analysis----September 2010-February 2011;
3.1.3 New techniques’ demonstration on site and experience wrap-up----March 2011-August 2011;
3.1.4 Publish deliverables and outputs—September-November, 2011
3.1.5 Evaluate and review the project—December 2011

3.2 Deliverables submission
3.2.1 Thematic report *Nature Reserve Local Community Management Technique and Demonstration*
3.2.2 Book entitled *Nature Reserve Local Community Management Techniques*, at least including the following chapters: local community management theories and techniques, demonstration cases, community monitoring data processing etc.
3.2.3 Outputs review and evaluation report.

4. Budget

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<th>Items</th>
<th>Budget (10,000CNY)</th>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Field survey</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Per diem: 50persons×80CNY/day.person×180days=72000CNY</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Lodging for field survey</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Lodging within nature reserves: 50person×40CNY/CNY.day×180days=36000CNY. Lodging outside nature reserves: 4 experts×150CNY/day.person×60days=36000CNY.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Technique demonstration</td>
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<td>Travel fee for experts:12000CNY; Suppliers for demonstration:80000CNY; Service fee:16000CNY</td>
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<td>4. Suppliers</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Duplicating, inquiry, purchasing project data and developing films</td>
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<td>5. Transportation fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Publishing fee</td>
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4. Project proposed by Yangwu Zhang

Project Title: Develop National Wetland Resources Conservation Implementation Plan (2011-2015)

Project Context: This training makes me believe that scientific planning is ultimate to natural ecological environment protection. At the same time, scientific planning is also the best guarantee to gain win-win of conservation and sustainable utilization. Therefore, According to the actual needs of wetland management in China, it is key to development national 12th five year plan for wetland conservation in China.

Project Mission: Protect and restore wetland ecosystem, maintain wetland biodiversity to enhance the sustainable development of wetland ecosystem.

Project Objective: (1) through developing National Wetland Resources Protection Implementation Plan (2011-2015) to strengthen wetland nature reserves’ construction and protection, to enlarge natural wetland coverage and restore their ecological functions; to enhance scientific research and promotion capacity to conduct wetland rational utilization demonstration project; to improve public’s protection awareness for wetland to facilitate the healthy development of wetland ecosystem in China. (2) Increase central and local governments’ investment for wetland resources management and protection.

Project Goals:

(1) Promote 6-10 wetland nature reserves as national wetland nature reserve, newly establish 15-20 wetland nature reserves and 40 wetland preserves to ensure more than 80% natural wetlands to be protected under the wetland nature reserve system and receive more strict on-site protection;
(2) Conduct 6-8 wetland rational utilization demonstration projects;
(3) Establish 4-6 environmental promotion demonstration projects;
(4) Develop construction demonstration project for 25-30 national wetland parks;
(5) Conduct wetland scientific research and monitoring project.

Project Action and Timelines

(1) 2009-2010: finish plan development and start to report to relevant governmental agencies and wait for approval;
(2) 2011-2015: Receive approval and complete proposed activities listed in implementation plans.

5. Project proposed by Baohong Zhang

Project Title: Restore wolf population in Helanshan in Inner Mongolia

Project Mission: Maintain ecological balance and biodiversity in Helanshan

Project Objective: To restore grey wolf population size to 100 individuals in next 5 yrs

Project Action Plans:
(1) By 2009, finish project environmental assessment, identifying wolf sources for introduction and selecting species and other relevant preparatory work;
(2) By June 2010, select and set up a 100-hectare observatory site and fence it;
(3) By August 2010, introduce 30 grey wolf, and install radio collars and put them into the observatory site;
(4) By August 2011, set introduced grey wolf free to nature and conduct periodic monitoring.

Budget: Central government investment, Alashan Prefecture SEE investment as well as local financial revenue match certain investment.

6. Project proposed by Xuyu Yang

Project Title: Logic Framework to Manage Negative Effects of Construction Projects on Biodiversity in Nature Reserves

Project Mission: To effectively manage negative effects resulting from construction projects on biodiversity in nature reserves in Sichuan Province

Project Objective:
(1) To ensure more than 50% construction projects those are not consistent with biodiversity protection to be rejected;
(2) For approved projects, environmental influence receives effective monitor and intervene.

Project Outputs:

1. Improved approval procedure of construction project
   1.1 Review and analyze all approved nature reserve construction permits and evaluate their negative influence
   1.2 Evaluate all on-going nature reserve construction project to seek for approval procedure’s shortcoming;
   1.3 Correct and ameliorate nature reserve construction project approval procedure for Sichuan Province;
   1.4 Track the effectiveness of improved nature reserve construction project approval procedures and further update them if required.

2. Assessment methods and standards on nature reserve construction negative influence on biodiversity formulated and promoted
   2.1 Invite experts studying on zoology, botany, ecology, conservation biology and other relevant disciplines to form expert committee;
   2.2 According to construction projects categories, expert committee develops biodiversity influence assessment framework, methods, and standards.
   2.3 Hold expert review meeting to review developed biodiversity influence assessment framework, methods and standards;
   2.4 Supplement, correct and finalize assessment framework, methods and standards by integrating experts feedback from review meeting;
   2.5 Submit to Sichuan Forestry Department to apply for formal approval and issue the framework, methods and standards once receiving approval.

3. Sichuan Nature Reserve Construction Project Advisory Committee formed;
3.1 Analyze stakeholders involving in varied construction projects in nature reserves in Sichuan Province;  
3.2 Enlist all relevant governmental sectors;  
3.3 Screening biodiversity conservation expert and establish expert pool;  
3.4 Draft regulations and operational procedures on forming Sichuan Nature Reserve Construction Project Review Committee;  
3.5 Organize review committee experts to censor proposed construction projects;  

4. Monitoring system established to evaluate nature reserve construction projects’ influence on biodiversity  
4.1 Form expert panel, including zoologist, botanist, ecologist, conservation biologist and etc.;  
4.2 Expert panel draft monitoring technique guidance and manual;  
4.3 Invite experts to review monitoring technique guidance and manual;  
4.4 Expert panel finalize monitoring technique guidance and manual;  
4.5 Request each construction project develop their own monitoring plan and conduct long-term monitoring work;  
4.6 Analyze monitoring data and develop monitoring assessment report;  
4.7 According report mentioned above to provide instructive suggestions to contractors responsible for construction project to minimize negative environmental influence;  

5. Accountability system for nature reserve construction project in Sichuan Province primarily formed.  
5.1 Draft accountability system for nature reserve construction project in Sichuan Province;  
5.2 Seek for feedback from relevant governmental agencies, e.g., environmental projection sector, disciplinary inspection sector and legal supervision sector.  
5.3 Finalize accountability system by integrating feedback from relevant governmental agencies;  
5.4 Submit to higher governmental sectors and finally Sichuan Forestry Department and Sichuan Legal Supervision Depart co-enact accountability system for nature reserve construction project in Sichuan.  

7. Project proposed by Xiusheng Liu  

Project Title: Establish interpretive system in Lianhuashan, Gansu Province  

Project Mission: To facilitate public enjoying biological and cultural heritage in the reserve  

Project Goals: To establish scientific and reader friendly interpretive system, specifically (i) Facilitate public tour in the reserve; (ii) provide a good site for middle and primary school students for environmental education; (iii) Facilitate public understanding the ecological and cultural value of the reserve comprehensively.  

Project Action Plan:  

(i) Complete interpretive system design by referencing Master Plan of the reserve by 2009;  
(ii) Install 500 pieces of varied interpretive signs by 2010;
(iii) Establish 1000-meter long environmental education gallery by 2011;
(iv) Establish 300 square meter visitor center and open to public.

Budget: 80% fund from higher governmental agencies and 20% fund will be raised by reserve itself.

Supporting Mechanism:

(i) Establish project leading panel. Director of the reserve will be the panel lead and representatives from tourism, construction, promotion, financial sectors will be the panel members. The project leading panel will guide the project design, tender, implementation, monitoring and final acceptance check.
(ii) Implement project tender to ensure its quality;
(iii) Set up special account to manage project fund to ensure project’s smooth implementation;

Specific Measures:

(i) Collect and compile various information relevant to scenic sites in the reserve to prepare for drafting commentary;
(ii) Design unique interpretive signs by absorbing advantages of interpretive system in USA and Taiwan and considering the uniqueness of the reserve;
(iii) Contract valid organizations to design environmental education gallery and visitor center as well as finish environmental influence assessment report and submit to relevant governmental sector for legal approval;
(iv) Tender project and determine final contractor responsible for construction;
(v) Determine surveillance unit responsible for construction quality.

8. Project proposed by Xiaolin Zou

Project Title: Establish visitor center and interpretive system for national wetland nature reserves in Inner Mongolia

Project Context: Inner Mongolia has rich wetland resources, including rivers, lakes, marshes, artificial reservoirs. There are four national wetland nature reserve reserves in Inner Mongolia.

Project Mission: Improve wetland public promotion level to increase public’s understanding on wetland

Project Objective: by 2012, four national wetland nature reserves establish their interpretive systems and visitor centers on site;

Project Action Plans:

(i) By October 2009, integrate establishing interpretive system and visitor center in all national wetland nature reserve into 12nd Fifth Year Wetland Plan for Inner Mongolia;
(ii) Waiting for legal approval from higher governmental agencies. Once the plan is approved, start the interpretive system and visitor center establishment work on the ground as planned—October 2009-December 2010;

(iii) Complete the inside layout work of the visitor center, including highlighting natural resources, historical culture and etc.. Interactive will be emphasized in visitor center layout design—December 2011;

(iv) Complete the installation of interpretive system, including trails with interpretive signs, promotion materials (movies and etc.)—December 2012.

9. Project proposed by Shiguang Li

Project Mission: Improve public’s environmental protection awareness

Project Goal: To ensure each visitor experience the significance of protecting ecological environment when they explore the reserve under the guidance of various promotion styles, which help visitors to participate in environmental protection.

Project Objective: (i) Visitor center construction; (ii) interpretive trails; (3) Interpretive signs for scenic areas in the reserve

Project Action Plan:

1. Visitor Center—focusing on interactive promotion style
   (i) Complete visitor center design and infrastructure construction by December of 2009;
   (ii) Complete inside layout of the visitor center, including installation of media and video equipments;
   (iii) Open to public formally by May, 2010.

2. Interpretive trials—3 km long, focusing on biodiversity education
   (i) Complete planning and partial construction by October, 2009;
   (ii) All interpretive signs prepared and ready for installation by March 2010;
   (iii) All interpretive signs installed and open to public by April, 2010.

10. Project proposed by Jingyu Gao

Project Title: Protect worldwide rare gazelle—Przewalski’s gazelle

Project Mission: Rescue and protect critically endangered wild animal—Przewalski’s gazelle. Przewalski’s gazelle distributes in regions surrounding Qinghai Lake. They distribute in seven isolated habitats which coverage are less than 1000 square kilometers. The total population is less than 600 individuals. At present, inadequate habitat size, habitat fragmentation, difficulty in genetic exchange, fencing, threat from natural predator and other artificial stress contribute to low population of this gazelle. Therefore, gazelle resilience requires enlarging habitat size and integrity to facilitate genetic exchange.

Project Objective: Through promoting conservation lease demonstration to (i) enlarge habitat size by 30000mu, (ii) ensure four isolated population s can exchange gene naturally; (iii) ensure gazelle’s population increase from 600 individual to 800 individuals.
Project Action Plan and Measures:

(1) July-December, 2009: Conduct field survey to identify gazelle’s distributing areas; understand the grassland tenure situation of these areas, and placing areas that requires purchasing conservation lease. Then, conduct community and husbandry committee meeting to communicate with grassland owners and sign conservation lease agreement. It is estimated that 10000mu collective grassland belonging to four will be leased. The lease fee per mu is 10 CNY. The total budget amounts to 100000CNY. Through conservation lease tool, we will provide gazelle enough habitats for feeding and also we will lower the fence from 1.5m to 1m so that gazelle can jump easily to facilitate their genetic exchange. The lease duration is 5 years.

(2) January-December, 2010: Establish 20 genetic exchange pass in habitat gaps between Gancha and Haiyan counties to facilitate genetic exchange of different population. Budget for each pass is 5000 CNY.

(3) January 2010-December 2013: Expand conservation lease agreement to another five villages in Gancha and Haiyan counties to enlarge gazelle’s habitat by 20000 mu.

(4) Measures: through promotion, hold meeting, stakeholder meet-and-greet event to win local communities’ support. Finally, such activities will ensure the population size reaches to 800 individuals.

11. Project proposed by Jingyu Gao

Project Title: Develop Nature Reserve Development Plan for Qinghai Province

Project Mission: Through scientific planning to ensure nature resources conservation can effectively protect forest, wildlife and other nature resources and ecosystems to create ecological foundation for sustainable development of society and economy in Qinghai Province as well as for public environmental education, incentives and entertainment.

Project Objective: Through the development of Qinghai Nature Reserve Development Plan, we hope to achieve the following objectives: (i) Clearly define 11 existing nature reserves’ development objectives; (ii) According to geographical traits and biodiversity situation, identify nature reserve system development goal in Qinghai province. The nature reserve system coverage amounts to 35% of land area in Qinghai Province. (iii) through planning to emphasize capacity building to ensure the effective management of nature reserves.

Project Action Plans:

(1) July-December, 2009: collect and compile data and endorse legally qualified organization to develop planning;

(2) January-June, 2010: Consult feedback from relevant governmental agencies and stakeholders and integrate relevant information from On Support for Tibetan Areas in Qinghai and Other Provinces in Economic and Social Development in a Number of Opinions issued by the State Council, 12nd Five Year Development Plan for Qinghai Province, Qinghai Land Use Planning and other relevant plans and policies

(3) June-December, 2010: hold expert review meeting and submit to Qinghai People’s Government for legal approval.
Project measurable indicator: the plan is approved by Qinghai People’s Government.

12. Project proposed by Weijie Liu

Project Context: I was impressed by good management of national park and wildness in USA that depends on concrete plan and lots of fund. Therefore, reviewing the nature reserve management situation in Shanxi Province, to develop Nature Reserve Development Plan for Shanxi Province is the most urgent issue.

Project Mission: As a province with enormous energy, Shanxi is also a province with fragile ecosystems. Charcoals exploitation not only contributes to national energy safety and China’s development, but also result in ecological disaster there. Therefore, establishing nature reserves, enlarge nature reserve coverage, strengthen infrastructure development in nature reserves and enhance nature reserve stewardship compreh

Project Goal: We will endorse Shanxi Forestry Planning Academy, Shanxi Agriculture University, Shanxi University, Shanxi Nature Reserve Protection Office to co-develop Nature Reserve Development Plan for Shanxi Province to increase governmental investment. The Plan will cover the following components:

(1) Basic introduction of the nature reserve system in Shanxi (45 in total, among them 5 national and 40 provincial);
(2) Mission of newly established provincial level nature reserve;
(3) Plan about promoting local-level nature reserves to national-level ones;
(4) Construction budget for provincial-level nature reserves (2009-2015: total budget 400 million CNY, 10 million for each nature)

Project Objective: To achieve the project goal mentioned above, the detailed objectives include:

(1) By 2009, complete the Plan development, send out for peer-review and receive legal approval;
(2) By 2010, integrate the Plan into Shanxi Provincial 12nd Five Year Master Plan;
(3) From 2011-2015, implement the Plan to ensure the total coverage of nature reserves amounts to 10% of total land area of Shanxi Province (now, the percentage is 7.28%). The number of national nature reserve reaches to 10 (now, it is 5). At the same time, all provincial-level nature reserve infrastructure are completed on site.

Project Action Plan:

(1) Shanxi Forestry Bureau will take a leading role of organizing experts and leaders from relevant organization, planning organization, research academia to discuss how to framework the Plan;
(2) Organize planning organizations to review situation of nature reserves, consult experts’ advice and discuss nature reserve system development vision for Shanxi Province;
(3) Seek for public feedback on the draft of Plan and polish the Plan;
(4) Organize expert review meeting, further polish the Plan;
(5) Finalize the Plan and submit to relevant governmental agency;
(6) After receiving governmental agency’s feedback, negotiate with Shanxi Development and Reform Committee to integrate the *Plan* into Shanxi 12nd Five Year Plan;

(7) Implement the *Plan* as planned.

13. **Project proposed by Yuying Zhao**

**Project Title:** Create Qingling National Park

**Project Mission:** Qingling has important role in ecological significance for the reason that it is not only regarded as biological gene pool, but also the watershed for the Yellow River and the Yangtze River. It is significant to protect and utilize ecological and biological resources in Qingling Mountain.

**Project Goal:** Create Qingling National Park and establish Qingling Ecological Resources Management Bureau to promote the sustainable development of ecological resources in Qingling Mountain.

**Project Milestones:** (i) Propose plan about creating Qingling National Park; (ii) Study the feasibility of the plan; (iii) Submit proposal to relevant governmental agencies; (iv) Establish organization as planned.

**Project Action Plan:**

(1) By June 2009, finish proposal and establish working team responsible for study the feasibility of establish the national park;

(2) By December 2009, complete feasibility survey work, propose work plan about establishing Qinglin National Park in Shaanxi Province;

(3) By June 2010, suggest Shaanxi Provincial Government organizing a delegation to learn how Adirondack Park operates;

(4) By October 2010, submit proposal relevant governmental sectors and seek for their legal approval;

(5) By December 2010, receive legal approval;

(6) By March 2011, national park management organization formally formed and starts to operate.

**Project Budget:** The budget will be supported by special account under provincial financial revenue.

14. **Project proposed by Lidan An**

**Project Title:** Demonstrate promotion and education system in nature reserves overseeing by forestry departments

**Project Mission:** Learn and buy-in best practice of national park to strengthen promotion and education function of nature reserve system in China

**Project Goal:** Fully improve national-level nature reserves’ promotion and education capacity
Project Objective: Select five national nature reserve representing forest ecosystem, wild animal, wild plant, wetland ecosystem, desert ecosystem to demonstrate environmental promotion and education.

Project Timeline: the whole project plans to take 10 years to achieve the objective and 20 years to complete project goal mentioned above.

Project Action Plan:

1. June-December, 2009: raise fund from governmental financial agency and TNC
2. Select target nature reserve—must be the nature reserve directly overseeing by Provincial Forestry Department/Bureau
3. April-June, 2009: develop environmental promotion and education plans;
4. June 2009-June 2010: Implement project according to plan

Project Outputs:

1. Develop a DVD;
2. Establish 122 visitor centers and finish interior layout;
3. Equip interpretive system, including establish interpretive trail, recruit interpreters and develop commentary;
4. Well-trained staff qualified for interpretation in reserves.

Project Leverage: after 2010

15. Project proposed by Lishun Wang

Project Title: Develop ecotourism and enfranchise planning for Baotianman National Nature Reserve

Project Mission: To develop enfranchise planning for Baotianman National Nature Reserve by using the experience of Adirondack and Yellowstone National Park in ecotourism. We hope to increase public’s understanding of significance of natural heritage conservation by enjoying natural heritage in the reserve and also facilitate local economy development.

Project Objectives:

1. Develop enfranchise plan by referencing the best practices in Adirondack and Yellowstone National Park, seek for comments from experts, relevant governmental agencies and submit to relevant governmental agencies for legal approval by December 2009;
2. Complete enfranchise planning (including detailed work plan), environmental assessment, determine concessioners. During the process, relevant stakeholders’ comments will be reviewed—by October 2010;
   - Develop enfranchise tender document—by Jun 2010;
   - Develop contract framework—by November 2010;
   - Evaluate potential contractors biding for enfranchise—by November 2010;
   - Sign contract, including service required, responsibility, price, safety, actions and contents—by December 2010
• Develop supervisory plan—by December 2010;
• Establish supervisory board within the reserve—by December 2010.
(3) Implementation period: concessioners start to implement their contract obligation as contracted, nature supervisory board is responsible for monitoring during the whole process.
(4) Mid-term appraisal: evaluate the performance of concessioner(s) and seek for comments of relevant stakeholders on concessioners to accumulate experience and comments for future enfranchise bid.

16. Project proposed by Shengli Liu

Project Title: Build harmony community

Project Mission: Through environmental promotion and conducting thematic trainings to increase local communities’ protection awareness and through helping local residents to find jobs and increasing income to trigger local people’s interest of proactively participating in wildlife conservation to ensure natural resources within the Wolong Reserve safe.

Project Goal (5-year):

(1) Through environmental promotion and thematic training to increase local residents’ awareness—June 2009-May 2010
   (i) Conduct twice trainings to let local residents understand the significance and objectives of restoring the Wolong Reserve;
   (ii) Provide job opportunity for one labor per household to increase their income by 100 CNY (the per capita in 2008 is 2800CNY/person annually)
(2) Increase local residents’ income to trigger their initiative of participating in natural resources conservation
   (i) Distribute governmental compensation fund to each family;
   (ii) Help local community to open Home Stay or recruit local resident to serve tourism and assist patrolling in the reserve—10 households open Home Stay, 500 people involving tourism service, field patrolling and monitoring work. Through such kinds of activities, the per capita for local resident will reach 3000CNy annually.

17. Project proposed by Debin Jiang

Project Title: Ecotourism development in the reserve

Project Mission: Implement Mao’ershan Nature Reserve ecotourism development plan by learning enfranchise experience used in protected areas management in USA

Project Goal: Through conducting ecotourism to exhibit and promote nature reserve’s landscape, ecological knowledge, ecological culture, historical culture, religion culture and folk culture to improve public’s environmental protection awareness and increase their income to achieve the ultimate goal of harmony development between the reserve and local community.

Project Timeline: 4-5 years
Implementation Measures: Enfranchise

Project Action plan:

(1) July 2009-June 2010: Develop ecotourism plan, conduct environmental influence assessment and apply for legal approval;
(2) July 2010-December 2010: Develop ecotourism development detailed plan;
(3) January 2011-June 2011: bid for concessioners
   (i) Develop tender documents—January 2011-February 2011;
   (ii) Determine enfranchise agreement framework—January 2011-March 2011;
   (iii) Bid—April 2011
   (iv) Negotiate and sign agreement—May 2011-June 2011
   (v) Establish reserve supervisory board (clearly define responsibility, service requirement, safety requirement, and pricing, etc.)—April 2011-June 2011
   (vi) Develop supervisory plan—March 2011-June 2011
   (vii) Implement period—July 2011-June 2013, including concessioners implement their responsibilities and supervisory board fulfill their responsibilities;
   (viii) Mid-term evaluation and update enfranchise mechanism according to evaluation results—July 2013.

18. Project proposed by Xiangzu Ma

Project Title: Ecotourism Sustainable Development Plan

Project Mission: to ensure the rare wild animals and their habitat protected well and relieve the pressure from tourism in Huyang Ancient Township, the reserve will support local community to conduct tourism service to increase their income and harvest their support for the reserve.

Project Objective: to achieve the tourism sustainable development in the local communities surrounding the Changqing Reserve

Project Action Plans:

(1) Install biogas for 56 households running Nongjiale Home stay
   (i) Reserve prepares biogas installation design sketch and budget—October 2009;
   (ii) Submit proposal to some international organizations to apply for their budget support—December 2009;
   (iii) Reserve will provide 80% budget for biogas by using the raised money for international organizations and each household will invest the other 20%—by January 2010;
   (iv) Check biogas before acceptance—by April 2010.

(2) Conduct traditional Horse Riding activity
   (i) Design Horse Riding Project, including routes, concessioners and permit application—December 2009;
   (ii) Raise money for the project—December 2009;
(iii) 10 concessioners receive permit to conduct Horse Riding Project in the reserve

(3) Bicycle hiking activity
(i) Complete Hiking project routes;
(ii) Raise fund;
(iii) Purchase bicycle and conduct project on the ground—May 2010

19. Project proposed by Jiwu Wang

Project Mission: To protect 7600 hectare sub-tropical evergreen forest and maintain biodiversity in the ecosystem to create it as the natural green belt for Chongqing Municipal.

Project Objective: Let public share reserve conservation achievement as well as pursuing the forest sustainable development and public entertainment needs

Project Plan: To achieve the objective mentioned above, first of all, we propose two detailed projects:

(1) Establish a 60-km long walking trail f to meet public’s needs—entertainment, sightseeing and exercise—July 2009-December 2010;
   (I) Develop planning and apply for legal review;
   (II) Fundraising for the project;
   (III) Implementation;
   (IV) Trail constructed and other facilities installed;
   (V) Open to public.

   The total budget for this project is 6million CNY.

(2) Establish a 5-km long ecological nature trail—October 2009-September 2010. Along the trail, key protected plants and model plants will be planted for visitors

   The total budget for this project is 500,000CNY.
The Nature Conservancy

Ms. Rose Niu
Deputy Managing Director, North Asia Region
Ms. Rose Niu serves as the Deputy Managing Director of The Nature Conservancy’s new North Asia Conservation Region, with responsibility for the China and Mongolia programs. Prior to this, Ms. Niu directed the Conservancy’s China Country Program, leading and managing a team of 72 staff in five offices, and representing The Nature Conservancy before government agencies, local and international conservation organizations and funding agencies. She also served as Chief Representative of the Conservancy’s Yunnan Office in China, playing a leadership role in establishing the organization’s presence in China through the launch of the Yunnan Great Rivers Project in northwest Yunnan Province in 1998. Before joining The Nature Conservancy, Ms. Niu worked in a managerial capacity for companies in New Zealand and Thailand and for nine years as a Quarantine Officer and Deputy Section Chief of Animal Quarantine for the Kunming Animal and Plant Quarantine Service. Ms. Niu has a master’s degree in natural resource planning and management from the Asian Institute of Technology and a bachelor’s degree in veterinary science from the Southwest University for Ethnic Minorities, Chengdu, China.

Ms. Guangzhi (Lucy) Yu
Manager, China Protected Areas Leadership Alliance Project
Ms. Guangzhi (Lucy) Yu directs the China Protected Areas Leadership Alliance Project. Ms. Yu joined The Nature Conservancy China Program in 2003 where she was responsible for coordinating eco-regional management of targeted existing nature reserves in northwestern Yunnan, China, including providing technical support and guidance to nature reserve managers, adapting conservation methodologies, building capacity of partners locally and nationally, developing conservation plans based on the best available science, and demonstrating conservation practices on the ground. Ms. Yu holds a doctorate degree in conservation biology from the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

East-West Center

Ms. Carol Fox
Director, Strategic Planning and Partnerships
Ms. Carol Fox is responsible for implementing strategic directions for the East-West Center and developing new partnerships and sources of funding. Ms. Fox has previously held positions as Special Assistant to the Director of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., Director of Development and Marketing at the Bishop Museum, Director of Program Development for The Nature Conservancy’s Asia Pacific Region, and Deputy Director of the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

Ms. Meril Fujiki
Seminars Development Coordinator, East-West Seminars Program
Ms. Meril Fujiki has served as Seminars Development Coordinator since 2001, developing, implementing, and managing professional development training programs for participants from Asia, the Pacific Islands, and the U.S. The programs focus primarily on leadership training in a global context with specific attention to building resilient communities, conservation management, and urbanization and governance issues. Prior to coming to
the Center, Ms. Fujiki worked with the Pacific International Center for High Technology Research to share sustainable technologies with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region. As manager of the organization’s Education and Training Program, she directed regional training and technical assistance programs for infrastructure, educational, and commercial organizations throughout the Pacific Islands and Hawaii. Ms. Fujiki earned a master’s in city and regional planning and a post-graduate certificate in public administration from Rutgers University.

Ms. June Kuramoto  
Senior Program Officer, Research Program  
Ms. June Kuramoto is responsible for the logistical support of East-West Center activities held in Honolulu and abroad, and for long-term participants who visit the Center. She has been with the East-West Center for the past 34 years in various positions. She earned a bachelor’s degree in speech pathology and audiology from the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

Ms. Mariko Davidson  
Project Assistant, East-West Seminars Program  
Ms. Mariko Davidson assists with the coordination and development of the East-West Center’s seminar activities. Ms. Davidson has spent a significant amount of time studying and working in Spain and South Africa before joining the East-West Center in 2007. She also worked as a project coordinator for the Center for Smart Building and Community Design, an urban planning policy and research center located on the University of Hawaii at Manoa campus. She received a bachelor’s degree in political science from St. Mary’s College of California.

Consultants  

Ms. Fang Yang  
National Park Management Office, Yunnan Province, China  
Ms. Fang Yang has served in Yunnan Provincial Forest Department since 1997. She currently works as a liaison for Yunnan Province’s national park system. She has over twelve years of experience in protected area management, wildlife conservation, natural resource management policy making, and international cooperation project coordination. Ms. Yang has a master’s degree in natural resource and environmental management from the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

Ms. Dee Dee Letts  
President, Resolutions Hawaii  
Ms. Dee Dee Letts works with large community groups for over 20 years, providing mediation, facilitation, strategic planning and leadership training services. Since 1992 she has consulted for the State of Hawaii, western U.S. organizations and Pacific Island governments on complex policy issues over a broad diversity of interests. Her projects have included the Hawaii Nature Center Strategic Plan, Kawaiinui Marsh Plan, Sacred Falls Park Planning, and Kokee State Park Master Plan. Ms. Letts has served as the Assistant Director of the Hawaii Center for Alternative Dispute Resolution at the Judiciary and the Director of the Conflict Management Program for the Neighborhood Justice Center.

Dr. Xin Liu  
Translator and Interpreter, Mandarin Chinese  
Dr. Xin Liu has 15 years of experience working as a Mandarin interpreter and translator. Dr. Liu has experience translating for U.S. Department of State conferences and other meetings.
held by organizations in the public and private sectors, as well as special expertise translating legal, medical and business documents. She is an active member of the Hawaii Interpreters and Translators Association. Dr. Liu is a former East-West Center graduate fellow and holds a doctorate degree in American Studies and a master’s degree in American Studies from the University of Hawaii as well as a bachelor’s degree in English Language and Literature from Capital Normal University, Beijing.

Dr. Robert Wu  
**Translator and Interpreter, Mandarin Chinese**  
Dr. Robert Wu has over 15 years of experience working as a translator of Mandarin Chinese. Dr. Wu has experience translating for the U.S. Department of State as well as a multitude of international conferences. He holds a bachelor’s in English Language and Literature from Nankai University, Tianjin, China, and a master’s degree a doctorate in American Studies from the University of Hawaii at Manoa. He is a former East-West Center graduate fellow. Dr. Wu currently works at the James Campbell High School of Honolulu. His past teaching posts include the University of Hawaii at Manoa, and Nankai University, Tianjin, China.