

A large, stylized white line graphic composed of several interconnected rounded rectangular shapes, resembling a stepped staircase or a modern architectural element. It is set against a background of green leaves.

Shan Shui Conservation Center

Annual Report

2021

The background features a dark olive green field. A large, light olive green triangle is oriented with its base at the top and its apex pointing downwards. A thin white vertical line descends from the top edge of the frame, passing through the center of the composition. The text 'Who We Are' is centered within the upper portion of the light green triangle.

Who We Are

Shan Shui Conservation Center (SSCC) 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 snub-nosed monkey in western China, as well as urban ecosystems. We use innovative conservation practices, such as community involvement and citizen science research projects, to promote an ecologically balanced world.

Shan Shui Conservation Center 2021 Annual Report



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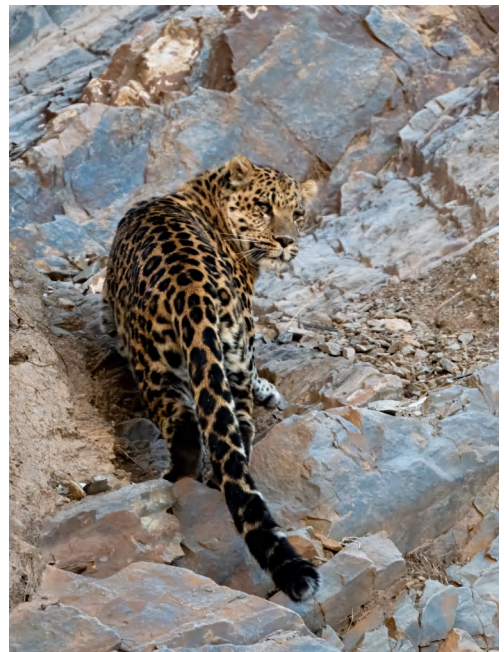
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Work Review

Practice Strategy Flow

4 Partnerships and development

Drawing on more resources and partnerships for innovation and development, with greater diversity, flexibility and stability in income

5 Publicity

Improving organizational brand awareness and influence, building an international image, and consolidating our concepts, values and knowledge products in the space of conservation; reaching out for greater participation

6 Operation

Achieving greater procedural efficiency and compliance, more staff capacity and welfare, higher executability and potential

Our vision

Ecological-equality: sustainable interactions between nature and people, traditional and modern culture, and bottom-up and top-down decision making.



2021 witnessed unprecedented growth in public concern for biodiversity and the steady expansion of our working areas and staffing. Ambitious, enthusiastic, and hard-working young people play a fundamental role in all our work. SSCC not only seeks to leave more footprints in the field of conservation, but more importantly, it responds to and solves practical problems and focuses on continued innovation and breakthrough. Looking back on this year, our conservation stories, efforts, and progress are the accumulation of the changes that our teams seek. Our nature conservation practices are three-pronged: community-based conservation, urban biodiversity restoration and citizen science, and nature watch. Backed by our partnerships, communications, and operation teams, we were able to devote our efforts to conservation in more areas.



1

Community-based conservation

Promoting a “species + habitat + community” mechanism for community-based conservation, with local communities as the leading actors.

Community-based conservation mechanism building | conservation action |

Monitoring and research | Sustainable livelihoods |

Industry support

2

Urban biodiversity and citizen science

Driving NGO and public engagement for urban ecological restoration and conservation under our “ecosystem service/species + urban green space” mechanism

Urban biodiversity restoration and habitat building

Conservation-based citizen science in action

3

Nature Watch

Building Nature Watch databases and applying data to provide tools for conservation policies and biodiversity mainstreaming

Data collection and system building

Data application and policy

Our mission

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

Vision
&
Mission



Director's Message

Since its founding in 2007, Shan Shui Conservation Center, a member of China's civil society, has remained vigorous on the path to growth. It has received the guidance of more than ten dedicated and hardworking board members and senior advisors, chaired by a line of leaders from Ms. Marjorie Yang in its earliest days to Mr. Zheng Yisheng in the current term of office. Now, as a prelude to our 2021 annual report 2021, let's welcome them to share what's on their minds about who we are and what we do.

"Shan Shui", which literally means "mountains (and) water" in Chinese, is much more than simply inorganic resources in the wilderness. It's an embodiment of where we would love to be, both physically and spiritually. According to Confucius, "what the knowledgeable love is like water, and what the benevolent love is like mountains"; he draws an analogy between natural landscapes and the virtues of humanity. Laozi, who believes that "the highest good is like that of water," associates the natural supply of water to sociological concepts such as "good benevolence", "good integrity", "good governance", and "good competency". For Tao Yuanming, shan shui is what Chinese literati romanticize as their "homeward journey", or "paradise" — it is what is on their minds as they breathe their last breaths, for "what else is there for the dead man to say? / Underneath the hill his body turns to clay". In his Untrammelled Traveler (xiao yao you) and On the Equality of Things (qi wu lun), Zhuangzi even more passionately portrays a supreme state of being in harmony with all other living things in nature, while going on an unrestrained journey in the great outdoors. As such, Shan Shui demonstrates not only the Chinese outlook on nature, but more significantly the Chinese wisdom of living a simple and ecologically balanced life.

In 2021, the pandemic dragged the world into varying depths of a quagmire, either directly or indirectly, and the struggles are still being felt. Non-profit organizations were hit especially hard. But we never gave up on what we had set out to do.

Last year was a "big year" for biodiversity: COP15, the 15th Conference to the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, convened in Kunming and brought more attention and consensus to the global conservation agenda, even though the audience was still small. Faced with both challenges and opportunities, we had a surprisingly cheerful and hopeful 2021. At COP15, we co-organized "100+ Biodiversity Positive Practices and Actions Around the World," an event in which we collected 258 projects and practices from 26 countries and territories across seven continents, while also demonstrating China's progress in conservation. We were applauded for our co-organization work as a social organization. What also truly delighted us this past year was to see how Nature Watch helped businesses achieve better biodiversity performance, particularly in the areas of information disclosure and the use of biodiversity indicators in ESG. For our team of "nerds," implementing cross-sectoral sharing and breaking into business circles was not easy. Another area of expansion was into Medog in the Tibet Autonomous Region, a sacred dreamland for nature lovers



and yet a “mission impossible” for conservationists. To face these challenges, courage alone may not be enough. We also need wisdom, introspection, and a sense of balance. This will be a long and arduous path, but it’s equally important to appreciate every step of the way as we progress.

Now let’s recount the what makes our team unique.

First, it’s all about science. We would not have become who we are today without the support and engagement of many accomplished scientists from China and abroad, their continuous input in both scientific and in-situ practices, and our persistent efforts to facilitate the acquisition of scientific knowledge; our Nature Watch, camera trapping, and co-conservation efforts all strongly support scientific inquiry and research.

Second, what Shan Shui promotes is a grass-roots, community-based model that mobilizes communities to participate in protection — excruciatingly difficult, yes, but extremely rewarding, too!

Thirdly, we are always focused on educating young people dedicated to conservation. Each year many talented students join us. They change the way we work and make us more upbeat, innovative and energetic.

Fourth, we believe in bottom-up movement towards a greener tomorrow. Biodiversity conservation in China may be viewed as subject to a top-down state regime, composed of rigid, campaign-based, one-size-fits-all actions that come with their share of problems. The scientific community and grassroots actors can make up for the shortcomings of government actions, improve the effectiveness of government policies, and make the goal of biodiversity conservation more sustainable. This is where Shan Shui



has done well. From its long and arduous independent exploration, to working extensively with government projects today, our work over the years has changed government behavior and proved significantly meaningful.

We are especially taken to what we, as a team, envision: ecological equality. This means sustainable interactions between nature and humans, between traditional and modern culture, and between bottom-up and top-down decision making. The idea inherent in this vision is evident when we look at how we work, and in comparison to other organizations in the field. The paths we choose for conservation, such as community-based conservation and citizen science, are not ready-made routines, but rather challenging and demanding processes. Fortunately, we continue to remain steadfast to our vision to positively impact the communities we work in.

Shan Shui itself is also a living organism. Every member of our team has his or her own experiences to share, and works here happily and full of energy. Every time we attend a board meeting, we are touched to hear about the difficulties that our colleagues have overcome, and the progress that they've made. It's especially gratifying to see groups of young people joining in. The excitement and passion pouring out of their conversations is infectious; they work joyfully without signs of struggle or tiredness. There is a young lady, we remember, who told us sheepishly that she, having admired our work for years, managed to find an opportunity to work with us after she completing her studies abroad. Our team is becoming younger and more vivacious while



upholding professionalism as conservationists and scientists. They are passionate, united, dedicated, and hardworking. Ahead still lies a long and tedious journey, but our team will, bit by bit, bring about positive change, resembling a cool, crystal-clear stream in a buzzing market-driven economy.

In times of uncertainty, what we do is target social needs — big and small — and contribute to the development of civil society, while staying on track and introspective. We sincerely hope that we, immersed in traditional Chinese wisdom and abreast with social and technological developments, will continue to pave the way for conservation in China's private sector. We look forward to that! We believe that these ideas of balance are not only applicable to the field of conservation, but also to the rejuvenation and development of our country.

In 2022, we will be celebrating our 15th anniversary. Now, please allow us to present this annual report to every supporter and partner of ours. This is also an opportunity to envision further milestones on the journey of conservation, which is by no means smooth sailing, and a window to showcase the beauty of nature as well as the possibility and value of biodiversity conservation. We would love to have you follow us on our website, WeChat, Weibo, Douyin and other social media platforms. Hope to meet you soon!

II board members of Shan Shui Conservation Center: Sun Shan, Lu Zhi,
Xu Jintao, Shi Xiangying, Chen Haiying, Xu Zhihong, Zheng Yisheng, Lu Yinghua

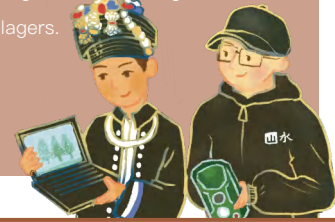
2021 Highlights

Biodiversity survey in Yarlung Tsangpo



January: we carried out biodiversity monitoring for the entire year in Yarlung Tsangpo Grand Canyon National Nature Reserve with the support of the Tibet Forestry and Grassland Administration (FGA) and the Secret Eye Project of the National FGA. By the end of the year, we recorded 80 wild species on camera, including 14 national class-I protected species and 22 national class-II protected species. The results of this survey were reported on by People's Daily, Xinhua News Agency, CNTV and other media.

May: Menglian Heishan Nature Reserve Project Phase II was launched on Alipay's crowdfunding site. Lafu Heishan occupies an important ecological niche, and provides valuable ecosystem services. At the same time, the local community still retains village procedural rules and the traditional wisdom of natural resources management; this is a green gem we will safeguard by working with local villagers.



Community Conservation Area (CCA) in Menglian Heishan



Raccoon Dog Intel 2.0

June: SSCC and Fudan University jointly launched "2021 Raccoon Dog Intel 2.0," a citizen science activity, and started a new round of camera trapping in 10 city parks in Shanghai. Raccoon dogs were sighted in at least 151 residential areas of Shanghai. A total of 385 questionnaires were collected from the online survey of "community attitude towards raccoon dogs" to inform in-depth community work and policy advocacy.



July: With Bytedance's support, we began to explore livestream-based monitoring and in-situ conservation possibilities in Yushu City and Haxiu Town. A great variety of wildlife was captured on camera, such as blue sheep, red foxes, upland buzzards, and up-close footage of snow leopards. These received extensive media coverage, including on CNTV News channel.

Sanjiangyuan 24/7 Livestream and monitoring

September: We launched a data visualization system. Based on Microsoft's PowerBI, this system allows for the aggregation and visualization of species data collected under our Citizen Science program. Now we have six major entries, including mandarin ducks, raccoon dogs, squirrels, ginkgo, hedgehogs and parasitic plants.

Data Visualization for Citizen Science

October: We decided to have a hybrid Beijing Nature Watch Festival this year amid Covid-19 controls. This was also our first time hosting an online natural treasure hunt, during which 126 discoveries were made in 9 districts of Beijing spanning hundreds of kilometers.

Beijing Nature Watch Festival



On October 23rd, World Snow Leopard Day, we hosted "The Snow Leopard and Its Neighbors" Celebrations at Nanjing Hongshan Forest Zoo for everyone to share stories, watch documentaries, visit galleries, and make handicrafts, and more. We worked with our partners, most notably China Green Foundation and FAW Toyota, to bring this species closer to the public.

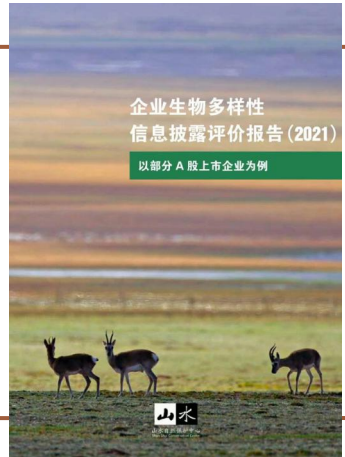
Snow Leopard Day Celebrations

October — December: We carried out a participatory biodiversity assessment to address the lack of biodiversity information in assessment criteria for investment, financing, ESG and other relevant business practices. This project involved 36 volunteers who assessed more than 400 listed companies for biodiversity information disclosure.

Corporate Biodiversity Assessment



December: In a workshop in Chengdu, 60 practitioners from community conservation areas explored topics on community-based conservation in China's key biodiversity areas. We held this workshop with co-sponsorship from ICCA China Working Group, UNDP GEF-SGP and Zhilan Foundation.



January February March April May June July August September October November December

February 6: All 160,000,000 personal contributions to Jiatang Protected Area in Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve during the 300-day campaign, as part of the "One Square Kilometer for All" initiative, were redeemed on Ant Forest. The sheer number has made it the most participated biodiversity conservation project to date. This project was also included as a case study in the position paper of China for the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity.

Jiatang Protected Area completed



May: A joint patrol taskforce set off to work in the northern Minshan area of Giant Panda National Park, covering nine transect lines for giant panda monitoring across four counties in Sichuan and Gansu provinces, engaging more than 40 professionals and rangers from 16 institutions, including the Mianyang Area Administration of the National Park.

Joint Patrol in Giant Panda National Park



Diqing Protected Area debuted on

July: The three plots of Ranzheyong, Dongjueyong and Junnaiyong in Diqing Village were successively launched on Ant Forest, a popular Chinese app that Alipay designed to support PAs. We also further improved the existing camera trapping network in the village, which consists of 70 infrared cameras managed and maintained by 72 local herdsman. In addition, an eco-compensation fund for human-wildlife conflict was rolled out in Diqing to help alleviate wildlife-induced losses.



Biodiversity monitoring in Sandagu and Axia

July: We set up 27 infrared-triggered camera traps and detected snow leopard activities in both winter and summer as part of a population survey we took with Sichuan's Sandagu Nature Reserve. We also worked to support the mounting of 50 camera traps in Axia Nature Reserve and tracked a variety of endangered wildlife, such as forest musk deer, sika deer, and wolves, under a cooperation framework agreement we signed with the reserve's management center in August.



Snow leopard research and monitoring in Nagqu

July–August: We worked with the FGA of Nagqu City to carry out local snow leopard monitoring and research. Now a total of more than 200 camera traps have been set up, and they have in turn logged a variety of wildlife, including snow leopards, Pallas's cats, dholes, brown bears, and black bears. Monitoring shows that snow leopards are distributed in eleven counties of Nagqu, which signifies that the area is an important habitat for the species.

September: The NGO Parallel Forum of CB COP15 was hosted in Kunming. Shan Shui co-organized the release and discussion of "100+ Biodiversity Positive Practices Around the World" Our "Nature Watch in China: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation" was selected as a noteworthy case study.

100+ Biodiversity Positive Practices Around the World



Fourth year into the Valley of the Cats

Affected by the pandemic since early 2020, the Namsei Valley of the Cats, the first community-based nature tourism project concessioned in Sanjiangyuan National Park, was open for five months in 2021. The village welcomed 27 teams of participants, for a total of 72 people, and generated an income of 243,000 yuan to the community. The average income of pilot households grew by 5,200 yuan. Up till now, the project has welcomed a total of 479 people in 169 teams from around the world, and has earned a total income of 1.737 million yuan.

December: Based on "One Yangtze River" Phase I, our strategic partnership with Huatai Securities was carried on to the second phase: putting it into practice. We aim to conserve the Yangtze River Basin and carry out ESG-related research in the next three years, as well as promote the nature conservation system with national parks at its core and exchanges between the capital market and the conservation space.

One Yangtze River Phase II in strategic partnership with Huatai



Community-based Conservation

- 01 Snow Leopard & Grassland Conservation
- 02 Giant Panda & Forest Conservation
- 03 Forest Conservation & Recovery in Yunnan and Southeast Tibet

As an organization dedicated to promoting biodiversity conservation, SSCC believes that local communities, whose daily lives and livelihoods are closely related to nature, are the most important forces for conservation. Underneath the complexities of nature conservation lies the need to address concerns and issues with the coexistence of wildlife and people, particularly indigenous peoples. Over the past ten years, in Sichuan, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu and other parts of China, we have been active in exploring a sustainable model of community-based conservation on multiple fronts like monitoring, patrol, community development, and resource management. We have integrated the traditional practices of community governance with the influences of markets, policies, and climate change. Our aim is to enhance conservation experience and knowledge, creating possibilities for harmonious co-existence between the human and natural worlds.

Snow Leopard & Grassland Conservation

雪豹



Since 2009, we have been working to preserve the plateau ecosystem, with the snow leopard as a flagship species, in the Sanjiangyuan area of Qinghai province. By leveraging our traditional culture and research capacity amidst the uncertainties caused by climate change and an increasingly market-oriented economic landscape, we seek to engage local communities as actors in the conservation of species and habitats. We also provide replicable experiences for establishing a protected area system with national parks as its core.

Sanjiangyuan is located on the Tibetan Plateau. It is the source of the Yangtze River, the Yellow River, and the Lancang River, and the headwaters for fresh water resources in China. It is also an important ecological buffer. Its special geographical location and abundant natural resources offer shelter for many endemic and endangered species in China. The region has the world's largest connected snow leopard habitat, and is characterized by populations of large-sized predator species that are more diverse and densely distributed than anywhere else in China and even in the world. In 2015, Sanjiangyuan was a part of the first batch of national park pilot sites. In 2021, Sanjiangyuan became one of China's first official national parks. Since then, we have also stepped up efforts to conserve the grassland ecosystem in Qilian Mountain National Park in Qinghai, as well as Nagqu area and Dingqing County in Tibet, covering wider snow leopard range.

Part of our conservation approach involves setting up a monitoring network. This network includes long-term camera monitoring, genetics research, ungulates and grassland monitoring, and carrying out wildlife and ecosystem research in partnership with Peking University and local communities. In tandem, we work with villages to address anti-poaching, human-wildlife conflict, grassland restoration, national park concessionaire management, garbage management, and other topics. We explore conservation-compatible community development to ensure sustainability. In addition, we work with local governments and administrations, and make recommendations for policy development based on practical approaches.

Our conservation work in Sanjiangyuan has received long-term support from the One Yangtze River Project by our strategic partner, Huatai Securities.



Setting up camera traps as part of the snow leopard monitoring network in Nima County, Nagqu City ▲





We have long-term partnerships with local communities, and work together with local herders to set up and manage camera traps for monitoring and research. In 2021, we added monitoring sites in 11 districts and counties in Nagqu City of Tibet, and continued our work at nine long-term monitoring sites with nearly 700 camera traps, namely Namsei Township and Diqing Village in the Lancang River Basin, Yaqu Village in Suojia Township in the Yangtze River Basin, Yunta Village of Haxiu Township, Qumalai County and Chengduo County in Yushu City in the Sanjiangyuan area of Qinghai, and Tianjun County within Qilian Mountain National Park and Dingqing County of Tibet. The monitoring area covered more than 15,000 km² and we engaged over 350 local herders in monitoring duties. Throughout the year, over 120,000 camera-days have been achieved. To increase our monitoring efforts, we carried out more than 14 training sessions of camera trap monitoring, with a total of over 500 signups.

In 2021, our team expanded our monitoring efforts to the Nagqu areas of Tibet. Since July, with the support of the Forestry and Grassland Bureau of Nagqu City, we have conducted a snow leopard distribution survey in 11 districts and counties of Nagqu City. We set up more than 200 camera traps, covering an area of 8,000 square kilometers. The survey found snow leopard distributions in all the 11 districts and counties of Nagqu City.

In March, 2021, our team members instructed local herders on how to set camera parameters while deploying camera traps, together with a community monitoring taskforce in Namsei.



Snow Leopard Research & Conservation



Snow Leopard Protected Area in Yunta, Yushu City

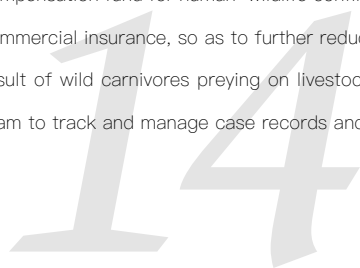
In July 2021, with the support of ByteDance Foundation, we set up more camera traps — increasing the number from 20 to 50 — in Yunta Village, Haxiu Township, Yushu City, and achieved a full coverage of all three communities of the village as part of our monitoring efforts. In addition, we had equipment installed to enable “cloud monitoring” through a 24/7 video livestream. We also renewed our efforts in pilot projects for nature watch and human–wildlife conflict, cordyceps (caterpillar fungus) management, and garbage management in Yunta Village. We launched an account for Yunta Snow Leopard Protected Area on Douyin, and have since engaged a total of 1.16 million people.



Snow Leopard Monitoring and Conservation in Dingqing County, Southeast Tibet

The Butuo Lake Wetlands in Dingqing County, Tibetan Plateau, is located in the glacial area of the Tenasserim range at the source of the Sequ River, a first–order tributary in the upper reaches of the transnational Lancang River. The wetlands, with their developed water systems, are an important upstream source of water. The wetland park, an important habitat for snow leopards, boasts rich biodiversity; there are seven kinds of national class–I key protected animals. However, the park is faces issues such as glacier degradation and human–wildlife conflict.

In May, 2021, we worked with the Dingqing County Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region and Butuo Village Committee to set up a 200,000–yuan compensation fund for human–wildlife conflict in Butuo Village, as a supplement to local commercial insurance, so as to further reduce the losses suffered by local herders as a result of wild carnivores preying on livestock. We also built a community management team to track and manage case records and compensation claims.





Snow Leopard Conservation Network

Snow Leopard Conservation Network (SLCN), formerly known as Snow Leopard China, is an alliance for snow leopard conservation that we initiated in partnership with Peking University and a number of domestic snow leopard conservation agencies at the first Yushu Snow Leopard Forum back in 2015. Since 2019, it has been supported by the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and other partners. In 2021, the network grew to 39 members, including both institutional and individual members.



Snow Leopard Research & Conservation

In 2021, we organized and conducted a series of online and offline technical trainings on camera trap monitoring, community surveying, and community-based conservation for snow leopards in Chengdu, Sichuan Province and the Altay Prefecture of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The training includes two parts: indoor theoretical study and field practice. Moreover, we collected and sorted existing technical and training materials on snow leopard surveys and conservation, and created the Technical Guidelines for Snow Leopard Investigation and Conservation in cooperation with the institutional members of the SLCN. These guidelines are expected to provide operational framework guidance for snow leopard surveys, community-based conservation, and long-term population monitoring for local conservation agencies. In early 2021, with the support of the UNDP GEF SGP and Amity Foundation, the Network went global for the first time, providing technical support and project management for local social organizations in Tajikistan to carry out community-based monitoring for snow leopards and eco-tourism in the region of Zong.



▲ Building Up the Network's Capacity – Camera Trapping Training in Sichuan



基金会
(shuang)



野生生物保护学会
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雪豹保护网络 SNOW LEOPARD CHINA HANDBOOK

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序号	名称	联系人	电话
P12	雪豹保护网络成员单位简介		
P13	雪豹保护网络成员单位简介		
P14	雪豹保护网络成员单位简介		
P15	雪豹保护网络成员单位简介		

Otters inhabiting the downtown area of Yushu City / By Han Xuesong



Grassland and Wetland Conservation

17



For otters, every tranquil night is party time. These top predators in the riparian ecosystem use their “poop” to communicate, leaving coded messages on rocks and around shelters. This often happens near a busy highway or along a humming river in Jiegu Town, but we rarely notice it.

——Han Xuesong, Project Consultant



Otter Protected Area in Batang River

The otter is a top predator and indicator species in the freshwater ecosystem. In China, the Sanjiangyuan region may be the last connected habitat of Eurasian otters, and is also a key area for the dispersal and recovery of Eurasian otter populations. The Batang River is a first-order tributary of the upper Tongtian River in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, and flows through Jiegu Town, the capital of Yushu Prefecture. Research shows that the Batang River is an important habitat for otters in Sanjiangyuan. At least ten individuals inhabit the part of the Batang that passes through Jiegu Town, an area that neighbors 200,000 urban residents. With urbanization comes various problems, such as environmental change and waste pollution, that threaten the survival of otters along the natural river courses.

In 2021, as part of our population monitoring and habitat restoration for Eurasian otters in the Batang River Wetlands of Yushu City, our team carried out a 140-kilometer transect-line survey, set up 28 camera traps and maintained three artificial nests for otter habitat restoration. We captured 709 images of otters and collected 347 otter scat data points. In order to engage local residents in otter conservation, we conducted 78 citizen interviews, two offline sharing meetings and volunteer activities, and established online communities for otter-related information in Yushu with local residents as the main participants; we consolidated otter sighting reports in Yushu City in November and December 2021 and identified the otter families and individuals that remained consistently active in urban areas.



Land of the Rainbow—Jiatang Grassland Protected Area

Our monitoring and researching work in Jiatang Protected Area has progressed at a good pace: we logged over 100,000 camera-days with 60 camera traps, and achieved more than 550 kilometers of transect-line patrol. From September to November, we worked with 590 locals to survey the populations of black-necked cranes during their stopover in Jiatang; the highest daily count logged was 687 individuals. We also worked with Peking University to study the behavioral ecology of Tibetan foxes and put GPS collars on four individuals. We continued to monitor 10 quadrats of the grassland and put GPS collars on 25 yaks to study the impact of grazing. In 2021, a total of 175 people participated in four training sessions of community-based monitoring. Moreover, there were more than 50 million visits to an online game launched on Ant Forest in May, which gave players the experience of a virtual patrol in Jiatang.

We carried out ecological restoration for degraded grassland in the second and eleventh villages in Jiatang. Thanks to community mobilization and technical support, we engaged 500 people in this project. The total area of restored grassland reached 900 mu (1 mu=666.7 square meters); the coverage rate increased by about 65 percent in 2021. In November, we organized exchange visits between the two communities, and more than 20 herders discussed and shared their experiences in planting grass. These exchange visits boosted the herders' awareness of and confidence in collective action. Our work in Jiatang has become one the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration's 50 example cases.

▼ Inter-community Exchange Visits for Grassland Restoration

In addition, we established the Women's Handicraft Group in the Jiatang Area to explore a new mode of community development, one which centers on local women and produces handicrafts made from yak wool and cashmere as the main products. At present, 13 women have become long-standing group members. After creating a workshop space and visiting partner communities, the group members began to learn how to independently produce felt products. Their works show pastoral women's desire to seek a balance between conservation and development.



Grasslands and Wetlands Conservation

Biodiversity Baseline Survey in Dequyuan Wetland Park

With the support of the Natural Resources Bureau of Qumalai County, we carried out a survey and monitoring project on birds, fish, vegetation and soil in Dequyuan National Wetland Park. We recorded a total of 37 species of birds in 20 families, four species of fish in two families and 109 species of plants in 32 families, and prepared related research reports, plant specimens, and species illustrations as a supplement to the baseline biodiversity data in this area.



Grassland Quadrat Monitoring ▲

Climate Change Adaptation and Capacity Building of Sustainable Animal Husbandry

To explore the possibilities of grassland management amidst climate change, our team carried out grassland monitoring and set up 58 controlled quadrats for climate change, 20 natural quadrats, and 10 artificially restored quadrats in three counties of Yushu Prefecture and Guoluo Prefecture. We amassed data on the changes in vegetation of different types of degraded natural grasslands and artificially restored grasslands in the Sanjiangyuan area.

In 2021, we carried out a targeted case survey on climate change adaptation in the two communities of Jiatang and Nyanpo Yutse National Geopark. We conducted 34 in-depth interviews with herders, probed into obvious problems such as extreme weather and grassland degradation, and explored the communities' related response actions. We presented the preliminary results of this survey to promote an understanding of the complexities of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in pastoral areas. In December, we offered our third training course on ecological animal farm cooperatives in the Herders' School for Yushu Prefecture. The training was attended by 16 key community leaders from six counties and cities. In the participatory class, they studied and thought about the impact of the rapidly changing social environment on pastoral areas, and discussed the modes for sustainable management of natural resources and the innovative path of pastoral community development.

A snow leopard captured on camera by a tourist in Namsel Protected Area. / By Frederic Larrey

»»» Building Sanjiangyuan National Park



On the one hand, nature tourism helps us show our achievements to the outside world and makes our ecological environment better known; on the other hand, being a host family preserves the family's original state of life, so that our villagers can stay and live in their homeland.

——Luo Jun,

Secretary of Niandu Village, Namsei Township



Namsei Protected Area of Lancang Headwater Zone

The Namsei Valley of the Cats Nature Tours Project is an important concession project in China's process of building a protected areas system with national parks as its core. Impacted by resurgences of COVID-19, this project was open for 130 days in 2021. We welcomed 26 groups and 72 visitors, with about 243,000 yuan generated in income to the community, including approximately 133,000 yuan to the community's public fund. Up to the end of 2021, the Namsei Valley of the Cats Project has brought in nearly 1.74 million yuan, and in 2021, we became the annual winner of Ecotourism Route Award for Ford Motor Conservation and Environmental Grants, China.

In 2021, we organized seven community meetings and five training sessions in Namsei Community, covering topics such as how to improve project management and how to be professional tourist guides. Moreover, we conducted a door-to-door survey, collected and updated our host family data, and formulated and implemented the "Host Family Assessment Standards 2021" together with the community. We also identified all monitoring sites together with herders-turned-rangers, and selected new rangers.

We recruited science volunteers and engaged them in scientific research and community work, updated our Nature Tour Handbook and other products, and created an initial design of the Namsei workstation guiding system. In addition, we contributed to building the cooperative management system and optimizing the online functions for the reservation website, online payment system, and Weibo. We will continue to provide technical support and long-term assistance for the community in training, product and system upgrades, product promotion, and more, and grow together with the community.

Booking Website: <https://www.valleyofthecats.org.cn/>

Sina Weibo: @大猫谷自然体验



Diqing Protected Area of Zaduo County in the Lancang Headwaters Zone

In July 2021, three protected areas, namely Ranzheyong, Dongjueyong and Junnaiyong in the Diqing Protected Area of Lancang Headwaters Zone in Sanjiangyuan National Park, were launched online on Ant Forest. We established co-management committees in the protected areas; engaged a new local monitoring workforce; formulated PA regulations; and discussed the annual work plan. In September, with the support of Sanjiangyuan National Park, the monitoring scope in Diqing Village, Diqing Township, Zaduo County was extended, and 30 additional camera traps were placed to achieve grid coverage of the whole village. Moreover, we successfully carried out two monitoring training sessions. At present, 72 herder-turned rangers manage and maintain 70 camera traps. SSCC also worked with Zhaqing Township Government to set up a 200,000-yuan fund for human-wildlife conflict in Diqing Village, as a supplement to commercial insurance for yaks and sheep. We also carried out relevant door-to-door surveys and visited 56 herder families.



Snow Leopard Conservation in Suojia Township, Yangtze Headwaters Zone

Suojia Township is located in Zhiduo County, Yushu Prefecture, in the hinterland of the Yangtze River. Locals call it “Suojia over the horizon” because of its high altitude and remoteness. Suojia Township, also located in Sanjiangyuan National Park, is an important habitat for wild animals such as snow leopards, Pallas's cats, and Tibetan wild donkeys. In June 2021, we worked with the Yaqu Village of Suojia Township to implement local bear-proof measures, and installed bear-proof doors and windows for 34 households under China's unified housing scheme. Follow-up visits showed that this measure was more effective than others. In addition, backed by the Alibaba and Amity Foundations, we logged a total of 804 cases of human-wildlife conflict (HWC) from 2020 to 2021. 187 herders who had suffered losses received 199,920 yuan of compensatory payment through the HWC fund. In this way, we helped alleviate local human-wildlife conflict to some extent.



Building Sanjiangyuan National Park



Placing camera traps together with the local monitoring workforce

Giant Panda and Forest Conservation

PDF





Since 2007, SSCC has been working to conserve giant panda habitats. In biodiversity conservation, the giant panda is a global flagship species. The results of the Fourth National Survey of Giant Pandas show that there are 1,864 wild giant pandas in the world, with 33 populations at risk of local extinction. Thus, it is necessary to conserve their seriously fragmented habitats.

Giant pandas inhabit the southwest mountains, an important biodiversity hotspot that snow leopards, clouded leopards, Asian golden cats, and other large and medium-sized carnivores also inhabit. In 2021, we worked with the local nature reserve to carry out scientific monitoring and co-management with the local community, explored eco-friendly and sustainable community development programs in cooperation with surrounding communities, and enhanced our partnership-building capacity. After the Giant Panda National Park pilot was launched, we also worked with relevant institutions to study and implement institutional mechanisms in the establishment and operation of the national park.

In 2021, we continued to work with the villages of Guanba, Jinfeng, Heping, Xiaohu, Longchi, Luoyigou, Liziba, and Chaoyang, and started work with the villages of Yuunhua and Daguping. With these ten communities, we carried out projects for conservation and sustainable development, reaching a total conservation area of over 350 km². Moreover, we carried out pilot demonstrations in cooperation with the relevant management and scientific research institutions of Giant Panda National Park. We also signed a cooperation agreement with the Management and Protection Center of Axia Nature Reserve in Bailongjiang of Gansu Province to monitor large-sized mammals, and promoted our partnership with Foping Nature Reserve in community-based conservation and nature education.



Local rangers from Heping Village setting up camera traps to monitor giant pandas. ▲

Building Giant Panda National Park

Community-based Monitoring and Patrol

In 2021, we supported seven community-conserved territories and areas in Giant Panda National Park in the villages of Guanba, Heping, Jinfeng, Xiaohe, and Longchi of Pingwu County, Sichuan Province; Liziba Village of Wen County, Gansu Province; and Chaoyang Village of Yang County, Shaanxi Province. We worked with these seven communities to carry out patrol and monitoring work; four of the seven have also already implemented online monitoring. A total of 100 camera traps were set up throughout the year, covering an area of 256.34 km² and recording a total of 16,558 camera days' worth of data. In terms of patrol workforce, we engaged 801 people in forest areas, 392 along river courses, and 20 in other monitoring efforts.

Since 2019, SSCC has initiated and collaborated with the four counties of Wenxian, Jiuzhaigou, Pingwu, and Qingchuan in Sichuan and Gansu provinces in Giant Panda National Park to carry out joint anti-poaching actions and organize experience sharing workshops. In May 2021, a total of 41 people took part in patrol and monitoring activities.

Wang Yingping Deputy Head of Patrol Team in Heping Village

With a bigger snowfall than expected, patrol was more challenging this year. Every step was a struggle. In this kind of environment, it's very difficult to get the job done without having a true love of nature. Each one of us is an excellent ranger, and it feels like we are in this together like a family. That's why despite the tough mountain terrains, working as a park ranger is still an enjoyable experience. Although we encounter all kinds of difficulties on our patrol, the sight of vibrant and beautiful scenery in our hometown always gives us a great sense of fulfillment.



Wang and his team members braved the snow on their patrol





What a patrol looks like in Guanba Village

Policy Advocacy and Mechanism Research

We worked with the Giant Panda National Park Administration and its adjacent offices and local governments to carry out institutional research and pilot demonstration for giant panda conservation. We signed a five-year strategic cooperation agreement with the Giant Panda National Park Administration Sichuan Office, carried out a national survey of nature education in Sichuan Province, and also contributed to drafting the Standards for Identifying Communities Friendly to Giant Panda National Park. Moreover, we worked with Sichuan Giant Panda Research Institute to build a management system for ecological stewardship jobs in Giant Panda National Park, and cooperated with Mupi Tibetan Township to hold a seminar on the co-establishment and co-management of the Mupi Stewardship Station in Giant Panda National Park. Our team has published several research articles, including “Experience and Challenge of Piloting the Giant Panda National Park System”, “Institutional Building, A Solution to the Dilemma of Collective Action in Conservation and Development”, and “Research on Community-led Development Model of Nature Education in Giant Panda National Park”.



Concession and Sustainable Community Development

Local villagers are able to tap into the sustainable benefits generated by the community livelihood development in national parks and their surrounding communities. In 2021, we continued to support the community to develop eco-friendly industries such as ecological beekeeping, nectar plants, understory organic tea and Chinese herbal medicine, native fish breeding and stocking, nature education, etc., and explored the practice of national park concession. Throughout the year, we conducted six public activities for nature education and tourism, two field training sessions of collective economic development, a training session of Chinese honeybee breeding techniques, and four training sessions of nature education organization. We engaged over 10,000 people in these trainings and activities, generating more than 150,000 yuan for the community.

We further pursued community-based human-wildlife conflict management in Luoyigou Village of Tangjiahe Nature Reserve, Chaoyang Village of Changqing Nature Reserve, and Guanba Village of Pingwu County. We evaluated the compensation funding for victims of wildlife attacks in Luoyigou village, and adjusted the fund's management method. In addition, we established compensation management mechanisms for black bear and otter attacks in Chaoyang Village and Guanba Village respectively. We also conducted a survey and evaluation of human-wildlife conflicts in Baishuijiang Nature Reserve in partnership with Baishuijiang Branch of Giant Panda National Park Administration.

▼ Nature education activities in Chaoyang Village



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**Building Giant Panda
National Park**

Sichuan Province Guanba Community Conservation Area in Pingwu County

Guanba Village is located in Pingwu County, Mianyang City, Sichuan Province, within the Giant Panda National Park. In 2021, the Chinese honeybee farm project that we had supported successfully obtained the Organic Eco-Certification for Giant Panda National Park, with the right to exclusively use its logo. This achievement demonstrates the ecological value of the community's original products.

► Chinese Honeybee Honey from Guanba Village obtained the Organic Eco-Certification for Giant Panda National Park



Gansu Province Community Conservation Concession of Liziba Village in Wenxian County

Liziba Village straddles the border between the provinces of Gansu and Sichuan in the Giant Panda National Park. In 2021, with our assistance, Liziba Village was endorsed by the Baishuijiang Branch of the Giant Panda National Park Administration to explore the practices of eco-tourism and nature education with a multi-agent engagement system. The village launched the Liziba Village Center for Education and Communications of Bikou Ecological Experience Community of Giant Panda National Park concession project. This concession project lays the foundation for the future management mechanism of nature education in Giant Panda National Park.



Chinese Honeybee Farms in Chaoyang Village

Shaanxi Province Conservation of Chinese Honeybees in Chaoyang Village, Yangxian County

Chinese honeybees provide indispensable ecological services for the forest ecosystem and agricultural production. Since 2020, we have devoted our efforts to the conservation of Chinese honeybees and the sustainable development of the community in Chaoyang Village. In view of issues such as the invasion of Italian bees and the damage of beehives caused by black bears, we carried out a series of activities such as restoring the populations and habitats of Chinese honeybees, beekeeping technical training, nectar plant reinforcement, nature education, and more. In 2021, we built standardized beehives and established the Fund for Bear Attacks to prevent damage from black bears and address the local community's concerns with the conservation of Chinese honeybees.

Scientific Research and Science Popularization



▲ Camera trapping sites for snow leopards in Sandagu Nature Reserve

In July, 2021, we worked with Sandagu Nature Reserve in Sichuan to carry out a survey project for snow leopard populations. We set up a total of 27 camera traps in this reserve. We found that local snow leopards were active in winter and summer, which suggested that the animals had lived in this reserve for a long time. Meanwhile, we continued to study endangered wild animals such as jackals, leopards, and Asian golden cats.

We signed a cooperation agreement with the Management and Conservation Center of Bailongjiang Axia Nature Reserve in Gansu Province, set up 50 camera traps, and provided field equipment to monitor rare wild animals such as giant pandas, forest musk deer, and sika deer in an area of 510.37 km².

In Mao County, Sichuan, we supported the Association for Friends of Wild Animals and Plants of Jiuding Mountain to carry out camera monitoring, and captured images of large-sized mammals and rare birds such as takin, black bears, and green-tailed pheasants.

In 2021, we further studied and created promotional materials for the Asian golden cat, and analyzed its habitat distribution along the Baishui River through the maximum entropy model. We held a thematic sharing session in Chengdu, inviting industry experts and representatives of national parks, communities, and volunteers to raise the public understanding of this mysterious species.

Our team summarized our recent research results and published two research papers titled “The Significance of Community Conservation Area (CCA) to Changqing Nature Reserve” and “The spatio-temporal impact of domestic dogs (*Canis familiaris*) on the giant panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) in Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve”.



In 2021, we continued to support local communities and our partners. For example, we helped Guanba Conservation Center prepare the 2022–2026 plan for conservation management, carried out training for patrol & monitoring and capacity building in Liangchahe Forest Management & Conservation Cooperative in Heping Village, and assisted Zuoxi River Basin Nature Conservation Center of Chaoyang Village in community-based conservation and project application.

Moreover, we continued to build the network and capacity of community-based conservationists. We worked with Guanba Village, Luoyigou Village, Liziba Village, and Chaoyang Village to carry out mutual visits among communities in Sichuan, Gansu, and Shaanxi, so as to strengthen mutual exchange and support among community-conserved territories and areas. We also hosted workshops on CCAs in China's critical ecosystems with the ICCA China Expert Group, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), GEF Small Grants Programme (UNDP GEF SGP), Zhilan Foundation, and other organizations; organized exchanges between conservation institutions and communities in the Mountains of Southwest China and the Indo-Burma, India, and Myanmar regions; and built a platform for mutual learning and communication regarding CCAs.



Participating in the Queen Bee Festival on the Third Day of March in Guanba Village, Mupi Tibetan Township.

In 2021, Guanba Protected Area, in a long-term partnership with SSCC, was selected for the second edition of the “Global Solicitation and Challenge Prize on Best Poverty Reduction Practices” by FAO, as well as “China's Grassroots Leadership: 60 Highlights” by the China Leadership Research Association and Xinhua News Agency in 2021. In addition, it was nominated for the Paulson Prize for Sustainability and listed in the



◀ Sharing Session on the Asian golden cat



Partner Support
and Network Capacity Building

Forest Conservation and Restoration in Yunnan and Southeast Tibet

01

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SSCC Staff and Villagers in Naren Community▲

We started our work conducting biodiversity surveys and conserving forest ecosystems in Yunnan in 2011 and southeast Tibet in 2020. Yunnan and southeast Tibet overlap with three global biodiversity hotspots: the Eastern Himalayas; the Indo–Burma, India, and Myanmar region; and the mountains of southwest China. In these biodiversity hotspots, there are highly diverse montane forest and tropical rainforest ecosystems. Our work has covered the Yunlong Tianchi National Nature Reserve in Dali, Yunnan; Menglian Heishan Community in Pu'er City; Sayong Community Conservation Area in Naren Village, Deqin County, Diqing Prefecture; and Yarlung Zangbo River Grand Canyon in southeast Tibet.

The forest ecosystem plays an important role in water conservation, biodiversity preservation, and climate change response. Multi-benefit forest conservation and restoration efforts restore and enhance the service functions of the forest ecosystem, and conserve wildlife habitats. Using scientific approaches to restoration, monitoring, and evaluation, we leverage forest resources and their functions to positively impact biodiversity, community development, and climate change. We hope to provide replicable experiences in conservation that drive public engagement, rural revitalization, and the goal of carbon neutrality as part of China's ecological progress. Our strategic partner GAC Toyota has provided our conservation efforts in Yunnan and southeast Tibet with long-term support through its "Roads for Forest" project.



Field trips and surveys in the communities around Yunlong Tianchi National Nature Reserve ▲



Bringing children from Shuchang into the mountains to look for autumn seeds / BY Xiao Siyue



Multi-benefit forest conservation and restoration in Yunlong Tianchi National Nature Reserve



Since 2017, SSCC has launched a multi-benefit forest restoration project in Yunlong Tianchi National Nature Reserve, Dali, Yunnan. We have worked with the reserves and surrounding communities to carry out forest restoration, as well as research and monitoring in burned areas, offering effective methods to restore the integrity of the forest ecosystem, develop alternative livelihoods in communities, and benefit both nature and human communities.

In 2021, we continued forest tending, research, and monitoring in burned areas. This year we tended the *Pinus yunnanensis* in 200-mu of burned areas and continued to carry out scientific research and monitoring on insects, birds, mammals, and vegetation.

In Yunlong Tianchi National Nature Reserve and its eight surrounding communities, we performed visits and surveys on ecotourism, agricultural and sideline products, and forest resources management. We invited village cooperative leaders to visit, study, and explore a new model of forest management in CCAs. In collaboration with our partners, we started selling eco-products such as the *Boletus* mushroom and Zhengdong Nuodeng ham. That year the cooperative's related income totaled 174,000 yuan, with a profit of about 22,000 yuan. 44 households benefited from product sales and 56 households benefited from technical training.

In 2021, we provided two nature education training sessions for forest rangers, assisted the nature reserve in connecting with external eco-tourism resources, and prepared plans for winter and summer camps for international schools and nature education institutions. We organized the second edition of a family fair for forest rangers and four popular science and nature-experiencing events for local students and villagers. Moreover, we compiled a "Handbook of Birds in Yunlong Tianchi Nature Reserve" and "Botanical Illustration of Yunlong Tianchi Nature Reserve" based on the data and images collected from the science volunteer activities and the Nature Watch Festival.

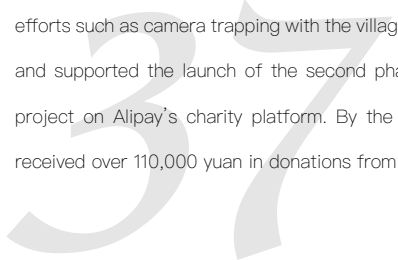
A view of the Heishan Mountain landscape



Menglian Heishan Forest Community Conservation Area

The Heishan Mountain is located in Mengma Town, Menglian County, Pu'er City, Yunnan Province. It is a vibrant emerald of a montane forest bordering Myanmar, in an ecosystem that features primeval monsoon mid-montane evergreen broad-leaved forests with extremely rich biodiversity. Due to logging, artificial forestation and other human activities, the forests here have been gradually fragmented.

In 2021, to fill the gaps of forest conservation, SSCC continued conservation efforts such as camera trapping with the villagers of Lafu Dazhai Village, Mengma Town, and supported the launch of the second phase of Menglian Heishan Protected Area project on Alipay's charity platform. By the end of the fund-raising period, we had received over 110,000 yuan in donations from more than 40,000 people.



Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Protected Area in Naren Community and Sayong Community



Part of Deqin County, Diqing Prefecture, Yunnan, the villages of Naren and Sayong are key Yunnan snub-nosed monkey habitats near Baima Snow Mountain Nature Reserve. In 2021, we continued to work with the local communities to manage 13 camera traps and monitor the changes of wildlife and forest resources. We logged 13 species of wild animals including the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey, national first-class protected animals, forest musk deer, and leopards. Forty households in the village took 12 monitoring and patrol shifts; we mobilized over 370 villagers to participate in 17 activities related to ecological conservation and community development, including ones designed to consolidate the village's history and traditions and to pilot garbage sorting and recycling. We also carried out training in research, monitoring, and video recording, and organized five exchange meetings.



► Organizing a documentary watch session on nature conservation with Naren villagers

Biodiversity Surveys of the Yarlung Zangbo River



In 2020, with the support of Nature Reserve Management Department of National Forestry and Grassland Administration and Tibet Forestry and Grassland Administration, SSCC, in cooperation with Xizi River Ecological Conservancy, launched a biodiversity survey and conservation project along the Yarlung Zangbo River.


Yarlung Zangbo Grand Canyon is situated within the range of one of the world's 36 biodiversity hotspots. It harbors almost all types of terrestrial vegetation, from the tropics 550m above sea level down in the Yarlung Zangbo River Valley, Medog, to the frigid zone 7,782m above sea level at Nanga Bawa Peak, the highest summit in the East Himalayas. It is home to 65 percent of the known higher plant species and 50 percent of the mammals in the



◀ A yawning Medog clouded leopard (camera capture)

Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. In the world, the Grand Canyon is the only area that four big cats, namely the tiger, leopard, snow leopard and the clouded leopard, coinhabit.

In addition to camera trapping, we also provided monitoring and patrol skills training, and promoted CCAs. We hope to inform the scientific aspects of biodiversity conservation



and initiate community-based conservation actions in this area by understanding, monitoring, and assessing the current status of and threats to conservation.

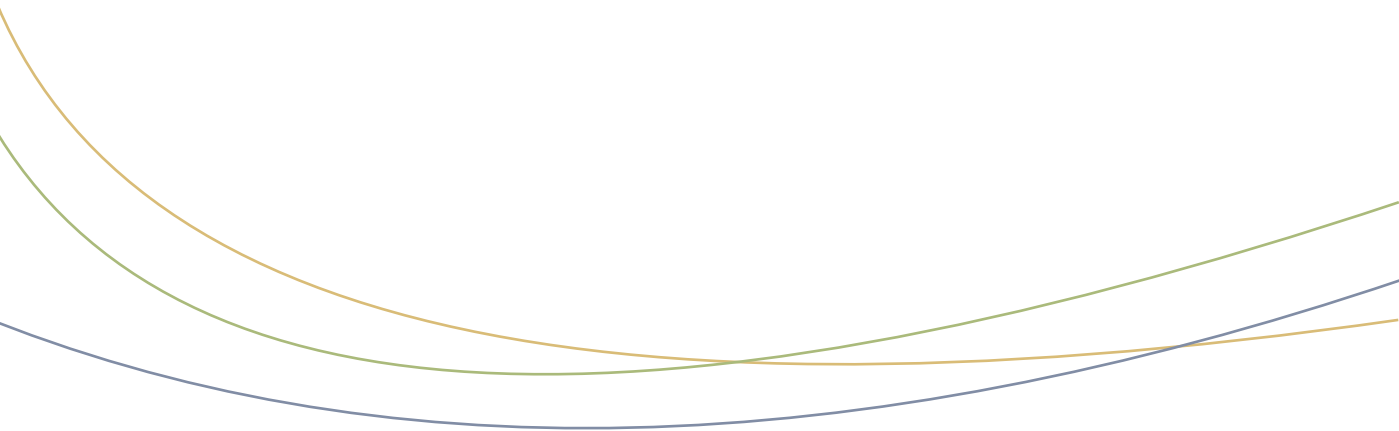
From October 2020 to November 2021, we completed the annual biodiversity survey in Yarlung Zangbo Grand Canyon National Nature Reserve in Tibet. We set up a total of 80 camera traps in six sample areas at different altitudes in Medog County, Bomi County, and Milin County in the nature reserve to collect baseline information on the distribution and quantity of key protected species in key biodiversity areas with different habitats and altitudes. As of November 2021, we have achieved 24,744 camera-days, and logged 80 species of wildlife, including 36 species of mammals and 44 species of birds. Among them, there were 14 national first-class protected animals, namely the clouded leopard, jackal, Asian golden cat, large Indian civet, *Capricornis thar*, *Budorcas taxicolor* whitei, red goral, Himalayan monal, Sclater's monal, Blyth's tragopan, buff-throated monal partridge, forest musk deer, Alpine musk deer and tawny musk deer. In addition, there were 22 national second-class protected animals. The survey data provided references for six episodes of CNTV's "The Secret Eye" show. The coverage by CNTV News Channel also attracted wide attention.

Moreover, SSCC, together with the Forestry and Grassland Bureau of Medog County, supplied patrol equipment for local forest rangers, and carried out monitoring, training sessions that involved the know-how of wildlife monitoring, key tips on the use of cameras, and the methods of identifying endangered mammals, etc. In addition, we carried out a community-based conservation project in Gelin Village, Beibeng Township, Medog County, and facilitated public engagement in efforts to release orchid populations in the wild. This was one of the first steps to developing a nature tourist program based on orchid and bird watching in Gelin Village. We also upgraded our products for natural science popularization and environmental education, in order to realize the value of natural resources and have local villagers considerably benefit from conservation practices.

Urban Biodiversity Restoration and Citizen Science

01 Pilot Urban Biodiversity Recovery Project

02 Citizen Scientists in Cities



Urban Biodiversity Restoration & Citizen Science



A fast pace of urbanization guarantees negative impact on land in and around a city. We found that densely populated cities and surrounding areas, such as North China Plain, Yangtze River Delta, and Pearl River Delta, are also potential biodiversity hotspots, with high value for conservation. These areas are part of the landscape of biodiversity conservation in China. Meanwhile, urban residents pay more attention to biodiversity and demand for healthy ecosystem services. In light of this, we have begun to practice “compatibility conservation” in urban parks, factories and enterprises, farmlands and artificial forests; this means biodiversity conservation is not our only goal. Apart from conserving and recovering the biodiversity in “near-human ecosystems”, we also work to drive public engagement in surveying, conservation and restoration with citizen science. This enables an urban population to positively interact with the natural world within a city.



Pilot Urban Biodiversity Recovery Project

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Pilot Biodiversity Recovery Project: Green Spaces in Beijing



Since 2019, as commissioned by Beijing Forestry Carbon Administration, SSCC has been piloting an urban biodiversity restoration and nature education project in Beijing (referred to as “Nature Beijing” for short) under the guidance of Beijing Municipal Forestry and Parks Bureau. By way of monitoring, demonstration, nature education, and citizen science, we are exploring ways in which humans live peacefully with other living beings in the city and the surrounding green spaces. We also hope to create more possibilities for the public to understand and engage in urban biodiversity conservation. Based on this project, we have gone further to conduct biodiversity surveys and monitoring and restoration practices in urban green spaces, plantations, farmlands and wetlands, and shared our experiences with other cities and regions. A portion of our efforts under the “Nature Beijing” project was shortlisted for the Paulson Prize for Sustainability in 2021.



▲ The Beijing Nature Watch Festival held in the Olympic Forest Park in October 2021.

Pilot Biodiversity Recovery Project: Urban Green Spaces in Beijing

Pilot Biodiversity Recovery Project: City Parks

In 2021, SSCC continued its pilot biodiversity recovery project in Beijing Olympic Forest Park. To address the need for biodiversity improvement in city parks and green spaces in Beijing, we worked to reinforce the shrubs between trees and lawns and built Benjes hedges to act as hiding spaces and food sources for wild animals, attracting small animals such as the Tolai hare, Siberian weasel, hedgehog, and many species of birds. We drafted a reed management plan with the park managers and partner institutions to manage wetland vegetation systematically and provide shelter for wintering and breeding birds in the park. We kept more fallen leaves and weeds in specific areas to help small animals overwinter and improve the soil. This practice has led to a notable increase of soil fertility in the pilot area compared with that in the control area, and an indicator insect, the carabid beetle, began to appear in the pilot area.

► Let's build Benjes hedges together in Olympic Forest Park



▲ In compliance with fire safety protocol, a few clusters of reeds are left in Olympic Forest Park over the winter, attracting birds and photographers.

Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration in Artificial Forests

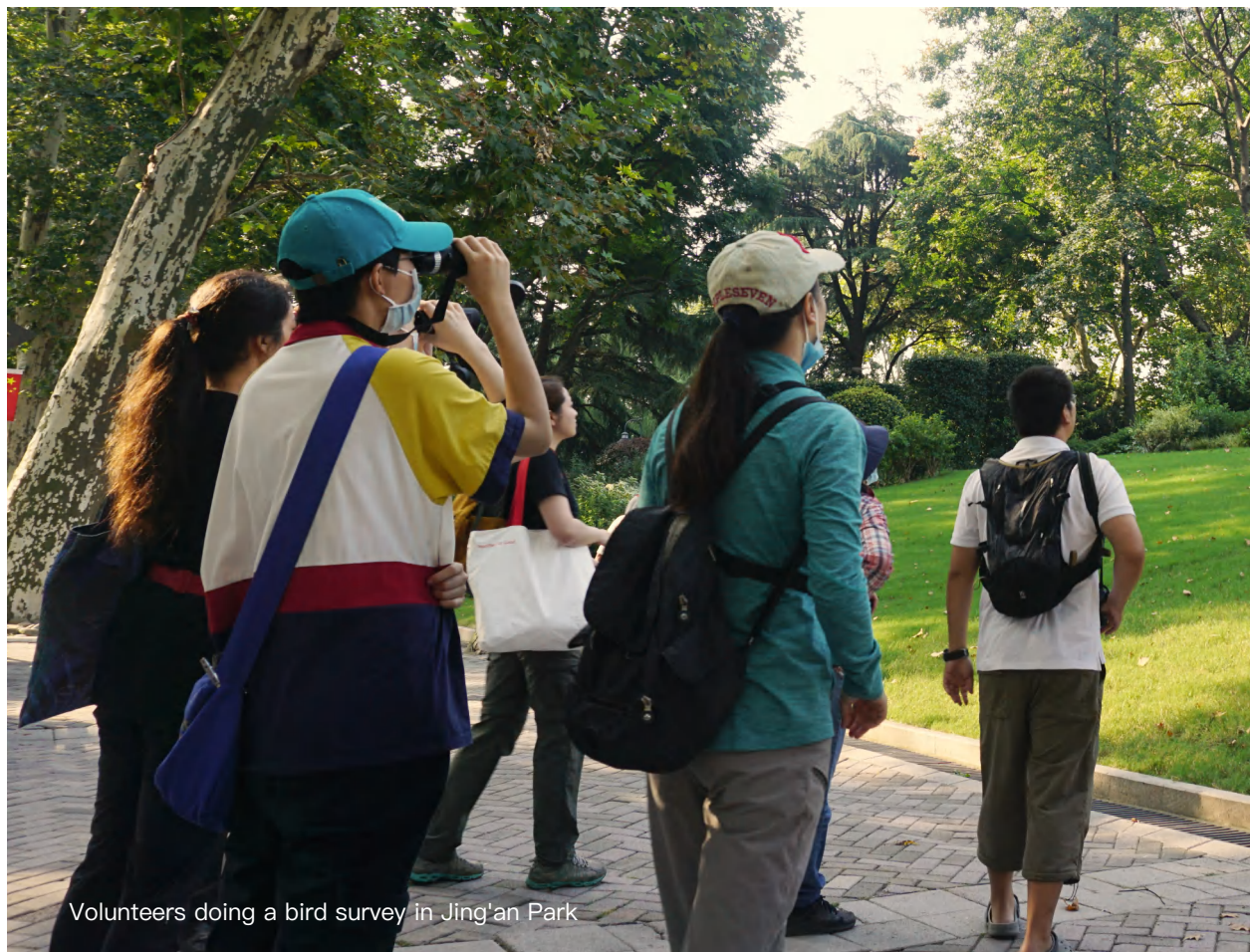
In 2021, we continued to work with Jingxi Forest Farm, the largest municipal state-owned plantation in Beijing. To address biodiversity loss in some areas of the forest farm, our team focused on the outcomes of enhanced biodiversity and continued to monitor vegetation, birds, mammals, and insects after the artificial forest stands were thinned and transformed to create artificial gaps in some areas in 2020. The monitoring results showed that the diversity of understory vegetation and the indicator species, carabid beetles, had been improved to varying degrees, with a higher rate of camera captures of herbivores such as the Tolai hare and the roe deer.

A part of the Ant Forest program, the Jingxi Private Protected Area celebrated its first anniversary in 2021 after a full year of joint support from Huatai Securities, under the guidance of COP15 Executive Committee and the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Landscaping and Greening. In this protected area closest to Beijing, 142 wild animal species have been logged over the past year. We set up a total of 30 camera traps, covering the whole protected area and monitoring mammals and ground birds for 24 hours a day. Three bird transect-lines were designed for different forest forms and altitudes to monitor the changes of birds. We set up three Malaise traps and 27 insect traps in three places to take a full stock of insects in the area. In 2021, we carried out two public environmental education sessions and two capacity-building training sessions in Jingxi Forest Farm.

Monitoring and Surveys in Urban Green Spaces

In the Badaling International Friendship Forest, we have carried out surveys on birds, plants and insects for three consecutive years since 2019 and conducted dedicated surveys on pollinators and camera traps in 2021. A total of 87 people participated in seven surveys and public activities, and we recorded five species of mammals, 15 species of pollinators, and 12 species of flowering plants.

From 2021, partnering with Beijing Keystone Academy, we carried out eight floral and faunal surveys and monitoring sessions along the Wenyu River in Beijing Wenyu River Park. Together with middle school students, we monitored important areas, kept records of birds and plants observed, and offered suggestions for better management.



Volunteers doing a bird survey in Jing'an Park

Biodiversity Surveys and Enhancement in Shanghai Parks

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In the second half of 2021, SSCC set out to enhance biodiversity in Jing'an Park and Jinhai Wetland Park with the guidance of the Shanghai Center for Park Management Affairs, Shanghai Forestry General Station, Forestry Station of Pudong New Area, and the Center for Greening Management Affairs of Pudong New Area. We were supported by the Greening Management Center for Jing'an District, L'Oréal China, and Shanghai United Foundation. Our efforts included baseline surveys, targeted restoration, and science popularization. Through these measures, we enhanced biodiversity in the parks and promoted public engagement as well. In 2021, we offered two training sessions for citizen scientists, and carried out 12 surveys in the parks. 58 citizen scientists joined in our camera trapping project for birds, insects and mammals.



Based on our findings, we suggested that park managers should plant more native plants in the green spaces, achieve a multi-layer cover of plants, including arbor, shrubs and grass, and build small facilities such as Benjes hedges and insect hotels for biodiversity restoration and enhancement. Moreover, we used popular science boards and adjusted management measures so that more people paid attention to and took part in the local biodiversity conservation actions to make these green spaces more biodiversity friendly.



► Volunteers placing camera traps in Jinhai Wetland Park

Citizen Scientists in Cities

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Beijing Nature Watch Festival

With the support of the “Nature Beijing” project, we held another Beijing Nature Watch Festival. The 2021 Beijing Nature Watch Festival included both online and offline activities, including a newly launched treasure hunt for nature signs in which participants collected plant and animal signs throughout Beijing and submitted them online. By the end of this event, we received 126 submissions from nine districts in Beijing, spanning hundreds of kilometers from north to south.



A group photo of the Beijing Nature Watch Festival ▲

Pollinator Surveys

In 2021, SSCC worked with China Agricultural University to study pollinators and nectar plants in the Beijing Botanical Garden, Badaling International Friendship Forest, and Olympic Forest Park. A total of 14 surveys were conducted throughout the year with more than 50 participants. Moreover, we recorded about 80 species of pollinators and 250 species of flowering plants. To inform urban landscaping and pollinator conservation, we examined the feeding preferences of pollinators in Beijing based on these surveys and conducted research on how to strike a balance between what humans need to appreciate the beauty of flowers and what insects need to feed.

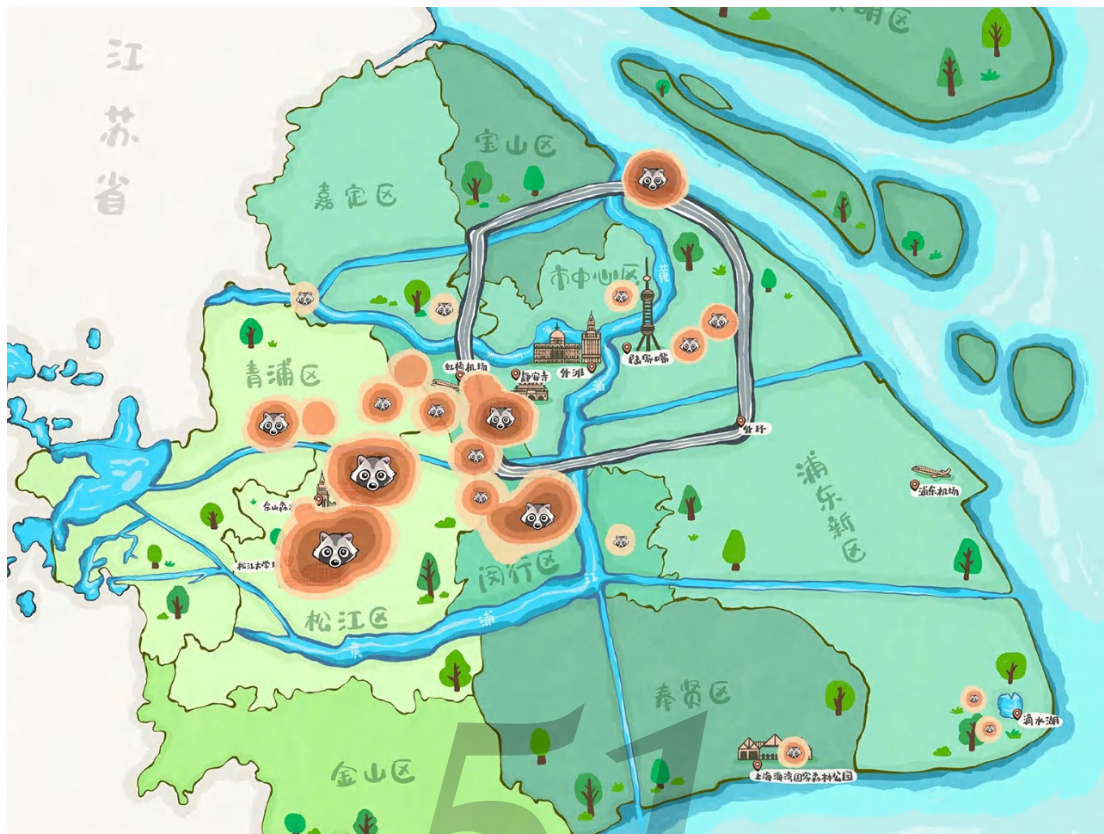


Special surveys on pollinators in the Badaling International Friendship Forest ▲

A Survey of Small Animals in Cities: “Home for Raccoon Dogs”

Since 2019, SSCC and Fudan University Conservation Biology Research Group have carried out a survey and conservation project for urban animals, such as raccoon dogs, in Shanghai. We have been supported by the Amity Foundation and Huatai Securities, and received the guidance of the Wildlife Conservation Office of the Shanghai Landscaping and City Appearance Administrative Bureau, Shanghai Forestry General Station, and the Shanghai Research Center for Wildlife and Nature Reserve.

In 2021, together with citizen scientists, we set up 25 camera traps in five parks of Shanghai, and recorded raccoon dogs, badgers and other mammals, as well as many avian species such as the red-billed starling and the common pheasant. Through the online “Raccoon Intel” campaign and field studies, we engaged 75 citizen scientists and found that raccoon dogs were distributed in at least 151 communities in Shanghai. Over 40 citizen scientists assisted us in conducting an online survey of “Community’s Attitude towards Raccoon Dogs”. We received a total of 385 completed questionnaires to inform policy advocacy and our future work in the community. Meanwhile, we collected more than 100 samples of raccoon dog feces from Chenshan Botanical Garden and several communities to study what might be in a raccoon dog’s diet in cities. The “Home for Raccoon Dogs” project was selected for “100+ Biodiversity Positive Practices and Actions Around the World: Selected Highlights”, a parallel NGO forum at COP15.



▲ A schematic diagram of raccoon dog distribution in Shanghai

A survey on bird glass collisions in cities.

The fact that birds die from colliding with glass windows that they don't recognize is causing growing alarm and action in urban animal conservation. Since September 2021, SSCC has conducted a nationwide survey on bird collision using our citizen science approach with our partners, including Duke Kunshan University, Chengdu Bird Watching Society, Friends of Nature, Guarding Wilderness, and Mangrove Conservation Foundation. During the eight-week survey, 243 citizen scientists in East China completed about 830 hours of monitoring, and 103 bird collision events recorded around 142 targeted buildings have exact matching images. 197 citizen scientists in North China completed about 530 hours of monitoring, and submitted 129 images of bird collision events recorded around 104 buildings. These findings have provided important reference data for studying bird collision and conservation in cities.

► Observing bird collisions
in Jing 'An Park



Surveys of mandarin ducks and frogs in Hangzhou

In 2021, with the support of Alibaba Foundation, we continued to work with Dreamland Nature Center to roll out the "Citizen Science for Urban Biodiversity Conservation". In winter and spring, 120 volunteers continued to conduct a census of mandarin ducks around the West Lake. The highest daily count was 430 individuals on January 9; on the last survey on April 11, we recorded 82 mandarin ducks. More than ten volunteers joined the mandarin duck protection teams at the Zhejiang Wild Bird Society and the Hangzhou Association of Bird and Ecology after the surveys, transforming from birdwatchers into bird protectors. In summer, the team and 60 volunteers from Dreamland Nature Center visited various habitats in Hangzhou to study the frog species. The team recorded 14 frog species, including the Chinese tree toad and the giant spiny frog. This survey informs us about the health status of the wetland system as frogs are more sensitive to environmental changes.



Biodiversity Surveys for “Nature Kunming”

As a lead-up to COP15 that convened in Kunming, SSCC organized a “Nature Kunming” campaign to study urban biodiversity from January to June, 2021. We engaged local citizen scientists in camera trapping and parasitic plant surveys in the downtown areas and suburbs of Kunming.

We enlisted 117 science volunteers from 39 households in the camera trapping-based surveys and conducted two technical training sessions and 22 camera maintenance activities. We set up a total of 40 cameras traps were in nine representative areas in the urban and suburban areas of Kunming City; we recorded 15 species of animals and 69 species of birds, including nine species of second-class national key protected wild animals such as the Lady Amherst's pheasant, tawny owl, and collared scops owl. We engaged 74 science volunteers in the parasitic plant survey and conducted three technical training sessions in more than 70 parks, universities, and other urban green spaces in Kunming. We collected 472 pieces of reliable data on parasitic plants belonging to the Loranthaceae family and *Cuscuta* genus in Kunming and recorded a total of 987 infected hosts. We identified more than ten species of parasitic plants belonging to five genera, among which *Tolypanthus maclurei* was a new species in Kunming.

▼ Parasitic Plant Survey
Training /BY Li Xu Junyi





Citizen science-based surveys of wetlands in Wuhan

In 2021, SSCC continued to work with Wuhan Leba Nature and the Friends of Nature Group of Wetland Conservation Wuhan, conducting citizen science-based surveys and education activities for wetland species in Jiangtan Wetland Park and the Park of Nations. In the Park of Nations citizen scientists recorded 186 wetland plants and 45 birds; in Jiangtan Wetland Park, they recorded a total of 96 species of plants, 50 species of birds, five species of amphibians, six species of reptiles, 16 species of arthropods and seven species of other animals. We carried out more than ten surveys and education activities in these areas throughout the year, attracting over 580 active participants.

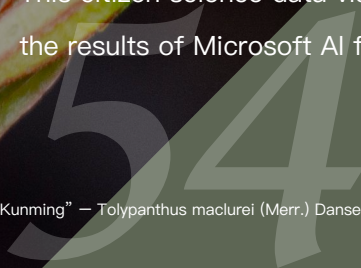


Citizen Science Data

In September 2021, SSCC launched a citizen science data visualization platform. Based on Microsoft PowerBI, all the data and information collected from our citizen science projects were consolidated and visually represented in this system. The digital platform enabled automatic updates, statistics, and visual presentation of the new data. Currently, the platform has six major entries: mandarin ducks, raccoon dogs, squirrels, ginkgo, hedgehogs, and parasitic plants, accessible to both web and mobile phone users.

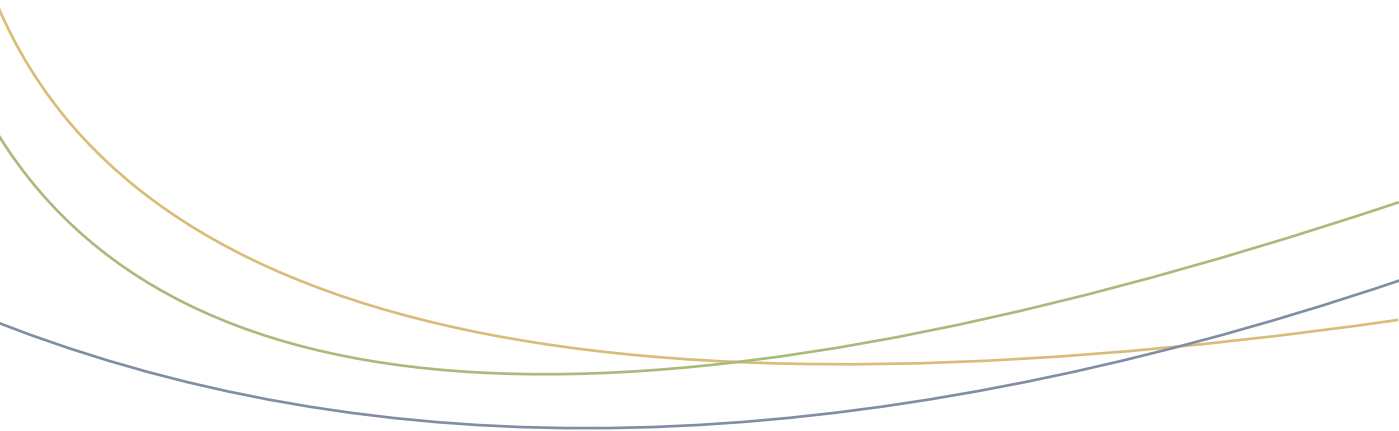
Website: http://www.shanshui.org/sub_project/2838/

This citizen science data visualization platform is part of the results of Microsoft AI for Earth.



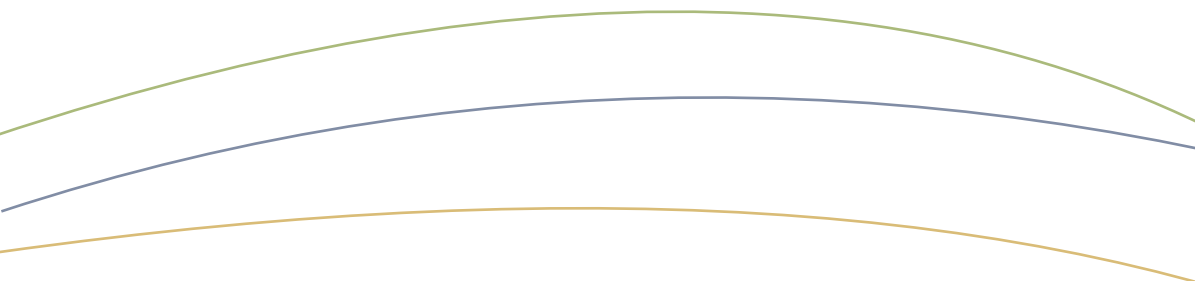
Nature Watch

- 01** The Building of a Biodiversity Database System
- 02** Biodiversity Data Application





In 2014, SSCC and a number of biodiversity conservation agencies jointly launched the "Nature Watch in China" project. The project is dedicated to improving species baseline data and increasing public participation in and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation. Through this project, we joined other NGOs, nature reserves, research institutes, nature education institutions, and other agencies to carry out targeted surveys of domestic biodiversity and to establish joint biodiversity databases. Based on the data, we analyzed conservation status and gaps to guide our conservation actions. Furthermore, data sharing across different sectors will provide a starting point for further engagement as well as new tools for conservation. By stacking EIA information, we can assess the impact of construction projects and evaluate biodiversity programs to facilitate the optimization of related policies.



Biodiversity Database System Building

01

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A snow leopard caught on camera in Sanjiangyuan

Nature Watch Database



By the end of 2021, our national species distribution database logged nearly 1.35 million entries of the distribution of 2,591 species, as well as habitat mapping models for 315 species. Our national protected area database included the locations and boundaries of 474 national nature reserves and 6 national parks and pilot sites. Our national EIA database for construction projects collected more than 190,000 EIA entries since 2013, with specific parameters extractable, such as location, time, sector, and size of investment, as well as production and construction data. The database of ecological red lines included the entries of ecological red lines in 31 provinces and four marine ecological red lines. We also identified a methodology to digitize the published original maps of no-development areas.

In 2021, we upgraded the Nature Watch database to a relational database management system, which can dynamically update and monitor data in real time, thus improving data security and stability. Utilizing the databases and automation tools, a complete data flow from sourcing to cleaning to dataset has been established to facilitate the query, management, and spatial calculation processes, and to provide effective support for the application of the data in all scenarios.

► Nature Watch Database
of National Nature Reserves

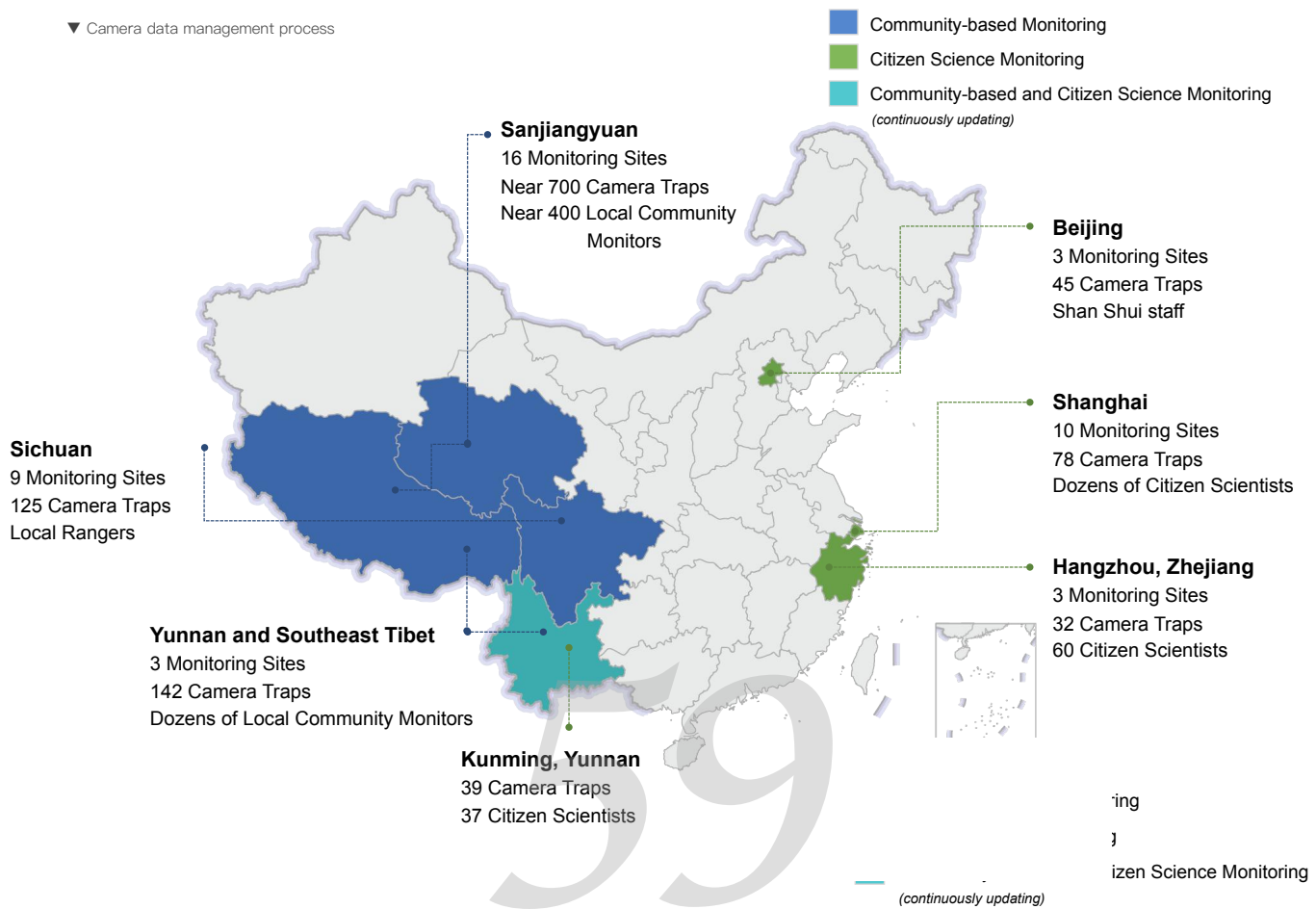


Camera data management and upgrading

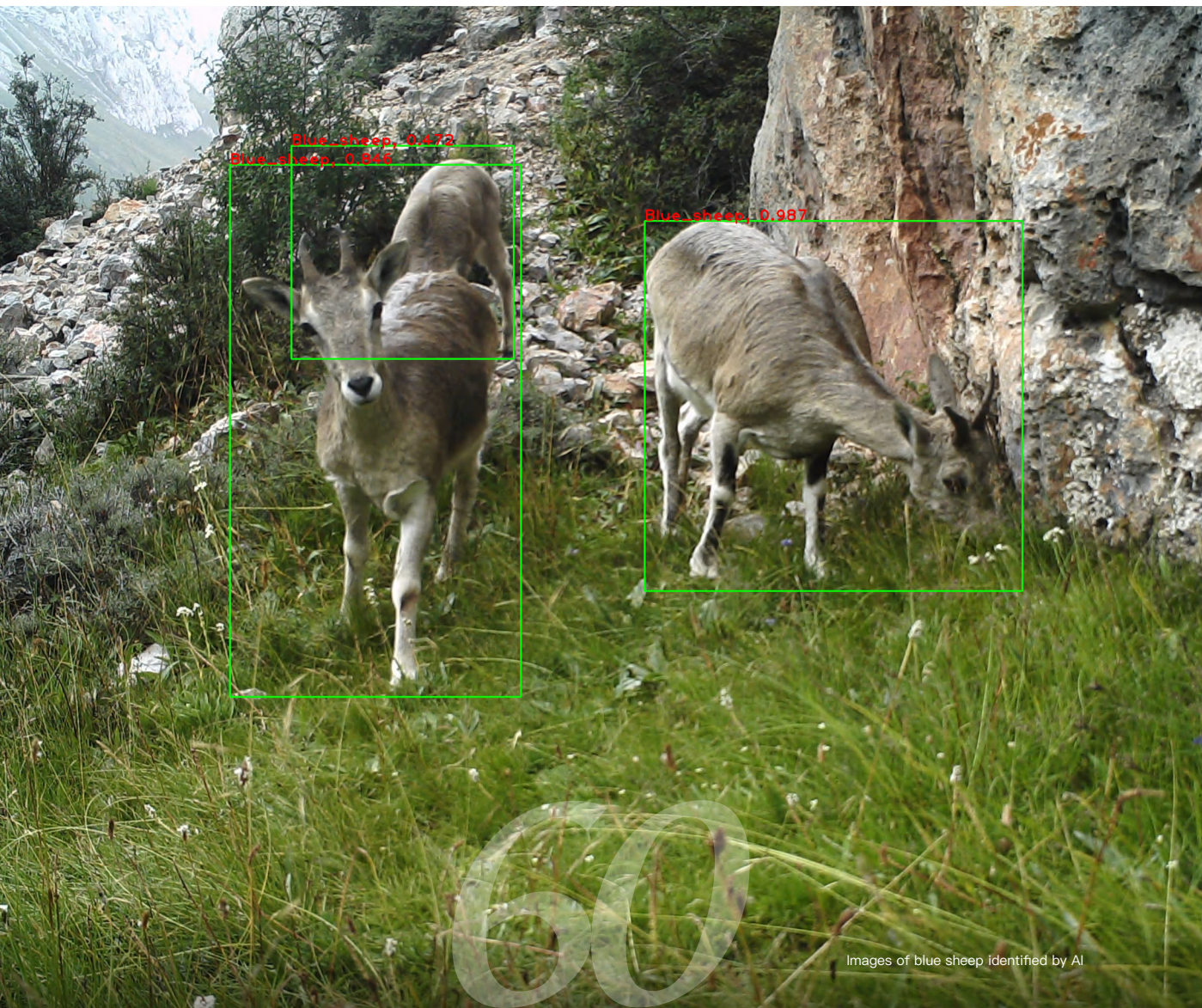
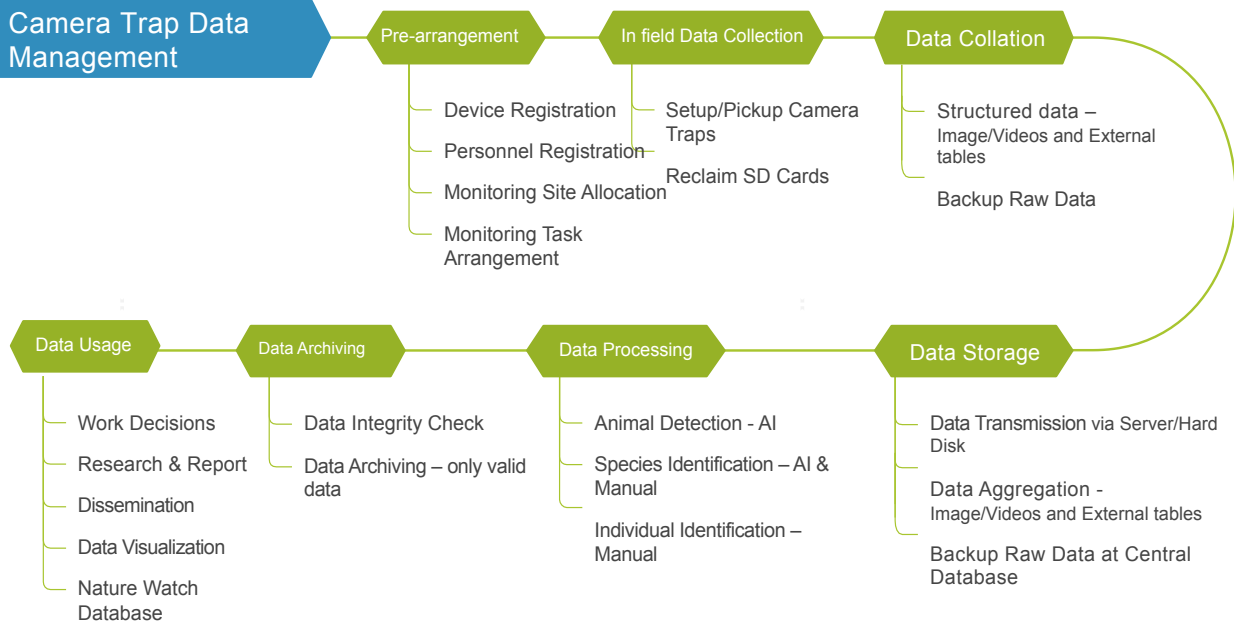
Camera trapping is one of the key approaches to wildlife monitoring, and the processing and analysis of camera data provides the foundation for conservation research and action. In 2021, we updated our procedures of camera data management and developed local tools to sort image identifiers and enable fast image search and screening processes. These upgrades allowed for a streamlined camera data management system and unified input.

In 2021, we worked with MindSpore, Huawei's open-source community, to train an AI model in identifying captures. After learning more than 12,000 images, the model now can identify 10 commonly seen species in Sanjiangyuan, including the snow leopard, blue sheep, red fox, wolf, pika, and the Tibetan snowcock, and mark the spot where the subject appears on an image. A test run showed an overall accuracy rate around 75%, and even as high as 95% for the snow leopard. This AI model is now available for open-source use, and has been applied to the initial screening of more than 200,000 images.

▼ Camera data management process



Camera Trap Data Management

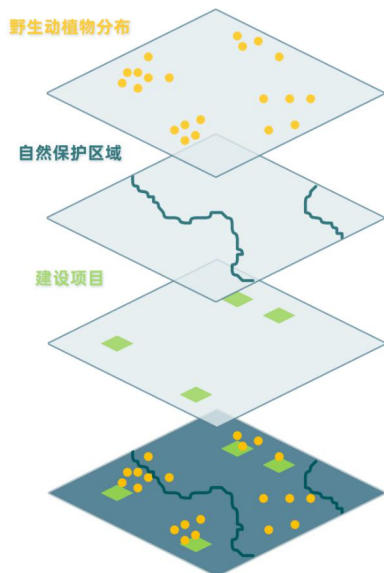


Biodiversity Data Application

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Biodiversity Impact Assessment Tool



Launched in 2020, the Biodiversity Impact Assessment Tool (BiA) is designed to identify and provide early warning of potential impacts of construction projects on biodiversity by supporting cross-query and visualization of spatial relationships between species, protected areas, and construction sites. In 2021, we explored possibilities to promote BiA to our partners in several sectors, including transportation, energy, geology, environmental governance, and finance, as well as to the Land Remediation Center of the Ministry of Natural Resources and China Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, among other institutions, for its application and integration in the early processes of construction, such as planning, site selection, investment and EIA. Currently BiA has 1,260 users.



▲ The BiA Tool may help protect green peafowl habitats Photo by Xi Zhinong

BiA Web Portal :
<https://bia.hinature.cn/>

BiA WeChat Portal :
See QR code below



Green Financing and Corporate Biodiversity



To reduce biodiversity loss, society-wide engagement and collaboration are necessary. We called for the financing sector to play an active role in biodiversity conservation through a preventive mechanism in investment and financing, where business and construction projects must be evaluated for impact on biodiversity in decision-making processes, as well as better information disclosure.

In 2021, we launched a Corporate Biodiversity Evaluation Program with the PKU Center for Nature and Society, Huatai Securities, Shanghai Qingyue, Guangzhou Green Data, Friends of Nature and Wind Information to address the lack of biodiversity-related information in investment and financing, ESG, and other relevant business practices. Under this program, a company's biodiversity performance is subject to independent third-party review and analysis. We hope to advocate and promote information disclosure and a better evaluation system, as well as drive public engagement.

The Corporate Biodiversity Evaluation System we developed in partnership with Shanghai Qingyue uses externally available data to identify and provide early warning of listed companies with greater impacts on

biodiversity. It is also used to evaluate how listed companies disclose their biodiversity information and drive such actions.

Up until now, we have evaluated 450 listed companies in biodiversity-impacted industries. This process involved expert insights and suggestions in biodiversity, environmentalism, ESG, green finance, and other sectors. We also engaged 36 public volunteers.



EIA is the first line of defense for biodiversity conservation, and it is an important measure early in the decision-making process to curb the biodiversity loss caused by land use and pollution of construction projects. In 2021, with the support of China Environmental Protection Foundation's Capacity Building Fund for Environmental Non-governmental Organizations, we worked extensively with experts in the areas of EIA, law, policy research, environmental studies, and biodiversity, to examine the issues of making policies, laws and standards for biodiversity conservation in China's existing EIA system. Based on our work experience and case studies of biodiversity data application, we also proposed recommendations for improvement. We have prepared two reports, "Research Report on Incorporating Biodiversity into EIA Policy" and "Biodiversity and China's Environmental Impact Assessment System: Policy and Case Study", and actively engaged in policy advocacy, including activities to prepare and submit several policy suggestions, promote the establishment of a decision-making mechanism based on biodiversity data in EIA, enhance information disclosure, and drive public engagement.



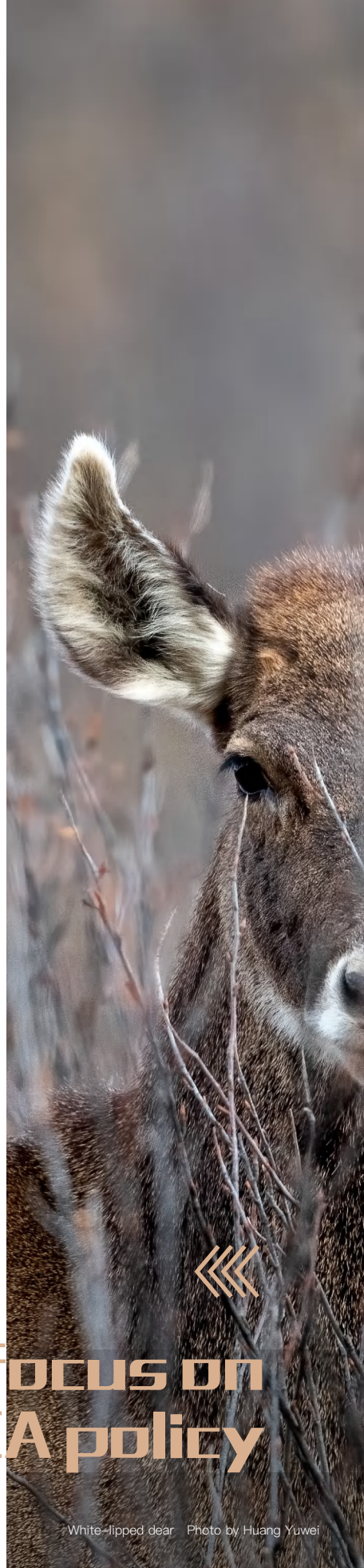
▲ Telling the stories of Mother Earth
/ Fe'de'ric Larrey
the stories of Mother Earth / Fe'de'ric Larrey

“Not only do we wish to tell the stories of Mother Earth to those who love nature; we also expect to pass the message on to producers, consumers, investors, and policy makers, so that we can work together to build a bridge of cross-border communication and foster harmony between nature and humans.”

——Shan Shui Conservation Center

Advocating more focus on biodiversity in EIA policy

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85 original posts, 56,000 followers
WeChat 250,000 reviews,

Over 700 posts,
anbase grown to 840,000 Weibo

Bilibili 39 vlogs,
10 livestream shows 12,000 followers

under accounts "Shan Shui Conservation Center" and "With Snow Leopards in Sanjiangyuan"

80 vlogs, 14,000 followers Douyin

Livestreamed otter and snow leopard activities for 24 hours non-stop,

with multiple video captures of a snow leopard mother and cub

Media 90 media partners
155 reports with 90 media outlets

45 are with the People's Daily, Xinhua News Agency, CNTV, Guangming Daily, and other state-run media.

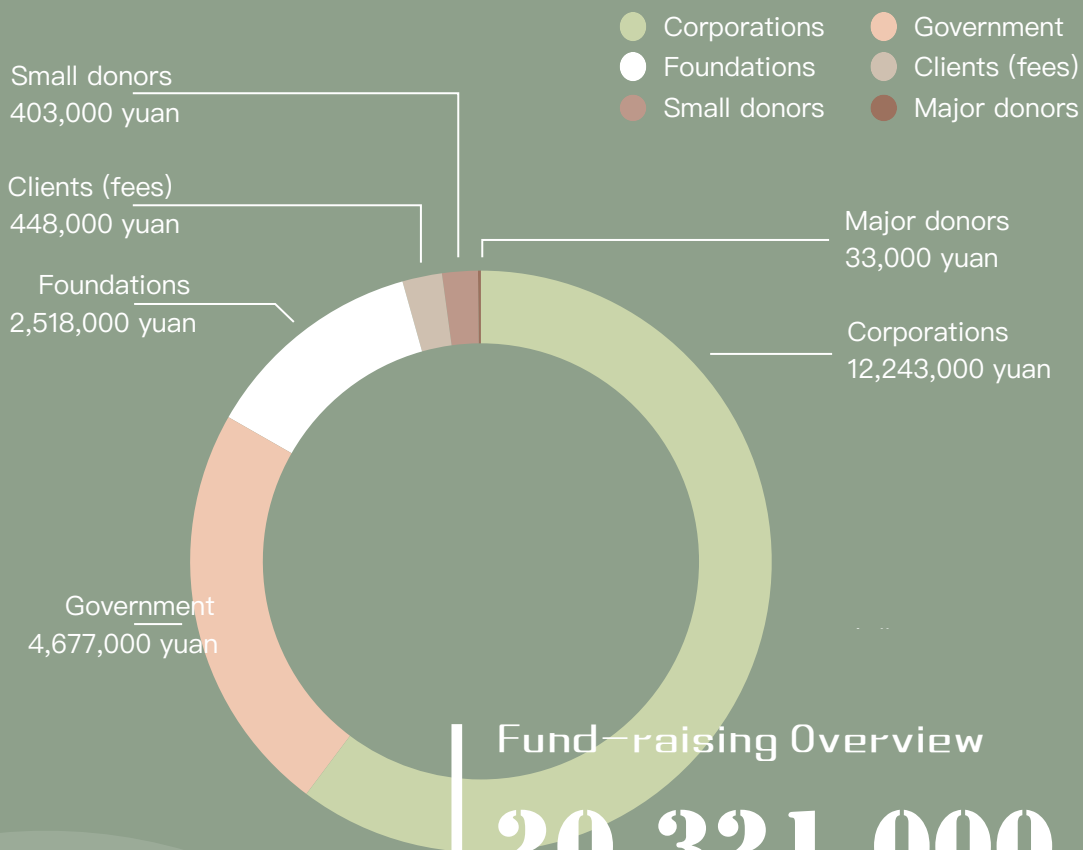
Fun products

Raccoon Joy Raccoon Joy

3 sets of WeChat emojis — the Golden Cats

「Three Treasures in Kunming」

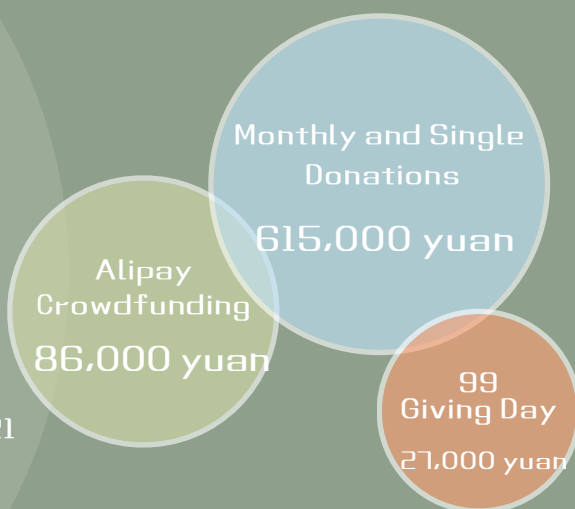
(Designer: Nan Jun)



SSCC advocates biodiversity conservation and partners with colleagues to drive our growth and public engagement in biodiversity conservation, serving as a bridge-builder between front-line work and the general public through multiple social media outlets and an integration of virtual reality with our in-situ practices.

On our fundraising platform 2021

Registered Monthly Donors: **804**人



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COP15 and 100+ Biodiversity Positive Practices and Actions Around the World



An exterior view of COP 1 ▲

The fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15) Part 1 was held in Kunming in October 2021. On one of its eight parallel forums — NGO Forum, we co-organized “Thematic Forum 3: 100+ Biodiversity Positive Practices and Actions Around the World”, and were engaged in the selection, evaluation, and publishing processes.

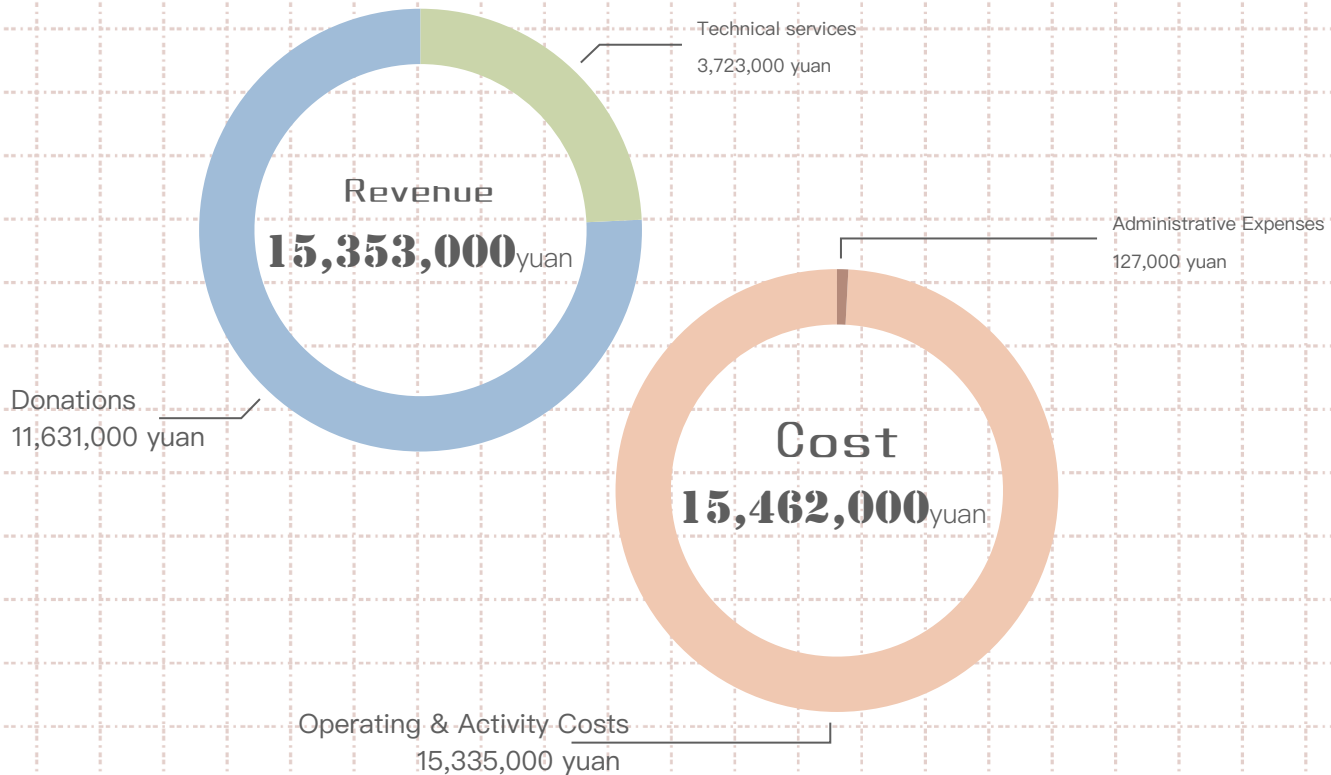
This campaign was officially launched in July 2021, with the guidance of the CBD Secretariat and the Office of the Executive Committee for the Preparation of COP15. In 49 days that followed, we received 258 submissions from 196 institutions in 26 countries and territories across seven continents. Finally, 108 submissions were selected for the publication of “100+ Biodiversity Positive Practices and Actions Around the World: Selected Highlights”, and 19 of them were selected as “Outstanding Practices”. As one of the event’s co-organizers, SSCC set up ten categories for these noteworthy practices and actions from around the globe, compiled them into Chinese and English versions of an anthology with the same title, and published it through major social media outlets.

Our directly submitted project, "China Nature Watch—Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation", is among those recognized as "outstanding", and some of them are from our partners that were indirectly involved, including "Yixin Huatai One Yangtze River Ecological Conservation Project", "12-year Practice and Exploration of Conservation and Sustainable Development in Guanba Village, the hometown of panda", and "Angsai Nature Watch Eco-tourism Pilot Project". There are also "selected highlights", including "Yunlong Tianchi Multi-Benefit Forest Restoration Project", "Restoration of Degraded Grassland at the Source of the Yellow River", "Liziba Village, Bikou", "China Green Peafowl Habitat Conservation Initiative", "AI for Earth", and "The Home for Raccoons Dogs: Citizen Science Promotes the Research, Protection and Education of Urban Biodiversity".

This case collection demonstrates long-term efforts and determination for biodiversity conservation practices among non-state actors in various parts of the world.



A group photo of COP15 NGO Forum participants ▲



Data source: Shan Shui Conservation Center Audit Report 2021; Administrative Expenses refer to depreciation expenses.

Staff & Awards

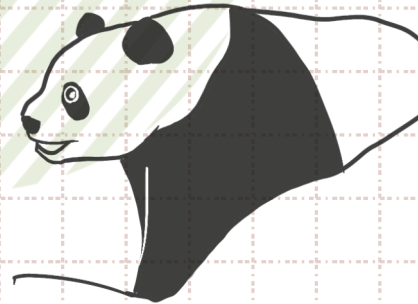
Shan Shui Conservation Center (SSCC) is a non-governmental non-profit organization duly registered with the Beijing Haidian District Civil Affairs Bureau, operating under the Beijing Haidian District Administration of Technology, Science, and Economic Informatization.

Currently, we have 26 employees, among whom 16 have master's or doctoral degrees. We also work with 24 longstanding, non-resident consultants, one of whom specializes in organizational management, four in general areas, eight in project leadership, and eleven as research fellows.



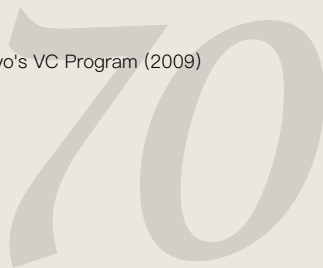
69

- ▶ 5A rating for private organizations of Haidian District, Beijing (2021–2025)
- ▶ “Nature Watch in China — Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation” was selected to “100+ Biodiversity Positive Practices and Actions”
- ▶ Around the World: Selected Highlights” (2021)
- ▶ The Namsei Nature Experience Program shortlisted for CEGC Awards (2021)
- ▶ Awarded full tax credit for non-profit organizations in Haidian District (2018–2022)
- ▶ The Paulson Prize for Sustainability, the Namsei Valley of the Cats project (2020)



- ▶ Group awards for outstanding NGOs of Beijing (2017–2020)
- ▶ The 2019 Public Service Project in the 9th China Public Service Festival
- ▶ Ministry of Civil Affairs 5A rating for private organizations — Best Executive Agency (2013–2018)
- ▶ Model NGO for Internal Control Process Building in Beijing (2017)
- ▶ Group awards for outstanding NGOs of Beijing (2015–2017)
- ▶ Awards as an Outstanding NGO of Beijing (2015–2017)

- ▶ Awards as an Outstanding NGO of Haidian District, Beijing (2010–2017)
- ▶ The Pioneers Award (2013) and the Organizations Award (2017) in the Ford Environmental Awards.
- ▶ The One Award with One Foundation (2010)
- ▶ A finalist in the 3rd SEE–TNC Ecology Awards (2009)
- ▶ A model organization in Lenovo's VC Program (2009)



Acknowledgments

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

Business Support

Ecological Conservation Department, MEE

Wildlife Conservation Department, NFGA

Department of Protected Areas Management, NFGA

COP15 Preparatory Executive Committee Office

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Landscape Greening

Beijing Water Authority

Beijing Haidian District Government

Beijing Haidian District Civil Affairs Bureau

Beijing Haidian District Administration of Science, Technology

and Economic Informatization

Beijing Haidian District Bureau of Landscape Greening

Haidian Park Sub-committee of CPC Beijing Haidian District Committee

Qinghai Provincial Department of Ecology and Environment

Qinghai Provincial Forestry and Grassland Administration

Sanjiangyuan National Park Administration

Qilian Mountain National Park Qinghai Administration

CPC Qinghai Yushu Prefecture Committee

Qinghai Yushu Prefecture People's Government

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

PKU Center for Environment and Energy

Institute of National Parks, Tsinghua University

BFU Center for the East Asian–Australasian Flyway

BFU School of Ecology and Nature Conservation

Dali University Institute of Eastern–Himalaya Biodiversity

Research Group for Conservation Biology of Fudan University

Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee Party School

Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences

Sichuan Academy of Eco–Environmental Sciences

Sichuan Academy of Giant Panda Sciences

Yunnan Academy of Forestry and Grassland Sciences

Northwest Institute of Plateau Biology, CAS

Kunming Institute of Botany, CAS

Kunming Institute of Zoology, CAS

Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, CAS

Institute of Zoology, CAS

China Agricultural University

Environmental Research Center for Duke Kunshan University

Xi'an Jiaotong–Liverpool University

Government Agencies

Beijing Olympic Forest Park

Beijing Badaling National Forest Park

Beijing Baihuashan National Nature Reserve Administration

Wenyu River Park, Chaoyang District, Beijing

Old Summer Palace, Haidian District, Beijing

Haidian Park, Haidian District, Beijing

Beijing Jingxi Forest Farm

Beijing Forestry Carbon Sink Management Office

Beijing Tiantan Park Administration

Yanqing Wild Duck Lake Wetland Nature Reserve

Wildlife Conservation Office of Shanghai Landscaping and City

Appearance Administrative Bureau

Shanghai Forestry General Station

Shanghai Center for Park Management Affairs

Shanghai Research Center for Wildlife and Nature Reserve

Shanghai Jing'an District Greening Management Center

Shanghai Jing'an Park

Forestry Station of Shanghai Pudong New Area

Shanghai Pudong Jinhai Wetland Park

Gansu Baishuijiang National Nature Reserve Administration

Management and Conservation Center of Gansu Bailong River A Xia

Nature Reserve

Yinggeling Branch of Hainan Tropical Rain Forest National Park

Administration

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 Government, Qinghai

Nangqian County Government, Qinghai

Chengduo County Administration of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry &

Water Conservancy, Qinghai

Chengduo County Administration of Natural Resources, Qinghai

Zaduo County Government, Qinghai

Zhiduo County Government, Qinghai

Suojia Stewardship Station, Zhiduo Administration, Yangtze River Head

(Hoh Xil) National Park

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

Shaanxi Foping National Nature Reserve Administration

Sichuan Sandagu Provincial Nature Reserve Administration

Li County Forestry and Grassland Administration, Aba Prefecture,

Sichuan

Pingwu County Forestry and Grassland Administration, Sichuan

Pingwu County Government, Sichuan

Mupi Tibetan Town Government, Pingwu County, Sichuan

Muzuo Tibetan Town Government, Pingwu County, Sichuan

Huangyangguan Tibetan Town Government, Pingwu County, Sichuan

Sichuan Tangjiahe National Nature Reserve Administration

Sichuan Wanglang National Nature Reserve Administration

Sichuan Xiaohogou Nature Reserve Administration

Fushuiyuan Forestry Development Co., Ltd., Pingwu County, Sichuan

Fushuiyuan State-owned Forest Farm, Pingwu County, Sichuan

Nyingchi Municipal Forestry and Grassland Administration, Tibet

Medog County Government, Tibet

Medog Municipal Forestry and Grassland Administration, Tibet

Dingqing County Government, Tibet

Dingqing County Forestry and Grassland Administration, Tibet

Nagqu City Forestry and Grassland Administration, Tibet

Yarlung Zangbo Grand Canyon National Nature Reserve, Tibet

Baima Snow Mountain National Nature Reserve, Yunnan

Gaoli Gongshan National Nature Reserve, Yunnan

Menglian County Forestry and Grassland Administration, Yunnan

Yunnan Forest Nature Center

Yunlong County Government, Yunnan

Yunlong Tianchi National Nature Reserve, Yunnan

Xishan Forest Farm, Kunming

Haikou Forest Farm, Kunming

Corporate Partnerships

FAW Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd

Lvmh Perfumes & Cosmetics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (Guerlain)

Microsoft (China) Limited

Huatai United Securities Co., Ltd.

L'Oréal (China) Co., Ltd. (Kiehl's)

HSBC Bank (China) Limited

Kering Group

ConocoPhillips China Co., Ltd

ByteDance Public Welfare Foundation

Yonghui Supermarket Corp.

P&G China

AutoNavi Software Co., Ltd

Guilin Esquel Textiles Co., Ltd

Ant Group

SAIC VOLKSWAGEN

Guangzhou Bosma Co., Ltd

Shanghai Adventurer Tourist Supplies Co., Ltd

Sichuan Fengsheng Paper Technology Co., Ltd

BMW Brilliance Automotive Ltd. (BBA)

Wind Information Co., Ltd.

McKinsey (Shanghai) Consulting Co., Ltd.

Connected Foundations

China Environmental Protection Foundation

China Green Foundation

China Green Carbon Foundation

Shanghai Stock Exchange Foundation

Amity Foundation

Beijing ByteDance Foundation

SEE Foundation

Alibaba Foundation

Alibaba Technology Fund

Alipay Foundation

Conservation International

Beijing K2 Foundation

Tencent Foundation

Global Environment Facility – Small Grants Programme (GEF–SGP)

Didi Foundation

Red Cross Hubei

Sanjiangyuan Ecological Conservation Foundation

Shanghai United Foundation

Shenzhen Aiyu Future Foundation

Shenzhen Paradise International Foundation

Sichuan Green Foundation

Yunnan Green Environment Development Foundation

WWF Beijing Office

PKU Green Life Society

Southeast Wilderness Conservation Alliance

L'Ambassadeur de France en Chine

Civil Society Alliance for Biodiversity Conservation

Institute of Public & Environmental Affairs (IPE)

Ganjia Environmental Volunteer Team

Guangxi Yida Yangyuanlong Education Foundation

Guangzhou GreenData

Earth Watch

Wuhan Leba Education and Technology Co., Ltd.

Qingshan Nature School

Wildlife Conservation Society (USA) Beijing Office

Haiwen & Partners

Wild Xinjiang (Wilderness Guardians Volunteer Service Sharing Platform)

Kadoorie Farm and Botanical Garden

Yunnan Provincial Forestry Society

Kunming Xishan District In-situ Nature Tourism Center

Kunming Daliba Food Co., Ltd

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Chinese Felid Conservation Alliance (CFCA)

Corporate Citizenship in Action (CCiA)

Nyanpo Yutse Environmental Protection Association

Hinature Conservancy

Yunnan Kawagarbo Cultural Society

National Nature Education Network

Global Environmental Institute (GEI)

Sanjiangyuan Ecological Conservation Association

Guanba Basin Conservation Center, Pingwu, Sichuan

Partners

SEE Sanjiangyuan Project Center

SEE Sichuan Project Center

SEE Southwest Project Center

Beijing Forestry Society

PKU Affiliated High School

Beijing Feiyu Volunteers

Canadian International School of Beijing

Beijing Shanshui Partners Cultural Development Co., Ltd

Beijing Changping District Five-color Soil Environment Research

Institute

Beijing Dingshi International School

Beijing Institute of Landscape and Traditional Architectural Design and

Research Co., Ltd.

International School of Shunyi, Beijing

Beijing Aijia Nature Education Technology Co., Ltd.

Berger Research Institute

Zuoxi River Basin Conservation Center, Chaoyang Village, Shaanxi

Liangchahe River Cooperative for Forest Management and

Conservation, Pingwu County

Jiudingshan Friends of Wildlife Association, Maoxian County, Sichuan

Sichuan Shan Shui Green Carbon Co., Ltd

Sichuan Chengpin Eco-agricultural Development Co., Ltd

Chengdu Zuolong Art Design Co., Ltd

Yibin Xunmeng Yangtze River Conservation Association, Sichuan

Eco-Nanhui

Dreamland Conservation Center

Blue Earth

Xizi River Ecological Conservancy

Through Their Eyes

Oxfam Hong Kong

Mueang-Nam Sustainable Development Services Center

Gangri Neichog Research and Conservation Center

Wild China

Yuanshangcao Conservation Center

Yimu Nature Study

Zhaqiongchang Eco-cultural Exchange Center

Baima Snow Mountain Co-management Association, Deqin County

Yunnan Safari Park

Dali Yunlong Institute of Ecological Conservation and Sustainable
Development

Biodiversity Conservation and Research Center for Dali Bai

Autonomous Prefecture (Yunshan Conservancy)

Zhejiang Wild Birds Society

Zhejiang Natural Museum

Chinese Association of Zoological Gardens

China Bird Watching Society

China Bird Watching Joint Action Platform

Chinese Field Herbarium

Naturewin.cn

Friends of Nature

Yuanxiang Ecology

GongSheng Media (Beijing) Co., Ltd

Welsight Studio (Beijing) Co., Ltd

Hebei Vision Harmony Cultural Development Co., Ltd

Colorful Land Environmental Institute – Meet with Nature

Beijing Haoxing Shengmin Cultural Tourism Cooperative

Chuanyue Ecology

Duotan Wetlands Institute, Haikou

Little Donkey City Farm

Beijing Guanxiangyu Media Co., Ltd

Shanghai Chenshan Botanical Garden

Nanjing Hongshan Forest Zoo

Nanjing Olympic Sports Center

Ouli (Shanghai) Beverage Co., Ltd.

Good to Nature

Zhejiang Shanye

Forest City Studio

New Ecology Studio

www.epmap.org

Guangzhou Zhuwan Renhe Ecological Environment Research Center (CECA)

Wuhan Wetland Protection Team of Friends of Nature

Kudak va Jomea (Tajikistan's Local Partner)

Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association (BRC)

Greenovation: Hub

Xiangrui Xinyu Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd.

Beijing SynTao Green Finance

MindSpore

ByteDance Pop Rocks Employee Public Welfare

Sina Weibo Charity

Environmental Protection

Chinese National Geography Press

Things of the World

Little Copernicus

Lohas Magazine

National Geographic – Little Kids

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