

# Annual Report

# 2025

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## 1

Energy and Climate  
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## ① Rural Sustainable Development

In advancing rural sustainable transformation in China, GEI's work is structured around three core objectives: (1) promoting the green transformation of rural production, living practices, and energy use, (2) advancing sustainable development of agricultural industries, and (3) strengthening local governance capacity. Focusing on these objectives, we have systematically conducted field research and comprehensive assessments in rural areas. Over the past year, we completed in-depth field visits and data collection in eight administrative villages across two provinces—Ningxia and Guangxi—thereby establishing a preliminary, regionally representative sample framework for rural sustainable development.

The research focused on key elements of rural sustainable development, covering four main areas:

- ① Environmental governance, including household waste management, wastewater treatment, and overall public environmental quality
- ② Agricultural structure and economic crop development, with a systematic review of leading agricultural industries, the maturity of the agricultural value chain and respective market linkages
- ③ Livelihood strategies and organizational capacity, examining household income sources, as well as the functioning of cooperatives and collective economic entities
- ④ Resource endowments and green development potential, with a comprehensive assessment of land, energy, ecological, and cultural resources



Based on these efforts, a *Rural Green Development Dataset and Case Compendium* has been preliminarily developed, providing a robust evidence base and practical reference for promoting context-specific green industry development, low-carbon technology adoption, and strengthened local governance. Building on existing research and assessment outcomes, we will continue to expand the geographic scope of our studies and strengthen comparative analysis of rural green transformation pathways across diverse climatic zones and resource conditions. In particular, Yangping (Ningxia) and Hongyan (Guangxi) will serve as pilot demonstration sites for advancing systematic needs assessments, development pathway evaluations, and village-level capacity building. Through targeted and tiered support in areas such as agricultural green transformation, value chain extension, rural governance, and digital marketing, we aim to progressively establish a network for rural green development empowerment, and promote scalable and replicable models for rural green transformation.

## 2 International projects

### (1) China-Indonesia

#### Eco-Industrial Park Cooperation and Exchange Platform Project



In Indonesia, GEI continued to advance practical cooperation between China and Indonesia in the green transformation of industrial parks, pursuing three parallel tracks: policy co-development, park-level practice, and capacity building. We organized study visits and exchange activities focused on industrial park green transformation. Multiple rounds of technical consultations and transition planning discussions were held with Indonesian government agencies—including the Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Investment—as well as park management authorities and technical institutions. These conversations addressed key areas such as energy, waste management, water resources, and park governance, helping to translate conceptual dialogue on green transformation into concrete implementation pathways.



Regarding bilateral exchange, GEI hosted delegations from Indonesia—including representatives from the Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Investment, industrial park associations, and think tanks—to participate in the “China-Indonesia Industrial Park Green Development Series” in China. The delegation engaged in thematic discussions on green industrialization and low-carbon transition with experts from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Tsinghua University, and green technology enterprises. Policy-level dialogues were also conducted with the China Center for Information Industry Development (CCID) under the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. In addition, the delegation visited the Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area (TEDA). These exchanges advanced collaboration across three interconnected levels—policy, technology, and park-level practice—and deepened mutual understanding in green industrialization, low-carbon infrastructure development, and park governance. The series laid a solid foundation for more sustained and institutionalized cooperation.

At the policy and standards level, GEI supported the Indonesian Ministry of Industry in developing a national Eco-Industrial Park (EIP) indicator framework, comprising 44 core indicators across four dimensions: management, environment, social performance, and economic performance. To support piloting and validation of this framework, we conducted surveys, benchmarking studies, and comprehensive assessments across 14 representative industrial parks in key regions, including Java, Kalimantan, North Maluku, and Bintan. This work provided critical data support for scaling EIP development across Indonesia in a tiered manner.

Building on this foundation of policy research, field assessments, and bilateral exchanges, GEI will deepen work on EIP standards implementation and capacity building in 2026. This includes structured training programs for park management entities to strengthen capabilities in green transformation and standards application. At the bilateral level, the project team will facilitate two-way exchange activities between China and Indonesia—spanning government-level policy dialogue and enterprise-level project matchmaking—to advance policy alignment and practical cooperation.



### (2) Malaysia

#### Analysis of Energy Potential of Palm Oil Waste in Malaysia

In Malaysia, GEI focused on energy recovery pathways from palm oil industry waste, advancing practical exploration through technical tools application and capacity building. The project team organized training sessions on the Renewable Energy Implementation (REI) Toolkit, targeting local government agencies, research institutions, and technical personnel from enterprises. The training systematically introduced methodologies for assessing energy potential from palm oil waste, selecting appropriate technology pathways, and conducting economic feasibility analysis, thereby strengthening stakeholders’ capacity in early-stage project evaluation and decision-making.

Furthermore, the project team conducted multiple rounds of online technical guidance and solution exchanges focused on the key technologies and implementation pathways for palm waste resource recovery. Discussions centered on waste-to-energy methods, process routes, and business models for various waste streams, including Empty Fruit Bunches (EFB) and Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME). These efforts established a solid technical foundation for the selection and launch of future demonstration projects.

Building on these activities, the project team will further support the translation of energy potential assessment results into practical applications, facilitating targeted matchmaking between enterprises and government agencies. By refining technical solutions, business models, and policy alignment, the project aims to advance qualified pilot projects toward implementation, promoting the synergistic development of green transformation in the palm oil industry and renewable energy deployment.

### (3) Community Energy Access Demonstration Project in Africa —Cameroon



As a specialized consulting team incubated by GEI, Blunova continued to advance the community energy access demonstration project in Cameroon in 2025, building on prior community engagement and baseline research. The project focuses on off-grid communities located near forest areas, aiming to improve basic energy access and support livelihood

development through the deployment of renewable energy technologies and capacity building. The core technical solution is based on small-scale off-grid household solar systems, implemented in close collaboration with local partner organizations.

In March 2025, the project achieved a key milestone in the Ngoulemakong community. In partnership with the local partner Sococoproman Coop-CA, the project team organized a distribution ceremony for solar lighting systems, providing equipment to 100 households. The event was attended and supported by representatives from local government and relevant authorities. It also included on-site training on system usage, basic maintenance, and electricity safety. Following installation, the solar systems significantly improved nighttime lighting conditions, enhanced safety for evening mobility, and facilitated basic household and productive activities. The initiative received positive feedback from the local community. The project team has also established a continuous monitoring mechanism to regularly track system performance and usage, providing a practical foundation for scaling up community-based renewable energy solutions in Cameroon and neighboring regions.

## 2

Ecological Conservation and  
Community Development Program

## Domestic program

- ① Advancing the Implementation of Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in China
- ② Sanjiangyuan Nian Baoyu Black-necked Crane Documentary
- ③ Recovery of Abandoned Fishing Gear in Tanmen Town, Hainan

## Overseas Program

- ④ East Asia-Southeast Asia Community Conservation Network (EASACCN)
- ⑤ Southeast Asia Mangrove Conservation Corridor
- ⑥ Connecting Community-led SMEs to Emerging Markets
- ⑦ Sustainable Agricultural Investment and Trade in ASEAN Countries

## Domestic program

## ① Advancing the Implementation of Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in China

This report aims to propose strategic pathways for establishing an OECM (Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures) framework in China. OECMs are a critical complementary approach to achieving the global 30x30 biodiversity goal (conserving 30% of land, waters, and seas by 2030), enabling the mobilization of society-wide participation. At present, OECM development in China faces several key challenges, including the absence of formal governmental recognition and top-level policy design, fragmented implementation, and a lack of incentive mechanisms.

To address these issues, the report proposes an innovative "dual-track" implementation strategy.

**First is the "top-down" governmental pilot pathway:** it suggests launching provincial-level pilots to establish a complete governance system encompassing standard-setting, third-party certification, government registration, and oversight. By creating a centralized management platform, eligible sites can be certified and regulated, with eventual linkage to international databases to generate replicable pilot experiences.

**Second is the "bottom-up" social mobilization pathway:** leveraging environmental NGO coalitions to lead practice through industry consensus, voluntary standards, and departmental cooperation. Key components include establishing expert committees, supporting local demonstrations, and creating social incentive funds to build a multi-stakeholder network and accumulate experience for future national system development. The dual-track strategy aims to address fundamental bottlenecks such as institutional gaps and the disconnect between standards and practice, providing an actionable framework for advancing OECM implementation in China.

## ② Sanjiangyuan Nian Baoyu Black-necked Crane Documentary

The Black-necked Crane is a Class I protected species in China and a flagship species of high-altitude wetlands; it is the world's only crane species to live its entire life on the plateau and is revered as a "divine bird" in Tibetan areas. Nianbaoyuze, located in the core of the Sanjiangyuan region, is a vital breeding and habitat area along the crane's Central Asia-India migration route. The survival status of these cranes directly reflects the health of the Sanjiangyuan wetland ecosystem; protecting them is synonymous with safeguarding the security of the "Water Tower of China."

Since 2011, local herders in Nianbaoyuze have volunteered to monitor and protect the cranes, particularly during the breeding season from March to April every year. They have recorded the mating, egg-laying, and hatching processes of cranes in the wetlands through detailed notes and footage. In 2025, GEI supported the production of the documentary "Qujia's Fifteen Years", filmed from the perspective of local herder volunteer named Qujia. By showcasing 15 years of continuous footage, the film presents the difficulties, challenges, and unexpectedly successful outcomes of these conservation efforts.

### Key Activities and Achievements in 2025

**December 2025:** completed the final version of the Black-necked Crane documentary "*Fifteen Years in Qujia*".



## ③ Recovery of Abandoned Fishing Gear in Tanmen Town, Hainan

According to incomplete statistics, at least 640,000 tons of fishing gear are lost or abandoned in the ocean annually, ending up as "ghost gear". This accounts for about 10% of global marine litter, causing the deaths of over 100,000 marine animals due to entanglement. Since 2021, GEI has partnered with "好瓶HOWBOTTLE" to support local fishermen in learning about and participating in fishing gear recovery initiatives, promoting the industrial upcycling of these materials.

By 2025, we and two local rangers conducted over 250 patrols and recovered a cumulative total of more than 8 tons of abandoned fishing gear. This effort effectively removed survival threats for nearly 30 dolphins and 200 seals, preventing hundreds of marine animals from entanglement, suffocation, or injury. "HOWBOTTLE" also integrated the project into its "Bring the Sea Back to the City" campaign, hosting exhibitions in cities including Shanghai to raise public awareness.

### Key Activities and Achievements in 2025

**January–December 2025:** conducted patrols and recovery of abandoned fishing gear in Tanmen Town, Hainan.

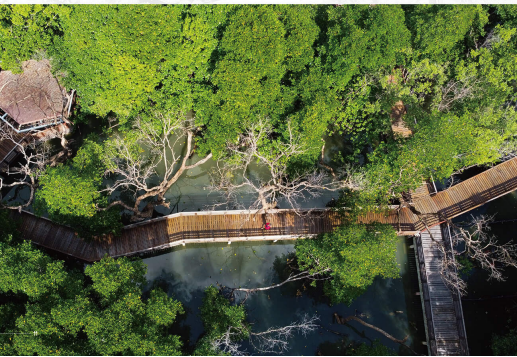


## Overseas Program

### 4 East Asia-Southeast Asia Community Conservation Network (EASACCN)

Launched in 2021 by 11 NGOs, EASACCN is a dedicated platform serving local civil society organizations and communities. Its core mission is to promote knowledge sharing, capacity building, practical exchange, and policy advocacy for community-led conservation and sustainable development.

In 2025, the network underwent a key transition: the secretariat was officially transferred from GEI to Give to Nature. Two specialized sub-alliances were also formed to pool collective expertise and address regional conservation and development needs with localized solutions.



#### Key Activities and Achievements in 2025

##### Workshop on Coastal Climate Resilience and Sustainable Finance in Manila

In September 2025, a workshop on "Promoting Coastal Climate Resilience through Sustainable Finance" was held in Manila, Philippines, with over 20 representatives from six countries. Indonesian communities demonstrated mangrove food processing, Thai delegates shared stingless bee farming experiences, and mangrove kayaking eco-tourism offered new ideas for sustainable growth.

The workshop also specially invited high-quality partners from outside the NGO sector, injecting diverse professional expertise into the event.

**"HOWBATTLE"** shared practical experience in sustainable design and brand building for social enterprises. The SCeNe Coalition provided professional tools and incubation support to help scale up the implementation of frontline Nature-based Solutions (NbS).

**WildChina Education** introduced new perspectives on community-led eco-tourism, exploring integrated pathways for experiential learning and ecological giving back.

**MAD Travel** shared insights on how long-term community collaboration empowers local enterprises and expands their market reach.



Manila Coastal Climate Workshop

## Krabi Annual Meeting

In October 2025, the Annual Meeting of EASACCN was held in Krabi, Thailand. The meeting reviewed the strengths and development gaps of the the network, reaching a core consensus through in-depth discussions:

First, there is significant potential for joint fundraising:

Second, resources—including capacity-building support, social enterprise collaboration resources, and open application channels—should be shared more efficiently through a unified platform:

NGOs and CSOs need to clarify their roles, deepen synergy, and create a unified collaborative narrative to drive the implementation of actions in the investment and trade sectors;

NGOs must fully understand local practical challenges before engaging with investors and corporations;

Finally, there is an urgent need to build a more comprehensive multi-stakeholder collaboration system to break through existing impact boundaries and achieve collective effectiveness at scale.



Krabi Annual Meeting

## 5 Southeast Asia Mangrove Conservation Corridor

Southeast Asia holds 33% of the world's mangrove resources, totaling 4.85 million hectares of ecosystems that serve as critical "blue carbon" sinks and coastal protection barriers. Mangroves in this region support 70% of nearshore fish breeding and sustain the livelihoods of millions by providing food, timber, and fishery resources. However, mangroves in Southeast Asia face severe threats: 40% of their original area has been lost due to agriculture and aquaculture, and 85% of mangroves eligible for carbon credit trading are at risk of degradation. Moreover, the lack of consensus and collaborative mechanisms among stakeholders makes it difficult to protect mangroves as an integrated ecological corridor. Consequently, this hinders efforts to effectively address habitat fragmentation, enhance ecosystem resilience, optimize blue carbon sequestration, and support sustainable community livelihoods.

In 2025, GEI are advancing the construction of the mangrove conservation corridor, focusing on three core areas.



## Key Activities and Achievements in 2025

### August 2025: Research on Climate Resilience Policies and Practices in Five ASEAN Countries

To provide evidence-based conservation solutions, GEI conducted an in-depth desk study of climate resilience policies in Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. We identified key transboundary priorities: formulating national-level specialized plans, promoting new technologies, implementing Nature-based Solutions (NbS), and strengthening community participation. The study also highlighted core challenges: significant funding gaps, insufficient policy synergy, difficulties in data acquisition, and uneven local implementation results. The conclusions emphasize the need for coordinated policy implementation, inclusive multi-stakeholder participation, and accessible climate finance to transform visions into tangible resilience outcomes.

### October 2025: Community Mangrove Nursery Construction and Restoration Project in Cambodia

In October 2025, GEI supported the NGO Forum on Cambodia in implementing a mangrove nursery construction and restoration capacity-building project in Sihanoukville. Leveraging network resources, the project facilitated peer learning between the Yagasu Foundation and the NGO Forum on Cambodia, covering three coastal communities. Key training components included the selection of mature mangrove propagules, scientific nursery construction, and the formulation of evidence-based restoration plans. This initiative both enhanced local management capacity and established a collaborative mechanism between regional and local levels, facilitating the implementation of community-led conservation actions.

### December 2025: Development of Specialized Carbon Courses for NGOs

Based on previous experience in supporting mangrove carbon sequestration, we partnered with the Yagasu Foundation in 2025 to develop specialized carbon courses. The courses integrate core expertise in mangrove restoration techniques, carbon measurement and monitoring, project development, and community engagement in carbon markets, providing actionable guidance for NGOs and helping them become qualified implementers of carbon credit projects. As of December 2025, the courses have entered the final refinement stage and are scheduled for official launch in 2026.

## 6 Connecting Community-led SMEs to Emerging Markets

Recently, markets for sustainability-oriented enterprises that center on local communities, inherit traditional culture, and prioritize environmental benefits have emerged rapidly in Southeast Asia. This inclusive ecosystem has achieved a key transformation: driving communities to shift from relying on the extraction and trade of natural resources for income toward becoming active providers of ecosystem services and creators of value. By directly linking community income and welfare to conservation actions, the potential of local groups to safeguard ecosystems is fully released, transforming the abstract concept of "sustainable development" into tangible and participatory results.

In 2025, we supported local communities in several Southeast Asian countries to seize emerging market opportunities, empowering them to engage deeply in sustainable business practices and enhance their voice on the international stage through targeted capacity building, precise financial matching, and local pilot implementation.

### 2025 Key Activities and Achievements

#### April 2025: Sustainable Mangrove Product Development Training in the Philippines

In collaboration with Oceanus Conservation, GEI conducted training on the development of sustainable non-forestry mangrove products in Kabasalan, Zamboanga Sibugay, Philippines. The core goal was to help communities master skills for the value-added utilization of mangrove fruits, develop unique products, and create alternative livelihoods while strengthening mangrove conservation awareness. And the project yielded significant results: the local fishermen's organization KGMC has used donated production equipment and packaging tools to launch mangrove fruit-derived products, including flour, cookies, and jams. The entire process, from training to product launch, was included in the "Philippine Mangrove Livelihood Case Study Report" as a replicable community demonstration model.



#### February and October 2025: Sustainable Economic Development Workshops in Cambodia

In Cambodia, we partnered with the NGO Forum on Cambodia and the National Academy of Sub-National Administration (NASNA) to host two capacity-building workshops in Sihanoukville. The workshops focused on promoting community self-governance, deepening community-government collaboration, and increasing community participation in sustainable economic development. Currently, the NGO Forum on Cambodia continues to advance this work by assisting communities in developing long-term roadmaps, building critical nursery infrastructure, and supporting local livelihoods linked to conservation actions.

#### October and December 2025: Peer Learning and Eco-Innovation Training in Thailand

In Thailand, in collaboration with Regional Coordinator Ning, two specialized training sessions were conducted for six communities in Trang and Krabi provinces. The first training focused on establishing a community beekeeping peer-learning network, as beekeeping is an eco-friendly livelihood with low environmental impact that aligns closely with forest conservation goals. The second session focused on sustainable mangrove management, with an emphasis on product design and mangrove-derived food innovation.



## 7 Sustainable Agricultural Investment and Trade in ASEAN Countries

Agriculture is a core economic pillar for many ASEAN countries, and its development has a critical impact on environmental sustainability, supply chain stability, and regional socio-economic development. Agricultural production has drawn widespread attention due to deforestation issues, reflecting deep-seated structural problems in major agricultural value chains, including a lack of operational transparency, weak supply chain resilience, and unequal distribution of benefits. The production of core export crops like rubber and palm oil has long been driven by short-term interests, leading to ecosystem degradation and the creation of opaque, high-risk supply chains. Smallholders, the main force of agricultural production, frequently face market volatility and have weak bargaining power, trapping them in a vicious cycle of increasing environmental pressure and socio-economic vulnerability. Addressing these interconnected challenges requires systemic intervention to link economic incentives with sustainable land use, strengthen supply chain governance, and ensure equitable benefit distribution for communities.

In 2025, we were committed to understanding the core needs of all stakeholders to create scalable, responsible trade models that achieve a win-win for people and nature. Our core goal is to prove that sustainable production is not only an environmental necessity but also economically viable and socially inclusive. At the same time, we drive the transformation of agricultural investment and trade models in the ASEAN region to build transparent, accountable, and fair green value chains.

### 2025 Key Activities and Achievements

#### June 2025: Field Research on Rubber and Emerging Agricultural Value Chains in Cambodia and Laos

In June 2025, GEI organized field-level supply chain research and multi-stakeholder consultations in Cambodia and Laos, covering the traditional rubber sector as well as emerging agricultural commodities including bananas, cassava, durian, coffee, and cashew nuts. The initiative engaged over 20 institutions, including cooperatives, enterprises, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations, to systematically map land-use patterns, deforestation-related risks, market trends, and the core needs of smallholders. The research identified systemic barriers to sustainable development, specifically: inconsistent policy enforcement on the ground, low adoption rates of sustainability standards among smallholders due to insufficient market incentives, uneven environmental awareness across enterprises, and the persistence of shifting cultivation driven by market volatility. These findings complement the "China-Laos Natural Rubber Trade Value Chain Analysis Report", serving both to support the understanding of trade dynamics, financial flows, and policy entry points, and to drive the transition of the rubber industry toward sustainable production and trade.



Cashews from Cambodia



Rubber

# 3 Overseas Investment, Environment and Trade Program

## 1 Advancing Sustainable Supply Chain for Commodities in China

Nearly 90% of global deforestation is driven by agricultural expansion. Between 2016 and 2020, the Brazilian cattle industry contributed to over 940,000 hectares of forest loss, and China represents a major export market for Brazilian beef. Consequently, the Chinese market holds critical leverage in guiding production-side efforts to reduce deforestation. In 2025, GEI's project, focusing on the objectives of "Building Traceability and Promoting Incentive Mechanisms", entered a phase of pilot implementation and policy alignment. Key achievements include:

① Building on previous research and collaboration, GEI promoted the establishment a pilot mechanism for "zero-deforestation" cross-border traceability between China and Brazil. Practical testing was also conducted on the mechanism's data standards, system interoperability, and compliance verification. This pilot mechanism integrates policy dialogue and sustainable finance incentives, in parallel with exploring interoperability with existing Brazilian systems such as the "Green Passport."

The project team organized a group of Chinese experts to conduct field research in Brazil's Mato Grosso and Pará states, where they held technical discussions with local government agencies, certification bodies, and enterprises. Besides, multiple thematic workshops were convened in China to foster consensus among Chinese and Brazilian stakeholders on zero-deforestation standards, certification pathways, and data mutual recognition. The project team also reached preliminary agreements with Chinese beef importers to initiate pilot cooperation, and is exploring a trade model that adopts "traceability + zero deforestation" as market access criteria.

② Additionally, the project team completed a research report on mutual recognition mechanisms and market acceptance of zero-deforestation agricultural products, promoted the development of a coordinated pathway integrating policy incentives, market mechanisms, and financial instruments, and provided policy support for the inclusion of the Catalogue of Encouraged Service Imports in the Guidelines on Promoting Green Trade published by the Ministry of Commerce.

③ During major international events such as COP30 and BRICS, GEI organized and participated in international exchange activities focusing on sustainable agricultural supply chains, global climate governance, and South-South cooperation.



## 2 Incentive Policies for Sustainable Agricultural Imports

In 2025, building on previous cooperation, GEI conducted enterprise surveys to assess their policy and financial needs for engaging in sustainable trade. We also organized thematic seminars on green finance to explore the policy foundations and innovative practices of sustainable financial models, with the aim of encouraging broader engagement from the financial sector in supporting green agricultural trade.

As a major global trader of agricultural and forestry products, China plays an important role in supporting economic development in producing countries. However, it also faces environmental challenges associated with forest-risk commodity supply chains. Issues such as illegal logging linked to globally traded commodities like palm oil and rubber threaten the sustainability of global forest resources and add pressure on China's international commitments and its "dual carbon" goals. In 2025, based on prior research, GEI supported collaborative studies between China and Southeast Asian producer countries on financial mechanisms for promoting sustainable supply chains. The project team conducted enterprise surveys, facilitated

multi-country exchanges, and organized discussions on how financial authorities can collaborate with other government agencies to support enterprises in sustainable agricultural import cooperation. Under this initiative, several research reports were completed, including: China's Incentive Policies for Imported Green Agricultural Products, Regional Practices in China-ASEAN Sustainable Agricultural Product Certification, Financing Sustainable Palm Oil in Indonesia. The project team also facilitated a trilateral expert workshop involving China, Indonesia, and Malaysia on "Exploring Green Financing Pathways for Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chains."





## 4

## Global Environmental Innovation Fund (GEIF)

The Global Environmental Innovation Fund (GEIF) was established in 2016 with seed funding provided by the former Blue Moon Foundation. Its purpose is to assist the GEI in promoting the exploration and practice of innovative mechanisms, models, and solutions in the fields of energy and climate change, ecological conservation, overseas sustainable investment, and green finance. In 2025, two special fund programs under GEIF remained active, the GEIF Special Fund and the Marine Special Fund, while the Inspiration from Nature Special Fund completed its mission and was formally closed.

## 1 GEIF Special Fund

Supported by funding from the former Blue Moon Foundation, the GEIF Special Fund supported two projects in 2025: "Establishment of a Green Indicator System and Capacity Building for Industrial Parks in Indonesia" and "Exploring Community Conservation Networks in East Asia and Southeast Asia to Realize the Triple Benefits of Ecological Protection, Response to Climate Change, and Sustainable Development by Taking Mangroves as an Example." It also provided unrestricted funding to the Freeland Foundation to support its project activities.

### 1 Establishment of a Green Indicator System and Capacity Building for Industrial Parks in Indonesia

To support GEI's institutional restructuring and address funding shortfalls caused by the new entity's limited readiness to receive international funds, the GEIF Special Fund supported Blunova Environmental Consulting Co., Ltd. (Blunova) in carrying out the "Establishment of a Green Indicator System and Capacity Building for Industrial Parks in Indonesia" project in 2025. Blunova took over the projects previously conducted by GEI's energy and climate team over the past three years concerning green development in Indonesian industrial parks. As the project entered its critical final phase—the release of Indonesia's first national green industrial park indicator system—it faced a funding shortfall. GEI's bridge funding was used to support the establishment, testing, and release of the indicator system. During the project implementation, Blunova was deeply involved and assisted Indonesia's Ministry of Industry in formulating a national-level eco-industrial park indicator system, providing crucial data support for the phased nationwide promotion of eco-industrial park development in Indonesia.

### 2 Exploring Community Conservation Networks in East Asia and Southeast Asia to Realize the Triple Benefits of Ecological Protection, Response to Climate Change, and Sustainable Development by Taking Mangroves as an Example

In 2025, to support GEI's institutional restructuring, the GEIF Special Fund supported the newly incubated organization Give to Nature in taking over the project "Exploring Community Conservation Networks in East Asia and Southeast Asia to Realize the Triple Benefits of Ecological Protection, Response to Climate Change, and Sustainable Development by Taking Mangroves as an Example". The project continued to be executed by the original project staff. In 2025, the project focused on advancing the construction of mangrove conservation corridors, centering on three main directions: reviewing mangrove-related conservation policies and actions in Southeast Asian countries, conducting capacity building for mangrove communities, and bridging the gap between NGOs and communities in the field of blue carbon. Key achievements included completing research on climate resilience policies and actions in five ASEAN countries, initiating mangrove nursery construction and restoration projects in Cambodian communities, and collaborating with NGOs in Indonesia to develop specialized courses in the carbon field.

### 3 Unrestricted Funding Support for Freeland Foundation

To help GEI's partner organization, the international wildlife conservation group Freeland Foundation, navigate a period of frozen international funding and ensure its ongoing work combating illegal wildlife trade was not interrupted, GEIF provided Freeland Foundation with unrestricted funding of USD 20,000 in January 2025. These funds were used for Asia-Africa law enforcement cooperation against illegal wildlife trade and to bridge a five-month gap caused by the international funding freeze. As of now, the project has convened two meetings of the Asia-Africa Special Investigation Team, with a third in preparation. It facilitated the signing of a Memorandum of Cooperation between the ASEAN Police Organization (ASEANAPOL) and the African Wildlife Forensics Network (AWFN), achieving intelligence sharing among all parties except Laos, while law enforcement actions in Laos have been strengthened. The cooperation led to joint Asia-Africa investigations of two smuggling cases, including a money-laundering case involving over USD 50 million with participation from multiple countries. During the funding freeze period, the Foundation maintained team stability with only one staff member departing.



## ② Marine Special Fund

The Marine Special Fund supports Chinese non-governmental marine conservation organizations in carrying out marine protection work through grant assistance. In 2025, with funding support from The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the Marine Special Fund launched two projects: the third phase of the Ocean Action initiative and a capacity-building project.



Phase III of the Ocean Action Project – Xiamen Exchange & Training Workshop

### 1 Ocean Action Phase III

In August 2025, the GEIF Marine Special Fund launched Phase III of the Ocean Action project. Building upon the overall goals and implementation framework of Phase II, this phase continued deep collaboration with the five partner organizations. In Phase II, the focus was on inviting implementing agencies to explore potential pathways for marine conservation and sustainable development across different types of coastal communities. Building on this exploratory work, Phase III shifted the emphasis from exploration to implementation—concentrating on putting marine ecological protection and community sustainable development into practice, with the goal of gradually developing replicable and scalable demonstration models. As the project supporter, the Marine Special Fund prioritized the following areas during this phase:

**First, the project promoted a collaborative governance model.** Throughout implementation, multiple stakeholders were mobilized, gradually establishing a framework anchored by communities, NGOs, and research institutions, with supportive participation from government and enterprises. This led to the preliminary formation of a project collaborative governance model.

**Second, the project focused on capacity development.** Training components were integrated into both the launch and mid-term review meetings, covering topics such as project management, financial management, and communications management. Several experts were invited to share insights on integrating marine conservation with climate and biodiversity issues. Additionally, the Ocean Action initiative participated in exchanges with community partners from China and Southeast Asia, learning from case studies of Southeast Asian community partners.

**Third, the project promoted resource linking and focused on expanding influence.** The project launch meeting held in September 2025 was linked with the Climate Fellowship Camp activity of the China Environmental Grantmakers Network (CEGA), with both organizations jointly inviting multiple experts and foundation representatives for dialogue. In November 2025, GEI and the SEE Foundation co-hosted an Ocean Action exchange session during Xiamen Ocean Week.

Additionally, a series of posts detailing the progress of the five "Ocean Action" sub-projects was published on GEI's WeChat official account, providing a comprehensive overview of their implementation.

## 2 Capacity Building Project

Having managed two phases of the Ocean Action Initiative, GEIF has accumulated valuable experience and resources. In recognition of the Ocean Action program's achievements, the Packard Foundation supported GEIF in undertaking a capacity-building project for the Marine Special Fund in 2025. This project aims to enhance the Marine Special Fund's management capabilities through learning, training, exchange visits, and expert guidance. Specific objectives include improving strategic design capacity, optimizing grant project management skills, and deepening understanding of marine conservation issues as well as familiarity with domestic and international marine conservation partners. The project is currently ongoing. Completed outcomes to date include:

- ① A strategic analysis report on major marine conservation organizations domestically and internationally;
- ② Finalized management guidelines for GEIF Marine Special Fund grant projects;
- ③ Preliminary establishment of an expert and resource database for the GEIF Marine Special Fund.



# 5 Financial Reports

## Business Activity Table

From: January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 (Amount :RMB)

| Income                  | Non-restrictive | Limitations | Total         |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Donation Income         | 7,760,356.02    | -           | 7,760,356.02  |
| Service Revenue         | 90,000.00       | -           | 90,000.00     |
| Other Income            | 303,799.38      | -           | 303,799.38    |
| Total                   | 8,154,155.40    | -           | 8,154,155.40  |
| Expenditure             | Non-restrictive | Limitations | Total         |
| Business Activity Costs | 15,154,483.61   | -           | 15,154,483.61 |
| Other Expenses          | 69,926.32       | -           | 69,926.32     |
| Total                   | 15,224,409.93   | -           | 15,224,409.93 |
| Changes in net assets   | -7,070,254.53   | -           | -7,070,254.53 |

## Balance Sheet

From: January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 (Amount :RMB)

| Assets                           | Beginning balance | Ending balance |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Current assets                   | 70,488,948.70     | 64,369,884.16  |
| Fixed assets                     | 102,667.42        | 87,343.13      |
| Total assets                     | 70,591,616.12     | 64,457,227.29  |
| Liabilities                      |                   |                |
| Current liabilities              | 106,565.02        | 1,042,430.72   |
| Long term liabilities            | -                 | -              |
| Total liabilities                | 106,565.02        | 1,042,430.72   |
| Net assets                       |                   |                |
| Unrestricted assets              | 70,485,051.10     | 63,414,796.57  |
| Restricted assets                | -                 | -              |
| Total net assets                 | 70,485,051.10     | 63,414,796.57  |
| Total net assets and liabilities | 70,591,616.12     | 64,457,227.29  |

