

2022

ANNUAL REPORT
年度报告

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能源与气候变化

Energy and Climate Change

近年来,由于新冠疫情和地缘冲突引发能源危机等多重挑战,全球能源低碳转型受到了一定程度的阻碍。尽管如此,全球绿色低碳转型创新已成为不可逆转的大趋势。国际社会共同呼吁坚持多边主义,通过加速转型和创新来应对多重危机,实现各领域相互协同的可持续发展。在全球能源绿色低碳转型和中国“3060”双碳目标的共同驱使下,中国光伏行业迎来了重大的发展机遇。

2022年,永续全球环境研究所(GEI)继续在中国和东南亚地区推广和促进光伏、生物质等可再生能源的发展,并致力于提升东盟国家和地方官员在可再生能源发展规划方面的能力。

In recent years, the green energy transition worldwide has been hampered to some extent by multiple challenges, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the energy crisis by geopolitical conflicts. Nevertheless, innovation in the renewable energy transition has become an irreversible megatrend. The international community has jointly called for upholding multilateralism, responding to multiple crises through accelerated transition and innovation, and achieving sustainable development in synergy with each other in various fields. Driven by the global energy transition and China's "3060" decarbonization goal, China's photovoltaics (PV) industry gets a significant opportunity for development.

In 2022, Global Environmental Institute (GEI) continued to promote and facilitate the development of renewable energy, such as PV and biomass, in China and Southeast Asia. It is committed to enhancing the capacity of ASEAN national and local officials in renewable energy development planning.

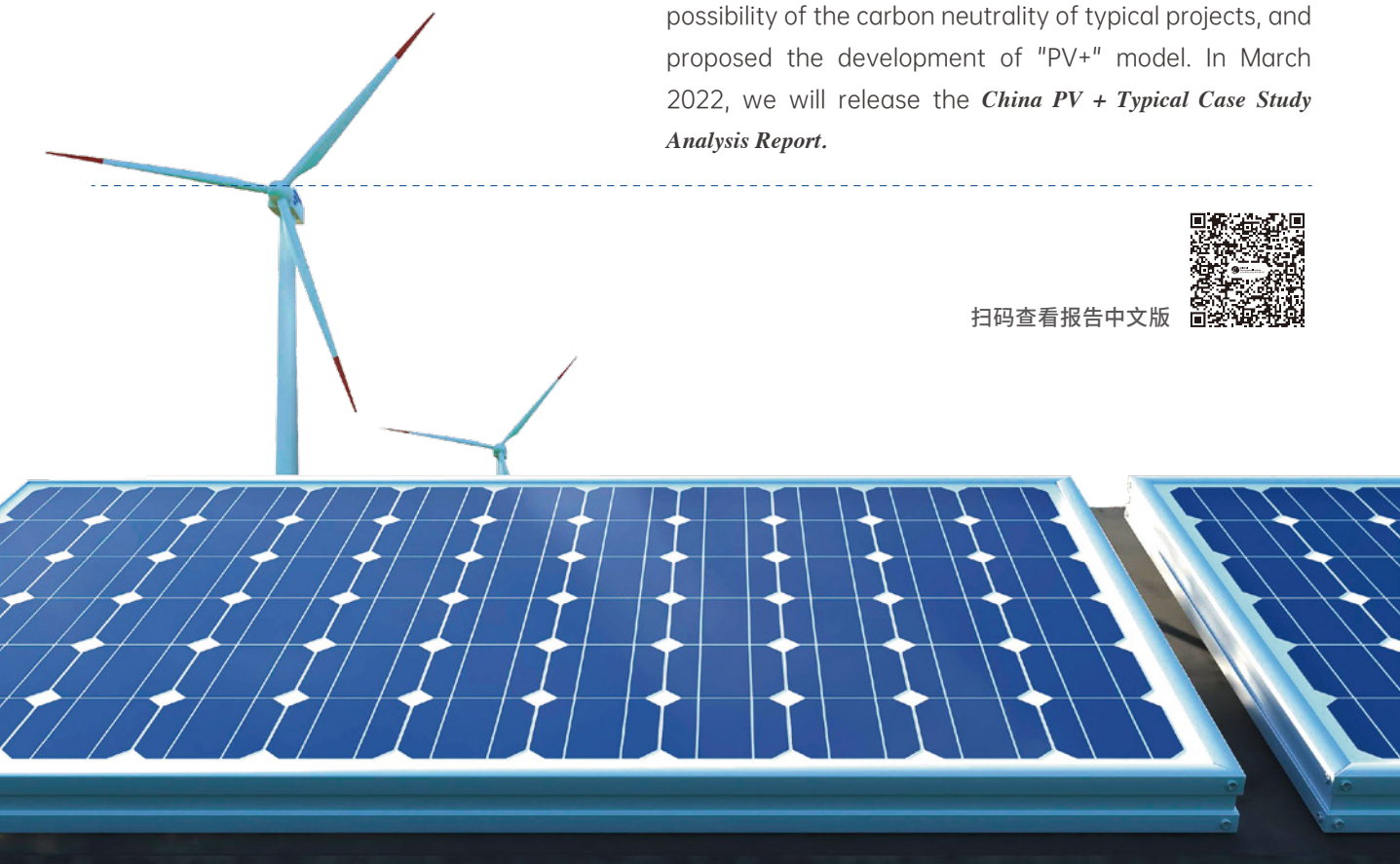
1.1 “中国光伏+”典型案例调查分析

China PV+ Case Study

2021年, 永续全球环境研究所 (GEI) 协同山西省科城能源环境创新研究院开展了“中国光伏+典型案例调查分析”课题, 调研海南、宁夏、广州3省, 开展“光伏+”农牧业、渔业、工业、建筑业、电子信息等13个典型项目研究, 并总结归纳了我国现有“光伏+”的种类、分布地域、运营模式、经济效益、减排潜力和可预期的碳汇收益等情况; 探讨典型项目碳中和的可能性, 并提出“光伏+”模式发展的建议, 助力我国更好完成双碳目标, 也将我国光伏发展经验推广到一带一路国家, 协助“带路”各国更好完成国家自主贡献目标。2022年3月, 发布《中国光伏+典型案例调查分析报告》。

In 2021, GEI, in collaboration with the Shanxi Coshare Innovation Institute of Energy & Environment, conducted a survey and analysis of typical PV+ cases in China, investigating three provinces, Hainan, Ningxia, and Guangzhou, and carrying out research on 13 specific PV+ projects in agriculture and animal husbandry, fisheries, industry, construction and electronic information. The study conducted 13 specific projects in Hainan, Ningxia, and Guangzhou provinces, including "PV+" in agriculture and animal husbandry, fishery, industry, construction, and electronic information, etc., and summarized the types of "PV+" in China, distribution regions, operation mode, economic benefits, emission reduction potential, and expected carbon sink income, etc.; explored the possibility of the carbon neutrality of typical projects, and proposed the development of "PV+" model. In March 2022, we will release the *China PV + Typical Case Study Analysis Report*.

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1.2 “整县光伏”规划：

山西省吕梁市文水县和兴县蔡家崖乡

Countywide PV Planning: Caijiaya Township, Wenshui County and Xing County, Lvliang City, Shanxi Province

2013-2021年全国光伏装机容量及光伏年发电量
National Installed PV Capacity and Annual PV Power Output from 2013 to 2021



数据来源: 国家能源局网站等, 中电联行业发展与环境资源部, 2019年全国电力工业统计快报一览表, 全国新能源消纳监测预警中心
Data sources: The website of the National Energy Administration, etc.; the Department of Industry Development and Environmental Resources, CEC; List of National Power Industry Statistical Letters in 2019; National New Energy Consumption Monitoring and Early Warning Center

2022年, GEI联合山西省低碳环保中心、山西省科城环保产业协同创新研究院, 利用GEI“可再生能源规划工具”分别对山西省吕梁市文水县和兴县蔡家崖乡开展了“整县光伏”规划项目。

2022年, 我们利用地理信息系统 (GIS) 对一县一乡太阳能可利用空间范围进行评估。截止2022年底, 共完成了文水县64,418,773M²和蔡家崖乡449,700M²屋顶面积分析, 其中文水县屋顶太阳能潜力为272.12GW, 蔡家崖乡屋顶太阳能潜力为1925.23MW。2023年, 将开展一县一乡示范建筑物的技术潜力评估和县域能源管理模式分析工作, 并结合工作进展, 适时开展可再生能源领域的能力建设培训和研讨活动。

In 2022, we used GIS to assess the spatial extent of solar energy availability in one county and one township. By the end of 2022, a total of 64,418,773M² of rooftop area in Wenshui County and 449,700M² of rooftop area in Caijiaya Township were analyzed, of which 272.12GW of rooftop solar potential in Wenshui County and 1,925.23MW of rooftop solar potential in Caijiaya Township. In 2023, the potential technical assessment of demonstration buildings in one county and one township and the analysis of county energy management models will be carried out, and capacity-building training and seminars in the field of renewable energy will be conducted in conjunction with the progress of the work in due course.

1.3 印度尼西亚低碳发展与能源转型

Low Carbon Development and Energy Transition in Indonesia

2021年,GEI与基础服务改革研究所(IESR)合作完成《超越207吉瓦:释放印度尼西亚太阳能潜力》报告。报告显示印尼拥有巨大的光伏资源,极大增强了印尼政府和社会各方对印尼光伏资源开发的信心。

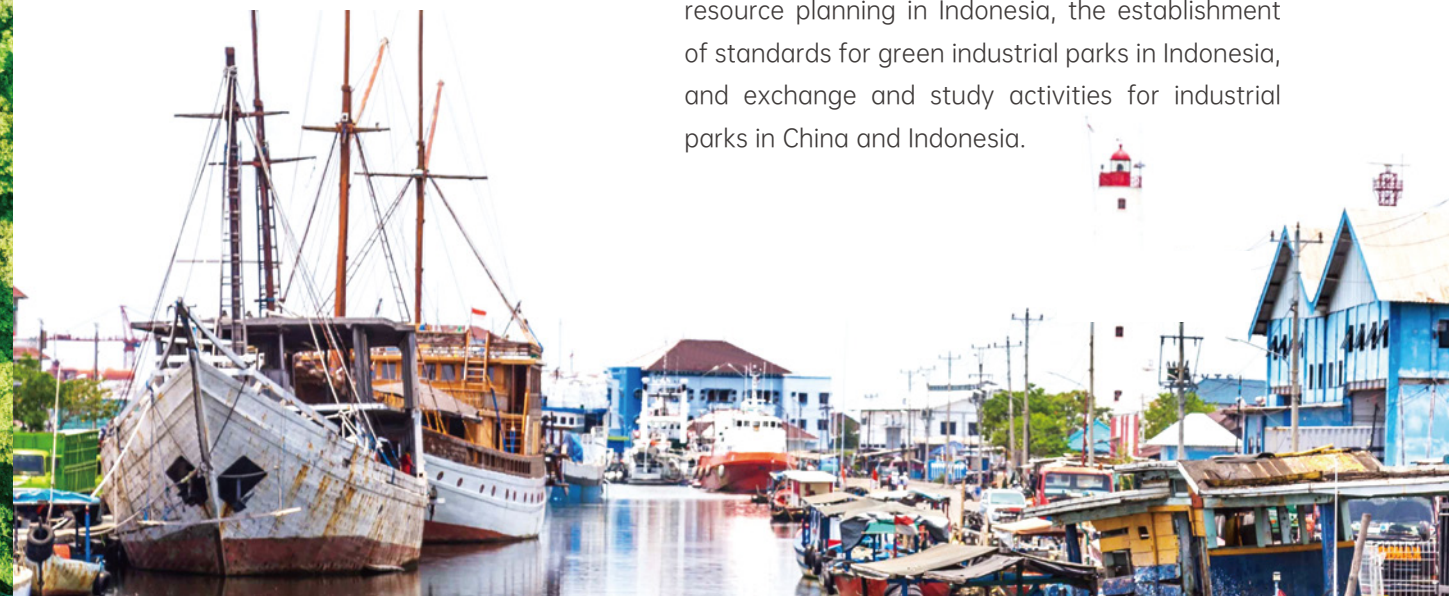
2022年9月,在IESR的协调下,GEI与爪哇省和三宝壟市规划、公共交通、能源、工业、环境管理和市政府规划等政府部门官员就新项目开发进行了沟通和交流。印尼各级政府官员表示印尼亟待解决的是交通工具电力化、生物质资源潜力分析,以及印尼工业园区绿色发展标准和政策引导缺失等问题。基于此,GEI将与印尼爪哇省紧密合作,利用低碳规划工具和可再生能源规划工具开展以下几个方面的分析研究:三宝壟市低碳交通规划、印尼国家生物质资源规划、印尼绿色工业园区标准建立,以及中印工业园区交流考察活动。



■ 三宝壟港 Port of Semarang in Indonesia

In 2021, GEI, collaborating with the Institute for Infrastructure Services Reform (IESR), completed the report "Beyond 207 GW: Unlocking Indonesia's Solar Potential." The report shows that Indonesia has vast PV resources, which significantly enhances the confidence of the Indonesian government and all parties in society in developing Indonesia's PV resources.

In September 2022, under the coordination of IESR, GEI communicated and exchanged information with officials from government departments, including planning, public transportation, energy, industry, environmental management, and municipal planning in Java and Semarang, regarding the development of new projects. Indonesian government officials at all levels expressed that Indonesia urgently needs to address issues such as the electrification of transportation, analysis of biomass resource potential, and the need for standards and policy guidance for green development in Indonesian industrial parks. Based on this, GEI will work closely with Java Province of Indonesia to carry out analysis and research in the following areas using low-carbon planning tools and renewable energy planning tools: low-carbon transportation planning in Semarang City, national biomass resource planning in Indonesia, the establishment of standards for green industrial parks in Indonesia, and exchange and study activities for industrial parks in China and Indonesia.





以社区为主导的生物多样性保护 Community-based Biodiversity Conservation

2006年, GEI将协议保护机制首次引入中国, 并根据中国国情对该模式进行了改进和创新。在过去的十余年间, GEI将“社区协议保护机制”(Community Conservation Concession Agreement, CCCA) 在中国和东南亚地区进行了应用实践。以社区为主导的协议保护机制, 指的是在某个需要保护的区域, 通过利益相关方(政府、企业、当地社区或个人等) 签署协议的形式, 把保护权和有限开发权赋权给不同的利益相关方, 缓解人类活动对生物多样性和栖息地的破坏, 提升居民生计, 减轻资源开发、环境保护和居民利益之间的矛盾。

2022年, GEI在丹东鸭绿江口、四川甘孜格聂山、云南中老边境等地区推行和实践社区协议保护机制, 在保护当地自然生态的同时, 提高保护区内居民的生计能力, 缓解人类活动对生物多样性和栖息地的破坏。

In 2006, GEI introduced the Community Conservation Concession Agreement (CCCA) to China and modified it in the Chinese context. Over the past decade, GEI has applied the CCCA model in China and Southeast Asia. At the place in need of conservation, community-based conservation agreements are signed by stakeholders (government, enterprises, local communities, or individuals) to assign protection and limited development rights to different stakeholders to mitigate the damage to biodiversity and habitats from human activities, improve the livelihoods of residents, and alleviate conflicts among development, environmental conservation, and economic growth.

In 2022, GEI introduced and practiced the CCCA mechanism in the Dandong Yalu River estuary, Genie Mountain in Sichuan, and the China-Laos border in Yunnan to protect the local ecosystem while enhancing the livelihoods of residents in protected areas to mitigate the negative impact to biodiversity and habitat from human activities.

2.1 丹东鸭绿江口： 社区参与的生态服务型经济

Dandong Yalu River Estuary:
Community-Participated Eco-Service Economy

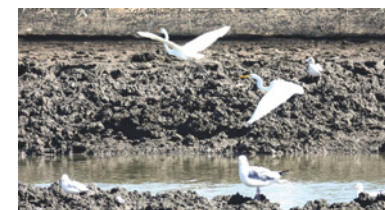
2021年7月，在世界自然基金会(WWF)和一个地球自然基金会(OPF)的资助下，GEI启动了“基于生态服务型经济的鸭绿江口湿地社区参与保护实践与探索”项目。

2022年1月，GEI联合丹东鸭绿江口湿地国家级自然保护区在东港举办了鸭绿江口湿地社区共管能力建设培训会议。会上，保护区和GEI分别就湿地保护、社区共管工作、湿地水鸟资源保护，以及社区如何通过协议保护机制(CCCA)参与滨海湿地保护等问题向与会社区村民代表做了分享。2022年6月和9月，GEI和丹东鸭绿江口湿地国家级自然保护区共同召开两次“丹东鸭绿江口湿地社区经济可持续发展交流培训会”。与会专家从滨海湿地保护、鸟类观测、生态养殖、生态旅游、生态赶海等方面，分析了社区保护的典型案例和经验教训，为保护区内的乡镇领导提供了发展方向和思路。2023年，GEI将进一步提升示范户、民宿老板、养殖户的生态保护知识储备，增强生态旅游和科学观鸟的接待能力，同时支持和协调其参观考察国内生态旅游示范社区，与保护区管理者和当地居民进行沟通交流。



Funded by WWF and One Planet Foundation, GEI launched the “Community-based Conservation and Exploration of the Yalu River Estuary Wetland Based on Eco-Service Economy” in July 2021.

In January 2022, GEI and the Dandong Yalu River Estuary Wetland National Nature Reserve held a capacity-building training workshop on community co-management. GEI and the Reserve shared their views on wetland conservation, community co-management, wetland bird conservation, and how to utilize the CCCA mechanism in coastal wetland conservation with local villagers. In June and September 2022, GEI and the Reserve jointly held two additional workshops on sustainable community economic development in the Dandong Yalu River Estuary Wetland. The experts analyzed typical case studies regarding community-based coastal wetland conservation, bird observation, ecological farming, and ecological tourism and beachcombing. In 2023, GEI will further improve the environmental conservation knowledge for residents, hostel and B&B owners, and farmers to increase their reception capacity on ecological tourism and scientific birdwatching.



2.2

四川甘孜： 格聂神山生物多样性保护

Ganzi, Sichuan:
Biodiversity Conservation in the
Genie Mountain

In the western part of the Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan Province, China, Genie Mountain is in the middle of the Hengduan Mountains and is known as the "Heart of the Hengduan." With its unique and diverse landscape and well-preserved ecosystems, the area around the mountain is rich in biodiversity and of great ecological, scientific, and aesthetic value.

In 2022, GEI kept promoting biodiversity conservation in Genie Mountain by supporting Zeba villagers to conduct volunteer ecological patrols and wildlife monitoring. The infrared cameras installed by GEI in the Genie had captured snow leopards, mainland serow, Alpine musk deer, leopard cats, and other protected animals.

格聂神山位于中国四川省甘孜藏族自治州西部，雄踞横断山脉中央，被称为“横断之心”。格聂神山周边地区景观独特多样，生态系统保存完整，是世界上生物多样性最丰富的地区之一，具有极高的生态价值、科研价值和美学价值。

2022年，GEI继续推动格聂地区生物多样性保护，支持则巴村居民志愿进行生态巡护和野生动物监测工作。目前，安装在格聂地区的红外相机已拍摄到雪豹、中华鬣羚、马麝、豹猫等国家一、二级保护动物。



2.3

云南南满： 打击跨境非法野生动物贸易

Nanman, Yunnan:
Combating Cross-Border Illegal Wildlife Trade

2021年，GEI在中老边境附近的云南省勐腊县南满村，启动了我们在中国的首个社区参与打击跨境非法野生动物贸易项目。2022年7月，GEI回访了南满村，对项目进行了全面评估。项目开展一年以来，GEI鼓励村民积极参与打击边境地区非法野生动物盗猎和贸易活动，同时资助村民成立村级滚动基金，推动村民自主生计发展。调研显示，村民对该项目持积极态度，表示项目激发了农业生产模式的改善，同时部分村民自愿协助开展了保护区的巡护、防火、设施维护等保护工作。

In 2021, GEI conducted the first pilot community engagement project to combat illegal transboundary wildlife trade in Nanman Village, Yunnan Province, near the China-Laos border. After almost a year of engaging villagers in countering illegal wildlife poaching and trade activities near the border area while supporting them to self-operate a rotation fund to incentivize their livelihood development, GEI revisited the village in July 2022 for project evaluation. Villagers responded with positive feedback that the project brought up their motivation to improve agricultural production in the past year. They are more willing to participate in patrolling the forests near the border and helping raise awareness among neighbors and friends about preventing illegal wildlife poaching and trade.

GEI项目官员正在对南满村居民进行访谈 ■
The project team is interviewing the local villagers





III 打击野生动物非法贸易

Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade

野生动物非法贸易是全球野生动物和生物多样性保护的重大威胁之一，其供应链涉及多个来源国、中转国和消费国。中国作为打击全球野生动物非法贸易链条中的重点国家，已在国内采取多种强有力的政策执法措施，从国家层面完善相关法律法规以有效遏止野生动物非法贸易。同时，作为国际社会打击非法野生动物贸易的重要参与者，中国积极开展双边、区域和国际合作，通过执法合作、信息共享、实地考察和调查能力培训等方式，防止、打击和消除野生动物、野生动物产品的国际非法贩运和贸易。

2022年，GEI继续协调中国与其他供应链重点国家和地区的交流合作，推动执法能力建设和交流。同时，我们还通过研究和讨论，为国内外打击野生动物非法贸易相关立法和政策制定建言献策。

Illegal wildlife trade is one of the most significant threats to biodiversity and global wildlife conservation, and the supply chain involves multiple sources, transit, and consumer countries. As a critical part of combating the international wildlife trade chain, China has taken various firm policy and enforcement measures to improve relevant laws and regulations at the national level. Meanwhile, China has actively engaged in bilateral, regional, and international cooperation to prevent, combat, and eliminate international illegal trafficking and trade in wildlife and wildlife products through law enforcement cooperation, information sharing, field research, and capacity-building training.

In 2022, GEI coordinated exchanges and collaboration between China and other priority supply chain countries and regions to promote law enforcement capacity-building and communication. GEI also contributed to domestic and international legislation and policy development regarding combating illegal wildlife trade through research and discussion.

3.1

打击野生动物非法贸易相关政策梳理

Policy Analysis On Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade

2022年,GEI持续推动中国与柬埔寨野生动物政府主管部门的线上沟通,促进双边达成合作意向,完成并确认了野生动物保护与CITES履约合作的五年行动计划文本,拟作为双边林业合作谅解备忘录的附件,寻找合适的双边会面机会签署。

此外,GEI还完成了《打击跨境野生动物犯罪合作的国际倡议的梳理》和《打击跨境野生动植物犯罪:中国与澜湄国家法律法规分析与双多边合作现状》两项研究报告,并推动国内外专家交流对话,促进中国野生动物政府主管部门了解在《联合国打击跨国组织犯罪公约》下纳入打击野生动物跨国犯罪议定书的提案,分析中国参与此项提案的可行性。



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In 2022, GEI kept promoting online communication between Chinese and Cambodian government authorities to facilitate bilateral cooperation intentions. The two countries confirmed the text of a five-year action plan for wildlife conservation cooperation and CITES compliance, to be annexed to a bilateral memorandum of understanding on forestry cooperation, which might be signed in the future.

In addition, GEI completed two research reports: *A Review of International Cooperation Initiatives to Tackle Wildlife Crime* and *Combating Transboundary Wildlife Crime: Analysis of Laws and Regulations in China and Lancang-Mekong Countries and Current Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation Practices*. We also promoted exchange and dialogue between domestic and foreign experts and improved government authorities' understanding of including a proposal to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and analyzed the practicability of China's participation in this proposal.



海关执法设备完善

Law Enforcement Equipment Upgrade for Basic-Level Customs Departments

3.2

近年来,大象、犀牛、虎豹、穿山甲、红木等濒危物种及其制品的走私犯罪活动十分猖獗。GEI以完善基层海关执法设备的方式,对穿山甲物种进行保护。通过与基层海关的密切合作交流,我们了解到执法设备的使用状况及生命周期,对基层海关执法设备进行了完善,同时合理化打击穿山甲及濒危野生动植物走私犯罪的设备配置,提高海关一线执法人员的执法能力。

In recent years, the trafficking of elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, leopards, pangolins, rosewood, and other endangered species and their products has been rampant. GEI aims to protect pangolins by upgrading law enforcement equipment for basic-level customs departments in China. We cooperated and communicated with the basic-level customs and upgraded the law enforcement gear and equipment through scientific research. At the same time, we modified and rationalized the equipment set for combating illegal wildlife trade and improved the law enforcement capability of the front-line customs officers.

原产于缅甸的非法野生动物及其制品的缉获 (2010-2019)				
An overview of seizures of illegal wild animals and their products originating in Myanmar				
云南省腾冲市 Tengchong, Yunnan	穿山甲 (活体) Pangolin (live)	缅甸 Myanmar	11只/11	2010年12月 December, 2010
云南省景罕镇 Jinghan County, Yunnan	穿山甲 (活体) Pangolin (live)	缅甸 Myanmar	87只/87	2012年9月 September, 2012
云南省昆明市 Kunming, Yunnan	穿山甲 (甲片) Pangolin (scales)	缅甸 Myanmar	3kg	2014年2月 February, 2014
云南省梁河县 Lianghe County, Yunnan	穿山甲 (活体) Pangolin (live)	缅甸 Myanmar	2只/2	2014年3月 March, 2014
云南省梁河县 Lianghe County, Yunnan	穿山甲 (活体) Pangolin (live)	缅甸 Myanmar	4只/4	2014年5月 May, 2014
广西省崇左市 Chongzuo, Guangxi	穿山甲 (冷冻) Pangolin (frozen)	缅甸 Myanmar	7只/7	2014年6月 June, 2014
江苏省南京市 Nanjing, Jiangsu	穿山甲 (活体) Pangolin (live)	缅甸 Myanmar	219只/219	2014年6月 June, 2014
云南省龙陵县 Longling County, Yunnan	穿山甲 (甲片) Pangolin (scales)	缅甸 Myanmar	30kg	2014年6月 June, 2014
云南省腾冲市 Tengchong, Yunnan	穿山甲 (活体) Pangolin (live)	缅甸 Myanmar	7只/7	2014年6月 June, 2014
云南省腾冲市 Tengchong, Yunnan	穿山甲 (活体) Pangolin (live)	缅甸 Myanmar	7只/7	2015年1月 January, 2015
云南省昆明市 Kunming, Yunnan	穿山甲 (冷冻) Pangolin (frozen)	缅甸 Myanmar	340只/340	2015年5月 May, 2015
四川省攀枝花市 Panzhihua, Sichuan	穿山甲 (活体) Pangolin (live)	缅甸 Myanmar	2只/2	2015年9月 September, 2015
广东省 Guangdong Province	穿山甲 (冷冻) Pangolin (frozen)	缅甸 Myanmar	11.5吨	2015年10月 October, 2016
云南省腾冲市 Tengchong, Yunnan	穿山甲 (活体) Pangolin (live)	缅甸 Myanmar	1只/1	2016年1月 January, 2016
云南省腾冲市 Tengchong, Yunnan	穿山甲 (活体) Pangolin (live)	缅甸 Myanmar	1只/1	2016年3月 March, 2016
云南省腾冲市 Tengchong, Yunnan	穿山甲 (冷冻) Pangolin (frozen)	缅甸 Myanmar	2只/2	2016年7月 July, 2016
云南省腾冲市 Tengchong, Yunnan	熊头 Bear head	缅甸 Myanmar	1颗/1	2019年9月 September, 2019
云南省维西傈僳族自治县 Weixi Lisu Autonomous County, Yunnan	熊掌 Bear paws	缅甸 Myanmar	4块/4	2019年3月 March, 2019

资料来源:南京森林警官学院和GEI收集的数据。
Source: data collected by Nanjing Forest Police College and GEI.

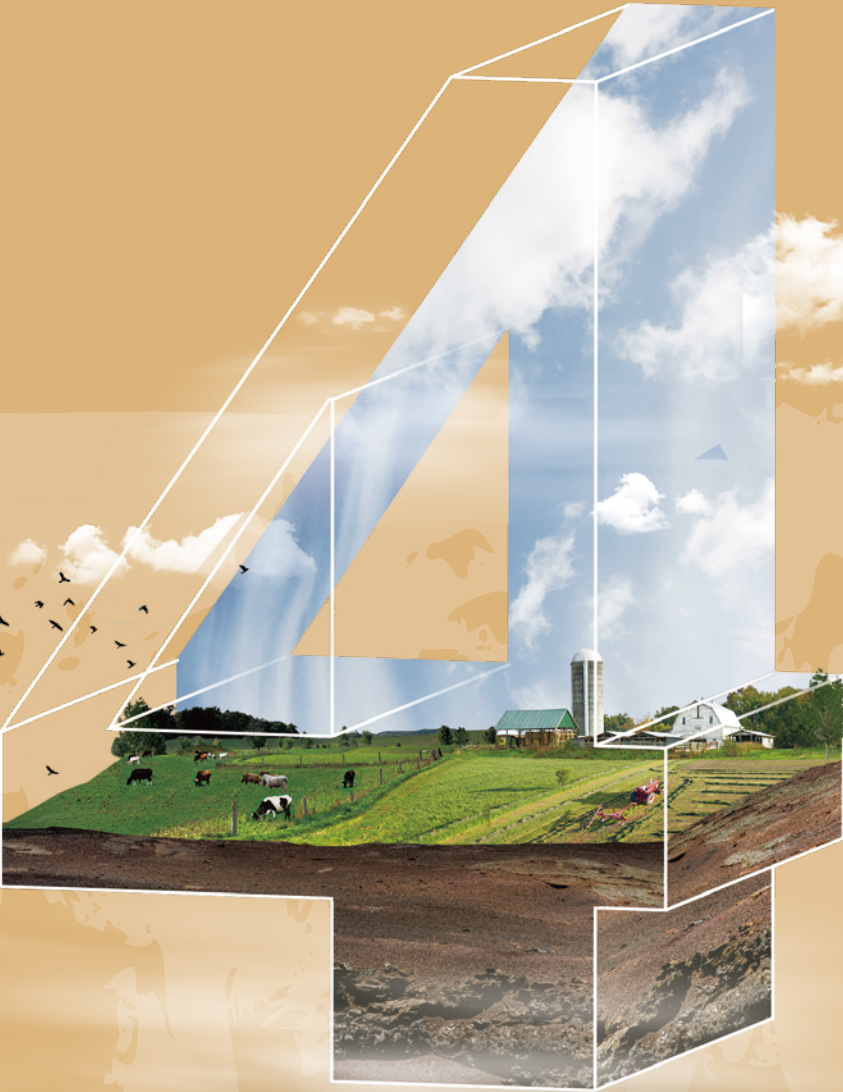


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图片来源: CWH
Source: CWH



IV 可持续海外投资与可持续农产品贸易

Sustainable Overseas Investment and Agricultural Trade

在全球应对气候变化背景下，可持续农产品供应链正逐步成为世界关注的焦点。中国是全球重要的农产品贸易市场，国际农产品的稳定供应与可持续发展，对我国粮食安全、粮农保障起到重要作用。近年来，中国与巴西农产品进出口贸易呈快速增长趋势。鉴于中巴农产品贸易关系日益密切，降低农产品生产贸易产生的环境社会风险，确保粮食供应链安全，成为中巴合作的重点议题之一。

通过前期工作，GEI已与中国、巴西农业可持续发展方面的利益相关方充分交流，并达成初步合作意向，共同推动中巴农牧产品供应链的可持续发展，实现两国应对气候变化、粮食安全、生态保护等目标。2022年，GEI继续与重点相关方进行具体合作，探索可持续牛肉、大豆等重点农产品的双边贸易路径和实践。

The sustainable agricultural supply chain generally becomes the world's focus in addressing global climate change. China is a major importer of agricultural products globally, and the stable supply and sustainable development of agricultural products are critical to China's agriculture and food security. In recent years, China and Brazil have enhanced bilateral trade in agricultural goods. Given the increasingly deepened relationship between China and Brazil in agricultural products, reducing potential environmental and social risks caused by increasing agricultural trade and ensuring the food supply chain security has become a critical issue of Brazil-China cooperation.

For the past few years, GEI has built relationships with stakeholders from China and Brazil in sustainable agriculture and initiated preliminary cooperation to promote sustainable agriculture supply chains in both countries and realize the two countries' targets on climate change tackling, food safety, and ecological conservation. In 2022, GEI cooperated with key stakeholders to explore methods for bilateral trade of pivotal agricultural products such as sustainable beef and soybeans.

4.1 中国-巴西可持续发展合作

Brazil-China Cooperation on Sustainable Development

2022年3月8日，GEI、马托格罗索州政府、马托格罗索农业和畜牧业联合会和马托格罗索州肉类研究所共同在线签署了可持续肉类产品价值链合作谅解备忘录。该备忘录是中国非政府组织首次与巴西州政府在可持续农业领域签署的合作协议，共同致力于促进中巴可持续肉类产品价值链和中国低碳畜牧业的可持续发展，将有助于推动中巴两国应对气候变化、保证粮食安全和实现碳中和目标。

在埃及举办的《联合国气候变化框架公约》缔约方会议第二十七届会议（UNFCCC COP27）上，GEI与巴西重要区域政府部门——法定亚马逊地区签署合作谅解备忘录。该谅解备忘录签署之后，双方将共同推动更多来自中国和巴西法定亚马逊地区的利益相关方在可持续农业发展、大宗农产品贸易、食品安全与卫生、森林恢复、可持续能源、城市基础设施建设等多个领域开展交流、探讨合作。



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On March 8, 2022, GEI, the Mato Grosso State Government, the Federation of Agriculture and Livestock of Mato Grosso (FAMATO), and the Mato Grosso Meat Institute signed online a Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation on Sustainable Meat Value Chain. This MoU is the first cooperation agreement signed between a Chinese NGO and the Brazilian state government in the field of sustainable agriculture, which will promote the sustainable development of the Brazil-China meat value chain and China's low-carbon livestock and help the two countries to address climate change, ensure food security, and achieve carbon neutrality.

At the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP27), GEI and the Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon jointly held a side event at the Legal Amazon Pavilion. GEI signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon, laying the foundation for implementing sustainable trade and financing cooperation between China and Brazil, especially with the nine Brazilian states in the Amazon region.





4.2 可持续农产品贸易链追溯

Traceability in the Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chain

2022年8月，GEI启动“中国-巴西牛肉供应链追溯系统建立与试点”项目。基于该项目，GEI与中国物品编码中心（GS1中国）达成了合作协议，共同开展跨境追溯系统的技术开发。同时，GEI与巴西马托格罗索州肉类研究所达成合作协议，梳理马托格罗索州牛肉出口中国的供应链基础情况，筛选并邀请企业参与项目试点。

目前，GEI已完成“中国-巴西牛肉供应链追溯体系研究”，梳理了中国-巴西牛肉进出口供应链现状，以及中国、巴西与国际上现有的农业畜牧业产品追溯的体系、政策、工具等现状，对建立中国-巴西牛肉供应链追溯提供了参考建议。下一步，GEI将研究中国、巴西与欧美可持续农产品标准与指标，建议纳入追溯系统。

In August 2022, GEI launched the Establishment of the Brazil-China Beef Supply Chain Traceability System Pilot Project. GEI and GS1 China agreed to jointly develop the technology of a cross-border traceability system. Besides, GEI and Mato Grosso Meat Institute decided to research the supply chain of beef exportation from the state of Mato Grosso to China and select certain enterprises for the pilot project.

So far, GEI has completed the study of the Brazil-China beef supply chain traceability system, which analyzed the status quo of the Brazil-China beef import and export supply chain, as well as the existing systems, policies, and tools for traceability of agricultural and livestock products in China, Brazil and internationally. In the next step, GEI will study the standards and indicators of sustainable agricultural products in China, Brazil, Europe, and the United States.

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GEI与巴西法定亚马逊地区签署合作谅解备忘录
GEI signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon





V 中国-东盟红树林保护

ASEAN-China Mangrove Forest Protection

红树林是地球上重要的湿地生态系统之一。中国-东盟区域是全球红树林分布最主要的区域之一，有着世界上超过30%的红树林面积，形成的生态廊道为红树林中的动植物、迁飞鸟类提供栖息和觅食之所，同时也为沿海居民提供了重要的生活资源和安全保障。然而，人类的生产生活正在导致红树林面积不断减少。目前，全球红树林面积正以每年21,200公顷的面积在减少，东盟各国的红树林也正在以每年0.25-20%不等的速率退化。

中国红树林天然分布于海南、广东、广西、福建、浙江及香港、澳门和台湾等8个省区。中国是世界上少数红树林面积净增加的国家之一。目前，我国已经建立了以红树林为主要保护对象的自然保护区近30个，占全国现有红树林面积的74.8%。

Mangrove forest is one of the most critical wetland ecosystems that keep coastal zones healthy. The ASEAN-China region is the main mangrove distribution area, housing more than 30% of all mangroves on earth. Mangroves provide habitats for animals and plants, especially migratory birds, and livelihood opportunities for coastal communities. However, human activity is leading to global mangrove loss. Current data suggest an average global mangrove loss of 21,200 hectares annually. According to FAO's report, the world has lost around 3.6 million hectares of mangroves since 1980, equivalent to an alarming 20 percent loss of the total mangrove area. The mangrove forests in ASEAN countries are also degrading at a rate ranging from 0.25-20% per year.

China's mangroves are naturally distributed in eight provinces and regions, including Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan. China is one of the few countries in the world that have seen a net increase in mangrove area. At present, China has established nearly 30 nature reserves with mangroves as the main protection object, accounting for 74.8% of the existing mangrove area in the country.

5.1 中国福建：漳州红树林修复

Fujian, China: Mangrove Rehabilitation in Zhangzhou

2022年，在中华环境保护基金会、哈啰公益基金的支持下，GEI正式启动福建漳州红树林修复保护项目，修复地点位于浮宫镇九龙江口。该区域曾广泛分布红树林，但由于水产养殖、江口采砂、海岸开发，以及外来物种互花米草入侵等问题，导致当地红树林退化。

2022年3月，GEI与漳州市龙海区林业局浮宫林业工作站合作，开展外来物种互花米草清除工作，并进行本土红树树种种植（以秋茄为主，其他本地树种还包括三年生桐花树和白骨壤）和后期抚育工作。同时，项目还开展了海漂垃圾清理和以红树林生态系统保护为主题的宣传教育活动。截止2022年底，福建漳州红树林修复保护项目共修复福建龙海九龙江口省级自然保护区内的6亩红树林。



GEI福建漳州红树林修复地
GEI mangrove restoration project site in Zhengzhou, Fujian

In 2022, with the support of the China Environmental Protection Foundation (CEPF) and Hellobike Low Carbon Fund, GEI officially launched the mangrove restoration and conservation project in Zhangzhou, Fujian Province. The project site is located at the Jiulong River estuary in Fugong Town. Mangroves were once widespread in the area, but they are severely degraded due to aquaculture, riverbed and estuarine sand mining, coastal development, and the invasion of the smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), an invasive plant on the coast of China that replaces native vegetation and has a severe negative impact on local ecosystems.

Since March 2022, GEI has worked with the Fugong Forestry Workstation of the Longhai District Forestry Bureau in Zhangzhou City to carry out the removal of the exotic species of Mutual Flowering Rice Grass, as well as the planting of native mangrove species (mainly Autumn Eggplant, other native species also include three-year-old *Aegiceras* and *Avicennia marina*) and post-cultivation work. The project also carried out marine drifting litter removal and public education activities with the theme of mangrove ecosystem protection. By the end of 2022, the project had restored a total of 6 acres of mangroves in the Jiulongji-angkou Provincial Nature Reserve, Fujian Province.

5.2

缅甸德林达依：红树林保护与社区发展

Tanintharyi Region, Myanmar:
Mangrove Conservation and
Community Development

在缅甸德林达依省，红树林是当地薪材的主要来源之一。由于该地区仍在向采伐者发放木炭经营许可，红树林砍伐情况严重，红树林生态系统受到极大威胁。为此，GEI与缅甸在地伙伴机构MFA多次为缅甸政府部门、高校、NGO和社区代表举行可持续社区协议保护机制分享会，从不同利益相关方角度交流和讨论德林达依省红树林保护方案和实践经验。

2022年初，在与缅甸德林达依省林业部的紧密沟通下，GEI和缅甸在地伙伴MFA合力推动Pyin Bu Nge、Khanti和Pyin Bu Gyi社区内红树林申请成为公共保护林(Protected Public Forests, PPF)。目前，三个社区的红树林已正式成为PPF。在社区协议保护的模式下，红树林社区居民的保护意识有所提升，社区周边的非法采伐受到一定遏制。基于保护范围和成效，项目提出未来扩大保护面积，进一步有效提高红树林区域之间的连通性，促进当地红树林生态系统恢复。

缅甸德林达依工作人员正在进行红树林生态巡护
The staff are conducting mangrove ecological patrol in the
Tanintharyi Region, Myanmar





Mangroves are one of the primary sources of fuelwood in the Tanintharyi Region, Myanmar, and the illegal logging of mangroves significantly threatens the ecological health of the mangrove ecosystem for charcoal and firewood. GEI and MFA, our local partner organization in Myanmar, have hosted several workshops regarding Community Conservation Concession Agreement (CCCA) System for representatives from Myanmar government departments, universities, NGOs, and local communities to share experiences on mangrove conservation.

In 2022, cooperating with the Region Forest Department of Tanintharyi Region, MFA has successfully applied the mangrove forests in Pyin Bu Nge, Khanti, and Pyin Bu Gyi to be the Protected Public Forests (PPF). Under the CCCA System, the residents' awareness of the importance of mangrove forests has been effectively improved, and illegal logging activities have been alleviated.

中国-东盟区域合作：红树林保护地一线工作者交流 5.3

ASEAN-China Regional Cooperation:
Communication among Frontline Mangrove Conservationists

2022年4月，GEI联合红树林基金会 (MCF) 共同主办“中国-东盟红树林修复与合理利用分享会”，超过80名来自中国及东盟国家的红树林保护地一线工作人员参加了本次会议。来自印度尼西亚YAGASU基金会、菲律宾Oceanus保护中心、亚太地区社区林业培训中心 (RECOFTC)、广西红树林生态研究中心、厦门大学的一线保护者和生态专家，分享了各自参与的红树林修复经验和红树林合理利用研究。

本次会议希望通过分享中国及东盟相关国家在红树林生态系统修复及合理利用方面的优秀案例，为中国-东盟区域红树林保护工作提供借鉴，同时进一步提升中国与东盟各国红树林保护地一线工作人员对红树林修复与管理的认知和了解。

In April 2022, GEI and the Mangrove Foundation (MCF) co-hosted the ASEAN-China Mangrove Restoration and Sustainable Use Seminar. More than 80 frontline conservationists from the mangrove reserves in China and ASEAN countries attended the meeting. Conservationists and ecologists from Yagasu Foundation (Indonesia), Oceanus Conservation (The Philippines), RECOFTC, Guangxi Mangrove Research Center, and Xiamen University shared their experiences in mangrove conservation and restoration.

This seminar aimed to provide references for future regional conservation work by sharing the successful experiences of mangrove restoration and sustainable management work in the ASEAN-China region and improve the frontline conservationists' capacities in mangrove rehabilitation and management.





VI 为海行动

Action for Ocean

2022年1月,GEI全球环境创意基金办公室(GEIF)设立赠款基金项目——海洋专项基金。海洋专项基金希望吸引有意愿参与海洋保护的个人、企业、基金会等的资助,以赠款管理和平台支持的形式,支持更多海洋保护专业机构通过探索不同的理念和方式,以创新性和示范性的手法,共同解决我们面临的海洋环境问题和挑战,实现海洋的可持续发展,助力生态文明建设。

在The David and Lucile Packard Foundation的支持下,GEI海洋专项基金启动了第一个赠款计划——“为海行动”。该计划由GEI和北京市企业家环保基金会(SEE基金会)共同发起,以鼓励更多新兴力量参与到海洋保护工作中来,为其提供相关发展机会。“为海行动”第一期共支持了16家海洋保护机构开展项目,项目领域主要包括:可持续渔业与社区发展、关键生态系统和关键物种保护,项目地涉及广东、海南、福建、浙江、河北省等地区。

In January 2022, Global Environmental Innovation Fund (GEIF) set up a special fund for marine conservation. In the form of grant management and platform support, the Marine Special Fund aims to attract funding from individuals, corporations, foundations, and other stakeholders and support more professional organizations in marine conservation to solve marine environmental issues and achieve sustainable development with innovative and exemplary approaches.

With the support of The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, GEI Marine Special Fund and Beijing Entrepreneur Environmental Protection Foundation (SEE Foundation) jointly launched the grant program – Action for Ocean – in 2022. The Program focuses on involving more emerging organizations in marine conservation and providing them with more development opportunities. In the first phase, the Program supported 16 marine conservation organizations to conduct projects in sustainable fisheries and community development, critical ecosystem conservation, and key species conservation in Guangdong, Hainan, Fujian, Zhejiang, and Hebei Province.



中国科学院海洋研究所指导渔民种植海草
Fishers are planting seagrass guided by IOCAS

关键生态系统保护 6.1

Critical Ecosystem Conservation

部分项目概述 The Summary of Partial Projects

中国科学院海洋研究所已完成海草床科普网站的搭建工作, 撰写科普文章1篇《黄河三角洲日本鳗草消失之谜》, 开展了海草床生态修复渔民培训, 组建了一支由21位渔民组成的海草修复团队。此外, 其通过根状茎绑石法, 完成10万株海草移植工作, 修复面积约5公顷。

Institute of Oceanology Chinese Academy of Sciences (IOCAS) has completed a seagrass beds scientific education website, published the article *The Mysterious Disappearance of Japanese Eelgrass in the Yellow River Delta*, trained fishers in seagrass beds restoration, and formed a restoration team consisting of 21 fishers. In addition, IOCAS completed the transplantation of 100,000 seagrass plants by anchoring a transplanting unit (PU) with rhizomes and roots and restored an area of about 5 hectares.

关键物种保护 6.2

Key Species Conservation

华侨大学在福建省开展中国鲎资源及鲎育幼栖息地分布特点调查, 在广东省开展湛江市硇洲镇海滩幼鲎栖息地及人类干扰调查, 并在湛江硇洲镇黑石屿民宿建立了中国首个“鲎保护社区”。此外, 华侨大学还编制了《中国鲎苗种科学放流手册》, 同时选择集美鳌园向海潮间带作为鲎增殖放流试点并进行放流, 与当地政府共建立“为海行动”鲎种群保育科学放流示范点。

Huaqiao University surveyed the distribution of Chinese horseshoe crabs and the characteristics of horseshoe crabs nursery habitat in Fujian Province and researched the habitat of young horseshoe crabs in the coastal beaches and human interferences in Naozhou County, Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province. The University also compiled the *Scientific Release Manual for Horseshoe Crabs* in China and selected the intertidal zone of Aoyuan in Jimei, Fujian Province, as a pilot site for horseshoe crabs nurse and release. Besides, the University established the Actions for the Ocean Horseshoe Crabs Conservation and Scientific Release Pilot Site with the local government.

华侨大学组织举行鲎放流活动
Huaqiao University conducted the horseshoe crabs release activity



6.3

可持续渔业与社区发展

Sustainable Fisheries and Community Development

舟山市蓝海公益服务发展中心成功招募生态共富研习社社员40人，发掘骨干4人。中心与舟山市渔民培训中心及衢山田涂渔嫂协会签署合作协议初步达成渔民生态共富特色培训课程合作，授牌“东海生态共富研习社”。此外，中心在浙江海洋大学举办了“让蓝色成为共同富裕的亮丽底色学术沙龙”。

Zhoushan Blue Sea Center successfully recruited 40 new members for the Ecological Research and Study Center and promoted four key personnel. The Center signed a cooperation agreement with Zhoushan Fishers' Training Center and Qushan Tiantu Fisherman's Wives Association and initially agreed to develop unique training courses and license the study center as the "East China Sea Ecological Co-enrichment Study Center." Besides, the Center held a conference regarding community-based marine conservation at Zhejiang Ocean University.



■ GEI参加了由舟山市蓝海公益服务发展中心举办的培训课程

GEI attended the training workshop hosted by Zhoushan Blue Sea Center



VII 全球环境创意基金

Global Environmental Innovation Fund (GEIF)

2016年, GEI成立全球环境创意基金 (GEIF), 由布莱蒙基金会 (blue moon fund) 提供种子资金, 旨在推动GEI的项目发展, 并在全球范围内探索和实践创新型环境与发展机制、模式和解决方案。

作为储备金和再授权平台, GEIF帮助GEI与重要合作伙伴进行更为紧密的合作, 共同实现国内外可持续发展和生态保护目标。GEIF将建立包括非政府组织、顾问、基金会、私营企业, 以及不同地区和国家政府在内的合作伙伴关系。GEIF期待与利益相关者与合作伙伴建立合作, 调动和整合更多资源, 以实现中国和全球的可持续发展。

Established by Global Environmental Institute (GEI) in 2016 with seed funding from the blue moon fund, Global Environmental Innovation Fund (GEIF) aims to advance the course of GEI and contribute to global efforts to explore and practice innovative environmental and development mechanisms, models, and solutions.

As a reserve fund and re-granting platform, GEIF enables GEI to collaborate and work closely with critical partners to realize sustainable development and ecological protection in China and abroad. GEIF's network includes partners from NGOs, consultants, foundations, private firms, and governments from diverse regions and countries. GEIF looks forward to cooperating with these stakeholders and partners to mobilize and integrate more resources to achieve sustainable development.

7.1 师法自然专项基金

Inspiration from Nature Sustainable Community Development Fund

2022年上半年,GEIF完成了“格聂神山妇女赋能”项目和“格聂云合中心”项目的执行。2022年9月,师法自然专项基金召开第五次理事会。经过4年管理,专项基金已完成使命,孵化出一个民办非企业单位和一个社会企业,完成了既定项目工作和品牌建设。师法自然专项基金在完成最后的项目工作和余款执行后,逐步关闭。



In the first half of 2022, GEIF completed the Genie Mountain Women's Empowerment Project and the Genieyunhe Ecological Education Center Pilot Project. In September 2022, the Inspiration from Nature Sustainable Community Development Fund held its fifth board meeting. After four years of implementation, the Fund has set up a civil society organization and a social enterprise and supports them established their mission, vision and core-value. After completing the final project work and the last budget execution, the Fund has closed in 2022.

7.2 GEIF专项基金

GEIF Special Fund



2022年,GEI海洋保护项目组完成了由GEIF专项基金支持的“修复和保护东亚-东南亚红树林走廊带的研究”项目和“中缅渔业及水生野生动物保护合作研究”项目。项目为中国-东盟地区红树林保护工作和中国、缅甸渔业可持续发展提供了参考,并通过落地项目的开展,将中国在红树林保护和渔业管理方面的成功经验引入缅甸。

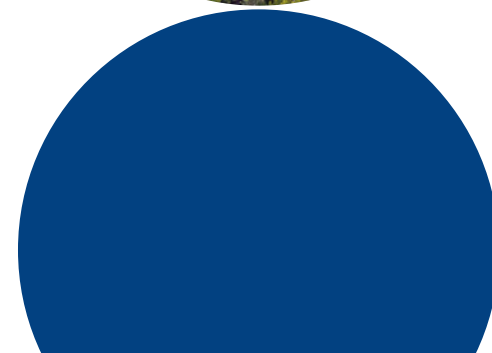
In 2022, the GEI Marine Conservation Program completed the Study on the Restoration and Conservation of the Mangrove Eco-corridor in East Asia and Southeast Asia and the Research of Myanmar-China Fishery and Aquatic Wild Animal Conservation, supported by the GEIF Special Fund. The projects provided references for mangrove conservation in the ASEAN-China region and sustainable development of fisheries in China and Myanmar. Through the pilot projects in Myanmar, GEI introduced China's successful experience in mangrove conservation and fisheries management to Myanmar.

7.3 万木林专项基金

Wanmu Forest Fund

2022年,“建州万木林森林学校项目”顺利启动。2022年初,项目进行了前期调研工作,对森林学校的选址和设计方案进行了规划。受疫情等多方面因素的影响,项目在2022年下半年遇到了一些困难,项目进度放缓。在多方努力下,2022年底,万木林森林学校设计规划工作已顺利完成。

In early 2022, a preliminary study was conducted for the Jianzhou Wanmu Forest Ecological Protection and Development Fund Project, and the project team confirmed the site and design of the forest school. Due to the pandemic and other unpredictable reasons, the project met some difficulties, and the process slackened. With the efforts of various quarters, the design of the Wanmulin Forest School were completed by the end of 2022.





VIII 加强区域合作, 促进生态系统保护

Boosting Regional Cooperation and Promoting Ecological Conservation

区域合作是经济发展的一种选择, 也是保护环境、打击非法贸易、维护生态平衡的有效途径。为共同解决区域环境问题, 促进区域共同发展, GEI建立了“中非民间生物多样性保护平台”和“东亚-东南亚社区保护网络”两个区域合作平台, 为中国和非洲地区生物多样性保护以及东亚-东南亚以社区为主导的生态保护与可持续发展提供了交流、沟通机会, 帮助不同利益相关方共同实现区域生态保护和可持续发展。

同时, 作为中国最早“走出去”的环境NGO, GEI始终坚持推动多元主体的对话协作, 帮助非国家主体参与全球治理, 带动中国NGO“走出去”, 提升本土机构在国际重大会议上的参与度和影响力, 同时维系伙伴关系, 促进国际合作。

Regional cooperation is an option for economic development and an effective way to protect the environment, combat illegal trade, and maintain ecological balance. To solve environmental problems and promote regional development, GEI has established two regional cooperation platforms – The Africa-China CSOs Biodiversity Dialogue Platform and the East and Southeast Asia Community Conservation Network (EASACCN) to provide communication channels for stakeholders from Africa and East and Southeast Asia to promote biodiversity conservation, community-based ecological conservation, and sustainable development in these areas.

As one of the first Chinese environmental NGOs to “go global,” GEI is consistently promoting dialogue and collaboration among multiple actors, supporting non-state actors to participate in global governance, encouraging Chinese NGOs “going global,” and enhancing the participation and influence of Chinese organizations in major international conferences.

8.1

中非民间生物多样性对话平台

The Africa-China CSOs Biodiversity Dialogue Platform

2020年,GEI携手非洲野生动物基金会(AWF),共同建立“中非民间生物多样性对话平台”,成员包括中国公民生物多样性保护联盟(CSAB-C)和非洲公民社会联盟(ACBA)在内的160多家民间机构。平台旨在开展中非民间对话、案例分享和项目合作,并在生物多样性公约及气候公约大会上共同开展活动,是中非民间自然保护交流的重要桥梁。

2022年,平台举办了三场应对气候变化和保护生物多样性协同治理主题的网络研讨会,协调平台成员和中非不同利益相关方参与联合国气候变化大会和生物多样性大会等国际环境会议,并在云南昆明举办了“你我皆自然:姆卡帕非洲野生动物摄影作品展”。

The Africa-China CSOs Biodiversity Dialogue Platform was established in 2020 by GEI and Africa Wildlife Foundation to encourage Civil Society Organizations to collaborate on biodiversity conservation. More than 160 CSOs from China and Africa, including the Civil Society Alliance for Biodiversity Conservation (CSABC) from China and African CSOs Biodiversity Alliance (ACBA), have joined the Platform. The Platform aims to contribute with member organizations to achieving the global targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and solidly supporting indigenous peoples and local communities in biodiversity conservation.

In 2022, the Platform hosted three webinars about the synergies between climate change adaptation and biodiversity, coordinated stakeholders to participate in global environmental conferences, and organized a wildlife photography exhibition in Kunming, Yunnan Province.

8.2

东亚-东南亚社区保护网络

East and Southeast Asia Community Conservation Network (EASACCN)

东亚和东南亚地区因复杂多样的气候和地貌，孕育了丰富而独特的生态系统，是世界生物多样性最丰富的地区之一。然而，该地区也面临着森林退化、种群和栖息地减少和非法野生动物贸易等问题的严重威胁。由于该地区地理地貌和生态廊道的连接性，以及区域内存在的大量原住民社区，这些环境威胁需要由原住民社区和当地社会组织参与的区域性共同合作解决。为此，来自8个区域内国家的11家NGO和CSO于2021年共同发起成立了“东亚-东南亚社区保护网络(EASACCN)”以推动东亚-东南亚地区的生物多样性保护。

通过与网络成员的合作，EASACCN已在中国、老挝、缅甸、印尼和泰国的20个社区建立了6个试点项目，内容涉及打击跨境野生动物非法贸易、基于社区的红树林保护和偏远社区的可再生能源发展。截至目前，网络已在东盟地区修复超过12,000公顷的红树林，并在19个村庄的参与下，种植了150,000颗红树种子。此外，EASACCN还在中老边境支持了两个村庄的26户当地居民参与巡护，保护了约20,000公顷的野生动物栖息地；同时建立了130,000元人民币的滚动基金，用于当地社区发展可持续生计和打击野生动物非法贸易。



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The unique and critical ecosystems in East and Southeast Asia possess the wealthiest biodiversity, which is, on the other hand, threatened by deforestation, rapid loss of biodiversity and habitats, as well as illegal wildlife trade (IWT). Due to the geographic networks, ecological corridors, and densely populated indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC), these environmental issues can only be addressed by regional collaborative approaches with the participation of domestic CSOs and IPLC. Therefore, in 2021, 11 environmental NGOs and CSOs from 8 countries initiated the East and Southeast Asia Community Conservation Network (EASACCN).

Working with members, EASACCN established six pilot projects in China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Indonesia, and Thailand, involving 20 communities. The projects focus on combatting cross-border Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT), community-based mangrove conservation, and renewable energy development in remote communities. In general, we helped enhance the preservation of the 12,000-ha mangrove forest. More than 150,000 seedlings have been planted for restoration with the participation of 19 villages; two villages with 26 households were engaged near the China-Laos border to protect nearly 20,000 ha of wildlife habitat and established 130,000 RMB of rotating funds in two villages to develop sustainable livelihoods against IWT.



IX 提升中国NGO国际领导力

Promoting Chinese NGOs' Leadership in Global Governance

为推动气候变化全球行动,助力气候变化与生物多样性保护协同发展,GEI在2022年中致力于将中国声音,特别是中国非国家主体积极应对全球气候变化的声音,带去了国内外重大会议。

To promote the synergies between climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation, GEI was dedicated to making the Chinese voice, especially the voice from the non-state actors, be heard on the global stage by actively participating in several domestic and international environmental conferences.

9.1

中国-东盟 合作推动可再生能源发展与落实气候承诺目标 进展分享与研讨会

Workshop on ASEAN-China Cooperation to Promote Renewable Energy Development and Contribute to NDCs

2022年5月31日，在气候变化全球行动（GCAI）的指导下，GEI召开了“中国-东盟合作推动可再生能源发展与落实气候承诺目标进展分享与研讨会”，分享我们在印度尼西亚和越南推动可再生能源发展研究的项目成果。来自印尼、越南和中国的气候专家、政府官员、金融机构和能源公司代表参加了本次研讨会，共同讨论了中国-东盟地区的可再生能源发展趋势、政策驱动、投资前景和商业运营模式等热点问题。

On May 31, 2022, under the guidance of the Global Climate Action Initiative (GCAI), GEI hosted the "Workshop on ASEAN-China Cooperation to Promote Renewable Energy Development and Contribute to NDCs" to share our research and project achievements of promoting renewable energy development in Indonesia and Vietnam in the past two years. Experts, government officials, financial institutions, and energy companies from Indonesia, Vietnam, and China participated in this workshop and discussed the popular and trending topics regarding regional renewable policy and economic trends in the ASEAN-China region.



2022第四届海洋公益论坛 9.2

2022 China Ocean NGO Forum



2022年10月28日-30日，第四届海洋公益论坛在江苏南通如东县举办，并在北京、厦门和深圳设置了分会场。本次论坛的主题为“海洋公益的未来十年”，论坛邀请了来自政府、科研院校、公益环保机构、企业、社区代表等多方共同探讨未来十年海洋公益的发展。

本届论坛由自然保护公益伙伴计划秘书处作为指导单位，北京市企业家环保基金会（SEE基金会）和联合国开发计划署全球环境基金小额赠款计划（UNDP-GEF-GSP）联合主办，青岛市海洋生态研究会承办。GEI作为支持方参与了本届论坛的主论坛，并与SEE基金会联合主办了“为海行动——海洋保护的社区力量”分论坛。分论坛以“为海行动”社区参与保护为主题，邀请了海洋保护专家学者、受计划资助NGO和科研院校代表，共同探讨社区在可持续渔业、关键生态系统和物种保护中的重要性，以及基于社区的海洋保护的未来发展方向等。

From October 28th to 30th, 2022, the 4th China Ocean NGO Forum was held simultaneously in Nantong, Jiangsu, Beijing, Xiamen, and Shenzhen. The theme of this year's forum is "The Next Ten Years of China Ocean NGO." Representatives from the government, scientific institutions, environmental NGOs, enterprises, and local communities participated and discussed the development of marine conservation and the role of NGOs in the next ten years.

As a co-host of the forum, GEI, cooperating with the SEE Foundation, hosted the sub-forum of "Actions for the Ocean: The Power of Community-based Ocean Conservation." The forum invited marine conservation experts, scholars, and NGO and academic institution representatives to discuss the importance of community-participated mechanisms in sustainable fisheries, critical ecosystems, and species protection.

9.3 《湿地公约》第十四届缔约方大会

The 14th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (COP14)

2022年11月5日至13日,《湿地公约》第十四届缔约方大会(COP14)在湖北武汉和瑞士日内瓦举办,会议主题为“珍爱湿地,人与自然和谐共生”。这是中国首次承办该国际会议,作为COP14主席国全面领导公约事务。11月12日,GEI、国际鹤类基金会(ICF)、自然资源保护协会(NRDC)、保护国际基金会(CI)和武汉大学环境法研究所(RIEL),共同举办了《湿地公约》第十四届缔约方大会“跨区域湿地行动:连接人、物种和栖息地”主题论坛。

本次论坛聚焦跨区域湿地保护行动,分享了中国与东亚、东南亚、大洋洲等区域的跨区域联合保护优秀实践和案例,并邀请了政府机构、公益组织、研究机构、学校和社区、企业等利益相关方代表,共同探讨了如何构建湿地物种和栖息地保护共同行动机制,搭建跨区域湿地保护协作平台和网络,实现人、物种和湿地栖息地保护的有效连接。



From November 5 to 13, the 14th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (COP14) was hosted in China's Wuhan and Switzerland's Geneva. It was the first time the conference was held in China, as the world's most populous nation highlights the harmony between humanity and nature while pushing for modernization. On November 12, GEI, the International Crane Foundation (ICF), the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Conservation International (CI), and the Research Institute of Environmental Law of Wuhan University (RIEL), jointly hosted the Ramsar COP14's theme forum "Transregional Actions on Wetland Conservation: Connecting People, Species, and Habitats."

This forum focused on cross-regional wetland conservation actions. Speakers and guests from different research fields shared their excellent practices and case studies of cross-regional cooperation between China and East Asia, Southeast Asia, Oceania, and other regions. The forum invited people from government agencies, non-profit organizations, research institutions, schools, local communities, enterprises, and other relevant stakeholders to discuss how to organize and operate a joint action for wetland species and habitat protection and establish a cross-regional wetland conservation platform and network, to create the effective connection of people, species, and wetland habitats.

9.4 《联合国气候变化框架公约》缔约方会议第二十七届会议

The 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP27)

2022年11月，在埃及沙姆沙伊赫举行的《联合国气候变化框架公约》缔约方会议第二十七届会议（UNFCCC COP27）上，GEI主办和参与了多个重要边会活动，包括气候变化南南合作高级别论坛、中国-亚马逊地区合作展望：可持续国际供应链、通过推动刚果盆地可持续投资与贸易，保护森林生态，缓解气候影响和提高当地福利、能源可及性，以及社区主导的气候适应：中国、东南亚和非洲案例分享，并在大会新闻直播厅进行了“生物多样性保护与应对气候变化协同”新闻发布会。

The 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) took place from 6-20 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. GEI hosted and attended a series of side events, including a high-level forum on South-South Cooperation to Address Climate Change, Prospects for Sino-Amazonian Cooperation - Sustainability in the Global Supply Chain, Energy Access and Community-led Adaptation: Cases from China, Southeast Asia, and Learning for Africa, the meeting - Promoting Sustainable Investment and Trade in the Congo Basin to Protect Forest Ecosystems, Reduce Climate Impacts and Benefit Local People - at the COMIFAC-ECCA Initiatives Pavilion, and held a press conference at the UN Climate Conference Press Center.

应对气候变化南南合作高级别论坛，由中国生态环境部气候变化司和联合国人人享有可持续能源组织共同主办，生态环境部对外合作与交流中心、国家气候战略中心、“一带一路”GEI共同承办，习近平主席特别代表、中国气候变化事务特使解振华，中国气候变化谈判代表团团长、生态环境部副部长赵英民出席论坛开幕式并致辞，哥斯达黎加、柬埔寨、喀麦隆、安提瓜和巴布达、斐济、汤加等发展中国家部长和部长级代表，《联合国气候变化框架公约》秘书处，以及国际机构有关负责人出席论坛并发言。此外，论坛播放了GEI制作的气候变化南南合作纪录片——《行动在非洲：中国气候变化南南合作》，直观展示了中国对非洲地区的气候变化物资援助，给在场嘉宾留下了深刻印象。



GEI举办“通过推动刚果盆地可持续投资与贸易保护森林生态，缓解气候影响和提高当地福利”主题边会
GEI successfully held the side event at the COMIFAC-ECCA initiatives Pavilion during UNFCCC COP27



COP27南南



The High-Level Forum on South-South Cooperation to Address Climate Change was jointly organized by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China and the United Nations Organization "Sustainable Energy for All," co-hosted by GEI. Ministers and ministerial representatives of developing countries such as Costa Rica, Cambodia, Cameroon, Antigua, and Barbuda, Fiji, and Tonga, the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations World Food Programme, and the World Resources Institute, Relevant heads of international institutions such as the Energy Foundation attended the Forum and made speeches. GEI's documentary, *China's South-South Cooperation on Climate Change*, was displayed at the Forum. It showed China's climate change aid to Ghana through the lens and impressed the forum participants from different countries.

9.5 《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会

Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP15)

当地时间12月9日, GEI等中国民间机构在蒙特利尔《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会 (COP15) 会议期间举办了持续一整天的“加强非国家主体共同行动, 支持生物多样性保护与绿色发展共赢”主题论坛, 来自中国和世界各地的民间组织、企业机构的40多位嘉宾进行了深度分享和交流。公约秘书处执行秘书穆雷玛 (Elizabeth Maruma) 也在百忙中参加了研讨会并与中国民间组织对话。

COP15会议期间, GEI举办和参加了一系列会议和座谈活动, 其中包括:



1 生物多样性保护行动沙龙

首先, GEI作为牵头主办方, 与非洲野生动物基金会、非洲CSO联盟合作, 设置了非国家主体代表招待会、中非青年圆桌对话、非洲民间自主承诺主题边会等3个主题活动。

2 COP2COP资源调动协作圆桌会议

此外, GEI作为嘉宾参加了由CBD秘书处牵头举办的“COP2COP资源调动协作圆桌会议”, 介绍了GEI在社区的工作, 并提出了基于社区的解决方案。

3 “共生智慧”主题展览

大会举办期间, GEI作为联合主办方举办了“共生的智慧: 本地社区对生物多样性保护的传统、贡献和未来”中国角边会及相关展览, 用视频的方式展示了我们在三江源、缅甸以及非洲的保护工作。

4 第三届中魁合作论坛

受中国驻蒙特利尔总领馆的邀请, GEI作为圆桌嘉宾参与了第三届中魁合作论坛。本届论坛以“生物多样性保护: 地方在行动”为主题, GEI同与会嘉宾分享了我们在国际合作方面的实践与经验。



On December 9th, Global Environmental Institute, collaborating with other Chinese NGOs, held a one-day Action Zone Event – Strengthen Non-state Actors' Common Action to Support Win-Win Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development – at the CBD COP15 in Montreal, Canada. More than 40 guests from NGOs, businesses, and institutions worldwide participated in the event and shared their experiences. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, also joined the seminar and communicated the major biodiversity issues with Chinese NGO practitioners.

During the CBD COP15, GEI organized and participated in several events and symposiums and hosted a special project exhibition, including:

1 Biodiversity Conservation Salon

GEI, African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), and African CSOs Biodiversity Alliance (ACBA) hosted three events on the Africa-China youth conversation and African non-state actors' commitments.

2 COP2COP Roundtable

GEI was invited to be the guest speaker at the "COP2COP Resource Mobilization Collaboration Roundtable" and discussed the community-participated ecological conservation.

3 Sharing Wisdom Exhibition

Cooperating with Shan Shui Conservation Center, GEI showed our recent conservation work in a virtual way in Shanjiangyuan, China, Myanmar, and Africa.

4 The 3rd Sino-Quebec Cooperation Forum

GEI joined the "Biodiversity Conservation: Local Action" side event hosted by the General of the People's Republic of China, Montreal. As a roundtable guest, Dr. PENG Kui shared GEI's work on international cooperation.





X 公众传播

Public Communication

2022年,受新冠肺炎疫情等其他因素的影响,GEI线下举办的公众参与活动较往年有所减少。虽然我们与大家面对面交流的次数减少了,但我们对环境保护的热情从未减退。我们仍旧在全国各地,为关心、热爱地球母亲的朋友举办不同种类的宣传活动。

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other unpredictable factors in 2022, GEI held fewer in-person activities for public participation. Despite the decreasing face-to-face communication, our passion for environmental conservation has never diminished. We held many promotional activities nationwide for friends and partners who care about and love Mother Earth.

10.1

我与红树林： 中国-东盟儿童红树林绘画作品展

Speical Exhibition for "Mangrove and I:
ASEAN-China Children's Mangrove Art Competition"



2021年8月，GEI联合中国和东盟5国本土NGO共同举办“我与红树林：中国-东盟儿童红树林绘画比赛”。来自中国和东盟五个国家的4岁至16岁少年儿童参加了本次比赛，参赛作品总计188幅。比赛结束后，GEI启动“我与红树林：中国-东盟儿童红树林绘画作品展”，在昆明、北京、厦门、北海和成都进行了巡展。我们希望通过这些纯真、质朴、充满童趣又富有创造力的笔触，展现中国-东盟地区青少年儿童对红树林最真挚的热爱，从不同角度为观赏者呈现红树林的壮美与生命力。

2022年6月，20余个成都的亲子家庭参加了由GEI主办，方所成都店、自然圣境、鸣溪自然工作室承办的特别活动。通过红树林科普、红树林绘画以及趣味观展等方式，进一步了解了红树林的生态与保护知识。此外，参加活动的家庭还分别领取了一个“红树宝宝”（秋茄胚轴），在家中培育发芽。2022年下旬，这些“红树宝宝”被带回了它们的故乡——福建漳州，继续茁壮成长，守护沿海社区的安全。



■ 扫码查看参赛作品集
Scan the QR code to read the
competition art portfolio



In August 2021, Global Environmental Institute (GEI), cooperating with five local NGOs in ASEAN countries, organized the "Mangroves and I: ASEAN-China Children's Mangrove Art Competition." Children and teens between 6 and 16 from China, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines joined this competition. After the competition, GEI launched a special exhibition tour in Kunming, Beijing, Xiamen, Beihai, and Chengdu. We hope these naive brushstrokes, fantastic creativity, and a sincere love for mother nature will present the viewers with the most magnificent scenes of the coastal mangrove forest.

In June 2022, GEI presented the special exhibition of "Mangrove and I: ASEAN-China Children's Mangrove Art Competition" at Chengdu's Fangsuo Book Store. All the displayed artworks in the show were selected from the competition of the same title GEI hosted last year. More than 20 families from Chengdu attended the opening ceremony and enjoyed the interesting family-friendly event designed by GEI, Sacred Earth, and Mingxi Nature Studio.

Besides, GEI officially released the portfolio artbook of the competition and gave it as a present to all the participants. The artbook features 188 artworks by all the participants and contains the judges' comments from the views of biological, anthropology, and aesthetics and some interesting facts about mangrove forests.

10.3

你我皆自然：姆卡帕非洲野生动物摄影作品展

We are the Nature:
the Benjamin Mkapa African
Wildlife Photography Exhibition

In October 2022, GEI cooperated with the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) to host the Africa-China Biodiversity Conservation Popularization Campaign with a special wildlife photography exhibition in Kunming, Yunnan Province, China. The show and related scientific seminars successfully boosted people's understanding of wild animals and became an effective means of communication between China and African countries.

2022年10月，GEI携手非洲野生动物基金会（AWF），在昆明举办了“中非生物多样性保护科普宣传活动”，通过野生动物摄影图片展、专家讲解和研学活动等形式，提升了公众对野生动物的科学认知，促进了中非民间交流和友谊，为共建地球生命共同体做出贡献。

作为系列科普宣传活动（昆明站）的重要组成部分，“你我皆自然：姆卡帕非洲野生动物摄影作品展”于2022年10月29日至2023年1月31日在昆明动物园内展出。参展作品选自2021年首届“姆卡帕·非洲野生动物摄影大赛”的获奖摄影作品，共79幅。这些作品从全球50多个国家9,000多幅参赛作品中脱颖而出，展现出强烈的冲击力和震撼感。从非洲豹到大猩猩，从乞力马扎罗到南非外海，从保护英雄到志愿者，我们为参观者呈现了自然最波澜壮阔的一面。



The special exhibition - We are the Nature: Benjamin Mkapa African Wildlife Photography Awards - was displayed at the Kunming Zoo from October 29 to December 31, 2022. All 79 exhibition works were selected from the 2022 Benjamin Mkapa African Wildlife Photography Awards. These artworks stood out from more than 9,000 entries from more than 50 countries worldwide. From the tinny jumping spider to the giant African elephant, from Mount Kilimanjaro to the South African coast, and the conservation heroes and volunteers, the show unfolds the magnificence of nature in front of each visitor's eyes.

10.2

哈啰浮宫红树林种植体验

Hellobike Mangrove Planting in Fujian Province

2022年9月，中华环境保护基金会、哈啰和GEI共同举办了“哈啰浮宫红树林种植体验”活动。浮宫林业站的工作人员首先向大家介绍了九龙江口红树林的基本情况，同时向志愿者们详细科普了红树林的重要性，特别是它在消灾减灾，提供栖息地和食物，以及固碳方面不可替代的作用。志愿者们在本次活动中共种植280棵红树幼苗，同时对种植区内的海漂垃圾和互花米草进行了清理。

China Environmental Protection Foundation (CEPF), Hellobike, and Global Environmental Institute (GEI) jointly held the Hellobike Mangrove Planting Activity to increase public awareness of mangrove conservation, and 15 volunteers joined. The mangrove seedlings used then were Kandelia candel, commonly used in mangrove restoration in China. In the event, volunteers planted a total of 280 mangrove seedlings. At the muddy tidal flat, volunteers also fought with the annoying "bully," Spartina alterniflora, an invasive species hindering the growth of mangroves and threatening wetland biodiversity security.



Auditor's Report

财务报告

业务活动表 Income Statement

2022年12月31日 December 31, 2022

收入 Revenue	非限定性 Not-restrictive (CNY)	限定性 Restrictive (CNY)	合计 Total (CNY)
捐赠收入 Revenue from Grants	15,920,286.92	68,400.00	15,988,686.92
服务收入 Revenue from Services	209,000.00	162,000.00	371,000.00
其他收入 Other Revenue	3,158,998.89	0	3,158,998.89
收入合计 Total Revenue	19,288,285.81	230,400.00	19,518,685.81
支出 Expenses			
业务活动成本 Total Activity Spending	16,720,438.76	0	16,720,438.76
其他费用 Other Expenses	85,965.09	0	85,965.09
合计 Total Expenses	16,806,403.85	0	16,806,403.85
非限定性净资产 Restrictive Net Assets Transferred to Nonrestrictive Net Assets	230,400.00	-230,400.00	0
净资产变动额 Changes of Net Assets	2,712,281.96	0	2,712,281.96

资产负债表 Balance Sheet

2022年12月31日 December 31, 2022

资产 Assets	期初数 Beginning of the Year (CNY)	期末数 End of The Year (CNY)
流动资产合计 Total Current Assets	63,633,173.69	66,241,757.09
固定资产合计 Total Fixed Assets	73,688.40	147,817.40
资产合计 Total Assets	63,706,842.09	66,389,574.49
负债和净资产 Liabilities and Net Assets		
流动负债合计 Total Current Liabilities	100,638.26	71,088.70
长期负债合计 Total Long-term Liabilities	0	0
负债合计 Total Liabilities	100,638.26	71,088.70
净资产 Net Assets		
非限定性资产 Non-restrictive Net Assets	63,606,203.83	66,318,485.79
限定性资产 Restricted Net Assets	0	0
净资产合计 Total Net Assets	63,606,203.83	66,318,485.79
净资产和负债合计 Total Liabilities and Net Assets	63,706,842.09	66,389,574.49