

2019 Annual Report

Shan Shui Conservation Center



山水自然保护中心
Shan Shui Conservation Center

Shan Shui Conservation Center is a Chinese NGO dedicated to species and ecosystem conservation to promote human-nature coexistence. Our work focuses on endangered species like the snow leopard, giant panda, and the snub-nosed monkey in western China, and also urban ecosystems. We use innovative conservation practices, such as community involvement and citizen science research projects, to achieve an ecologically balanced world.

Vision

Ecological-equality: a sustainable interaction between nature and humans, traditional and modern culture, and the bottom-up versus top-down decision making.

Mission

Using community-based conservation and citizen science, we protect species and natural habitats, promote positive human-nature interactions, and implement innovative practice in the field of nature conservation.

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Facing Complexity

In 2019, a younger Shan Shui executive team member took a step forward in clarifying shanshui's goals: striving for good performance figures, but also a number of new areas of development.... I have always found it difficult to accurately summarize the work of Shan Shui. I am afraid there are objective reasons for this, related to the positioning of Shan Shui — nature conservation is a job too complex and difficult to sum up.

We already know the importance of biodiversity to humankind, the depth of its connotation directly connected to the inherent logic of ecological progress.... But now the bigger question seems to have become: What can be done to transform these sciences and ideas into more popular understanding and action?

With socio-economic development, recent years have seen some gratifying changes as a result of the state and society establishing protected areas and some successful ecological projects, as well as the unremitting efforts of basic environmental education. However, among the main ecological conservation issues in China, biodiversity is still a highly marginal and ignored topic.

If we want to further change this "highly marginal" state and achieve wider, deeper, more balanced and lasting conservation results, we cannot continue to rely on administrative power or engineering projects alone. Because experience has shown that biodiversity requires a mass line, the cooperation of multiple forces (science, technology, economy, society, ecology), the coordination of multiple interests, and the participation of local people. These goals can only be enacted in tandem with a the "growth" of people's awareness, capabilities and organizational capacity. Biodiversity conservation means facing complexity. To quote Charles Bennett, a mathematician in Melanie Mitchell's book "Complexity: A Guided Tour", "Logically deep objects... contain internal evidence of having been the result of a long computation or slow-to-simulate dynamical process, and could not plausibly have originated otherwise."

I feel that Shan Shui's community work: its Nature Watch aiming to turn the data into social wealth, and its urban ecological diversity project building a community with the city residents ... all reflect the above meaning of "transformation", with a certain degree of complexity. Single technical measures, engineering or model techniques are not enough to solve the problem.

One can feel that it is the complexity that prolongs and obscures the causal chain of input-output by a single group of conservationists. This requires not only more patience, but also the need to face a pervasive "externality": more cross-border, cross-level collaboration, sharing, support, Hard organizational work, more nature-conforming designs, no matter what target communities, technical methods, or data sharing mechanisms are involved, there always is a non-reward-seeking side of things that seems not to allow for the "clear boundaries" and "do not allow hitchhikers" required by the ideal "economic rules". In this case, it must be difficult to ensure one's own "marginal benefit and individual optimum". However, here we see that nature conservation is full of "positive externalities". The work carried out by nature-conservation-focused NGOs such as Shan Shui results in social impact and benefits reaching far beyond the participants themselves. It is undoubtedly the embodiment of public welfare. But going further, is it also true of the organizational and management features inherent in biodiversity conservation? This is worth further consideration and research.

From Shan Shui's progress in 2019, some numbers are very intuitive. The abundant, vivid, and somewhat complex changes behind the numbers, I think, need to be taken equal and even more seriously, because — in quoting philosophy professor Wu Guosheng: "Biodiversity is not simply a concept of quantity, but a concept of quality. 'Diversity' belongs to the nature of life itself. Ignoring diversity is ignoring life. If you do not understand the meaning of diversity, you do not understand the true meaning of life."

——Zheng Yisheng, Board Chair



郑逸生

MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

We are entering an era of rapid change. Along with economic and social development, the relationship between mankind and nature is also constantly changing and posing new challenges.

"Clear waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets." Ecosystems, for thousands of years, not only directly provide local residents with clean water, grassland, woodland, mineral ores and other natural resources, but also perform services such as water conservation, climate regulation, carbon dioxide absorption, and soil and water conservation. On the other hand, rich biodiversity and balanced and healthy ecosystems are also important for ecological security, and have buffering and safeguarding functions to reduce climate-related risks, invasive alien species and zoonosis challenges, thus providing greater benefits to socio-economic systems.

Nevertheless, in our everyday social lives, many of the challenges come from socio-economic systems, and mainstreaming biodiversity is a difficult challenge. Shan Shui Conservation Center, as a nongovernmental nature conservation organization locally registered in 2007, has been trying to answer a question: How can humans and nature coexist in harmony and how can ecological equity be achieved? Today, as the COVID-19 pandemic continues and even becomes part of our lives, one wonders what is the connection between nature and our lives, and how we should understand, alleviate and even reverse our conflict with nature.

In the western part of China, which boasts relatively rich and complete biodiversity, the residents in the agricultural and pastoral areas still partially depend on natural resources for their livelihood. In the Tibetan Plateau region and the Mountains of Southwest China, Shan Shui has for years been engaging in community conservation to maintain the balance between human and natural development. This year, ecological surveys in Tibet and Xinjiang have been especially expanded. In particular, we have been able to cooperate with Sanjiangyuan National Park, Giant Panda National Park, Qilian Mountain National Park and other national parks to participate in ecological monitoring, concession, community development and so on, and strengthen the dominant role of communities in conservation efforts.

In order to make biodiversity increasingly mainstream, we have also worked to develop databases that can show the superimposition of construction and planning projects over species distribution and conservation

sites. More sectors can use these tools and guide investments and constructions for development. The fifteenth Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) will be held in Kunming, China. We are also actively promoting a series of activities on the theme of "Watching for Caring" to promote more public understanding of and participation in biodiversity conservation.

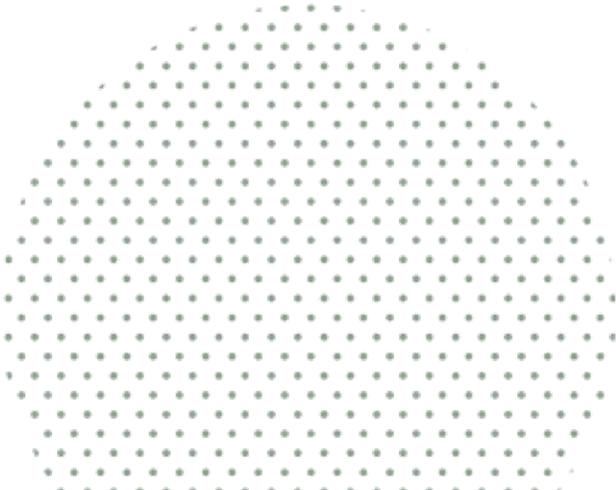
Cities are already dominated by human beings, but are ripe with possibilities for nature conservation. Though a far cry from the native habitats of most species, are not lifeless. In their greenbelt and wetlands, some diverse native vegetation should be retained, and some food sources and shelter spaces reserved for animals. Biodiversity can provide the public with a more natural and dynamic environment and a healthier ecological function. After several years of exploration, in 2019, Shan Shui formally set up a team to restore urban biodiversity and to explore possibilities of nature conservation in cities.

As a nongovernmental organization, Shan Shui has always wanted to assume the role of a practitioner of scientific research ideas, an innovator of nature conservation policy mechanisms, and a contributor to public participation with a nongovernmental perspective. From this point of view, we are always starting anew, always on the go in exploration. Since 2019, Shan Shui has also been receiving the warm blessing of our monthly donors. With support from many crowdfunding projects, we are no longer just a small team of 20 or 30 people. Thousands of people are backing us with attention, affection and action. We hope that we will have more encounters amongst beautiful mountains and rivers year in and year out!

——Shi Xiangying, Executive Director



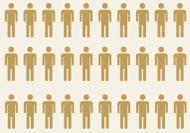
史湘莹



WORK MAP

[IMPACT]

In our work across China over 6,350 local participatory opportunities have been created and taken.



[CPAs]

Up till now we have worked with 53 community protected areas.



Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve
Qilian Mountain National Nature Reserve
Tangjiahe National Nature Reserve
Wanglang National Nature Reserve
Sandagu Nature Reserve
Changqing National Nature Reserve
Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve
Yunlong Tianchi National Nature Reserve
Baima Snow Mountain National Nature Reserve
Xishuangbanna National Nature Reserve
Baihuashan National Nature Reserve
Wild Duck Lake Wetlands Nature Reserve



Sanjiangyuan National Park
Qilian Mountain National Park
Giant Panda National Park

[CAMERA DATA]

Days	181000
#	882
Coverage	11963KM ²

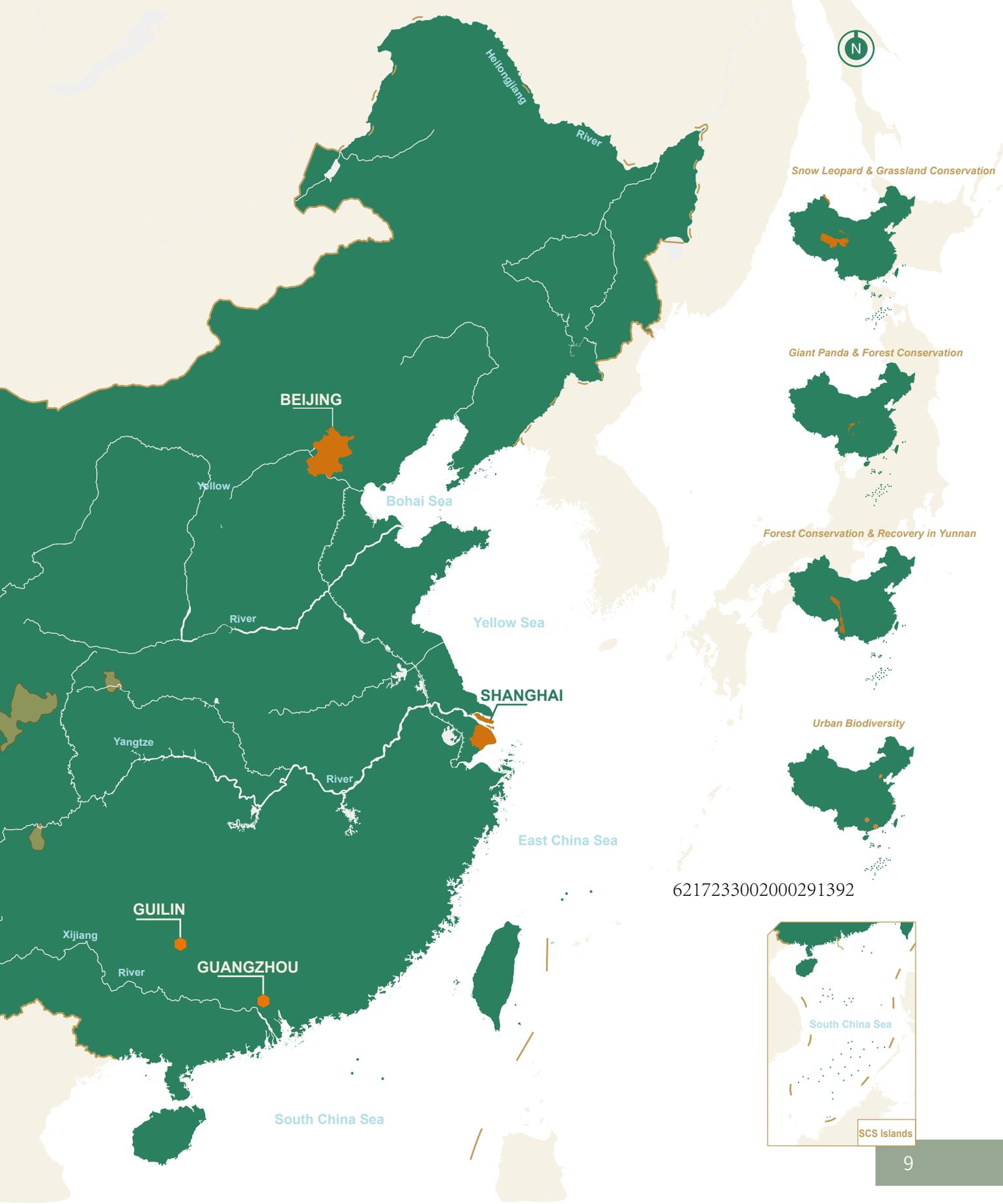


SCALE 1 : 17 000 000

LEGENDS

- The Capital of China
- provincial capital
- rivers or lakes
- national border
- border unidentified
- ▨ Snow Leopard & Grassland Conservation
- ▤ Forest Conservation & Recovery
- Giant Panda & Forest Conservation
- Urban Biodiversity





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HIGHLIGHTS 2019

Grassland Governance

In January, a seminar on grassland governance and livelihood development was successfully held at Peking University. Over 50 representatives of government departments, researchers, local pastoralists and NGO staff discussed grassland ecology, grazing management and community development.

Nature Guardians

On February 4, the monthly donation project went online. By the end of 2019, the number of monthly donors reached 580, with a total donation of 220,000 yuan.

Greening at Badaling

In April, the Badaling International Friendship Forest Environmental Education Project was officially launched, a partnership of ConocoPhillips China, China Green Foundation, Beijing Badaling Tourism General Co. and Shan Shui to explore new practices in public environmental education and nature experience.

Yunlong Nature Watch Festival

In May, the second Yunlong Tianchi Nature Watch Festival was launched in Yunlong National Nature Reserve. In less than a week, the team of professionals sighted 355 species of plants, 59 species of birds, 2 species of mammals, 5 species of amphibians and reptiles, and 9 orders and 52 families of insects.

New Conservation Forces

In August, Shan Shui's fellowship training was held in Guanba for the research fellows to share their personal experiences and engage in dialogues with experts on ecological conservation and sustainable development in China.

Grant Lancang River

In January, the Lancang River Basin Ecological Conservation Small Grant Project Summary Conference was held in Dali, Yunnan Province. Twenty-four project representatives reported on project results and shared their experiences with expert guests and the public.

First Concession

In April, the Namsei Cooperative was granted the first concession to Sanjiangyuan National Park. It may open up new ideas for coexistence between humans and nature.

Sanjiangyuan Near and Dear

In May, 38 staff members from 25 zoos took part in an in-depth study of how to increase public awareness of local wildlife conservation, among other issues, in a training class themed "Protect Native Species, Build Ecological China - In 2019, Sanjiangyuan Near and Dear" in Xining.

Protecting Clouded Leopards and Rain Forests

In July, with the support of Amity Foundation, Shan Shui launched the "Menglian Heishan Conservation Program" on the Alipay Public Service Platform. The project is jointly sponsored by Kawagarbo Cultural Society, Lafu Heishan local community, Peking University Center for Nature and Society, and Shan Shui to conduct community surveys in Lafu, Pu'er City, Yunnan Province.

Jiatang Nature Watch Festival

In August, Jiatang Nature Watch Festival was held on Jiatang steppe in Chengduo County, Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province. The teams recorded 15 species of mammals, 71 species of birds, and 156 species of plants, including 2 new mammals and 9 new birds. In addition, 189 stray dogs were sighted, which provided data reference for researchers to evaluate the impact of stray dogs on the ecosystem.

Citizen Scientists in Cities

On the 99 Giving Day, with the support of Amity Foundation and Huatai Securities, Shan Shui and Fudan University launched the "Citizen Scientists in Cities" project, aiming to bring together citizens to investigate and protect urban wildlife and ecology. The project raised a total of 1,010,663.32 yuan from 3,048 public donations.

Go Low-carbon

In October, Sichuan Forestry and Grassland Administration and the Chengdu government hosted an international seminar on forestry carbon sinks in Chengdu, where experts, scholars and organizations from around the world shared ideas and discussed forest carbon sink issues. At the seminar, Shan Shui won the "Outstanding Contribution Award for Forestry Carbon Sink Progress in Sichuan".

Guanba Nature and Culture Watch Festival

In November, Guanba Nature and Culture Watch Festival was a success. The teams conducted a double survey of nature and culture. In three days, participants recorded 66 species of birds, 19 species of mammals and 194 species of plants. In addition, they visited local communities and listened to the stories of onsite conservationists.

How's the Otter?

In December, China Otter Survey and Conservation Report 2019, co-authored by 15 conservation groups in China, was released in Guangzhou as China's first systematic review of the otter survey and conservation status, hoping to raise public awareness and understanding of otters, the flagship species of the river ecosystem.

National Park Seminar

In December, the National Park Concession Mechanism Building Seminar was held at Peking University. At the seminar, government and national park officials, NGOs, academic experts, and representatives from other sectors shared research results and practical experience on the topic.

How's the Snow Leopard?

In August, the Fourth Snow Leopard Forum, co-hosted by members of Snow Leopard China, was held in Xining and attended by dozens of representatives of government departments, research teams, nature reserves and NGOs involved in snow leopard research and conservation, with a focus on the dynamics of global snow leopard conservation, especially the latest progress in snow leopard population monitoring and community participation in various parts of China.

Giant Panda National Park

In October, a "joint patrol action wrap-up meeting" was held in Pingwu County, Sichuan. Ten agencies from nine nature reserves, including Baishuijiang, Tangjiahe and Laohegou, attended the meeting. The Giant Panda National Park Administration commended and congratulated on the successful completion of the anti-poaching operations.

Beijing Nature Watch Festival

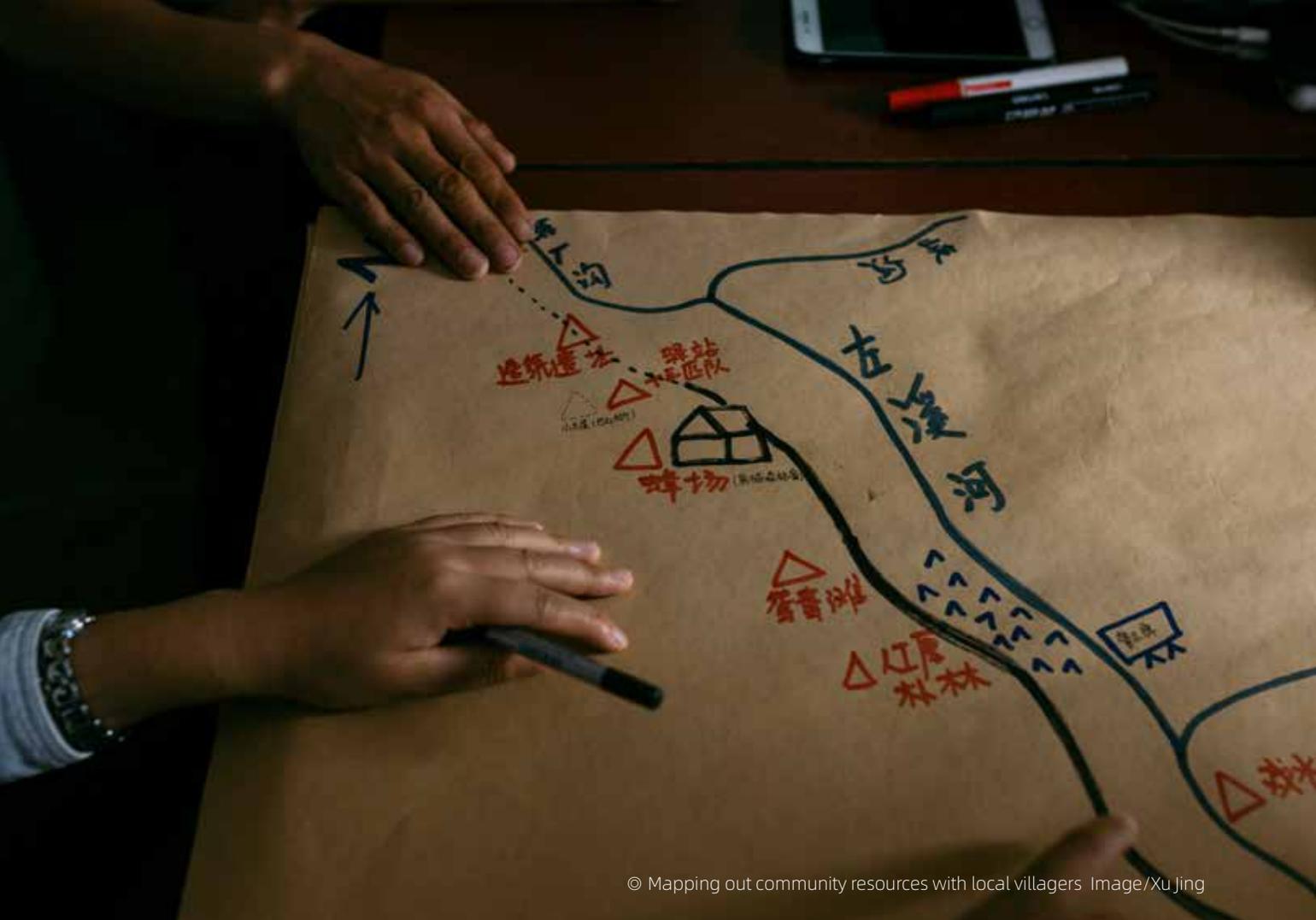
In October, Beijing Nature Watch Festival was held in Beijing. In 36 hours, the players traveled all over the 7 districts in Beijing, recording 17 species of fish, 1 species of amphibians, 1 species of reptiles, 82 species of birds, 4 species of mammals and 576 species of plants. They provided data support for biodiversity research and conservation in Beijing.

First International Conservation Forum

In November, the Peking University Center for Nature and Society and Shan Shui jointly hosted the first International Conservation Forum in China, which brought together representatives of governments, NGOs, academics and other circles to discuss the trend and value of community participation in nature conservation.

Leopard Hunt in the Qilian Mountains

In December, Shan Shui and Qilian Mountain National Park Administration (Qinghai Zone) officially launched a cooperative project, mainly in Suli Town of Tianjun County, to carry out the monitoring and conservation of the snow leopard and sympatric species.

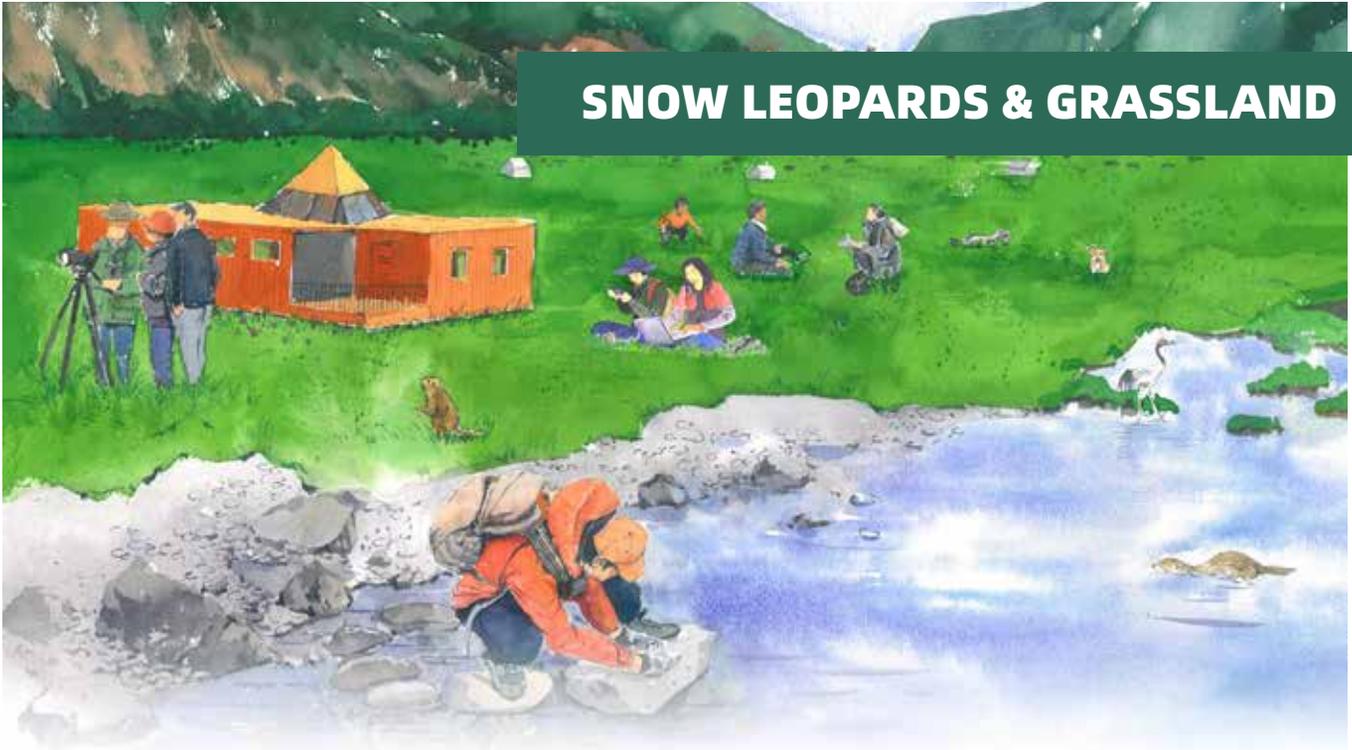


© Mapping out community resources with local villagers Image/Xu Jing

COMMUNITY-BASED CONSERVATION

As an organization dedicated to promoting biodiversity conservation, Shan Shui believes that local communities, where livelihood and daily life are closely related to nature, are the most important force for conservation. Underneath the complex complexity of nature conservation we have generations-old practices and knowledge about the coexistence of wildlife and humans, from indigenous peoples. Over the past ten years, in Sanjiangyuan, Sichuan, Yunnan, Tibet and other places, Shan Shui has been active in exploring a sustainable model of community-based conservation on fronts like monitoring, patrol, community development, and resource management, by integrating the traditional practice of community governance under the influence of market, policy, climate change, and modernization. Our aim is to refine conservation experience and knowledge, creating possibilities for harmonious co-existence between humans and nature.

SNOW LEOPARDS & GRASSLAND



Sanjiangyuan is located on the Tibetan Plateau, the birthplace of the Yangtze River, the Yellow River and the Lancang River and the replenishment of fresh water resources in China. It is also an important ecological security barrier. Its special geographical location and abundant natural resources provide habitats for a large number of endemic and endangered species in China. The region has the world's largest snow leopard habitat as well as the most densely distributed region for the largest number of predator species locally, and even globally. We use local traditions and culture around interactions with the environment as a basis and use modern scientific methods to promote community-based conservation of species and habitats.

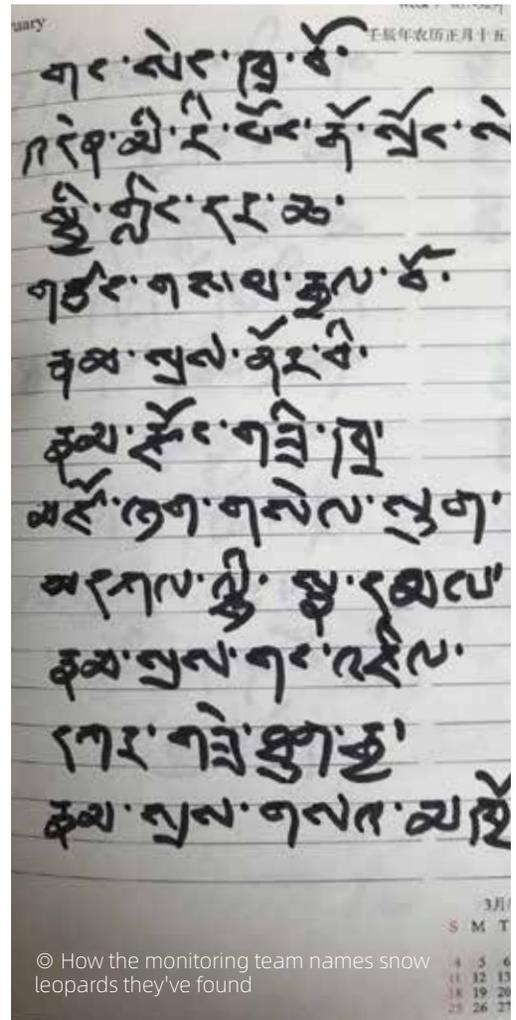
Since 2009, Shan Shui Conservation Center has carried out conservation work in Sanjiangyuan area, which now covers an alpine meadow ecosystem, an alpine steppe ecosystem, a wetland ecosystem and a forest shrub ecosystem. Part of our approach is to set up a camera trap monitoring network to carry out wildlife research and conservation through cooperation with Peking University and local communities. In tandem we work with villages to carry out conservation practices in view of human-wildlife conflict, grassland degradation, habitat fragmentation and other issues. We then summarize specific conservation cases. At the same time, through technical training, science volunteer activities, nature experience outings, nature watch festivals and other means, combined with the national park pilot projects, we explore conservation-compatible community development and public participation. In addition, we work with local governments and make recommendations for policy development.

1 SNOW LEOPARD RESEARCH & CONSERVATION

The snow leopard and the leopard are the flagship species of the Tibetan Plateau ecosystem. Shan Shui continues to promote community-based monitoring, research and conservation of these species: Three new monitoring areas and more than 100 camera traps were set up in 2019. We now have 11 long-term monitoring areas and 480 cameras covering an area of more than 7,000 square kilometers and engaging over 300 local herders in monitoring duties. Through-out the year over 100,000 working days have been achieved using the infrared cameras installed and images of 30 mammalian species have been captured. The number of attendances reached 1,500 over in 20 training sessions where we taught local local herders how to use camera traps and OvitalMap.

In July 2019, we worked with Qilian Mountain National Park Administration Qinghai Region to jointly carry out a special investigation on Qilian Mountain snow leopards in Suli-Huaerdi area of Tianjun County. At present, 117 long-term operation cameras are working and have identified 15-25 snow leopard individuals.

In December 2019, we started snow leopard monitoring, research and conservation in Yaqu Village, Suojia Town, Zhiduo County, Qinghai Province. As early as in 2009, Dr. Li Juan, from PKU School of Life Sciences, was the first to carry out snow leopard monitoring and research in this region. Ten years later, after a generation of snow leopard populations, by monitoring and comparing their status, we can obtain important data on the effects of climate change and human activities on them over the decade. In addition, we wrote the "Camera Monitoring Technology Handbook", refined our community-based monitoring and data analysis process, and prepared regional periodic biodiversity monitoring reports. Together with the Peking University Center for Nature and Society, we implemented a community feedback system for periodic individual identification and let local community residents name these snow leopards.



WETLAND RESEARCH & CONSERVATION

2

In 2019, we continued our work in the field investigate and camera-trap monitoring of the Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*) in the Batang Wetlands. Two transect survey sessions were finished with a total hiking distance covering 120 km and 16 camera traps were deployed. As a result, overall 261 independent events of the Eurasian otters, 85 of red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) and 18 of leopard cats (*Prionailurus bengalensis*) were collected in 840 camera working days within four months. In addition, to find out the potential effect of invasive carps from mercy release by indigenous people, we worked with the School of Life Sciences of the Sun Yat-sen University and conducted two 60-kilometer fish surveys. during the survey, overall 240 cages were set up and 56 copies of the questionnaires from the community residents were finished in the region. In addition to field investigation and monitoring, we continued the ongoing monitoring of the Eurasian otter habitat restoration sites in the Yushu city. Overall 21 images of Eurasian otters and 29 of leopard cats were captured at our three sites.

Moreover, together with a number of nature reserves, research institutes and NGOs, we released Otter Investigation & Conservation in China, 2019 in Guangzhou on December 15, 2019. For the first time, the report comprehensively summarizes the survey and conservation status, evaluates the potential threats, and provides associated suggestions for the three species of otters in China (Eurasian otters, smooth-coated otters, and Asian small-clawed otters).

In the Chiat'ung Steppe, we continued community-based monitoring of Chinese mountain cats (*Felis bieti*) and black-necked cranes. In 2019, we held 8 community monitoring training sessions and reached over 150 local participants. As a result, community-based surveys on the crane were carried out between March and November, compromising 99 individual observations. The largest population count recorded was 538. The results from community monitoring were proven accurate and reliable by the 13 field surveys conducted by Shan Shui. With respect to the Chinese mountain cat populations found in September 2018, six transect surveys were conducted covering an overall hiking distance of 47 km. Thirteen cameras in the region were redeployed based on the survey results. As a result, over 100 independent images were captured in about 4,500 camera working days. In response to the threat of stray dogs to the Chinese mountain cats, we worked closely with the local community and based on household interviews, we launched community education sessions on domestic dog management.

Furthermore, "2019 Chiat'ung Nature Watch Festival" was held in August 2019. During the 3-day event, ten teams from all over the country conducted a rapid investigation on the wildlife and their threats (e.g., stray dogs) in the region. Subsequently, to facilitate the establishment of the "Chiat'ung Community Protected Area under Co-management", surveys concerning the social and economic situation of Zhenqin II Village were carried out. Finally, based on previous work, a community meeting of the village was organized in December to obtain the recognition and support of community members with regard to the establishment of the protected area.



© Our staff collecting camera data from the Batang Wetlands, where Eurasian otters inhabit. Image/Xuesong

3 SUSTAINABLE GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT

Grasslands provide an important physical basis on which wildlife, livestock and humans to live. They are also the cradle of Tibetan conservation culture. With local communities, Shan Shui initiated dialogues on grassland use patterns, highlighting diverse perspectives from ecology, economics and human wellbeing. Herding techniques, collective action and collective decision making structures are included when we shape pathways in sustainable grassland management.

In 2019, 63 new grassland samples were added to our existing grassland monitoring base, which continued and expanded our datasets. The project of "building a home for Pallas's cats and Tibetan foxes" also continued across the steppe of Zhaqing and Jiatang to study the Pallas's cat, Tibetan fox, pika and grassland, and to train the community to carry out monitoring and patrol activities. As a result of joint work with the community we were able to record 28 deaths of small and medium-sized carnivores and raptors were recorded, the causes of their deaths were determined and local publicity was used to tackle visible human-related threats such as stray dogs and vehicles causing roadkill. In addition, noting the impact of grassland waste on water sources and the environment, we conducted training in garbage sorting and recycling in four communities including Pusan, Zama, and Niandu villages as well as Ganjia Group, organized pastoralists and tourists to clean up the garbage, with a total of 347 participations engaged and a total amount of 1,349 kg of garbage removed. By finding out how Pusan Cooperative has grown and what has been done for grassland governance by indigenous people, we tried to enhance our attainments on the factors that affect decision-making and collective action on pastoral management under the current context, Surveys and interviews on indigenous knowledge, climate change and community adaptations in pastoral areas are ongoing.

Based on our past work and established relationships, we launched the Rangeland Sustainable Management Network, hoping to provide a platform for people who care about grasslands to communicate and cooperate with one another. The first workshop on grassland governance and livelihood development, with over 50 participants, was held at Peking University in January and brought together stakeholders with different identities and knowledge backgrounds for dialogue and discussion. Further, a public meeting was held, and three environmentalists from the plateau shared their stories and experiences in grassland conservation.

To improve public understanding about grassland issues, a series of posts were published demonstrating topics ranging from its wildlife to quality assessment, and indigenous knowledge. In addition, through the NGO exchange to China and Europe, and the "new era of climate negotiations: diversified participants to promote the negotiation process" offline forum, we disseminated and discussed the ways grasslands could respond under the impact of climate change.

© Young Chinese mountain cats on the Jiatang steppe



4 SANJIANGYUAN NATIONAL PARK PILOT PROGRAM



© Nature experience in Big Cat Valley

In 2017, Shan Shui, together with the Namsei government, launched a nature experience project on a pilot basis in Niandu Village of Ansai Town, and set up a cooperative with local pastoralists as the main agent responsible for the operation and management of the project. As an important measure of ecological conservation, this project can improve local income and reduce the direct use of natural resources by carrying out concession activities. In March 2019, Shan Shui engaged the Ansai Cooperative in the concession evaluation meeting held by Sanjiangyuan National Park Administration. The Ansai nature experience pilot project was successfully approved, winning the first national park ecological experience concession in China.

Since its launch, this project has adopted the mechanism of independent community management and operation. In May 2019, Shan Shui, Namsei government and the cooperative jointly organized a community meeting, in which cooperative members voted to elect four administrators from the host families, and a cooperative management group was formed to coordinate and supervise the development of the Namsei nature experience activities. In the second half of 2019, Shan Shui conducted two community administrator training sessions to help community administrators improve their communication and management skills, finalize procedures for nature experience team communication, arrange and inform host families, guide feedback collection, and coordinate financial management, thus effectively improving the community's self-or-



© Project application report by Tashi Tongzu on behalf of Ansai Cooperative

ganization and management capabilities.

Since 2018, the project has brought 98 nature experience teams from around the world, with a total of 302 participations. As of November 2019, a total income of 1.01 million yuan was generated, including a community public fund of 324,000 yuan. Of the total proceeds of the project, 45% went to the host families, 45% into the community funds for medical insurance and education endeavors, and 10% to conservation of the Namsei region, to be executed by the village committee and supervised and guided by Shan Shui.

Further, in 2019, the Government of Zado County and People's Insurance Company of China jointly implemented the cattle and sheep insurance coverage for the Namsei area, and Shan Shui was commissioned by the Namsei government to carry out the community evaluation for the insurance. Based on the experience of the pilot project and the present situation of commercial insurance, Shan Shui will evaluate the effectiveness and existing problems of the project implementation by doing of household investigations local pastoralists and insurance company executives, and put forward practical suggestions.

In order to further promote public participation in the pilot establishment of the national park system, in 2019, a total of 5 science volunteers were recruited to participate in scientific research and community work in Namsei. Based on the experience of managing these volunteers over the two years, the first draft of the Management of Science Volunteers in Sanjiangyuan National Park was drawn up.

GIANT PANDA AND FORESTN



The giant panda is the flagship species of global biodiversity conservation as well as China's national treasure. It has even been called "living fossil". By the end of 2013, there were 1,864 wild giant pandas in the world. Their habitats were seriously fragmented, with more than 40 populations facing the risk of local extinction. Since 2007, Shan Shui Conservation Center has carried out community-based conservation of giant panda habitats, including monitoring and patrol in cooperation with surrounding communities, and exploring eco-friendly and sustainable community development programs. In addition, we also worked with local governments and conservation areas to provide optimization suggestions for conservation policies and project site management methods, and carried out institutional and systematic research and exploration around the construction of giant panda national parks. At the same time, we began to pay attention to the survival of snow leopards, clouded leopards, golden cats and other large and medium-sized carnivores, and promoted the sustainable development of communities around these habitats.

In 2019, Shan Shui continued to work with Guanba Village (in Pingwu County, Mianyang City), Xionger Village (Lixian County, Aba Prefecture), Luoyigou Village (Qingchuan County, Guangyuan City, in Sichuan Province), Liziba Village (Wenxian County, Longnan City, in Gansu Province), and Chaoyang Village (Yangxian County, Hanzhong City, in Shaanxi Province), with Heping and Jinfeng Villages (Pingwu County, Mianyang City, in Sichuan Province) newly added to the list. These cover an effective conservation area of more than 200 square kilometers. In cooperation with Sichuan Provincial Forestry and Grassland Administration, Sichuan Wanglang National Nature Reserve, Tangjiahe National Nature Reserve, Gansu Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve, and Shaanxi Changqing National Nature Reserve, we carried out system and mechanism research and pilot demonstration for giant panda national park establishment.



© Socio-economic survey in Chaoyang Village Image/Xu Jing

1 MORE COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREAS

In 2019, Shan Shui supported Guanba, Liziba, Chaoyang, Heping, and Jinfeng Community Protected Area to carry out patrol and monitoring work. Among them, Guanba CPA, Liziba Land Trust, and Chaoyang CPA have achieved grid monitoring. A total of 115 camera traps were set throughout the year, with 13,236 working days, and coverage reaching 858 sqm. We also continued to carry out joint patrol in the Huoxi River Basin. With Heping and Jinfeng villages joining in, we achieved complete coverage of the Minshan area, 2,500 sqm in size, with 420 special patrols for forest areas, 350 surveying fish, and 35 as anti-poaching efforts. With regard to baseline checks and effectiveness evaluations, we completed biodiversity and socio-economic baseline surveys in Heping, Jinfeng and Chaoyang villages, the first year effectiveness evaluation, a supplementary survey of birds, plants and insects for Guanba Ant Forest, and a fish survey in Liziba and Heping.

In the same year, we held 8 training sessions or inspection activities and trained 300 people in baseline surveying, patrol

monitoring, nature education, establishment and management of CPAs, bee breeding technology, and collective economic development. On seven occasions, we helped the CPAs organize nature education and citizen science activities, generating more than 40,000 yuan for the community. In addition, we also supported communities in carrying out eco-beekeeping, cultivating nectariferous plants, plant pollution-free tea and Chinese medicinal herbs in the forest, breed and farm native fish, and engage in nature education, ecotourism and other eco-friendly industries.



© Grid monitoring action by Guanba patrol team Image/Xu Jing

2 GIANT PANDA NATIONAL PARK

In 2019, Shan Shui, together with the Giant Panda National Park Administration and related sub-bureaus and the Giant Panda Reserve, carried out organization management research and pilot demo projects, participated in the formulation of the Management Measures for the Giant Panda National Park led by the Sichuan Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, and collaborated with the Tangjiahe Nature Reserve in the preparation of the Science Volunteers Management Handbook and the Study on the Mechanism of the Eco-compensation Fund in the Surrounding Communities of the Nature Reserve. We conducted pilot projects on the management of human-wildlife conflicts in Luoyigou Village, worked with the Wanglang Reserve in formulating the Wanglang Reserve Nature Education Program, joined Pingwu County Forestry and Grassland Administration and Guanba Conservation Center to hold "Guanba Nature and Culture Watch Festival". We also co-authored with Baishuijiang Nature Reserve the "Management Measures and Models, and Income Management Measures for the Concession of the Baishuijiang Area of the Giant Panda National Park", the "Staffing Plan and Management Measures for the Establishment of Ecological Public and Social Service Jobs in the Baishuijiang Area of the Giant Panda National Park",



© Vaccinating domestic dogs in panda habitat

and the "List of Government Procurement of Social Services for the Baishuijiang Area of Giant Panda National Park", and completed the "Nature Watch Report on Areas around Baishuijiang Nature Reserve" and "Baishuijiang Nature Reserve Collective Forest Management Evaluation and Capacity-building Program".

We partnered with three counties in Sichuan and Gansu, nine nature reserves and 10 agencies inside the Giant Panda National Park and held a three-day joint anti-poaching and experience-sharing conference. This is the first joint anti-poaching action in the Giant Panda National Park participated by both the nature reserves and communities across the administrative areas.



© A giant panda in natural habitat, captured on film near Guanba

PARTNER SUPPORT AND CAPACITY-BUILDING 3



© Monitoring mammals in Sandagu with our support
Image/Huang Jian

In 2019, Shan Shui supported Mao County Jiuding Mountain Fauna and Flora Conservation Association to carry out large-scale monitoring and organize its representatives to exchange experiences with Guanba Nature Conservation Center. We helped Zhou Tao, a volunteer from Yibin, and his team register and set up Yibin Xunmeng Yangtze River Conservation Association and worked with them in monitoring clouded leopards. With SEE Foundation support, Zhaoyang-Zuoxi River Conservation Center in Yangxian County, Shanxi Province, and Pingwu County Guanba Conservation Center received funds to carry out team capacity building and system improvements.



© Jiudingshan Wildlife Conservation Association has three generations of the Yu family at work. Image/Xu Jing

FOREST CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY IN YUNNAN



As one of the global biodiversity hotspots, Yunnan Province has 30 ecosystems, 114 forest types, and a large number of rare and endemic species. However, with rapid social and economic development, forest fragmentation and land use changes have seriously threatened the ecological environment and the survival of endangered wildlife in Yunnan over the past 60 years. Since 2017, Shan Shui has launched a multi-value forest restoration project in Yunlong Tianchi National Nature Reserve, focusing on four major aspects: burned area restoration, scientific research and monitoring, nature education, and community development. Meanwhile, sparked by the lack of conservation efforts we observed in Yunnan, we have carried out in Menglian-Lafu and Deqin-Naren community-based species surveys and conservation actions and conservation surveys with public participation aiming of promote the establishment of CPAs. We have also conducted research and taken action related to forest ecosystem service functions, climate change, and cross-border conservation.

YUNLONG: MULTI-VALUE FOREST RECOVERY 1

In the Yunlong Tianchi National Nature Reserve we worked with local communities to restore burnt areas. Our project also included efforts to carry out species monitoring and scientific research, restore the integrity of the forest ecosystem develop community livelihoods, and benefit both the wildlife and the human community.

In 2019, with this project, we achieved a vegetation restoration area of 199,800 sqm, engaged 59 people from Yunlong Shuchang community in pond-digging and planting work. Over three years, we have accomplished the overall goal of 660,000 sqm of vegetation restored, planted a total of 173,300 local coniferous and broad-leaved trees, and worked together with the community to carry out the vegetation management and conservation work in the restoration area. We successfully held the second Yunlong Tianchi Nature Watch Festival, recorded a variety of local wildlife, including 59 species of birds (including 4 new records in the nature reserves), 355 species of plants, 2 species of mammals, 5 species of amphibians and reptiles, and 9 orders and 52 families of insects. As of 2019, through the nature watch festival and science volunteer activities, 24 species of birds, 1 species of amphibians and reptiles, and 26 species of plants were updated in the reserve's record of species.

In order to make full use of the ecological products of the community, we carried out nature presentations and livelihood development training, involving 60 participants. We set up a forest ranger publicity team in the reserve and host families for nature experience demonstration in the Shuchang community. On this basis, we constructed the reserve system and built a platform of cooperation between the local villagers' cooperative and external resources. On five occasions invited the public to participate in nature experience activities, and developed one community product.



© Volunteers in a vegetation survey for burnt forest recovery project
Image/Wu Ruifeng

2 MENGLIAN HEISHAN INITIATIVE

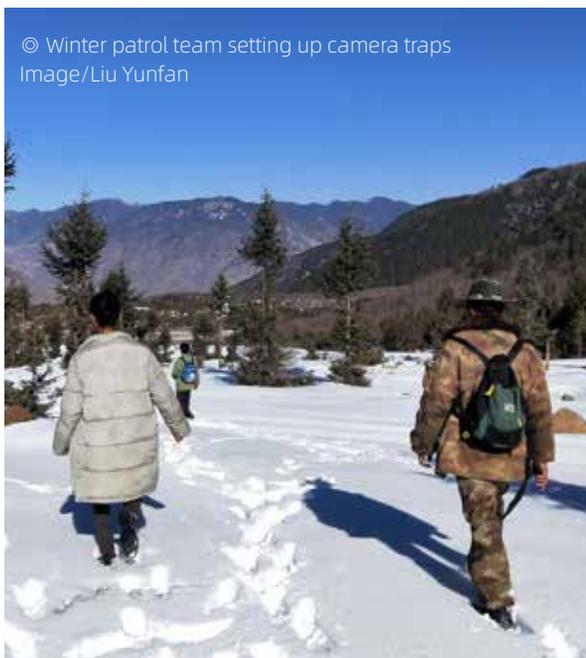
The Heishan Mountain is located in Mengma Town, Menglian County, Pu'er City, Yunnan Province. It is a lush and emerald mountain forest bordering Myanmar. The ecosystem here is a primeval monsoon mid-mountane evergreen broad-leaved forest with extremely rich biodiversity. Due to logging, pure artificial forestation, and other human activities, the forest here has gradually degraded. In order to protect this precious primitive forest and the traditional culture of ethnic minorities, since 2019, Shan Shui and the villagers of Lafu Village in Mengma Town have set up a local monitoring team to carry out biodiversity surveys in the area and explore the potential ecological value of the forest. 50 camera traps were set in place, with a total of 11,458 working days and a total of 596.3 GB camera data. The data, compiled by Shan Shui and volunteers, has by now been used to identify 28 species of birds and 15 species of mammals.



NAREN AND SAYONG 3



© A snub-nosed monkey near Naren



© Winter patrol team setting up camera traps
Image/Liu Yunfan

Part of Deqin County, Yunnan, the villages of Naren and Sayong are key Yunnan snub-nosed monkey habitats near Baima Snow Mountain Nature Reserve.

In 2019, we joined the Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Conservation Network, acting with communities in Naren, working with partner agencies and the public to protect the habitats outside the nature reserve.

Through science volunteer activities, we and volunteers worked together in Naren to conduct household interviews to investigate and understand the local ecological resources, agriculture and forestry-based economy, and its flora and fauna resources. And we recorded 41 species of birds, 5 species of mammals, and 3 species of amphibians and reptiles.

Meanwhile, we engaged the village leaders in "Community-based Conservation and Endogenous Development Workshop", organized villagers to participate in camera monitoring and patrol training as well as in discussing community garbage disposal and other issues, and formulated patrol routes and programs at the foundation for promoting community-based conservation.



NATURE WATCH

In 2014, Shan Shui Conservation Center and a number of biodiversity conservation agencies jointly launched the "China Nature Watch" project, dedicated to improving species baseline data and increasing public participation in and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation.

Shan Shui joined other NGOs, nature reserves, research institutes, nature education institutions, and other agencies to carry out targeted surveys of domestic biodiversity and to establish sharable biodiversity databases. Based on the data, we analyzed conservation status and gaps to guide our conservation action. By stacking EIA information, the impact of construction projects and programs on biodiversity was evaluated to facilitate the optimization of related policies.

1 NATURE WATCH DATABASE

We have established two nation-wide database on nature reserves and species distribution, documented nearly 380,000 entries of 1,985 species, habitat simulation maps drawn for 315 species, and national nature area information collected, including 481 national nature reserves, 6 national parks, and the locations and boundaries of China's world heritage sites. The "Nature Watch" website(chinanaturewatch.org) and mobile phone app enable the public to view biodiversity data and make individual contributions.

At present, the system has 5,247 registered user. Further, Yushu Prefecture Biodiversity Database was established to support the visualization of the biodiversity data and the results of community-based camera monitoring in Shanjiangyuan. Through non-profit cooperation with Alibaba, Microsoft and other Internet corporations, we have jointly built a smart cloud photo library for biodiversity conservation and a camera trap terminal for community monitoring and management.

2 EIA EARLY WARNING

Through in-depth cooperation, Shan Shui and environmental agencies put together the species distribution and PA data from the Nature Watch database as well locations for the development and construction projects in the process of environmental impact assessment. This is our attempt to identify and send an early warning on construction projects and programs with possible biodiversity risks. Shan Shui and Guangzhou Green Data Environmental Service Center jointly developed an online EIA superposition database to upload and visualize 410 national nature reserves and more than 1.6 million EIA data, and achieved preliminary results in identifying construction projects with potential risks corresponding to the reserves. Three construction projects encroaching on national nature reserves were identified through the database, and their EIA reports and licensing



© The alpine pika Image/Xuesong

3 SNOW LEOPARD CHINA

In 2015, Peking University and Shan Shui attended the first Yushu Snow Leopard Forum where all Chinese snow leopard conservation agencies jointly launched the "Snow Leopard China". Supported by UNDP/GEF/SGP, the fourth International Snow Leopard Forum was held in Xining City, Qinghai Province on August 21, 2019, and upon invitation was attended by government, academic institutions and NGOs engaged in snow leopard research and conservation in several major snow leopard habitats such as Sanjiangyuan, Qilian Mountains, Changtang, Tianshan, and Amnye Machen, as well as domestic and foreign foundations. PA representatives, research teams and NGOs shared and exchanged the progress and prospects of their work in snow leopard research and conservation. The forum also attracted more than a dozen PAs and NGOs that have recently undertaken or wish to undertake snow leopard conservation research. In the "Snow Leopard China" workshop after the forum, they shared the status of conservation of snow leopards and biodiversity in their regions, and shared experiences and suggestions with other representatives. The workshop also established for the first time the organization of Snow Leopard China and elected its first executive committee.

In 2019, the journal *Biodiversity Science* published a special snow leopard edition with several papers on the subject penned by members of Snow Leopard China, including a study of the Snow Leopard Survey and



Conservation Report 2018, and an ecological study of the snow leopard. In addition, *Safeguarding the Mountain Spirit: Conservation Status of the Snow Leopard in China* was officially published by Peking University Press, describing the achievements made since SLC was founded, including "China Snow Leopard Survey and Conservation Status Report 2018", "Snow Leopard Survey Technical Handbook", and conservation cases.



© The 4th International Snow Leopard Forum 2019

© Play time, captured by an infrared camera

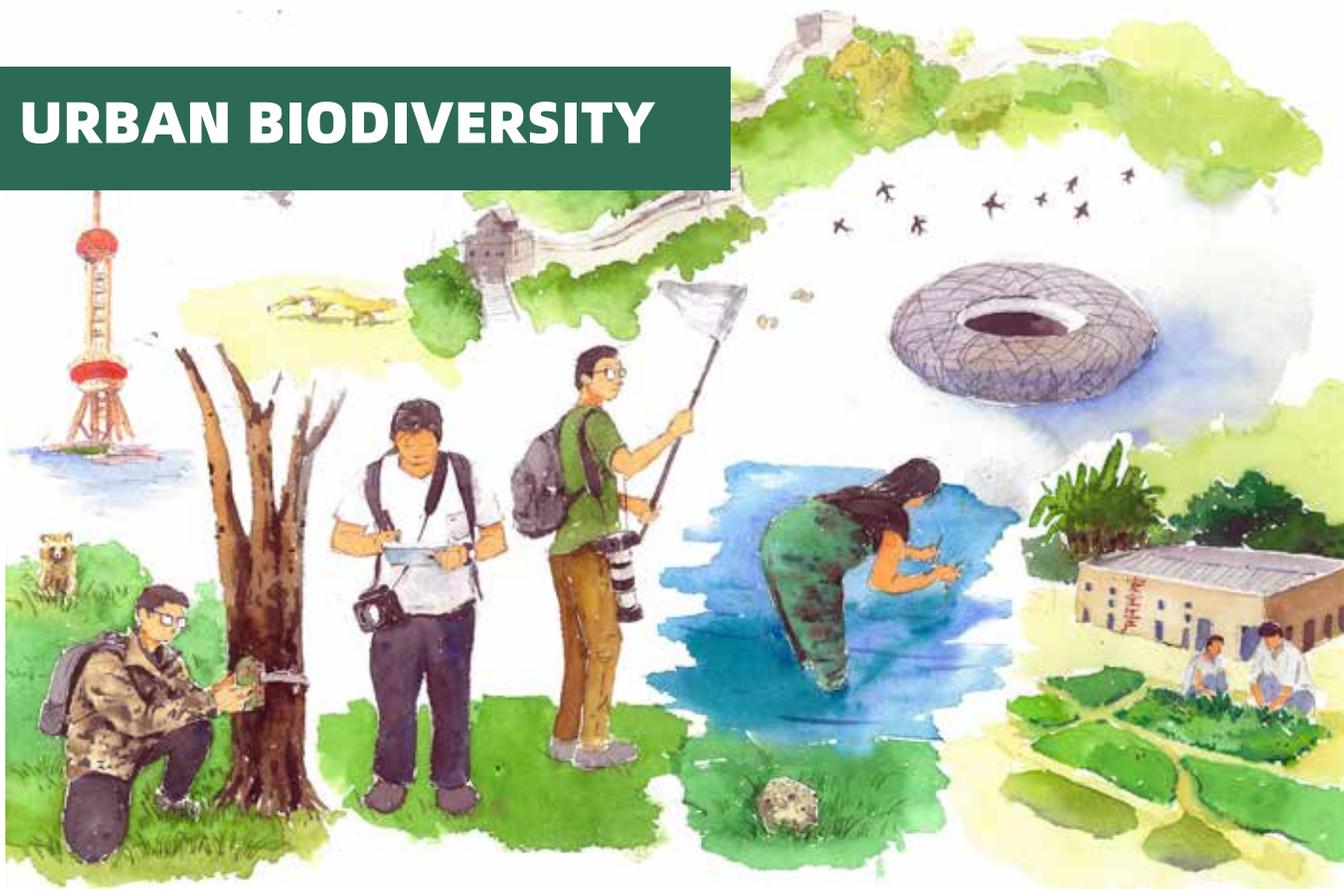


4 CBABC

The fifteenth Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is expected to be held in Kunming, China, in 2021. To demonstrate our achievements in biodiversity conservation and to promote participation by NGOs and the public, with the approval of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, eight biodiversity conservation foundations and NGOs, including Shan Shui, jointly took the lead in launching the Civil Society Alliance for Biodiversity Conservation (CSABC) on May 22, 2019, the International Biodiversity Day, to promote the participation of the public and contribute to the achievement of biodiversity conservation goals. By setting up a platform for communication and cooperation among NGOs, the public, and other forces of civil society, the alliance promotes the development of biodiversity conservation in China, and through a series of thematic activities involving the public, supports the holding of COP15 in China, and through mutual cooperation promotes common growth in the sector.



URBAN BIODIVERSITY



While promoting the concept and action of nature watch and citizen science, Shan Shui has gradually realized the importance of restoring "near-human ecosystems" and gained experience in some pilot projects.

In 2018, Shan Shui set up an urban biodiversity restoration team, targeting areas with strong human interference, such as cities, suburbs, factories, mines, and surrounding areas of large infrastructure construction. We explored new ways to restore vegetation, wildlife habitat, biodiversity or ecosystem functions in those areas, and guided the public to participate in the restoration process.

1 PILOTING AND DEMONSTRATION

In 2019, under the guidance of Beijing Municipal Bureau of Landscaping and Greening, Beijing Forestry Carbon Sequestration Office commissioned us to carry out a demonstration project for urban biodiversity restoration and public nature education in Beijing (referred to as "Nature Beijing"). We carried out biodiversity surveys in order to showcase how biodiversity could be restored across varied habitats in Beijing, to optimize the capital city's greening efforts, to improve the habitable environment for wildlife, to increase public participation in ecological conservation and to enhance public awareness of ecological conservation. We carried out biodiversity surveys by a participatory approach in many green spaces, such as the Wild Duck Lake, Jingxi Forest Farm, Baihuashan, Old Summer Palace, Temple of Heaven, Wenyu River, City Green Core, and Olympic Forest Park, and put forward the design and restoration measures for the biodiversity demonstration area. In the future, we will continue with surveys and monitoring in some demo areas as further steps to fully carry through this project.



© Routine camera maintenance by the Wild Duck Lake Image/Yang keren

2 PLANNING AND POLICY ADVOCACY

Since April 2019, led by the Peking University Center for Nature and Society, Shan Shui and Beijing Landscape Architecture Design Co., Ltd. have undertaken the ecology and biodiversity portion of the regulatory planning for Beijing Wenyu River Park. We aimed to imbed the concept of urban biodiversity conservation and restoration in the urban park designing process.

Based on a large number of site surveys and investigations, we have included in the overall park regulations the conservation of existing good habitats, the guidance for the restoration of plots to be transformed (demolition sites, afforestation sites, farmland, etc.) and planning recommendations based on larger scale habitat types. In the follow-up work of park design and construction, Shan Shui will continue to maintain close contact with Beijing Water Authority, which heads the project, and also with the designer and constructor parties to this project to implement biodiversity conservation and restoration and to carry out biodiversity monitoring on a continuous basis.



© Joint consultation Image/Tan Lingdi



© The Wenyu River Image/Song Yuexin

3 CITIZEN SCIENTISTS IN CITIES

BEIJING

In 2019, in addition to biodiversity restoration efforts, the Nature Beijing project joined a number of nature education institutions to carry out nature education, citizen science, and biodiversity conservation capacity-building activities with broad public participation. The participants in nature education and citizen science activities included parent-child cohorts (including families of children with special needs), college students, and adults of all ages, which provided a variety of ways and means for the people of the capital city to better experience nature. The project held the first Beijing Nature Watch Festival, with a wildlife recording competition, guided nature tours, and online streaming activities. 62 contestants from 16 teams took part in the wildlife recording competition, along with more than 200 enthusiasts who were further engaged and an extra 1,000 people who participated in fixed-route guided tours. More than 1 million people watched online. Nearly 3,000 entries of species distribution data were collected.



To see nature in a new light
scan this for Nature Beijing



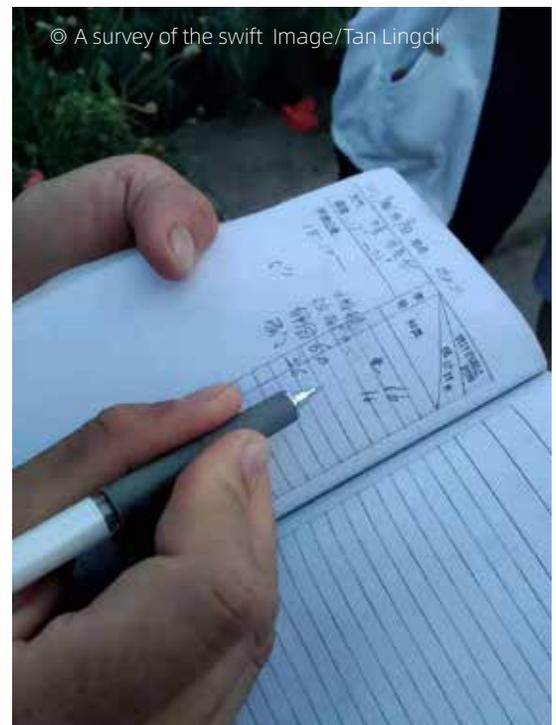
© Beijing Nature Watch Festival



© A competition of observing nature in 36 hours!

Badaling International Friendship Forest, located at the foot of Badaling Great Wall, is a typical case of artificial restoration of mountain forests in North China. The Badaling International Friendship Forest Environmental Education Project aims to understand and improve the biodiversity conserving function of the Friendship Forest and carry out environmental education through surveys and public activities. Since the start of this project, bird, insect and plant surveys have been carried out in different seasons. The relevant public activities involved 50 volunteers and other members of the general public directly participating. In the future, Badaling Friendship Forest is expected to become an environmental education base, a window through which more and more citizens will learn about the biodiversity of mountain areas in Beijing.

In Beijing Botanical Garden and Beijing Badaling Forest Park, we have carried out public butterfly monitoring activities since 2017. From June to September 2019, butterfly monitoring was conducted once a month, with about 60 volunteers participating. 20 species of butterflies were sighted in Badaling Forest Park this year and 16 in Beijing Botanical Garden. Through the data collection over the years, we have summarized the common butterfly species and their living patterns along two transect lines. This provides reference for future nature guide and biodiversity restoration work in these two areas.



© A survey of the swift Image/Tan Lingdi



In the Yangtze River Delta region, Shan Shui and the conservation biology research team of Fudan University, supported by Amity Foundation and Huatai Securities, jointly launched the "Citizen Scientists in Cities" project in September 2019. A total of 1.01 million yuan was raised during Tencent 99 Public Welfare Day to carry out urban wildlife surveys, to promote the research and conservation of urban species such as the raccoon dog, weasel, and the hedgehog, and to explore with the public the possibility of improving the existential condition of biodiversity in urban area.

The conservation biology team of Fudan University has completed the first phase of the urban wildlife survey, accumulated a lot of data and work experience, and plans to turn the pilot survey into the research and conservation for the whole urban area. We believe that it is possible for humans, cities and nature to keep balanced with each other in one space and achieve harmonious co-existence.



In Guangzhou, we worked with GAC-Toyota in 2018 to start preliminary work in their factory ecological park, aiming to protect the urban biological habitat and create a sustainable area where people live in harmony with nature. The factory staff participated in ecological park design, construction, maintenance and biodiversity monitoring, and residents of surrounding communities benefitted from the park's ecosystem services.

By 2019, we completed the Eco-Park Design Workshop, staff design proposal collection and evaluation, biodiversity lectures, local animal and plant inspection, and inspection of the factory and surrounding environment. Interested employees and community residents participated in the various activities, gradually forming a nature-loving group, and continued to participate in the biodiversity investigation, monitoring, and conservation in the factory area. The ecological park will be opened as an environmental education base to further benefit the surrounding communities.



© Working on a camera with factory workers Image/Liu Yunfan



COMMUNICATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS

COMMUNICATIONS

Over the past year, Shan Shui has continued to build links between frontline conservation and the public through multiple social media platforms. In order to better narrate its conservation efforts, Shan Shui has adjusted its communication strategy dynamically, including modes of communication within the team, our social media sharing, frontline data sharing rules, and staff communication capacity building.

In 2019, our WeChat Public Subscription Account kept updating weekly and published 95 original stories. Each of these stories underwent an average of 3 to 4 weeks of polishing and editing. Parts of our in-depth content have been reprinted and quoted by sister organizations and media. Our official Weibo outlet has grown more rapidly in the past year, updating everyday with a total of more than 900 tweets over the year. The number of followers grew from 290,000 to 780,000 by the end of the year. In addition, #SanjiangyuanPhotoGallery, #LoveNature and other hashtags on popular public welfare topics have reached tens of millions of views. To create a more friendly official image, we have set up #ShanShuiFans, #ShanShuiVlog and other topics for real-time sharing of down-to-earth conservation work dynamics and our office anecdotes.

With regard to media reports, according to incomplete statistics, a total of 102 media outlets reported on Shan Shui 260 times in the past year. Among them are 37 reports from People's Daily, Guangming Daily, Xinhua News Agency, and other official media, 29 from printed magazines, and 59 from social media.

In the upcoming new year, Shan Shui will continue to open up new media outlets (bilibili and Tik Tok accounts), find new partners (actively working with Internet platforms), integrate user groups (multiple interest communities), tell conservation stories through various new ways and means, and spread conservation ideas.

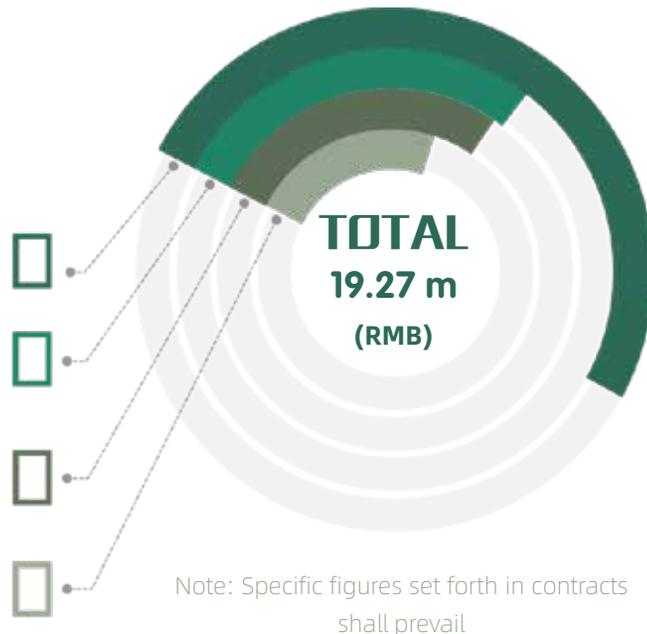


(Scan the QR code and let's protect nature together)



1 OVERVIEW

Governments:	8.16 m	42.3%
Foundations:	5.61 m	29.1%
Companies:	4.93 m	25.6%
Personal:	0.57 m	3.0%



2 MAJOR DONATING SOURCES

Tencent 99 Giving Day

In 2019, Shan Shui and a research team from the School of Life Sciences, Fudan University jointly launched a "Citizen Scientists in Cities" project. During the 99 Giving Day, 3,048 donations totaling 122,581.67 yuan were raised from the public with 850,000 yuan of corporate counterpart fund, a total of 1.01 million yuan.

Alibaba Charity

In September 2019, through Amity Foundation's United Way, Shan Shui launched a "Snow Leopard Home Guardian Action" project on Taobao Philanthropy Platform. The project received hundreds of thousands of kind donations from tens of millions of online merchants, raising 2.4 million yuan for the project.

Monthly Donators

On New Year's Eve of 2019, Shan Shui announced a "monthly donor program", hoping to establish a community of supporters and to explore conservation efforts together with them. This also provided more possibilities to understand Shan Shui and its work. By the end of the year, 294 people have joined in and thus far have donated 220,000 yuan.



The Tibetan fox © Image/Yves Fagniat

ABOUT US

BOARD MEMBERS

Mr. Zheng Yisheng

Chair

Researcher at the CASS Institute of Quantitative & Technical Economics; deputy director of the Environmental Centre. His interests of study include sustainable development.

Ms. Sun Shan

Deputy Chair

Co-founder of Shanshui Conservation Center. She also founded the Green Life Society, the first environmental group at her alma mater Peking University. She received her Master's degree in Environmental Studies and Public Policy from George Mason University in 1999 and spent five years studying bio-medicine and wildlife genetics. In 2002, she launched the CI China Program with Lu Zhi and has since been working to administer 6.5 million US dollars of the Critical Ecosystem Partner Fund in the Mountains of Southwest China. In 2010 she helped create LEAD & Beyond, a fellowship program designed to promote leadership for sustainable development.

Ms. Lu Zhi

Board Member

Professor of PKU School of Life Sciences; executive director of PKU Center for Nature and Society; co-founder of Shanshui Conservation Center; vice-president of China Women Scientists Association; president of a global snow leopard conservation network. She's dedicated to longterm studies of the giant panda, snow leopard and other flagship species in the Mountains of Southwest China and on the Tibetan Plateau as well as studies of interspecific interactions and trophic cascades in Sanjiangyuan, a well-preserved grassland ecosystem. She has extended her attention to interactions between ecosystems and human socioeconomic systems and the effects of various policies and conservation practices on the ecosystems.

Mr. Xu Jintao

Board Member

Distinguished Professor in the Peking University Yabo Recruitment Program; vice dean of PKU National School of Development; director of the Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research; doctoral supervisor of PKU College of Environmental Sciences and Engineering; Executive Director and Deputy Chair of China Forestry Economics Society (CFES). His interests of study include resource economics, climate change and pollution control policies for industrial companies.

Ms. Lu Yinghua

Board Member

Stockholder and initiator of Shan Shui Partnership Co.; having sponsored and called for multiple fundraising dinners and activities over the long years of her support to Shan Shui.

Mr. Yang Rui

Board Member

Mr. Yang is a professor with the Tsinghua Department of Landscape Architecture, which he co-founded and leads. He also heads Tsinghua University National Park Research Institute. Mr. Yang earned his Bachelor of Architecture, Master of Engineering (Urban Planning and Design) and Doctor of Engineering (Landscape Architecture) from Tsinghua University. He is also a GSD visiting scholar at Harvard University.

Ms. Chen Haiying

Chief Supervisor

Ms. Chen obtained her BA in Economics from the Shanghai University of International Business and Economics before she went on to work in the Personnel Department and the International Business Management Department of the Ministry of International Business and Economic Cooperation (now the Ministry of Commerce). She also served as vice-consul for business at the Chinese consulate-general in Vancouver, Canada, and then as deputy director for public affairs in Bombardier Inc. Beijing Office. She moved to Esquel Group Hong Kong in 2003 and currently works as the Chief Representative of its Beijing Office.

Ms. Marjorie Yang

Honorary Chair

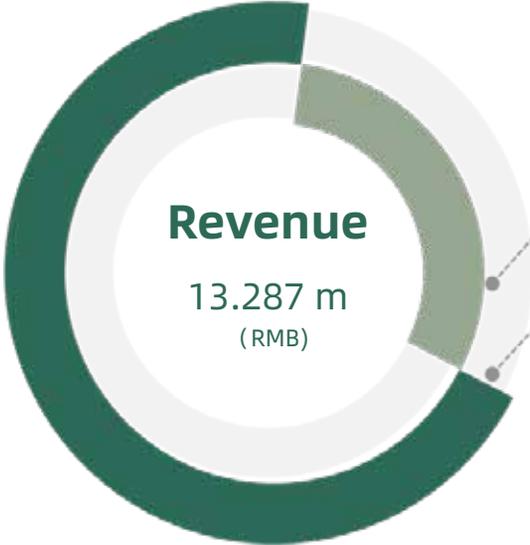
A CPPCC member since 2003, Ms. Yang chairs Esquel Group, a leading Hong Kong-based textile and apparel manufacturer with operations throughout the world, while serving as Deputy Chairman of the Seoul International Business Advisory Council (SIBAC) and Honorary Chair of Shan Shui Conservation Center. Ms. Yang has found her passion to promote higher education and high/new technology and to share her experience with many renowned universities in the United States, mainland China, and Hong Kong SAR.

Mr. Xu Zhihong

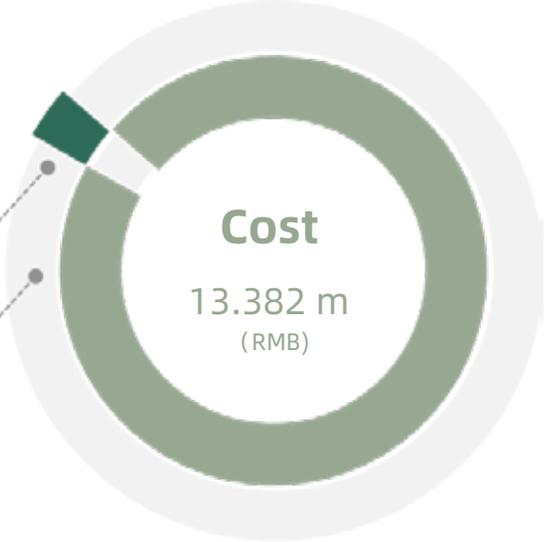
Senior Advisor

Professor of Peking University School of Life Sciences; president of Peking University School of Advanced Agricultural Sciences; researcher at the Shanghai Institute of Plant Physiology and Ecology, CAS; CAS and TWAS member; plant physiologist; former president of Peking University (Nov. 1999—2008). Currently Mr. Xu chairs the UNESCO's China MAB National Committee and leads the Enforcement of Scientific Ethic Committee for the CAS Academic Division. A great contributor to plant sciences and nature reserves in China, Mr. Xu has a long pursuit of study in plant developmental biology, plant cell culture and genetic manipulation, and botanical bioengineering.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



- Grants and donations: 5.842 m 44%
- Government purchased services: 7.445 m 56%



Administration: 0.194 m 1.5%

Activity: 13.188 m 98.5%

STAFF AND AWARDS

Shan Shui Conservation Center (SSCC) is a non-governmental non-profit organization duly registered with the Beijing Haidian District Civil Affairs Bureau, operating under the Beijing Haidian District Administration of Technology, Science, and Economic Informatization.

Up till now we have 24 employees, among whom 13 have Master's or doctoral degrees. We also work with 21 long-standing, non-resident consultants, one of whom specializes in organizational management, two in general areas, 11 in project leadership, and 7 as research fellows.

We are entitled to "tax exemption against non-profit organizations in Haidian District in 2018 to 2022."

We won the 2019 Public Service Project Award in the 9th China Public Service Festival

We earned a Ministry of Civil Affairs 5A rating for private organizations - Best Executive Agency (2013-2017)

In 2018, we won the fourth place in the K2 NPO Capacity Contest

In 2017, we were awarded the title "Model NGO for Internal Control Process Building in Beijing"

For 8 years from 2010 to 2017, we were named an Outstanding NGO in Haidian District, Beijing

In 2016, we won second place in Haidian District Contest for NGO Public Service Project Innovation

In 2013, we won the Pioneers Award in the Ford Environmental Awards, and again in 2017 the Organizations Award.

In 2010, we won the One Award with One Foundation

In 2009, we came up as one of the finalists in the 3rd SEE-TNC Ecology Awards

In 2009, we were a model organization in Lenovo's VC Program



© 2019 SSCC AGM in Wenchang

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Our work as stated herein very much depends on the concerted efforts of these partners
(In no particular order)

Business support

Conservation Department of National Forestry and Grassland Administration

Beijing Haidian District Government

Beijing Haidian District Civil Affairs Bureau

Beijing Haidian District Administration of Science, Technology and Economic Informatization

Haidian Park Sub-committee of CPC Beijing Haidian District Committee

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Landscape Greening
Beijing Water Authority

Qinghai Provincial Department of Ecology and Environment

Qinghai Provincial Forestry and Grassland Administration

CPC Qinghai Yushu Prefecture Committee

Qinghai Yushu Prefecture Government

Sanjiangyuan National Park Administration

Qilian Mountain National Park Qinghai Administration

Giant Panda National Park Administration

Sichuan Provincial Forestry and Grassland Administration

Yunnan Provincial Forestry and Grassland Administration

Tibet Forestry and Grassland Administration

Strategic collaboration

Huatai Securities

GAC Toyota

SEE Foundation

Science & research

PKU Center for Nature and Society

China Center for environment and energy, National School of Development, PKU

BFU Center for the East Asian-Australasian Flyway

BFU School of Ecology and Nature Conservation

Dali University Institute of Eastern-Himalaya Biodiversity Research

Fudan University

Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee Party School

Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences

Yunnan Academy of Forestry and Grassland Sciences

Kunming Institute of Botany, CAS

Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, CAS

China Agricultural University

Sun Yat-sen University School of Life Sciences

Government agencies

Beijing Olympic Forest Park

Beijing Badaling National Forest Park

Beijing Baihuashan National Nature Reserve Administration

Beijing Forestry Society

Wenyu River Park, Chaoyang District, Beijing

Old Summer Palace, Haidian District, Beijing

Beijing Jingxi Forest Farm

Beijing Forestry Carbon Sink Management Office

Beijing Tiantan Park Administration
Yanqing Wild Duck Lake Wetland Nature Reserve
Gansu Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve Administration
Chengduo County Government, Qinghai
Mahke River Forestry Administration, Qinghai
Nangqian County Government, Qinghai
Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Forestry and Grassland Administration, Qinghai
Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Administration of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
Yushu Municipal Government, Qinghai
Chengduo County Administration of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and Water Conservancy, Qinghai
Zaduo County Government, Qinghai
Zeku County Forest Public Security Bureau, Qinghai
Zhiduo County Government, Qinghai
Sanjiangyuan National Park Lancang River Head Zone Administrative Committee
Sanjiangyuan National Park Yangtze River Head Zone Qumalai Administration of Ecological Environment and Natural Resources
Shaanxi Changqing National Nature Reserve Administration
Sichuan Sandagu Provincial Nature Reserve Administration
Li County Forestry and Grassland Administration, Aba Prefecture, Sichuan
Yajiang County Forestry and Grassland Administration, Ganzi Prefecture, Sichuan
Pingwu County Forestry and Grassland Administration, Sichuan
Mupi Tibetan Town Government, Pingwu County, Sichuan
Sichuan Tangjiahe National Nature Reserve Administration
Sichuan Wanglang National Natural Reserve Administration
Dingqing County Government, Tibet Autonomous Region
Baima Snow Mountain National Nature Reserve, Yunnan
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